

News Department.

By R. M. Steamship America, April 1

'The R. M. Steamship America, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool. Her news altho' in great part anticipated, is not the less important.

A Message from the Queen communicated the following DECLARATION OF WAR against Russia, to both Houses of Parliament, respectively, on Monday, March 29.

"VICTORIA REGINA.

"Her Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Lords that the negotiations in which Her Majesty, in concert with her allies, has for some time past been engaged with his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, have terminated, and her Majesty feels bound to afford active assistance to her ally, the Sultan, against unprovoked aggression.

"Her Majesty has given directions for laying before the House of Lords copies of such papers, in addition to those already communicated to Parliament, as will afford the fullest information with regard to the subjects of these negotiations.

It is a consolation to her Majesty to reflect that no endeavours have been wanting upon her part to procure to her subjects the blessings of peace.

"Her Majesty's just expectations have been disappointed; and her Majesty relies with confidence upon the zeal and devotion of the House of Lords, and on the exertions of her brave and loyal subjects, to support her in her determination to employ the power and resources of the nation to protect the dominions of the Sultan against the encroachments of Russia."

The Earl of Clarendon in the Lords, and Lord John Russell in the Commons, moved that the Message be taken into consideration on the following Friday.

On Thursday, Lord J. Russell said he proposed to-morrow (Friday), to move that a humble address be presented to her Majesty, to return to her Majesty the thanks of this house for her Majesty's most gracious message, and for the several papers which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to order to be presented to this house; and to assure her Majesty of the strong sense entertained by this house of her Majesty's uniform endeavours to preserve to her subjects the blessings of peace, and to avert the calamities of war; and that this house has observed with deep concern the failure of her Majesty's efforts, which have been frustrated by the Emperor of Russia refusing to give up the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, and to express the firm determination of his house to co-operate with her Majesty in defending the integrity and independence of our ally, the sublime Porte (hear, hear).

A supplemental Gazette, after recapitulating the causes which justify the course Her Majesty is about to pursue, thus concludes—

The time has, however, now arrived when, the advice and remonstrances of the Four Powers having proved wholly ineffectual, and the military preparations of Russia becoming daily more extended, it is but too obvious that the Emperor of Russia has entered upon a course of policy which, if unchecked, must lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire.

IN THIS CONJUNCTURE HER MAJESTY FEELS CALLED UPON, BY REGARD FOR AN ALLY, THE INTEGRITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF WHOSE EMPIRE HAVE BEEN RECOGNISED AS ESSENTIAL TO THE PEACE OF EUROPE, BY THE SYMPATHIES OF HER PEOPLE WITH RIGHT AGAINST WRONG, BY A DESIRE TO AVERT FROM HER DOMINIONS MOST INJURIOUS CONSEQUENCES, AND TO AVOID EUROPE FROM THE PREPONDERANCE OF A POWER WHICH HAS VIOLATED THE FAITH OF TREATIES AND DEFIES THE OPINION OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD, TO TAKE UP ARMS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE SULTAN.

Her Majesty is persuaded that in so acting she will have the cordial support of her people; and that the pretext of zeal for the Christian religion will be used in vain to cover an aggression undertaken in disregard of its holy precepts, and of its pure and beneficent spirit.

Her Majesty humbly trusts that her efforts may be successful, and that, by the blessing of Providence, peace may be re-established on safe and solid foundations.

Westminster, March 28, 1854.

DECLARATION.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to the Powers with whom she remains at peace.

To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, Her Majesty is willing, for the present, to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by all nations.

It is impossible for her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's despatches, and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with an adequate force against the enemy's forts, harbours, or coasts.

But her Majesty will waive the right of seizing enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war.

It is not her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property, not being contraband of war, found on board an enemy's ship, and her Majesty further declares that, being anxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of war, and to restrict its operations to the regularly organized forces of the country, it is not her present intention to issue letters of marque for the commissioning of privateers.

Westminster, March 28, 1854.

On the same day on which the Declaration of War was made in the British Parliament, a Message was read in the Legislative Assembly in Paris, by the French Minister of State, in the name of the Emperor, announcing that the last resolutions of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg have placed Russia in a state of war towards France, the whole responsibility of which rests upon the Russian Government (loud cheers from the assembly). A declaration was made by the President that the Emperor may count upon the unanimous concurrence of the Legislative Body, as upon that of France (renewed applause).

The Assembly rose amidst reiterated shouts of "Vive l'Empereur."

A similar declaration was made in the Senate.

Several orders in Council have been issued by the British Government, having reference to the conduct of the war, granting reprisals against Russian ships, vessels, and goods, by her Majesty's ships, prohibiting ships or vessels from clearing out for Russian ports until further orders, and allowing Russian merchant vessels six weeks for landing their cargoes and departing, and also for regulating the distribution of prize money, &c.

It is currently believed among military circles that in addition to the late augmentation, there is to be a further increase to the army of 30,000 men.

The British fleet, under Sir Charles Napier, had left Wingo Sound, passed the Great Belt, and arrived at Kiel March 28, and would put to sea again on the morrow.

The King of Denmark refused to see Sir Charles Napier on his visit to Copenhagen, on the plea of ill health. The Danish government is gradually extending its armaments, it is difficult to say why.

Great preparations were making by the Russians for the defence of Cronstadt and their coast on the Baltic, also at Sebastopol in the Black Sea.

The transport of the British troops from Malta to Constantinople, has already commenced, and the embarkation of French soldiery at Toulon, Marseilles and Algiers, is going on with increased rapidity. Four thousand French troops had already reached Gallipoli, fifteen thousand had sailed from Algiers to join them, and fifty thousand would be assembled at Gallipoli before the beginning of May.

The Duke of Parma, who appears to have been universally detested in his Duchy, was stabbed by a common soldier on Sunday 26th March, and died on the next day—the assassin fled.

The Ministry of Parma is dissolved, and Baron Ward has received orders to quit the country, and never to return to it. This order has given great satisfaction.

BERLIN, March 26.—The British ambassador has sent a telegraphic message via Hamburg, directing Admiral Napier, now that war is declared, to commence operations.

It is confidently asserted that the Russian General Luders has commenced the momentous spring campaign of 1854, by crossing the Danube at Ibraila at the head of 50,000 men, and occupying the Bulgarian town of Gschid. This movement on the part of the Russians is said to have been unopposed on the part of the Turks.

VIENNA, Tuesday evening.—There is no doubt of the passage of the Danube by the Russians in great force. Besides the division which crossed from Braila, Gen. Luders passed from Galatz with the main army, without meeting any serious opposition, and with very slight loss.

Editorial Miscellany.

The Easter Term of the Supreme Court opened on Tuesday at 10 o'clock. A long docket of cases was called, as being for trial during the approaching Sittings after Term. His Honor the Chief Justice, in his charge to the Jury, congratulated them upon the fact that there were no criminal charges preferred since last Term—a matter of rare occurrence, after the community had passed through a long winter. On Tuesday morning, Commissions addressed to the Hon. William Young, and Hon. William A. Henry, were read, appointing them respectively to the offices of Her Majesty's Attorney, and Solicitor General, for this Province.—*Pres. Wit.*

Robert Grant Hahburton, Esq. A. M., was appointed and duly sworn on the 11th April an interpreter and translator in the German and French languages, to the Court of Vice Admiralty.

Sir Charles Edward Grey, late Governor of Jamaica, left Kingston for England on the 10th ult. in H. M. S. Devastation. Cholera still prevailed in the Island, and several deaths had occurred. The disease is said however to be of a milder type than on its previous visitation.

The Committee on Printing have ordered 100 copies of Mr. Howe's speech, on the union of the Colonies, to be printed in pamphlet form.

The New Brunswick Legislature have appropriated £1500 in aid of the Sailor's Home in St. John.

It is stated that the estimates in the British Parliament provide £12,000 sterling, for the new barracks at Fort Needham, to be expended this year.—Damo rumor says the works at the Halifax Citadel are to be pushed vigorously forward during 1854.—*Ed.*

Aricat, April 8th, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—As every thing connected with the Church in this Province cannot but be more or less interesting to all belonging to her fold, perhaps you can find space in one of your valuable columns, for the following brief notice.

On Monday last, a meeting was held at Ship Harbour—an out station connected with the parish of Arichat—for the purpose of concerting measures for erecting a church there. Ship Harbour is very pleasantly situated on the Cape Breton side of the Strait of Cansau. During the summer it affords a good anchorage for vessels, which frequently stop to load or for temporary convenience, as they pass through from either side, to the Atlantic. Their crews are always glad to come ashore on Sundays, and attend worship there, when there is an opportunity. This furnishes an additional cause for the usefulness of a church in that locality. The people living in the vicinity however, are quite numerous enough of themselves to form a very respectable congregation. About 120 may be expected to assemble from the adjacent country, whenever the travelling and weather is such as to permit it.

The meeting took place at a particularly unfavorable time, when the roads were so bad, owing to its breaking up of the winter, that few could attend from a distance, but notwithstanding, a very fair commencement to a subscription list was made.

The people seem quite desirous for the services of the Church; and it is much to be hoped that their efforts, in the present instance, to procure suitable accommodation, will be successful.

There is a good opening here for the Colonial Church and School Society. A Catechist from that excellent Institution would do an immense amount of good, by instructing the rising generation, who are much in need of it, in sound Christian principles, and by supplying also the intervals of the clergyman's visits with public religious services. Yours, &c.

W. G. T. JARVIS.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From M. Shaw, Esq., with rem—other directions attended to. From Rev. Mr. Spike, with 5 new Bibles, also 10s. for Mr. Wm. B. Munford, also 2s. 4d. From Mr. R. Sierns. From Jas. Gray, Esq., Annapolis—directions attended to. From C. Morris, Esq., Liverpool, with £5. From Rev. Mr. Jarvis, Arichat, with £1—have corresponded by mail. From Rev. H. L. Oza, directions attended to. From Mr. C. DeWolfe, Pugwash.

Died.

On Tuesday last, after a short illness, JANE C. daughter of Joseph A. Phillips, aged 2 years and 6 months.

At the Waverley House, on Saturday morning, Sarah wife of William Bellingham, Esq., late of the Parade St. Mary's, Newington, Surrey, England.

In this city, on the 14th inst., in the 24th year of her age, Mr. MARTIN LACY, leaving a beloved wife and mother, to lament her loss. Funeral will take place on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 172 Water Street.

On Wednesday the 12th inst., very suddenly, WILLIAM PRINCE ALMON, infant son of John W. Rennie, Esq., aged 11 months.

On Friday morning, ANNIE ALLISON, infant daughter of J. B. Bennett, aged 3 and a half months.

On Oak Island, N. S., 5th inst., after a short illness, JACHEL, daughter of Mr. John Smyth, aged 2 years.

At Annapolis Royal, in the County of Annapolis, on Friday morning, the 24th day of March, HARRISON COOPER, Widow, aged 83.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Thursday, April 6th.—Brigs. Arrow, Harrison, Co. Negroes, 21 days; Rodrick, LeBlanc, Ararat, 3 days; Victoria, LeBlanc, schrs. Three Brothers, 4 days; Elizabeth, Joyce, for Boston; Magnet, Griffin, 5 days; Mary Bond, Newfoundland and New Britain; Prime, Yarmouth.

Friday, April 7th.—Brigt. Bloomer, Thors, 4 days; brigt. Boston, Laybold, Boston, 48 hours; Wave Roche, New York, 5 days; Mary Jane, Galz, New York, 5 days; Sarah, Griffin, Philadelphia, 5 days; Saturday, April 8th.—Brigt. Hallifax, p.kt. 07:30; Boston, 3 days; schrs. Golden Rule, D.L.'s, Matamoras, 2 days; Nantux, Summer, Fortune Bay, 15 days; Le Bollong, Louisbourg.

Monday, April 10th.—Brigt. Rob Roy, Atleek, Caribos, 25 days; shallop, W. Noble, Torbay; schrs. Bettison, Ponce, 22 days; Guysborough Packet, Hadley, Guysborough, 4 days; J. J. Marshall, Guysborough, 4 days; Three Sisters, Sheet Harbour.

Wednesday, April 12th.—H. M. Steamship Maria, bin. Bermuda 5 days; schrs. Oronoque, French, St. Pat; Thursday, April 13th.—Brigt. Ranger, Pasion, 6 days; schrs. President, Hunt, Philadelphia via Lunenburg; Canara, Roy, Mayaguez 18 days.

Friday, April 14th.—H. M. S. America, Lanz, Lantz, G. B. 13 days; H. M. S. Canada, Stone, Boston, 14 days; brig. Naney, Grant, St. John's, P. R.

CLEARED.

Thursday, April 6th.—Schrs. Lucy Alice, Melton, W. Indies, James Paigle, Bark, Newfoundland.

Friday, April 7th.—Schrs. Margaret, Odell, Newland; brigt. Virid. Kendrick, Dominica.

Saturday, April 8th.—Brigt. Mantland, Chilton, W. Indies; schrs. Alice Rogers, p.kt. Laybold, Boston; Porter, Newfoundland.

Tuesday, April 11th.—Uncle Tom, Crowell, Turin; Bloomer, p.kt. Thorsburn, Boston; Golden Rule, S. B. W. Indies.

Wednesday, April 12th.—Emerald Smith, Philadelphia; Hope, O'zong, Boston; Hallifax, p.kt. O'Brien, B.