PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, March 6, 1856.

Mr. A. A. Dorion (Montreal) moved that the House do now go into Committee to consider the following resolutions:

1stly. That the laws which now regulate the mode of granting Tavern licenses & licenses for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors are insufficient, and that it is expedient to provide in a more efficient manner by further enactments for the prevention and repression of intemperance.

2ndly. That no person ought to be permitted sell spirituous or fermented liquors in less quantities than three gallons, without having first obtained a License for that purpose.

3rdly. That the exclusive right of granting such Licenses ought to be vested in the Council's of the Local Municipalities, with power to make By-Laws to determine the manner in which Licenses shall be granted for the regulation of Taverns and other places in which spirituous or fermented liquors shall be sold.

4thly. That no Tavern License ought to authorize the person holding such License to retail or furnish intoxicating beverages or spirituous or fermented liquors to any but travellers or persons residing more than six miles from such Tavern, and to persons lodging at or boarding in the said Tavern.

Mr. Sanborn moved in amendment to the said motion that the following be added there to:

"And that the said Committee be instructed "to enquire into and report upon the following "Resolution, viz: That it is expedient to "prohibit by legal enactment the traffic in "intoxicating liquors for use as a bever-"age."

The question being then put on Mr. Sanborn's amendment, the vote stood thus:—

Yeas:

Messieurs Aikin, Bell, Bellingham, Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Chapais, Chisholm, Cook, Church, Conger, Christie, Cooke, Daly, Darche, Dellong, Desaulniers, Jean B. E. Dorion, Dostaler, Frazer, Freeman, Gould, Hartman, Holton, Jackson, John S. Macdonald, Roderic McDonald, McCan, M'Kenzie, Matheson, Munro, Mallon, Merritt, Niles, Patrick, Poulin, Roblin, Rolph, Sanborn, Scatchard, Solicitor General Smith, Sidney Smith, Somerville, Spence, Southwick, Wright, Wilson and Yeilding.—50.

Nays:

Messrs Bowes, Brodier, Burton, Cameron, Cartier, Cayley, Cauchon, Clark, Chrysler, Charles Daoust, Jean B. Daoust, Dionne, Antoine, A. Dorion, Dufresne, Attorney General Drummond, Evanturel, Felton, Ferrie, Foley, Ferris, Fournier, Thomas Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Guevremont, Labelle, Laberge, Lapointe; Larwill, Le Boutillier, Lemieux, Loranger, Lumsden, Macbeth, Marchildon, Masson, Meagher, Joseph C. Morrison, Angus Morrison, Murney, O'Farrel, Pouliot, Papin, Price, Powell, Rhodes, Solicitor General Ross, Stevenson, Thibadeau, Turcotte, Whitney, and Young,—51.

To-day the Argenteuil Committee obtained leave to adjourn till Wednesday.

Mr. GALT brought up a question of privilege. Last session a bill was passed to amend the act of incorporation of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad. This act was so amended as to protect the rights of certain bondholders in England and Canada; but the amendments, though passed in the House were not engrossed in the Bill, as it was sent up to the Legislative Council, and it was finally passed without them. The consequence was that these bondholders were placed in great jeopardy. He therefore obtained an order for the reading of the Journal, and showed that the Act, as printed, was not in the shape in which it had been passed in the House of Assembly. He then said he had every reason to believe this discrepancy had been the result of pure accident; but following the precedent in England he thought it ought to be remedied as speedily as possible, and moved that a Bill containing the amendments should be read a first, second and third time.

The motion was at once passed.

Mr. SMITH of Northumberland moved that the House should adjourn on Wednesdays at 7 o'clock.

The following bills were read a first time:—

A bill to amend the act of incorporation of the L'Assomption River and Railroad Company.

A Bill intituled to alter the constitution of the Legislative Council.

A Bill to allow Officers of Agricultural Associations to apply the Government grant to the purchase of grain without previous application to the Board of Agriculture.

A Bill to explain and amend the charter of the City Bank.

A Bill to extend the time allowed by the charter of the Hamilton and Port Dover Railroad Company for the construction of said Railroad.

A Bill to incorporate the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad Company.

A Bill to incorporate the International Telegraph Company.

A Bill to enable John Watson of the Village of Ayr, to construct a dam and water-course.

A Bill to erect the village of Galt into a town.

A Bill to incorporate the Canada and Liverpool Mining Company.

Mr. CAMERON moved for an address to the Governor General, praying to be caused to be laid before the House a copy of the charge of Judge Duval at the Corrigan trial. He said he did so, because he could not believe the charge as reported in the newspapers could be correct.

Mr. ALLEYN would combine in the motion. At the same time, he must say that, as one of the counsel for the accused, he was sure the Judge had not laid down the law in the manner mentioned.

Mr. DRUMMOND believed that every one was astonished at the result of the trial in Quebec, and no one more than himself.—Without taking on himself the functions of Judge or Jury, he would say that it was shocking to think that a man had been slaughtered in broad daylight, at a public fair, and the men who slaughtered him should escape unpunished. He regarded it as a great public misfortune. At the same time he said, the Government was no way in fault, having [illegible] ties to [illegible] ght to [illegible] oronto [illegible] that [illegible] n the [illegible] y that [illegible] were [illegible] legal [illegible] con- [illegible] hat he [illegible] inent [illegible] estant [illegible] cion: in that letter it is stated that the charge of the Judge was severely against the prisoners, and that, therefore, he regretted the attacks of the press on that gentleman.

Mr. SOMERVILLE would remind the House that this was not the first time a charge had been brought against this Judge. He had himself brought up a subject of a similar nature during the last session, when in the case of Grey, Judge Duval had been accused of charging directly contrary to the ev[idence]. The honorable gentleman was proceed[ing to] give the details in that case, when [he was] called to order by the Speaker, who sa[id that] no reference to other cases would be [allow]ed.

Mr. BROWN said that some latitu[de ought] to be allowed to gentlemen in discussi[ng a] question. It appeared to him, notwit[standing] ing the remarks of the learned Attorne[y Gen]eral as to the independance of the [Judges,] they were responsible to the House. [He] believed this House, as the highest C[ourt of] the Province, was bound to protect the [people] of the country from what he conceive[d to be] an undue exercise of power. He tho[ught if] any reason could be urged why the house [should not] inquire into the case, it would be the sta[tement] of the learned Attorney General himself [that the] fact that a man had been murdered in [broad] day, and simply because he was a Pro[testant] for the whole fact bore him out in [doing] this.

Mr. SPEAKER said that such la[nguage] could not be permitted.

Mr. BROWN urged the peculiarity [of the] case. A most lamentabe state of affa[irs ex]isted in Lower Canada. There wer[e two] parties, and it unfortunately had been [the con]viction that justice could not be had [unless] the interests of one party were con[sulted.] It was true that the reports of the charg[e in the] newspaper reports; but they had been t[aken by] short-hand writers, and the newspaper [reports] of trials had scarcely ever been imp[eached.] He thought it very important t[hat the] address should be voted, and that a t[horough] investigation into the case migh[t take] place.

Mr. LYON spoke strongly in favo[r of the] motion. He could not see that there [should] be any reason to object to the addre[ss if] the charges were untrue, the judge wo[uld be] glad of the opportunity to say what he [had done] to the Jury. If he should send a charg[e con]taining such an exposition as that attribu[ted to] him, ulterior steps might be taken. B[ut the] course proposed they gave him an oppor[tunity] of putting himself right with the country [and] did him no wrong. To have the [charge] refuted would tend to quiet the co[untry,] which was now excited about the m[atter.] If that report were true, the [Judge] must be brought to trial for his [con]duct. It was just to that proportion o[f the] community to which he belonged that a[tter] ter apparently so outrageous should n[ot be] passed in silence.

Mr. SIDNEY SMITH thought the ac[tion] ought to be granted. It was said the co[mplaint] was in a very excited state. This wa[s not] the way to allay the excitement—gettin[g into] this discussion on a matter, when they [had] nothing before them furnishing any [ground] ground of action. How did they know [that] had been murdered, or any one tried fo[r] murder? They had only the report in [the] newspapers; no sufficient authority for [them] to proceed on. They were not to tak[e in] any case, and investigate it, merely be[cause] the newspapers said something about thi[s or] or that. Newspapers were filled with [lies] about everybody, and because they ma[de a] statement they should not waste the time [they] should devote to the business of the co[untry] in finding out whether it were true or [false.] The fact was, there was a mere rumo[r, pro]nied positively by a member of the Hous[e and] sent at the trial. Was the hon. and [learned] member for Toronto ready to [take] the responsibility of accuser in this cas[e?] Then he protested against granting t[he ad]dress. Nothing could be more misc[hievous] than establishing a precedent, without [accusa]tion containing an accusation, or any [one pre]pared to take the responsibility of bring[ing a] charge, to call upon a Judge to expla[in his] conduct, or to call his conduct into qu[estion.] was monstrous.

Mr. RANKIN said the address [ought] no charge, but respectfully asked for [further] information, calculated to exculpate th[e Judge.] He entertained a high respect for the [Judge,] but he did not feel with some that th[ey were] placed so high as to be amenable to [inves]tigation of their conduct. A very serio[us charge] had been made against that Judge, [and the] House had a right to be informed w[hether it] was true or false.

Mr. TURCOTTE (Maskinonge) [was sur]prised that a gentleman holding so h[ighly a po]sition as the honorable member for T[hree Rivers,] one of the foremost barristers in the [Province,] Province—acknowledged to be at the [head] of his profession—should take such a [course.] He, at least, ought to feel that the Cou[rts of] Justice must be respected if they wou[ld have] the law obeyed. The ministers of [justice] ought not to be subjected to the capri[ces of] either branch of the legislature. [Judges] could only be prosecuted after a certain [course] of procedure. Such conduct as this [would] tend to intimidate the judges, and preven[t their] impartiality in the administration of jus[tice:—] to make them watch the public opinion ex[press]ed in the House in order to shape their [con]duct accordingly. He denied the assertion [of the] Hon. member for Lambton, that there [were] two distinct parties in Lower Ca[nada;] a Protestant and Catholic party; [there] might be two Irish parties, but not [Canadi]an.

Mr. LORANGER would be very g[lad to] see the Judges before this House, beca[use he] felt that it would show the people of [Lower] Canada that no Lower Canada Judge [would] be guilty of the absurdity attribute[d to] Judge Duval. There is not a Judge or [law]yer in Lower Canada, who would give [such] an interpretation of the law. He would [vote] against the motion, however, as unconstit[ution]al, and as laying a dangerous preceden[t. If] any hon. member was prepared to impea[ch the] Judge, then he would support any moti[on for] papers. He could not vote for any m[otion] on such vague reports as these.

Col. RHODES said it seeme[d to] him that there had been [a] good [ideal] of special pleading in this m[atter.] It was the habit of learned gentlemen to [differ] from each other, he believed; but the m[atter] was a very serious one, and he felt wit[h res]pect to the mode of procedure they might [follow] the authority of the learned and hon. m[ember] for Toronto. There is a considerabl[e por]tion of the people of Lower Canada—of [whom] he was one who did not feel that confi[dence] in the administration of justice there [which] they would be glad to feel, and the step [taken] by the hon. and learned member would [be ac]ceptible to that portion of the people. [They] felt the necessity of such a proceeding [but] unfortunately none of the legal member[s of] that part of the Province seemed prepar[ed to] take the matter up. He hoped the hon. [mem]ber would go on.

Mr. FELTON said it was the stro[ngest] possible evidence of the innocence of J[udge] Duval, that no professional man from [any] part of the country could be found wh[o had] the slightest faith in the truth of the ac[cusa]tion brought against him. It was most [indeci]cent that such a mode of proceeding s[hould] be adopted by the hon. member. Th[ere is] a professional decorum and a profes[sional] courtesy that the members of the bar a[t this] section should observe towards the o[ne from] which the hon. and learned member ha[d just] observed. The professional men of L[ower] Canada were quite ready and able to ta[ke] the matter, if they deemed it a proper [one,] and the course adopted was calculated [to do] harm instead of good. He hoped the [House] would never come when the Judges wou[ld be] submissive to the House. They were [inde]pendent of the three branches of the Le[gisla]ture, and he hoped they would ever rem[ain so.] Having obtained a hint from the newsp[apers,] was no sufficient ground for a grave pro[ceed]ing of this kind, for casting such serious [imputa]tions on the character of a learned Judge of high standing.

The Hon Mr. CAMERON had never cast any imputations on the judge.

Mr. FELTON—When a man of his reputation rose and said he felt it his duty to bring this matter under the attention of the House it was an imputation of itself. The effect of such a debate conducted by a man of his reputation throughout the Province must be mischievous, and tended to shake confidence in the Administration of Justice in Lower Canada. How could they get this charge? Judges in Lower Canada at least are not in the habit of preparing notes of their addresses to Juries, and probably Judge Duval had none of his.

Hon J. S. MACDONALD hoped the discussion would be postponed.

Hon. Atty.-Gen. DRUMMOND cited several English cases to show that in similar circumstances in Britain the motion had been withdrawn, or the resolution, if passed, afterwards rescinded.

The debate was at six o'clock postponed till Monday.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. Darche—On Thursday next—Address to His Excellency the Governor General; praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House copies of all Petitions or Letters addressed to the Government relative to the Macadamized Road situated within the limits of the Municipality of the Village of the Basin of Chambly, and to inform this House whether it is the intention of the Government to cause the said Road to be repaired so as to enable travellers to pass thereon.

Mr. Prevost—On Wednesday next—That the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Terrebonne be printed.

Mr. A. A. Dorion—On Wednesday next—That the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Parish of St. Jerome be printed.

Mr. O. C. Fortier—On Wednesday next—Enquiry of Ministry, whether besides the appropriation of a sum of money, it is their intention to adopt any other means to facilitate the settlement of the Eastern Townships.

Mr. LeBoutillier—On Thursday next—Enquiry of Ministry, whether it is their intention in the interest of Colonization, Nevigation and Commerce to vote this Session a sum of money for exploring that part of the South side of the St. Lawrence from Ste. Anne des Monts, in the County of Gaspe, to the shipping Port of Gasp, with a view of connecting that Port and all the intermediate settlements with the Parishes below Quebec and the Seat of Government, from all which that part of the said County virtually cut off, to the great detriment of the property of that important section of the Province.

Mr. Le Boutillier—On Thursday next—Enquiry of ministry, whether it is their intention to remove the increasing grievance caused by Her Majesty's Mail for Gaspe, via the St. Lawrence, remaining over one week in the Post Office at Ste. Anne des Monts, each turn of the mail, by causing it to be forwarded thence to Fox River without detention; if so, when? and if not, way not?

Hon. Mr. Young—On Wednesday next—Bill to incorporate a Company under the name of the "Montreal Gas Company."

Mr. Clarke—On Wednesday next—Enquiry of Ministry, relative to the resignation of the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, and the causes which led to such resignation?

Mr. Masson—On Wednesday next—That the Petition of Alfred Center and others, of the County of Argenteuil be printed for the use of Members, and that the present motion be referred to the Standing Committee on Printing.

Mr. Evanturel—on Wednesday next—That the Petition of the inhabitants of Lorette and other places, complaining of the conduct the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees be printed for the use of Members.

Mr. Price—On Wednesday next—Bill for the preservation of Salmon in the Rivers St. Lawrence and Saguenay and their tributaries, which salmon have been known to frequent, and for the removal of any artificial impediment in those rivers by which the course of the salmon is obstructed.

Hon. Mr. Cameron—On Wednesday next—Bill to repeal the Act passed in the last session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to confirm a survey of the line between the sixth and seventh concessions of the Township of Hamilton.

Mr. Laberge—Thursday next—That it is desirable to make legal provisions to enable persons who have rights to maintain, claims to pursue, or actions to carry on against Her Majesty's Government in this Province, to have legal recourse for such purposes before the tribunals of the Country.

Mr. Laberge—On Thursday next—Bill to authorize Defendants in actions of damages for slander to conclude in their defence for *contrainte par corps* against plaintiff.

Mr. Loranger—On Wednesday next—Bill to oblige the incorporated Banks of this Province, to receive their notes at par, at whatever Branch or Agency they may be presented, without reference to the place at which they may be made payable.

Mr. Ferrie—On Wednesday next—A Resolution on the subject of the expediency of procuring a Provincial Coinage.

Hon. Mr. Merritt—To-morrow—To suspend the 62nd Rule of this House in respect to the Petition and Bill relating to *Pells Manning*.

Mr. Rhodes—On Wednesday next—Enquiry of Ministry, whether it is their intention to put in force the Law or otherwise to regulate the Ferry between Point Levi and Quebec?

DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY!

(From the Globe)

The ministry were defeated on Tuesday by a vote of 48 to 44 on Mr. Cameron's motion in relation to the Corrigan case. The Government made a strong fight against the resolution, the two Atterneys General spoke at great length on the subject having prepared themselves with cases from the books to refute the member for Toronto; Mr. O'Farrell, Mr. Bellingham, and Solicitor General Ross were pressed into the service, but all was of no avail. The debate was spiritedly maintained by the Opposition and at half-past eleven, the vote was taken. The Upper Canadians behind the ministerial benches who have hitherto voted with the Government, rose promptly when the Speaker called for the yeas, and the fate of the ministry was finally sealed when Mr, Cameron's phalanx poured in its fire. The ministry, besides their own votes, had only two from Upper Canada Mr. James Ross and Dr. Clarke and though they received some from Lower Canada which are usually against them they also lost some from the same section. The victory was complete and after a short pause during which each minister tried to appear engaged in writing earnestly, Mr. Drummond hurriedly moved the adjournment of the House.

The Government may still keep their seats, and effect to consider the division of slight import; but they would adopt the wiser course, if they walked out at once. The vote of last night is a declaration that their whole policy in dealing with matters in Lower Canada, is contrary to the feelings of the majority of the people. It is a protest against their denial of justice to the minority of the inhabitants of Lower Canada. If they say, the motion which was carried was technically an unsound one the more marked was the expression of opinion against them. We care not about the technical question. The public demand an inquiry into the gross wrong done to the cause of law and order in the Court-House in Quebec. The Government refused to permit the investigation to be made, in apparently the only feasible form, and they were beaten on the point after a long debate, and ample time given for preparation. There are other questions upon which they can and will be defeated in the same way, if they do not retire. In the course of yesterday's proceedings, they were compelled to give way three times. On the question of appointing a committee to inquire into the Terrebonne debenture case, Mr. J. S. Macdonald moved an amendment to add two members of the Opposition to its number. Some supporters of the Government were rash enough to call for a division on the point; but Mr. Drummond did not dare to stand a vote, and the amendment was carried. The other points on which they yielded, related to the Municipal Act of Lower Canada, and Mr. Daoust's bill to abolish appeals to the Privy Council. If Ministers attempt to carry on after receiving such proofs of there having lost the confidence of the House they will sink even to a lower place in public estimation than that which they at present occupy.

An important decision was given last evening on the Liquor Law question. It was decided that Mr. Dorion's license measure should apply to Lower Canada alone and that a prohibitory law should be separately introduced for Upper Canada.

A petition from some 800 citizens of Toronto was presented by Mr. Christie, in the absence of Mr. Brown praying for enquiry into the Corrigan murder case. These names were all signed in a single day.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

(From the Globe.)

We are in the middle of a Ministerial crisis. The Government, it is true have not resigned but they have taken a step which must render their resignation inevitable. They have adopted a very curious and contradictory course of action. The Attorney General East first demanded from the House a delay of two days, in order to give himself and his colleagues time to consult with the Premier as to the course which they ought to pursue; and then, immediately, afterwards, he announced plainly the course which the Government had already determined on. It was already decided that the Government should again appeal for support to the members of the House, why ask time to consult with the Premier? The Attorney General West admitted that the vote of Monday night showed that the Ministry could not command a majority of the House on a vital question and after that, no other course was open to the Government but resignation. They carry on the business of the country, and why do they remain in office? The reason is obvious enough: they think that, during the two days to elapse, they will be able to bribe, bully or cajole Upper Canadian members into reversing their vote on the Corrigan case. A more unmanly course of conduct it is difficult to imagine. The House which divided on Mr. Cameron's motion was a full one; ninety-two members were presented and of the absent, the Government do not number among their supporters more than the half. But the main point of the matter is that it was those who formerly supported the Government who created the majority on Monday night; the bringing up absentees will not alter the fact that so many numbers deserted the ministry that they were defeated. The only hope which the cabinet have of retaining office, rests on the belief that the men who voted yea on Monday night for Mr. Cameron's motion, will on Thursday under the influence of the Treasury whip and spur, vote nay. What a compliment do they pay to their quondam supporters in indulging the expectation These gentlemen did not vote in the dark; the question was discussed two evenings, with an interval of three days between them, the newspapers had their say, and there has been no further light thrown on the subject since Monday evening. Does the Government expect that any man will stultify himself by reversing his vote? Will subject himself to the natural and legitimate conclusion that he has accepted the Government money for voting a thing wrong to-day which yesterday he declared was right? What man, with a spark of feeling, would do that for any Government? What man acting intelligently from motives of self interest, would do it for a coalition Government which every body detests, and whose existence hangs upon a thread? What Upper Canadian Protestant, above all who had declared his abhorrence of the acquittal of the murderers Corrigan, would show himself to be a miserable slave of the priest power, by rescinding his vote? The Government trust to a broken reed, if they depend upon the reversed voices of their supporters. We cannot believe that they will try so desparate a change but are of opinion that new movements will be intimated on Thursday

The Coalition government must fall this session; even if a truce could be patched up now, it would not last. The country is disgusted with it, and the men of whom it is composed are disgusted with each other. The continued existence of such a Cabinet is impossible; had the Opposition been perfectly unanimous, it could not have lived till this hour.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

New York, March 8.

The British Mail Steamship Africa has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of the 23rd ultimo.

The Africa has 37 passengers.

The new British loan had been taken by the Rothchilds.

The Peace Conference, it was supposed, would meet on the day the Africa left. The anxiety was daily increasing as to the rumors.

LATEST.

London, Saturday.

It is stated, but not generally credited, that Russia consents to the dismantling of Nicolaief.

Paris Editors have been ordered to write no more respecting peace or war while the Conference lasts.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Cotton.—The Broker's Circulars quote a decline of the weeksabout 1-16, chiefly on middle and lower qualities, on account of large arrivals. Sales of the week 51,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.—Wheat and Flour reported a shade dearer and firmly held. Corn in good demand at 1s advance.

Lard firm and in good request at 54s.

Beef more lively at last week's prices.

Nothing in Pork.

Navel stores quiet.

Ashes quiet.

London Money Market tight.

Consols fluctuating considerably, closing at 91.

American stocks quiet.

The screw steamer Edinburgh was to sail from Glasgow, Saturday, 23rd for New York.

Not a vestige of the ship Great Duke now remains; and though the cargo has been washed about, yet owing to the precipitous nature of the coast, it is feared little can be saved. The bodies of several of the crew have been recovered and buried.

The Peace Conferences were expected to open on Monday, the 25th, and great anxiety prevailed as to their issue.

There is no other news.

On the subject of the difficulties with the United States we have nothing new to report, excepting that the London Morning Advertiser professed that Mr. Dallas comes out with very stringent demands, both in regard to the Central America and Enlistment questions.

THE CONFERENCES.

Ali Pacha, the Turkish Envoy, reached Marseilles on the 19th, en route for Paris, and we may now calculate there will be no hindrance to the commencement of the Conference on Monday, the 25th. Although the Plenipotentaries have not yet assembled in council, it is stated that the exigencies of diplomatic etiquette have already been fully discussed and satisfactorily settled. The knotty question of precedence has been solved in a way which conciliates the punctillions by adopting alphabetic order. By this means Austria takes the lead, followed by France, Great Britain, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey. The Independence Belge introduced the name of Prussia into the above list. This, however, says the London Globe, is, we suppose, a slip of the pen, for nothing has transpired to indicate any alteration in the determination of the governments not to depart from the rule they had laid down to exclude all the combatant powers, and to maintain that Prussia can no longer forward her claim as one of the five European powers.

The Paris Constitutional, in an editorial headed the "The Holy Alliance," indicates that the Congress will not occupy itself exclusively with the subject arising out of the war, and says it is not impossible that certain important events which have modified the state of Europe as it was defined by the Congress of Vienna, will engage the attention of Paris. The editorial goes on to intimate that the treaties of 1815 will eventually be remodelled.

The Paris Patrie takes the same strain, and quotes an editorial to the same effect from the Journal of Frankfort, endeavoring to prove that the present Conference will obliterate all vestiges of the once famous alliance against France. The revolutionary propagandism, say the Patrie, has long been made an instrument of the revision of the treaties of 1815; abusing, as in many other instances, a patriotic and national idea to turn it into an element of disorder; but thanks to the imperial policy, thanks to the success of our arms, thanks to the confidence that France inspires throughout the Continent, from the wisdom as well as the strength of its Government, it is now in the name of Conservative ideas that people are asking in Germany for a revision of the treaties of 1815.

The Moniteur contains an article that has attracted much attention, as a supposed hint of what the demands of the Allies will be. The editorial takes the shape of a rebuke administered to the Debats for having said that Nicolaieff is not a Black Sea port, and that there is no necessity for any restriction as to the fortification of the Aland Islands. The Moniteur says that Nicolaieff is more dangerous than Sebastopol, and that Europe has an interest in preserving the neutrality of the Baltic.

THE WAR, &c.

General Kienty, writes to the London papers contradicting certain expressions attributed to him derogatory to the English officers at Kars. He protests against his name being mixed up with the Jersey Refugees and Socialist newspaper. He is a soldier, he says who tries to do his duty according to his conviction and best of his power.

Constantinople advices report much excitement and confusion in Commercial affairs. Everything has fallen in price, and Merchants who have stocks fear to incur heavy losses.

Later correspondence have been received from the Crimea; but there is nothing of interest.

General Codrington describes the explosion of Fort Nicholas. He sends the following despatches. It will be seen his style soars far above the meteorological observations of Raglan and the scanty records of Simpson:—

"Sebastopol, Feb. 5.

"To the Lord Panmure:

"MY LORD,—Marshall Pelissier informed me a few days ago that this day Fort Nicholas would be destroyed, and he sent again to say that at one p. m. the mines for this purpose would be fired. The view over the whole harbour is well obtained from the interior slope of the Redan Hill, and from other points within the Russian lines. The day was magnificently clear; every centry on the opposite side could be seen; every working party watched, every soldier that was lounging in the sun; occasional shot and shell was sent by the enemy to the Karabelnaia and the town, but otherwise, nothing disturbed the usual appearance of quiet—almost of desolation—on our south side; we looked down on the large burned barracks in front, on the inner wreck of the dockyards, the quay, and the remains of Fort Paul; the spacious inlet from the harbour on our left, beyond which stand the roofless buildings of Sebastopol itself; there is also the well-remembered long line of pointed arches; the casements of the interior of Fort Nicholas, of which the embrasures in double tier pointed to seaward and away from us; it juts into the harbor, built on an inner tongue of land; Fort Constantine, formerly a similar but more outward defence of the sea, approach on the north. The scene, and feeling of exultation, was of great interest. Another tangible proof of power and success was to take place: 100,000 lbs of powder were in the several mines. At the hour named, a burst of smoke dark and thick rolled from the left of our building. It was followed by a heavy sound; the stones were shot into the air and to the sea. The explosion of the extreme right and the centre mingled at like intervals into one drifting cloud, which veiled the destruction below. The light of the sun played beautifully on the mass of smoke, of which the lower part lay long and heavily on its victim. The breeze passing it away over the remains of the town showed that a long line of ruins was all that remained of the pride of Fort Nicholas, and one standing menace of the harbor, lay buried under its waters.

"The state of the docks have been given in detail in my letters. They are all destroyed, while the earth around them is shaken into cracks. Basin docks are masses of broken granite. Capstan gates, being of iron, are tumbled into one mass of destruction.

"I have, &c.

"W. J. CODRINGTON,

"General Commanding."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Official Accounts of the Trade and Navigation of Great Britain for the year 1855 have been published, and show a satisfactory result, the Exports amounting in value to £97,364,655; the value in 1854 having been £97,000,187, and in 1853, £98,933,781.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

In both Houses of Parliament an official announcement was made that it was the intention of Government to appoint a board of general officers to enquire into the charges contained in the report of such board, not to be published unless the Government see fit.

Lord Derby in the House of Lords brought up the subject of the mutual duties of the Minister of War and the Commander-in-Chief.

It is reported that the Ministry seeing the formidable opposition raised in the House of Lords are disposed to recede from pressing the Wensleydale Peerage.

Lord John Russell gave notice that he should on that day forrnight move resolutions on the subject of national education in England and Wales.

Mr. Olney gave notice that he should move for information as to the intentions of the Government of India with regard to the territory of the King of Oude.

Lord Palmerston laid upon the table papers relating to the Danish succession.

COMMERCIAL.

Breadstuffs—Wheat had rather improved enquiry during the week, and the finer descriptions of American had brought 2nd more. Red quoted firm at 10s to 10s 6d; White 10s 6d to 11s 3d.

Flour had been sold to a fair extent at full rates; Western Canal 34s to 35s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 36s 6d; Ohio 37s 6d to 38s 6d.

Holders of Indian Corn having shown less disposition to meet the market, buyers have to comply with an advance of 6d to 1s per quarter. Mixed 38s; Yellow 35s 3d to 36s; White 34s 6d to 35s.

Nothing done in Pork for want of stock.

Bacon moving off pretty freely on arrival, at 50s to 52s.

Lard quoted at 54s to 55s, with sales of 2,000 tons.

Ashes—Sales had been made at last week's rates.

The London Colonial and Foreign Produce market continued inactive. American Flour quoted at 37s to 40s per barrel.

Manchester market had been quiet; no giving way in prices.

There is little change in money. The demand limited by the requirements for the goverment loan, but there has been a rather better supply.

Consols had fluctuated about 1 per cent, but it having been announced that the loan was taken at 90, they improved and closed at 91.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £81,000. The current rate of discount is 6 to 7 per cent.

New York, March 3.

The Steamer Arago sailed to-day at noon for Havre. She takes 80 passengers and $800,000 in specie.

A schooner belonging to New Haven, commanded by J. M'Leives, was struck by the ice off Lickport 5 miles east of Fort Jefferson, on the morning of the 4th instant. The captain and cook were drowned. The crew two in number, remained in the rigging of the vessel for 34 hours, when they were rescued; both were badly frost-bitten. The schooner was loaded with oysters, and was bound for New Haven.

The bring Samuel French brings dates from Sierre Leone to January the 19th. The fever prevailed with great violence along the coast and river, except Liberia and Lobgos. At Cape Coast and Fernando Po, much sickness prevailed. An American brig of 200 tons, probably the Chatesworth of New York, previously reported completely equipped for the slave trade, and preparing to take in a large cargo, had been destroyed by a British cruiser of Boa Yest. Disturbances still continue at Liberia, and a large force under General Leives had been detached against the insurgents.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Halifax, March 12.

The steamship arrived at this port last nig ht and will be due at Boston early on Thursday Her dates from Liverpool are to the first of March, one week later than the Africa. The 'Arabia' brings no tidings of the 'Pacific.' The steamer "Edinburgh," previously reported to have arrived at Glasgow from New York, passed on the 7th February, a quantity of ice, and saw upon it some broken cabin furniture with white handles, and a lady's work box. It is supposed that this might have belonged to the "Pacific"; but as the "Pacific" had no cabin or other furniture with white handles, the agent at New York is confident that the portions of wreck alluded to, did not belong to that vessel.

Three meetings of the Peace Conferences has been held in Paris, but nothing of the proceedings had been suffered to transpire.

Rumors favorable and otherwise were circulated in abundance, and at the close of the week considerable alarm was created by a report that Russia had started objections which would cause the Conference to break up. It is, however, regarded as a mere stock-jobbing ruse.

A general impression prevails that matters were progressing favorably.

The opinion increases that immediately after peace is proclaimed, a general European Congress will be held to re-adjust the balance of power.

Active preparations for a continuance of the war are making on all sides.

An armistice until the end of March, had been officially announced, and was made known to the Crimean armies. It is not to effect the existing blockade of Russian ports.

Omar Pacha has resigned the command of the Ottoman contingent, and his resignation was accepted.

The excitement in regard to the American difficulty, appeared to be quite extinct.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs were all rather lower, and the market closed dull, the decline in flour is equal to 1s per bbl.

The Market for Provisions was steady, and the prices generally were without change.

Consols exhibited but little variation from the quotations last advised, the closing rate being 91¼.

Money was in active demand at former quotations.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE "ARABIA."

The "Hermann" sailed from Southampton on the afternoon of Monday, the 29th ultimo, with 90 passengers, and a large cargo of barley, transhipped from the "Belgique."

The Quaker City had not arrived.

The Arabia met no ice.

The following despatch was sent to Brown, Shipley & Co., Liverpool agents of the Collins' line:—

"Glasgow, Feb. 7.

"The Steamer "Edinburgh," which arrived here, from New York, on the 16th inst, passed on January 7, a large quantity of broken ice, and on it was a quantity of broken cabin furniture, finely ornamented doors, with white or glass handles, and a lady's work box and some other articles, such as would be in use in a cabin of a first class steamer."

The "Edinburgh" was five days from New York. It is not thought to have belonged to the "Pacific."

The ship "James Burns" is 94 days out, from Melbourne; anxiety is felt for her safety.

Insurances have been made on the cargo of the "Pacific" at £26 5s. stg. free of average.

CONFERENCES.

The Plenipotentaries held their first meeting at the Hotel of Foreign Affairs, in Paris, on Monday, 25th ult. Present:—Buol, Hubner, Walewski, Clarendon, Cowley, Orloff, Burnow, Cavour, Vallarmarima, and Ali Mehemet. Count Walewski, presiding. The session lasted 3½ hours. Walewski opened with introductory speech. Credentials were then exchanged with Great Britain. A guarantee was signed not to divulge the proceedings, until the whole was concluded. The conference then discussed the question of an armistice. The Austrian propositions were early paraphrased as a basis of negociations. Meeting adjourned.

On Tuesday, there was no meeting, that time might be afforded to formulate and ratify the armistice agreed to on the previous day.

On Wednesday, the Conference held a second meeting. Nothing could be known with certainty of the proceedings. Rumors abound: It is now ascertained that Russia assents to Sebastopol, Bomarsund and Nicholaieff not being fortified. She refuses to cede protectorate over Greek Christians.

Thus far the indications are favorable to the supposition that Russia really desires peace.

A Vienna letter asserts that Gortschakoff, the diplomatist, had stated that the Russian Government considers the convening of a General European Congress after Peace is signed as the best means of settling all questions—France and Austria favors the idea—England does not.

The evident cordiality existing between France and Austria begins to excite uneasiness in England, and a triple alliance between France, Austria and Russia against England is supposed as not an improbable incident of the future.

TURKEY.

It is stated that Ismael supersedes Omar Pacha in the Asiatic command. Omar recently demanded from the Porte the appointment of Minister of War, with the power of Commander-in-Chief of all the Turkish forces. On being refused he sent in his resignation, which has been accepted. Private advices did not confirm this.

The Sultan's decree in favor of the Christians had been read in the presence of the Turkish dignitaries, and at Constantinople.

RUSSIA.

30,000 Russians are employed day and night in constructing a triple row of posts right across the Gulf of Finland, twelve miles across and six miles from Cronstadt, with a few openings behind, will stand the steam fleet of 18 ships, 14 corvettes, and 70 gunboats.

A Russian Ukase orders an immediate issue of Treasury Notes, in seven series, amounting in the aggregate to twenty-one millions of roubles.

Within the past few weeks large amounts of specie have been forwarded across the Prussian frontier to the address of Strugletz, & Co., St. Petersburg, Russian Court Bankers.

Count Nesselrode has had a voluminous report prepared as to the present state of affairs in Finland, and particularly as to the rights of fishing which the Russian Laplanders had acquired on the Swedish coast, the inquiry is supposed to relate to Canrobert's Swedish Treaty.

The relations between Russia and Persia increase in cordiality.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is some talk of an early dissolution of Parliament, or a change of Government. The rumor, however, had not affected the funds.

Wednesday, 27th.

The Lord Mayor of London invited a very distinguished party at the Mansion House, to meet the American Minister, Mr. Buchanan, previous to his return home. Unfortunately, Mr. Buchanan was that day invited to dine with the Queen, and etiquette required of him, to give Her Majesty the preference. The Lord Mayor's company consisted of Members of Parliament, representing the leading commercial constituencies; also Colonial and American merchants. The Mayor made a speech, much regretting the absence of Mr. Buchannan, as the reception he would have met with from the representatives of the leading interests would have proved to him the absence of all unfriendly feeling as regards America, and shown that though big words might arise on both sides, the interests of commerce, peace, civilization and humanity, were too powerful to permit of collision between England and the United States.—Similiar feelings were expressed by other speakers.

Parliamentary proceedings are uninteresting. Government succumbs in the Wesleydale peerage affair, and will issue new hereditary patents; Lord Derby, meantime, obtained a committee of the Lords, to define the appellate of the House of Lords.

The military court of inquiry into Crimean commissioners' report, is to be an open court.

The liberal electors of London have it under consideration whether again to contest the question of Jewish emancipation in the person of Baron Rothschild, or to elect a more serviceable representative.

On Friday, Mr. Roebuck moved the following resolution:—

"That the appointment of General Officers to report on the report of Sir John McNeil, and Col. Tulloch, is to substitute an inefficient mode of inquiry, and that the effect of such appointment will be to hide the misconduct of those by whom various departments of our army have been subjected to the command of officers who have been inculcated by the Commissioners to enqu