GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

[From the London Shipping Gazette.]

"Britain can lick all the world, and we lick the Britishers." This has ever been the popular yankee notion; and Brother Jonathan has lost none of his boasting propensities, for he has just discovered, to his great advantage, that he has gone far ahead of Great Britain in the extent of his Shipping, and that the United States has now the largest Tonnage of the world. We have no desire to underrate the Mercantile progress of the United States in Tonnage, Shipbuilding, and Foreign Trade, and we have always estimated her Commercial advance with fairness and honesty. In statistical inquiries the facts and figures will speak for themselves; but then they must be honestly given and fairly recorded, or the estimates made and the deductions drawn therefrom, will be unworthy of reliance. The *New York Courier* assumes that the number of vessels and the tonnage of the two countries now stand as follows:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United States - - -	40,560	5,661,416
Britain and her Colonies	35,060	5,043,270

The total tonnage of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1854, is officially reported to have been as follows:—

Registered vessels employed in the Foreign Trade - - - - - -	2,363,819
Enrolled vessels employed in the Coasting Trade - - - - - -	2,273,806
Smaller vessels under 20 tons - -	45,214
Enrolled do. employed in the cod fishery	102,191
Enrolled do. do. in mackerel fishery	35,041
Smaller do. under 20 tons in cod fishery	9,731
Registered tonnage in the whale fishery	131,001
Ditto in steam navigation	96,036
Enrolled tonnage ditto	591,577
Total	5,719,516

Now, on analysing these figures, what do we find? That the return is swelled out with boats and vessels of small tonnage—fishing smacks, lake crafts, river steamboats and tugs, and such like; and of the first two items—which alone ought to be estimated in a comparison—many of the inland vessels are probably canal boats and tugs, &c.

A recent number of the *Quebec Chronicle* very justly points out the fallacy of such inflated comparisons, founded on overrated statistics, as are made by the American journals:—

"The British returns include only sea-going vessels, trading over sea or coastwise; while the returns of the United States include, besides these, vessels of every description, with canal-boats and such as are employed on the lakes and inland waters. In the British returns we know for certain that the Canadian vessels on the lakes and inland waters are not comprised. On a fair and consistent comparison the Mercantile tonnage of Great Britain and her Colonies will be found, as no one could ever have reasonably doubted, greatly above that of the United States. By a published return of the tonnage of vessel engaged in Foreign Trade during the year ending 30th June, 1853," the inland American tonnage trading with Canada appears to be very extensive, and exceeds the aggregate over-sea tonnage from and to the United Kingdom. The voyages also on the inland waters being shorter than those by sea, the tonnage of the same vessels is more frequently found in the general annual returns, thus making with smaller vessels apparently a larger total of tonnage inland by sea. The canal boats, and many of the schooners, sloops, and steamers for inland trade, ought in fairness to be deducted before comparison is made with the Mercantile Marine of any other nation. The United States are doubtlessly entitled to credit for the number and tonnage of inland traders as such; but a distinction and separation ought to be made in a comparative statement, which will be generally understood as applying to sea-going vessels only. It is an absurd and pernicious practice thus to misrepresent facts, and to give a false colouring to statements—a practice which must tend to the shame of those who employ it, and in the end totally defeat their object. Our neighbours had just as well leave off this habit of continually making comparisons to the disparagement of the mother-country.

According to the official returns, the total number of vessels that entered and left our Ports on coasting and foreign voyages, including repeated entrances and departures by the same vessels, last year was 32,854 ships, measuring 12,573,309 tons, being an increase in the tonnage since 1843 of upwards of ten millions tons, or over 31 1-2 per cent. The entries and clearances of the Coasting Trade amounted to 24,754,091 tons and, of the Ocean Navigation to 15,770,278 tons. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the foreign tonnage engaged, as well as an increase—amounting to 4-1-2 per cent.—on the British Shipping employed. In the last ten years the American Union has certainly nearly doubled the amount and tonnage of its ships; but it should be borne in mind that they sell to us a large number of ships yearly, and that it is the extension of British Commerce, and the consequent enhanced rates of Freights from the recent gold discoveries and other causes, which have given an impetus to Shipbuilding in America. But this year there has been a manifest decline in the number of vessels built in the States. In the year ending June, 1853, there were built in the States vessels aggregating 351,493 tons; in 1853 we built and registered 1,427 vessels, measuring 352,551 tons. We have not the comparative returns for last year for both countries, but the progression is much about the same. Even if the Americans build more ships than we do, our purchases from them will about balance the difference: and sure we are that, estimating fairly the foreign and coasting tonnage, excluding much of the lake, river, and fishing craft, which do not come fairly into the comparison, we still exceed the Americans by several hundred tons—in the proportion probably, of 5,000,000 to 4,658,000 tons.

The board of Trade returns of the movements of our Shipping for the past month, which we publish to-day, are amply satisfactory as to the prosperity and occupation of our Shipping, showing as they do an aggregate employment (taking the entries and clearances) of 6,095 vessels, registering 1,443,896 tons, in the Foreign Trade, and 24,530 vessels, registering 2,390,983 tons, in the Coasting Trade; showing, on the aggregate, an increased employment of nearly 6,000 vessels (including repeated voyages,) although the comparison, as respects the corresponding month last year, is of a full month against only twenty-two days in the month this year.

But the oceans are wide enough for the Mercantile Marine of each of these two great States, which collectively number more than all the other Maritime States combined; and there are fields enough for profitable enterprise and honourable rivalry in the race for success. We have no desire to detract from any of the well-earned laurels in Commercial enterprise and in Shipbuilding of the Union States. Let the race be one of honest rivalry on the broad expanse of ocean in pursuit of that reward which inevitably attends spirited exertion. Let there be no petty jealousies—no boasting estimates on this or on that head—and, above, all, let honorable principles and a conciliatory spirit actuate each country, so that no political jartisanship shall be suffered to mar the harmony or sow discord between the two chief Maritime nations. Each depends greatly upon the other, and any severance of the bond of union, any interruption of the interchange of commodities, would cut deeply into the well-being of both, and materially retard the progress of their Mercantile Marines.

THE PEACE RUMOURS IN ENGLAND—HER SUPERIORITY OVER MILITARY POWERS ON THE CONTINENT.

(From the London Times.)

All who have had occasion to observe the conduct of the English public from the beginning of the present moment have been forced to admire the good sense, firmness, and moderation which they have uniformly displayed. They lent a support to those who were violent in demanding the war; they gave no countenance to those who were for averting hostilities at any and at every price; when victory crowned our arms they gave way to no extravagant exultation; when disaster overtook us they did not yield to despondency—They insisted upon knowing the causes of our reverses, but they forbore vindictively to proscribe their authors. They endured with patience the long and wearisome mystification of the Vienna Conferences, and they have looked on without murmuring while the best months of the autumn have been frittered away in helpless procrastination. It are as idle and unpatriotic to urge a people tried in so many vicissitudes of fortune and trained uniformly equal to them all, to act during the present crisis of our affairs with the like prudence and magnanimity. The people of England are not infallible, but so far as their conduct in this war has been concerned they have not failed, and there is, it may be truly said, no great reason to apprehend any shortcoming in the future than in the past. Yet the circumstances are such as might well try the constancy of any nation, and, according to the different temper of men's minds, unhinge their purpose or spur them on to some desperate resolution. As the March and April lasts, the air once more filled with the rumours of peace. We are told that the conflict is at an end, and that in a few days the inestimable boon will be in our possession. They are few so friendly to war, or so hostile to Russia, that they will not hear such tidings with pleasure, and abandon themselves with too little consideration to the seductions of hope. We are far from saying that such rumours are without foundation, but there are considerations, on the other hand, which ought to lead us to regard our present position with distrust and reserve, rather than with sanguine and high wrought expectation.

The best promise of a solid and durable peace would be that the terms should be proposed by Russia herself. We have already had ample experience how easy it is for this dexterous and insidious Power to assent to terms proposed to her in the abstract, and to evade them by raising objections to every proposition by which they could possibly be carried into effect. Russia has as yet offered no terms, and when she does so it will be time enough for us to abandon our minds to dreams of peace and plenty—of reduced tea duties, and gradually subsiding income tax.

What is it, then, which has sent up our funds, and led to the general belief that all our troubles are at an end? Simply this—that now, as in the month of December last year, we are favoured with the offer of the good offices of the Emperor of Austria. This time last year he agreed, if Russia did make peace, to deliberate. This year we are told that, having deliberated, he is ready, if Russia will not make peace upon certain solid and reasonable conditions, to recall his Ambassador.—This is but a sandy foundation upon which to rest such towering hopes, and yet though the sand may be a quicksand, it may also cover a rock.—Austria may at least have risen somewhat nearer to the level of her duties and her pretensions; she may at last have begun to feel that, though true to the letter, she has been false to the spirit of the treaty of the 2d of December, and weary of a position which is neither neutral, hostile nor friendly she may think the time has arrived to seek for herself a position at once more secure and more dignified. It may be that the terms she proposes to offer to Russia have been already secretly settled between her and the Czar, and that she is able to satisfy the English and French Governments that nothing but their acceptance is needed to mould them into the form of a treaty. She may be ready, in case of their rejection to follow up the demonstration of withdrawing her ambassador by actually drawing the sword and covering her unruly neighbors into a more peaceable and orderly demeanor, or she may confine herself to threats, and yet even her threats may have power enough to overcome the humbled pride and broken self-confidence of Russia. She may do all or any of these things—all that we can say is that as yet she has done none of them, and to build more than hopes on such a basis is, for the present, at least, to fill ourselves with illusions. All is as yet uncertain; the past bids be anything but sanguine, and the future, however bright it might be, is yet impenetrable.

Happily for us, however, we have within ourselves sources of hope and confidence which the adhesion of an ally cannot give, nor the defection of an ally take away. We say it with pride, though we trust not with arrogance, that England is no secondry luminary in the European system, shines by no borrowed light, and moves on a course little perturbed or effected by the attraction of other bodies. What we are to-day we were yesterday and shall be to-morrow—a nation laying claim indeed to the character of a military monarchy, but a power whose resources begin to develope themselves just at the time when those of her rivals are exhausted. Not having wasted her strength by keeping up during a long peace an immense army, nominally for the defence of the country, but literally for the suppression of liberty, England enters into a war at some disadvantage, and cannot all at once create armies worthy to represent her wealth, her valor, and her unconquerable spirit; but just as the Powers that spend all their lives in drilling and drumming begin to feel the weight of war, England is beginning to put forth her real strength, and hence it happens that though few Powers have carried on wars with more chequered and varied fortune, none have on the whole, concluded them with greater glory than she. We may well trust to the glorious successes we have already achieved against Russia and to the mighty preparations making for the coming campaign—grounds which cannot deceive us; and so long as we do so we can afford to wait patiently for the unfolding of German politics, as a people ready for peace, but confident in the result of renewed war.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post communicates the news, that General Pelissier has asked permission to evacuate the Crimea forthwith, on the ground of the want of water for the horses of the army, the Russians having poisoned the wells. This news is is improbable for the reason that, if true, it is hardly supposable that it would have reached us only through this single channel; as it is not possible that a letter from Paris should have come to hand in New York, of a later date than the latest telegraphic advices received here, after being published in London or Liverpool. Besides, if the wells in the Crimea had been poisoned, as alleged, the fact must have obtained immediate notoriety, instead of being communicated through a single private channel. No information of the sort has reached us. The French and English officers may well be sick of their position in the Crimea, but it would be a remarkable instance of want of foresight to come to the resolution of abandoning it, after having provided, at so heavy an expense, for spending the winter there.

(Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.)

PARIS, Dec. 6, 1855.

I do not wish to trouble you with all the reports of peace that have filled the city and the exchange for a few days past. If representations have been made to Russia by the German powers, (what I will not warrant), or if Russia herself has shown a disposition to treat for peace, on condition of a re-opening of the conferences, it has all been for the purpose of disarming the powers of any reproaches they might otherwise bring against Russia or wishing to perpetuate the war.

But there are two nations which have already lost too much, to be able to treat on honorable terms. These two nations are Russia and England, the latter of which cannot claim to have taken any serious part in the war, much less in any important victory. It is doubtful, therefore, whether England will consent to treat for peace without being sure beforehand of obtaining a material compensation (for she contends only for the real and the positive) for her efforts and her losses; she will demand, at least that the expenses of war be paid. In regard to France, whose men and money are both exhausted, her success has been so great that she can afford to treat for peace. Germany, which trembles for fear of being obliged to take part in the war, in case the struggle should be transferred to its own territory, and which has not got pluck enough to take either one side or the other, is also making great efforts for peace. But nobody can foretell what will be the issue.

Marshal Pelissier demands permission to evacuate the Crimea forthwith. He declares that it is impossible to continue operations there; on account of the want of water for the horses of the army. The Russians have poisoned the wells, and he asks, what is the use of keeping an army of 150,000 men shut up in their intrenchments? It will be sufficient to leave garrisons in four or five points, but there is much fear here in regard to the moral effect of an evacuation of the Crimea. The matter is still undecided. It is probable however, that the advice of Marshal Pelissier will be adopted. It is also said that England wishes next spring to undertake alone the maritime expedition against Cronstadt, reserving to herself, however, the privilege of demanding the aid of an army for the debarkation in case of necessity.

It is now understood here that General Canrobert obtained in Sweden nothing more that a moral support or the Western Powers, and not the recognition of the four guarantees; in a word the same support as that rendered by Austria. The Scandinavian states therefore will not depart materially from their neutrality.

General Canrobert, as I am told, is about to marry the daughter of one of the physicians of the Emperor, a beautiful lady, thirth-two years of age, who has hitherto rejected all proposals of marriage, and who will bring to General Canrobert, as a dowry, an income of 150,000 francs. This is a match of the Emperor's making. He has made several such matches for his friends and the former companions of his political vicissitudes often making additions to their dowry from his private treasury. General Canrobert merits such favors. Everybody knows with what praiseworthy self-denial he resumed the command of a division in the Crimea, leaving to Gen. Pelissier the burden of the chief command, which it must be admitted, he was not strong enough to continue. Canrobert together with General Cavaignac, and a few others, is one of those rare personages, honest and worthy, which we occasionally meet in these times, when talents are as common as character are rare.

Letters from Algeria state that the rapid fortunes who supply the wants of the soldiers, has attracted a multitude of emigrants from Africa to this little military California. Consequencently the centres of population are becoming literally deserted in Algeria.

The Council of State in France has had to pronounce upon several cases of capture, in which neutrals were interested. One of these cases was rather extraordinary. An English ship was on the way to Hamburg with large cargo of saltpetre. They got wind that this cargo was destined for Russia and it was accordingly seized. The Legislative section decided that the capture should be annulled, but the Council of States has confirmed it.

Speaking of matrimony, people say now, (though this report has already been in circulation before), that M. de Morny is about to marry a young American lady, without fortune. The antecedents of M. de Morny are already known to you. He is generally regarded as the son of Queen Hortense, the mother of Napoleon III. He executed the *coup d'etat* of the second of December. He was at that time Minister of the Interior. He retired from this place, through dissatisfaction at the decrees which impoverished the family of Orleans. He has become President the second time of the Chamber of Deputies. He has a fortune of fifteen millions of Franes, acquired in speculations, and which he is disposed, as it is said, notwithstanding his former bachelor connections with the court, to give to this young and obscure American lady. He is encouraged in this step, by the success of the love match of the Emperor, who has profited much, as I have already said, by what was regarded at first an unworthy alliance.

P. S. I am assured that the English Cabinet and the *Emperor* have come to an agreement upon the conditions of peace.

People talk here but not very seriously, of a diplomatic conference at Dresden on the Oriental question.

THE RIGHT MAN COME AT LAST!

OR, THE PROGRESS OF MEDICINE.

It was with no ordinary pride and satisfaction that we lately had the honor of an introduction to one of the most eminent men of the age, Professor THOMAS HOLLOWAY, a gentleman who has done more for the advancement of medical science than any other that can be named not excluding such renowned "*saraus*" as ABERCROMBIE, READ CLARK, or MAHENDIE. The Professor has recently travelled in the United States, having visited this country for the purpose of establishing a depot for the sale of his medicines in New York. It is true that our public have long been familiar with his great reputation, but partly owing to the heavy duty imposed upon imported medicines, and partly to the unwillingness of physicians and druggists to advance the interests of a professional brother, whose superior knowledge and skill threatened to cast their own pretensions into the shade, the sale (although great) in America of his wonderful remedies has not yet equalled the enormous demand which exists throughout the whole of Europe, Australia, the East Indies, and most other parts of the civilized world. It was for this reason that the Professor, a few months ago, determined to make New York the location of a great American depot for the preparation and sale of his medicines, rivalling in extent and usefulness his celebrated establishment in London, which as all travellers know, is one of the "institutions" of that city. We have reason to congratulate ourselves, and especially our sick and afflicted fellow citizens, upon his felicitous resolutions.

For proceeding step by step, on strictly scientific principles, the Professor, at the early part of his career, attained to a discovery, which placed him above all competition in the triumphs of the healing art. He noticed how much of the boasted medical knowledge of the present day was empirical, and how little was really known of the laws of human physiology. Continuing his investigations, a happy thought struck him, like an inspiration, and he located the seat of every disease,—no matter what its nature and diagnosis,—in the blood. The blood has vitality;—the blood is alive; it is indeed in the language of Scripture, "the *life* of man." If that stream of existence is impure, how can the human being be otherwise than feeble, exhausted, emaciated and afflicted by various forms of disease? To purify the blood, and keep it pure, is virtually, to banish sickness from the earth. Here, then is hope for the sufferer. The poor invalid, despairing of recovery, may go forth into the world a renovated and strong man. Professor HOLLOWAY's treatment eradicates all our ailments; whether they are of the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs heart or skin, he refers their origin to the blood & restores the apparently diseased organ to prestine and perfect health. Knowing this, as we do from the experience of our friends, as well as from our own, we discharge but a Samaritan duty to the public, by a cordial recommendation of HOLLOWAY's PILLS and OINTMENT—the former for internal derangements of the system; the later for external application to wounds and sores, which have resisted every other so called remedy.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

THE POWDER MAGZINE EXPLOSIONS AT INKERMANN.—The manner in which this great disaster was caused is said to be this:—Some French artillerymen were engaged in shifting powder from one to case in the park, and as the operation is rather dangerous, every care was taken to prevent accidents. The powder was poured from case into the other through copper funnels and no fire was a lowed near the place where the men were so employed. As one of the soldiers was pouring the powder out of one case he perceived a fragment of shell gliding out of the funnel, and, not wishing to let go into the other case, jerked the funnel to one side; piece of shell fell on the stones, which were covered with loose powder, and is supposed to have struck fire in its fall, for the explosion took place at once. Miraculous as it may appear, this artilleryman, who was, as it were, in the focus of the explosion, escaped live, and is only slightly burnt and scorched. His comrade, who held the other case, was blown to atoms. Many thought it was an earthquake; others fancied it was the outburst of a volcano; other that the Russians had got hold of Lord Dundonald's invention, and that they had just given it a first trial. Indeed, one officer said to another, as soon as he recovered breath and could speak, "I say, that's a nice sort of thing, is it not? The sooner we go after that the better." He was persuaded the Russians had thrown some new and unheard of instrument of destruction into the camp.

Providential escape of one hundred Children from death by Fire.—Philadelphia, Dec. 25.—An attempt was made at an early hour this morning to set fire to the Northern Temporary Home for Friendless Children in this City. The fire was kindled in the lower part of the buildings, but was fortunately speedily extinguished. One hundred children were in the upper portion of the building.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N.B., January 11, 1856.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The Steamship *Canada*, which left Liverpool on Saturday, 22d December, arrived at Halifax at half past 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

The *Washington* arrived at Weiser 21st, and put back to Southampton owing to ice, after landing the mails and passengers.

The news is important. The present position of peace prospects is this—it may be remembered that Austria made suggestions of certain terms not known to the public, which the Austrian Cabinet considered might constitute a bases for pacific negociations. These suggestions Austria sent to Paris through the French Minister at Vienna. The French Government sent a copy of such suggestions to London, and much correspondence ensued between London and Paris, resulting in the original suggestions being sent back, altered by France and England, to Vienna. The Austrian Cabinet expressed mortification that its suggestions were not adopted *simpliciter*. More correspondence ensued, resulting in Austria agreeing to append her name jointly with France and England to the modified proposals. The proposition, thus amended, was sent on Sunday, Dec. 16th, from Vienna to St. Petersburg—Count Esterhazy being messenger. Five or six days are allowed for it to reach St. Petersburg and fourteen days more for Czar's unconditional acceptance or refusal. The contents of this ultimatum are kept profoundly secret. If the Czar refuses, France and England threaten to continue the war, and Austria to cease diplomatic relations, and afterwards be governed by the course of events.

Simultaneously with the transmission of peace proposals to Russia, the Paris *Moniteur* publishes a treaty entered into between the Allies and Sweden against Russian aggression.

As Russia does not at present threaten Sweden, this ill-timed treaty may be viewed by Russia as an intentional insult, and cause rejection of the peace proposals. 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 1, King of Sweden engages himself not to cede to Russia any right of pasturage or fishing ground, or of any other nature whatsoever of the said territories, or of the coast of Sweden or Norway, and to reject any pretension Russia might raise to establish the existence of any of the above named rights."

"Article 2.—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 Crown of Sweden and Norway, be it permission to occupy certain points of said territory or cession of fishing or pasturage rights, or of any other on those same territories, or on the coast of Sweden and Norway, the King of Sweden engages to communicate immediately such proposition to the Emperor of France and the Queen of England, and they engage to provide Sweden with sufficient naval and military forces, to co-operate with 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 in the case occurring be decided by a common agreement between the three powers."

The *Gazette* of Friday contains a copy of the treaty between England, France, and Sweden.

A secret cause is appended to the treaty providing for Sweden eventually taking the field against Russia.

Vienna private correspondence intimates that the Austrian government declined an invitation made by Russia on the 17th September to join Russia in a Pacific intervention; also that Napoleon renewed the invitation to Paris of Prussia, conveyed by Baron Prokesch, to open negociations and that in the middle of November, Count Buol, in the name of Austria, invited the Western powers to re-open at Paris the Peace Conference of Vienna, recommending also, that the four guarantees should be maintained as the bases of negociations, but that the third point of guarantee respecting Russian domination in the Black Sea should be modified. Russia has not replied to the proposal, but she would send a representative to the conference; hence has arisen a rumour that the Austrian Anglo French proposal is merely to define the meaning of the third point, and that if an understanding be come to, the Vienna Conference (so called) will be re-opened in Paris in the middle of January.

It is stated that the Swedish Ambassador at Vienna has formally announced to the Austrian Government that Sweden adheres to the allies' interpretation of the four points, and also said that Count Snackelberg had brought to Vienna a Russian proposal of peace, in terms different from those proposed by the allies. This is doubtful.

The English government is said to have demanded explanations from the Court of Vienna as to the intention of Austria in reducing the army. The Army Board is selling no fewer than seventy thousand horses.

The present position of affairs is thus expressed—France is less peaceful and England less warlike than they seem.

The London *Daily News* says that the majority of the French cabinet think Russia will accept the terms proposed. The majority of the English ministry think not.

PRINCIPALITIES.

Rumour says that the conference for the settlement of the Principalities are indefinitely adjourned, and that Count Corenine will resume the command of the Austrian army there.

THE CRIMEA.

A hurricane has occurred in the Crimea. The Tchernaya overflowed its banks, causing considerable damage.

Nothing later since General Codrington's despatch of the 4th, saying that the Russians continued to fire heavily from the North side, without much damage. Snow lay on the ground. Savings banks are to be opened in the British army.

ASIA.

Kars surrendered on the 28th. On Nov. 13th, Gen. Mouravieff summoned the garrison to surrender. General Williams held a council of war on the 15th. After the council, the garrison sent a flag of truce, asking ten day's suspension of hostilities, and permission to send a courier to Erzeroum. General Mouravieff offered to grant an honorable capitulation, and allowed the English Captain Thomson to go Erzeroum. Capt. Thomson returned from Erzeroum on the 19th, and reached Kars on the 22d. Gen. Williams demanded an interview with General Mouravieff for the 24th. By this time the garrison had no food except some horse-flesh for the sick in hospital. No details of surrender.

Private accounts, rather doubtful, say, without date, that Omar Pasha had driven in the Russians and taken possession of Khons, five leagues from Kutais, and was preparing to attack the latter city, which was garrisoned by ten thousand Russians. Mouravieff had despatched part of his force to oppose Omar. The Turks found five thousand fur coats in Khoni.

BRITAIN.

Attention is entirely engrossed in discussing the probabilities of peace. It is remarkable that in general the public speak more in favor of carrying on the war now than at any former period.

The Queen has sent a jewelled decoration to Miss Nightingale.

Samuel Rogers, the poet, is dead. Colonel Sibthorp also.

Heavy gales prevailed during the week, and numerous casualties are reported on the British coast. No American ships are known to be damaged.

The Spanish brig Bravo, of Barcelona, from Havana, was wrecked on the night of the 10th on the coast of Gibraltar; forty-five passengers were drowned, including seven ladies.

FRANCE.

A treaty of amity and commerce between France and Persia is concluded, and an envoy has left Paris to exchange ratifications.

Canrobert will be declared Marshal of France.

SPAIN.

The Cortes have sent a protest against the impolicy of levying additional taxes on Colonial produce as the new tariff proposes.

The Espanita notifies that the "Black Warrior" is already paid to the United States.

HOLLAND.

The first steamer of the New York line, the *Belgique*, was formally blessed and baptized at Antwerp on the 15th, by the Archbishop of Malines, and a crowd of attendant clergy.

DENMARK.

Has requested the Governments interested to adjourn the Conferences on the Sound Dues.

Copenhagen letters say that two States have as yet pronounced in favour of Denmark's views, namely Russia and Mecklenburg. The Russian Finance Minister, some time since stated that he could not spare the large sum required to capitalize, and therefore preferred remaining as they are.

Lord Clarendon has announced, that if the United States ships pass without toll, the British shall pass also.

The trial of the ex-ministers is postponed till 12th January.

GERMANY.

The Frankfort papers publish an imperial ukase authorizing the new Russian loan.

RUSSIA.

The Sardinians still in Russia are placed in care of Bavarian Minister, as the British were under the Danish.

The Persian ambassador arrived at St. Petersburg on the 9th, and was ostentatiously received.

TURKEY.

The new ministry under Redchid Pasha, would be recognized.

GREECE.

The new ministry cultivate friendly relations with the Allies.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

The *Times* city article says—that a temporary diminution of confidence in the result of the mission of Count Esterhazy to St. Petersburg caused consols to open at a reaction of a quarter per cent. from the improved prices of yesterday. Business throughout the day was generally active.

The present return of the Bank of England contains the result of the increased amount of circulation recently granted by order of the Council in pursuance of the terms of the Bank act.

The letters from Paris to-day state that the exchange on London continues flat but that the pressure for money has slightly subsided.

SARDINIA.

The war budget of the kingdom of Sardinia, just presented to the Piedmontese chambers, fixes the expenses of the Eastern War, during 1855 and 1856, at 74,233,532 francs, including 11,576,401 francs for the navy.

MARKETS.—Breadstuffs slightly declined; Sugar steady; Provisions firm; Tea unchanged.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC CRUMBLING.

The extraordinary state of affairs in the government of the United States, during the last two months, indicates pretty plainly, that the great model Republic cannot long hold together. Such has been the *improvements* in the good old British constitution made by our Republican neighbors, that the whole system has dwindled into a rope of sand, and will no longer hold together. An incident never before we believe, exhibited in any civilized country, has transpired in the United States. The slip of parties, their filibustering and grasping propensities engendered and fostered in the union, have all thrown in their quota for the production of a dissolution of that anomaly. The American Constitution, and the House of Congress after sitting a month has not been able from "party faction" to chose a Speaker, while the President, acting upon the maxim that "hope delayed maketh the heart sick," would wait no longer, but has propounded his annual speech to a House, *that is not a house*. This Speech, when it is not received by the body without the head, has had the effect, (so say the American papers), of assuring the public mind that as the President, has no intention of annihilating the Allies now engaged in the Eastern Continent, neither does it appear that he will in any way officially, either side with or oppose the freebootery of the renowned WALKER, the embryo monarch of Nicharagua. The Editor of the New York Daily Times, delicitates himself and the American people, that at present no "villainous saltpetre," is to be burnt between Great Britain and the United States.—Hear him—

"The President, yesterday took the country by surprise by sending his message to Congress before the popular branch of that body was prepared to receive it. The President assigns as his motives for taking this extraordinary step, his convictions of duty which would not permit him longer to postpone the obligation enjoined upon him by the Constitution, to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. But the propriety of sending a message and recommending measures to an unorganised body, which has no power to consider or act upon them, is not very obvious. He might as well have delivered his message to the members of Congress elect, before they assembled in Washington, as far as the practical action of the body goes, as to send it to them in their unorganized condition. But, though no practical good can result from the premature delivery of the message, so far as the House of Representatives are concerned, its publication is a real boon to the country, as it will relieve the public mind of the anxiety which has been felt in respect to our foreign relations, while its firm, pacific tone will tend to allay all apprehensions of serious difficulty with England, or any other foreign power, on any of the questions in dispute, which have been a subject of discussion during the past year."

THE TEMPERANCE TELEGRAPH.—The veritable champion of this delectable organ of the present Government, has proved himself quite as ingenious at taking off *handles* from names, as the Executive has been in attaching them. That body having invested their friends and relations, to the third and fourth generation, with the euphonious *handle* of honorable. Why does he, the 'law abiding' editor of that influential print, adopt the democratic style of Besnard and Lockhart, when speaking of those gentlemen as presiding Justices. Is it because he in company with Joseph Lordly and John Frazer, were defeated and rejected, when exercising the *laudable* and *enviable* position of public spies and informers. Shame on you Christopher. Have more manners in future.

A THIN SKINNED GENTLEMAN.—It is rather surprising that the editor of the *Freeman*, who generally steps as cautiously, as if he feared to crush the eggs of his neighbors, should even inadvertently have trodden on the toes of the Rev. Gentleman of the Board of Health. We suppose however, under the circumstances, he may be excused, provided he promises to be more gracious in future. Knowing as we do, that that gentleman has displayed, if not a versatility of talent for office, certainly a happy knack of getting in, and getting out of situations, since his domiciliary among us. We recollect him as Government inspector of Schools, but unlike the boy that played truant, "*he was not kept in*." We knew him the editor of a *Reform Paper*, that threatened to blot out all its cotemporaries, but some how or other, blotted out itself. We again find him sticking to the tail of the Board of Health, and subsequently advertising himself as the authorized Agent, Clerk Commissioner, or call it what you may please, of Messrs. Chambers & Co., and taking orders for them and settling the accounts of the firm. Now whether Mr. Anglin is right or Mr. Porter right, we leave to wiser heads. Mr. Porter has also been appointed City Agent for the sale of liquor.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. N. S. DEMILL.

SIR:—In the *Morning News* of December 17th, I noticed a letter addressed to the Editor over your signature, in which you acknowledge yourself the writer of the letter published in the *Temperance Telegraph*, bearing date 22nd November. In doing so, you acknowledge yourself the author of a foul and malicious Libel, which is fully proved by your letter under date of 17th December. After deliberately stating to the public in your letter of 22d Nov., signed "Viator," that the proprietor was present in the Post Office at Sussex, and charging him with dealing out Liquors, and making use of language, filthy, disgusting and profane, you again under date of 17th Dec., say you do not care whether he was present or not. If lies and inconsistencies is good language, you deserve credit of being the author of them, you are certainly an object of pity, and I am not disposed to deal harshly with you, provided you will Libel me no more, but should you raise your dagger of falsehood once more; you can of expect I will use the quill to shove you off the third time; to satisfy such an ass-head as you are by certificates, that I was not present in the Post Office on the night referred to, and that S. F. Wright, my assistant, who performed the duty on that night, was not the author of any improper language, would be worse than useless, but in order to satisfy a disinterested public, I take the liberty of adducing the following certificates, which will prove that if any such language as referred to by N. S. Demill, over the signature of "Viator," was made use of, it must have been by the said N. S. D., or some of his fellow passengers, over whose language the Postmaster at Sussex Vale could have no control.

HUGH McMONAGLE.

Sussex Vale, December 27th, 1855.

I hereby certify that I was a passenger in the Mail Stage from Sussex Vale to St. John on the night referred to by "Viator," in his letter in the *Temperance Telegraph*, dated Nov. 22. I was also present in the Post Office, at Sussex Vale, during the time the mails were being changed. Hugh McMonagle, the Postmaster, was not present while the mails were being changed in the office. S. F. Wright, his assistant, performed the duty on the night referred to. I have known S. F. Wright for some time, have always considered him a steady and respectable young man, and I am positive he did not on the night referred to make use of any language that would either disgust or offend even the most fastidious.

Sussex Vale, GILFRED COUGLE.

Dec. 24, 1855.

I was present in the Post Office, at Sussex Vale, on the night referred to by N. S. Demill, over the signature of "Viator." Hugh McMonagle, the Postmaster, was not present in the office during the time of changing mails on that night. S. F. Wright, his assistant, performed the duty. I did not hear S. F. Wright make use of vulgar or improper language in the office on the night referred to.

Sussex Vale, MILES HOAR.

Dec. 24, 1855.

MR. C. SMILER,

Editor of the "Temperance Telegraph."

SIR:—I have to thank you for your kindness in copying my answer to "Viator," but I felt somewhat surprised when I read your remarks on that answer. You say I make a most miserable attempt to contradict the statements of your correspondent "Viator." If a flat denial of said statements, in which they are pronounced by me to be a willful and malicious libel, is a miserable attempt at contradiction, then indeed I have failed; the discriminating reader will be the best judge on that point. I therefore leave a disinterested public to decide. With regard to that respectable gentleman from the Bend, of whom you speak as being your first informant, and who, you say, gave you a history of the whole proceedings, now, Sir, did he tell you that on the night referred to he took a fine drink of brandy in the Post Office building at Sussex Vale? If he did, give him credit for telling one truth, if he did not, I fear his memory did not serve him right on that occasion; because I have very conclusive evidence that every passenger in that stage took a drink of spirituous liquor in my office on that night, (no doubt it did them good Mr. Smiler, the night was cold and wet you know,) except the self-righteous "Viator," and if he was not tempted to drink my liquor he was certainly tempted by the evil spirit to libel me, which is much worse; but what do you think of your first informant from the Bend who drank my liquor and recording to your statement libelled me also? Now, Sir, this great gentleman you speak of from the Bend was neither more nor less than G. C. A. Son of Temperance, who took his drink of liquor at my office on the night referred to, which can be proved, and who left the Bend for reasons best known to himself, and a confidential friend to whom he confided his secrets. No doubt he felt anxious after the difficulties and dangers of the journey to report himself to you right side up with care, which might not have been the case had those interested in him at the Bend been aware of his intention to leave, or my brandy a little stronger, therefore Mr. C. Smiler if it makes a man respectable to join the Sons, and drink his brandy behind the curtain, and deride the seller before his order, then, indeed, your informant is very respectable.

You, Sir, can retain what opinion you please of your second informant "N. S. Demill," but it appears to me, a disinterested public will think he occupies a very unenviable position. No doubt you will secretly think before you have finished this letter that the Lion you refer to in your issue of 20th December, has got his claws firmly fixed in two of your weak and erring brotherhood.

HUGH McMONAGLE.

Sussex Vale, Dec. 27th, 1855.

STEAMER NORTHERN LIGHT DETAINED BY U. S. OFFICERS.—New York, Dec. 24.—Shortly after 2 o'clock to-day, the U. S. Marshal received a despatch from Washington ordering the seizure and detention of the steamer Northern Light.

Officers were accordingly sent on board; but Mr. White, the counsel for the Transit Company, declared that the vessel should sail at her usual hour, 3 o'clock. Subsequently, however, he and the captain went to the U. S. District Attorney's office, to see what arrangements could be made.—The result of this interview is not known.

About 4 o'clock the Northern Light was get under way, but had not proceeded far before she was interrupted by a revenue cutter, which fired two guns across the bows of the steamer, and brought her to. Two other cutters also proceeded to assist in stopping the steamer.

There were apparently between 300 and 400 young men on board whose appearance indicated that they were Nicarraguan adventurers, and one of them confessed that they were such, and had been engaged by Col. French and others to go west. The Northern Light left her dock with three New Y. Officers.

LATER.—The Northern Light has returned to the city. The revenue cutter fired blank cartridges first, to bring her to, without effect; then sent a shot or two three rods ahead of her and the steamer stopped and was compelled to return.

At the Annual Meeting of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY held on Tuesday Evening, the 8th instant, the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year, James R. Reed, *President*; S. D. Jackson and A. W. Savary, *Vice Presidents*; C. Kirkpatrick, *Treasurer*; H. W. Leith, *Corresponding Secretary*; W. W. Wheldy, *Recording Secretary*; A. Daniel, R. S. Leveder, and Geo. R. Hooke, *Standing Committee*.

The affairs of the Society were reported by the Officers of the past year to be in a satisfactory condition, and a course of monthly lectures is at present going on under the auspices of the Society—the ensuing one of which His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese has kindly consented to deliver.—*Ch. Witness.*

John Boyd, Esq., re-delivered his lecture on "The Present War," at the Mechanic's