ARE WE TO HAVE ANOTHER WAR?

[*From the Manchester Examiner.*]

It cannot be too clearly understood that we are in imminent danger of being dragged into another war. No one can seriously question this fact who has pondered the real meaning of the recent acts of the British government in the Black Sea, the dubious relation in which that conduct places us towards our Imperial ally, and the belligerent tone of the ministerial section of the English press. If so, it is natural to ask for what object are we going to war? It is easy to reply to this question in vague flourish about the dignity and honour of England, the faith of treaties, and so forth, but we want something more tangible and explicit. The question is too grave to be disposed of after the manner of rhetoricians. If we are again to be called upon to spend a hundred millions of money and to sacrifice thirty thousand valuable lives, the least we are entitled to demand, is a clear and precise statement of the reasons which render such an expenditure and sacrifice necessary.

The proximate cause of the danger which threatens the peace of Europe is the conduct of the British and Austrian Governments in reference to the occupation of the Black Sea and the Principalities. In stating this fact, we have no wish to assume, prior to investigation, that the continued occupation of the territory of Turkey is without a justificatory plea. We merely assert as indisputable, that the danger of renewed hostilities springs from the position that Great Britain and Austria have thought it right to occupy. No new question of dispute has arisen since the signature of the Treaty of Paris. Russia is willing to carry out that treaty according to the interpretation she attaches to it. France either assents to that interpretation, or regards it as a fit subject for friendly mediation. England and Austria alone raise objections. They insist upon their own interpretation of the treaty. They reject all proposals for arbitration. A British squadron was ordered some time since to re enter the Black Sea, and this squadron is to be immediately reinforced. The troops of Austria still occupy the Principalities; the fortress of Galatz, which had been evacuated, is again taken possession of by an Austrian garrison. There can be no doubt that the conduct of both Powers is at variance with the letter of the treaty and the protocols of Paris. By the 11th Article of the Treaty of Peace, the waters of the Black Sea are "formally and perpetually interdicted to the flag of war." By the "Convention respecting the Straits," "the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus are closed to foreign ships of war so long as the Porte is at peace." An additional article of the general treaty determines the application of this convention. Its precise words are, "The stipulations of the Convention respecting the Straits, signed this day, shall not be applicable to the vessels of war employed by the belligerent Powers for the evacuation, by sea, of the territories occupied by their armies; but the said stipulations shall resume their entire effect as soon as the evacuation shall be terminated." According to this agreement, all those ships of war which were not required for the transport of troops, were to leave the Black Sea at once, and as soon as the evacuation had terminated, no ships of war which were not required for the transport of troops, were to leave the Black Sea at once, and as soon as the evacuation had terminated, no ships of war were to be permitted to re enter. But the evacuation, so far as the forces of England and France are concerned, terminated several months ago. From that moment the Convention of the Straits became applicable, and the Bosphorus was closed to all foreign vessels of war. Hence the recent entry of the British squadron, whether with or without the permission of the Porte, constituted a clear infraction of the treaty. Austria is still more clearly wrong. At the 21st sitting of the Conference, a period of six months was fixed for the evacuation of the Russian and Ottoman territories. On that occasion Count Buol not only urged that the troops of Austria should be withdrawn from the Principalities within the same interval, but added to that, as the operation would be comparatively easy, the Austrian troops would probably have evacuated the Principalities before the belligerent armies had been able to complete the evacuation of the Ottoman Empire. This engagement has been completely falsified. France and England withdrew their forces long ago, but Austria still prolongs her occupation of the Principalities, and has even sent additional troops.

So far, it must be admitted, that the occupation of the Black Sea, by a British squadron of vessels of war, and that of the Principalities by Austrian troops, are opposed to the arrangements mutually agreed upon at Paris. Now comes the question of justification. Has Russia broken the treaty, and thus afforded a just reason for the conduct of England and Austria? What are the facts? By the 29th article of the treaty, the Emperor of Russia consented to the rectification of his frontier in Bessarabia. The new boundary line was, among other specifications, to "pass to the south of Bolgrad, ascend the course of the river Yalpuck, &c." But it seems there are two Bolgrads in Bessarabia. One, a town of some importance, situated at the Northern point of the Lake Yalpuck, and another, a place of so little importance that it is not even indicated on ordinary maps, lying some distance further north. It seems that the diplomatists at Paris were not aware of the existence of the two towns of the same name so near each other, and in naming Bolgrad, omitted to state which Bolgrad they meant. The Russians affirm that they understood the Conference to mean the Bolgrad which stands at the head of Lake Yalpuck; the Plenipotentiaries of England and Austria—how many of the rest we know not—state that they meant the Bolgrad which lies further north. Here then, is a dispute, not about the treaty itself, but about the meaning that ought to be attached to one of its stipulations. The Plenipotentiaries opposed to the Russian view declare they did not know of the existence of more than one Bolgrad. We must, of course, accept this declaration, though it is singular that the Bolgrad of whose existence they were aware is that which is the smaller and less important of the two. On the map of Europe which lies before us, published by Keith Johnston, in 1855, Bolgrad on Lake Yalpuck is distinctly marked, but the other town of the same name is wanting. The plenipotentiaries must either have known of the existence of the former, or else have been grossly ignorant; and if they knew of it, they must also, on their own admission, have been aware of the existence of both towns. If so, why, in the name of common sense, did they leave it open to dispute whether they meant the smaller town of the north, or the more important town to the south, both being only a few miles apart? If nothing was said to specify which Bolgrad was meant, it is certainly natural to infer that the town referred to was the one whose greater importance makes it more generally known. With ordinary prudence the dispute could not have arisen; but as it has arisen, the next question is how shall it be decided? The 20th article of the treaty provides, that "delegates of the contracting Powers shall fix in its details the line of the new frontier." Here, then, is an authority fixed by the treaty itself; and in case of non-agreement, what course could be fairer than to refer the decision to another meeting of the Congress, or to a neutral Power? Russia is willing to take either step; England refuses. The British government asserts that there is no room to hesitate for a moment as to the meaning of the treaty—the smaller Bolgrad must be the one meant. Russia, it is said, can have no object in advancing a different opinion but that of flying from the terms of peace. The Emperor of Russia is denounced, in the elegant language of the *Post* as a worthy scion of the "grand Larcenist, the imperial burglar who begat him." France demurs, but England, just to show that she does not play second fiddle, acts without France, sends her squadron to the Black Sea, announces speedy reinforcements, and the intention of persevering at whatever cost.

On those facts we ask for the verdict of our readers. Is the course which the British Government is pursuing wise, dignified, honourable, or likely to advance the interest and glory of England? Has any just provocation been given for a step which if the other Powers were disposed to accept the challenge, amounts to a declaration of war? What says the 8th article of the treaty? "Any misunderstanding should arise between the contracting Powers, each, before having recourse to the use of force, shall afford the other contracting parties the opportunity of preventing such an extremity by means of their mediation." Lord Clarendon referred to this provision of the treaty when he sought to obtain the assent of the Conference to a proposal to submit all differences which might arise between the contracting parties to the mediation of a friendly State. Such an emergency has arisen; and when we are asked to contend, not merely to a distinct stipulation of the treaty, but to the plan we ourselves propose, we repudiate our engagements, laugh at our own counsels, and prefer muskets to mediation. We simply ask, is this policy one that becomes a great nation—a nation which professes to be guided by the principles of christianity? How does this conduct comport with our honor as men, with the dictates of conscience, and with the morality of the Gospel?

TARDY JUSTICE TO A HERO.

The report of the death of the patriot General Guyon turns out happily to be too true. He died on the 12th ult., of cholera. Of the three noble heroes who fought the last battles of Hungary, who struggled when all had despaired, one alone survives. Bem, of glorious memory, passed from this world some six years back; the death of Guyon we now deplore, and there remains but Kossuth to represent the glory and the misfortunes of the noble trio.

Richard Debaufre Guyon, Lieut-General Count de Guyon in Hungary, and Kurschid Pacha in the Turkish empire, was born at Walcot, Bath, on the 31st of March, 1813. He was the third son of Captain Guyon, R. N., of Richmond, Surrey, and was descended from the noble Languedoc house of Guion de Geis. In his eighteenth year Richard Guyon obtained a commission in the Austrian army. His elder brothers, who are still alive, served respectively in the royal navy and the Indian service. Guyon attained to the rank of captain in his regiment, and in November, 1838, he was united to Baroness Spleny, the daughter of Field Marshal Spleny, commander of the Hungarian Life Guards. Shortly after his marriage, Guyon retired to a large estate possessed by his wife near Pesth, where he gave himself up to country pursuits the improvement of the condition of his peasantry, and their religious welfare, occupied a large portion of the time of Guyon, who little anticipated the career which was about to open to him.

During the entire Crimean campaign he remained in feverish inaction at Constantinople, awaiting in vain an opportunity of displaying that lion spirit which had triumphed on the heights of Branyiszko and in fifty other fights. Guyon has died in comparative obscurity, though sustained by a firm and able phalanx of friends. His case was to have been brought before the attention of the House of Commons in the ensuing session, and above twenty of his friends in that house had offered to submit to the English nation the persecution which had been patiently borne on the battle field and in council by one of the most gallant spirits sent forth by England to represent her heroism and her virtues.

Guyon no longer requires the public vindication which his friends would have obtained for him. No pompous addresses from civic municipities, no presentation of swords, no public receptions, were the lot of the man who could command 10,000 horse as other "celebrities" have failed to command 600. But in the hearts of those who knew him, in the recollection of the Hungarian peasant, as of the Turkish soldiers, his memory will never be forgotten. The personal appearance of Guyon was striking. His short but muscular frame betrayed his Saxon parentage. Guyon was a noble and graceful rider, a fine swordsman and was insensible to fatigue. He was of a generous and forgiving disposition, and we know no man whose death will excite deeper regret than that of Richard Guyon.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., Dec. 19, 1856.

THE "BRITISH CONSTITUTION."

Our brief notice of this paper in our last, has furnished its editor with a subject for a long and would be furious article. He complains of what he calls our "impertinence" in stepping out of our way to inflict a castigation upon the *Constitution*." We may, indeed, have been stepping out of our way when we noticed the course the *Constitution* is taking, and expressed our regret at it. We really were attaching more importance to the opinions of the *Constitution* than any opinions which the *Constitution* has expressed, or is likely to express, deserved. We may have been somewhat in error, too, when we said that the "*Constitution*" is trying to do what we should not have expected it to attempt. We ought to have known the *Constitution's* real principles better. We ought to have remembered how it spitefully and maliciously attacked the Hon. J. H. Gray a year or two ago, simply because he felt it to be his duty to oppose a grant to the publisher of the *British Constitution*.

Has the *Constitution* forgotten its mean and unmanly efforts to weaken Mr. Gray's influence, among a body of men who have always supported him; or has it yet recovered from the effects of the contempt it then drew down upon itself?

The *Constitution* accuses us of giving an interested support to the Government, and reminds us that we opposed the appointment of Mr. Watters to a seat in the Executive. Our opposition to Mr. Watters' elevation was based on our opposition to the Government of which he became a member, and to the political party with which he has always acted. We shall make no comparison between Mr. Watters' qualifications for office and Mr McPhelim's. We shall merely say that we believe Mr. McPhelim to be the more influential man both in the Assembly and out of it; and that while Mr. Watters lost several elections in this City and County, Mr. McPhelim has always, since he first was a candidate, carried his election in Kent. Can the *Constitution* find in this fact a reason for preferring Mr. Watters, according to the principles of that Responsible Government its Prospectus pledges it to maintain?

As to our support of one Executive, or opposition to another, we leave the public to form their own opinions on that subject: we can afford to smile at the "Constitution's" unfounded assertions.

But the *Constitution* attempts to deny that it was brought to life again for the purpose of opposing the present Government; and the manner in which this denial is made betrays the sore spot on little article felt.

Does the publisher suppose that it is not well understood who his present backers are, and what is the particular object they have in view. We tell him again that his and their unprincipled scheme will not succeed; and we wish the "Constitution" joy of the bargain it has made.

In reply to what we said respecting the "Constitution's" personal attack upon the Postmaster-General, we are treated to the following choice specimen of acute logic and admirable grammatical construction.

He says, "the only ground of complaint we have against Mr. McPhelim was that he was a Roman Catholic." Now, the writer must know this statement is entirely wrong; it was neither that *only* ground nor *the* "ground of complaint." "We opposed the appointment of Mr. McPhelim because he only received the office on account of his being a Roman Catholic, that is to say, if he had been anything else he would not have received his present elevation; and so far as that being the only ground of complaint everything else was against him."

Remarkable clear, straightforward and conclusive! And as a further proof that our statement of a mere fact was entirely wrong," the "Constitution" devotes another long article to the Postmaster-General, the sum and substance of his offences being, that he is a Roman Catholic.

In order that our readers may conveniently see what we last week said about the "British Constitution," and how very quiet were the remarks that stung so sharply, we reprint the short article to-day.

"We regret to observe that this paper, contrary to what might have been expected of it, has assumed a position hostile to the Government, and we especially regret that it should have been thought necessary by the publishers to show that hostility by a direct personal attack upon one of the members of the Executive. The 'Constitution' makes the Postmaster-General the subject of a long article, and the chief, indeed the only, ground of complaint it has against this gentleman, is the fact that he is a Roman Catholic. If the Proprietors and friends of the 'Constitution' imagine that they can build up an opposition by such means, or if they hope to excite a party that body of men, whose opinions they affect to represent, an unreasonable and foolish hatred of their fellow citizens, they will find themselves wonderfully mistaken. We consider ourselves to be as firm and sound Protestants as any of those connected with the 'Constitution' are. Yet we do not feel called upon to attack, without any just cause, every Roman Catholic who happens to have secured the confidence of a constituency, and has won his way to a public office.

"Mr. M'Phelim is a much abler man than some of those would be prominent persons whose cause the 'Constitution' has now, in violation of the old professions and its antecedent course, taken up. We do not hesitate to add, that he is a much honester man, too.

"The 'Constitution' may depend upon it, that the game it is trying to play is thoroughly understood, and will never work. It is the same old, stupid manœuvre at which the 'Courier' and the 'Morning News,' tried their hands some time ago, and which, under their management, failed most miserably. Does the 'Constitution' suppose that it can conduct the affair more cleverly than they did? We have heard it intimated that the paper styled 'its new series' under obligation to make this attempt,—that it was in fact called to life again for the express purpose. But the artifice is entirely too transparent to be successful."

In the *Morning News* of Monday last is an editorial intended to damage the character of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by garbled quotations from Hansard's Debates, relative to the well-known parliamentary enquiries on the subjects of bribery and corruption at elections, fifteen or sixteen years ago. The *News*, "not having the volume before him," makes that the excuse for misrepresenting the facts of the Cambridge election of 1840, at which his Excellency was returned as a member, and not knowing either the antecedents of the story, or, as it appears, the sequel, works his one volume to the best display of erudition and research, and supplies the basis for the after remarks from his own fertile, but not well-informed or truthful imagination. Unfortunately for the Editor of the *News*, the charge against Mr. Manners Sutton was dismissed at the time—withdrawn, in fact, by the very man who made it—and in the absence of this rather important part of the story the *News* is reduced to give a rehash of Mr. Ward's Speech on the occasion, whilst wriggling out of the awkward dilemma in which he had placed himself, by attacking a man without being able to make good his position, and ungraciously contending that Mr. Manners Sutton might be morally, if he were not legally guilty. The *News* is extremely anxious that no detraction from the merit of this discovery should rob him of the honor of having made one original charge or raked up one circumstance in his Excellency's antecedents, and imagining the parliamentary history of England as much a *terra incognita* to his readers as it is to himself, details the circumstances of his obtaining his solitary piece of historical knowledge with great prolixity: "we got no information from Mr. Fisher or any of his family, we received a hint from Northumberland, and we searched for, and finally obtained Hansard, it is, therefore, foul to saddle our work upon other people's shoulders," and more to the same purpose, intended to convey the impression that the charge is one of importance, and that the Editor *News* is the authority on the subject; and as the *News* conceals all that is important in the transaction, and exaggerates the trumped up story of a political adversary, whose character has since been thoroughly exposed; it follows that this wilful misrepresentation of the case is either Mr. Fenety's own dishonesty, or arises from his own gross ignorance.

We do not think it at all necessary to enter into the particulars of the charge of treating the electors made against Mr. Manners Sutton, as it was dismissed by the same Committee that found guilty "other influential members;" and in New Brunswick, as well as in England, this extreme purity of election has not been manifested even when one party made ultra-temperance their watch-word. Suffice it to add, that at the next general election, in the same year 1841, that the Committee reported, that Mr. Manners Sutton was returned by the the same constituents to his seat in Parliament, where he, at once, entered on an active political career, whilst his detractor then was not merely politically dead and buried, but the very place which he had represented was disfranchised for *perjury and corruption*.

As the *News* seems grossly ignorant of English history while it attempts to enlighten others, it may not be amiss to draw a parallel between the Mr. Ward's episode of 1841, and the short Parliament of New Brunswick in 1855. A perfectly legitimate and laudable crusade had been preached for some time in England against the growing intemperance that pervaded many classes of society, and a practical success had attended the organization of societies to promulgate these temperance doctrines, but in 1840 and '41 a few demagogues, anxious to wrest everything to the purposes of obtaining political power, and perfectly unscrupulous as to the means, insinuated themselves into these associations, deluded the credulous teetotallers into the belief in the necessity of Parliamentary interference to enforce their views, and perverted, what was originally intended to promote the good-will and morality of the people, into an engine for political purposes and party animosity. Some few of these political impostors succeeded in forcing themselves into a position for which their general intelligence and social standing had by no means qualified them, and from being respectable farmers and decent merchants, they became contemptible representatives and despicable politicians, ruining the cause they had espoused, and for ever blasting their own character for uprightness and probity, and so it came to pass in England then, as New Brunswick now, we find Mr. Ward and Mr. Fenety, in the instance of wilful misrepresentation instead of argument; and garbled distortions instead of information and research. Their day in England was short; the charges they had failed to establish, like sparrows, came home to roost. The immaculate Mr. Ward was proved to be entirely tinsel, and the good cause of temperance, being found in bad company, and harboring dishonest characters, was politically dead and buried, till galvanized into new life on this side of the Atlantic, to be made once more the war-cry of a set of political jackals; the would-be wits and can't-be-gentlemen of New Brunswick.

CAMBRIDGE.

LATER FROM NICARAGUA AND CALIFORNIA.

Four Days Fighting at Nassau—Grenada destroyed by fire—A Costa Rica Vessel Blown up and all on board Perished.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—The steamship Texas, with California dates to Nov. 20, has arrived here.

The steamship Tennessee left San Juan for New York with $270,000 in treasure.

The vote of California for President was as follows:—Buchanan, 60,060; Fillmore, 33,000; Fremont, 19,000.

Buchanan's majority over both, 6000.

The Democrats also obtained a majority in both branches of the State Legislature.

The California markets are generally dull.

The news from Nicaragua is highly important.

Gen. Walker had been successful in a series of battles with the Central Americans.

On the 10th ult. Gen. Hornsby, with 200 men, defeated a 1100 of the enemy, under the Costa Rican General, Canas. The enemy lost 200, while Hornsby had only 2 killed and 11 wounded.

Four days fighting at Nassaya ended in the entire defeat of the enemy.

Gen. Walker had returned to Grenada, and after giving three days notice of his intention to allow time for the removal of valuables, fired the place, not leaving a vestige of it.

The inhabitants of Grenada had removed to Rivas, with all their effects, which will hereafter be the capital of Nicaragua.

A naval battle had taken place between the Nicaraguan war schr. Granada, Capt. Payson, and a Costa Rican brig-of-war, three times the size of the Granada. The Costa Rican vessel was blown up, and all on board of her perished.

It is estimated that the enemy has lost 3000 men in various battles since October.

A DIFFERENT STORY FROM NICARAGUA.—[The following news by the Tennessee appears of a quite different complexion. The Texas, however, left San Juan one day later than the Tennessee.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 13.—The steamship Isabel, from Havana Key West, arrived here this morning.

The steamship Tennessee had arrived at Key West from San Juan, 4th inst., with 500 passengers and $900,000 in specie. Thirteen of the passengers of the Tennessee had died of cholera.

The passengers state that the accounts from Nicaragua were that Gen. Walker had been driven from every place where he had obtained a footing with the exception of the transit route. The last accounts reported that four hundred of his force, after fighting for nine days at Grana da, were surrounded by the Costa Ricans, Salvador and Guatemala forces. Gen. Walker was on the Lake, without communication with his army, and his men suffering for the want of provisions and clothing, and were dying off by disease.

A naval fight had occurred near San Juan Del Sur, lasting two hours, between a Costa Rican brig of war and the Nicaraguan war schr. Granada.

The Key West dates are to the 10th instant.—Arrived, the U. S. schr. W. B. King, from Pensacola. Sailed, ship Neptune, for Havre.

The dates from Havana are to the 10th instant. The steamers Black Warrior and Philadelphia, from New York, had arrived at Havana.

Gen. Harney and suite had arrived at Key West, on a tour of inspection to the different posts there.

Flags of truce were hoisted at all the posts through the country, for the purpose of calling in the Indians for a talk, and if possible to bring

ARRIVAL OF THE "GEORGE LAW" AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The steamer George Law arrived this evening from Aspinwall, bringing California dates to the 29th and $1,600,000 specie.

There was scarcely any important news to add to that already received via New Orleans.

Mining prospects continue good.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to sink the steamer Orizaba, while lying at her dock in San Francisco.

Two hundred recruits for Walker went in the Orizaba on her downward trip on the 13th Nov.

Judge Olney, of the U. S. District Court had refused to hold the last regular term of the Court in consequence of the remodeling of the Judiciary by Congress. All the Judges in the Territory had adopted the same course.

Advices from Washington Territory state that the Indian troubles both staff and line had been abandoned by the Governor.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands are to the 13th October.

SOUTHERN SLAVE INSURRECTION.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—A gentleman direct from Tennessee, informed the editor of the Evansville Journal, on the 9th last., that the whole region from Memphis through Clarksville and Dover, on the Cumberland River, was in the greatest alarm in regard to the movements of the negroes. The jails in all the Counties were crowded with the arrested blacks. The County Courts had assembled in each County, and Vigilance Committees and patrols had been appointed in each neighbourhood and township. Eight more negroes had been hung at Dover, making nineteen in all. No overt act had been committed, but the proof against them of insurrectionary designs, it is said, was conclusive. Adams' Express brings numerous papers from all quarters West, but they contain nothing further of interest.

FROM HONDURAS.—*Boston*, Dec. 13.—The brig Helen Jane, at this port, brings Honduras dates to the 25th ult. The country was tranquil, and the excitement caused by Gen. Walker's appearance in the affairs of Nicaragua had somewhat subsided. There is nothing new in regard to the future course of Honduras in supporting the other States against Walker. The news of the latter's successes was not known to the people of Honduras, and it was still believed that the famous adventurer had been defeated.

The party of American gold diggers who have been in Honduras for some time past prospecting for the precious metal, had nearly all left the country on account of the sickly climate, which had proved on the coast very debilitating to Americans.

MR. OTTY'S READING AND RECITATION.—We were greatly pleased on Tuesday evening to observe a large and respectable audience at the Hall of the Institute, to listen to the readings and recitation of Mr. A. C. Otty, of Hampton. Such an audience spoke well for the good taste of our fellow citizens, and a readiness to patronize literary entertainments of the highest order, with a full appreciation of their excellence, and the influence they exercise in training society to the highest degree of refinement.

Of Mr. Otty's great abilities in reading and reciting, we have heretofore had occasion to speak fully. To what we have already said, we have now to add, that on Tuesday evening he appeared to have attained even greater excellence in his reading than when he last appeared before a Saint John audience. Travel and study have more highly refined his taste, and his action and gestures were more easy and graceful. The passages from "Hiawatha" were well selected, and rendered with much taste, and full appreciation of the most attractive portions of that remarkable poem. The recitation of the "Charge of the Light Brigade" was as usual, very spirited and most effective.

When Mr. Otty favors this community, he may hereafter be assured of having a large audience, capable of appreciating his merits.—*Mkr.*

PETIOTION INTOLERANCE IN PRUSSIA.—The Tribunal of Konigsberg has decided that a Christian cannot marry a Jewess, even to be charge to religion.

CHRISTMAS TOYS!

The Lamp of Alladin, I've often been told,
Would light to treasures of diamonds and gold;
But these were but 'fairy gifts fading away,'
And vanishing quite at the light of the day;
While MAJOR hath Toys both solid and sound,
That'll gladden the child's heart all the year round
And such an assortment, I'll bet you a wager,
The town can't afford, as is offered by MAJOR.

Major's Toy Shop, the depository of old Santa Claus, presents this season, an unusual and greatly varied assortment of newly invented Toys, to which we would call the attention of all kind Pa's and Ma's, Uncles and Aunts, and all other friends who value the future friendship of their juvenile friends. *Call and see!*

AUSTRALIA.—We have advices from Melbourne by way of Callao and Panama to the 15th of August, being 7 days later than by the last overland mail.

The Red Jacket packet, from Liverpool arrived in Hobson's Bay on the 11th of August, after a passage of 82 days. The Lightning, with mails, was to sail from Melbourne on the 26th August for Liverpool.

Notwithstanding the heavy rains, which have interfered materially with the diggers, the mines continue to yield beyond the usual average of gold, and the quartz mining operations are reported to have become exceedingly successful. Tin and copper appear to exist extensively in several widely-spread localities.

The wet season was nearly over, and trade beginning to improve. Agriculture is advancing prosperously. A much larger tract of land is under cultivation than during previous years, and the crops promise very favorably. The establishment of telegraphic lines throughout the entire colonies was attracting much attention.

Mr. George Oakes, one of the members of the Sydney Assembly, was severely beaten in the House on the 8th of August.

ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.—Dr. Cullen has applied to the Government to have some of the war steamers now lying at Greytown or San Juan de Nicaragua despatched to Caledonia Bay, on the Isthmus of Darien, with a staff of engineers, for the purpose of surveying the Darien Canal route. He also had an interview with Lord Shelburne at the Foreign office on Saturday on the subject. Caledonia Bay which will otherwise be known as Fort Escosses, and the site of Pattison's famous and ill-started colony—is vastly superior as a harbour to Greytown, and is a much healthier station, while the two ports are only one day's sail from each other.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Yesterday morning nearly 150 non-commissioned officers and men were discharged from St. Mary's Barracks, Chatham, they having been previously inspected by a board of commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, by whom they were awarded pensions according to their length of service and the nature of their wounds. Nearly the whole of those discharged were Crimea men, and several had been in the service from 10 to 20 years. Several hundred troops still remain at St. Mary's Barracks, Chatham, awaiting their discharge.

OREGON TERRITORY.—The Knickerbocker gives the following humorous account of the climate of the above-mentioned territory, from the pen of Mr. John Phœnix, who writes from Portland, Oregon Territory, in August last:

"It gives me unfeigned pleasure to inform you that I am about to quit the gloomy and never to be dried up sky of Oregon, and repair without unnecessary delay to D———, on our border. Yes, sir, I am off, 'service' no longer requires on these inclement shores—shores which, when you read of in Irving's 'Astoria,' you naturally wish to behold, and admire old Astor's pluck in making establishments thereon, and which, when you reach, you wish you hadn't, and admire still more old Astor's good sense in breaking his establishment up and quitting, while there was yet time.

"Oregon is decidedly a gratifying and pleasant institution in its way, and in moderation; it causes the grass to grow, the blossoms to flourish, and is a positive necessity to the umbrella maker; but when you get to a country where it rains incessantly, 20 hours a day for 17 months in the year, you cannot resist having the conviction forced upon your mind that the thing is slightly overdone. That's the case in Oregon; it commenced raining pretty heavily on the 3rd of last November, and continued up to the 15th of May, when it set in for a long storm, which isn't fairly over yet. There's moisture for you.

"The consequences of this awful climate are just what might be supposed. The immense quantity of the protoxide squirted about here causes trees, buildings, streets, everything to present a diluted and wishy-washy appearance. The women lose their color, the men their hair (washed off, Sir,) and the animals, by constant exposure, acquire scales and fins, like the natives of the great deep."

THE LUXURY OF DOING GOOD.—Dr. Johnson, who carried a cripple on his back along Cheapside, has found a rival. The Countess of Ellesmere was in Worseley the other day, when she saw an old woman, named Margaret Berry, who had been to the coalpit for a barrowful of coals (about a hundred weight), and was then resting with her load. The noble Countess, who, (we quote the Liverpool *Albion*) is one of those truly noble women who delight in the "gentle luxury of doing good," stepped up to the poor woman, and, accosting her with the words, "You seem rather fatigued—I will give you a lift," forthwith took up the barrow, and wheeled it a distance of at least a hundred and fifty yards.

THE ORIGINAL EDITION OF HAMLET.—We hear from a good source that the price paid by Mr. Rooney for the original edition of Hamlet, sold so precipitately to Messrs. Boone for £70, and re sold by them to Mr Halliwell, for £120, was 1s. The person from whom Mr. Rooney bought the work gave 4d for it. The previous history of the copy we have not heard.—*Athenæum.*

CAPTAIN AND ALL HANDS.—The schooner Dandy, 40 tons burthen, Captain Currier, arrived at this port from New York, with a load of wood, having no living soul on board but the Captain. Usually he carried a cook, but as the lad was sick when he left home, he sailed alone, being captain, cook, and all hands, and performed the voyage alone. Who beats that!—*Newburyport Herald.*

The Wesleyans in France maintain 136 pulpits, and 78 preachers of various grades, 29 Sabbath Schools, churches numbering 1130 members, and congregations amounting to 15,000 hearers.

A court martial was established at Kieff by the Emperor Nicholas, to try all Poles or Hungarians taken prisoners during the last war. A German General Weiss, was at its head. But the sentences have been so severe that the Czar Alexander has appointed General Bibitoff, a Russian, to preside in future.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—It is understood that the promoters of this undertaking will have the assistance of Government vessels in laying down the wire; and that Government guarantees an equivalent of about 4 per cent. per annum on their capital when the line is completed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Skin diseases cannot be cured by lotions and embrocations. A detergent capable of reaching and neutralizing the sources of irritation that lie under the superficial integuments can alone eradicate these unsightly disorders. Holloway's Ointment, when rubbed upon the surface, quickly disappears. It dives down to the nucleus of the malady, and reduces inward inflamation by extinguishing its elements. The cures accomplished in cases of scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, mercurial eruptions, blotches, boils, ringworm, scald head, and other affections of the skin and glands, are therefore as complete as they are rapid. The operation of the Pills upon the internal organs is of the same thorough character.

FIRE.—This morning, about ten o'clock, a fire occurred on board the bark "Ann Archibald," lying at Carleton, and belonging to Windsor, N.S. which was promptly subdued by the able exertions of the efficient fire brigade of both sides of the harbor, with no other damage to the vessel than the loss of her rigging. The boat belonging to the Ferry Company was, as usual in such cases, immediately in readiness to convey the firemen from the eastern side, under the direction of their efficient Superintendent. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark from the galley.

Died.

On Tuesday the 16th inst., at 5 o'clock, Edward, infant son of Mary and Edward Duke, aged 1 year and 5 months.

On Wednesday morning, after a severe illness, Julia, aged 15 years, third daughter of Thomas Leary, of Indiantown.

At her son's residence, St. Martins, on Saturday, 13th, Mrs. Lucy Cook, a native of Cumberland, England, aged 79 years.

Steamer "Admiral."

Last Trip for the Season!!

STEAMER "*ADMIRAL*," Captain M. SMALL, will leave St. John for *EASTPORT, PORTLAND, and BOSTON*, on TUESDAY, 23d, at 8 o'clock, being the Last Trip for the Season.

GEORGE THOMAS, AGENT,
82, Water Street.

☞ All demands against the above Steamer must be presented at the Agent's Office, on or before Monday, 22nd December, to secure payment this season. tf dec. 19.

WINTER CAPS.—The Subscriber has now made up, and has on sale, a full assortment of Gent's. and Youths' FUR CAPS, various styles
Do. do. PLUSH, do., do.;
Do. do. CLOTH, do. do.;
Do. do. do, do. Fur & Plush, Trimmed.
Also—FUR COATS, BOOTS, and *Mufflers*, GLOVES—in Fur, Buckskin, Cloth, Kid, &c.

D. H. HALL,
dec. 19. 41, King Street.

CHRISTMAS
Prizes for Conundrums.

Tickets for the above Prizes are now on sale at D. O'BRIEN'S, *King Street, at 1s. 3d. each.*

THE above Enterprise will be conducted as follows:—The sale of Tickets will continue until New Year's Eve, when Prizes—such as Watches, Books, and Jewellery, to the amount of the Tickets sold will be competed for. Conundrums will be handed in by the owners of Tickets in sealed envelopes, enclosing the name of the person sealed up, until the Judges have pronounced which are the best Conundrums. Say first best, 1st Prize; 2nd do.; 3rd do.; and so on in rotation, the Conundrums thus taking half the capital stock and the other half to be drawn in the usual way of chances.

Three Judges to be appointed by the Ticket Holders present, and their decision to be final.

The drawing to take place on New Year's Eve.

☞ The Conundrums must be *original*, or they will not be admitted to competition. dec. 19

NOTICE.

POSTMASTERS who have not already forwarded their Accounts for Quarter ending 30th Sept. last, will forward the same without delay to the Undersigned. From and after this date, all Correspondence, Returns and Accounts connected with the Post Office Department in this Province, shall be forwarded to the General Post Office, Fredericton, and addressed to

FRANCIS McPHELIM, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Fredericton, Nov. 25, 1856.

For Sale.

A SITE FOR A GENTLEMAN'S VILLA.

FROM 10 to 15 Acres of Crown LAND, situated on the St. Andrew's Road, between 3 and 4 miles from Carleton, on the upper side of the Road, and having a splendid view of the Bay of Fundy. The Land is of an excellent quality, and possession will be given at any time. Terms accommodating. For particulars, apply at the *Chronicle* Office, or on the premises to

dec. 19. SAMUEL HILLIS.

BUFFALO ROBES.—A fresh supply received per Steamer *Admiral*, and for sale by

D. H. HALL,
dec. 19. 41, King Street.

ON HAND—at the New Paper Store—400 Willow BASKETS, for sale cheap.

GEORGE NIXON,
dec. 19. 104, Prince Wm. Street.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ST. JOHN,
Saturday, 20th November, 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a half-yearly payment of Interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on the public debt of the Corporation of this City will be paid at this Office to the respective Creditors on the first day of December next, on the production of the Bonds or other securities held by them.

2ins THOS MERRITT.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND of Three and One half per Centum for the six months ending the 31st October last, will be paid to the Stockholders of the "*St. John Gas Light Company*" on and after the 1st December next.

By order of the Board.

R. BRITAIN,
29th November, 1856. 21 *Treasurer*

WATER RATE.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
St. John, Nov. 22, 1856.

AT a Meeting of the COMMISSIONERS, holden this day, it was *ordered* that all WaterRates and Arrearages remaining unpaid after the 1st of December next, be collected according to law.

JOHN SEARS, *Chairman.*

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against cutting Trees, or carrying away Lumber of any kind, or trespassing in any way upon Lots Nos. 22, 23, and 24, in the Victoria Settlement, Parish of Burton, County of Sunbury; or upon Lot No. 1 on the Nerepis Road, near the Geary Grant, Parish of Blissville, said County; as such trespassers are by the Act of Assembly punished by a Fine of £50 or by imprisonment for one year, at the discretion of the Court. The subscriber is determined, after this caution, to enforce the Law against all trespassers to the utmost extent.

JOHN ROOP,
December 12. 3m *Owner of said Lands*

Toys! Toys! Toys!
For Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.

THE subscriber has lately received a very large supply of all descriptions of TOYS, from London, Germany, and Boston, to supply all his little customers with CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S Gifts.

Also—Ladies Fringettes, Braids and Ringlets, Gentlemen's Wigs and Top Pieces always on hand

December 12. WM. MAJOR.

NEW MANTLES, SEWED WORK, COLLAR.

HORSFALL & SHERATON respectfully invite the Ladies to an inspection of New Fashionable MANTLES, in Grey, Black, and other colours; also a large variety of New Sleeves, Collars, Habit Shirts, and Flouncings, which having just arrived per steamship Niagara, will be ready for inspection on Saturday, 13th inst.

November 29.

BUTTER CROCKS, CREAM CROCKS, and MILK PANS, of the white Earthenware, now landing and for sale wholesale and retail, by

FRAS. CLEMENTSON,
August 29. 29 Dock Street, St. John.

RECEIVED AT THE NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE King Street, a large lot of TRUNKS, Valises and Carpet Bags, which will be sold exceedingly low.

Oct. 24. R. HUNTER