

ENGLAND.

The returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending Dec. 5th, show a decrease in the exports of £2,000,000 sterling.

Messrs. Morewood & Rogers, iron merchants, London, have failed for upwards of £1,000,000. Their assets are large.

The London Times created considerable excitement advocating, in the coldest forms, the immediate removal of Lord Raglan from the command of the army, on the ground of incompetency. The times is also vigorously engaged in writing down the ministry, and indicates that the Marquis Dalhousie, the present Governor of India is the only man capable of the position of Minister of War.

The Queen has written an autograph letter, sympathising with the wounded soldiers.

FRANCE.

The subscriptions to the new loan were opened on the 2d. A considerable amount was from England.

The French Baltic fleet has been ordered to reassemble at Brest and Cherbourg.

Accounts from the industrial districts of France are most satisfactory.

An immense demand existed for space in the Crystal Palace for the exhibition of products and manufactures. A new gallery has been ordered to be added to the building.

SPAIN.

The Spanish government is said to look coldly on the English proposals to enlist soldiers for the war. The Duke of Wellington succeeds Caronde as minister of Finances.

Telegraphed for the Corinthian Times.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC. THE CZAR ACCEPTS THE CONDITIONS!

New York, Jan. 25.

The American small steamer Pacific arrived here this morning with Liverpool dates to the 13th inst., one week later than former arrivals.

Her news is of the greatest interest and importance.

The Czar has unconditionally accepted the four guarantees, but his sincerity is doubted.

Hostilities continue unchanged. Sardinia has joined the Western powers.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Eastern question has assumed an entirely new and most important phase. The Czar has accepted not only the four points of the guarantee, but the interpretation thereof, as explained by England, France and Austria; but no armistice has been granted, and consequently hostilities continue unabated.

It is yet doubtful whether Russia's said acceptance is unconditional, or accompanied with important reservations. The immediate effect of the intelligence was to cause Consuls 2 per cent, but afterwards the market fell 5%.

Prussia has claimed to take a share in the negotiations, but declines for the present to increase her armament.

Our Pasha has gone to the Crimea and the Russian have recrossed the Danube, invaded the Dobruja and retaken the cities of Tulcea and Balaklava.

The siege of Sebastopol was unchanged up to the 2d although there have been repeated rumors of its capture.

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The house of Meller, Hetherington & Co., have failed.

Several other heavy failures are reported. Among them Messrs. Western Brothers, in the woolen trade, and Messrs. Abbott, Nottingham & Co., Shawl merchants.

The steamer Pacific ran into and sank the brig Corinthian in the Mersey. Her cargo was valued at £20,000 sterling.

The liner George Washington was lost in the Elbe, and it was supposed that 100 lives were lost.

SECOND SPAIN.

The reported loss of the liner, George Washington, from New York for Haarburg, is confirmed, and it is supposed that all are based, including 160 passengers, perished.

The papers and passengers' baggage from the wreck, had been washed ashore near Helgoland, which is all that is really known of her.

A despatch from Beallow, January 9th, says the Russians have crossed the Danube and invaded the Dobruja and have taken Tulcea and Balaklava. Sadik Pacha defended Tulcea as long as possible.

Prussia had answered the demand of Austria for the reorganization of the Prussian Army, by a refusal to do so at present.

In regard to the siege of Sebastopol, the latest official despatch published by the British Government, embraces only that which has already been received via St. Petersburg.

A despatch from Beallow, dated January 2d, says nothing new had occurred. The Russians continued to annoy the allies by night sortie, in one of these they had taken ten French prisoners. The weather continued very variable.

The allies were about constructing a railway from Balaklava to the camp. The fire of the allies continued, but very feeble, and caused scarcely any damage. The sickness in the allies' camp was on the increase.

The Russian garrison were constructing a bridge of boats to connect the city of Sevastopol with the forts on the north side of the harbor.

Reports were in circulation at Paris, on the 19th, that Sebastopol had fallen, but the report did not gain general belief.

Our Pasha embarked on the fleet for Balaklava, having taken steps to bring a force of 30,000 men and sixty guns into the Crimea. Ten thousand Turks had already landed at Eupatoria.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR SCROFULA.

Nicholas Longworth, the famous millionaire and winegrower of Cincinnati, publishes the following cure for scrofula:

Put 3 oz. of saffron on a plate, on which you have two copper cents. Let it remain from 15 to 24 hours. Then add 4 oz. of clear, strong vinegar. Put cents and all in a large mounted bottle, and keep it well. Begin by putting 4 drops in a teasp full of rain water, and apply it to the nose. Make the application three times a day with a soft hair pencil, or made of soft rags. If very painful, put more water. As the sore heals apply it weaker.

I repeat, editor, in all parts of the Union, and abroad, to copy this, and to republish it quarterly or yearly; it may save many lives.

N. LONGWORTH.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1854.

P. S. Capt. Hartman, of our city, the first person cured by this remedy, applied it without water, and he informed me that he thought it would burn his leg off; but the next day it was cured. He was a small man, and had been attended to for months by one of the best physicians, without any benefit.

On the 12th the Liverpool and American Chamber of Commerce presented an address to Lord Elgin, complimenting him for the part he had taken in negotiating the reciprocity treaty. Lord E. made a speech on the occasion.

The proposed mediation of the United States in the present difficulties excited

North Carolina Whig.



CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, January 30, 1855.

Mackenzie's Avon Troupe.

Our whole list of Southern exchanges, for the last few months has been filled with the most flattering notices of this accomplished troupe. Their performances are said to exceed anything of the kind ever exhibited in the inland towns of the South. We had the pleasure last night of witnessing one of their best, and we are satisfied that our brothers of the press have not carried their praises too far. Their performances are entirely chaste, and their conduct is perfectly orderly and inoffensive. They are the most judicious, modest, or corrupt the most susceptible minds. The principal performers are Miss Kate Estelle, Mrs. C. S. Mackenzie, Miss Mary St. Clair, Miss Josephine Morton, Mr. Harry Schenck, Mr. L. M. Hall, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. T. U. Tomashur, "together with the most efficient auxiliary cast."

The conduct of Prussia and the German States was still equivocal.

THE VERY LATEST—BY TELEGRAPH.

PARIS, 10 o'clock, P. M., Saturday.

A courier had just arrived from Bucarest, and confirms the account that the war on the Danube had recommenced. The Russian in force had crossed the river above Tulcea, defeated the Turks and took the town. When the intelligence left, they were marching on to Rachina. The *Austrians* do not interfere.

These reports caused some consternation.

ARE WE FOR THE CZAR OR THE ALLIES.

A writer in the N. Y. *Advertiser* thinks the rural population of this country desires the success of the Allies, though a different feeling may prevail in the cities. He says:

I think the universal sentiment of the people in the country is that of earnest hope that the Allies may succeed, and this, not because of sympathy with or affinity to England, France and Austria; but no armistice has been granted, and consequently hostilities continue unabated.

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much less attention than might have been expected. The London *Times* treats the question with great candor and fairness; and submits that the United States must allow that such an offer of mediation may be declined in any special case, and no disrepect be implied. It is free to one party to offer its friendly services, and equally free to the other not to accept.

FRANCE.

The news from France is of no special interest.

The Emperor reviewed a detachment of the Imperial Guard on the 9th, previous to their embarkation for the Crimea.

A rumor was in circulation that the Emperor of Russia had sent an autograph letter to the Emperor of France, making pro-
posals for peace.

GERMANY.

A terrible inundation from the Elbe, occurred on the 2d. The damage at Haarburg was estimated at about 40,000,000 marks. In Hanover much damage was done and many lives lost.

ITALY.

The French army of occupation in the Roman States, is not to be reduced below 35,000 men.

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