authorities; after which period, matters would be settled to the satisfaction of our friends!

This is certainly a happy result; and we are not without hope that it may be followed in other similar cases, such as the one, for instance, which has been the subject of this communication. Z.

European.

The Imperial Prince.

From the London Watchman, March 10.

Since Sunday last, the felicity of the Emperor Napoleon has been complete, and France for the time being shares in it. The Legitimists, the Orleanist, and the Republicans, taken altogether, are in a contemptible minority this week, for the national spirit rejoices in seeing the elect of France, he who said "the Empire is peace," so soon become the Arbiter of the Continent at the very moment when he is concluding, on the most unselfish conditions, a war waged for the preservation of the balance of power and the rights of the feebliest members of the European family; and at the same instant smiled upon, as it would seem, by Providence, and established upon the throne by a baby Prince whose tiny hands even now may turn aside the assassin's bullet and the dagger stroke from his father's breast, and whose prospect of succession to that throne adds so much to its present security. If the alliance of Louis Napoleon was coveted by the Czar before, it must be priceless to him now Were astrology still in vogue, how the stars would be questioned on the nativity of that unconscious infant, whose destiny he that could foretell might prophesy the fate of Europe. The Emperor yesterday received the congratulations of his Parliament with an emotion which he is rarely seen to display; and, reminding the members that his dynasty had been elevated by the will of France, expressed his joy that that this new heir to its glories had been born amidst the hopes of peace.

Forty-five years ago, the First Napoleon embraced a son amid still louder rejoicings and apparently to grander fortunes than those which attended upon the cradle of Napoleon Eugene last Sunday morning. In hopes of such an heir, the imperial father had put away the wife of his youth, and how those hopes were wrecked every one knows. The Napoleon of our time is the grandson, and the Napoleon just born the great grandson, of the repudiated Josephine. After mass in the Chapel of the Tuileries, where the imperial babe was provisionally baptized, an Abbe irreverently selected for his text "*Blessed is he that cometh*, &c.,"—had there been such a text in the Roman Catholic Bible as "*He hateth putting away*," a safer moral might have been deduced; but unfortunately that passage reads in the *Vulgate* just in the contrary sense, "*When thou shalt hate her, put her away*,"—a reading which Popes and Cardinals can forget in the case of a Henry VIII., and apply in that of a Napoleon I.

On our side the channel, the satisfaction at this event has been less rapturous, but quite as sincere as that expressed in Paris. The Emperor has conciliated our good will, and almost our confidence; the fair face of the Empress is remembered by thousands who saw it in London, and who are well pleased to imagine it flushed with the first happiness of maternity; and reason, apart from sentiment, is inclined to anticipate the best for this young *fils de France*, whose birth very nearly coincides with the proclamation of peace, and whose little arms are extended to the representatives of England as, in these altered and we would hope improved times, the closest ally of his father and of France.

Last Week of the Armistice.

From the Watchman of March 26.

Yesterday, the Paris Congress assembled in one of—it is hoped—its latest meetings. We may now every day and from hour to hour expect to hear that the Treaty of Peace has been concluded. There will however remain a number of important and difficult details to be arranged, which will occupy time and test the policy of the Governments of St. Petersburg and Vienna. After the concessions of Russia there is nothing left to fight for, and it might be added that there is nothing—(that is, nothing that could not be settled after the Treaty was signed)—left for the Plenipotentiaries to discuss, were it not that the ingenuity of a dozen diplomatists and the resources of the art of hair-splitting and of raising points of etiquette must always be incalculable. Delays, according to the proverb, are dangerous; and in this case, though we have a happy conviction that the voice of thanksgiving for peace will soon be heard throughout Europe, even a short postponement of that felicity if not hazardous would be at least serious. Every day spent by the French soldiers in their winter quarters, is now costing those brave men the lives of about one hundred and fifty of their comrades. The Russians are known to be suffering still greater losses in the south, and in the north they are bitterly disappointed in seeing the ice passing out of the Gulf of Finland only to leave their shores exposed to the rigour of a blockade, which is more dreaded than the barriers of the frost. It is not apprehended, however, that there will be any serious interruption of commerce this spring, for Russia is understood to have granted everything, even the abandonment of her naval arsenal at Nicholaieff. Prussia and the Sultan are said to have been among the last embarrassments of the Congress, the Plenipotentiaries of the former having raised some difficulties as to the conditions on which the Government of Berlin is to become a party to the new-made peace, and those of the latter having received from Constantinople imperative orders not to consent to such an arrangement of the Danubian Principalities as would be acceptable to the Roumains, who are taking this opportunity to manifest the affinities of their race and the spirit of nationality.—While we are writing this morning, all these difficulties may have already been overcome or postponed; and we have every reason to believe that the last days of this month will bring us not a prolongation of the armistice but a peace certainly most honourable to the arms and the policy of the Western Powers, and calculated to leave Europe free from the fear of the aggressor for at least another generation to come.

The Disappointments of Peace.

There must of necessity, and in many quarters, be a good deal of disappointment on the conclusion of peace. Forgetting that this war had definite objects which have been more or less satisfactorily attained, that, if we except the naval blockades, its theatre has been limited to a few remote districts of Europe and Asia instead of sweeping over all the continent, and that it has lasted only two years instead of twenty, half-a-dozen oppressed races are eagerly urging claims upon the Allies; as if the Conferences at Paris were designed to dissect the map of Europe, and throw the scattered pieces into a new territorial division of Empires, Kingdoms, and States, as the Congress of Vienna did forty years ago. Every British heart must sympathise with Hungary, and those who have been most lukewarm in their admiration of M. Kossuth must wish him better both in his health and his fortunes; but under what pretext could England, at the conclusion of a war for the protection of the Turks, open a far more embarrassing question with Austria, our Ally, about the Magyars? If hostilities had been continued for another year it is quite possible that their field might have included Poland.—The friends of that country assert, and with great probability, that it was not so much the exhaustion of the military strength of Russia, or the apprehensions of Austria, which brought the Government of St. Petersburg at last to an earnest unanimity for peace though at a rather severe price, as the fear of the debarkation of an allied army this spring on the Dwina or the Niemen, followed by its march south of the Vistula. It has been said and repeated, during the last three or four months, that such were plans of the Allies for the next campaign, and that the focus of the war would have been removed from the shores of the Black Sea to those of the Baltic.

This may be quite true; at all events, as it is the assertion of the friends of Poland, let us admit it for argument's sake. How will the case then stand? That Russia, still able to carry on the war, submits to all the demands of the Western Powers rather than permit her vulnerable point to be approached; and yet it is argued that this is the very spot which the Plenipotentiaries of the Western Powers ought to have probed at the Congress. It does not exactly follow from such a *reductio ad absurdum* that no mention is to be made of Poland; and when we remember the considerate attention given by Lord Palmerston to the deputation of the friends of that country, it seems not unlikely that its name may have been whispered in the sullen ear of Count Orloff. But whatever may have been the intercessions of the Allies, the destiny of the Polish nation will be left for the present to Providence and the Czar. We have acquired no new right to stipulate for the restoration of its constitution, and there was no reason in continuing histilities for that object alone. The Second Alexander is supposed to be a far milder despot than Nicholas, and this war has not discovered in his character any traits which have merited the disapprobation of the world. On the contrary, he appears to have done all that an Emperor could: he has visited his armies at the extremities of Europe, and accomplished the much more difficult and perilous feat of bringing his Government and his capital to submit to a peace which postpones indefinitely the traditional hopes of the Russian people. It is possible that he may inherit some of the liberality to which the First Alexander pretended, and owing to which Poland was protessedly governed, for a time on constitutional principles. The personal disposition of the Czar is, we fear, all that the Poles have at present to look to, and it is not absolutely impossible that they may recover some of their political privileges; though it must be confessed the chance is a very small one, since the councillors of Alexander I, always considered the idea of erecting a constitutional kingdom beside, or rather within, the cheerless circle of Russian despotism, as a dangerous and puerile crotchet.

Is anything to be done for Italy? The States of the Church are still in the military occupation of foreigners. On the side of the Adriatic, eight thousand Austrians garrison Bologna and Ancona, and are provided for out of the Pontifical treasury; while on the Lower Sea five thousand French are quartered at Civita Vecchia and Rome. This double occupation by foreigners, it is admitted, "has been rather a guardian of Church abuses than a protection of the laity against the ecclesiastical misrule which produced the Revolution of 1848. It seems impossible for the Roman Catholic Powers to protect the Papacy without also giving additional strength to its worst governing attributes. The Cirdinalate which is not responsible to any tribuunal or to the people, at the present moment exercises a supreme power over religious faith, property and political opinions. The result is that the Romans are now, as of old, at war with the abuses of the Church, and the temporal lay administration of the Sovereign." In plain English, while the Bishop of Rome is manacling Austria and Lombardy with the new Concordat, foreign bayonets are still required to defend his own chair from overthrow. Whether regarded politically or ecclesiastically, this is a state of things which ought not to continue. But so difficult is it to meddle with Italy, that it is not easy to see with what boon the Emperor of France can reward his brave ally the King of Sardinia. There is, however, more reason for giving a new settlement to Italy, either now or at an ensuing European Congress, than there is for interference on behalf of Poland or Hungary.

The inhabitants of the Principalities are likely to have more just cause for reproaching the Parisi pacificators. It was promised that, in the settlement of their country, their own wishes should be taken into account They do not ask for independence, but only that the population of Wallachia, of Moldavia, and of the small district eastward of the Pruth which Russia is about to cede, shall be united into one national organisation. The Roumains of Moldo-Wallachia are one in race, and they seek a corresponding political re-constitution. This is strenuously opposed by the Porte, and by such European writers in its interest as have access to the public mind of Europe. In a letter published yesterday, we see it asserted that the inhabitants of the Principalities "have not yet come to a consciousness of their identity, and know themselves only as Moldavians, or Wallachians, but not as Roumains;" this, however, has been contradicted beforehand by the protest addressed to Prince Ghika, and the petition of such Moldo-Wallachians as are resident in Paris, to the Congress. These say that the question of their union is superior to every other relating to the Principalities, and that the "identity of origin, language, religion, wants, usages, and institutions of the inhabitants, the interests of Europe, even their organic laws—all necessitate the union of Moldo-Wallachia." In opposing the ardent desire of these poor Roumains, the Sultan, their suzerain, is acting according to the wishes, and perhaps under the inspiration, of Austria and Russia, both of which dangerous neighbours covet the fertile provinces on the Danube, whose soil fits them to become the granary of empires, and whose mineral resources needs only science and capital to be developed into national wealth. Of all disappointments which will be felt when the *status quo* has been restored to Europe, the hardest, and of all complaints the justest, will, we fear, be those of the Danubian Principalities.

The Latest Intelligence.

THE CONFERENCES.

PARIS, March 27.—The Congress held a meeting to day. There will be a grand review on Tuesday. The treaty of peace is expected before that day.

APPROACHING PEACE CELEBRATIONS IN PARIS.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* says—"I believe I may announce with certainty that, unless any event wholly unexpected by the French Government should arise, peace will be proclaimed before the end of the week. All the shop-keepers and all private house-keepers, more or less under the influence of Government, have received orders to day from the police to be ready to illuminate on Saturday. Moreover, gratuituous performances are ordered for Saturday at all theatres. This fact seems conclusive.'

THE PEACE.

PARIS, Friday, March 29.—Peace being considered both certain and immediate, the armistice will probably be prolonged by six weeks to give time for the ratifications which will be exchanged in the first fortnight of next May. The treaty will not be knewn textually until the ratification. The Empress desiring to possess the pen with which the treaty will be signed, the Crown jeweller has been employed in the ornamentation of the quill of an eagle, with which the plenipotentiaries will affix their signatures.

CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCES.—SIGNATURE OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

PARIS, Friday Evening.—The Congress has terminated its labours, with the exception of a formal signature of the conditions of peace, which, it is said, will be definitely signed by the whole of the Plenipotentiaries on Sunday next.

The *Post* also mentioned Sunday; but the city article of the *Daily News* states that the treaty will be actually signed to day. It is understood that this last statement rests on very excellent authority.

THE CRIMEA.

The *Times* has received its correspondence to March 15. The conditions of the armistice had been settled on the previous day. Drafts of men were continually arriving from England. The fourth division numbered nearly 8000. The English and Sardinians generaly desired the continuance of the war, while the French are glad it is over. In another campaign the French feel that it would be in vain for them to affect an imaginary superiority over their allies. Our army augments daily, while theirs continues to dwindle.

THE EAST.

MARSEILLES, March 26.—The Ganges has arrived with advices from Constantinople of the 18th, and from the Crimea of the 15th General Vivian and 38 French military men have arrived.

The *Times'* correspondent at Constantinople writes—"General Smyth has arrived from London, on his way to Shumla. Count Zamouyski has arrived from Paris. We have had bad weather; storms and violent north-east winds, with snow."

FRENCH TROOPS FOR THE CRIMEA.

PARIS, March 27.—An order from the Minister of War directs the embarkation of 10,000 troops far the Crimea.

ANGLO-FRENCH MEDAL.

Marshal Pelissier has issued the following order of the day:

Soldiers,—A medal commemorating the war in the Crimea, has been instituted by the Queen of England. That august Ally of our Emperor has wished to decree it as a testimonial of the estimation in which she has always held the many fatigues and dangers shared with her own soldiers. You will receive this noble sign which will testify on your breast the glorious and fraternal achievement accomplished in many combats, and in a seige memorable for ever. Reentering your families, this medal will commemorate in the most remote villages the alliance of two great people.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN.—March 27.—The King has refused his permission for the projected great financial establishment, credit mobilier.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 27.—The *Wiener Zeitung* announces that the Papal Nuncio will preside at the fourthcoming assembly of Austrian prelates, when the papal proposals are under examination: on other occasions the presidency will be taken by one of the Austrain archbishops.

The prohibition on the Paris Bourse of all dealings in the shares of the Austrain credit bank has exercised a depressing influence at Vienna

HAMBURG.

HAMBURG, March 27.—The Assembly of Burghers has rejected the project of a new constitution recommended by the Germanic Diet.

RUSSIA.

A Berlin despatch of the 27th, states that the Emperor of Russia has left St. Petersburg for Finland, to inspect the defences.

PERSIA.

It it reported that the differences between this country and Persia have terminuated, the Persian Government having made the *amende* honourable. Mr. Murray will, therefore, shortly return to his post at Teheran.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

[Compiled from the Morning Papers.]

House of Assembly.

SATURDAY, April 5.

Mr. A. G. Archibald moved the following Resolution:—

"*Resolved*, that the sum of five hundred pounds sterling be granted and placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor, to be presented to the Hon. Joseph Howe, as a public acknowledgment of the high estimation in which the services of that gentleman, in the conduct and completion of the arrangements lately made by him in London, in respect of the sale of Debentures, are held by the Legislature of his his native Country."

He thought there was no man in the Country, more entitled to a recognition of his services than the Hon. Gentleman mentioned in the Resolution who had so long and earnestly laboured to place the country in a commanding situation; to bring it prominently before the world and to develope its vast internal resources.

After considerable discussion the resolution passed 34 to 13.

MONDAY, April 7.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

The Bill for the establishment of Municipal Corporations passed a third reading, to be sent to the Legislative Council, after a long debate.

An amendment to defer the Bill for three months—moved by Mr. McLellan—was negatived 31 to 15.

TUESDAY, April 8.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

The greater part of the day was occupied in debating the amendment on Mr. Johnston's Municipal Carporations Bill, moved by Mr. McLellan which was negatived by a large majority and the Bill passed.

EDUCATION.

The House resolved to continue the Education system heretofere in progress, as the present Education Bill could not be sufficiently matured.

JUROR'S BILL.

This Bill occupied the House the rest of the afternoon.

After a variety of motions the Bill passed to give Jurors 2s. 6d. per day, and travelling expenses, 3d. each way.

THURSDAY, April 10.

House met at 12 o'clock, and shortly after went into Committee on Bills.

Act in amendment of the Jury Law was taken up.

MINES AND MINERALS.

Mr. Archibald laid upon the Table, Report from Committee on Mines and Minerals, and proceeded to explain in detail, the state of the question as between the Crown Association, the Mining Association, and the Province.

Mr. Wilkins took ground in favor of the Mining Association's claims, which the honorable gentleman proceeded to sustain in a speech of considerable length, concluding with an amendment to the motion that the "Report be received and adopted."

The hon gentleman was followed by the Hon. the Attorney General in a speech which occupied nearly two hours in delivery; and on sitting down was followed by Mr. Johnston, whose speech filled up the remainder of the sitting.

SATURDAY, April 12.

House met at twelve o'clock. Several bills passed the House finally, and were referred to the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Bill to amend Cap. 78 of Revised Statutes read a second time, and referred to Committee of the whole House.

Bill to continue laws relating to Education to May 1st, 1857.

Bill to amend Cap. 113 Revised Statutes

Bill to amend law relating to killing of Moose and exposing the flesh thereof for sale, passed finally and sent up to the Legislative Council.

Amendments of the Legislative Council to Bill amending Cap. 3 of Revised Statutes were severally considered and agreed to.

An Act to provide for rebuilding Telford Bridge, passed finally, and sent to the Legislative Council.

House then went into Committee on Bills.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

We regret to have to record the demise of an old and valuable member of this community—Henry G. Farish, Esq., M. D. He expired on Tuesday evening. Dr. Farish has held several important public offices in this town, has long been a Magistrate, and for the last twenty years Custos of this County—the duties of all which he has discharged with ability, integrity, and impartiality. He was the first Post Master appointed in Yarmouth—a situation which he has filled for half a century. As a medical practitioner, he was held in high esteem. His rare mental attainments and exemplary course are well known, and entitle his memory to respect.—*Yarmouth Herald, April 3.*

ANOTHER FIRE, attended by circumstances of a painful and melancholy nature, occurred in this town yesterday morning. About eight o'clock, the flooring of a room in the upper part of the house of the late Dr. H. G. Farish, was discovered to be on fire, owing probably to some defect in the chimney; and on the alarm being given, the most prompt assistance was afforded by the residents in the vicinity, as well as by the Fire companies—through whose exertions a serious conflagration was doubtless averted.—The damage by fire was comparatively trivial; although considerable injury was done by the quantity of water employed in extinguishing it. The scene was truly a sad one; the alarm and confusion which prevailed breaking harshly in upon the stillness of the house of mourning, and contrasting painfully with the solemnity of the preparations for consigning the lifeless form of the departed to its last resting-place.—*Yarmouth Tribune, April 5.*

New Brunswick.

EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION.—A schr called the *Lightfoot*, of fifty tons burthern, laden with fish and lumber, left the outport of Liverpool, N. S., for Barbadoes, on the 4th of March last, with the owner on board, Mr. Robert Harlow, acting in the capacity of seaman. On the night of the 12th, during a heavy gale, the schooner was upset, and shortly afterwards, all hands were washed overboard, excepting Mr. Harlow. On the next morning, the schooner's masts being broken off close to the deck, she righted, full of water. Harlow had previously lashed himself to the rail, and he remained in this position, up to the waist in water, being frequently submerged altogether, until the 17th ultimo,—five days—without a morsel of food or a drop of fresh water, when he was taken from the wreck by a boat from the *Thomas*, Captain Calhoun, and brought to this city on Monday last. The poor fellow, when taken on board the *Thomas*, although sadly prostrate in body, was perfectly happy, and talked as if he were at home with his wife and children—where he imagined himself to be—his mind being sadly impaired by his intense suffering. A gentleman who saw Harlow on Monday, and conversed with him, informs us that he had little or no knowledge of his pitiable condition after the first twenty-four hours, and although he looked pale and wan, yet he had nearly regained his health.—He proceeded to his home in a Nova Scotia schooner on Monday night last.

We regret to observe in the *London Times* of the 14th ult., an announcement of the death of James Beatty, Esq, Civil Engineer. It will be recollected that Mr. Beatty had charge of the first Railway survey in this Province, made here for Messrs. Peto, Brassey, Betts & Jackson, and while so employed, he obtained the good will of all with whom he came in contact. He was afterwards employed for the same parties in Nova Scotia, and was latterly appointed by the British Government to construct the Railway from Balaklava to Sebastopol. While there, we believe, his health gave way from a too arduous attention to his duties, and he returned to London only to linger a few months, and be added to the number of those who have fallen victims to the war. Many were looking forward to the pleasure of having him again amongst us to take charge of our railways, and nowhere will his memory will be held in more respect than in New Brunswick.—*St. John Courier.*

Canada.

FRENCH CONSUL TO CANADA!—The Montreal *Gazette* announces that M. de Belveze is about to be appointed resident Consul at Montreal, to extend the commercial relations between France and the Canadas. Perhaps in one hundred years to come Canada will have forethought and enterprise enough to establish an officer for similar purposes at the capitals of France and England Now, they don't even trouble themselves to have the postal communications from England to Canada improved.—*Toronto Old Countryman, March 22.*

Bermuda

TOTAL LOSS OF THE MAIL STEAMER "CURLEW."—We are called on this week to record the total loss of the Mail Steamer Curlew, Captain Hunter, which sad event occurred on the morning of Tuesday last on the reef North of these Islands and about one and a half miles East of the North Rock. As soon as the circumstance of the Curlew being on the rocks became known boats from the two Ships of war at Ireland Island, with their respective Captains, G. H. Seymour, C. B., and G. G. Wellesley C. B, from the Naval Yard., from Somerset and St. Georges instantly proceeded to her assistance, but long ere they reached her she had settled down on the reef, the forecastle being the only part of her visible above water. As she had broken in two amidships and the other part had gone down in deep water there was every reason to apprehend that none of the mail bags would be recovered. Fortunately, however, that portion of the vessel which had sunk soon came to pieces, and we understand that seven of the nine mail bags put on board at Halifax, have been picked up floating, several of them two miles or more from the wreck. From the very high winds which have prevailed during the last few days, and from the fact of some of her cabin furniture and of her cargo having drifted on shore on the south side of the Islands, we are of opinion that the Curlew is a perfect wreck. The Curlew was constructed of iron, comparatively new, having been built in Scotland in 1852. She was 182 feet long and 22 feet wide. She was first employed in the mail service between New York, Bermuda and St. Thomas, and last between Halifax, Bermuda and St. Thomas.

Those who have travelled with Capt. Hunter, will regret exceedingly to hear of his misfortune, for all, in common with ourselves, who have had an opportunity of observing his watchfulness and good seamanship at all times, but particularly during the period of danger, speak of him in the highest terms of praise. Many of the persons residing in Bermuda who have crossed the ocean with Capt. Hunter, contemplate presenting to him some token expressive of their esteem for him as a gentleman and a thorough seaman.

The Curlew belonged to the Messrs. Cunard of Halifax, and, we presume, was insured.—*Ber. Royal Gazette.*

The Crimea.

A GLANCE AT SEBASTOPOL.

Crimea, 7th March, 1856.

About a fortnight ago, the weather was so fine, that hopes were entertained that the winter had passed away, and that we should have an early and favourable spring. But since then it has been colder and more wintry than at any time since the commencement of the year. During the whole of this week to the present hour it has been snowing almost incessantly, accompanied by a high wind, from the north and north-west, bitterly cold. Those who were in the Crimea last year declare that the cold is quite as severe as it was then. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather the troops continue healthy. Instead of the wide-spread disease and mortality which paralysed the army and crowded the hospitals of Scutari last winter, the soldiers are full of health and spirit, and fit for any service. On the 24th ult. there was a general review of the whole of the infantry by the Commander-in-Chief, on the rising ground to the right of the road leading to Balaklava. They were drawn up in divisions; the Highlanders, with Sir Colin Campbell, on the extreme right, and the Rifle Corps near the centre. Their appearance, as they covered the slope of the hill, was magnificent. Perhaps a larger number of British infantry has never been assembled together since the battle of Waterloo. Sir William Codrington might well feel proud of his army.—Marshal Pelissier, who was present in his carriage, passed a high commendation on the excellent condition of the British troops. They returned to their encampment between three and four o'clock, each regiment as it left the ground passing in review before the Commander.

The Redan, which I visited last week, is quite as large as the Malakhoff, and, from the interior arrangement of its defences, more difficult to take. The outer breast-work is very strong, and the most advanced trenches are 180 yards distant. The intervening plain, where so many brave men fell, is without the least protection, and fearfully exposed. The Russian troops also, after they were driven out of the Malakhoff by the French, passed over to the Redan in great numbers, thus greatly augmenting the strength of the force opposed to the English. Notwithstanding these difficulties, it is still thought by those who were present and competent to form a judgment on the matter, that if the reserves had been thrown forward, as previously arranged, success would have crowned the attack.

From the Redan, the Russian troops on the north side were distinctly seen manœuvring in seven columns. Their firing was also more frequent than usual. While standing in the Redan, a shell from Fort St. Catherine fell within thirty yards of a number of men and horses belonging to the Land Transport Corps engaged in carrying off wood from the Redan, and immediately exploded. About half an hour afterwards, when looking at the docks at the Karabelnaia, which were lately blown up, another shell was fired from the Russian side, which went right overhead, and fell somewhere beyond me. In a few minutes more, another came booming over in the direction where I stood and fell on the roof of one of the adjoining storehouses, and burst inside. Knowing there were persons in the buildings, I was apprehensive that some of them might have suffered. But my fears were soon relieved by hearing a hearty burst of laughter proceeding from the place, giving the assurance that no one was hurt. While thinking of my own proximity to the place, another shell was thrown, which burst before it reached the ground, scattering its fragments in all directions, one of which fell not far from where I stood. A person near crouched down beside a wall for protection. The direction in which the shells are thrown being observed, it is seldom any one is hurt. A few days ago, however, a poor horse had its head knoked off while dragging a cart near the barracks with the soldiers dinner.

Passing through these barracks, which were very fine and extensive buildings, some of them apparently but recently erected, I observed numbers of men actively engaged in digging pits at their foundation for the reception of gunpowder to blow them up, which event took place a few days afterwards, not, I regret to say, without loss of life. One of the fuses not going off at the proper time, Major Rankin approached it to ascertain the cause, when it went off and buried him in the ruins. This enterprising officer who is much lamented, accompanied the party who carried the scaling ladders in the last attack on the Redan.

The armistice came into operation here about a week ago, since which the Russians have ceased firing. A strict order has been issued that no one proceed beyond the outposts. Only a few days before it came into operation, a doctor belonging to the 77th Regiment incautiously descended into the valley of Inkermann, to examine it is supposed, some caves of a peculiar kind, when being observed by the Russians, he was killed by one of them with a rifle bullet.

In consequence of the severe weather, the mail, which was due yesterday, has not yet arrived.

France.

The birth of the young Prince is the only topic thought of by the Parisian public at present. Both the infant and its Imperial mother are progressing most favourably. The theatres were opened on Monday gratuitously, and were, in consequence, thronged to overflowing. The illuminations on Sunday night were not only general but surpassed every thing of the kind for very many years past. The streets were crowded with spectators, who were in the most exuberant spirits, until a heavy fall of rain compelled them to hasten homewards, when the main thoroughfares soon became empty and desolate.—The Emperor has ordered 160,000f. to be distributed among various indigent societies, in commemoration of the happy occasion.

The Emperor has promoted M. Paul Dubois, surgeon-accoucheur to the Empress, to be Commander of the Legion of Honour.

Prince Lucien Louis Bonaparte left London on Monday week for Paris, where he arrived on the following day, as he was exceedingly anxious to be present at the forth coming *accouchement*. When summoned, however, to the Tuileries on Sunday morning he was unable to repair thither, owing to a piece of marble having fallen and broken the great toe of his left foot, previous to his leaving England. The journey increased the inflammation, and caused the Prince much pain, so that the Emperor excused his attendance, and he was represented by the son of Prince Charles ot (of Canino,) another relative of the Imperial family.

Baron Manteuffel arrived at Paris on Sunday. He and Count Hatzfeldt would take their places at the Conference on Monday. The Plenipotentiaries, it is said, are agreed upon the settlement of all the essential points; nought remains but the arrangement of mere matters of detail; but these are numerous, and many of them so complicated in their operation, that they will necessitate the attendance of the diplomatists for some time longer. Lord Clarendon has made for himself a name amongst the diplomatists, who recognise in him a statesman worthy of being entrusted with the interests of Old England.

Orders have been issued for calling into active service 140,000 soldiers of the class of 1855, who are immediately to join their several corps.

Among the bills which are now before the Council of State, and which will be shortly presented to the Legislative Body, are several mentioned having for their object to introduce important reforms in the administration of criminal justice in France. One of these measures concerns the appeals against judgments given by the Tribunals of Correctional Police. It is well known that under existing laws these appeals are laid sometimes before the tribunal of the chief towns of the department when the sentence has been delivered by a tribunal of arrondissement, and at other times before the tribunal of an adjoining department when it has been given by the court of a chief town. The bill in question will order all correctional appeals, like those in civil matters, to be brought before the Court Imperial of each district. This new regulation will have the undoubted advantage of establishing complete harmony in the judicial system, and of securing unity in the jurisprudence of each district.

The Imperial Prince has received the names of Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph.

CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN SLAVER.—By the steamer Emeu, at Boston, we have Rio Janeiro dates to the 14th of February. The American schooner Maria E. Smith had been captured by the Brazillian brig of war Olinda, while attempting to land 320 negroes which she had brought from the Coast of Africa. The Olinda took the schooner into Bahia, where the commander and crew (all Americans) were ironed and locked up in the jail. When the schooner left the coast of Africa she had on board 500 blacks, but they were so closely packed on board, totally naked, and so badly fed during the voyage, that 180 died and were thrown overboard, and of those landed at Bahia 64 died a few hours afterward. The survivors were immediately fed and clothed, and will be taken care of until their ultimate designation is resolved upon. The Maria E. Smith (or Mary Smith) was formerly a packet running between Boston and Halifax. She left Boston for the coast of Africa some time last autumn. Attempts were made to detain her, on suspicion of her being a slaver; but she ran away from the revenue-cutter after she had been seized by the United States Marshal.

☞ We have been requested to state that the Quarterly Prayer Meeting of the Mic-Mac Missionary Society will be held on Friday evening 18th instant, at the Baptist Chapel, Granville Street, at half-past 7, on which occasion, the Rev. Dr. Twining will preside, other Clergymen are expected to be present and take part in the services of the evening, and an address will be delivered by Wm. Howe, Esq.

Letters & Monies Received.

[See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.]

Mr. Levi Borden (60s), Rev. R. Smith (40s.), Rev. J. McMurray (new sub.), Rev. W. McCarty (shall inquire), Rev. Geo O. Huestis (thanks), Rev. F. Moore (new sub.), Rev. J. H. Starr, Rev. M. Pickles.

ADVERTISEMENT.—*Holloway's Ointment and Pills* have again cured a Bad Leg after 17 years suffering. H. Webster, of Coburg, Canada, was a martyr for 17 years with a bad leg, there were several sores on it from the knee to the ankle, many reputed remedies were tried, but without benefiting him, indeed, they made him worse rather than better; after every other remedy had failed, he determined to give a fair trial to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, these two remedies after a few weeks perseverance, caused such an improved state of the blood, that the leg completely healed up; and in a few months he was a stronger and healthier man than ever he had been in his life, to the astonishment of every one.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, April 16th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	23s 9d *a* 25
" Pilot, per bbl.	21s 3d *a* 22s 6d
Beef, Prime Ca.	50s
" " N. S.	62s 6d
Butter, Canada,	1s 2d
" N. S. per lb.	1s 1½d *a* 1s 3d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8d *a* 8½
" Jamaica, "	8½ *a* 9d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	$9 *a* 9½
" Can. sfi. "	45s
" State, "	$8 *a* 8½
" Rye "	6 *a* 7
Cornmeal "	21s 3d *a* 22s 6d
Indian Corn, per bush.	4s
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 10d *a* 1s 11d
" Clayed, "	1s 8d *a* 1s 9d
Pork, prime, per bbl	$18
" mess "	20
Sugar, Bright P. R.	42s 6d *a* 43s 9d
" Cuba	41s 3d *a* 43s 9d
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	16s
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	25s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	4d *a* 7½d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d
Codfish, large	18s 9d
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2,	19 *a* 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	20
" 2,	12 *a* 13
" 3,	6½ *a* 6¾
" " med.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings, No 1,	21s 3d *a* 22s 6d scarce
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	50
Firewood, per cord,	15s

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, April 16th.

Oatmeal, per cwt.	20s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	40s *a* 50s
Veal, per lb.	4½d *a* 5½d
Bacon, "	7½d *a* 8½d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Lamb, "	5d *a* 6d
Mutton, "	6d *a* 6½d
Calf-skins, "	6d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 3d *a* 1s 4d
Pork, "	5½d *a* 6d
Turkey, "	11d *a* 1s
Potatoes, per bushel	4s 6d
Apples "	17s 6d
Eggs, per dozen	1s
Homespun Cloth (wool)	per yard, 2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool)	" 1s 9d

ADVERTISEMENT.—WHAT ONE BOTTLE DID.—*Rheumatism*.—This is to certify, that for the last three weeks I have been afflicted with a rheumatic affection which deprived me of the use of my limbs, and rendered me for the time entirely helpless. I used, without any beneficial effect Kitteredge's Ointment, Andrew's Ointment, and three bottles of Davis's Pain Killer, I finally procured one bottle of Dyer's Healing Embrocation, and it effected more before I had finished using it than all the other preparations together; and I attribute my recovery and ability to resume my labours entirely to this valuable remedy, Dyer's Healing Embrocation, and would earnestly recommend its use to all persons, who may be similarly afflicted.

PARLEY BATCHELDER.

Smithfield, Nov. 7, 1855.

For sale by G. E. Morton & Co., and by Druggists everywhere.

Marriages.

At Barbados, by Rev. R. Simpson, Mr. Jacob Porter, to Miss Annie Finlay.

By the same, at the House of the Bride's Father, on the 9th inst., Mr. Israel Lawrence Wason, to Miss Ruth, fourth daughter of Amos Tinsman, Esq.

On the 26th of March, by the Rev. W. Tweedy, Mr William Collins, of Chester, to Magdalene, second daughter of John Crouse, of Peggy cove.

At St. John's Church, Annapolis, on the 9th ult., by Rev. Rev. R. H. Bruce, Rector, Peter Rostet, of Little Arichat, merchant, to Mary Ann DeCarteret, eldest daughter of the late Charles Lynch, Esq., M. D.

By Rev. C. Lorchart, at Cape Negro, on the 2nd of April, Mr. Orando Taylor, to Miss Elizabeth King.

Deaths.

On the 24th ult., in London, G. B., after a lingering illness, in his 47th year, William Robbel, eldest son of the late Mr. Samuel Bercham, Marshmont Street, Russell Square, in that City.

On Tuesday morning, 8th inst., Mr. Thomas Pickles, aged 183 years, leaving a wife and six children.

At the Poor's Asylum, James Tobin, aged 61 years, a native of Ireland.

On Wednesday evening, 9th inst., Mr. John Gibbs, in the 82nd year of his age.

On Thursday, 10th, at the residence of Dr. Jennings, Richard James, Esq., J. P., of Bridgetown, N. S., in his 61st year.

On the 9th inst. at the residence of his daughter, in New Glasgow, John Liddell, Esq., of Halifax, aged 76 years.

On Sunday morning, at his residence, Belmont, in the 56th year of his age, Scott Freeman, Esq., Barrister at Law and Registrar of the Court of Vice Admiralty.

At Lunenburg, N. S., on Sunday, the 13th instant, Mr. Joshua Navarez, aged 25 years.

At New Orleans on the 26th ult., Capt. John Delaney, aged 44 years, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their loss.

On the 27th of Dover, at Freemsths, Western Australia, Mary, wife of Mr. Emanuel W. Henderson, Royal Engineers, and daughter of the late William J. Murphy, Esq., of Jamaica.

On the 14th inst., at the residence of her father, Mr. James Dunne, Miss Mary Dunne, a native of Enniscorthy, County Wexford, Ireland.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, April 9.

Barque Selah, Acker, Philadelphia.
Schr Uncle Tom, Rood, Philadelphia.

THURSDAY, April 10.

Barque Arabian, Shaw, Cette via Gibraltar.
Brigts Neandle, Davis, Philadelphia.
Boston Lady, New York.
George, LeBlanc, Arichat.
Schrs Pictou, Cienfuegos.
Three Brothers, Nearing, Matanzas.
Telegraph, McNab, New York.
Isabella, Hadley, Guysborough.

FRIDAY, April 11.

R M steamship, Canada, Lang, Boston.
Brig America, O'Brien, Boston.
Brigts