FRANCE.

MANIFESTO OF FRENCH REFUGEES.—A proclamation, of which the following is a translation, has been sent to Paris by the French refugees whose names are subscribed to it:—

To the People, from the Refugees in London whose names are Subscribed.

Will you be debased? Will you be enslaved? Will you become henceforth an object of eternal contempt and ridicule to the oppressed people who awaited their deliverance at your hands?

Louis Bonaparte has just crowded into a few hours more crimes than it would have been thought possible to include in the life of a man.

Like a thief, he has seized upon the liberties of his country by a nocturnal surprise—a vulgar artifice, which certain people have been rash enough to call courage.

He has audaciously trifled with the sanctity of the domestic hearth.

By the help of his swaggering soldiery and police he has silenced every voice in Paris except his own.

At one blow he has suppressed all the journals, and has cast forth into the streets of Paris, without bread, those of your brethren whom the press supported.

He has outraged, stricken down, and trampled under foot the national representation, not only in the persons of your enemies, but also in that of Greppo, the energetic and loyal representative of the workmen of Lyons, and in that of Nadaud, the mason, who had so often and so nobly defended your interests in the tribune.

Do you want to have a master? And do you wish that that master should be Louis Bonaparte? You have seen the air with which he traversed the streets of Paris, hedged in by soldiers, covered by cannon, and causing himself to be borne in triumph by his staff, adding to the crime of high treason the insolence of a conqueror, and treating France as a conquered country—he whose military annals can boast of nothing except the opprobrium of the Roman expedition!

That the members of the majority are expiating the ill which they have done—that the constitution which they have violated in you is violated in them—that they are undergoing the chastisement through that universal suffrage which they have destroyed—that they who have made a portion of France pass under the yoke in the state of siege now feel upon themselves the full weight of the state of siege—that they who have sanctioned the transportation of our brethren *en masse* without judgment now find force where they sought justice, is a lesson not more hard than merited. It is the penalty of retribution which is inflicted on them, and it is not for us to complain.

But what it concerns us to understand now is, whether you are in the mood for a change of tyrants.

For does this crime belong to that assembly of which he was the inspirer and accomplice?

Was it not he who, by his ministers, proposed and passed that odious law of May, against which he now rises up, because the candidature of Joinville has made him afraid?

Is not he, still more than the assembly, charged with the responsibility of having drowned the Italian republic in the blood of the Romans, mingled with that of the French soldiers.

Among so many shameful and liberticide measures, let one be mentioned, a single one, which did not exhibit Louis Bonaparte acting in concert with the assembly.

As soon as his ambition was threatened by the assembly, he became the enemy of that body. But forget not that he has been its accomplice so long as it acted to oppress you.

He now comes forward to tell you that the people is sovereign, and at the same time he dares to demand ten years of power; that is, the abdication of that sovereignty for ten years.

He sets himself up as a man of the republic, of that republic which is the government of equality; and at the same time he proposes the establishment of a senate—that is, an assembly of dukes, counts, barons, and marquises. Come, let us hasten, debased and clownish as we are—let us hasten, in virtue of our sovereignty, once more to instal an aristocracy, after so many battles fought and so much blood shed to put down that aristocracy for ever! It is the man of the republic that invites us.

He boasts of restoring to you universal suffrage, but on condition that it be worked for his private advantage, and not for yours, since he is going for ten years to be your master. "No scrutiny of the list," he says. Do you quite understand what that means? It means that the elections are to be made by registers lodged in the offices of the mayor. The great swindling manœuvre which has been practised upon France once in her history is to be renewed. Will you permit, precisely when it is pretended to restore your right, that it shall be filched from you?

Moreover, to exercise the right of the suffrage, you must be free. Let him begin, then, by restoring free speech to the journals; let the doors be flung wide open to popular meetings; let every man speak his mind and learn that of others. Why those bayonets? Why those cannon? To restore universal suffrage with the state of siege is to add mockery to falsehood. A people proclaimed sovereign, it is the mantle of slavery thrown over your shoulders, even as the barbarian chief, in the time of the lower empire, threw the purple over the Roman emperors in placing them among his camp followers. Do you wish to be enslaved? Do you wish to be debased? Such is the cry wrung from us by an indignation impossible to be restrained. We who, in our exile, can at least speak—do speak. But we owe more than speech to the republic—our blood belongs to it. We know it, and shall not forget it.

Bernard le Curbiate, Louis Blanc, Landolphe Lyonne, Lemard, Robillart Suireau, Percy, Lyaz Boncœur, Le Capitaine Fremont, Cadet, Meteyer, Colin, Shanby, Paget Lussicin, Baron, Mercier, Nerzoy, Cachet, Philippe, Pathy, Boura, Subit, Rotillon, Mangenet, Languedoc, Florentin, Rousseau, Frossard, Bauer, Auroy, Duranchi, Michon, Bartholome, Charles.

London, Dec. 3, 1851.

The following is the letter of remonstrance addressed by Jerome Bonaparte to Louis Napoleon:

"My Dear Nephew—French blood is flowing, stop it by serious appeal to the people. Your sentiments are badly understood. The second proclamation, in which you talk of *plebiscite*, is badly received by the people, who do not consider it the ecstablishment of the right of suffrage. Liberty is without guarantee if the Assembly does not suit the constitution of the republic. The army has the upper hand. It is the moment to complete the material victory by a moral victory: and what the government cannot do when it is beaten it ought frequently to do when it is victorious. After having beaten the ancient parties, restore the people, proclaim that universal suffrage, sincere, unshackled, acting in accordance with the greatest liberty, will nominate the President and a constituent Assembly, to save and restore the Republic.

It is in the name of the memory of my brother, and partaking his horror for civil war, that I write to you. Believe in my old experience; think that France, Europe, and posterity will well judge you. Your affectionate uncle,

JEROME BONAPARTE."

The President of the Republic has received several letters warning him to be on his guard against assassins, but he pays little, if any, attention to them. He goes out, it is true, with guards, but in an open carriage; and it is the opinion of many of his friends that he exposes himself too much at this moment.

If we may judge by the state of the public funds, the accounts from the departments occasion little alarm. All the private letters, indeed, speak in the most confidential terms of the speedy subjugation of the Socialists. Their manifestations have evidently done much more to promote than retard the cause of Louis Napoleon.—*London Globe.*

General Cavaignac is lodged in the same apartment formerly occupied by Louis Napoleon at Ham. He asked to be allowed the attendance of his valet-de-chambre; his request was immediately complied with. Four prisoners occupy the upper, and four the lower story.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 6, 1852.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship "*Africa*," arrived at New York, Liverpool dates to the 20th ult., have been received by Telegraph to the News Room.

The Atlantic, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th, and the Asia, from Boston, on the 20th December.

Cotton had declined 1-8d, per lb., with large sales. Flour and Wheat had improved a little in prices.—Corn remained about the same.

FRANCE.—The latest accounts represent Paris as being all quiet. In the Departments there was considerable excitement, and some fighting, but in every instance the authorities had been triumphant. The result of the Election in France would not be known before the 28th December.

Russia, Prussia and Austria, it was reported and generally believed, were straining every nerve to support Louis Napoleon.

General Cavaignac had been offered his freedom, but had refused to accept it, unless the same privilege be extended to his associates. Victor Hugo has escaped.

The Queen of Spain has pardoned all the prisoners concerned in the Cuban invasion.

The following was received by Telegraph via Quebec, on Saturday evening:—

FRANCE.—34 out of the 84 Departments are declared in a state of siege on account of their expression of dissatisfaction; yet the Government reports the news as favourable.

The total number of killed in Paris and in the Departments, in carrying out Napoleon's coup d'etat, is said to be no less than 2,000.

The French papers contain accounts of an open insurrection with considerable loss of life. In one case the insurgents numbered 1600 and another 600. But they were overpowered and 69 or 70 killed.

Napoleon has ordered the expenditure of 2,000,000 francs for the demolition of the houses situated between the Louvre and Tuileries. Mr. Rivers the American Minister, continues to show the disapprobation of his Government, by not attending Napoleon's receptions. He is the only diplomatist who absents himself.

500 labouring females presented their felicitations on last Sunday. The President replied that he was glad to see his efforts for the happiness of France and the working classes so justly appreciated.

The Minister of the Interior has received adhesion addresses from 21 Communes, National Guards, Municipal Councils, &c., of various places in 25 departments, and addresses are in the course of signature in 500 Communes. The Universe is menacing Switzerland, in which Country it pretends to say there is a Socialist party in league with that of France. The President takes an active part in the drawing up of the new Constitution.

AUSTRIA.—A lot of prisoners from Hungary, men and women, were brought to Vienna on the 10th., they included Kossuth's sister and some Hungarian nobles. Austria cherishes the idea of inflicting a severe blow against the Commerce of England, apparently hoping to unite the chief Continental Countries in a prohibitive system against England. The Press is forbidden to record events which occur in France in a manner adverse to Bonaparte. In Austria and Hungary discontent is hourly increasing. At Vienna great anxiety was felt for the news from the United States respecting the reception of Kossuth.

There is increasing uneasiness in Diplomatic circles respecting the movements of the Austrian troops near the Po, who have orders to advance upon Rome. Schwartzenburg has asked the Sardinian Government to receive an Austrian Garrison in a Piedmont Fortress.

☞ The Annual Meeting of the New-Brunswick Auxiliary BIBLE SOCIETY will be held This Evening, at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. Business of the meeting to commence at *seven o'clock.*

A PARTING WORD TO THE OLD YEAR.—If it is ever painful to part with an old friend,—doubly so when connected with the thought that it is, forever!—the last time that we shall look upon him, as before us—henceforth only to be connected with us, by the ties which memory weaves, to bind us to those with whom we have formerly communed. Just so do we feel toward our old friend Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-one; we have bidden him farewell and forever,—since, and through our acquaintance with him, we have been taught many lessons—we have learned while unfolding his days and months, many a fact not before "dreamed of in our philosophy." We have found in some cases that the mask of Friendship could cover hollow-hearted hypocrisy, which under the guise of that holy principle, could commit deeds, at the remembrance of which our own seared conscience must ever revolt—yet we too have found Truth ever lovely, also at our hand, and in kindly tones bidding us look away from such, pointing us to the bright side of human nature, discovering to our view those, who with garments undefiled, we could recognize as redeeming points amidst the great wreck of humanity. We have learned too, that the World is not so bad, as the disposition of some would lead us to believe—our friend has revealed to us amidst its numerous sorrows, far more numerous joys—and now, at his parting farewell, in settling with him his long account, we must gratefully acknowledge that to his credit, there is a large balance of happiness, which we should endeavour in some slight degree to repay, by performing those deeds of mercy, which the poor in our midst, "ever with us," require at our hands.

We have been taught too, as in other years, that we are all mortal. Our friend, while he has given us new friends, and restored old ones—has also broken the links of many a family chain in our midst, not confining his call to one class or to one period; all have felt his power—

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And trees to wither at the North wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own; O Death!"

But yet our friend has done it in a kindly way—no fearful pestilence has burst upon us, nor has disease in its more terrible forms been in our midst, but in most cases we have been prepared for his visit, and enabled to assist in preparing those, whose presence had to bear their own answer to his call.

To our Province also, our friend has been kind,—Agriculture can lift up a grateful heart for the encouragement received during his visit,—trade has reason to bless him for the encouragement it has received during his administration,—while Commerce, stretching its arms forth to all lands, may invoke its best blessings upon its kind friend 1851, for the rich rewards which its adventurous spirit has received at his hands. Truly, peace has been in all our borders—plenty in all our habitations, and the friend who saw and aided in all this, is he not worthy of a kind word at parting?

In other lands also, has he been active; he has witnessed the development and triumphant conclusion of one of the grandest ideas which has ever entered into the human mind, an idea which, spurning the barbarism of warlike contention, brought into peaceful competition the more useful elements of Thought and Labour, and above all, teaching to man, the great fact and its consequences, that "God hath made of one blood, all nations that dwell upon the earth."

As the visit of our departed friend was drawing to a close, there were exhibited many symptoms of a revival of the troubles, from the effect of which, Continental Europe was just recovering. He saw the beginning of these troubles—we are not prophet enough to predict, that our new friend will witness their close. It may be that all will settle down for a time—it may be, that the despotisms of Europe, seeing in Louis Napoleon a kindred spirit, may unite with him in consolidating their power, to bear down upon the liberties of Europe,—or it may be that the people of France, waking from the stupor into which this sudden opiate of Louis has thrown them, may rise, and proclaim to the world their thorough practical belief in the *principle* of Liberty, which they have of late been only mocking; and the other countries of Europe, groaning under the weight of hard taskmasters, may also be enabled to rise up in defence of their constitutional liberties, standing forth, as they should be, great, glorious and free! That either of these events will take place is self-evident—which of them, human foresight cannot reveal, they must be left in the hands of "Him who doeth all things well," feeling that however human liberty may now be crushed, we have full faith in the near approach of the "good time coming," when man, as such, will occupy that high position which God and nature intended that he should!

And now, as we bid farewell to our old friend, 1851, we would gladly welcome his successor, 1852, (or Leapyear,) with all his privileges and pleasant associations, with the hope that to our many kind friends and patrons he will prove as good a friend as his predecessor has been!

RAILWAYS.—By a recent despatch from Earl Grey it appears that the Railway Facility Bills will not be passed until our Legislature shall have had an opportunity of re-considering the whole subject. It will be recollected that the Act of Incorporation of the European and North American Railway, the construction of which these Bills were designed to facilitate, was a *Government* measure, and received the almost unanimous sanction of both sides of the House, while the "Howe scheme" was as unanimously rejected. There can be no doubt but that the delay in passing those Bills, and the countenance since given to Mr. Howe's project by the Government, has been the sole reason why the European and North American Railway has not progressed. The Government may therefore be very fairly suspected of an attempt to murder their own child; and unless they are prepared to show that the bantling they have substituted, gives substantial promise of being a lustier boy, and likelier to do honour to his parents, they will render themselves liable to be indicted at the bar of PUBLIC OPINION.

That these *Political* Railway schemes can never be carried into successful operation, we have often expressed our opinion.—Vote money and pass Bills as they may, it must all end in moonshine and disappointments.

By the "Howe scheme," we must build 400 miles of railway, two-thirds of which will be unproductive. This cannot be done for less than Two millions and a half of pounds sterling. It is simply impossible that we can furnish security even for the interest of this amount. Our present revenue cannot afford it. No Tariff that could be devised would produce it; and even if our Legislature would dare to impose direct taxation, our Farmers could not pay it.

We beg therefore to say, that if our Government and Legislature, in slavish submission to Downing-Street domination, sell the best interests of the country to the scheming politicians of Nova Scotia, and bind a chain round the necks of this people, which will force us into a disgraceful repudiation—they will forfeit all claim to the confidence of honest and independent men.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—A full and total eclipse of the moon has been announced in the almanacs, to come off on the evening of Tuesday 6th inst., commencing at about half past eleven o'clock, P. M.

N. B. The Legislature will assemble the next morning!!!

SUSSEX FARMERS.—W. A. STOCKTON, Esq., of King's County, procured from his farm this year 12 Pigs, making 36 cwt. of Pork; 10 were eight months old, and averaged in weight 280 lbs. each. The Sow from which these were bred (killed at the same time) was eighteen months old, and weighed 410 lbs. Mr. S. produced from 7 Cows, this summer, over 1000 lbs. of Butter.—Mr. Hayward, a neighbour of his, brought to market this week, 8 Pigs about the same age, viz., 8 months, which weighed on an average 334 lbs., the heaviest weighing 367. He also produced about 1000 lbs. of Butter from a Dairy of 13 Cows.

The above Farmers have spared no pains in procuring the best breed, and we congratulate them on the very satisfactory results. We trust the farmers of New Brunswick will not be slow in following their example.—*Chronicle.*

Mr. Hayward's pigs, eight in number, weighed altogether 2,674 lbs. Mr. Secord, of Market street, bought the whole, at 45-8d per lb., amounting to £51 10s 7d.

MR. WISHART'S LECTURE.—The Rev Mr. Wishart delivered his eighth lecture last evening at the Institute, before a large and respectable audience—he subject being "*Some Modern Authors.*" We need scarcely add that the Rev. gentleman was listened to throughout with much attention.

The lecture did not, like most of those of the writer, consider the subject along the line of any very strict method. The order of *time* was that which it principally followed. Commencing with some of the lesser celebrities of modern days, such as Clarkie, Rogers, Campbell, Miss Edgeworth, &c., it went on to speak of the rise of recent British fiction, and of the effect of the republication of the old ballads in producing the newer schools of Poetry. Scott, Byron and Moore were spoken of at most length.—John Wilson too was criticised. Some notices were given of the metaphysicians, then of the economists, then of the theologians of the age. The lecturer excused himself for not go ing into other departments, on the plea that he had touched upon them in previous instances. Some of the light writers of the hour were then adverted to, and the lecture terminated with the remark that literature is now worn out, and that it will not again become vigorous until society shall have passed through the ordeal of convulsion.—*Courier.*

The Elections in Queen's and Albert Counties have been held during the present week, and in the former, Samuel H. Gilbert, Esq., has succeeded in securing the seat in the Assembly lately occupied by his father, (Hon. Thomas Gilbert,) who was recently elevated to the Legislative Council; and in the latter County, John Lewis, Esq., has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Steves being appointed a Legislative Councillor.—*Ibid.*

We understand that a call is about being made on the Community for assistance, to procure by subscription, a suitable Alarm Bell, of such size and strength of tone as, by being placed in a good position, will be heard in every part of the City. The necessity for adequate means of arousing our Citizens was never more apparent, than on the occasion of the fire on Sunday morning, 28th ult., and we trust therefore, that the above call, when made, will be liberally responded to.—*Freeman.*

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.—By the recent census, the present population of Gloucester amounts to 11,631 souls. In 1840, the population of Gloucester was 7,751 souls; the increase in ten years is therefore 3,880 souls, being rather over fifty per cent.

We learn from Wm. A. McLean, Esq., who has just taken the census of Fredericton, that the number of inhabitants is 4,447. The parish of New Maryland, which was included in the last census is not of course given in this; but we understand that when added, it will give the bounds taken in 1840 an increase of a little over 25 per cent.—*Fred. Reporter.*

ANOTHER UNEXPECTED CALL OF A STEAMER.—On Wednesday morning the new screw-propelled steamer S. S. Lewis, of Boston, 20 days from Liverpool, put into this port for a supply of coal. She was bound to Boston, but experiencing a succession of uncommonly cold, desperate westerly gales all the passage, her stock of coal became almost exhausted on reaching the latitude of Nova Scotia, and therefore her officers concluded it was safest to bear up for Halifax, and renew it before proceeding further.—*Halifax Recorder.*

VARIABLE WEATHER.—On Monday the long spell of cold that previously prevailed broke, and since then we have had every alteration of weather but clear and cheerful. New Year's Day was as mild as a May Day might be, but it was excessively dark and rainy; shortly after dusk it grew cold, and the night was made fearful by occasional showers of sleet, heavy squalls of wind and stunning peals of thunder, which were followed by a fall of snow; yesterday was rather cold, but not disagreeably so.—*Ib.*

MACKEREL FISHERY.—The Newburyport Herald states, that there are but two mackerel vessels now building on the Merrimac, and the many vessels lost in the bay the past season, and the small fares obtained by others, will have a tendency, probably, to check the prosecution of the fisheries from that port the coming season.

The revenue of Canada for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1851, has been, from customs, £967,103; public works, £98,713. This shows an increase of £96,581 on the former, and £8,467 on the latter, over last year.

☞ The following excellent and feeling remarks, from the New-York *Times*, being applicable to every community at the present season of the year, we give them insertion:—

"THE POOR.—We trust that, among all the excitements and interests of the day, *the suffering Poor* will not be forgotten. The season is upon us, which always brings wretchedness to thousands with it. The keen wind which sends most of us to our firesides, and fills us there with a deeper sense and a better appreciation of the comforts we enjoy, brings intense suffering to thousands of feeble women and little children around us. Many have wretched houses—no fuel, and but little food, for themselves and their little ones, in these cold days when thick walls, and blazing grates, and abundant viands, minister to our comfort and our luxury.

"There is no lack of charity in our people. The rich in our midst are always ready to contribute for the relief of misery, when it comes to their knowledge. The difficulty is, they do not know it. Their daily walks do not bring it under their notice; they hear of it incredulously; and although they do give freely for its relief, they look upon it as something existing afar off, if, indeed, they really believe it exists at all. But there is not one of them who might not, within fifteen minutes' walk from his house, see enough to convince him of the sad reality."

MISS JENNY LIND.—It is announced in New York, that Miss Lind has received news of the sudden death of her mother, and that in consequence she will not give the farewell concerts which she proposed to give in that city. It was supposed that she would take her departure for Europe in the Collins steamer of January 10.

Miss Frederica Bremer arrived at her home in Stockholm, Nov. 22. It is stated that her elder sister had just died, and that she arrived in season to be present at her funeral. The deceased sister, it is added, was possessed of a large fortune.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

There are now building, or about to be built, in the port of Liverpool, shipping to the extent of 10,000 tons; to this may safely be added 3,000 more, building in Birkenhead; giving a total of 13,000 tons building on the Mersey.

Lord Cranworth, in the Court of Privy Council, in the case of the steamship *Europa* and the barque *Charles Bartlett*, laid it down as clear and undisputed law, "That steamers are bound, at all times and in all localities, to be kept under sufficient command to be stopped within their own length, and that the owners of all steamers navigated at a speed which prevents them from being so stopped are liable to make good all losses which may be occasioned thereby."

The Submarine Electric Telegraph is working more revolutions than are acceptable to some persons most immediately concerned. The great financial houses are feeling its consequences somewhat acutely. One of these firms, famous for the wealth it amassed by its power of securing priority of intelligence from abroad, reduced to the level of contemporary establishments, is said to have already lost a million of money. Neither couriers nor pigeons can travel like the mysterious and intelligent spark that flashes its message beneath the ocean. The consequent revolution has been complete.

It was said that the Government has accepted the proposals of Mr Wallon for a mail to Australia every alternate month, by the way of Cape of Good Hope, for an annual payment of £26,000. The vessels are to touch at the Cape, Young George's sound, Adelaide, Port Philip and Sydney.

A LONG SNOW STORM!—The longest snow storm, that was ever known in Great Britain, occurred in 1614. It is recorded in the register of the parish of Wotton Gilbert, that it began on the 15th of January, and continued to snow every day until the 12th of March! The loss of human life, as well as sheep and neat cattle, was immense.

LONGEVITY.—There is now living at Wymondham, Norfolk, with his mental faculties unimpaired, Mr. Robert Bates, father of Mr. Bates, merchant, Mildenhall, in the 110th year of his age. He has now living five children, the youngest 60, and the oldest 80 years of age. We received this information from one of his *boys*, aged 70.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

BALMORAL.—The property (says the *Perth Courier*, referring to the purchase of this estate by the Queen,) extends full seven miles in length by four in breadth, and includes the best deer range in the Grampian chain. The purchase money agreed on is £31,500. To this has also to be added another £2,000, as a solatium to the tenant of Balmoral; for Her Majesty's occupancy during these two or three past seasons, has been in the capacity of a sub-tenant, the premises being under lease to a different party, and of which there were upwards of twenty years to run.

On the 9th of December 1850, Captain Bernard, of the French ship *France et Bresil*, on his return voyage from Rio to Havre, had the good fortune, says the *Journal du Havre*, to bring off from a desert Island, in the group Martin Vaz, four British sailors, belonging to the *Alert*, of London, who had been, from causes yet unexplained, left there without resources for three weeks. The British government, through Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. Featherstonhaugh, at Havre, has distributed the following rewards:—A gratuity of Five Pounds sterling to each of the French sailors composing the crew of the boat which brought the Englishmen through the surf from the Island; and a gratuity of Thirty Shillings to the remainder of the crew, for their uniform kindness in furnishing the rescued sailors with clothes, and ministering to their comforts.—The following honorary distinctions have also been forwarded to Paris by Her Majesty's government, to be presented through the French government:—To Captain Bernard, a gold medal, with a valuable telescope; and to each of the sailors in the boat, a silver medal, each medal having its appropriate name engraved upon it, with a commemorative inscription. This must be gratifying to all concerned.

TURKEY—Letters from Constantinople, dated the 15th ult., state that affairs had assumed a very serious aspect between the Porte and France in relation to the question of the possession of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. France had been so far successful in her negotiations with the Porte for securing its exclusive possession to the Roman Catholic church, as to have concluded a treaty for that purpose, when the Divan suddenly stopped the proceeding by informing M. Lavalette, the French minister, that Russia, being altogether opposed to the measure, had threatened Turkey with war, if she did not retract her consent to the treaty. The French minister had remonstrated with the Grand Vizier, who had notified the matter officially to M. Lavalette on the 14th; but he replied by showing the ultimatum of the Emperor, adding that the Porte could not possibly embroil itself with Russia. The matter was expected to cause a serious misunderstanding between the two governments.

UNITED STATES.

REPLY OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN THE CASE OF MR. THRASHER.—The President of the United States has communicated to the House of Representatives a report of the Secretary of State, in reply to their inquiry relative to the case of J. S. Thrasher, in Cuba. The view of the case taken by the government is stated in the report, fully and with great ability. The document is too long to admit of our giving room for it in today's paper. In reference to one of the grounds on which a portion of the public press seem disposed to urge the interferance of the government in behalf of Thrasher, Mr. Webster makes the following remarks:

"Our citizens who resort to countries where the trial by jury is not known, and who may there be charged with crime, frequently imagine, when the laws of those countries are administered in the forms customary therein, that they are deprived of rights to which they are entitled, and therefore may expect the interference of their own government. But it must be remembered, in all such cases, that they have of their own free will elected a residence out of their own native land, and preferred to live elsewhere and under another government, and in a country in which different laws prevail.

"They have chosen to settle themselves in a country where jury trials are not known: where representative government does not exist; where the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is unheard of; and where judicial proceedings in criminal cases are brief and summary. Having made this election, they must necessarily abide its consequences. No man can carry the ægis of his national American liberty into a foreign country, and expect to hold it up for his exemption from the dominion and authority of the laws, and the sovereign power of that country, unless he be authorized so to do by virtue of treaty stipulations.

"The definition of crimes, the denouncement of penalties for their commission, and the forms of proceeding by which guilt is to be ascertained, are high prerogatives of sovereignity, and one nation cannot dictate them to another without being liable to the same dictation herself."

Mr. Thrasher has been condemned to 8 years imprisonment in the Spanish mines, and has been sent from Cuba to Spain, for the purpose of serving out the term; but he will probably be pardoned on his arrival in that country.

NON-INTERVENTION.—Mr. Walker, of Wisconsin, has moved the following resolutions in the United States Senate:—

Whereas, The signs of the times are portentous of an approaching struggle in Europe, between the Republican masses for constitutional government on the one side, and the advocates of monarchy for absolute government on the other: and *whereas* it pressingly behoves the representatives of the United Sovereign States of America to seriously consider and betimes to inquire into the relations of the Government and country to this struggle, and their duty in view of it to themselves, to foreign nations, and the international law—therefore be it

Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations be instructed to inquire into, and report upon the expediency of an open declaration by Congress to foreign nations and the world, that the United States holds strictly to the policy and principle that each individual state, nation or power, possesses for itself the exclusive right and sole power to take care and dispose of its own internal concerns, without and exempt from the intervention and interference of any foreign government, state, confederacy, alliance, or power whatsoever; and that any such intervention or interference by or on the part of any foreign state, government, confederacy, alliance or power, constitutes an infraction of the law of nations, authorizing and justifying the interposition of any or all other governments, confederacies, or powers at their discretion, to prevent such intervention and to repair such infraction of the law of nations.

Resolved further—That the same committee be instructed to inquire also into the expediency of requesting the President of the United States to cause negotiations to be opened with all other constitutional governments, with the view and to the end of obtaining their co-operation with the United States in the declaration aforesaid, and the policy and principles thereof, and in the observance, defence and maintenance of the law of nations in this respect.

KOSSUTH IN PHILADELPHIA.—The civic feast in honor of Kossuth took place in Philadelphia on Friday evening, 26th. Dec. Kossuth was not well enough to sit through the dinner, but after the guests were seated he came in and made a short address, which was enthusiastically received. He then retired.

After he had left, several speeches were made, in which there is very little cordiality expressed for the doctrines of direct intervention, announced as the basis of operation of the distinguished guest for whom the assembly had come together. Col. Montgomery expressed in decided terms, the hope and conviction that our Government and people would in no case depart from the line of policy marked out by the past, to enter into any wild crusades in other lands. This was applauded by some of the assemblage.

Major General Patterson of the Philadelphia Volunteers, who followed, concurred in these sentiments, but they were not well received, and he became angry, as did his auditors, but finally was allowed to finish his speech.

The sixth toast read was *The Bench and the Bar of Pennsylvania.* The Hon. Judge Kane, of the U. S. District Court, responded to this in a speech expressing in most unqualified terms the opinion that it is now the duty of this government, as well as its policy, to aid the efforts of all people, no matter where they may be, for their independence and freedom.

Mr. Cummings of the Evening Bulletin made a Speech warmly praising Kossuth. The North American report says:—

"He said he was for Hungary, but he was opposed to any policy or movement that would cause us regret hereafter; and, therefore, he could not approve of intermeddling in the affairs of other nations, so as to involve ourselves in hostile conflicts and relations with them. He was opposed to any and all governmental interference. He was interrupted at different times with warm and continued applause.

Judge Kelley of the Police Court followed, warmly taking up the cause of Kossuth, and advocating the doctrine of armed intervention. Other speeches were made, and the company soon after adjourned, having had as good a time as they could have, under the circumstances; the guest they came to honor being absent. They saw the play of Hamlet "as well performed as it could be with the part of Hamlet omitted."—*Boston Daily Ade.*

KOSSUTH AT BALTIMORE.—Kossuth arrived in Baltimore by a special train from Philadelphia at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. He was met at the railway station by a large concourse of citizens and militia, and escorted to his lodgings at the Entaw House. At 8 o'clock he met a large and crowded assembly of ladies and gentlemen, previously assembled at the Hall of the American Institute, which had been filled by personr admitted on tickets, and delivered an address.

KOSSUTH AT WASHINGTON.—Kossuth has arrived at Washington. The telegraph brought the following account of his arrival and reception:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Kossuth arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. He was received by Messrs. Shields and Seward, of the Senate Committee, and by Marshal Wallach, of the District of Columbia. A large crowd assembled to witness his arrival. Senator Shields briefly welcomed him to the Capital in an appropriate speech. Kossuth in reply expressed great satisfaction at the honor conferred upon him.

He was then conducted to Brown's Hotel, where a large crowd of people had assembled, and who received him with enthusiastic cheers: shortly after he appeared upon the balcony, and after bowing his thanks, withdrew to the apartments provided for him. Loud cries were made for a speech, and much disappointment was experienced at his non-compliance.

At half-past 11 o'clock the Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, had a private interview with him.

The speech of Kossuth at Baltimore gives offence both to the Intelligencer and the Republic, and they assert that he will be disappointed of his expectations at Washington.

The President, in an interview with Kossuth, told him that his message was intended for the world, and that he meant to abide by the policy he there enunciated. In other words, that the United States would not adopt Kossuth's non-intervention policy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—It is rumoured in diplomatic circles here that Chevalier Hulsemann has been requested by the Secretary of State to communicate with him, hereafter, in writing, instead of formal interviews. If this is so, it is probable for the reason that the Austrian Charge has been lately much agitated by the popular demonstrations in favor of Kossuth and his objects, and by the marked measures taken by Congress and the Executive to give him a cordial welcome. He was so much concerned at what was going on, notwithstanding the formal protests of his Government against the official recognition of Kossuth that he was, as is said, very often at the office of the Secretary. It may be imagined that the anxiety expressed by the representative of the Court of Vienna became so great, that it was necessary to request him to communicate his complaints in writing.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD.—The earnings of this road for the current year, according to the account just closed, including an estimate for the present month, amount to $2,776,919. Expenses, including estimates for the months of November and December, $1,377,977.

The cost of 462 miles of road to the present date is $20,150,163; Engines, cars, depots, &c., $3,599,836; Buffalo and State line road $250,000. Total, 24,000,000.

Stock issued, $6,000,000; Bonds, do. $14,500,000; proposed issue, $3,500,000.

Income of the last six months, including $300,000, the estimated amount for December, $1,755,285; working expenses, including $90,000 for Lake Erie steamer, $836,256; net revenue, $917,029; interest, $604,722; dividend on $6,000,000 at 4 per cent. $240,000; balance unapplied $72,307.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—One of the largest fires since "the great fire" occurred in New York on Saturday 27th. It broke out at half-past one o'clock in the morning at No. 11 Bowery, in a furniture and cabinet warehouse.

From the rear the fire extended to Division street, on which several stores were burned to the ground. The large building known as the Mechanics' Institute, part of which only was occupied by the society, was so considerably damaged, that it will probably have to be removed altogether for another structure. The society who, occupied the second story, saved nearly the whole of the library, with a large number of valuable models, and scientific instruments of various kinds.

The buildings on Division street, from No. 8 to 32, were burnt to the ground and most of the contents destroyed. They were occupied below by small traders and by families and boarders above. On the Bowery the buildings from No. 7 to No. 17 were destroyed, with much of their contents.

The cold was very severe, and it was very difficult to get control over the fire, but it was checked at about one o'clock, although the ruins were still burning.

COLD WEATHER AT THE SOUTH.—Snow fell at Charleston, S. C. and Savannah on the 17th Dec., for the first time within several years. According to the Savannah Republican it was colder on the 17th and 18th than at any period since Feb. 8, 1835, when the thermometer fell to zero in Savannah, and to 1 1-2 below at Augusta. The mercury fell at Savannah on the morning of the 18th inst. to 16 dg. above zero, which is a very low temperature for that climate.

The Charleston Mercury of the same date says:—

Yesterday, we had in the city, for the first time within our recollection, a December snow storm. The snow commenced falling about 8 o'clock in the morning, and continued with but brief intervals throughout the day. We have seen nothing like it since the 4th of March, 1837, when divers of our people sallied out in old crockery crates, and all manner of extemporaneous contrivances, to take what they were pleased to call a sleigh ride.

Washington, during the cold snap, exhibits the extraordinary spectacle of a hundred or two skaters on the Potomac and its branches. The people enjoy this, to them, rare sport with great zest.

The amount of bullion annually transported across the Isthmus of Panama exceeds sixty millions of dollars. The average amount received monthly at Panama by the Royal British Mail Company's steamers, and which is derived chiefly from Chili and Peru, is about one million of dollars. That brought from California by the Pacific Mail Company's and other steamers, is about four millions per month. This includes the shipments of bullion and gold dust for both the United States and various parts of Europe, and is below the actual estimate for the months of August, September, October, and November, as well as some of the earliest months of the present year.

It is estimated that the goods shipped from the Atlantic ports and conveyed across the Isthmus, average in value, five hundred thousand dollars per month. These shipments are made from the United States, West Indies, Atlantic, South America, and various European ports. The amount of transportation of goods from the Pacific ports across this route to the Atlantic, is comparatively small, and will probably continue so until the further improvement of the facilities for transportation, or the completion of the railroad now in progress.

CRYSTAL PALACE IN NEW YORK.—The Board of Assistant Aldermen of New York have passed a vote granting the use of "Reservoir Square," for the erection of a "Crystal Palace," for an exhibition of arts and manufactures. The building to be of iron and glass, 600 feet long and 200 feet wide.

A train of 102 freight cars, loaded with flour principally, was yesterday sent from this depot over the Ogdensburg rail road.—[Ogdensburg Rep., Dec. 10.

Heavy Verdict for Libel.—In the United States Circuit Court, lately, the jury gave a verdict of ten thousand dollars against Tappan & Doughty, of the Mercantile Agency, in this city, for a written libel on Beardley & Co., of Ohio, stating that the latter were not worthy of being trusted. This was not a newspaper libel, but a libel of a very different character: and the jury, by giving such a large verdict, showed their determination to put down the system of prying and spying into people's private affairs, of which the Mercantile Agency in this city is the grand centre and focus. Other suits will, no doubt, be commenced by parties who have been injured in the same way.—*New York Herald.*

THE LARGEST CARGO OF COTTON.—Among the clearances yesterday for Liverpool, we notice the new splendid ship North America, of Boston, commanded by Captain Albert Dunbar. She has on board the enormous quantity of 4707 bales cotton, weighing nearly 2,000,000 lbs. and valued at $150,000. The ship registers 1463 tons.—[N. O. Pic. 14th. Dec.

Advantages of Science.—The advantages of science in nautical affairs have rarely been more strikingly illustrated than in a fact stated in the report of the United States Navy Department, that by means of the wind and current charts projected and prepared by Lieutenant Maury, the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ports of this country has been shortened by about forty days.

A MODEL TOWN.—The inhabitants of the new town of Colusi, at the termination of navigation on the Sacramento river, California, and which has quite recently been established, have commenced their corporate existence in a manner worthy of imitation, and if they adhere to it, they will certainly deserve the appellation of "the model town." They have determined in solemn conclave that there shall be *no public debts contracted, and that all transactions shall be in cash, and the taxes fixed at the lowest possible figures.*"

The new propeller steamship *Eastern State*, intended to ply between Bangor, Me., and Boston, being ready for sea, was to have left Philadelphia on the 31st ult.

The Rio de La Plata.—Surrender of General Oribe—Termination of the War.—We have intelligence from Montevideo to Oct. 12th, in the London Morning Chronicle, from which it appears that the war is at last ended, and the siege of the city r