

## THE PEACE.

PARIS, April 7.—The sitting of the Congress fixed for this day has been put off till to-morrow. The commission of Austrian and Russian officers charged with the rectification of the frontier of Moldavia are at present in Paris, awaiting the orders of the Congress to set out on their mission. It is said, that the Russian Plenipotentiaries proposed that Count Buol, Aali Pasha, and M. de Bourqueney should form the commission for the definitive arrangements of the Moldo-Wallachian Government, but that the proposition was not accepted. It is probable, that the choice will fall on persons who have not taken a direct part in the conferences.

We have reason to believe the Earl of Clarendon will not leave Paris until the week after next, by which time it is considered that peace will be ratified.

The *Post* believes, that Lord Clarendon will return to England in about ten days hence, as by that time it is probable that the affairs which required his presence at the congress will have been despatched. Although the principal plenipotentiaries may quit Paris, it is expected, that the congress will sit for some time to come, each power represented by its second plenipotentiary, who, in most cases, is its resident minister.

The *London Gazette* contains a foreign notice announcing that, pending the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, an armistice by sea and land has been agreed upon between Great Britain and her Allies and Russia, and orders have been given for immediately raising the blockade of the Russian ports.

Count Buol has received orders to remain at Paris, to take part in the deliberation on the details which yet remain to be arranged.

It has been decided that the journals of the proceedings of the Congress shall be published. The grand banquet intended to be given by the Emperor to all the Foreign Plenipotentiaries is appointed to take place on the 12th instant.

*Le Nord* thinks that the exchange of ratifications would be effected on the 20th.

The *Independence Belge* gives the following as the exact words of the portion of the protocol of the sitting of the Congress on the 10th ult., relating to the invitation addressed to Prussia: "Considering that it is in the European interest, that Prussia, signer of the treaty of London, 1841, should participate in the arrangement about to be made, M. Count Walewski is charged, in the name of the Congress, to invite Prussia to cause herself to be represented by plenipotentiaries at Paris."

A sitting of the Paris Congress was held on Tuesday. Italy was the question treated. Austria has at last consented to evacuate the Danubian principalities.

The grand dinner to be given by the Emperor Napoleon to the Plenipotentiaries will take place on the 12th instant. It has been decided that the *procès verbaux* of the Congress shall be published.

PARIS, April 10.—There has been no sitting at the Office of Foreign Affairs to-day, nor is it probable that there will be any meeting before Saturday.

## CONDITIONS OF THE TREATY.

The *Opinion* of Turin gives, upon what it declares to be good authority, the conditions contained in the treaty of peace. They are affirmed to be as follows:—

I. Neutralization of the Black Sea. Russia not to keep more than ten ships of war armed for the defence of the coasts.

II. Nicolaieff reduced to a merchant port, engagement that no ships of war shall be constructed beyond the number agreed to as above.

III. Russia to allow consuls from all the powers in the ports of the Black Sea and the Baltic.

IV. Bomarsund not to be reconstructed.

V. Russia cedes a part of the territory of Bessarabia, comprising the fortress of Ismail.

VI. Russia renounces the exclusive protectorate of the Danubian principalities.

VII. She equally renounces the protectorate of the Greeks of the Ottoman empire.

VIII. The free navigation of the Danube is guaranteed to all states without exception.

The IXth article refers to the commission to be sent into the principalities to study the questions of the frontiers and of the mode of government.

The *Opinion* denies, that any stipulation has been made in favour of Sardinia, and that the Italian question will be discussed at large by the plenipotentiaries in their supplementary sitting. Russia will, it is said, send an ambassador to Paris after the ratification of the treaty.

## THE STIPULATIONS IN THE TREATY OF PEACE.

In the *Debate*, M. S. de Sacy undertakes to unveil the transactions of the conference with reference to the fifth article of the well known Esterhazy conditions—that by which the allies reserved the right to produce ulterior conditions in a European interest.

The Russian plenipotentiaries, it is said, did not defend either the military arsenal of Nicolaieff or their naval establishments in the Black Sea, in the Sea of Azoff. The treaty of peace proclaims in the widest and most absolute sense the principle of the neutralization of these two seas. Sebastopol will not be rebuilt. The Russian ports and cities will be accessible to all governments, who will be free to exercise an active surveillance by means of consular agents. All the Russian forts which have been constructed upon the eastern coast of the Black Sea, along the Caucasus until the extremity of the Russian territory, not far from Batoum, will be destroyed, and cannot be replaced.

M. de Sacy intimates, that the demolition of the line of forts extending to the south of the Caucasus, between the Black and Caspian Seas, was demanded of Russia, and that the demand was refused, on the ground that the forts were necessary to the security of the frontier, that no European interest calls for their destruction, and that they cannot be brought within the scope of the fifth article. The allies, it is said, gave way; but it was agreed that the Russo-Turkish frontier on that side should be defined so as to avoid future conflicts, the Russians meanwhile retiring from the Turkish territory.

It is also affirmed that the Turkish plenipotentiaries demanded of Russia an indemnity for the expenses of the war, and for damages sustained through repeated invasions of the Principalities by Russia. These latter damages, it is said, have been frequently admitted by the Russian Government, which has promised reparation, but hitherto has not kept its word. This demand the Russian plenipotentiaries rejected.

The treaty forbids the Russians—so M. de Sacy is assured—the fortification of the isles of Aland. The prohibition is absolute, and admits neither fortified barracks nor entrenched posts.

The question of the future constitution of the Principalities, the *Debate* affirms, has scarcely been advanced beyond the vague principles of the propositions accepted at St. Petersburg, last January, and is beset with difficulties.

The hon member of Inverness-shire, had given notice that he would call the attention of the House of Commons to the subject of Foreign Enlistment, and it is expected that the occasion will be taken advantage of by the Opposition to review and criticize the conduct of the Government with respect to the instructions under which the British Minister at Washington and the Governors of Canada and Nova Scotia have acted.

A detachment of Royal Artillery have embarked on board the *Lady Amherst* for Halifax. The shipment of 3,000 quarter barrels of ball cartridge and powder was effected without delay on Sunday, and the troops, consisting of 83 non-commissioned officers and privates, under the command of Lieut. Watson, and medically attended by Staff-Assistant Surgeon Semple.

## FRANCE.

The evacuation of the Crimea appears to have received its commencement. The Paris papers contain accounts from that peninsula to the 22nd. The French Intendance had chartered a number of merchant vessels for the conveyance of stores from that country, and a number of articles which were to be at first shipped had already been sent to Kamiesch. The health of the troops continued to improve.

The Times Paris correspondent fears that the persistence of Austria in refusing to fix a term for the evacuation of the Principalities is giving some trouble to the Congress, and if persevered in, will cause much more. The same writer says that a considerable reduction of the French army, as soon as every thing is arranged, is contemplated. France has still 610,000 effective men; this number will be brought down to 600,000 directly the treaty of peace is ratified.

It is said, that all the cafes chantants in Paris have received orders to suppress the Anti-Russian songs that they have lately been in the habit of giving.

The Empress Eugenie is entertained every day in her chamber by a concert of the choicest description.

A gas explosion took place on Saturday evening, the 5th, in the cellar of the Cafe Anglais, which wounded the butler, and broke most of the bottles of wine.

The Univers asserts that the question of the Holy Places, the first apparent cause of the war, has not been touched by the Conferences, but will be amicably settled between France and Turkey.

At the close of the present month, the Empress Eugenie will leave the Tuileries for St. Cloud. The Emperor walks in the little garden before the palace almost every day, accompanied by the nurse who carries the infant Prince in her arms.

The King of Prussia is said to have invited the Prince of Prussia to take up his fixed residence at Berlin. It is anticipated, that the marriage of the Prince's eldest son with the Princess Royal of England will place the august brothers on terms of much greater cordiality.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 25th, in the Nord of Brussels, says:—"The coronation will not take place before the month of August, on account of the extensive preparations which are required. The 31st is mentioned as the day. The health of the Empress-Mother requiring a visit to some of the baths of Germany, it is possible that she will not be present. The ceremony will be performed with the greatest pomp. The costumes worn on the occasion will resemble as closely as possible the ancient ones of Russia. The armorial bearings to be displayed on the occasion have been all submitted to the examination of persons experienced in heraldry. Eighteen carriages, richly gilt, have been ordered for the grand cortege. The war, as you may well suppose, has not allowed any one hitherto to think of all the details of a ceremony so complex and so vast as that of a coronation in Russia."

An extraordinary rise has taken place in diamonds, in consequence of numerous purchases made from Russia; it is not less than 20 to 25 per cent., and our diamond merchants are nearly sold out. These purchases, for Russia, are brought in connection with the approaching coronation of the Emperor Alexander.

Monsignor Patrizi is to leave Rome at the latter end of May, to represent the Pope at the baptism of the Imperial Prince of France. He is to be accompanied by M. Villecourt, Bishop of Rochelle, who will present to the Empress the golden rose conferred on her Majesty by the Pope.

The Boston Atlas says, that the clipper ship *Great Republic*, the largest clipper in the world, has more than answered the expectations of her builder, Mr. Donald McKay, by her unrivalled speed and other excellent qualities, while employed by the French Government in running between Marseilles and the Crimea. With a common single-reef top-sail breeze, she has frequently left the fleetest steamers astern; and she works and steers like a pilot boat. An English merchant, who had made two passages in her, offered \$100,000 for a nine months' charter, which was declined on the ground that she was doing better in her present employment.

DEATH OF LORD DALHOUSIE.—The London Morning Chronicle announces the death of this distinguished nobleman. It is believed that he died at Calcutta, previous to the arrival of the new administrator of our Indian Empire, Viscount Canning, at the metropolis of British India. Previous accounts had informed us that the late Governor General, worn out with disease and the exhausting duties of his high station, had fallen into a melancholy state of weakness and suffering, to which, according to the latest advices, it would appear that he had finally succumbed. The deceased nobleman was second son to the Earl of Dalhousie who for several years administered the Government of Nova Scotia, and who subsequently succeeded to the Governor Generalship of British North America. As the Hon. Mr. Ramsay, he spent some of his earliest years in Halifax, where his gallant father and amiable mother were deservedly esteemed by all classes of the community.

## AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has pardoned 62 political offenders who, in 1849 and 1850, were sentenced by the military courts to terms of imprisonment, varying between 10 and 20 years.

## ANOTHER CONCORDAT.

A concordat between Russia and Rome is spoken of as very shortly to appear.

## PEACE.

(From the New York Tribune.)

Peace is concluded. The full detail of the treaty will not be officially published previously to their ratification by the interested sovereigns. Whatever those details may be, we sincerely hail the general result. We greet peace for the sake of popular progress, as well as of the immediate interest of humanity. Though the late war was not waged for high liberal principles, peace must result in fostering them; not, however, in the manner expected and prophesied by those who regarded the contest as a crusade for liberty. Rarely, indeed, does war aid freedom, its effect, as a rule, being to impoverish and imbrute the masses, and stimulate hero-worship by a host of fools. Indeed the liberties of this country never so clearly depended as now, on keeping down, preparatory to their abolition, the strength of army and navy; for how many Americans, not having a Caesar to worship at home, have gone abroad, physically or mentally, to prostrate themselves before the Bonaparte Moloch! In the actual state of Europe, peace alone can uninterruptedly direct her people, though slowly it be, to the goal of complete emancipation. Peace can draw the nations into fraternal relations, and necessitate popular culture and intelligence. Then, and then alone, will the national ignorance and prejudice, which, equally with bayonets, support the monarchs, be dissipated, and the light so breaking in upon the masses under them set them free.