n ins war :—this is thought doubtful. AUSTRIA.

Frech capitalists for 200 millions was definitely cochied on the 1st. The affair of cecession of Austrian railway to Egat Austrian field batteries of eight guns

each are to be supplied with gun cotton. each are to be supplied with gun cotton.

Respecting the conference at Vienna the following transpires:—On the 25th of December even in the Austrian. French and English Penystendaries met in the apartment of the latter—they there drew up and signed a sort of price for minute of the exact and precise preparetation which their Governments attached the four points. The Austrian minister then carried this document up stairs to an apartment where Prince Gortschakoff was waiting, in contany with Count Arnim and Biron Mantcongain as representatives of Prussia; in their rues, as or excusiones of crussia; in their produce the Austrian plenipotentiary communi-cated to Gortschakoff, these propositions of the presence are communicated to Gortschakoff these propositions of the affect powers, and asked him to state whether he was prepared to accept them without modifi-cation or reserve. Gortschakoff replied, that his instructions did not go so far-his orders were only to negotiate in respect to the four points, but he would send off a courier and hered to receive further instructions within three days -- Our informant says that the terms proposed to Gortschakoff were neither hard no proposed to Goldenanda were netter and nor hamiliating. There was no mention of the rating of Sebastopol nor reduction of the Black

Sen neet. en need. Gortschakoff requested 11 days to obtain advices from St. Petersburg; consequently it wil be a fortnight before anything can be Hestilities, meanwhile, will be continued. It is said the Russian interpretation differs but little from that of the Allies. It is state I generally that the treaty is actually

signed between France and Austria, and that France guarantees to Austria the possession of the Italian Provinces. The London Times disbelieves this story.

Austria has called on Prussia to place her

army on a war footing; but the Prussian semiofficial journals say Prussia will not consent to The Bavarian army is on a war footing.

The Prussian and Zolverin Governments have forbidden the exportation of horses.

The Prussian Government has also issued a notice calling attention to the law forbidding

Prussians to enlist in any foreign service. RUSSIA. An Imperial manifesto was issued December 26th, calling on the nation to make every sacrifice for war. An additional revenue is to be raised

on sait and tobacco. The export of furs from Poland is forbidden. Important changes are being made among the higher classes in the Russian army in the Baltic

previnces.

General Denemberg has been appointed Governor of Finland. A general consultation of the military autho-

rities of the Bultic provinces has been ordered to take place at St. Petersburg.

Trebizond letters of the 5th contain importan

The Russian army encamped at Rajazia had advanced to Topak Kaleh, and some alarm prevailed at Trebizond, where the garrison was

strong but badly organized.

Dec. 23rd.—A strong Russian force attacked redoubt Kaled—the garrison, aided by English and Polish Generals, repulsed the attack, but their situation was precarious. The Porte has sent commissioners to reorganize

the army of Anatotal and Circassia. The Russians have formed in various parts of Circassia corps of native militia with Russian

Mecklie Pacha has been ordered to take command-in-chief of the army in Asia.

ITALY. Three shocks of an earthquake had been felt

throughout Piedmont.

A labor riot broke out at Carava, in consequence of which the city was disarmed and put in a state of siege.
Owing to threatened disturbances in Brescia

and Prona the theatres were ordered to be closed, and public assemblies prohibited.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Brendstuffs-Imports of grain and Flour continue light, but the supply is equal to the demand, and market dull at last weeks prices. Brown and Shipley's quotations—White wheat 12s @ 13s; red 11s @ 12s. Western canal dour 41s (o. 43s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 45s; Obio 46s (a) 47s; Canadian 42s 6d (a) 43s 6d: sour 40s @ 43s. White corn 45s 6d @ 46s; yel ow 45s @ 45s 6d: mixed 44s 6d.

sells readily, 80s @ S5s. Lard 5:s @ 53s. Manchester markets unchanged. Cloth and yarn firm but dull.

London money market unchanged. Consols closed at 301. Bullion has decreased £202,000. Portland, Dec 18th. The Sarah Sands arrived this morning, but brings no later news.

The following telegraphic news is in several Vienna papers, of the 30th, but does not deserve

"Obessa, Dec. 25 .- A courier has just brought intelligence that General Liprandi's corps, powerfully reinforced, is attacking Balaklava."

Russian despatches from the Crimen of the 23rd, shows that nothing important had occurred before Sebastopol up to that date.

VIENNA, Jan. 1 .- On the 22nd there was a heavy full of snow at Sebastopol, and the cold was intense. Both armies were preparing for a battle Omar Pacha was expected. On the 28th consi detable reinforcements of troops of the line arrived at Odessa. Two companies of Russian troops and a convoy of sick, escorted by them, had perished by cold.

Marseilles, Jon. 2 .- The Ganges, which left Constantinople on the 25th December, has arrived at Toulon. Despatches from the Government left Marseilles at noon. The Amsterlam, which left Conetantinople on the 21st, has not arrived. The allies have 250 guns in battery, ready to open fire against Sebastopol.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM THE ALLIED CAMP. Marshal Vaillant, French Minister of War has received the following report, dated December 22, 1854, from General Canrobert:—

Monsieur le Marechal,-The bad weather has been prolonged until now, with rare and brief intervals of improvement; nevertheless we continue as much as possible the work of enclosing the place with our trenches, and although the rains make the movement of vehicles difficult, all the siege works are growing to completeness and consolidation.

The two armies reciprocally assist each other. To the English army I am indebted for the conveyance, by water, of nearly all the cavalry at my disposal in the Crimes, and on my Part I have placed at Lord Ragian's disposal sumpter horses for removing his sick to Balakista, and teams for the conveyance of his sup-These exchanges contribute to keep up excellent relations and perfect cordiality between

the two a mics.

In o der to render the protection of the trenches core efficient, I have organized a corps of volum eers whose peculiar duty it is to recon- his of gout with which this officer is so frequent Sharp-shotters (france-tireurs), organized at the cious attempts as are more to be expected from day in our trenches themselves. They have

aiready done a great deal of harm to the enemy. As I have already announced to you, our bay. The enemy shows that he is not inatten-tive to our progress on that side, and his guns of Sebastopol. We shall soon be able to judge body disjute the ground with us, where we are for ourselves what its situation really is.' The obliged, as we are nearly everywhere, to dig proposition was joyfully accepted, and in the into the said rock. But our progress is not the middle of the night everal of the boats of the less real, and we remain in possession.

I have informed you that the enemy had withdrawn his left and evacuated the positions of the the admiral touched with his own hand the Talley of Balaklava, where we formerly saw them in considerable numbers. I was desirous port. Everything was managed so cloverly on of accertaining their exact position in that distribution, and the day before yesterday I pushed. Russian sentinel was aware of their approach

village of Tchergouna. Behind the village of still fur down in the harbor, and the alarm was stick of chocolate going for 16a British money; hamara they fell in with a few hundred sharp-immediately given. A terrible fire was then what you would get at home for 2s, or so. Kamara they fell it, with a few hundred sharp-shooters, whom they drove back into the ravines. Some groups of cavalry, accompanied by their artillery and a few battalions of infantry, ap-peared on the fanks of the party making the peared on the fanks of the party making connoisance, but they did not attempt to offer any opposition to the operation of the latter, which was most successfully executed.

"At the same time 1,000 foot soldiers, Highlanders and Zonaves, left Balaklava to the right of our position, and explored the heights that extend towards the valley of Baidari. They only met a past of Cossacks.

"In fine, I think that on the left bank of the Tchernaya the enemy has only a few soldiers posted to observe our position at a distance. A movement has evidently been produced in the Russian army, the probable cause of which is the debarkation of the Turkish troops still going on at Eupatoria. I shall soon receive positive information on this head.

"Although the number of sick has slightly increased, in consequence of the constant damp-ness in which we live, the sanitary state of the army is satisfactory, and the moral spirit of the troops is perfect.

"Although the soldiers have been heavily inconvenienced by the rains, there has yet been no cold weather; the snow, which for a long time past has covered the tops of the mountains in the interior, bas not appeared on the hill-plains we occupy, and the thermometer has not once fallen below zero. These general conditions are improved by the care we take of our soldiers; and, thanks to the prudent foresight of the Emperor and his Government, the army enjoys a relative degree of comfort that makes t gaily support with a light heart its fatigue: .

The number of the sick in our military hos pitals at Constantinople amounts to 3,794, of whom 1,387 are wounded. Out of this total 266 are Russians. I have established a convales-cent depot in the Crimea near the Bay of Kaatch. Here the men who leave the army unbulances, and who only require a little repose before they return to their duty, will have their recovery promoted. This measure will diminish our draughts to Constantinople.
"H. I. II. Prince Napoleon, still detained at

Constantinople by the illness that compelled him to leave the Crimea, wished to come and join us. I was bound to oppose this return, which compromised the health of the Prince. "Accept &c. The General in-Chief, (Signed) "CANROBER "CANROBERT."

The Times has received the following telegraphic despatch from its correspondent at Vienna:

Vienna, Thursday Morning, Jan. 4. " Prince Gortschakoff has had an audience of the Emperor, which lasted an hour and three-quarters, but his Majesty is not likely to make any concession to Russia

General Osten-Sacken is to act against Eupa-toria with 45,000 men and 80 guns. According to telegraphic despatches from French head-quarters, both armies are preparing to attack the southern part of Sebastopol." TURKEY.

We have received the following telegraphic despatch from our correspondent at Vienna: The Levant mail steamer which left Constaninople on the 25th December, brings the folowing intelligence: The Duke of Cambridge is much better, and

will probably return to England.

General Montebello has left for France. Admiral Dundas and Admiral Hamelin are at Constantinople, on their way home. Admirals Lyons and Bruat have at present the command of the fleets.

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT VIENNA.

Vienna, Dec. 31 .- At the request of Prince Gortschakoff, who declared that his powers were not enough to enable him to accept the four conditions as interpreted by the allies, the representatives of the other Powers have consented to wait fourteen days from the end of December for the definitive reply of Russia.

Despatches from Vienna state that Prince Gortschakoff has urgently pressed Count Buol to allow a representative of the Germanic Confederation to take part in the conferences at Vienna.

ADMIRAL DUNDAS'S FAREWELL TO THE BLACK SEA FLEET. The following is the address of Admiral Dun-

as upon quitting the command of the Biack Sea fleet: (General Memoraudum.) Her Majesty's ship Britannia, in the Bosphorus,

22nd December, 1854. My term of service as Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean and Black Seas having drawn to a close, I am about to return to England and give up the command of this ficet.

During the past year many crying circum-

stances have occurred-pestilence in its most aggravated form, action with the enemy against defences such as ships hardly ever encountered and a tempest of the most awful violence. In all these events the good conduct and gal-

lantry of the fleet have been evinced and proved. In taking an affectionate leave of the officers, seamen, and marines of the flect, I can hereafter experience no higher gratification than the surance that they preserve their high characour sovereign and country.

J. W. D. Dundas. ter for discipline, enterprise, and devotion to

Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief. To the Admirals, Captains, Commanders, Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the Fleet in the Mediterranean and Black

Seas. THE EAST. TRIESTE, Jan. 3.—Accounts have been received from Constantinople to the 25th. At that date a number of wooden houses for the troops had arrived there. Chekib Effendi, Minister of J died on the 24th. Admirals Dundas and Hamelin have returned. The Duke of Cambridge has visited the Sultan. The Duke and Prince Napoleonare still there. The allied armies, suffering from cold, have no fire-wood. The allies have taken three Russianguns. General Liprandi still retains his position near Balaklava. Accounts from Trebizond, of the 19th, state that the Russians have razed the forts of Bayazid, and are closely watching the frontier of Persia. The heavy falls of snow which have taken place near Kars render it very improbable that hostilities can be resumed until the spring. The Russian garrisous of Schamkoi and Anapa will be, it is

At Athens, on the 29th, rumours were again current of the resignation of the Ministers of Justice and Marine.

ENCOURAGEMENT .- The Moniteur contains a telegraphic despatch, dated Dec. 27, from the Charge d'Affairs of France at Constantinople, in these words :- "General Canrohert writes to me on the 25th- We shall very soon be in a position to assume the offensive. We are reporating our condition much faster and more effectuall than the enemy can do with his. We are full of

GALLANT EXPLOIT OF ADMIRAL BRUAT.

The Journal du Loires contains a letter from the Crimea, which says:—"Admiral Brust's

daring is preverbial in the fleet. In spite of the the approaches to our works during the ly attacked, or perhaps on account of that afflic-This institution completes that of the tion, he sometimes has the idea of such audamencement of the siege, and who do duty a young lieutenant who has his promotion to gain than from an admiral. Lately, after a severe attack of gout, the admiral called some of his officers into his cabin, and said, 'Gentle men, a good idea has just occurred to me-it is, proposition was joyfully accepted, and in the Charlemagne put off and entered the channel The boats went through every part of it, and chain which closes the entrance of the military

opened all along the fortifications of the chan-The following letter, describing the present nel, and it was under a fearful shower of projecstate of the army, had been received from a tiles of every description that the hours made way out. Fortunately, not a man was wounded, though the langeboat of the Charlemague was somewhat damaged by the enemy's shot. This bold attempt, so successfully execu-

versation and praise in the fleet." AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF THE QUEEN. The Manney Part publishes the following letter, a ldressed by her Majesty to Mr. Sidney Serbert, and through him to Mrs. Herbert, by whom it was transmitted to Miss Nightingale

ted, has since teen the principal subject of con-

"Window Costle, Dec. 6, 1854. "Would you tell Mrs. Herbert that I begged she would let me see frequently the accounts she receives from Miss Nightingale or Mrs. Bracebrigge, as I hear no tales of the wounded. though I see so many from officers about the battlefield; and naturally the former must interest me more than any one. Let Mrs Herbert also know that I wish Miss Nightingale and the ladies would tell these poor noble woun led and sick men, that no one takes a warmer interest, or feels more for their sufferings, or admits their courage and heroism, more than their Queen. Day and night she thinks of her beloved troops: so does the Prince.

"Beg Mrs. Herbert to communicate these my words to those ladies, as I know that our sympathy is much valued by these noble fellows. " (Signed) Vістокіа.

the foreign legion. THE BUSSIAN IMPERIAL MANIFESTO. The manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas has that while he had in view the immunities of his co-religionists in the East, certain Governments attributed interested and secret intentions to him, which were far from his thoughts. It is also alleged that while the professed object of but, says the Czar, within the limits of our realm, directing their blows on such points as were more or less accessible, and even on the far distant coasts of the Pacific ocean. The heroic defence of Sebastopol is alluded to as signalised by so many exploits of invincible courage and of indefatigable activity, as to be admired and done justice to by our enemies themselves.

INTENDED STORWING OF SERISTOPOL The London Times of Thursday, the 4th inst., ays,-As we have lately dwelt so much on the of presenting the other side of the picture, ter-rible as it may be. The other side—that comneneation for this suffering and mortality-is that on the testimony of a perfectly competent and impartial authority, the siege, at the last departure of the post, that is the 15th, was so far advanced as to leave hardly a doubt that omething decisive would soon be done. We have repeatedly been informed that an assault was to take place about Christmas, but the information was coupled with the request that we would say nothing to indicate the quarter or the day of attack. We believe that we may now say that on the 13th it was the general belief that on or about Christmas day the allies would open fire from 800 pieces, with such a supply of ammunition as would enable them to continue without stopping for forty-eight hours, after which they would assault both from French and British positions with great prospect of success. Thus the assault would probably be nade on the 28th. There is some chance, indeed. of a Russian attack in auticipation of ours, be from Russian sources we learn that nothing had occurred up to the 26th. On the same authority we learn that on the 13th the men who had got their warm clothing were in good spirits, and, though no reliance could be placed on the ransient glenm of fine weather, the health of the army was expected to improve. If these expectations were well founded, we may expect n two or three days to hear that this question has come to its last issue, and that the four nations have crossed their bayonots over the

hattered walls of Schustopol.

A private letter from an officer on board one e French ships near Schastopol, dated the 13th ultimo, speaks of the re-commencement of the bombardment and the assault as imminent. The young officer in question had been for 37 for three months to recover his strength, but to avail himself of his leave, as he lesired to witness the cannonade, which, he says. was expected towards the end of December. The hips were to take part in the attack. The umber of batteries completely armed and well

eality. Another letter, from an officer of Chasseurs. gives similar intelligence as to the expected hombardment and storming. The French had been taught by the Turks to construct huts in he same manuer as the soldiers in Bulgaria. ligging holes and covering them in with low walls and a roof. The officer mentions that, when digging the hole for his hut, some few days before, to his great surprise, he found a quantity of plate, china, several articles of eleant furniture, amongst them a commode or hest of drawers, of excellent workmanship, and even a lady's bonnet, of recent make and fashion, with the name inside of a well-known Paris milliner, of the Rue de la Paix. He immedi-ately went off to his General to give an account of the discovery, but his surprise was great at inding, on his return with some brother officers. hat everything had disappeared, with the exeption of the chest of drawers, which was ibiless too heavy to be carried away quickly. He kept it, however, and finds it useful for nany purposes.

LETTERS FROM THE CRIMEA. The following is an extract of a letter ren the - Regiment, at present serving in the

"Camp before Sebastopol, Dec. 12. "The attack is expected to be made very shortly, though there are a great variety of opinions on this subject here. Some go so far be taken before Christmas. How this is to be | whose value they had so lightly esteemed. out, and no possibility of getting up fresh ones, from the continued bod state of the roads.

. "Every one is grumbling and growling, being theroughly disgusted with the whole affair. Everything is growin mismanaged—the com-mand of the army, the commissariat, the ord-In fact, he has succeeded in giving general would have to encounter. dissatisfaction. There is nothing but discontent. The magnificent trajet mitted to resign. No one thinks of selling.

toth were in the trenches seven men were constant and numerous.

Teltreriand would maintain absolute neutrality forward a recomposance to the vicinity of the But day began to break while the boats were monest necessaries of life procurable there, one All this has much changed our feelings. The

colour-sergeant of the 50th : Camp before Sebastopol, Dec. 11. There does not appear much chance of their giving in. If, please God, we could only get shout three weeks fine weather, we could play the deuce with them; but, as it is, the road from Ralaklava is in such a state as that it is impossible to get the guns up, for the road is for provisions drop down dead on their way back, though, poor things, they are scarcely able to crawl. I have seen as many as six live ones to draw a dead one away to a place to bury it, and it was as much as they could do. The poor things are actually starved to death, for they cannot get provisions, and the places they stand in as stables are over their h mud; but, thank God, the weather is better at last; we have now had three fine days. But for the last month it has been continually wet and cold: so as I said about the horses how been dreadful-up to the shoctops in shish and dirt in the trenches; and there we have to remain for twelve hours in the wet and cold. 1 have seen as many as four men die in a night in the treuches, with the cramp, from wet, cold, and fatigue. We are getting more regiments out here now, and it is the fresh ones that suffer the most, as we are pretty well inured to it now. The 62nd landed about a fortnight back, Twenty-four young men of Geneva left that city on the 20th ult. for England, to enlist in the foreign legion. and I heard vesterday that they had lost 90 and six a day. The 1st Royals lost 10 in one night; we lost 7, as we had a draught of recruits, on the 22nd ult. I had an officer and eght men posted to my company; I have lost the officer and four of the men since. But, please God the weather continues fine, the sick-

ness will soon leave us. The last three days being tine, the men and cattle are getting round again. During my time of soldiering I seen a good deal, but this beats all. But I only the war is to protect Turkey, the hostile alliance hope it may please find to protect me to return against Russia has not urged war in Turkey, to England; then I could tell you more than at present. We are all very thankful to the ladies f England, as we hear it is they who have made all the troops a present of the warn clothing we so much required—that is, a good luornsey shirt and thannel drawers, whi famous things; also a nighteap, though that will not be much used between the sheets, for such a thing I have not seen since I left Dublin.

and God knows when I shall again; but I hope some time. We are now nearly all served out with another blanket and a great cost, or rather clonk, with a hood to it. It puts me in mind of the old women's clonks of former times; but says,—As we have lately dwert so much on the disorganization of the army in the East, and the apparently needless loss of life immediately arising from it, we are glad of an opportunity and dry. If you could get a peep at the registration of the abstract terms of the state of the abstract terms. we are all wearing the moustache, or I may say mir, for none of us have shaved since we have een out in the Crimea, so you may guess some f us look like old priests or monks, for we can ardle find the way to our menths. Blacking and pipeclay are entirely done away with, and if we can manage to get a wash once a-week, it re all are: let us hope this may soon be over, weather, so that we could manage to get some more guns up, the scale would soon be turned

> expect it is by all at home.
>
> The writer of the above letter was with the 50th at the battle of Punniar in 1843, and is the campaign of the Sutlej in 1815 and 1816 engaged at Mondkee, Ferozerlar, and Aliwal nt the latter place he was wounded; at the fal of the burracks at Loodiannah he escaped un hurt, although there were 200 of the regimen killed and wounded.

-at least, it is so hoped by all the army, and

From the London Charitan

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND PIPTY-FOUR. The close of 1854 suggests the contrast between our present feelings and those which ccupied as at its commencement. What is now our absorbing thought was even then our principal one—the war. It was then slowly ap proaching us. The Turks had lost their flee et Sinope, had gained the battle of Oltenitza in Europe, and experienced some severe reverses in Asia. The allied fleets had entered the Enxine, as protectors of Turkey, though not as the declared enemies of Russia, and we were dehating when the great step would be taken. We looked forward to a state of things new to this generation of peace, with a reasonable conviction that it was becoming daily more inevi lays in the trenches, and, owing to fatigue and table, and a reasonable drend of its fearful the bad weather, was reduced to the lowest ebb anxieties, embarrasments, and disasters; yet our of dysentery, jaundice, fever—in fact, a compli-imagination failed to realise either the proba-cation of disorders. He had been ordered home bility or the terrors of what we had never exbility or the terrors of what we had never or perienced. It either told us that diplomac would find some escape from the scourge—that it could not really come, or if so, could not real ly last; or it mingled with our more seriou anticipations a kind of vague curiosity, an acknowl alged vein of desire to know, by experi supplied was, according to this letter, 28. The case, those emotions of exultation and anxiety, torning was to commence early in the morning those thrills of enthusiasm which our fathers storming was to commence early in the morning those thrills of enthusiasm which our fathers after the first day's cannonade. Few in the felt at the fresh history of a well-fought field, reach camp seemed to have a doubt as to the and the half-trian plant sorrow with which they learnt the losses which enhanced the glory o defeat or victory. We knew that war was un certain, that we could not look forward to unit terrupted success, that many of us would be pinched by hard times, that many of us would lose those in whom our future hopes or present happiness was bound up. We acknowledged, in the abstract, that Russin was a stubborn enemy about to put forth her strength for a great price. Yet most of us, perhaps, when we faced the pro-bability (as it then was) of war, faced it in a somewhat unchastened confidence, and spirit of ur talk of protracted difficulties and anxieties was a kind of seemly disguise for the feeling that by beneath, that Englishmen would not be long n succeeding in whatever they set their hands

The first events of the compaign tended to inrease this feeling. Military men had told us that the Turkish armies could not stand-even on equal terms-against those of Russia; and our first movements were guided by the apprehension that Constantinople itself was threaten-ed. But danger receded more rapidly than we could advance upon it. The Russian army, alarmed by the advance of the allies to Varna, The following is an extract of a letter re-ceived by a gentleman from his son, an officer frontier, and discouraged by a succession of unexpected reverges, raised the siege of Silistria and slowly retired from the Principalities. country they relinquished was immediately covered by an inundation of Austrian troops, which confined the Russians to their own from tier. It seemed as if the British and French as to say it will not be attempted at all; but troops had come out merely to suffer from dishe more general belief is that the fortress will ease, and to see difficulties melt before the alice done I cannot see, for all the guns before Se-began to despise Russian troops, and the unex-bastopol are completely done up, quite worn peetedly easy destruction of Bomarsund made us equally contemptous of granite walls. With these views a costly inaction became unendurable. Something was to be done. All who knew nothing about the matter, and a great many of tions who knew something, pointed to the if required). Crimea. And late in the season, though, pernance, and all are none knows where. Every haps, at the earliest possible moment, the siege one leaves everything to the other to do, and of Sebastopol was decided upon—in just reliance consequently nothing is done. Lord Ragian on the unconquerable raior and endurance of the has not been seen for three weeks, and the re- allied troops, but with an inadequate estimate, port is be has gone to Malta for the winter. as it now appears, of the difficulties which they

The magnificent trajet of the Eurine-the prevailing, from the beads to the subordinates bloody but glorious victory at Alma—the daring of the army here—despondency everywhere, and successful march to Balaclava, were all of a Lord Cardigan, it is eaid, has made up his piece with the previous fortunes of the war-mind to quit the service, and has sold off all his But here our difficulties began. The ground traps. There were 125 attempts at resignation was impracticable, the enemy's fortifications within the last week, but none will be per- well placed and well defended, their harbour was rendered inaccessible, their materials o "The coldies dreadful. The first night the war were inexhaustible, their reinforcements frozen to death. However, I don't mind it, for fought against us, destroying our ships and I can bear cold tolerably well, having slee a fair rendering roads impassable. And after the supply of yarm clothing, in the way of drawers, I neavy losses of more than two months, we find flannel waistcoate, &c. My spirits and health ourselves still in the same position of expecta-were never better. It is quite ridiculous the tion—but with far more of grave apprehension, rices that are guid at Balakiana for the com- than when the army eat down before Sebastorol.

sanguine alacrity with which we prepared for dangers which we did not know has given way to a real sense of the possibility of reverses—a sed knowledge of what it is to lose those whom we love or admire-and an earnest sympathy for countless families of rich and poor whom the war has made mourners. The determination of the country has not abated, but there is much to show that its confidence has received a check And the sufferings, of which the very details are so vividly placed before us, have perhaps some-what abated our pugnacity—even though we have yet the support of an abundant buryest, a commerce only checked by the disasters of our customers in the United States and the over supply of those in Australia, and a thriving revenue. The withdrawal of these blessingsfor such they all are to millions will not trust, be wanted, to chasten the angry or self sufficient feelings which are the temptations of war and of conscious strength, and to give seriousness to the acknowledgments (of which we have not been sparing) that the issues of the contest are not with Governments and armies. but with Him who is the only Judge of Nations; and to whom by war they appeal.

Other events of the year we ought, perhaps But the war throws into the shade what it does not destroy. We have already alluded to the abundant harvest, the profit of which circumstances have thrown into the lar of the agriculturists-no unfair compensation for their past adversities; to our commerce in many respects unusually prosperous, in others suffering only from those reflected embarrassments which are inseparable from operation embracing the whole surface of the civilized globe; to our revouue, which appears to have met, without extraordinary pressure on the taxpayer, the first burst of the war expenditure.

Holone, y's Pails and that sent have cared a Bad Leg of Fighteen Vears' standing ... Mary Smith, of St. John's. New Branswick, (wife of Thomas Smith.) was five egitteen years a creat sufferer from a bad leg. with, it was availed from the knee 19 the ancle, as large as a child's lasty-the dectors appeared uncertain low to treat her, as her health was set unpaired, that she was unable to move, and during the greater part of ISM, she echoim left her less than the link of telester last, she commenced using Holloway's Pills and durinent, in three mouths the swelling absted by using the distincent, and the Pills strengthened her to a very considerable extent. In another mouth, she was completely cared or those fine another mouth, she was completely cared or those fine mother month, she was completely cared or these fine emedies alone!!!

MARRIED. At Napanes, on the 27th uit, by the fier, O. A. Anderson, Missionary to the Mohawks, Bay of Quinte, A. J. Thayer, Esq. of Fulfon, though county, New York, to Like A., only daughter of John W. Perry, Esquire, of

** DIED On January 18th, Annie Relieva Mary, only child of the Rev. Dr. Lewis, Rector, St. Peter's, Brockville,

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TORONTO MAR	ĸ	e:T	`*		
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Flout -Millers' extra sup. per barrel	40	0	•	41	3
Farmers' per 196 lbs	35	0	•	37	đ
Wheat -fall per bushel, 60 lbs	*	4	•	8	H
Datmeal, per barrel,	36	4		37	6
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Hay per tom	M	o.		140	0
Straw, per ton,	40	0		50	0
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Park, per 100 14,	22	ő			6
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tire wood per cord,	25	Ö	-	26	8

New Advertisements.

FINISHING SCHOOL, For Young Ladies.

MRS. FORSTER is prepared to receive a few more pupils, having been able to secure the assistance of a Lady long accustomed to taition, who will devote hernelf especially t l'inchurst, St. George's Square,

Toronto, Jan 15, 1855

EMPLOYMENT WANTED. YOUNG MAN, respectably connected, YOUNG MAN, respectably connected, who has recently come from England, and the spent twelve months in a mercantile house in London, desires employment in a Marchant's ur Luwyer's Office. Satisfactory references onn be given. Apply to Mr. II. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto January 21, 1855. 26. fin

Resolutions adopted by the Common Council of the City of Toronto:

Mospay, January 22, 1855. 1st. Resolved,-That this Council, sympathising deeply with the Widows and Orphana of the rave men of our Army and Navy, who have fallen in the present war with Russia, desire to appropriate, with the consent of the rate-payers, the sum of £1000 corrency, in aid of the Patriotic Fund now being raised throughout the British Dominions, under the Royal Com-

2nd. Resolved,-That in order to ascertain whether the wishes of the rate-payers are in accordance with those of this Council on this subject, a Poll be opened in each of the Wards of this City, on

Thursday, the 1st day of February next, AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.. And continue open until 4 P.M., of the same day; and that the Electors be required to vote yer or may, for or against the said appropriation, in or may, for the agence of that purpose for each Ward, and that the officers appointed to take

such vote return the Books with the result thereof to the Clerk of the Council no sate he laid on the table on Monday, the 6th day of February nest Resolved,-That the vote under the foregoing resolutions be taken at the same polling places and by the same Returning Officers as at the

last Municipal Election for the city.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that a Poll of the Electors of the city in the respective Wards will be held as above resolved, on the day appointed, of which all electors are required to take

otice, and govern themselves accordingly. CHAS. DALY, Clerk's Office, Toronto, January 22, 1855.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES. 116 Queen Street West, Toronto.

THE MISSES McCARTNEY receive alimited

are under their own immediate superintendence. MRS. McCARTNEY conducts the domestic The Classes will re-assemble after the Christmus vacation, on the 8th of January, 1865.
It is proposed to engage the best masters to

give instructions in French, Singing, Music,

Drawing and Arithmetic. (German and Italian Terms per Quarter .- To Boarders, including e various branches in English and Prench, with Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needlework£15 0 0 Pupils under 12 years of age....... 12 10 0

The Misses McCantury are kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen in TORONTO:
REV. Dr. Lett. REV. DR. LETT. BEV. Prof. PARST.
RICHARD L. DERIBON, ESQ. WH. STANTON. ESQ.

Judge O'Reittr, -Hamilton. WALTER DICESON, Esq.-Niagara.
J. RASSET, Esq.,-St. Catherines. H. J. MITTLEBERGER, Esq., St. Catherines. Beligious instruction most kindly afforded weekly by Rev. Dr. Lett.

Toronto, 3rd January, 1855.

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE Rev. J. O. D. McKenzie, M.A. is propared to devote two hours each day to private tuition in the Classics, Mathematics and dinary branches of an English Education Mr. M. has a vacant room in his house for a resident pupil.

Toronto, Nov. 16th, 1854. 16-4min]mtf.

EDUCATION.

MR WINDEAT wishes to engage a limited number of DAY CUPILS, whom he will nstruct with his own Sons. Terms, &c., made known upon application at No. 1, St. George's Square.

A Pew for Sale, or to Let. DEW No. 44, in the Gallery of St. James

Cathedral For terms apply to

Toronto, Dec. 5th, 1854.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL

This Institution is conducted by

MRS. POETTER, the Lady Principal,

and a Lady Resident, with the following Assistants: 1st English Teacher, 2ml · · · Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon.

Writing and Arithmetic Mr. Griffith, Prawing Mr. Bull. Siusie Mr. G. F. Havter inging......Mr.Humphrejs The studies include a thorough English educa tion, with French, Italian and German, Singing (for Finishing Popils) and Diawing. on, with French, Italian and German, Music

TERMS. (To be paid Quarterly and in advance.)

superintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's

(No extras.) Mrs. Poetter has great pleasure in informing her friends that her first English teacher (Miss BINDLEA) has BITTEED from London. She is highly quadried, having taught in some of the first schools in England, and the testimonials that she has brought with her are of a superior order. Mrs. Poetter hopes that, sparing neither xpense nortroubleto establish a thoroughly good chool on the English system of education, her efforts may be appreciated and meet with suc

Mrs. Poetter has also sent to England for teachers in other departments of her School, are expected to arrive soon after Christman.

The Finishing Chass is under Mas. Port TER's charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge of our standard works in Poetry and Prose, with Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from different authors, to improve the style in writing. More time is also devoted to complete the education in foreign languages. MRS. POETTER feels grateful to the parent

of her pupils for their kind expressions of satis faction at the progress of their children, and bega to mente them that no effort shall be wanting o her part to meure their improvement.

The School will 1-5pen after the Christ na vacation on the 8th of January, 1855. Persons wishing for further information ar requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to

MRS. POETTER. Toronto, 20th December, 1854

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE OFFICE, TORONTO, Dec. 15th, 1854. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Divi-I this Company, for the half-year end 31st inst., at the rate of Ten per cent per annum.

payable on and after the 19th of January next.
The Dividends are payable either at the office of the Company in Terente, or at its various agencies. Br order of the Board of Directors.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Millinery and Dry Goods! AT THE TORONTO HOUSE,

V.CTOBIA BOW. No. 60, King St. East, Toronto.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH WOLD respectfully call the attention of his Customers and the Public generally

o his New Stock of

Millinery, Single and Pancy Dry Goods, Consisting in part of Flannel Blankets, Printed Druggets, Carpeting, Quitts and Counterpanes, Sheeting and Sh'rting (bleached and unbleached), Bed Ticks, Table Oil Cloths, Brown and Bleached Linena, Dressed and undressed Rol-lands, Striped Shirtings, Funcy Shirtings, Prints and Ginghams, Devices and Denhams, Ladies Cloths, Linen Shirts, Grey Cloths, Satinets, bleached and unbleached Table Linens, Hucksbleached and unductorial Table Judena, Tacab-back and Draper, Twills and Twilling, Cotton Yarn, Lamba Wool, Worsted, Stays, Drab, Buff. State and White Jeam; Gala Plaids, Laine Plaids, Cashineres, Cobourge, Orleans, Lusters, Silks Satins, Filed Shawis, Woollen Scarfe, and Shawis, ne, Gloves, Hosiery, Luces, Polkas; a splendid variety.

—A1.80---

Woollen Sleeves and Head Dress, es Woollen Hoods, Guiters and Ladies Scarfs, French Merino. Together with a general prooftment of family urniebing.

Millinery Department: Bonnets, Caps, Head Dress, Cloaks, Circulars, &c., &c., with all that is purchasable and re-Toronto, Oct. 25:h, 1854.

MUSICAL TUITION. M. R. G. PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral, and Professor of Music in the Normal School, bega leave to arquaint his friends

and former pupils, and the public in general, that

he will devote a portion of his time to giving instruction in Singing, the Pianoforte and Organ.

Terms made known on application at his place of business and residence, King-street. Toropto, Dec. 26, 1854.

MISSING.

A YOUNG Person of the name of JANE weeks. She was last seen at the Northern Railway cars, in September last. "Some information of importance to her may be obtained by addressing a letter to "B. C., box 966, Post-office, Toronto," post-paid.

Toronto, Dec. 18, 1854.

Papers copying the above will confer a greakindness on an anxious family.

TORONTO COACH MANUPACTORY. 130 and 132 KING STREET WEST. (ESTABLISHED 1832.)

OWEN & WOOD. FROM LONDON. Toronto, January 10, 1855.

Upper Canada College. 11. Il.l. re-assemble after the Christmas Vacation on MONDAY, the 8th of January, F. W. BARRON, M.A.,

Principal, U. C. College. Toronto, January 4, 1855.

EDUCATION. MRS COSENS has removed her Establishment for the Na IVI ment for the Education of young Ladies from St. George's Square to Vongerstreet, oppo-

site Gerrard-street,

The studies will be resumed on Monday, January 15th, 1855.

Toronto, January 1, 1855. MUSIC.

WANTED, in a School at Cobourg, a Lady fully competent to instruct in Music. She will also be required to assist in teaching the James Clarses. Address, stating terms, &c., to A. B., Box 69,

MRS. CROMBIE'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, GROBUL STREET, TORONTO.

Post-office, Cobourg.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened, L after the Winter Recess, on Monday, the

Reference kindly permitted to the Hon, and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Caul, L.L.D., President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grassett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin, M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Foronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Sec-

Toronto, 3rd January, 1855. YOUNG Lady lately from England is desirable from of meeting with an engagement as Governess in a gentleman's family or school. She instructs in Music, French, Italian, German, and Singing, with the usual branches of an English education. She would have no objection to

travel.
For further particulars apply to Miss Dowling, at Rev. P. Jones's, Brantford, C.W.
Dec. 26, 1851.
23-44n. MRS. LETT'S ESTABLISHMENT for the Education of Young Ladies will re-open on Wodnesday the 8th of January.

Toronto, December 26th, 1854. SUPERB ILLUSTRATED WORK.

Victoria Regia; THE OREAT WATER LILY OF AMERICA; With a brief account of its discovery and intro-

ductions into Cultivation. IMPERIAL FOLIO, WITH SIX SUPERB PLATES, BY WM. SHARP. Colored to Nature, from Specimens grown at Salem, Ms. - By JOHN FISK ALLEN.

f VIIIS is one of the most splendid works of its class ever published in America, containing Six Cromolith Plates, Printed in Colors, each Plate on a sheet 80 by 21 inches. The letter press description, printed on new Great Primer Type, 16 pages of the same size, giving the History of the Plant, and its mode of Cultina-

tion. A few copies of this aplendid work on sale, price £2 fs. 0d., by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer and Printer, King Street, Toronto.
Toronto, Jan. 3d., 1855. 28-tf.

TRACTS ON CONFIRMATION The Bishop of Toronto's Tract on Confirmation, ... 8 0

The following published by the R. P. G. E. No. 41—Parce hiel Minister's address to all persons under his care who are of a proper age to be No. 61.—Method of Preparation for Confirmation, containing forms of self-samination and devotion, with directions for their use; by the Yeu.

William If, itali No. 333-Davy's Village Couversations on Cou

Also the following, published by the Bridal Track Society. o. VIII. A short Catechism Preparatory to Conconfirmation Tickets
Confirmation Criticate
Confirmation criticates
Confirmation and Communion Certificates

MISCELLANEOUS. A large supply of Tracts always on hand, including the Publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and of the Bristol Tract Society. HENR COWSELL, Church Depository,

March 16th, 1844.

King Street, Toronto.

The United Empire Minstrel. A SELECTION of the best National, Con-AND POEMS, with a large number of Teasts and Sentiments, and a Chronological Table. showing the most particular events connected with the History of the United Empire and the

Orange Institution. Cloth, 3s. 9d. ; balf-bound, 6s. Published and for sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer.

King Street.

Toronto, July 3, 1854. NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED:

The Grinarii Rapedition is Search of Sir J.

Fremont's Exploring Expedition through Oregon and California
Pertious Adventures and Tarilling Incidents
of Tearellers.
Pandrama of Nations By John Frost
Layard's Decorcies at Ninersh.
The Bot is of the Orean and Life on the SemiSummer Cruise is the Mediterranean on board
an American frigate. By N. P. Willis
Postifically the Way; written during same
pears of residence and travel in Europe. By N.
P. Willis

Fun fottings, or Laughe I have taken a Pen to \$ 735 Life and Religion of Mohammed. By Nov. J. Wenders of the insect World. By F.C. Wood-Truth stranger than Fiction. By Catherine L. Beacher.

Flora's Lexicon: an interpretation of the language and sentiments of Flowers.

Critical and Micellaneous Writings of T. N.
The Recressions of Christopher North
The String of Pearls for Boys and Girls.
The Piginia' Progress; with a Life of Banyan by Santher.
Youst on the Hotse
True Remedy for the Wrongs of Woman. By
Catherine R. Beecher.
New Clark's Apistant and Book of Practical

For sale by HEXRY ROWSELL

August 7, 1454.

8, Wellington Buildings.