

is a further rumour that he will send a contingent to the Crimea. The Paris correspondence of the same paper says that assurances have been again given in an official quarter of the resolution of France to carry out the war in the most vigorous manner in the event of Russia not acceding to the proposition of the Allies, and that the Emperor and the English Government were determined not to abate an iota of the terms on which peace would be accepted.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

New York, January 23.  
News unimportant. Consists mainly of repetition and extension of peace rumours. Russia's answer to peace propositions expected about 15th. French blew up one of the Sebastopol docks on the 22nd.

Rumours revived that Naples would join the Alliance.

Nothing new from Asia.  
Wheat advanced 2d. and flour 6d. Corn firm, unchanged. Consols 86½ and 87½.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

New York, January 24.  
Advices unimportant. Russia's reply to proposition postponed till January 18th. General opinion prevails that Czar will make no concessions. Consols declined to 86½ and 86¼. Money in less demand. Breadstuffs active, and slight advance. Canal flour 4½s. and 42s. 6d. Provisions unchanged.

Second Report per Baltic, via Quebec.

London, Saturday Morning.—Advices from Monte Video, Nov. 15th, announce a revolution there. The city was for four days the scene of a bloody conflict, 100 were killed and a much larger number wounded. Order was restored on the 25th when Masey and his revolutionary party embarked for Buenos Ayres, in conformity with the demands of Diplomatic Agents who were residing at Monte Video. Foreigners maintained a strict neutrality.

The Overland India Mail arrived at Marseilles on Friday. The news is briefly summed up. Expectation is on tip-toe to learn the issue of the peace propositions made to Russia.

Rumours of all sorts are flying but the truth is that nothing can be known for some time yet, the period of Russia's decision having been extended to January 18th.

Latest rumours speak more favorably of prospects. Denmark announces her continued neutrality, and has no connexion with Sweden.

Nothing from the Crimea.  
Omar Pasha remains at Rodoubt Kaleh shut up for the winter.

Napoleon threatens to go personally to the seat of war.

Richard Cobden has published a neat pamphlet (?) St. Petersburg, January 3rd.—Grand Council of War has closed; it has transpired that Russian motives for the approaching campaign have undergone important modifications. Orders have been sent from Head Quarters which seem to indicate their intention to abandon the Crimea, a part of the troops having been ordered to reinforce Mouravioff, and others to join the Grand Army of the Centre.

KIEL, January 8th.—Our waters are peaceful.  
An American ship had arrived at Wemel and was loading with hemp and yarn.

LONDON, Saturday Morning.—The Post has advices from Persia which do not confirm the capture of Herat by the Persians.

LATEST.—Friday Evening.—The English funds closed to-day with a decline of 5-8 per cent below the price of yesterday. The discouraging prospects of peace and the expectation that the Bank returns would exhibit unsatisfactory features, increased the tendency towards depression. The monthly returns of the Bank of France also unfavourable and has exercised a reverse influence upon both the London and Paris markets.

It is believed in well informed quarters that some definite intelligence from Vienna will reach the Government on Monday.

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A general search for liquors was made yesterday, and a number of seizures made at the Creek Village and Upper Woodstock. Resistance was offered. Particulars will be given after an investigation takes place.

We give up a large space of this week's impression to accommodate our correspondents. A number of communications is still on hand and will meet with attention as soon as we can make room for them.

A press of local matter has prevented our giving as full a detail of foreign and domestic intelligence as we intended. Minutes of the Municipal Council concluded next week.

Our Agents at Grand Falls, Wicklow, Simonds and Richmond, will please accept our thanks for the exertions in adding to our subscription list.

It is now nearly four weeks since the United States Legislature met, and during that time they have been employed in vain attempts to elect a Speaker. Mr. Banks appears to be still the popular candidate, but at the same time his chances of election are nothing better than they were the first week.

The Harpers of New York have now published the third and fourth volumes of Macaulay's great History of England. They published it from advanced proofs, and are selling it at sixty-two and a half cents each volume.

We have been once or twice asked if we printed a certain Circular, in reference to the Rev. Mr. Todd; and in order to prevent a repetition of the same question, we state most distinctly that we have no knowledge of the affair, and are not connected with it either directly or indirectly.

MELANCHOLY.—On the day before Christmas, Mrs. Kierstead (widow) with four children, the eldest about 18 years of age, while proceeding to visit some friends, broke through the ice on the Kennebecatis, near the Milkish, the mother and eldest son were drowned. The others were rescued by Mr. Giggy, who happened to be near the spot.—New Brunswicker.

THE TERMS OF PEACE SENT TO RUSSIA.—Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, was to leave Vienna yesterday for his post, the bearer of the ultimatum which Austria has resolved to press upon the acceptance of the Czar.—The tenor of the contents is no secret. We have repeatedly alluded in this journal to the terms that must be required from Russia to effect a peace that will be safe and honorable. The annihilation of the maritime supremacy of Russia in the Black Sea, by the exclusion from its waters of all ships of war—by the dismantling of her fortresses on its coasts—and by the residence of Consuls, who may certify that no purposes but those of legitimate commerce are ever attempted to be compassed—would free Turkey from all danger by sea from her great neighbor; whilst the utter renunciation of all rights of interference with the Sultan's dominion over his subjects, and of a protectorate over the Danubian Principalities, together with a cession of a portion of Bessarabia, comprising the mouths of the Danube, would secure the Porte in undisputed possession of its European territorial rights. These conditions, when confined by material guarantee, as well as by treaty, would solve the Eastern question. Other important terms, it is true, are demanded, such as that Bomarsund should not be rebuilt, but of these we do not wish to state more than that all is exactly and finally laid down. All the world knows that, in these matters, there are many crevices by which a subtle diplomacy may escape, and it may be expected that Russia can now, as before, tamper with our demand, and elude their objects. This cannot be. It has been provided against.—Never was there a document so distinct and unmistakable as the paper which Count Esterhazy is bearing to St. Petersburg, and to it there are but two answers possible, namely a positive refusal, or a positive acceptance. No evasive answer—no conditional acceptance—no counter proposition—will be received. It is stated to be the intention of Austria, in the event of the refusal of her ultimatum by the Czar, to withdraw her ambassador from St. Petersburg, and, if we may judge by precedent, some fourteen days will be allowed to the Emperor of Russia to consider his resolution, and to give his answer. This is no idle comedy nor what of late has been its synonym, a vain negotiation. Austria urges upon Russia the only terms on which she can obtain peace. If she can humble her pride, she may say "Yes" Then immediately follows an armistice and settlement. If, however, she cannot entirely and at once accept the bitter consequences of her own ambition and foolishness, then must she face the extraordinary force which will be brought to bear against her in the next campaign, and which, under Heaven, will certainly reduce her to a state of which the terrible necessities will make her yield to our terms. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg may not, however see matters in this light.—From the London Post Dec. 17.

A NIGHT IN THE SNOW.—The train from Hamilton to Toronto, on Saturday night, was snowed-up near Oakville, and the passengers of course detained till Sunday morning, burning the neighbouring fences to keep up the temperature of the cars.—Quebec Chronicle.

PUBLIC FEELING IN ENGLAND TOWARDS AMERICA.—The London correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, writes that public feeling in England towards America is exceedingly friendly since the recent war bubble burst. He says:

An incidence of considerable significance, as evincing the genuine feeling of the most influential and respectable of the population of London towards the United States, occurred at Guildhall on Tuesday last, at the visit of the King of Sardinia to the city. When Mr. Buchanan was announced, he was received with loud, and enthusiastic cheering, which lasted for some time. The spontaneous outburst of popular favour was so decided as to command the attention of every person in that vast concourse. It was so marked, indeed, that even those public journals which systematically treat America and Americans with coldness and indifference could not fail to speak of it.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND SWEDEN.—THE TREATY.—The London Gazette of Friday 21st ult., contains a copy of the treaty between England France and Sweden.

The terms of the treaty are very stringent. It is declared that the treaty is concluded to prevent every complication of a nature to trouble the balance of power in Europe. By article 1st., the King of Sweden, engages himself not to cede to Russia, nor to exchange with her, nor allow her to occupy any position of the territory belonging to the crown of Sweden and Norway.

The King of Sweden and Norway engages moreover, not to cede to Russia any right of pasturage or fishing ground, or of any other nature whatsoever of the said territory, or of the coast of Sweden and Norway, and to reject any pretension Russia might rise to establish the existence of any of the above named rights. Article 2 provides that in case Russia should make any proposition to the King of Sweden or any demand with a view to obtain either the cession or exchange of any portion whatever of territory belonging to the crowns of Sweden and Norway, be it permission to occupy certain points of said territory or cession of fishing grounds or pasturage rights, or of any other in those said territory, or pasturage rights, or on the coast of Sweden or Norway, Norway, the the King of Sweden engages to communicate immediately such propositions to the Emperor of the French and the Queen of England, and they engage to provide Sweden with sufficient naval and military forces to cooperate with the naval and military forces of Sweden to resist the claims or aggressions of Russia. The nature, the importance and the destination of the forces in question—shall, the case occurring, be decided by a common agreement between the powers—a secret clause is appended to the treaty providing for Sweden eventually taking the field against Russia.

N-SPEAKER YET.—The American Congress has now been assembled over six weeks, and no speaker appointed yet. Nor is there any immediate prospect of the House being organized. Meanwhile the public business of the country is at a stand still.—Members meet every day, after ineffectual ballot retire to their Hotels where all the luxuries of the seasons are spread out for their enjoyment. But the best of the joke is, that all the while the public business is at a dead lock, the pay of those patriotic members—who cannot agree among themselves who shall reside over their deliberations—is going on at the rate of eight dollars a day. Why should they, then! be in a hurry in electing a Speaker?—If they were served as our Juries sometimes are—starved into a verdict—the House would have been organized and half the work of the session done before now.

DEATH OF ANOTHER ROTHSCHILD.—Advices have been received of the death of the eldest brother of the house of Rothschild, at Frankfort, on the 6th ult. Baron Anselm von Rothschild is the third of the brothers, Rothschild who has departed this life in 1855, the chief of the house in Naples, Carl, and the chief of the house in Vienna, Solomon, having already died this year. Of the five brothers there remains now only James the chief of the house of Paris. Baron Anselm was looked on as the founder of the great financial Rothschild power, and though possessed of less cultivation and education than his brother was a decided genius in money matters; he died childless, and has left to the house a fortune of 30,000,000 gulden. The funeral took place on the morning of the 8th ult., and, devoid of any attempt at external splendor, it was attended by more than one hundred carriages of persons to whom, during life he had stood in so many varied positions of man of business, patron, friend and benefactor, including all religions and confessions.

We learn that a Proclamation was issued at Toronto, on Saturday last, summoning Parliament to meet for the despatch of business, on the 15th of February.—i.

ANOTHER VICTORY BY OMAR PASHA.—Marseilles, Dec. 19.—By advices from Constantinople, just received, we learn that, after a battle, Omar Pasha had taken possession of Khoni, which is five and a half leagues from Kutais. He found at the place 1200 furs. He had pushed on to the banks of the Rion and had made preparations to attack Kutais.

THE PEACE RUMORS.—The Paris correspondent of the Post says:—"I am assured that the Emperor of Russia has written to the King of Prussia, stating that if he wished he could not agree to the demands of the Western Powers—the nature of which he was perfectly familiar with, although they did not reach him in an official form."

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.—Paris, Thursday, Dec. 21.—According to a report generally credited, France has sent in an energetic note to Prussia, requesting that a stop be put to exports contraband of war to Russia, otherwise the allied fleets will blockade the Prussian ports.

ENTRY OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD INTO PARIS.—The Moniteur announces that the Imperial Guard and the regiments of Infantry of the Line, returned from the Crimea, will make a solemn entry into Paris on the 28th. At the Bastille they will be harangued by the Emperor, who will preceded them to the Place Vendome, where the defile will take place.

AUSTRIA.—The Ausburg Gazette publishes the following:—

Vienna, Dec. 16.—The Austrian Government has ordered the sale of no fewer than 7000 horses at present attached to the Artillery and Land Transport service of the 3rd and 4th Army corps, in process of reduction to a peace footing.

RUSSIA.—A letter from Odessa, of the 8th in the Cologne Gazette, says:

"The Grand Duke Nicholas arrived here to-day, and alighted at the palace of Prince Woronzoff.—There are many officers and generals here who have left the campaign in the Crimea, either to recover from their wounds or to take repose. The medals for the defence of Sebastopol are of gold for the officers, and of silver for the privates. On one side is this inscription: "dedicated to the brave army in eternal memory of the immortal defence of Sebastopol," and on the other, "From the ever-to-be-regretted Emperor Nicholas and from Alexander."

The "Invalid Russe" publishes the official announcement of the betrothal of the Grand Duke Nicholas with Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the main force at Odessa will be removed to Nicolaieff.

The Czar has ordered a concentration of forces on all the strong positions of the Black Sea and the Baltic.

It is reported that Prince Paskiewitch is dead.

The New York Tribune argues that the United States government have taken false grounds in relation to the Central American affairs, and that at the time of the signing of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, neither of the contracting parties ever contemplated that Great Britain should surrender her protectorate of the Mosquitos; and that all the warlike talk about the affair now on the part of the United States will evaporate like the breath of the utterers. The Tribune further says: "let nobody loose any sleep, therefore, in the vain apprehension that this or any other administration of a similar kidney will be really in earnest in provoking an actual collision with England or any other first-rate power. They know better."

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—The London Mining Journal thus speaks of the bridge now constructing for the Grand Trunk Railway at Montreal:—

SPLENDID EXAMPLE OF MODERN ENGINEERING.—That stupendous undertaking, the Victoria Bridge, across the St. Lawrence, on the Grand Trunk Railway, Canada, which was commenced just before the close of last year, is now rapidly progressing. The total length on completion will be 8,938 feet that is to say, embankments in approaches, 2,366 feet; abutments, 484; tubular railway bridge, 6,138 feet. The weight of the wrought iron tube, through which the railway will pass, is estimated by the engineer at no less than 10,400 tons, and the masonry, in supports and abutments, as containing 27,500,000 cubic feet. The number of bearings or openings, quasi arches, by which the river will be spanned is 23. The height of the centre of the tube above the waterline will be sixty feet, which at the abutments will be 36 feet. The depth of the tube in the the centre is 21 feet, and that at the abutments 18 feet 6 inches. The width is 16 feet. Mr. R. Stephenson, M. P., and Mr. Alexander Mackenzie Ross, are the engineers, and Messrs. Peto, Brassey, Betts, and Jackson, the contractors. This magnificent work when completed, in design resembling that of the bridge across the Menai, will be the most extensive viaduct on this principle which the science of modern engineering can so essentially claim as its own.