

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Congress met on the 2d inst., but owing to the complicated state of parties resulting from the late elections no choice of Speaker had been made up to the 6th, the latest date from Washington, and until this matter is disposed of, the President's Message will not be delivered, nor any other business transacted. Contrary to general usage, the President's Message has not been communicated to the Press in advance of its delivery, so that that document, which will be of much interest to all British subjects, is not yet before the public. The news from Central America is not interesting. The filibusters Kinney and Walker still continued to meet with success in their expeditions, and volunteers from California were flocking to their standards. The new Nicaraguan government, of which the latter was a member, and de facto head and director, had been formally recognized by the American minister at Grenada, the Capital of the State, thus showing in the most unmistakable manner the approval with which the American government look on these piratical aggressions. The Boston Courier says, "it can scarcely be supposed, that so grave a step," as that alluded to, "would have been taken by our minister, without his having in advance authority and direction how to use it." Already annexation is spoken of as an inevitable sequence to the events just transpired, respecting which the same paper says:

"Besides the external aspect of the Central American question, we have another, wholly within ourselves, to consider. It is this:—Are we ready to entertain the idea of another accession to the territory of the United States, if it shall come in the shape of more slave states?"

The foreign enlistment question has almost ceased to agitate the Union, although an effort still appears to be made by the government portion of the press to establish an impression, that the American Government has been insulted, and their laws violated by Great Britain, in the person of Mr. Crampton, for which the government of the latter country positively refused all explanation or apology. A letter on the subject, addressed to James Vandyke Esq., who was the prosecuting Atty. in the late foreign enlistment trials in Philadelphia, by the hon. Joseph Howe of this Province, has been published, which goes far to confirm the statement formerly attributed to Mr. Crampton, that the attempt to implicate him was a vile scheme concocted by worthless foreigners and filibustering Americans, in the hope of embroiling the two nations, and that the American Government followed up these prosecutions, more for the sake of the political capital to be made from it, than for the purpose of vindicating the national honor. If the United States is a land of slavery, fortunately it can at least boast a free press, otherwise this testimony might have been suppressed by Mr. Attorney General Cushing, as easily as he prevented any evidence being given on the trials above mentioned, but such as suited his own dishonourable purposes. Mr. Howe brings documentary evidence to prove, that Mr. Crampton, previous to countenancing any steps for procuring recruits, had obtained the written opinion of an eminent American lawyer, as to the correct interpretation of the neutrality laws, and that in all that he did he in no way exceeded what he had a perfect right to do, as conceded by that opinion. That the law was violated, he admits, but these violations were by irresponsible persons, who either exceeded their instructions or else acted solely on their own responsibility, with the object of making money or for worse purposes. These are the persons, upon whose testimony Mr. Crampton has been implicated. Mr. Howe's opinion of their character and credibility may be inferred from what he says of Hertz, the principal witness:

"Hertz was not, and never had been a soldier. He was simply a Jew Crimp of great pretensions. Bustling, active, boastful, and mendacious. Judas Iscariot, in his younger days, might have been just such a person. My very first impression of him was, that he would not only sell his Saviour for thirty pieces of silver, but the

President of the United States, and Mr. Crampton both, for half the money." This language is much more forcible than elegant, and is not such as is expected from one gentleman addressing another; but probably Mr. Howe thought that from the conduct of Mr. Vandyke and Mr. Cushing in conducting the prosecutions, he had a right to question their claim to the title, and that doubting their appreciation of a more courteous phrase, he must couch his contempt for them and their minions in terms which they can understand.—Pictou Chronicle.

The new ship Black Watch, owned by Geo. McKenzie, Esq., of New Glasgow, recently noticed in our columns, was wrecked at Bay St. Lawrence, near Cape North, on the 24th ult., three days after leaving port. The crew all saved, but much bruised and frostbitten. Capt. Menzies had his family on board and one of his children, aged about two years, was drowned in the surf; its body was afterwards recovered. A large quantity of clothing and other goods, the contributions of members of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia for the use of their Foreign Mission, valued at about £250, which was on board the Black Watch, to be forwarded to England to Mr. Geddis at Ancitum, by the mission ship John Williams, has been lost. This is a severe blow to the friends of the mission, and the loss will be severely felt by the devoted laborers in Ancitum, who must find their means of usefulness much restricted for the want of these necessary articles, until they can be replaced.—Pictou Chronicle.

NEW TELEGRAPH.—The New York Herald announces the formation of a mammoth telegraph company, which proposes to lease old lines or build new ones, so as to bring under the control of one concern a network of wires leading from New York to every prominent business point in the Union. They have leased all the direct lines between New York and Nova Scotia, the management of which they will assume in January. They propose in the spring to build new lines to the South and West. The newly invented telegraphic machine, which this company intends to employ, is, if it performs what the inventor claims for it, the most wonderful realization of the inventive faculty that the world has yet seen. It is the work of a citizen of Kentucky, before unknown to fame, and is known as Hughes' Electro-Magnetic Printing Telegraph. The patentee claims for his machine, that it will deliver messages in printed words with a celerity before unheard of—that it can be operated by any person who can read—that for strictly private messages, it can omit intermediate stations—and that it requires but one wire, upon which messages can be sent each way at the same time, that is, from Boston to St. John and from St. John to Boston at the same time! The Company have purchased the right for North America for \$100,000. The agent of the inventor has gone to Europe to secure patents. The London Times has offered a large sum for the right for England.

SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, owner of the Clifton House, on the Canadian side, two years ago paid \$12,000 for 200 acres of rockland, from his premises to the suspension Bridge on the Canada side, now called Elgin. An offer of £240,000 from a company, last week, for the same purchase, deducting the lots already sold at the bridge, which amount to some £20,000, was refused.

THE MILK VEIN.—We often hear, in the description of cows, the "milk vein" spoken of as though it communicated with the udder and supplied to it the milk. Mr. Stephens says:

"There is also another fallacy in regard to the milking properties of a cow, which should be exposed—I mean the notion of a large milk vein below the belly indicating the milking powers of the cow. The vein, commonly called the milk vein, is the subcutaneous vein, and has nothing to do with the udder, it belongs to the respiratory system, and is the means of keeping up an equilibrium in the blood between the fore and hind quarters. This vein certainly indicates a strongly developed vascular system, which is favourable to secretion generally, and no doubt is so to that of the milk among the rest."

The weather for the past two weeks has been boisterous and unsettled, there having been several heavy gales of wind, principally at night, and accompanied with slight squalls of snow. On Friday afternoon, it blew a gale from the north-east, which caused the tide to rise in this harbor, higher than it has been known before within the memory of any person residing here. All the wharfs were flooded, and many of the cellars on Water street were filled to the depth of from two and a half to four feet, causing a good deal of damage to such goods as could not be removed. An accident occurred on board the steamer George McKenzie on the same evening and from the same cause. On her last trip from Pictou on that day, on attempting to come to, at her wharf at New Glasgow, the tide which was running up the river with considerable strength, caught the boat and swept her against the bridge with such force as to smash the paddle-boxes, and break down the smoke pipe, which fell on deck, seriously injuring the captain, and another person less severely.—Pictou paper.

The telegraph line between Antigonish and McNair's Cove has been out of order so that no messages could be transmitted for nearly three weeks. The submarine wire across the strait of Canso has also been damaged, so as to prevent the transmission of messages, but we have not heard whether to such an extent as to render it necessary to take up and relay the cable.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—An accident of a most distressing character, which resulted in the death of Mrs. Barbara Harris, relict of the late Mr. Isaac Harris, and second daughter of Mr. Robert Dawson, of Pictou, occurred in that town on the 20th inst. While engaged in some domestic employment she was terribly scalded with a kettle of boiling water that she expired the same evening, after suffering the most dreadful agony for ten hours. It is not clearly known how the accident occurred, she being alone at the time. The deceased was about 22 years of age, and leaves an infant daughter fifteen months old. The amiable character and Christian virtues of Mrs. Harris had endeared her to a very large circle of friends, and her sudden decease has cast a gloom over the whole community of Pictou.

HALIFAX, Dec. 9.

THE RAILWAY.—The Gazette of Wednesday contains a statement of the Traffic on the Nova Scotia Railway, and the incidental expenses, in three periods, between the 8th June and 22d November, 1855. The Trains commenced running on the 8th of June—four trains per day—to 9 mile station, 6 miles, two months, and to Sackville, 8 miles, one month. The returns for the quarter ending 8th September, give the number of miles run 4,466, and the passengers carried from station to station 17,602.

The Revenue received during the same period was—
£1,018 4 3
Against which are the expenses, including maintenance of Way, Locomotive charges, repairs, traffic charges, and depreciation of rolling stock. 437 15 4

Net Receipts. £580 8 10
The second period is from the 8th to the 21st September, when the running of the trains was accidentally interrupted—four trains a day—the miles run during that time being 656, the number of passengers carried, 3,258, and the gross earnings of the road, £174, 11s. 6d.

The trains recommenced running on the 22d October, from which time to the 22d November, the number of miles run was 1,315, the passengers carried, 4,715, and the gross receipts, £272 13s. 7d.—Recorder

A WELL MERITED TESTIMONIAL.—It is gratifying to learn that the inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland, comprising all classes of the community, have determined on presenting a testimonial of their respect and esteem to F. N. Gisborne, Esq., the able and indefatigable introducer of communication by Electric Telegraph into that Colony. The plate agreed upon for this purpose is to be manufactured in London,

and will be completed at an early date. The whole of British North America is deeply indebted to Mr. Gisborne for his exertions in securing and perfecting the Electric Telegraph in the several Provinces.—Chronicle.

At Woolwich, on Thursday, one of the cast-iron guns taken at the capture of Bomarsund underwent an experimental trial. The gun, a 53-pounder, has been bored for our Lancashire shells, which on this occasion were heavily filled with lead to the weight of 2cwt. 8lb. each shell, and fired 7lb of powder. The Russian metal, contrary to all expectation, withstood the experiment unharmed, when a second round was fired with the same result. A few more of this class of guns, likewise captured at Bomarsund, are lying on the arsenal quay, and are to be subjected to a like change in their calibre. Colonel Wilnot, Capt. Boxer, and the officer who accompanied them in their inspection of the continental foundries, have returned to Woolwich with the conviction, that our foreign neighbors are supplied with gun materials far superior to our own.

Our clandestine trade with Russia was frankly confessed to in a case which came before the Southwark magistrate, on Wednesday, in which a laborer was charged with stealing a quantity of Russian tallow from Mark Brown's wharf in that city. Mr. Combe asked, who the tallow belonged to? One of the owners of Mark Brown's wharf said, that the tallow had just come from Russia, consigned to an English firm; and it was unloading at the wharf, to be bonded for the owners:—

"Mr. Combe—'You say, this is Russian tallow, and unloading from a vessel just arrived; how is it that you have Russian tallow from that country when we are at war?' Wharfinger—'Easy enough, sir. We have large dealings with Russia, although we are at war, and our money is extensively received there in return. Nearly all our tallow comes from Russia.' Mr. Combe—'How does it come from Russia, when all her ports are blockaded and the war is proceeding?' Witness—'It comes through Prussia, your worship. The tallow in question came from Memel, in a Dutch vessel. Mr. Combe—'What part of Russia does this tallow come from?' Wharfinger—'From St. Petersburg. It is there sold by the merchants on English account to the care of a Prussian firm, who convey it through Russia and Prussia to Memel, where it is publicly shipped to England. Not only tallow comes into the market largely from Russia, but hemp, flax, and dyewoods. We are constantly receiving those sort of goods; but tallow is declining, so much so, that the prices are much higher, having risen to 73s. the cwt.'"

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, December 19, 1855.

There are some things upon which men continue to differ most unaccountably, and those of a nature which it might be supposed there would be the greatest unanimity; one of these is climate. Ask any of the old people of your acquaintance, whether the winters now are milder or more severe than when they were young; many will say, that the winters are more open than formerly, and tell long stories about sleighing in November, and that at Christmas, the rivers were invariably frozen over. Others will seem to accede to this truth, but then on recollection, they will count up such a number of open winters during their youthful days, that one is compelled to think, that the climate has undergone no very material change for the last half century at least. There is, we apprehend, as yet, too much forest and waste land between this and the Pacific, in which immense masses of snow accumulate, over which the atmosphere, to a certain height, is deprived of its caloric or warmth, and when set in motion by electrical or other causes, becomes the chilling blasts we experience after the month of October. The British Isles are warmer than these Provinces, though situate under more northerly parallels of latitude; this is accounted for by the westwardly and north-westwardly winds blowing over large portions of the open water of the Atlantic. The Oregon territory is said to possess a most delightful climate, and this is also accounted for by its proximity to the Pacific. We are

inclined to think, that this correct method of accounting presented by different temp same parallels of latitude though warm in summer, as cold, if not colder the winter season. Now, that stitute is a corporate body, nucleus, if its members w selves, of a scientific insti which should abound in th orological and barometria is scattered about in th newspapers, a considera species of knowledge, w worth the labor of cond under their different he suggest, that a moderate lection of this sort woul the Institute, and be th from oblivion an interest would be of no small con pare the results with the sophers in Norway, Sw Russia, and of which, a Russia. Tables then see, th off in point of climate as that there is nothing to Island from becoming n for agricultural product phy, literature and sci flourish here, as well as have just enumerated, an evening so'night at the had produced no man of of eminence. We tru will be soon wiped off: talent and genius in the but it has had as yet, v scient culture. The da hope, upon a different the country advances i so it will progress in t intellectual wealth, and s sons to the uttermost e first, like a conscient them with an educatio to cope with the men tend to take up the qu shortly, and trust to b lie mind to greater ext tant subject.

Mrs DALY, as Patro the Committee of Ma beg to acknowledge th tion from "the Com the Temperance Hall granting the gratuito purpose of holding th for raising a fund fo for which benevolen ted thanks.
Mrs. Daly and the also acknowledge th tion from Mr. Lobb gratuitous services f ject, and which f accept.

POLICE
Dec. 17. John M Doyle, convicted; 14 or be imprisoned; 14 James Carmichael, moud Street; conv Philip M'Fadyen the landway at the convicted; fined 5s Henry Douglas, n Street, convicted; John Cairns, nu borough Square, co Thomas Easty, of Cumberland Str 18th. Hon. E. Wh from Patrick Bear pence with 7s 6d c

POLAR BEARS.— inhabitants of our in Halifax: the A large number selves of the oppo the Store opposite the two White P creatures are a n They appear to be but the moment she pounces upon pettnosity of a tig sor; and the poa a considerable to calmly resigns t nits to female p very stout limbs, very greedily, at first, or otherwis cants, and Masto savage and feroc into innumera amusing and in be possessed with when Mrs Brui politely lies do
Passengers in Wm. H. Pope Mrs. Keoughan