

plans made another circle last evening against the French. At about nine o'clock 2,000 of them were driven from the garden battery, but finding the French ready to receive them they made a movement...

GERMANY.

There have been diplomatic meetings during the past week at Vienna, to fix, it is said, an interpretation of the Four Points insisted upon by the allies. They have been held chiefly at the British Embassy...

ENGLAND.

London, Wednesday Morning, Jan. 3.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, and sat four hours. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir C. Wood were not present...

That which we have long anticipated is likely soon to take place. It will inform circles the impression is general, that a ministerial crisis is at hand, if it has not actually arrived. Lord John Russell, it appears, and the party who act with him in the Cabinet are determined not to incur the responsibility of acting further with the men to whom the management of the War Department has been confided...

We need hardly say that we do not believe a word of it; and as for the alleged incapacity of the War Ministers, the able defence of their conduct by the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Sidney Herbert during the short sitting of Parliament just passed, can hardly yet have passed from the minds of our readers.

The Times this morning purveys its savage attacks upon Lord Raglan in bitter revenge for the reprimand which it is now generally understood has been administered by the gallant Commander-in-chief to its correspondent in the Crimea, for the services he has done the Russians in exposing the weak points of the allies and dispersing the troops by exaggerated descriptions of their hardships. The Chronicle well remarks, "Morally after modeling his own the British public, some amused, others bewildered, all depressed, by the malignancy and repeated denunciations of the commander of the British army in the Crimea. The great Duke himself was traduced in his day by the presumptions and ignorant critics of the time; and Lord Raglan, fortified by that illustrious example, may rely safely on the discrimination and good sense of the nation, which will alike appreciate the zeal and abilities, and defeat the envenomed hostility of his assailants."

Journal in question for the spite and ill-will of its attack upon Lord Raglan, will hesitate before accepting the arrogant comments of a critic, comfortably installed in the editorial arm-chair, upon the conduct of a commander the difficulty of whose position he cannot or will not penetrate.

"A point on which great stress has been laid by the critics of the Commander-in-chief, is, that his lordship is not in the habit of showing himself to the troops under his command. We know not on what authority the statement is proffered, but from our own personal experience we can deny its correctness. Scarcely a day elapses that Lord Raglan does not visit some point of the British and French positions. His lordship, it is true, does not descend to familiarities with the troops he has the pride of commanding. He does not pinch the ears of his Grenadiers, nor would the British soldier admire those habits of intimacy with which other troops have been distinguished in former times. But to accuse his lordship of a want of interest in the army he commands, is an insult to good sense. No man in the British army possesses a warmer heart or a cooler head than his commander-in-chief; and of this every officer and soldier in the army is aware. To be brief, we feel satisfied the British nation will do justice to the General who rules the destinies of the British army, and will repose that confidence in him which our contemporary has malignantly endeavoured to shake."

From the above extracts it will be seen that the daily press of all shades of opinion unite in refuting the slanders of the Times upon the gallant chief now fighting our battles in the Crimea.—London Guardian.

The Times publishes the following telegraphic despatch from its correspondent at Marseilles:—

"Marseilles, Tuesday morning, Jan. 2.—The Gan-gar, which left Constantinople on the 25th December, has arrived at Toulon. Despatches for the Government left Marseilles at noon. The Amsterdam, which left Constantinople on the 21st, has not arrived. The allies have 250 guns in battery, ready to open fire against Sebastopol."

The second edition of the Morning Chronicle publishes the following telegraphic despatches:—

"Paris, Wednesday.—Despatches have been received by the Minister of War from Admiral Hamelin, dated 'The Crimea, December 22.' More than 4,700 troops had arrived between the 15th and 18th December, and 2,170 had reached Kadimach on the 20th. The Russians continued their sorties nightly, but were always vigorously repulsed. The Trident and Eagle, with troops on board, had arrived at Constantinople."

"Warsaw, Dec. 30.—General Sieger has received orders to leave for Radom, where the headquarters are established. This departure took place with such precipitation that the General could not even take leave of his son. The first corps of a division of grenadiers are concentrated between the Vistula, the Pilicer, and the Waitha."

"Copenhagen, Dec. 31.—M. Schrel and Count Plessen have refused the portfolio of Foreign Affairs."

Money Market, One p. m.

Consols opened on Wednesday at 91 to 1/2, and by Saturday had improved to 91 1/2. On Monday a better gained ground that the new French loan would draw money from home, and the absence of any important news from the Crimea caused a depression to set in, so that the closing prices yesterday were 90 1/2. This morning at one o'clock we have the following quotations:—

Bank Stock, 210; 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 90 1/2; N. W. 3 per Cent. Annuities, 90 1/2; India Bonds, under £1000, 10; Consols for Account, 80 1/2; 1 di. Stock for A. 600, 225; Exchange Bill, £1000, 23 1/2; Ditto £500, 7; Ditto Bonds, 1858, 3 1/2 per Cent., 90 1/2.

Turkish Scrip is very heavy, and foreign Securities altogether a shade lower:—

Russian Bonds, 1852, 3 per Cent., £51, 97; Spanish Bonds, New, Deferred 3 per Cent., 18 ex. div.; Turkish Scrip, paid in full; Ditto, for the Account, 74 1/2 1/2.

The price of gold is dearer 0.58 per cent. in Paris, and 0.42 per cent. in Hamburg, than in London.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England was £14,187,194, showing an increase of £108,225 on the previous week.

The Duke of Cambridge has been staying at Therapies, and his health has gradually improved, returning from retirement and change of scene. The Duke is most anxious to resign his division, but his medical attendants insist on his thorough restoration to his accustomed good health before he quits for the Crimea. It was thought his Royal Highness would leave towards the close of December.

Editorial Miscellany.

The Bermuda papers of the 24th January received by R. M. Steam Packet, state with reference to the health of the West Indies:—"We are pleased to learn that the Islands, with the exception of St. Kitts, were free from cholera. At St. Kitts the disease was moderating."

The Patriotic Fund.—The amount already received by the Receiver General, in aid of the Fund, amounts, we are informed, to £281 12s. 2d. This is of course independent of the sums already mentioned as having been collected in the Naval Yard and Naval Hospital at Ireland Island. There is a further amount of about £400 to be handed in to the Receiver General, who will, when that is received, have £280 and upwards from voluntary subscriptions, to remit to the Trustees in London.

A Subscription Ball is to take place on the 23rd inst. in aid of the same Fund, and from what we know of the present state of the List of Subscribers, we are inclined to believe that £50 more may be expected from this source.—Bermuda Gaz.

We have been informed, and have great pleasure in stating, that the Subscribers to this National object by the Officers and men belonging to the different branches of the service of H. M. Naval Yard, at Ireland Island, amount to £46 12s. 9d. This sum has been subscribed and collected within a very few days, and the lists bear the names of every individual belonging to the Yard.

Extract of a Letter dated Boston, Jan. 7:—"I am glad to hear that there is so much of the railroad built. If it lead to better times than usual in Halifax, it will be well, but I believe that this year will be emphatically one of hard times for all parts of the world. Economy of the strictest kind will have to be the order of the day. For the poorer classes there is nothing to eat or nothing to burn, except at exorbitant prices,—for the mechanic and operative there is no employment, owing to the want of money in their employers to carry on their business. Thousands in the principal cities of the United States are wandering about with nothing to turn their hands to. Workmen who this time last year were not to be hired for three dollars a day, now gladly take one and one and a quarter. Cotton mills, iron works, factories, &c. have in some places stopped business altogether; in others, only just have enough employed to keep up the name of an establishment—large mercantile firms are failing everywhere, involving others in their ruin. All these things point to the fact that the fury of speculation, the luxury of living, added to two partial failures of the crops of last year, the war in Europe, the withdrawal of labor from legitimate channels, the relinquishment of the coal mine for the gold mine, have at length run things into such a snarl, as nothing but the strictest economy, national and individual, can hope to unravel. In the mean time there will be a howl of famine from the destitute. The wind will shake the rags of the beggar at the corner of every street. These money crises do not pass over the land without leaving their mark, and the crisis of 1855 will not be behind any which has preceded it in that respect."

SUBSCRIPTIONS

IN AID OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND OF KING'S

COLLEGE, WINDSOR, 1854.

Collected by the Agent.

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