

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. As with individuals so with nations. The national spirit, difficult at times to arouse, is not easily allayed, and even the disasters which we have experienced have stimulated a burning desire to retrieve the past and add laurels in the future. There can be no doubt that any sacrifices which the war might have demanded in men and money would have been cheerfully met and endured, the only condition exacted being that the conflict should be vigorously pushed. But all this is passion, not reason, the feeling of animal nature, not the cool deductions of wisdom and philosophy. For ourselves, we have felt that if the assent of Russia could be had to the Austrian propositions, it would be foolish and even impious to prolong hostilities. Russia has certainly grown weary of the game much sooner than we anticipated; her powers of resistance have failed earlier than we were led to expect; but there is this great advantage in arriving at a peace on terms which, after all, are not excessively humiliating to her vanity, namely, that she will have the less desire to rush into war again when she has recruited her strength. This is the first fatal break-down in the policy of aggression which commenced with Peter the Great and terminated with Nicholas. The son of the last-named Czar is the first to feel the pangs of wounded pride, and the lesson will not be lost upon him or his successors.

[From the London Times]

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.

[From the Morning Post.]

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."

[From the Express.]

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.

[From yesterday's London Times, Jan. 19.]

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. We have become indurated to a state of war, and it seems now almost as impossible for England to fall back into the old pacific routine of the last forty years as it appeared two years ago for her to shake off the peaceful habits and associations which those forty years had created. Nor would it, we suspect, be perfectly true to say that the country hails the prospects so suddenly offered of a return to peace with unmixed and unalloyed satisfaction. No one is so inhuman as to argue for war in the abstract, but there are a great many, we suspect, who think that its continuance for another year would have more of good than of evil. Our preparations are so vast, our army and navy are assuming so much more promising an aspect than before, and the power of Russia is so visibly reduced and shaken, that we might reasonably hope at the end of another campaign not only to dictate terms much more favourable, but to have for the utter exhaustion and prostration of our adversary. But to be delivered from the continually recurring catalogues of slaughter, from the rapid increase of our national debt, from the prospect of a 10 per cent. income tax, and a constant derangement of our monetary system; to curb effectually the insolence and aggression of a Power which two years ago would only condescend to answer our earnest remonstrances by a haughty and expressive silence; treating them, to use the metaphor of the Empress Catherine, "as the moon does the wolves that bay at her,"—these are advantages so solid and substantial that we would not change them for the most brilliant future that ever allured and

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.

We would, however, caution the public against the persuasion that the telegraphic messages necessarily imply what their words certainly, taken in their literal sense, would fairly comprehend,—that all the propositions upon which the allies insist have been unconditionally accepted by Russia. The terms of the fifth proposition are general, and do not necessarily include the undertaking not to fortify the Aland Isles, any more than any other demand the allies might think fit to make. We do not believe that this requisition has yet been specifically submitted to Russia, and whatever may be the probabilities of the case, we are certainly not justified in saying that she has unconditionally accepted it. Two other terms on which we must peremptorily insist—the disarming of the eastern coast of the Black Sea, and the allowing Consuls of the Western Powers to reside in the Russian ports on its waters—have been only slightly and ambiguously mentioned. Why this is so we do not know. That is the concern of Austria. We are not principals in the negotiation, but have employed the mediation of a third Power, whose duty it is to see that Russia be brought to an unconditional acceptance of our terms, with all their stipulations, before we even enter into negotiation. We do not believe for a moment that these things are likely to offer permanent obstacles to the conclusion of peace, but our readers must remember that the announcement is that of an Austrian, not of an English diplomatist.

Nothing should induce us to relax for a single moment in our preparations until all the stipulations we have mentioned have been clearly and unequivocally put by Austria, and as clearly and unequivocally conceded. We must remember that by the pressure we have put upon Russia, and not by the mediation of Austria, has the present happy alteration in our circumstances been brought about, and that, if we would preserve the advantages of our position, it can only be done by a constant adherence to the very means by which that change has been produced. The way to obtain peace is to make our adversary feel thoroughly—that is, indeed, no more than the truth—how much more necessary that peace is to her than it is to us. We have tried reason and remonstrance with no effect, have tried vigour and action with the most encouraging results. By energetic action we have compelled the enemy to negotiate; by a continuance of that energy and that action we shall bring those negotiations to a happy result.

The following telegraphic despatches were in type before the important intelligence given above was received. Although thus deprived of their interest given them as completing the intelligence of the week.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—It is asserted that the Austrian ambassador at St. Petersburg has received orders to suspend his relations with the Russian Government, in consequence of the non-acceptance, *pure et simple*, of the Austrian proposals by Russia.

VIENNA, Jan. 14.—The Emperor of Austria displays great firmness, and insists on the unconditional acceptance of the proposals of which Count Valentine Esterhazy was the bearer.

The *Constitutionnel* has the following:—
"Count Valentine Esterhazy, when he handed to Count Nesselrode a written copy of the ultimatum, agreed on in concert by the allies, of the 2nd December, informed the Russian Chancellor that his instructions did not authorise him to accept discussion of the ultimatum nor any modification of its contents. If, therefore, he should receive on the 8th of January any other reply than a pure and simple acceptance, he would be under the necessity of leaving St. Petersburg with all the members of his embassy."

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.

"These counter proposals were communicated by Count Buol to the Ambassadors of France and England, and were immediately forwarded by them to their Governments."

"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.

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.

Instructions were forwarded yesterday morning to the commanding officers of embodied regiments of militia notifying that volunteers from these corps will be accepted in light cavalry regiments.

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 Marmora; the crew were saved.

At Kertch an attack was expected from the Russians.

GREECE.

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

THE BALTIC.

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

ASIA.

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

PERSIA.

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. At first the statement was looked upon with much caution and suspicion, but on its official confirmation the various branches of trade felt its effect. The opinions as to the policy of the Czar in taking this step are varied—many parties feeling that Russia may have some covert and insincere aim in view, and endeavour to throw the allies off their guard, while others hold faith in the desire of Russia to secure peace, in the fact of the great preparations making by the Allies for the next campaign, and the firm attitude adopted by Austria. It remains to be seen, however, what will result from the acceptance, but it is to be hoped that the armaments at present being made, will not for a moment be suspended, until a "lasting and honourable" peace is secured.

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

said of their descendants—*avido vires honoris*—"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—*Deus est magna potentum virtus*—"The virtue of parents is in itself a great portion."

Senators—In reply to the first proposition enunciated above, I answer: *There is.* (See art. 2, § 11, Cons. amend. Conf. 1786.)

In reply to the second, I answer; *It rests with the Senate to decide.*

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.
ASBURY DICKENS, Secretary of the Senate.

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, Shareholders 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 Shareholders, 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 WIER,
JAMES A. MOREN,
Committee.

Halifax, Dec. 26th, 1855. till 1st Feb.

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

A 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.

One free application of the Hair Gloss will impart a more lasting beauty and moisture to the hair, than a whole bottle of the alcoholic preparations usually sold; besides it will not soil the finest linen. Mothers will find this preparation the best they can use to dress children's hair, keeping it in place, giving it a most beautiful lustre and causing it to grow luxuriantly. If any preparation of art can cause the hair to grow, the Spanish Hair Gloss will do it.

Sold at Wholesale by J. D. NASR, and at retail by all the principal Druggists, and dealers in Fancy Goods, at Halifax, N. S.
May 31.

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, GOthic REGISTERS, GRATES & CABOSES, 50 Bales prepared furnace, 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.