VICTOR GALBRAITH.

BY H W. 10NGTELLOW.

Under the walls of Mentercy At daybreak the busic ligan to play. Victor Galbraith In the midst of the morning damp and groy, These were the words they seemed to say "Come Cith to thy death, Vi tor Gall mith!"

Forth be came with a martial tread. Firm was his step ere t his Lead, Victor Calbraith. He who so well the barde played. Could not migtal c the words it said . scome forth to thy death. Victor Galbraith

Helof of at the earth, he looked at the sky, Holookel at the files of n ushetry. Vi to Callualth And he said with a steady velocand eye, "Take good aim. I we couly to die!" Thus challenges death

Vierer Gallaraith. Twoler flory tengues flushed straight and red. $S_{1X}^{(Ar)}$ aden balls on their errand sped;

Victor Gallerith Palls to the ground, but be is not dead His name was not strapped on these talls of lead, And they only Scath Victor Galbraith!

Three lalls are in his breast and brain, But he rises out of the dust again. Victor Calbraith The water he drinks bus a bloody stain, eo, kill me and put me out of my pain" In his agency penyeth Vi to e Galbraith.

Porth dart once more these tongues of flame, . And the back that died the death of shame. His south to be back to schence it came, And no one answers to the above, When the very enter the N. ter Callangli.

Under the walls of Morrisey By might a burb is heard to play, Victor Gillraith' The eight he mist of the "diey damp and grey The sentinels hear the sour I and say: That is the writh

The Eastern War.

THE DEFEAT OF THE ALLIES.

Our English files to the 4th inst. contain detailed accounts of the attack on the Malakoff and Redan Towers, made by the allies on the 18th ult. The various correspondents ascribe the repulse and great loss which the Frenc! and English experienced to the want of propemanagement, and the total absence of that military knowledge and judgment so requisite in such hazardous and difficult undertakings We make up the following interesting details

Hmonts Before Sebastorel, June 21.

The original plan of attack contemplated a joint English and French assault of the Malakoff, which, as commanding the Redon and forming the grand key to the whole network of redoubts and batteries in front of the place, would, if taken, at once have rendered the place untenable, and place the town and har bors at the mercy of the captors. For reasons however, which nobody can understand, this very sensible and apparently most practical design was abandoned, and the plan was changed into one of a simultaneous' attack upon the two great work-the Malakoff being undertaken by the French and the Redan by ourselves. The first manifest disadvantage of this arrangement was the spreading of our forces over a field of difficulties nearly double in extent, and enabling the enemy to bring t vast number of guns into play against us, which in the former case could not have injured a man. To vastly enhance the chances of failure involved in this plan to ourselves. our whole attacking force, including supports and everybody else, was limited to some four thousand men; whilst the French, with a much juster appreciation of the difficulty that fell to their share, told twenty-five thousand.

THE BAD BLUNDER TO BEGIN WITH.

Of our handful again, a large proportion consisted of raw recruits, recently arrived to fill up the gaps in the regiments selected for the service-regiments which, with one or two exceptions, have borne the whole brunt of our trench fighting, and suffered accordingly .-This was done through no want of old soldiers, of whom the third and fourth divisions could have furnished abundance-men who have been kept comparatively idle whilst their com rades of the Light and Second Divisions have been worked like galley-slaves. Sir George Brown, I believe, is to be thanked for this selection; auxious as he was to gain fresh laurels for his own command, though he well knew the materiel of which so large a proportion of its strength is composed. I have already mentioned that the 28d Regiment had been chosen to lead the attack, and that, through a similar motive of mistaken desire to bring glory to his own favorite corps, General Airey was, at the eleventh hour, permitted to assign this place of honor to the Bith - a rement which, whether jurily or not, critical

now in camp.

FURTHER MISTAKES.

Later still in the evening preceding the assault. Sir George discovered that the major commanding the 23d was still laid up with a way, of some 18 years' service-would have charge of the corps during the storming. 'Imapoplectic neck furniture, another regiment, with a field officer in command, must be sub stituted.'

A message to this effect was telegraphed to ing with the mob like disorder in which they headquarters, but Lord Raglan, with a degree of common sense which was quite unmilitary, over ruled his second's objection, and replied that an officer of Captain -----'s length of service, be his rank what it might, should be quite as fit to lead his regiment into action as any field officer in the service, and, accordingly, that no substitution should be made. 1 merely mention these triffes to show the state of uncertainty and confusion in which our preparations were tll almost within an hour be fore the assaulting force marched down to wards the scene of its struggle and defeat.

REFLEXION ON PELISSIER.

Then another deviation from the original plan of the attack was made, also at the eleventh hour, by General Pelissier, to which both military sense and common sense agree ed success. in attributing no small share of both the French and our own failure. Though the bombardment had been kept up vigorously the whole of Sunday, night necessarily compelled a slackening of the allied fire, and during this from our left to the French right, and on respite there was reason to expect that the Russians would employ themselves in making good the injuries done to their batteries during the day. It was therefore arranged that at daybreak on Monday a terrific fire of shot and shell-should be poured into the Redan and Malakoff, to render as many of their guns as possible incapable of mischief. An hour or so, however, before the combined forces marched from the camp, the French Commander in Chief rode over to our own headquarters and declared that he could not wait for this preli minary assault of artillery, as he would have so many men in his trenches before the Malakhoff that there would be no cover for them; and, consequently, they (and we) must attack at daybreak, at all hazards, and take the chance of finding the enemy's guns in the most favorable condition in which our bombardment and their owners' subsequent idleness might have left them.

DEFEAT PREDICTED.

Of course Lord Ragian complied, though forty-nine out of fifty of the subalterns in his camp would have foretold the consequences to be expected; and accordingly, soon after the first streaks of sunlight broke over the horizon, the doomed thousands rushed to defeat and death. So little is ever known of the details of the French operations here, I can give you a few particulars of the attack on the Malakoff; but their plan of assault appears to have consisted in assaulting the work on both flanks and the front simultaneously, and with overwhelming numbers-twenty-five thousand are said to have been engaged.

THE BOMBARDMENT BEGUN.

In just retribution for the disregard of their general to the good to be expected from a the Malakoff, which was repeated by a shell short morning's bombardment, they found the from the Mamelon. Almost simultaneously, redoubts swarming with defenders, and guns a party of the enemy emerged from the Redan bristling from every embrasure. On them, as in expectation of what they deemed a similar on our own men, showers of grape and canis- attack to that attempted by the French, and ter were poured out, literally mowing down being perceived by our men, a volley of muswhole battalions at a time; whilst from along ketry was poured into them, and chase given the whole semi-circular line of parapet the with the bayonet. After a short time the Ruscrowd of riflemen sent volley after volley into sians turned and fled, and it was at this june their disordered ranks; that passed through ture that the hurrahs I have mentioned were them like a sheet of moulten land. Three sent after them. After this the cannonade times they gave way, and as often rallied; but were finally driven back after a struggle of some three hours and a half, leaving the space between the Mamelon and Malakoff literally covered with the dead and dying.

AN AWFUL SCENE.

With our own men, the space to be passed over from our most advanced trenches to the minutes having occurred before an answer Redan was somewhere about seven hundred was given-but during which messengers were yards, and from the first moment of their seen hurrying from the redoubt towards where rushing over the parapet towards the point of we supposed the general of the Russian trenchattack, they were met by the same awful and es to be-the wiseacre of an officer in comannihilating storm of canister and grape. _ | mand on our side, a guardsman of more height Many fell within the first dozen yards, and than apparent intelligence, ordered the flag to thence on to some broken ground about mid- be pulled down. way, in which the remainder sought cover, the field was strewed with the slain and wounded. An officer present in the affair, and who was one of the few who escaped uninjured, described the fire to me as being perfeetly awful-much more severe, he assured our poor wounded fellows were lying within me, than that which greeted our men at Alma, where he also fought, and received a wound. Few of them ever reached the abattis in front for, and no truce was again asked till 4 o'clock, the deep ditch which protects its approaches.

THE REPULSE COMPLETE,

preparations made by the enemy, you will be Redan, and a similar presention having been feet long."

the Russians thought of our generalship, as repeated in my own hearing by one of themselves. During the whole affair Lord Raglan and Sir G. Brown were escenced within our eight gun battery; but, though this afforded a wound received in the attack on the Quarcies, good view of the scene of the struggle and the and that the senior captain- an officer, by the disorder which marked it, for some reasons anknown to uninitiated spectators, they appeared unable to give an efficient direction possible; this will never do, said the friend of for the correction of our multiplied blunders. When the sad scene was ended our men strag gled back by every safe avenue to the camp, in a state of dispirited confusion well in keep-

INDIGNATION AGAINST THE GENERALS.

had been throughout the assault.

I know not what may have been the feelings of your home public on reading the telegraph news of our defeat—for I presume the scribes at headquarters made no attempt to conceal the naked fact of our defeat-but here mingled shame and indignation were general throughout the camp. Officers and men alike felt that disgrace had been incurred, and that in consequence solely of the unredeemed mismanagement of their generals. From drumboys to colonels a sense of humiliation filled every breast, the deeper that every body was sensible that neither man nor regimental officers had shown themselves deficient in what, under proper guidance, would have command

THE CANNONADE RESUMED.

About midnight of Monday I was roused up by the sound of a terrific cannonade, and sus tained musketry fire, Mong the whole front hastening out to the height in advance of the Victoria Redoubt, heard and witnessed what induced me to believe that a night attack had been made by ourselves and the French to retrieve the fortune of the day. From the Malakoff to the extreme left of the Redan-a space of about a mite-whole clouds of flame burst along the line from the sustained discharges of some two hundred cannon, whilst musketry filled up the short intervals from both our own and the enemy's ground. The night was pitch dark, and as the storm of shells whistled through the air, nothing could be grander than the fiery parabolas of these terrible messengers, from battery to redoubt, and from redoubt back again to battery.

STIRRING SPECTACLE.

I have neither time nor power to describe the magnificent but awful pyrotechnic scene. A badly aimed shell from the Malakoff passed high over the Mamelon, and fell some sixty yards from where I stood; but though this was safe enough, I deemed it best to shift my ground, and so retired. A loud "three times three" rose upon the midnight air from the direction of the Redan; and as one can never be mistaken in the peculiar product of British lungs, I jumped to the pleasant conclusion that the day's stain had been wiped away, and that the Redan was our own. I was, however, mistaken; and the explanation of the whole affair was this: during the night, the French, endeavoring to take advantage of the darkness, had crept out from the Mamelon to recover a number of scaling ladders which they had been compelled to abandon during the at tack. The Russians perceived them, and opened a smart fire of grape from the guns of the manner I have remarked.

BURYING THE DEAD.

Next morning there was hardly a gun fired on either side; and about twelve o'clock we hoisted a flag to request the necessary truce for the burial of our dead. A delay of some

Five minutes after, several Russian officers mounted the parapet and waved their caps, as if inviting us to renew the request; but Capt. - refused, alleging that he must "wait for further orders;" and this, though many of sight, writhing in pain and thirst under a broiling sun! "Further orders" were waited of the work-none, I believe, ever even saw when it was at once granted, and when our

at no less it and that success was most taken on our side the neutral state of the New Hampshire Mirror addition of the May 16 to W. H. N. W.

only a moderate reputation amongst the others | improbable. I shall presently mention what | narrowed greatly. The scenes of battle car- | lowing: nage have been often enough described, so I need only say that this was like the rest-harrowing to look on. Dead and dying lay over the ground.

During this proceeding a number of Russian several of them spoke English fluently, a good deal was said. Their "pumping" inclination. however, was so marked as in most cases to guilty of the indiscretion of informing a very instant order to the rear by Gen. Aircy.

It was by one of these polite foes that the side whether "our generals had really been dead, the whole sad duty was soon performed, and the truce brought to an end. Since then nothing of interest has occurred, and the firing ally fond of him." has ifearly been suspended altogether.

THE LOSSES OF THE ALLIES.

It appears from statements in the Paris papers that the losses of the allies in the affair of the 18th June were much heavier than the previous advices led us to suppose. The Union states that the French had-upwards of 5,000 men put hors de combat. We have no authentic details as vet of the British casualities. We learn from these last accounts what we did not know before-that the combined squadrons took part in the general at tack, and lost a considerable number of men. Among the wounded was Capt. Lyons, of the Miranda, whose death was reported by the last steamer. The Sidon had 2 killed and 11

Misrellaneous.

HOLY LIFE.

The beauty of boly life constitutes the most eloquent and effective persuasive to religion which one human being can address to ano h er. We have many ways of doing good to our fellow creatures, but none so efficacious as leading a virtuous, upright, and well ordered life. There is an energy of moral sunsion in a good man's life, passing the highest efforts of the prator's genius. The seen but silent beauty of holiness speaks more eloquently of God, and duty than the tongue of men and angels Let parents remember this. The best inheritance a parent can bequeath a child s a virtuous example, a legacy of hallowed emembrance and associations. The beauty Choliness, beaming through the life of a bewed relative or friend, is more effectual to strengthen such as do stand in virtue's ways, and raise up those that are bowed, than pre cept, command, entreaty or warning. Christianity itself I believe, owes by far the greater part of its moral power, not to the precepts or parables of Christ, but to his character. The beauty of that holiness which is enshrined in the four brief biographies of the Man of Naz areth, has done more and will do more to re generate the world, and bring it to an everlasting righteousness, than all other agencies put together. It has done more to spread his religion in the world than all that has ever been preached or written on the evidences of Christianity.

The Latest Snake Story.

The Concord (N. H.) Patriot gives the following, and as if conscious that few could be found to credit it, gives the assurance that it is true:

"About two weeks since, a little girl, near six years of age, Collista Hill, of Gilmanton was kept up for some time from both lines, in | Centre, was searching for berries in the field, when her attention was arrested by a peculiar singing noise, and on looking up she perceived two large black snakes, one of which was in an erect attitude and gazing fixedly upon her, accompanying its vibratory motions by, as she says, 'a most beautiful singin.' She first attempted to run, but found herself utterly incapable of doing so. She then looked at the snake until she became so pleased with it that she took it into her lap, and held it until she thought it asleep, and then fled to the house. For a number of days she visited the snake, unknown to her parents, who finally discovered her feeding it from her hands. She continued feeding it regularly every day, becoming more and more attached to it, until it would wind itself around her arms and neck, and even take food from her mouth. Finally she was prevailed upon to place it in a box, or condition that it should not be hurt, and in that it is still kept, except when being fed. Hundreds in the vicinity have been to see it, and it is the opinion of the medical men who have seen her, that she is completely fascinated, and that the death of the reptile would prove fatal to her. Her parents have had many dead and wounded, the latter in a most painful fatal to her. Her parents have had many and that the death of the reptile would prove I have already mentined the confusion which characterized the first commencement of our movement; and coupling with the murderous proparations made by the enemy, you will be Redan, and a similar preparation made on the proparations made by the enemy, you will be Redan, and a similar preparation before the proparations made by the enemy, you will be Redan, and a similar preparation begins and similar preparation begins and similar preparation begins and similar preparation begins and similar preparations are sense and so paraticular fatal to her. Her parents have had many tempting offers to permit her to be taken about and exhibited with the snake, but, though the snake, but, though the snake, but, though the snake is over four proparations made by the enemy, you will be refuse all such offers. The snake is over four proparations are shadened and particular to her. Her parents have had many tempting offers to permit her to be taken about and exhibited with the snake, but, though the snake, but, though the snake some enough to some supply of very choice Celeration White proparations made by the enemy, you will be refuse all such offers. The snake is over four proparations are shadened and particular to her. Her parents have had many tempting offers to permit her to be taken about and exhibited with the snake, but, though the snake, but, the snake had many tempting offers to permit her to be taken about and exhibited with the snake, but, though the snake, but, though the snake, but, the snake had a new supply of very choice of the snake had a new supply of very choice of the snake had a new supply of very choice of the snake had a new supply of very cho

"The little girl was asked if she was not frightened when she saw the snakes. She said she was terribly frightened; and when asked why she did not run, she said she tried but could not; she also tried to scream for officers mingled amonst our party, and as her mother, but could not speak a word. The idea is that she was paralyzed by the magnetic power of the snakes. The first time she remained with them a long time-could not defeat itself; though one of our officers was tell how long. Afterwards daily she staid with them several hours, feeding them regusuave interrogator that their grape did sad larly. She said they liked sweet things best, iniury to our men in possession of the lately and that she stole three cakes of maple sugar taken Quarries-a remark which procured his that her mother had laid away, and sweet gingerbread whenever she could, to give them. The big snake would try to drive the small one nquiry was made by an Englishman at my away from her when fed, and she cuffed him several times, and he returned the compliment drunk or not during the recent assault." The by taking her fingers into his mouth several Ru sinns Laving helped us to gather in the times, without doing much harm. Consequently she don't love this snake as much as she does the other one, though she is gener-

Medicines,

JAMES M. CLINTOCK, M. D., -Late Professor of Anatony and Surgery in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, and Acting Professor of Midwifery; one of the Consulting Physicians of the Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley; late member of the Philadelphia Medical Association; member of the Philadelphia Medical Society; member of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia; formerly President and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Castleton Medical College, Vermont; and also, late Professor of Anatomy and Englished Medical Infection, Pittsfield, Mass., &c., &c.

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December 6, 1654—1y.

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very low in price.

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April CHARLES OGILBY.

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Carlisle, Nov. 15, 1854.

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