

man—for it would ill become me not to render justice to the chivalry of an enemy—(applause)—that noble-minded man replied, "Gen. Williams, you have won for yourself a name in his story; posterity shall stand amazed at the courage, the endurance, and at the lofty qualities exhibited by you in this siege. Yourself and troops are covered with glory. I have no wish to outrage humanity by anything unbecoming me as a general, and the terms you ask I accede to." (cheers.) I leave you to imagine the emotion between those two brave generals, whose hearts were swelling with the noblest feelings that ever were called forth in our nature (loud cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, I am unable to describe to you the melancholy day of our capitulation: our poor troops, feeble and tottering from starvation and disease, marched out to meet, not a conquering, but a conquered and defeated foe (hear hear, and loud cheers.) Never shall I forget the scene of capitulation. Women and children waited from the house tops: old warriors wept aloud, exclaiming, "How is it God has forsaken us?" The Turkish soldiers reproached their Government for thus deserting them, and it must be admitted that their Government was unworthy of such splendid troops (hear, and cheers.) Time will show who was in fault—(hear, hear)—but I think you will agree with me that, upon whomsoever the blame may rest—the garrison of Kars has covered itself with glory. I had a letter the other day from a distinguished member of Parliament, who said, "I have read your work; but I am sorry to see you have abused the Turks, and have thereby pitted the fanatics of England against the fanatics of Turkey!" I deny that I have abused the Turks; I have only abused the Turkish authorities, and if they do not deserve what I have said I am ready to beg their pardon (cheers.) You will read upon the subject yourselves, and will then judge whether they have deserved what I said or not. The Turkish soldiers are brave, loyal, and devoted, and have proved themselves to be so—(cheers.) but a certain corrupt clique of Turkish Pashas command these soldiers, who are not worthy of them (continued cheers.) I am unable to tell you how I admire the Turks, but I will not mix them up with those men who, by their acts, heap contempt on so noble a nation (hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I have concluded the few words I have to say to you, and I have now only a little indulgence to ask of you, Mr. Mayor. I beg to propose a toast. I have said how much I feel honoured by the presence of the ladies, for in Turkey they shut up the ladies in the harems—(laughter)—a most vile practice. Allow me to propose the toast of "The ladies of Hall." [Dr. Sandwich sat down amid loud cheers.]

The toast was responded to, and the health of General Williams was given, after which the meeting dispersed.—*Liverpool Journal*.

DISPATCH OF BRITISH TROOPS TO CANADA.—The report that the English Government had ordered certain regiments to Canada, has been regarded in the United States as indicating hostile intentions towards that country. The *N. Y. Journal of Commerce* says:—

"If England designed to have made such a demonstration, she would or should have sent 50,000 men, instead of 8,000 or 10,000. The case, we take it, is about as follows:—Previous to the breaking out of the war between Great Britain and Russia, the military establishment in Canada always consisted of seven or eight regiments of the line, independent of the local corps, the Canadian Rifles. Most of these regiments were withdrawn for service in the Crimea during the course of the last two years, and the guardianship of the Canadas left almost altogether to the local troops and a few militia volunteers. It is therefore not astonishing that Great Britain should desire to restore her military force in these Provinces to its original strength; and as this is the season of the year at which ships are usually taken up for the transport of troops to the British Colonies, the affair may be accounted for, without attributing to it any unusual significance.

The *New York Herald's* correspondent learns that the Government of Great Britain sent word to Mr. Marcy several weeks ago, that British subjects in Central America had supplicated them for aid, and that they should afford them protection.

Secretary Marcy sent out important despatches by the steamer of Saturday.

In addition to the above, we take the following from the *Montreal Herald* of Thursday:—

IMPORTANT IF CORRECT.—We learn, on what we believe, and have good reasons for believing—to be excellent authority, that it is in the contemplation of the British Government, so soon as the navigation opens, to station thirty regiments of the line in "this Canada." What a fluttering of hearts will this announcement cause among the "muffins," so graphically painted by the accomplished and amiable and Hon. Amelia.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—The following narrative is about to go the rounds of the press, showing how the Emperor Alexander tried hard to lure away the Emperor Louis Napoleon from the English alliance, and how the Emperor Louis Napoleon remained true and firm to his engagements:—Friendly courtesies, but of a strictly private nature, had been kept up since the commencement of the war, between members of the Imperial family of Russia and the Princess Mathilde, the cousin of the Emperor of the French, a natural result of her union with Prince Demidoff. In September last a political turn was given to this channel, and one of the smaller German States undertook to bring about a separate peace between France and Russia. Russia communicated to France the concessions she was willing to make, and which subsequently were published in the circular despatch of the 22nd of December, and in addition offered to France special advantages for herself. These temptations, however, the Emperor resisted, although the alliance offered by Russia opened the widest field to French ambition and love of conquest; considerable territorial acquisitions were to be the price and the result of this union of the two greatest and most aggressive military powers; but it involved a breach of the Emperor's engagement with England, which would have thrown him into the same path and career as his uncle had unfortunately trodden. The Emperor, on refusing these overtures, communicated them to London and Vienna. The result in the latter capital was that Austria became suddenly alive to the danger to which she had been exposed, quickly resolved upon putting herself on an unequivocal footing towards all parties; the proposals she drew up for the conclusion of a peace, after being revised and somewhat sharpened in London and Paris, were forwarded to St. Petersburg, and accepted there. While these negotiations were going on, Russia got wind of them, and endeavoured to anticipate them by ordering Prince Gortschakoff to communicate in Vienna the conclusion that had already been named to France, and which formed the contents of the despatch of the 22nd of December. The Prince accordingly called upon Count Buol, and addressing him with "Well, my dear count, I bring you peace," opened his budget of communications, but met with the objection that Russia's offer came too late; Austria had already drawn up her own propositions, and submitted them to France and England. All the rest is known.

THE SULTAN AT A BALL.—*Old Turkey Dead and Gone*.—We gave in the *Courier and Enquirer* of yesterday, the latest intelligence from Turkey, which was to the effect that on the 29th of January the Grand Council of Turkey and the Sultan had adopted the elements of a free constitution, as proposed to them by the Ambassadors of England, France and Austria. The next day, as we learn from the *London Times* of January 16, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe then invited the Sultan, as a public proof of respect for his allies, and of fidelity to the principles there established, to be present at a fancy ball to be given at the British Embassy on the succeeding day. The *London Times*, in speaking of the Sultan's acceptance of the invitation and attendance at the ball, says:—[*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*]

"How far the Sultan was aware of the unwelcome sight prepared for him we cannot say; but he accepted the invitation, to the astonishment of the Perote world, and, doubtless, to the scandal of the more orthodox among his countrymen. But the Turks of Constantinople are not unused to change, and perhaps are not displeased that so high an example will justify them in tasting more freely pleasures from which they have been deterred. The Sultan came, say—may, stood up to see Waltzes, polkas, young ladies in ball dresses—all were beheld by the commander of the Faithful. The Sultan is accustomed to eat alone, but he took refreshment even in the presence of the other sex. To touch a subject was a condescension rarely vouchsafed, but here he walked down stairs holding the hand of a Gipsy and a Frank. Turks and Rayahs were witnesses of the novel spectacle. When Count Robert leaped on the throne of Alexis Comnenus there could not have been greater consternation than in the minds of a few old servitors of the Padishah on that eventful evening a fortnight since.

Old Turkey is dead and gone; this ball was the burial ceremony, and the lively strain of polkas and waltzes its funeral march.

The *Boston Advertiser* learns from an authentic source at Washington, that Mr. Crampton forwarded to London last week despatches containing the information which Lord Palmerston said he was waiting to receive before laying before Parliament the documents relating to the recruiting business. Mr. Crampton sends evidence of a rebutting character.

FORTIFICATIONS OF SHIPS IN THE ICE.—A letter from Kinburn, in the *Gazette du Midi*, gives some details of the manner in which the engineers of the French navy took advantage of their vessels being blocked up in the ice before that place to fortify themselves against an attack:—"When we found that we were surrounded by thick ice, and, in fact, absolutely frozen in, we saw that in case of attack we should labor under a marked disadvantage as not only did we present a fixed mark for the enemy but we could be at any time attacked by their land forces in great numbers. The following plan was at last decided on:—We determined to convert each vessel into a regular fortification, and, as each fortified place ought to have a deep ditch round it we resolved not to be wanting in one either. Accordingly, all round each vessel we sawed away the ice at some distance, so as to place every vessel in a state of complete isolation. Every morning the first thing done was to break the ice close to the vessel, and re-establish the circle of water. Bridges were thrown across from the stem and stern, and at a moment's notice these moveable passages could be thrown on deck. In various parts of the ice, also, we cut holes, which would certainly embarrass an approaching enemy, and these we took care to keep clear each day. We also at some distance off piled up the pieces of ice which we had cut away, and formed very strong barricades, calculated to arrest an assaulting party for some time. We, besides, so placed our guns as to be able to sweep off any body of men approaching from certain points. We have no apprehensions, however, of an attack, for without any doubt the Russians have perceived us at work and are aware of what we have been doing. They must, therefore, see the folly of any attempt to molest us."

DIFFICULTY WITH AUSTRIA.—The *Washington Star* says that information was received by the last steamer from Europe, of a misunderstanding between Col. Jackson, our Minister Resident at Vienna, and the Austrian Government. A correspondent of the *Star* says:

"The misunderstanding has been caused by the arrest and imprisonment of an American citizen named Spear, who after seven months close confinement, during which he was not permitted to communicate in any way with even his minister or counsel, was tried on the 31st of March, 1855, by a secret and unknown tribunal, convicted of treason, and sentenced to ten years' labor in irons in the trenches at Theresienstadt, in Bohemia.

Mr. Jackson, on the 4th of February, demanded a properly certified copy of the testimony said to have been used in the conviction of Spear, and informed Count Buol, in his note, that unless he received an affirmative reply within four weeks, he should at the expiration of that time, withdraw from a court where he could no longer remain with honor to his country or advantage to its citizens. As there is no probability that the desired answer will be forthcoming, or that any testimony really existed against the man, Mr. Jackson may be expected to leave Vienna shortly after you receive this."

The Legislative Council has been occupied with a discussion on Mr. Moore's Bill to amend the Usury Law of 1853. It runs thus:—

"Be it enacted, that for and notwithstanding anything in the third section of the said Act (of 1853) contained, no contract made or security given after the passing of this Act, in any part of this Province, shall be void, either for the whole or in part, by reason of any excess of interest thereupon made payable above the rate of six pounds for the forbearance of one hundred pounds for a year; and the said rate of interest, or such higher or lower rate of interest as may have been agreed upon, shall be allowed and recovered in all cases where it shall be the agreement of the parties that interest shall be paid.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to any Bank or Banking Institution, or to any Assurance Company, or to any Corporation or Association of persons heretofore authorized by law to lend or borrow money."

The Bill was carried to a second reading—Col. Thompson dissenting—and referred to a select committee.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

A captain out west, praying for the members of a legislature at the close of a Session, said, with more fervour than consideration for the feelings of his listeners, "Hasten them to their homes, where they may direct their attention to good works and good usefulness among their families and neighbors. May the people resolve to keep them there, and future elect men of sound morals and temperate habits, so that good may hereafter result from legislation: save the good people of this State from disgrace, which must follow if the same crowd should again come here to make laws."

A NEW "MAINE LAW."—The Committee of the Judiciary in the Maine Legislature, have submitted a lengthy and elaborate report upon the subject of the sale of intoxicating liquors, together with a bill for a new liquor law. The *Portland State of Maine* gives the following epitome of the bill which comprises thirty three sections:

Sec. 1. No persons shall sell intoxicating liquor directly or indirectly, except as provided by law.

Sec. 2. No person shall manufacture distilled spirits without giving a bond in \$1000, that he will not sell any spirits except of his own manufacture, and without adulteration, or in quantity less than — gallons, to be carried away at the time.

Sec. 3. Any person manufacturing without giving bonds to forfeit \$1000.

Sec. 4. This act not to extend to imported liquors, cider, or home-made wine.

Sec. 5. Physicians, &c., to sell it mixed with their medicines.

Sec. 6. City and town authorities to authorize persons to sell as follows, in every town or city at least one, and not more than two; every town or city having more than 3000 and less than 8000 population, two additional persons; every city and town having more than 8000, one additional person for every 3000. Such authority to expire on the 1st of May next, succeeding the granting of the same.

Sec. 7. Innholders may be authorized to sell to guests, but shall not keep a bar.

Sec. 8. No person shall sell to any minor, Indian, soldier in the army, drunkard or intoxicated person.

Sec. 9. Notice shall be given concerning persons of intemperate habits.

Sec. 10. No person shall be authorized to sell until he has given a bond of \$400 that he will not violate law.

Sec. 11. Any person violating the 7th and 8th Sections shall be fined \$20, be liable to a suit on his bond, and to have his authority revoked.

Sec. 12. No person shall furnish liquors to persons to whom its sale is forbidden.

Sec. 13. If any person, not authorized, shall sell, he shall be fined not exceeding \$20.

Sec. 14. Three unlawful sales constitute one, a common seller—and render him liable to a fine of \$100, or imprisonment for six months.

Sec. 15. (Entire.) No person shall keep a drinking house or tipping shop within this State.

Sec. 16. A drinking house or tipping shop is any place, except an inn, where liquors are sold except as provided by this law.

Sec. 17. The keeper of such drinking house shall be fined \$200, or imprisoned one year.

Sec. 18. Persons having liquors to sell contrary to law, forfeit the same.

Sec. 19. Search may be made, on complaint of two credible persons.

Sec. 20. Regulates trials and appeals.

Sec. 21. No action can be maintained on any claim originating for intoxicating liquors illegally sold.

Sec. 22. The alderman, selectmen or assessors shall prosecute.

Sec. 23. Any persons selling to a drunkard shall be held liable for all injuries committed by him while intoxicated.

Sec. 24. Same penalties, if an unauthorized person sell to one.

Sec. 25. Any one selling impure liquor shall be fined \$100.

The remaining sections regulate the manner in which cases shall be conducted in court.

THE LEVIATHAN.—The *New York Courier & Enquirer* argues that the great ship now building in the Thames, and which, it has been thought, could only enter Portland harbor, may better come by the way of Long Island Sound and East River to Morris's Point, eight miles from the Battery. The *Leviathan* will measure twenty-two thousand tons, and will take five thousand tons of cargo to Australia, and twice as much for New York.

THE BALLOT DEFEATED IN NOVA SCOTIA.—A Resolution brought forward in the Nova Scotia Assembly, on the 26th ult., by Mr. McLellan, for the purpose of testing the feelings of the House upon the Ballot system at elections, was rejected, on a division, 23 to 19. Mr. Johnson, ex-Attorney General, spoke in favour of the measure, which was opposed by Mr. Tobin, Mr. Wier and other liberals.

The great ship *Pacific* has apparently gone to the bottom. The insurance on her is very large; on the ship \$600,000, half in the United States and half in Europe; the freight money is insured for \$40,000 more. She had between six and seven hundred tons of cargo, valued at over \$1,500,000, most of which is insured, a good part in the United States. Who are the passengers?