

more effectually than she has yet been. A man whose "blood is up" and anxious to fight it out is often so carried away by excitement that he feels annoyed when he is told that his opponent has had enough and is vanquished.

deluded the visionary or the enthusiast. Let us only be sure that we have got what we ask for, and we shall bear with much philosophy the loss of all the fine things that another year of war might bring us.

CONTINUED WAR PREPARATIONS. We hear that the authorities of the War Department are not abating their efforts. At the Tower the embarkation of ordnance and commissariat stores is carried on with the same energy and despatch as heretofore; the operations in the small arms department proving this establishment is rather on the increase.

said of their descendants—avito virt honor— "he flourishes with hereditary honors"—so should we, the sons of illustrious sires, endeavour religiously to observe their patriotic injunctions, in order that it may be said by our children, when we are called to the last account—Dos est magna parentum virtus—"The virtue of parents is in itself a great portion."

VIENNA, Wednesday, 10 p. m.

Russia has unconditionally accepted the propositions of the Allies. This is authentic.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 17.—The following telegraphic despatch was received here at 12, 30 this morning, and was immediately posted up at the Bourse, by order of his Excellency the Minister of the Interior:—

VIENNA, Jan. 16, 11, 15 p. m.—The Minister of France, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Count Esterhazy writes to-day from St. Petersburg that M. de Nesselrode has just notified him the acceptance, "pure and simple," of the propositions contained in the ultimatum, which propositions are to serve as preliminaries of peace.

BERLIN, Thursday, Jan. 17.—Russia has accepted the Austrian proposals. Official men attribute this to the urgency of Prussia's representations and remonstrances.

Her Majesty's Government have received the following telegraphic despatch from Sir Hamilton Seymour:—

"The Russian Government accept the Austrian proposals as a basis for negotiation."

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The following despatch has been posted up at the Bourse:—

VIENNA, Jan. 16, Evening.—Count Esterhazy writes that Count Nesselrode has just notified him the pure and simple acceptance of the ultimatum, that the propositions forwarded by Austria ought to serve as preliminaries.

A despatch received from Dresden announces that an extraordinary supplement of the official journal of Dresden has been published, in which it states, on reliable authority, that Russia has accepted unconditionally the Austrian proposals.

Over the sounds of warlike preparation but yesterday resounding from one end of this laborious island to the other has fallen a sudden hush, and the hammer of the armorer is uplifted, and the hand of the shipcarpenter is stayed, while they listen with wonder and surprise to the unexpected tidings of peace.

It was on the evening of Friday, the 11th of January, that Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, received the reply of his Government to the ultimatum. On Saturday morning he communicated it to the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. That reply comprised a whole system of counter-proposals which Russia wished to substitute for the proposals she had received.

"The reply of Russia not being the pure and simple acceptance demanded from that Power, Austria could not take it into consideration without being authorised thereto by her two allies, France and England. The Western Powers had no motive for giving up a decision which had been carefully considered and was irrevocable.

"It was, therefore, replied to Prince Gortschakoff that, if the 18th of January Russia did not send her pure and simple acceptance of the ultimatum, Count Valentine Esterhazy and his Legation would receive orders to leave St. Petersburg.

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—All the Vienna evening papers speak of the new state of affairs as "most serious, unexpected, and alarming." The whole establishment of the Russian embassy have received orders to leave Vienna.

A ship called the Superb has gone down in the Black Sea with the whole crew, the captain excepted. The transport Talavera has also gone down in the Sea of Marjora; the crew were saved.

At Kertch an attack was expected from the Russians.

From Athens, under date of the 11th, we are informed that the brigands were being actively hunted down.

The English steamer which had re-entered the Baltic has succeeded in capturing several traders.

An English war steamer had received orders to proceed from Sinope to Souchoum Kaleh, to convey Omar Pacha to Constantinople.

Intelligence from Teheran states that the influence of the Russians at that capital was increasing in a manner to excite uneasiness.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.—Friday evening Jan. 18.—Much excitement and surprise has been created in the commercial world by the announcement that the Emperor of Russia has accepted, unconditionally, the propositions for the bases of peace negotiations tendered by the Allies through Austria.

The Senate of the United States:—In view of the unprecedented position in which the government of the United States is placed, consequent upon the failure of the lesser branch of Congress to organize, I am constrained to ask the immediate attention of Senators to the following propositions:—

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—An official announcement that Parliament will meet on Thursday, the 31st instant, and that "public business of great importance will be brought forward without delay," has been forwarded to the Ministerial members of the House of Commons.

United States.

BOSTON Jan. 24th. The President has sent a message to the Senate from which the following are extracts. The intelligence was received last evening by Telegraph from Washington, by the Times.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Senate of the United States:—In view of the unprecedented position in which the government of the United States is placed, consequent upon the failure of the lesser branch of Congress to organize, I am constrained to ask the immediate attention of Senators to the following propositions:—

1. Are there not constitutional provisions bearing upon the point at issue? 2. Cannot the House be organized by other than the modes hitherto adopted? 3. Shall the public interests be permitted to suffer in consequence of the delay in the organization of the House? Senators—Placed as I am at the head of the Executive Department of the government of the United States, the duty devolves upon me plainly and candidly to point out, if possible, a means whereby the present anomalous condition of things in the lower branches of Congress can be terminated. I do so, gentlemen, with befitting and solemn deference to the popular will as expressed through the unorganized body termed the House of Representatives, now having possession of the chamber in the National Capitol usually occupied by the representatives of the people. There is at present no House of Representatives, proper, and if the assemblage of gentlemen who are now endeavouring to choose a presiding officer shall consider themselves such, they must at all events, be regarded as corpus sine pectore.

Senators—This is the reign of Chaos—and, as I believe, the American people never intended to vote for that monarch, a reign of Order and Reason must be fashioned from it. Senators—It was the cherished desire of the founders of this government, that it might be

And in reply to the third my answer is: The Government of the United States never dies. The House, it is true, must vote the supplies—but rather than the public interests should suffer, the Executive and his Cabinet will carry on the government on their own pecuniary responsibility until the House of Representatives shall be organized or until the Executive shall be notified by the Senate that a "state of anarchy" exists upon which shall issue the necessary proclamation as provided in the Constitution. (Art. 3. § 5-6, Jeff. Construction amend. 1793.)

The above message from the President received and ordered to be entered upon the records of the Journal of the Senate, Jan. 22, 1856.

A SPEAKER ELECTED AT LAST.—A Telegraphic despatch to A. Pillsbury, Esq., U. S. Consul at Halifax, dated Calais, Feb. 2nd, announces that Mr. Banks was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, same evening.

NOTICE.

At a Meeting of Persons desirous of promoting the Trade and Commerce of Nova Scotia, held on the 17th instant. It was resolved to establish a Bank, in the Capital of the Province, to be entitled

THE UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

With a subscribed capital of £250,000 in Shares of Twenty-Five Pounds, Share holders Liability limited to the amount of their Subscription, and that on obtaining a Charter or an Act of Incorporation, from the Provincial Legislature and on the Subscription list being complete a call be made, on the vote of the Share holders, of Twenty per cent on the subscribed Capital, thirty days notice of such call to be given in two or more of the City Papers; and that when the said Twenty per cent, amounting to £50,000, be collected or paid in, the Banking Company to commence business, under the management of a Board of Directors, to be chosen by the stockholders; and, if deemed requisite, a further call of twenty per cent, on a vote of the Directors, may be made, payable at a period not earlier than the 1st January, 1857. No subsequent instalment to be called for but on a vote of the shareholders, at a special meeting to be held for that purpose.

Notice is hereby given that a Stock Book is now open, which will remain so, till the 1st February next, wherein individuals can subscribe for the number of shares they may desire to have. Parties not residing in Halifax can subscribe through their respective Agents.

The Book open for subscription lies at the Office of JOHN BURTON, Esq., Secretary to the Nova Scotia Building Society, Bedford Row, to which access can be had any day prior to 1st February, (Sundays and Holidays excepted.) between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM STAIRS, Chairman. JOHN GIBSON, JOHN DUFFUS, EDW. KENNY, J. W. RITCHIE, BENJAMIN WIEN, JAMES A. MOREN, Committee.

Halifax, Dec. 25th, 1855. till 1st Feb.

A Chemical Compound similar to the Natural Oil of the Hair. RAY'S SPANISH HAIR GLOSS.

CLEAN, WHITE AND BEAUTIFUL PREPARATION for promoting the growth, luxuriance and beauty of the Hair—removing dandruff, scales and scurf,—unequalled for keeping the Hair moist, imparting to it a rich silky softness and highly beautiful lustre. Soothing and agreeable properties will be found remarkable. It is unlike any of the Alcoholic and Oil preparations so commonly used for the Hair. Its superiority over all Hair preparations consists in its properties being moistening and cooling, instead of drying and heating as the alcoholic preparations are; and being free of the greasy qualities of marrow, oils, &c. Its power to remove the glutinous coating which obstructs the pores of the skin when unhealthy, and which prevent the follicles from exuding an oily substance necessary to the natural moisture, beauty and growth of the Hair is unequalled.

Sold at Wholesale by J. D. NASS, and at retail by all the principal Druggists, and dealers in Fancy Goods, at Halifax, N. S.

CITY STOVE STORE. 500 Cooking, Franklin, & Closed Stoves.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by late arrivals from Scotland and the U. States, his usual extensive assortment of STOVES, GOUGH REGISTERS, GRATES & CABOSES,—50 Bales prepared furnaces, Dried Bedding FEATHERS. For sale at low prices, for Cash; or credits at 3 6 to 9 months. Orders from the Country executed with care and despatch.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Old Stand near H. M. Ordnance Nov. 7th, 1855.