WASHINGTON

Kiberty and Union, now and forever, one and

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1854.

OVERLAND MAIL TO THE PACIFIC. Mr. Benton yesterday endeavored to have a amendment of some importance attached to the Post Office bill, but it was ruled out of order. It was to authorize the Postmaster General to contract for carrying the mail in coaches, wagons, and sleighs between Independence, in Missouri, and the Bay of San Francisco. It will be recollected that the subject of regular overland communication has engaged the attention of the people of St. Louis and of Sacramento city almost at the same moment. Mr. Benton will no doubt bring the subject up in some other form before the session closes.

TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.

Among the important subjects now before th House of Representatives may be mentioned the bill reported yesterday by Mr. FARLEY, from the Comttee on Territories. It is the Senate bill author izing the construction of a subterranean line of tele graph from the Missouri or Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. The utility of such a work, if the price of transmission should not be too high, is self-evident, but the question whether it would be secure from Indian depredation or the malice of bad present campaign, shown more of warlike energy, of white men is a matter to be well considered. The difficulty of ascertaining a break in the wire is not one of the least, but human ingenuity at present is equal to almost any thing.

The Governor of Maryland has decided not call an extra session of the Legislature. This de cision appears to be in accordance with the general sentiment of the people of the State.

THE SUPREME COURT on Friday last was a place of attraction in a stronger degree than usual, though it almost daily offers high intellectual enjoyment to persons of leisure. On that day Mr. Petigru, of South Carolina, argued a case of importance and maintained the high reputation which had preceded him. He had an opponent worthy of his best effort in Mr. Gerhard, who spoke the day before.

THE WAY TO BUILD UP A STATE.

Gov. GRIMES, of Iowa, in his inaugural address, thus describes the wants of the thriving State over

"She wants educated farmers and mechanics, engineers, architects, metallurgists, and geologists. She needs men engaged in the practical duties of life, who have conquered their professions, and who are able to imshall be familiar with the principles of chemistry as applied to agriculture; architects and mechanics who will adorn her with edifices worthy of so fair a land; and engineers and geologists who will develop her resources, and thus augment the wealth and happiness of her citizens. This want can only be supplied by the establishment of a school of applied sciences. I have no hesitation, therefore, in recommending that a University fund be appropriated to establish a practical scientific or poly-

PRESERVING FLOUR AND MEAL. - A patent has been secured by Mr. THOMAS PRABSALL, of Tiogs county, New York, for an invention to prevent flour, meal, &c. from becoming sour in the barrel from heating. The inthe entire length of the barrel, thus admitting of a thoand its usefulness established. L. T. Thustin, of that A part of that shipment has recently been returned to nation, and neither before nor after it had been converted into bread could any one detect the pool, South American ports, and California. It is estimated that the loss on sour flour and damaged corn in the United States equals the sum of \$5,000,000 annually

TRAVEL FOR THE OLD SOLDIERS .- The Richmond Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad Company propose to give a return ticket free to the veterans who pass over their road in attending the National Convention on the 8th January ; that is, \$5.50.

The Baltimore Steam Packet Company propose to transport the delegates from Portsmouth to Baltimore and back for one fare. \$5

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company propose sell round trip tickets on the Washington branch for \$2; good from 6th to 12th January. On the main stem, between Baltimore and Wheeling the fare will be full one way and half on returning.

TESTIMONIALS OF MERIT.-The gold and silver medals and other testimonials which are to be presented from the merchants and citizens of New York to the captain of the Kilby, the Three Bells, and the Antarctic, in remembrance of the heroism and devotion they displayed i saving the lives of the passengers and crew of the San Francisco, have just been completed, and are ready for presentation. Capt. CREIGHTON, of the Three Bells, will receive a gold medal and a massive silver pitcher. The pitchers intended for Capt. Low, of the barque Kilby, and Capt. STOURFER, of the Antarctic, are of the same size and do not differ very materially from that above described. The gold medals, of which there are seven altegether, will be distributed as follows: One is to be given to Capt. Creighton, one to his first mate, one to Capt. Low, one to Capt. Stouffer, one to the captain of the Lucy Thompson, one to Capt. Watkins, of the San Francisco and one to his first engineer. Besides the medal, Capt. Watkins is to receive a magnificent silver salver, two pitchers, and four goblets.

NICARAGUA.

Letters from Granada to November 20th give a lament able account of the sanguinary progress of the civil wa in that distracted country. The legal President, CHA-MORNO, was gaining headway against his opponents, and appearances all favored the prospect of his ultimate suc-cess. His army was being joined daily by fresh volun-deers, many of the large landed proprietors having come forward to put an end to the protracted struggle. The rebel chief Castellon was said to be a prisoner in his own house at Leon, not daring to venture forth, though his was about two thousand, besides a fleet of schooners on the lake, commanded by Gen. Cornal, who had captured three schooners belonging to the rebels and retaken San

PROGRESS OF CRIME.-A contractor for carrying the smail from Milford, Delaware, to Cambridge, Maryland, was arrested yesterday as an accomplice of a post office clerk at Milford in a series of mail robberies. Almost every day the papers in some part of the country of other announce a robbery, breach of trust, ember or other felony on the part of some post office agent, con tractor, bank officer, cashier, teller, or other pen rincing a growing laxity of morals and honesty. This is a sort of "progress" greatly to be deplored.

The members of the Legislature of North Caroli made a visit to Wilmington during the holydays, on an invitation from the citizens.

A Philadelphia despatch yesterday announced that "a train of cars on the Fork and Cumberland Road fell Shrough a bridge at Portland on Monday ;" but such is the beautiful confusion of names in our country that few persons at a distance will understand in what State the

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7, 1854. The subjects which occupy the public mind at present are the siege of Sebastopol and the treaty which Austria is generally believed to have entered into with the Western Powers, and, by anticipation, the proceedings on the opening of Parliament next Tuesday. As relates to the war in the East very little has transpired during the week. The general opinion is that peace is indefinitely postponed, and that very large funds will be required to carry on the war. If Austria has heartly united herself with the Western Powers the business will, for a time, have become more complicated, but the duration of the war may be materially abridged. Austria now speaks not only for herself, but for all Germany, and if she speak and act in sincerity the Czar is left without a single European ally. France and England united number about as many people as Russia, and if the 38,000,000 of the Austrian Empire be added the preponderance will be so great in favor of the Allies that, so far as numbers are oncerned, Russia seems to have little chance of success in the contest. Russia has uniformly displayed, in all her former warlike undertakings, an inherent weakness, and has scarcely ever been able to carry on a war through two campaigns without being debilitated and weakened. Her opponents (England and France) have waged long wars formerly against each other, and, in spite of much mutual destruction, they always continued to make some progress in the elements of power, even while fighting. It must be admitted, however, that Russia has, during the promptness and vigor, than she has ever shown before and although the long centinuance of the siege of Sebastopol may, in some degree, be attributed to the inadequacy of the means employed by the Allies to subdue that fortress from a mistaken calculation as to its strength and powers of resistance, yet, making every allowance, it must in fairness be allowed that the soldiers of the Car are fees not to be despised, and the ability with which the artillery is worked at Sebastopol shows that there is plenty of skill united to their bravery.

All the news from the Crimea is that the English have

taken a Russian redoubt, defended by a battery of nine annons, and have kept possession of it. The defensive works of the English, between the right of their line of attack and Balaklava, were nearly completed. English and French reinforcements were continually arriving, and the firing from the batteries of the Allies was vigorously kept up. The last advices from the Crimea are dated 25th ultimo. The storm in the Black Sea of the 14th ultimo was of unusual violence, even for the season of the year. It was feared at one time that wholesale disaster would have befallen the fleets. Although the loss of the Allies n officers has been unusually great, yet the Russians have been at least equally sufferers. The Russian and other trustworthy reports furnish a list of twenty-five generals and admirals who have been put hore de combat since the campaign commenced on the Danube, and it is part their knowledge to others. She wants farmers who known that four or five others have been either killed or wounded, but have been omitted in the returns.

Mesers. Pero and other leading civil engineers have agreed to construct a railway in the Crimea by which guns, ammunition, and stores can be conveyed with great celerity and ease from Balaklava to the lines of the batteries of the Allies. Ten thousand tons of rails have been shipped and a body of five hundred miners, quarrymen, platelayers, and navvies, with an engineer and numerous staff. have already embarked upon this undertaking. The work will be completed within three weeks after their arrival in the Crimes. The contractors are to manage the whole work with their own men and hand over the railway to the army at the exact nett cost. They will not accept a single shilling for their labor, management. or the use of their capital. The wooden houses for the vention consists in introducing a tube of thin sheet iron, troops are rapidly shipping: they can be put together in three inches in diameter and open at both ends, through three hours after being landed. They are to be made fire-proof. The whole of the troops now proceeding to rough ventilation of the contents. The Louisville Jour- the seat of war are to be armed with the Minie rifle, and nal says that the invention has been thoroughly tested a large proportion of them with Colt's revolvers. One house has completed an order for forty-four thousand place, on the 1st of August last, put up several barrels of fur caps and the same number each of gloves, cloaks and meal in this form, which were shipped at New Orleans. capes, and long cow-hide boots, warm under clothing and leggings, and ten thousand suits of fur clothing for officers. Private associations are sending out immense supplies of comforts and necessaries for the soldiers and least appearance of change in the quality, and in every requisites for the hospitals. A second body of female respect it appeared as fresh and sweet as when taken nurses have sailed for Constantinople, and the Lanca-from the mill. Shipments have also been made to Liver-shire ladies are preparing plum-puddings for the Christmas day dinners of the army. Never was a war more decidedly national than the present one. Where twenty five or thirty volunteers are wanted to fill up the broken ranks of a company, or two or three hundred to complete shattered regiment, at least twice the number of volun teers from the militia immediately offer themselves. The same spirit is observed in France. The result may be

postponed, but it is easily foretold. There is no doubt that a treaty of alliance between Austria and the Western Powers has been signed. Its terms are, of course, yet unknown. The Times, who generally boasts of early information, which, however, often proves very erroneous, says "the treaty will come nto force in three months, if Russia does not yield in the

The Allied Powers, it appears to us, have only one safe ourse to pursue, and we hope that the terms of this treaty will not place any impediment in the pursuit of that course. They must continue the war with vigor as the safest and the shortest way to obtain an honor and enduring peace. They must not pay any attention to the offers of Russia to treat through the intervention of third parties.

There appears to be every reason to expect that a herce onslaught will be made upon Ministers as soon as the Parliament opens.

Ministers, however, may set at naught all invectives: and if they meet Parliament with that frankness which can only result from perfect unanimity among themselves, and a resolution to do and dare every thing for the assertion of the national interests and honor, we do not think there is any risk of the embarrassments that might result from a change of Ministry at such a critical period. At the same time, although such a ticklish experiment should be avoided if possible, we have great confidence in the patriotism and good sense of Englishmen, and a sort of fixed faith in the high destinies of England, that lead us to regard what is called a "Ministerial crisis" with very little alarm. We do not think,

however, that such an event will take place. The year is fast drawing to a close. It has not been without its bright days, although we could number some gloomy ones for the cause of progress, peace, and human happiness. For England to have acquired the confidence of a country like France counterbalances by far all the es which the year may have brought in its train; and the bond of union, cemented not only by mutual interest, but by the heart's blood of the bravest of both nations, will, we trust, be as enduring as it is wise, just,

The Board of Trade returns give the following as the

ores or nome broduce:
ath. For the ten months.
£59,247,106
78,802,066
ingland show—
crease£78,295
ncrease
crease30, 305
ecrease420
ncrease215,010
ctory. The money market
corn market the prices of

last week are scarcely maintained, except for old wheat. There is not any thing new in literature or the drama. The French Senate and Legislative Body meet on the 26th of this month. This is satisfactory, since it indicates that the EMPEROR, as well as the British Government, is impressed with a sense of the necessity of prompt and energetic action in the war. It shows also a determination on the part of the Emperor to respect those constitutional forms, slight though they may be, which he

has imposed upon himself.
Public affairs look brighter in Spain. The Cortes have decided, by a vote of 206 to 21, that the throne of

Marine; Salazar, Interior; Santa Cruz, Public Works. The Cortes has passed a vote of confidence in the new Ministry by a majority of 146 against 42.

ITALY does not furnish a paragraph.

The Prussian Chambers were opened on the 28th ultino. The speech from the throne spoke of Prussia as being, for the present, unaffected by the war, but announced that the army would be placed on a war footing. The Prussian Cabinet hoped that the basis of a further agreement would soon be found. Uniting itself to Austria and the rest of Germany, it would endeavor to urge peace, moderation, and the acknowledgment of the independence of States. Should the employment of the army, however, be after all inevitable, the nation would resign itself to the necessity and fulfil its duty.

In DENMARK the King has dismissed the whole of his Ministry. The elections now being held for the Legislature have, very generally, terminated in favor of the

A Vienna letter states that all the attempts which had been made in that city to induce capitalists to subscribe to the Russian loan had failed, and that Baron de Streglitz, the Russian agent, had taken his departure.

There are exactly one hundred railway bills filed for the consideration of the British Parliament, of which 79

are English, 12 Scotch, and 9 Irish.

DECEMBER 8 .- The Austrian treaty appears to be al ready operative. Next week, we are told, 40,000 of Omer Pacha's veteran army of Turks, with 100 guns, are to embark at Varna for the Crimea. The embarkation will be superintended by Mussar Pacha, and Omer Pacha is to command. If this be correct, and it appears to be authentic, it is important, as, independent of other views to be taken of the business, it shows that the Turkish Government have confidence in the treaty and with the attitude which Austria has now assumed. Only one Turkish regiment will be left at Bucharest. This arrangement justifies Omer Pacha's uniform declaration that no military operations were to be expected in Bessarabia before March. From what we can learn of the treaty we are inclined to think that the terms are much better than we expected Austria would assent to. We are assured that England stands quite free from any engagement to guaranty the entirety and integrity of the Austrian empire. Between France and Austria it is understood that there is some separate arrangement with regard to their respective positions in Italy. This is very probable, and perhaps unavoidable. The details of the treaty are said to be, briefly, that Russia is to be called upon immediately to accept of a peace upon the four points, as interpreted in the treaty. The interpretation is, that the Black Sea is not merely to be thrown open to the Western Powers, but Russia is to keep no more than six ships of war in that sea, whilst France and England are each to keep the same number A free port for all nations as a counterpoise for Sebasto pol is to be established at Sinope or Batoun. The fortresses of Ismail and all others at the mouth of the Danube are to be destroyed, as a security for the free and open trade of that river. The five great Powers are each to protect their own citizens in Turkey, and the protecto rate of the Christian subjects of the Porte is to be exercised by the five Powers collectively. If Russia does not accept the four points, so interpreted, on or before the 1st of January, then the Austrian Ambassador will be recalled from St. Petersburgh; and if not before March 2d, then Austria will declare war against the Czar, march with all her forces inte Bessarabia, except 20,000 troops, who are to be sent to the Crimea. It is quite evident, however, that some parts of this alleged treaty can only be intended to be temporary. For instance, other Powers besides France and England—the United States, for instance-will claim to have free access to the Black Ses for their ships of war; this alone will render necessary a very early modification of the treaty. However, we need not dilate further upon a supposititious arrangement, more particularly since—if these should prove to be the terms of the treaty—we have no idea that Russia will accede to them. Whatever the treaty may be, the making of any treaty is a step gained of Austria by the Allie and a step lost by Russia. The subject will, no doubt be brought fully before Parliament on the first night o the session. There is news from the Crimea to the 28th ultimo. The rain had ceased and the weather was improving. Reinforcements were daily received by the Altinued to protect the town by additional entrenchments. News from Madrid of the 6th instant announces that M. Madoz had been elected President and M. Infante

Vice President of the Cortes. M. Nesselrode's note to the Russian Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, in which he announced the consent of the Czar to negotiate for peace upon the basis of the four points, was dated 5th of November, and is now given in extenso in the continental and English journals. The language does not lead to the inference that, at the date. the Czar was inclined to accept any such modification of those points as the ramored Austrian treaty contem-

London Stock Exchange, 3 o'clock .- Consols, cash. 98

Bank stock 208. In the market for American stocks this week there ha been a good demand for the U. S. Government stock, but in some of the State stocks the supply has exceeded the dems.nd, and prices on them and on State stocks generally are lower. The following return has been prepared

State :s:	Redeemable.		Prices.	
United States six per cent. bonds De six per cent. ins. stock New Yor 'k State five per cent. Massach usetts five per cent. Massach if the per cent. Marylana 'five per cent. Marylana 't five per cent. Marylana 't per cent. Virginia a 'x per cent. Virginia a 'x per cent. New Orlean six per cent. New Orlean six per cent. Pern. Cent. Railroad six per cent. New Cort. at la fix per cent.	1862 1868 1867-1868 1869 1868 1858-1868 - 1858-1866 - 1886 - 1886 - 1887 - 1875 - 1893 - 1875		101 1091/2 106 95 101 92 93 83 82 88 109 82 62 88 100	102 1101/2 107 96 102 94 94
New York as d Erie seven per cent. New York as d Erie seven per cen	1883		70	77
Northern Indi ana seven per cent fire mortgage			78	75

London p apers to the 6th instant, brought by the steamer Was shington, afford the subjoined

HE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

e Sebastopol are unchanged. The sieg continued by the Allies, and the garriso operations were l sorties, but no serious conflict had the 5th of November. The following is taken place since ry of events from day to day: given as a summi

ng the night, in a hurricane of wind ssians made a sortie from the city on Nov. 14.-Duri and rain, the Ru the French camp, out were repulsed.
d men and !-orses died in the camp Nov. 15.—Severa istion. The Russians quiet.
ry slack. A few redoubts were con Nov. 16.—Fire ve pleted by the British

overlooking the Inkermann road reached the French. officers are constructing huts for has been issued by Lord Raglan Nov. 17.-Men and Nov. 17.—Men and the winter. An order that no officer shall wounded. Rain is com Nov. 18.—Weather m valley observed to have posed 20,000, under Gen. Nov. 19.—The French leave the camp unless sick or ing down in torrents. ore temperate. Russians in the received reinforcements—sup-

usied in repairing their artiland found the Russians t lery damaged in the previo Nov. 20.—The 97th Brit. ish regiment landed from the sen of the South arrived with troops. The French landed at Kameisch Bay. Firing i warmly replied to from the Oronoco steamer. The Quivarious drafts of British

considerable reinforcements very brisk from the town, and French and British lines. Nov. 21 to 24.—Bombardm Nov. 21 to 24 —Bombardmi part of the Allies. Their fire little was constantly repaired. pied in strengthening their posin establishing new batteries, yet been opened. Menschikoff had attempted to establish them the dockyard, but were repulsed inforcements reached the Allies. Nov. 25.—The Russians made wilsed by the English, who, in

Gen. Conrobert: "The rain has ceased and the weather is improving. Our works will now exhibit fresh activity. Our reinforcements continue to arrive. The enemy still shows no signs of activity, but continues to protect the town by repeated entrenchments. It is stated that several hundred Russian wagons, laden with provisions and ammunition, were overtaken by a snow storm and lost, and that at present there are only provisions enough Schastopol for fourteen weeks."

DANURE. A despatch from Bucharest of the 6th says that 40,000 A despatch from Bucharest of the 5th says that 40,000 Turks and one hundred guns will be embarked at Baltschik and Varns the week after for the Crimea. One regiment remains at Bucharest. Danisk Bey replaces Mussa Pasha as commandant. Mussa superintends the embarkation. Omer Pacha will leave in a few days. This is considered doubtful.

THE BALTIC. Three more ships are ordered home, and about the 10th instant the remainder will leave. Admiral Napier has tained leave to return direct.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS. RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

Russian guards and grenadiers are advancing into Poland. The whole first infactry corps left under command of Gen. Sievers, and is being concentrated on the left bank of the Vistula. Two additional battalions are added to the regiments of the inland awny. Sixty battalions of sharpshooters, &c. are being enrolled from the peacentry.

A Greek conspiracy had been discovered at Bulgaria and Roumelia.

A Greek conspiracy had been discovered at Bulgaria and Roumelia.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

On the 2d of December a treaty of alliance was signed at Vienna between Austria, France, and England. The exact terms are not known, but are surmised as follows: Firstly, that Austria regards the violation of the Turkish territory as a war against herself. Secondly, that Austria will augment her force in the Principalities so as to enable the Turks to resume offensive operations. Thirdly, that on the demand of France and England twenty thousand Austrians will be sent to the Crimea. Fourthly, France and England guaranty that the territorial possessions of Austria shall under all circumstances remain undiminished. Fifthly, "at present, is secret." Sixthly, Prussia shall be invited to join the alliance. Seventhly, the treaty to come into operation on the part of Austria, should Russia not come to terms, before 2d January.

There is also published a letter from Count Nesserode, setting forth the terms on which the Car will assent to peace, namely: First, a joint guaranty by the five Powers of the protection of the whole Christia population in Turkey; secondly, a joint protectorate of the five Powers over the Principalities, subject to existing Russian treaties; thirdly, the revision of the treaty & 1841, to which Russia will assent if the Sultan will likewise do so; fourthly, the free navigation of the Danuse.

POSITION OF PRUSSIA

POSITION OF PRUSSIA The speech of the King of Prussia to he Chambers The speech of the King of Prussia to the Chamberc-is also published. The King says that the army shall be made ready for war, but he refrains from indicating the course which Prussia will adopt. Meatime the Berlin papers publish a despatch from the Bard Von Monteuffel, November 15, to the Ambassador at Yenua, expressing the determination of the Prussian Government not to demand from Russia any concession beyond the four points. It is indeed stated, but should be received with caution, that at a council held on the 6th the King of Prussia determined to unite in the treaty, with a view to bring the war to a close.

war to a close.

The deliberations of the Germania Diet Committee are The deliberations of the Germanid Diet Cemmittee are important. The actual position offaffairs seems to be that Prussia insists on a declaratiof in favor of Prussian policy, or at least of neutrality, wille, on the contrary, Austria insists that the following joint shall be decided: Whether the northeastern fromties of Austria are not sufficiently threatened to warrant an immediate support from the federal troops. Most k the Germanic States are with haste putting their arms on a war footing. The present opportunity for peace is probably the last, and if this be rejected we may be prepared to see next apring military operations on as larger scale as they were during the great wars of the French Empire.

GREAT BRIAIN. The intended augmentation if the army to be submit-ted to Parliament is forty-three battalions of the line, ted to l'arliament is forty-three battalions of the line, one of artillery, and one of rifle, s; making tral of 26,000 men. The accounts of the large Russian my being gathered en the Austrian from tier had the feet of depressing the English funds, it being consided as an indication that the Cxar will now succumtexcept upon terms which, if granted, would come the estimator the Ministry.

The Washington conveys the news that the Cortes have decided to maintain the present dynasty on the throne. On a trivial point respecting the other duties all the Ministers resigned; but a vote of confidence in them having been carried by one hundred majority they resumed office. Mr. Madoz is elected President of the Souncil.

THE DIPLOMACY OF THE WAR.

It has already been stated that the most important item of foreign intelligence brought by the steamer America was the conclusion of an offensive and defensive treaty between Austria, France, and England. As the articles of this treaty had not been officially published when the America left Liverpool it is impossible to speak of them with certainty, and especially since the various journals give conflicting accounts. The following summary, opied from the London Morning Chronicle, appears to be the most nearly authentie :

"The treaty commences by repeating and recording the destarations and the principal acts of the conference at Vienna, as well as the declarations and engagements

at Vienna, as well as the declarations and engagements contained in the notes exchanged on the 5th of August, 1854, between the high contracting parties.

"It maintains the four points of guaranty as the necessary basis of peace, at the same time that it reserves and recognises to each of the Powers the faculty of extending them by additional conditions.

"Austria binds herself to France and England, as she

had already done to Turkey by the treaty of the 14th of June, 1854, to occupy the Principalities for the purpose of repuising the Russian troops if they attempted to re-

of repuising the Russian troops if they attempted to reenter them.

"Austria proclaims the right, as justly belonging to
Turkey and to the Allies, of making all the movements which
may suit them for the purpose of attacking either the
Russian troops or the Russian territory.

"If, in consequence of her attitude in the Principalities, or for any other cause, Austria should find herself at
war with Russia, the alliance, offensive and defensive, between her, France, and England shall be established by
the fact of the war.

"If before the end of the present year (1854) Russia
should not have made propositions which are considered
acceptable, and which ensure good and durable peace,
the three Powers will advise as to the means of obtaining that peace.

ing that peace. "The three high-contracting Powers bind themselve not to accept any proposition for the re-establishment of peace without having deliberated upon it in common."

The London Standard of the evening of the 8th instant contains the following despatch, which adds the important intelligence that Prussia has also joined the alliance. This despatch, however, is leemed to be of questionable authority:

"PARIS, DECEMBER 7.—A telegraph from Berlin states that the new treaty between Austria and the Western Powers had been sent there, and that at a council held on the 6th by the King and his Ministers the adhesion to the treaty was determined on. This produced great surprise among the Russian party. The public both there and here has received this change most favorably, and the funds have risen greatly. The treaty is very shortly to be published."

The Paris Pays sums up the change of situation follows:

"It must be admitted that this situation is excellenfor it may be summed up in these two important declara-tions: Austria is allied to all Germany in a defensive point of view, and she is allied to the belligerent States, Turkey, France, and England, in an offensive point of view. We think that this is a new step in advance which view. We think that calls for felicitation.

The subjoined letter from Count NESSELRODE to Baron RUDBURG, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, has appeared in the Independance Belge, and is made the subject of much comment :

"St. Petersburgh, Oct. 25, (Nov. 6.)

"M. LE BARON: The information which we receive from every side proves to us that at the present moment the German Governments are pretty nearly all preoccupied with one and the same apprehension, that of seeing a rupture, occasioned by the Eastern affair, break out between the two great Powers of Germany, which may endanger the peace of their common country and the existence even of the Germanic Confederation.

"Faithful to the policy which he has pursued from the commencement of this deplorable complication, and de-"Sr. PRTERSBURGH, Oct. 25, (Nov. 6.)

with which she would be threatened in such an event.

Consequently you are authorized, M. Le Baron, to declare to the Prussian Cabinet that the Emperor is disposed to take part in any negotiations which may have for their object the re-establishment of peace, and for which the four undermentioned propositions may serve as a point of terly disabled for the present, and left to no other protection than Heaven and that valor which the British soldier are now to display in the face of the greatest difficul-

of right, and which Russia has never had any intention of interrupting.

"This determination is founded, not unreasonably, on the supposition that the Western Powers will faithfully fulfil the engagement which they have contracted in the face of Europe to assure the future of the Christian population of the Ottoman empire—that their religious and civil rights shall be placed henceforth under the guarantee of all the Powers, and that so the principal object which Russia has had in view in the present war shall be attained.

"If the semtiments which have dictated to his Majesty the present dealeration are appreciated in Germany, as

"If the sentiments which have dictated to his Majesty the present declaration are appreciated in Germany, as we have a right to suppose they will be, we think we may indulge in the hope that the Confederation, united on the same ground and entirely reassured as to the German interests engaged in this quarrel, will profit by its unanimity to throw its weight into the balance of Europe in favor of a peace, for which Austria and Prussia have spontaneously presented to us, in the four points, a basis which would satisfy them completely.

"If, on the contrary, there is any wish to make use of the union—maintained once more by the care of Russia—to put forward new conditions incompatible in substance as well as in form with his dignity, the Emperor does not doubt but that the States of the Confederation will reject all such pretensions, from whatever side they may come, as contrary to the sentiments of good faith with which they are animated, as well as to the true interests of Germany. It is a neutrality maintained with firmness and perseverance, such as has been proclaimed since the origin of this contest, that the Emperor thinks he has a right, in all justice, to demand from her, in return for the deference with which he has received the wishes which have been addressed to him in her name.

"Accept, &c. De Nesseedom."

"Accept, &c. Dr Nessermone."

It will be observed that in this note Russia offers to accept the four points, modified somewhat to suit her vie ws. The London Times, in the course of an elaborate article on the subject, concluding with the expression of its belief that "war on a more extended scale, and not peace, will arise out of the present conjuncture of affairs," says:

of the present conjuncture of affairs," says:

"About ten days later, and after the result of the battle of Inker mann was known by the Czar, the Austrian Minister at St. Petersburgh was informed that the Russian Government was disposed to accept the four points without these modifications. In both cases it is evident that the real object of the Russian Cabinet in making these decisrations was to obtain from Germany 'a neutrality supported with firmness and perseverance;' but in both cases the maneuvre seems to have failed, for even Prussia was not restrained from concluding the additional article to her treaty with Austria, and Austria proceeded without any fur ther delay to complete her treaty with the Western Pow ers. It is evident, therefore, that the German States it lemselves regarded this qualified adoption of the four articles as an insincere or insufficient concession, which was intended merely to disarm and divide them, with out any substantial compliance with the divide them, with out any substantial comiust demands of the belligerent Powers."

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE WAR.

The war has now entered into one of those periods of

pause and inaction which, even in the most stoutly maintained contests, must of necessity intervene. Winter has closed the Baltic against a further repetition of those maritime promenades which, with the little interlude of Bomarsund, have employed the energies of one of the finest fleets that ever left the shores of England. The same cause has put an end to the campaign in Armenia, and Turks and Russians may there resign themselves for the next six menths to a peace guarantied by the imperious intervention of frost, snow, and ice. On the banks of the Danube the flame of war has burnt out, the Turks having neither food, clothes, nor military stores sufficient for a seriously offensive movement, and the Russians victory like that of Inkermann. The Eussians seem be-coming every day more sensible of the tremendous blow they have received, and, engaged probably in the difficult task of feeding and sheltering an army sent post for our task of feeding and sheltering an army sent pest for our annihilation without any thing but the most portable means of destruction, can take no offensive measures. Both parties are recovering their breath for a moment before they close again in the mortal struggle. This, then, is no unsuitable time for collecting some lessons of experience out of the mass of events, and treasuring

THE GALE IN THE BLACK SEA.

THE GALE IN THE BLACK SEA.

TROM THE LONDON TIMES OF DECEMBER 5.

Of the many and great losses suffered by the AngloFrench Expedition from one cause or another, the storm
on the 18th of November, of which we have at length the
melancholy details, may almost be regarded as the worst.
It is true that the immediate loss of men is not to be compared with the numbers placed hors de combat at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, still less with the victims of cholera. It may also be admitted that, for a
country so rich as ours, and with such a power of rapid
production, the loss of material is usually little more
than a temporary inconvenience. In this instance, however, the losses come in a form and in a time the most unfortunate that could be desired by the worst enemy of the
expedition. The total loss of men at the vortions stations
on the coast of the Crimea on the disastrous 13th cannot
be less than a thousand, besides those that have fallen
into the hands of the Cossaeks. The loss of vessels was
thirty British and French wrecked and half as many dismasted at Balaklava, and eighteen wrecked or dismasted
at the mouth of the Katcha. Our men of war, thanks to
the precaution of frequently trying their cables, have

third or left attacking column of the Russians, which
forced its way up the hill towards the Sandbag Battery,
at the furthest point from Intermann. The Fourth British and French wrecked and half as many dismasted at Balaklava, and eighteen wrecked or dismasted
at the mouth of the Katcha. Our men of war, thanks to
the precaution of frequently trying their cables, have

the forced its way up the hill towards the Sandbag Battery, and many a bearsalm and seven hundred men, or more like at the more time all its generals. Calcenge
Catheart and Brigadiers Goldie and Torrens—killed or
mortally wounded, and seven hundred men, or more time of the strength wounded, and seven hundred men, or more law of the Sal Regiment, towards the Torforn was beautifued. The 20th Regiment, to which
these officers be be less than a thousand, besides those that have fallen into the hands of the Cossaeks. The loss of vessels was thirty British and French wrecked and half as many dismasted at Balaklava, and eighteen wrecked or dismasted at the mouth of the Katcha. Our men of war, thanks to at the mouth of the Katcha. Our men of war, thanks to the precaution of frequently trying their cables, have come off with no further damage than the loss of guns, or of masts, or of rigging, the twisting of their rudders, or the springing some leaks. The French have lost the Henry IV, a noble three-decker and a favorite warsteamer. Thus far we have sustained no loss beyond the ordinary drain of war; but the greatest calamity is that of which we scarcely know the full. The Prince, a magnificent new screw-steamer of 2,700 tons, carried to Balaklava the 46th regiment, all the winter clothing for the nificent new screw-steamer of 2,700 tons, carried to Balaklava the 46th regiment, all the winter clothing for the troops engaged in the siege, including forty thousand greatcoats, flannel suits, under clothing, socks and gloves; beef, pork, and other provisions; hospital stores for Soutari; and a vast quantity of shot and shell to carry on the siege. These are wholly lost, and nothing remains of the Prince but half a dozen of her numerous crew, who managed to get on the cliffs when she was "broken to powder" against them. The Resolute, with nine hundred tons of gunpowder, also went to the bottom. Thus, it seems, all the materials for carrying on the siege and providing against the severity of the winter have been carried off at ene fell swoop; and, even if we think to content ourselves with merely maintaining our position content ourselves with merely maintaining our position on the heights before Sebastopol, it is evident that we are not in a condition to stand our worst foe, the coming

rious dispensation of Heaven, to make the loss of the Prince the greatest possible disaster. She could not stop at Scutari to land the hospital stores so greatly wanted there. When she arrived at Balaklava it was blowing resh, and she did not venture within the narrow tortuou channel of the harbor. All she did was to land the 46th channel of the harbor. All she did was to land the 46th, though it is said that, besides a very large crew, some sappers and some medical and other officers were still on board. On attempting to anchor the whole of the cable ran out, not being properly clinched. A second cable shared the same fate. The Prince then steamed out, while a third cable was got up from the hold, and with this she was brought to, though with a smaller anchor than those she had lost. This answered for awhile. On the dreadful morning of the 18th, however, it proved utterly inadequate. The Prince cut away her masts and put on her steam; but the wreck of the misenmast fouled the screw, and the noble vessel, becoming helpless, immediately drifted against the rooks. Figures are but feeble language for the description of such a catastrophe, but the value of the Prince as she floated is put down at £150,000 and her cargo at half a million. There must have been nearly two hundred souls on board. The thirty transports utterly lost, with most of their crews, at

Queen Isabella and her dynasty shall form the basis of the political edifice of Spain. The new Spanish Ministry is composed as follows: Espartero, President of the Gounell; O'Donnell, Minister of War; Luzuriaga, Foreign Affairs; Aguirre, Justice; Collado, Finance; Allendo, Finance;

four undermentioned propositions may serve as a point of departure.

"These prepositions are drawn up below, as follows:

"I. A common guarantee by the five Powers of the religious and civil rights of the Christian population of the Ottoman empire, without distinction of worship.

"2. A protectorate of the Principalities, exercised in common by the five Powers, on the same conditious as our treaties with the Porte have stipulated in their favor.

"3. The revision of the treaty of 1841. Russia will not oppose its abolition if the Sultan, the principal party interested, consents to it.

"4. The free navigation of the Danube, which exists of right, and which Russia has never had any intention of interrupting.

"This determination is founded, not unreasonably, on the supposition that the Western Powers will faithfully for the michael of the present, and left to he other protection than theaven and that valor which the British soldier is ever sure to display in the face of the greatest difficulties, the direct privations, and the most overwhelming numbers. Yet never was the ancient valor of our race put to so tremendous a trial. The tempest, which is said to have been the most terrible ever known in that part of the world, and which overthrew three of the minarets of Sultan Achmet's Mosque at Constantinople, besides driving large versues to display in the face of the greatest difficulties, the direct privations, and the most overwhelming numbers. Yet never was the ancient valor of our race put to so tremendous a trial. The tempest, which is said to have been the most terrible ever known in that part of the world, and which overthrew three of the minarets of Sultan Achmet's Mosque at Constantinople, besides driving large to display in the face of the greatest difficulties, the direct privations, and the most overwhelming numbers. Yet never was the ancient valor of the valor which the British soldier. the siege.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

The special correspondent of the London Times, under date of the 8th of November, communicates some further particulars of the battle of Inkermann. We make the following extracts:

We make the following extracts:

In my despatch forwarded to-day from Balaklava I attempted to connect the interval which had elapsed since the last post-day (November 3d) with the present date, but the great battle and victory of Inkermann rose up grimly in the middle of my notes and engrossed all my time, and would have consumed far more if I had had it to spare, for I could have devoted many hours more to the description of the fight and to the incidents which marked that memorable 5th of November. I was stopped full swing in the middle of my despatch by the departure of the poet, and had to close it up in great haste to save the mail.

The battle was at its height about 8 o'clock, and by that time the Russians had partially established them-

The battle was at its height about 8 o'clock, and by that time the Russians had partially established themselves on the heights on our right. Men covered with blood and spitting it out came limping a long and sat down by the bushes, examining their hurts and imploring water or a little brandy. Ambulances hovered on the plain is the rear around the scene of the fight; horses on three legs or cut by balls hopped along, looking pitcously for help; the fog folded the hills in its clammy embrace, but the roar of cannon and muskery told of the struggle which was going on along those bloody heights.

The French were drawn up in three bodies of about 2,000 men each on the ridge of the hills over Balaklava, watching the movements of the Russian cavalry in the plain below. As I came up the enemy were visible, drawn out in six divisions, with the artillery and infantry ready to act, and horses saddled and bridled. It was evident they were waiting for the signal to dash up the hills in our rear and sabre our flying regiments. They had a long time to wait! The French lines below us were lined by Zouaves; the gunners in the redeubts, with matches

time to wait! The French lines below us were lined by Zousves; the gunners in the redsubts, with matches lighted, were prepared to send their iron messengers through the ranks of the horse the moment they came within range. Behind the French 5,000 "Bono Johnnies" were drawn up in columns as a reserve, and several Turkish regiments were also stationed under the heights on the right, in a position to act in support should their services be required. Already the French were on their march from the sea to our assistance, and the black lines of their regiments streaked the gray plain as they marched double quick towards the scene of action. The Chasseurs d'Afrique on their gray Arabe swept about the slopes of the hill to watch an opportunity for a dash. Our own cavalry were drawn up by their encampments, the heavy brigade on the left, the light brigade in the centre of our position. The heavy cavalry were employed in protecting our left and rear.

At 9 o'clock the French streamed over the brow of the hill on our right—Chasseurs d'Orleans, Tirailleurs, Indi-

At 9 o'clock the French streamed over the brow of the hill on our right—Chasseurs d'Orleans, Tirailleurs, Indigenes, Zouaves, infantry of the line, and artillery—and at once rushed over the brow and fell on the flank of the Russians column. On visiting the spot it was curious to observe how men of all arms, English, French, and Russians, lay together, showing that the same ground must have been occupied several times by different bodies of troops. The French were speedily engaged, for the Russians had plenty of men for all comers. Their reserves in the valley and along the road to Sebastopol received the shadbered columns which were driven down the hill, allowed them to re-form and attack again, or furnished fresh regiments to assault the Allies again and again. This reserve seems to have consisted of three large bodies, probably of 5,000 men each. The attacking force could not have been less than 20,000 men, and I make a very low estimate indeed of the strength of the Russians to-day when I place it at from 45,000 to 50,000 men of all arms. Some say there were from 50,000 to 60,000 men engaged on having neither 100d, clothes, nor miniary stores same leading for a seriously offensive movement, and the Russians having betaken themselves by sea and by land to reinforce the army of the Crimea. At Sebastopol itself the Allies are looking for shelter, ammunition, clothing, and reinforcements, and guarding against the possibility of successives, and guarding against the possibility of successives. The Minis rife did our work. Our volleys told on the advancing bodies of Russians fearfully, and, in order to be out of scope of such terrible weapons, they rushed on us with the bayonet, and after long and desperate encounters met their masters and were forced to retire.

The column of attack on the Russian right, which came

up on our position at the nearest point to Sebastopol, was mainly resisted by the Fourth Division and marines. The Russian centre was principally resisted by the Second Division and the Light Division; and some of the Third Division and the Brigade of Guards were opposed to the third or left attacking column of the Russians, which forced its way up the hill towards the Sandbag Battary,

satry soldiers.

While the Guards were at their utmost need the Fren

While the Guards were at their utmost need the French columns moved down impetuously on the exulting enemy, and, taking them in the flank, forced them back along the side of the hill under the fire of our divisions. The Allies charged them, and halled ball and shot into them with deadly effect. The enemy, though supported by the fire of tremendous artillery, could not withstand us, and before 11.45 A. M. their army was retiring before 8,500 British and 9,000 French infantry. The fall of rain and the gleom, to which I have before alluded as having co-curred about this time, enabled them to collect and make another stand, but the Allies speedily drove them back, and at 12.35 they were in full retreat towards Sebastopol, covered by their guns.

picket-house of ours, which commands a view of the French lines and of our right attack. I found there Mr. French lines and of our right attack. I found there Mr. Layard, who is still an anxious and eager amateur outhere, and a group of officers, looking down from the front on the town, which was smiling freshly in the returning sunshine, and talking of an expected assault by the French. The redoubts, earthworks, and redans, as well as the French and English attacks, were blazing away as usual against each other, and dotting the scene with puffa of white smoke. Suddenly a sharp, crashing rattle of musketry, which came distinctly to our ears through the roar of the cannon, was heard on the left toward the Flagstaff Battery, in front of the French lines. Through the glass I could see the caps of some French troops, who Flastaff Battery, in Front of the French lines. Through the glass I could see the caps of some French troops, who were advancing from the last parallel by a wall, which seemed to me inside the town. "Hurrah," was the cry, "the French are in the place!" In a moment afterward the Russians could be made out running as hard as they could from the rear of the Flagstaff Battery down towards the houses at the side of the first harbor, and before three