

FRANCE.—France remains quiet. Thursday's *Moniteur* published a decree announcing the final result of the poll as follows: Number of voters 8,116,723; Ayes 7,439,216; Noes 640,737; Votes annulled as irregular 36,820. Immediately after follows another decree, in which the President, "considering that the French Republic, in its new form sanctioned by the suffrage of the people, may adopt without umbrage the souvenirs of the empire and the symbols which recall the glory of that period; and considering that the national flag should no longer be deprived of the renowned emblem which conducted our soldiers to victory in a hundred battles, decrees—1, that the French eagle shall be re-established on the colours of the army; and 2, that it is also re-established on the cross of the Legion of Honour."

A decree of the Minister of the Interior erased republican mottoes from the public edifices, and restored the ancient historical names of streets and buildings.

A new coinage is to be issued, with the bust and name of "Louis Napoleon Buonaparte." The ceremony of installing Louis Napoleon at Notre Dame, as President for ten years, has taken place. Thanksgivings have been offered up to Heaven for the coup d'etat of the 2d Dec., which, according to its admirers, has saved a great country from the horrors of anarchy and Socialism.—The honours paid to a king anointed on the day of coronation are scarcely greater than those which attended Louis Napoleon this morning (Jan 1) in the venerable church of Notre Dame. A solemn "Te Deum d'actions de grace" was performed at the same hour in every cathedral church of France; the blessing of Heaven was invoked upon the country, and upon that great mission which the people have conferred upon the man who has been appointed to sway its destinies for the term of ten years.

A salute of 70 guns was fired, being one for every 100,000 affirmative votes for the President's re-election.

The President gave a grand banquet at the Tuilleries on the 5th to 400 of the delegates of the departments. In the letters of congratulation which have been forwarded to Louis Napoleon by the Governments of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, it is intimated that the article in the Treaty of Vienna, according to which no member of the Napoleon family can again come to the throne of France, must be strictly adhered to. This so alarmed and embarrassed the President, that he at once sent his intimate friend and confidant, M. de Persigny, to St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna, to represent, in the strongest possible manner that the safety of every throne in Europe depends upon the speedy establishment of an empire in France.

Guizot and Douchet have given in their adhesion to the President of the Republic, and expressed themselves in favour of the necessity of all friends of order rallying to his cause, on the ground that the affair is a fait accompli.

The *Moniteur* contains an expression which may mean volumes. In the preamble of the decree designating the new military division, it is said, with regard to the limits of the 6th division, whose head-quarters are at Strasbourg, "The 6th division is that of Strasbourg, destined by its form and position not to change, so long as the frontiers themselves do not change."

Another decree announces that no coffee or public houses where fermented liquors are sold for consumption on the premises can be opened without previous permission from the authorities. Those open at present may be closed by the Prefects.

It is stated that a colossal statue of the Emperor, thirty feet high, is to be placed on the top of the triumphal arch at the end of the Champs Elysees.

It is said that orders have been given for a colossal car in bronze to be placed upon the triumphal arch at the Barriere de l'Etoile. A statue of the Emperor in the imperial mantle, and crowned with victory will be in the car.

The French territory is, by decree, divided into 21 military divisions, each department to form a sub-division.

When Madame and Mademoiselle Odier went to Ham to announce to M. Cavaignac the order for his liberation, the general, who had seen nobody during the interval of his confinement, and knew nothing of what had occurred since, immediately exclaimed on seeing them—"Et que fait la Chambre?" On being informed that the chamber no longer existed he burst into tears.

The marriage of General Cavaignac and Mlle. Louise Gabriel Odier took place on Wednesday evening week, at the Protestant church of the Oratoire Saint Honoré. The service was performed by M. Coquerel. The ceremony according to the Catholic rites took place on Thursday evening at Notre Dame, before the Archbishop of Paris.

The French fleet do not appear to have done much damage to the forts they bombarded in Morocco. They have, however, succeeded in obtaining reparation for the alleged insult, the priest who had caused the French subject to be flogged having himself been treated to a dozen in the mosque in which he officiated.

Latest advices note a rumour which prevailed in Paris on the 9th, that a marked coolness had arisen between the President and the British Minister in relation to the affairs of Belgium, and *Galignani's Messenger* has announced that Lord Normanby would leave the following day for England, not to return. This had caused the utmost regret among all parties, and contributed to a fall of one per cent in the funds.

It was announced that a further delay of ten days would take place in the promulgation of the new Constitution.

Considerable progress had been made in the constitution of the Senate.

The Palace of the Tuilleries will in future be the official residence of the President of the Republic.

As the President was coming out of the Elysee he was shot at by a sentry belonging to the grenadier company of a regiment of the line. The man was immediately arrested, tried at once by a court-martial, and shot in a corner of the Elysee.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Late advices show that the Kaffirs and Rebel Hottentots continue lifting cattle, burning houses, and killing the Colonists. The military had received severe treatment in an engagement with these marauders who have very superior fire arms. They shot Lieutenant Colonel Fordyce and Lt. Carr; and Lieut. Col. Gordon and Capt. Deseriah are mortally wounded. Great excitement prevailed. The people of the Cape, it seems, will not take up arms against the Kaffirs, until their demands for self-Government are acceded to. The Horse Guards are about to send a Regiment of Rifles to the Cape. The new Constitution had arrived out, and has been favourably received by the Colonists.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The expedition from Calcutta, to enforce apology and reparation from the Burmese, left on the 19th November, under the command of Commodore Lambert, R. N.—The military expedition, which left Peshawur under the command of Sir Colin Campbell on the 25th October last, to take the field against the Affree-dees and the Momund tribes beyond the south-west frontier, has had very little to do in the way of fighting. Up to the date of last accounts, not a single casualty had occurred on our side from the fire of the enemy.—By the last accounts from Cabul, information has been received that the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan is still alive, but in a very precarious state of health.—Maharajah Gholeb Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, is reported to be in a dying state.—Further disturbances have occurred amongst the Mahomedans and Parsees in their native town, where serious riots have taken place. The troops had to be called out to the assistance of the police.—The *Friend of India* states that the Emperor of China has just abdicated his throne, having resigned it in favour of the usurper Tien Teh.—The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief have both left Simla, the former on his way back to Calcutta, and the latter proceeding in the opposite direction, towards the north-western frontier.—Sir John Grey was expected at the Presidency from Mahabaleswar on the 10th Dec.—Doctor Harding has been installed Bishop at Bombay.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Precious stones are very plentiful about Frederick's Valley. A person who had been at work in that locality describes one amongst a number which he had picked out of his cradle as shining like a star. From this description it appears not improbable that the stone spoken of is a diamond.

The Sydney correspondent of the *Melbourne Morning Herald* states, on very high authority, that the government of New South Wales are in possession of information from the "Diggings," communicated by Mr. Stutchbury, the geologist, so important that they dare not publish it at present. The resolution, adopted at a public meeting, to present a golden diadem to the Queen, was preceded by one proposed by Mr. Rogers, to the following effect:—"That gold having been found in abundance in New South Wales it is advisable that the fact should be disseminated as widely as possible throughout the world, and that the meeting adopt the best means calculated to effect this object." The resolution was carried unanimously.

AUSTRIA.—The Vienna correspondence, under date of the 26th inst., states that the recent change of our Minister of Foreign Affairs had caused a great and favourable impression at Vienna.

The *Cologne Gazette*, in a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, under date of the 26th inst., states that the Minister of Finance, Von Krauss, has resigned. It is said the Minister of Commerce, Von Bamberger, will replace him.

The Austrian Constitution of 4th of March has been abrogated, as "unsuitable and impracticable."

The Austrian legation has given notice to the inhabitants of Rome that in future no work of literature or art can be dedicated to the Emperor of Austria without permission previously given by the legation.

PRUSSIA.—The King will take up his residence in Berlin, from the 18th of January till the beginning of March, for the first time since the revolution.

Baron von Budberg, who hitherto conducted, *ad interim*, the affairs of the Russian embassy since Baron Von Meyendorff's removal to Vienna has been appointed ambassador and resident Minister at Berlin.

Lord Palmerston is said to have sent a conciliatory reply to the collective note of the Frankfurt Diet, calling the attention of the Cabinet of St. James to the manner in which political refugees abuse the asylum granted them, and inviting the British Government to assume a position more accordant with international duties and friendly relations to continental states.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—The latest accounts from Copenhagen represent that the King, the Chambers, and the Cabinet are of one accord, not to make any further concessions to Germany in the matter of the duchies.

The Peninsula generally is suffering from want of water, and in Andalusia especially the cattle are dying fast, one proprietor having lost 3,000 head.

PERSIA.—A steamer that left Constantinople on the 14th ult. brings information that Mirza

Tagha Khan, prime minister of Persia since 1-48, had been disgraced and replaced by his brother Mirza Agha Khan; and that the next day Tcheran was in a state of complete anarchy. Robberies and assassinations were committed. The hotel of Mirza Tagha Khan pillaged and sacked, and it is said that the life of the fallen minister was only saved by the intervention of M. Dolgorouki, the Russian minister.

ITEMS.

The Anna Mary sailed from Australia on 17th Sept., with £55,500 in virgin gold.

The celebrated Italian poet, Giovanni Berchet, died at Turin on the 23rd ult.

Lt. Pim, by the advice of Russian Geographers, has abandoned the project of crossing Siberia in search of Sir John Franklin.

The Austrian Lloyd's Company, at Trieste, have sent to England, to buy five new steamers for their service.

An English architect, Mr. Clark, is occupied in building a winter haven at Pesth. It is to be made large enough for 1,080 vessels.

The King of Wurtemberg, one of the most honest princes in Germany, has taken a villa at Venice, and will pass next summer there for his health.

The Sultan has just issued a firman in favour of the Christian Protestants, allowing them to meet together freely, and permitting their marriages and births to be registered.

At Hamburg it has been agreed that the ship duty upon all vessels, unloading in the port, should be reduced to 8s. and 4s. per 6000 lbs, the sum now levied in the Altona port.

A firman has been issued by the Sultan, for the purpose of legalising and facilitating self government by the Protestant communities of Turkey.

The necessities of life throughout Austria have risen nearly fifty per cent., from the combined causes of bad government and the depreciation of the currency.

A railroad will be commenced next spring from St. Petersburg, via Witna and Balystock, to Warsaw, nearly 700 English miles, to be completed in five years, and without recourse to a loan.

The American packet ship Tyendenoga, on her passage from New York to London, was totally wrecked on the morning of the 2nd inst., on sunken rocks off Corribon Islands. Twenty-seven of the passengers and crew were lost.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the greatest efforts are making by the Government of Bavaria to induce M. Liebig to leave the University of Giessen, in which he has so long taught, and accept the highest chair of chemistry in that of Munich.

The Swedish Academy has selected Professor Hagberg, the translator of Shakespeare, to the membership vacated by the decease of Bishop Kullberg. The great prize of the Academy has this year been conferred on a poem entitled "Regner Lodbrok," written by Thackla Knos, a daughter of the late Professor Knos.

Advertisements.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

FOR MORE... (text continues with details of a pharmacy advertisement)

REMOVAL!!!

CLEVERDON & CO. (text continues with details of a business relocation advertisement)

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

FOR MORE... (text continues with details of a pharmacy advertisement)

NOTICE.

A LARGE assortment of GROCERIES... (text continues with details of a grocery store advertisement)

RICHMOND NURSERY.

JUST received a quantity of BULBS... (text continues with details of a nursery advertisement)

NUGENT'S PEOPLE'S,

ALMANACK... (text continues with details of an almanack advertisement)

AMERICAN Temperance Life Insurance Company.
Capital \$100,000.
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
MUTUAL COMPANY.

Incorporated by the State of Connecticut, and officially approved by the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

J. Barton, Agent for Nova Scotia.

THE friends of Temperance in the above State have recently procured a Charter for a Life Insurance Company, with a view to insure the lives of Temperance men, by themselves, that they may secure the advantages of their temperance principles, without being subject to pay losses incurred by intemperance.

It is a well settled fact in the history of Life Insurance Companies that fifty per cent. of their losses are traceable to the remote or direct influence of alcoholic stimulants upon the human system. Total abstinence men, if insured in common with those who habitually use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, of course are compelled to share in paying losses incurred by this practice. They do not insure themselves upon an equality with other men.

It is the design of our Company to insure none but temperance men, and to give them the full benefit of their temperance principles, both in the insured rates of insurance and the full earnings of the Company, after deducting expenses. We have herewith appended our table of rates. It will be seen that they are twenty-five per cent. lower than the rates of most mutual Companies. Our premiums are to be paid in cash, but if upon our present rates, it should be found that intemperance from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, shall make a greater difference in the value of life, than we have estimated, the insured receive the full benefit, for we propose paying all profits in cash annually after the usual fund of \$200,000 has accumulated.

In this Company those who are insured for life, and thus propose to share the profits of the business, not only have the same security furnished by the best conducted Mutual Companies, but they have the entire earnings of the Company on the low rates, after deducting expenses; and in addition to this, every dollar of the capital (\$100,000) is liable for the payment of losses. This, we believe, affords abundant security to the public, and presents decided advantages over any other Company in the country, for there is none to our knowledge, organized upon this plan.

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VICE PRESIDENT, THOMAS WADSWORTH.
SECRETARY, L. E. HALE.

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MEDICAL REFEREE FOR HALIFAX, N. S.
ALEX. F. SAWERS, M. D.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above valuable and popular Institution, for Nova Scotia, is now prepared to receive proposals for Insurance from any part of the Province, at his Office, No. 40 Bedford Row, Halifax, where Proposals, Blanks, and any further information can be obtained.

N. B.—All applications for Policy must be prepaid.
Halifax, N. S., January 1, 1852.

J. BARTON, Agent.

EX STEAMER EUROPA.

A fresh supply of Soap and Perfumery, Fatley's Wind Soap and Honey Soaps, and other genuine Brown Windsor, Fatley's fancy Soaps in great variety, Burton's and Fatley's Sand Balls.

FOR SHAVING.

Rigby's Naval and Military, Fatley's Almond Cream Transparent Tablets and sticks, Olophane, assorted sizes.

PERFUMERY.

Bayley's Bals. Roguy's; Hendrie's Rosalicta and Verbena; Atkinson's Jockey Club.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregations in Halifax have leave to apprise their friends that they are making preparations for holding a Bazaar early in the ensuing Spring, to raise funds in aid of the New Wesleyan Chapel now in course of erection in Grafton Street. Contributions in money, or materials, or articles for sale, are respectfully solicited, and will be thankfully received.

For particular information, reference can be had to any of the following Ladies, who will act as a Committee of Management:—Mrs. Evans, Mrs. McMurray, Mrs. Noudock, Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. E. J. Jones, Mrs. Mignowicz, Mrs. S. F. Barse, Mrs. Frost, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Daniel Starr, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Northup and Mrs. Jones. Miss Crane, Secy.

MONEY LETTERS.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, 2nd January, 1852.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that persons addressing letters to this department letters containing money, will be expected to Register them, and that in default of being registered, if any question shall arise as to the amount, it will be treated as having been made out of the funds of the party.



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