The immediate result of the destruction of the Turkish equadron at Sinope, when the intelligence of that event reached Constantinople, seems to have been that the Ambassadors were called upon to take decided measures, and that they did accordingly despatch two steamers of each nation with joint instructions into the Black Sea. The entry of the combined fleets was expected to take place within a few days. We are still left to conjecture what was the precise amount and character of the Turkish naval force destroyed at Sinope. The excitement produced in Constantinople by the news precludes the idea that it was a mere convoy of transports or the hulks in the port, and it is described by the Turks as "a flotilla." Yet, it does not appear that more than two or three Turkish frigates were on that station at the time. It is remarkable, too, that, with the exception of Osman Pasma's own ship, which foundered on the passage to Sebastopol, no mention is made of any captures. All the other vessels are stated to have been destroyed, and it is added that "the carnage was frightful." If it should turn out that six ships of the line directed their fire on transports crowded with troops, and wholly incapable of defence, and thus their fire on transports crowded with troops, and wholly incapable of defence, and thus slaughtered these unfortunate wretches, whom it would have been easy to take prisoners of war, the Russians would stand convicted of an act of singular atrocity, and convicted of an act of singular atrocity, and the victory of which they boast would cover them with disgrace. The news of the battle was brought to Constantinople on the 3d by a Turkish steamer, which succeeded in ef-fecting its escape. According to her report, the Russians began the attack by an attempt to cut out the Turkish flotilla with the boats the Russians began the attack by an attempt to cut out the Turkish flotilla with the boats of Admiral Nachimoff's squadron; but, not having accomplished this operation, they brought the line of battle ships into action. The Turkish vessels, it is also stated, were unable to return the fire with much effect, and the Russians suffered principally from the fire of a battery recently constructed for the protection of the harbour. This account would seem to confirm our impression that the vessels attacked were chiefly transports, wholly unable to fight an action with line of battle ships; but, whether they were chased at sea and pursued into the harbour, or whether they were attacked when at anchor there still remains to be seen. It appears that the Russians terminated the engagement by burning the vessels they had not already sunk by their-fire.

In the meantime another step has been taken by the Allied Powers, and we may shortly expect to hear that the fleets of England and France are for the first time cruising in the Black Sea,—a change in the state of affairs which considerably outweighs any advantage Russia may derive from her success at Sinope. It remains to be seen what notice the Cabinet of St.

In the mean terms of the point of the control of affine which considerably on the part of the control of affine which considerably on the part of the control of affine which considerably on the state of affine which considerably of the affine the state of affine which considerably on the state of affine which the state of affine which considerably on the state of affine which the phorus. There is, therefore, no ground in international law for any remonstrance Russia may think fit to address to the maritime Powers on this movement; and such a remonstrance would only demonstrate more clearly the exaggerate pretensions she has put forward to exclusive rights in that sea, where, we may venture to affirm, that our mercantile flag is at least as often seen as her own. It has, however, been more than once indirectly intimated that Russia would consider the entrance of foreign fleets into that sea as a declaration of hostilities. We shall be curious to learn on what grounds she is prepared to contend for such a proposition. The position hitherto assumed by Great Britain and France in this quarrel is not that of belligerents, but of mediators and peacemakers. Our object is not to prolong this war, but to put an end to it; and Russia is already aware that the movements of our fleets, whether in the Black Sea or in the Archipelago, have had no object but to prevent the occurrence of events still more fatal to the general peace. In that capacity we have as much reason to enter the Black Sea, as the Russian Baltic fleet, under Admiral Heyden, had to enter the gladeliteranean during the contest between Greece and Turkey. The condition of the mouths of the Danube under Russian protection is also become a matter of universal interest to the mercantile world; and, since the Black Sea has ceased to be closed by Turkey and monopolized by her own flag, her interest is, that it should be frequented by all maritime nations. The course which our vessels of war may be compelled to adopt on this cruise depends entirely on that of the Russian fleet; for it is certain that the attitude of the mediating Powers will be of a strictly protective character, though, if any opposition should be

effered to the progress of our vessels, they have instructions to meet it.

Some of our contemporaries, who are an animated by great confidence in the military resources of Turbey, appear seigninging that the success of the Ottoman arms on the Ashatic Frozince more than compensate.

Some of our contemporaries are an animated by great confidence in the military resources of Turbey, appear seigninging that the success of the Ottoman arms on the Ashatic Frozince more than compensate with the success of the Ottoman arms on the Ashatic Frozince more than compensate with the success of the Ottoman arms on the Ashatic Frozince more than the success of the Ottoman arms on the Ashatic Frozince are the success of the Ottoman arms on the Ashatic Frozince are the success of the Ottoman arms on the Ashatic Frozince are the success of the Ottoman arms on the Ashatic Frozince are the success of the Ottoman arms on the Ashatic Frozince are the success of the Ottoman arms on the Ashatic Frozince are the success of the Ottoman arms on the Ashatic Frozince are the success of the Ottoman arms on the Ashatic Frozince are the success of the Ottoman arms on the Ashatic Frozince are the success of the Ottoman arms on the Ashatic Frozince are the success of the Ottoman arms on the Ashatic Frozince are the success of the Ottoman arms on the Ashatic Frozince are the success of the Ottoman arms on the Ashatic Frozince are the success of the Ottoman arms on the Ashatic Frozince are the success of the Ottoman arms on the Ashatic Frozince are the success of the Ottoman arms on the Ashatic Frozince are the success of the Ottoman arms on the Ashatic Frozince are the success of the Ottoman arms on the Ashatic Frozince are the success of the Ottoman arms of the Ashatic Frozince are the success of the Ottoman arms of the Ashatic Frozince are the success of the Ottoman arms of the Ashatic Frozince are the success of the Ottoman arms of the Ottoman a

The following summary of news is taken from the Overland Friend of China dated 27th Oct.—

"From Shanghe, news has been brught up to the 5th inst., at which date some fighting was going on between the Imperialists and the parties in possession of the town. From Foo-chow-foo advices are to the effect that the country people all around showed increasing symptoms of disaffection, and that trouble might be looked for at an early date. At this port of Foo-chew-foo not less than a dozen ships are likely to load tea this season, where one good-sized vessel never got a cargo before. At Amoy, fighting between the Imperialists and the rebels was still going on when H. M. sloop Rapid left on the 23rd instant. Canton is quiet—ominously quiet. The local traders appear to labour under the dread of some hidden danger; the streets, which in general are so crowded with passengers, seen half dehuded. An attempt was made last week to blow up the British Vice Consular chop at Whampon; a harrel of powder being found in one of the ports with a light in it."

CRINA.—Dr. McGowan, medical missionary

BON AT SINOPE.

(From the Looks Times.)

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physical strength of one man and another, who have both started together in the race of life.

Nimone Falls and Mavifactures.—It appears to the frontier. These circumstances are said to have led our own Envoy there to suspend his relations with the Shah, and it is not improbable that they will give rise to still further complications in the politics of Asia.

CHINA.

The following summary of news is taken from the Overland Friend of China dated 27th Oct.—

From Shanghe, news has been brought up to the 5th inst., at which date some fighting was going on between the Imperialists and the parties in possession of the town. From Foo-chow-foo advices are to the effect that the country people all around showed increasing symptoms of cleas than a dozen ships are likely to load tea this season, where one good-sized vessel never got a cargo before. At Amoy, fighting between the Imperialists and the rable in the state of the company of \$550,000.

PROMORDER FALLS AND MAVIFACTURES.—It appears the the water provinges of the two manufacturing purposes. At the last teesion of the Legislature of New York, a charter was obtained for the 'Niagara Falls is about to be devoted to manufacturing purposes. At the last teesion of the Legislature of New York, a charter was obtained for the 'Niagara Falls is about to be devoted to manufacturing purposes. At the last teesion of the Legislature of New York, a charter was obtained for the 'Niagara Falls is about to be devoted to manufacturing purposes. At the last teesion of the Legislature of New York, a charter was obtained for the 'Niagara Falls is about to be devoted to manufacturing purposes. At the last teesion of the Legislature of New York, a charter was obtained for the 'Niagara Falls is about to be devoted to manufacturing purposes. At the last teesion of the Legislature of New York, a charter was obtained for the 'Niagara Falls is about to be devoted to manufacturing purposes. At the last teesion of the Legislature of New York, a charter was obtained for the 'Niagara Falls is abo

telligence had reached San Francisco of an in-tense excitement having been produced at Sono-ra, by the report of the sailing of the Fillibus-ter expedition. Troops had been sent to Sono-ra from Guyamas. New Fillibustering expedi-tions are talked of, and it is said that another party will follow the invaders of Sonora, while another is destined for the Amason. It is re-ported that General Tacon was on the march to Sonora, with 9000 was to restee it contents.

the head of this great empire. The journey is one of some perfl; my anxiety will be intensify for some time after he starts, "Single of the Shillow opies of the New Testament to the contributions for raising a fund to present a million opies of the New Testament to the Chinese in their own language, are hourly augmenting. The Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, have received, up to Monday morning, £2390 3s. 3d., a sum all but sufficient for two hundred thousand copies. This looks well, and inspires us with confidence that we shall soon have the satisfaction of informing our readers that the noble proposal has been fully accomplished. The contributions have a contribution of the subman and the proposal has been fully accomplished. The contributions have a contribution of the subman and the proposal has been fully accomplished. The contributions have a contribution of the subman and the proposal has been fully accomplished. The contributions have a contribution of the subman and the proposal has been fully accomplished. The contributions have a contribution of the subman and the proposal has been fully accomplished. The contribution of the subman and the proposal has been fully accomplished. The contribution of th

Christians."

The Rule of Three —There are exceptions to every rule but the rule of three; that is never changed. As your income is to your expenditure so will the amount of your debts be to your cash on hand and consequent ability to meet them. If you allow your vanity to lead you into extravagance, you must rely on something else to take you out of it; either a rich relation or the Sheriff's writ. Your furniture may be more showy than that of your neighbour, but never mind. Better are cane-bottom chairs and mahogany tables that are paid for, than spring cushions and marble mantels on a note for six months. Your coat may be less fashionable than your neighbour's and while he is driven by a liveried coachman, you may be riding shank's horse but re member there is a time for balancing the books, and every parse has got a bottom. So economise, and always remember the rule of there.

How to Choose A Domestic.—Housekeeping

How to CHOOSE A DOMESTIC.—Housekeeping is not so full of sunshine and rose-coloured bliss as many imagine. It is hardly possible to get along without cooks, scullions and chambermaids; and what with their waste, wittles and along without cooks, scullions and chambermaids; and what with their waste, wittles and
impudence, says Aunt Sally, they are plaguy
drawbacks on domestic peace and comfort. Old
Peppergass was the customer for discrimination
between the useful and the careless. P. sent
word to the Register office that he wanted a
good girl for general housework. About the
time he expected an applicant he laid a broom
down in the yard near the gate. Presently a
girl comes up to the house, the broom 'being
immediately in the path. Miss Betay strides
over it. The old man was on the watch and
the first salute the girl got was, "I don't want
you." The girl sloped and suddenly bulletheaded Nancy appears—Seeing the Broom in
her way she gives it a kick and waddles up to
the house. "You won't suit me, that's certain
Miss Mopey!" bawls Peppergrass. She disappeared in a hurry, and finally a third appears;
opening the gate, and into the yard, she carefully closes the gate behind her, and walks up
—the broom is still in the path; this she picks
up and carries along to the house, where she
deposits it alongside the wood-shed. Before
the girl could explain her business there,
Peppergrass bawls out, "Yes come in you'll suit
to." And she did; for that girl lived with
Peppergrass seeven years, and only quitted him
to go housekeeping on her -own hook, and a
li capital wife she made.—Peppergrass was right.

WOMEN THE CAUSE OF THE CAFFRE

day before yesterday (says Galignani) some police agents in plain clothes, being in an eating-house at Montrouge, heard two men at a table say one to the other, "Is he eating-house at Montrouge, heard two men at a table say one to the other, 'Is he dead?' 'Yes but not without some trouble, he struggled hard, and I was afraid of being surprised.' The other must be killed, or we shall be betrayed.' The officers, thinking that a murder had been committed took the man into custody, and in order to remove from themselves the serious suspicions which their conversation had excited, here confessed that they belowed to a renow picions which their conversation had excited, they confessed that they belonged to a gang who occupied themselves in stealing dogs, which they, killed, and sold to the low eating-housekeepers outside the barriers, to make up for any deficiency they might have in the supply of hares and rabbits. Several of the accomplices of these men, as well as a wine-dealer at Montrouge, who was a customer of theirs, have been taken into custody.

CHARACTERISTICS OF AN AMERICAN.—It is utterly impossible to mistake an American for any one else, in route; he has either his feet upon the seat of the car next to him, which he turns over for the purpose; or if it be occupied, he sits with his knees "let in" to the back of it; he either sucks a piece of sweetment, bites a piece of wood, or chews a bit of tobacco, keeps on continually spitting, and invariably reads a newspipy.

An American journal complains that women and girls are among the thinge that were. But "ladies" are found everywhere Miss Martineau, wishing to see the women wards in a prison in Tennessee, was answered by the warden, "We have no ladies liere at present Madam!" A lecture dis-

Boiler-burstino Prevented.—The Nashville Banser editor has seen and examined an invention, which, says, puts. it out of the power of an engineer to explude a boiler, either through inediginate or purposely. This improvement provides the upper part of the boiler with two openings or apertures, in addition to that for the safety-valve, and the bottom of the boiler with one. These spectures are of sed by one cylinder and piston, and by two valves, which are arranged to pass the water from the boiler on to the fire under it, when the steam gets to a given height, thus damping down the fires, and preventing explosion, should the safety-valve and engineers fail to perform their functions. This safety-guard is intended to be independent of the engineer, beyond his control entirely, to be enclosed, locked up, and the key placed in the possesion of the captain, the inspector having previously determined the amount of pressure the boiler will bear, and adjusted the lever accordingly. In the experiment on Wednesday, when more steam was raised than was necessary, the-extra quantity lifted the guard, and the water rushed out upon the fire and put it out, soon reducing the steam to the proper point. This improvement can be adapted to the loceinorive tooler, and all other steam boilers.—N. Y. Tribune.

boiler, and all other steam boilers.—N. Y. Tribura.

Damaged Barley, is reported by the Belmont Medical Society to be poisonous, producing results much resembling Asiatic Cholers.

Honesty Policy.—A genteman, one day conversing with a watch-maker upon the dishonest practices of persons in his way of business, was thus addressed by him;—Sir, I served my apprenticeship with a man who did not fear God, and who consequently, was not very acrupulous in the charges which he made to his customers. He used for quently to call me a food, and tell me I should die in a workhouse, when in his absence I used to make such charges as appeared to be fair and honest. In course of time I set up in business for myself, and have been so successful as never to have wanted a shilling; whitst my master who used to reproach me for my honesty! ecame so reduced in circumstances as to apply to me for a couple of guiness, and did at length himself die in a work house.

Holloway's Pills for the Cure of Nervous Debility and Determination of Blood to the Head:—Kxtract of a letter from Mr. John Lloyd, of Erwwen, Harlech, Merionethahire.—'To Professor Holloway.—Sir.—I think it my dut to inform you that for a long period I was afflicted with giddiness and awimming in the head and eyes, attended by loss of appetite and generally impaired health Ewery means. had failed to give me releif, and at length it became so alarming that I was afraid of going out without an attendant. Mr. Hu_hes, chemist, of Harlech, advised me to tryour Pills, which I immediately did, and an happy to say they effect of a perfect cure, and restored me to health and strength."

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Tuesday, January 17, 1853.

THE last Royal Gazette gives a flaming account of the meeting of the soi disent "Liberal Reform Association." Now, it is not our intention to make Association. Town, it is not our intention of this Society, or the persons who are likely to have the management of it, at this time; we will rather wait and learn the matere and extent of their intentions, — and, in the of it, at this time; we will rather wait and learn the nature and extent of their intentions,—and, in the mean time, keep of watchful eye over their preceedings.—For, though we admit to the fullest extent the right to associate for constitutional and legitimate purposes, we are of opinion that such bodies require a vigilant superintendence; for nothing is more common than the abuse of such privilege. It was the reading of the inaugural speech of Benjamin Davies, M. P. P., that induced us to take notice of the association. In the following paragraph, we are given to understand what is the principal end and aim of those connected with it: "It is considered by those who form, the enceleased this association, that under any system..." of government the people should be kept well in formed, not misrely through the press, but by means of viocisties such as the one now about to be attable; lished, as to the conduct and general policy of the of the administration; for it is impossible, in this progressive age, for any government to endure long which is not backful by public opinion. The present time is favorable to the establishment of such a society, when the party who have sought to discretize the great body of the elector, are laboring to overture the constitution of the country, and may, anfortunately for the miss of its inhabitants, get none we have in view, would vigitantly guard the interests of the country is each as emergency, and might expose to public execution, if it could not revenue, the selfish and unjust designs of the Observative faction." We cannot refrain from remarking, that it is a bad omen for the future success of the proposed association, that the fast intimation of its intended formation is based upon misrepresentation. It seems that they are convinced, at last, that there must be a change in the Government; and that, cosors as men ay
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