"I seldom have a ewe that does not produce until two years old. South Downs are most productive, and calculated to breed in large flocks, colder cold and warmer better. I rear 45 per cent. more lambs than I have old sheep; seldom lose ewes; I sold one full blood South Down lamb that was 50 days old, to a butcher for $6—no extra feed; sold eleven buck lambs for $90. Whethers being $8 to $12 per head, at two years, for market. Long-wooled bring more than South Downs for mutton, but it cost's more to fatten them." Mr. Coffin doubtless means that the Longwools are larger than the South Downs, and bring more money on that account—not that they are worth more per pound. In London, South Down mutton is worth from 2 to 3 cents per lb. more than Cotswold mutton. Mr. C. also, we presume, would not be understood to say that it costs more to produce a lb. of Cotswold mutton than a lb. of South Down, for it is certain that such is not the case; "it costs more to fatten" Cotswolds, because they are much larger.

Since the failure of his ruta baga crop, Mr. C. allows his sheep, in their stead, a few *small potatoes* in the winter.

SUB-SOIL PLOWING.

In regard to subsoiling, Mr. C. says:

"I have used the subsoil plow on a portion of several lots of different soils, and for different kind of grain, subsoiled one land of about sixty feet in width, greensward, slaty on one end, and limestone soil on the other; left lands each side without subsoiling, planted to corn; all treated alike otherwise, and no perceptible difference in yield or growth at any time; next year followed with oats; no perceptible difference in this crop. In another field, soil limestone, loam and clay; subsoil of an adhesive character; land in corn the year before; subsoiled one land, working to the depth of eighteen inches, and sowed to oats the whole field; stuck stakes and visited the ground often, but could never see a shade of difference in the color of the growing grain, nor in the quantity produced; the stakes were all that marked the boundaries; same field sowed to wheat in the following fall, all plowed alike, showed no evidence of different treatment.

In a field on another part of the farm, less loam and more clay in the soil; used the subsoil plow to about the same depth on one land only; sowed the whole lot to oats, and could see soon after they came up, that on the land subsoiled they looked yellow and sickly for the first two weeks, but then began to improve, keeping on until they presented the same appearance as the rest of the lot; no one being able to perceive any difference up to the time of harvesting. On gathering, the difference was so apparent that one could have almost told with his eyes shut as soon as he came to this land. Although there was about the same growth of straw as on other portions, yet the bundles were much heavier and heads better filled. The amount produced by subsoiling must have been as much as eight bushels to the acre more than where the common plow was used only. No perceptible difference in the grass this last summer."

From late English Papers.

DINNER TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

A distinguished party were entertained at dinner by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, on Tuesday evening last. This entertainment was given in honour of the American Minister, who sat on the right of the Lord Mayor. The guests numbered upwards of 300 ladies and gentlemen.

After the usual loyal toasts had been done honour to, the Lord Mayor proposed "The health of Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister," and in doing so, said—"At all times and seasons, and never more so than at present moment, the citizens of of London had welcomed with delight and pleasure the representative of that great people. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Buchanan was particularly welcome amongst them—partly because he was about to return to his native land, and he trusted he would take with him the cheers and good wishes of the people of this country, and from this meeting, and from himself (the Lord Mayor) He wished prosperity in his own country, and nothing but agreeable recollections of Great Britain on his return to that distinguished people, whom he had so well and honourably represented here." (Cheer.)

The American Minister, after referring to the kind reception which he had always met with in English society—a grateful recollection of which he would carry back with him to his native country, said—"In regard to the two countries, what a dreadful misfortune it would be to the human race if they should ever again be involved in war. (Hear, hear.) What an unfortunate blow to the cause of civilisation and human liberty! How it would delight the despots of the earth to find these two nations destroying each other, and at the same time every hope of the progress of mankind! (Cheer.) There could be no political slavery where the English language was the language of the country. It was impossible, and so far from there being any jealousy, either on the side of England or the United States, as to the honest and fair extension of their boarders, it ought to be considered a blessing to mankind that they should extend them all over the the unsettled parts of the earth. He was sorry to say that there had been from the first a number of unfortunate questions unsettled between the two countries. There was at the present moment a difference existing between them; but he trusted in God, and he believed, that the cloud which was now hovering over them would be speedily dissipated, and that the sunshine of peace and friendship would become more and more bright, till all dissensions had passed away, and only lived in history as a record of the folly of two people threatening for a moment to engage in fratricidal war." (Loud cheers.)

After a variety of other toast, the American Minister proposed "The health of the Lady Mayoress." The compliment was acknowledged by the Lord Mayor, and the company shortly afterwards separated.

PARTICULARS OF THE ACCOUCHMENT OF THE FRENCH EMPRESS.

The French and English papers give full details respecting the birth and baptism of the son of Napoleon and Eugenie.

According to official announcement, the Empress was taken ill at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 16th. Notice of the fact was immediately sent by order of the Princess of Essling, Grand Mistress of the Empress's Household, to all the members of the Bonaparte family, the Ministers, Senate, Deputies, Council of State, and high functionaries of the Government.

The Senate soon afterwards assembled at the Luxembourg and the Deputies in their Chamber, where they remained *en permanence*. The officers of State assembled and remained all day and night of Saturday, in a chamber close to that of the Empress. The Emperor, the Princess of Essling and Madame Montijo, the Empress's mother, remained in the Empress's apartment. The Municipal Council of Paris assembled *en permanence* at the Hôtel de Ville, and crowds of citizens gathered around the Tuileries.

At a quarter to 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 16th, the child was born. The Paris papers describe the infant of so "robust a constitution that he is nearly as large as the child of his nurse who is two months old."

All the officers of State above referred to were present at the accouchement. The ceremony of baptism, which followed shortly afterwards, was performed with much solemnity in the Chapel of the Tuileries. Cardinals Morlot and Donnet, Donnet and Marlott, the Bishop of Nancy, and inferior clergy assisted, and all the dignitaries of the Empire were present.—Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Arras, after which the Abbe Deplace preached a sermon from the text, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord," and concluded with a prayer for the child in these terms: "Bestow on him the genius and magnanimity of his father, the kindness and inexhaustible charity of his mother, the sincere faith and devotion of both; and, to sum up all in one wish, to bestow on his a heart worthy of his destiny and name." A name was then bestowed on the infant,—"Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, fils de France.

This appellation was entered in the parish register, and signed by the Emperor, being witnessed by Prince Murat; the Duke of Alba; Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War; M. Troplong, President of the Senate; and Count de Morny, President of the Legislature.

On Sunday morning the Senate and Legislature met at 8 o'clock, and received the official announcement of the birth of an heir to the throne, which was greeted with the utmost cordiality.

Addresses and congratulations continue to pour in to the Tuileries. Paris has been generally illuminated. The latest bulletin is in the recognized phrase, "Mother and child are as well as can be expected." Pope Pius is the prince's godfather and the Queen of Sweden his godmother; in return for which, it is reported, "Napoleon and Eugenie undertake to act as godfather and godmother to all legitimate children born on Sunday, the 16th, throughout France." Flags were hung out and salutes fired in the principal cities of Great Britain, in honor of the young Bonaparte's birth.

From an immense amount of gossip and exciting articles in the French and English papers, we select two or three paragraphs:

On the birth of the child, it is said that the Emperor wept abundantly, and that falling upon the neck of his cousin Prince Napoleon he said to him, "You will I am sure, love and protect this child."

For some time the Empress would not believe it was a boy. At length being convinced, she clasped it, and held it firmly to her bosom, and, in fact, it became necessary to force it from her embrace.

The Imperial infant, as I learn from a credible eye witness and not from the tattle of courtiers, (says the Daily News correspondent) is really as fine and robust as ever was seen. He is described as rosy, plump, well made, fully developed, and with a surprising abundance of chestnut colored hair, resembling his father's. The name given to him is Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph. The reasons for these names are very simple. He is called Napoleon and Louis after his father; Eugene from his mother Eugenie; Jean after the Pope, who is to be his godfather, and Joseph in compliment to his intended godmother, the Queen of Sweden whose name is Josephine.

Before the private baptism of the Prince, the members of the Imperial family and the Court attended mass in the chapel of the Tuileries. The Court preacher took a text appropriate to Palm Sunday—'*Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini*—"Blessed is he who cometh in the name of the Lord."

After making an ordinary application of these words, the preacher exclaimed. 'But your ideas anticipate mine: public gratitude mingles with the new benedictions at the triumphal pomp of the Saviour of the world.' Then, with an apostrophe he proceeded—'Lord Jesus, supreme master of kings and people, Thou hast heard our prayers, and has granted the wishes of the sovereign and the country. We return thanks to Thee before our altars for having given to an august union that fruitfulness which forms the joy of this great day.

It is Thou who hast blessed in an heir to the throne both the faith of the Prince who proclaims before all the world his mission, and the charity of the pious princess, who honors herself in being the protectress of the unfortunate and the mother of the poor. Complete Thy mercies, *O Lord*: Watch over this cradle, the depositor of so many hopes. Form him Thyself to be the happiness of a great people. Give him from his father genius and magnanimity; from his mother kindness and inexhaustible benevolence; and from both sincere faith and devoted religion. To sum up all, give him a heart worthy of his destiny and worthy of his name."

THE BIRTH OF THE IMPERIAL BABY.

[From the London Times.]

Two things go to make up the idea of a dynasty; the perpetuation of the race, and the continuance of power in the hands of successive generations.—The good fortune of the Emperor of the French has just fulfilled for him the first of these two conditions. The Empress has been safely delivered of a son, and the near approach of peace has been heralded by an event still more auspicious to the existing government of France than the proximate close of hostilities. The same good fortune which has raised Louis Napoleon from an exile to a Sovereign has now presented him with an heir, on whom may devolve his vast acquisitions, and who will, at any rate, have as good a claim as any other Frenchman to the throne of the first nation of the continent.

Joy and adjulation may, no doubt, induce many to take so exaggerated a view of this event that they will think such congratulations and hopes as we have to offer far below the importance and the happiness of the present occasion. But, while hoping for the child that has just entered into the world of troubles and vicissitudes a less checkered and more auspicious fate than has waited on his predecessors born in the purple, we cannot forget the teachings of history, particularly of the history of France, nor be blind to the many chances which interpose themselves between the cradle and the throne of the baby Emperor.

Not a little remarkable it is to observe that from the accession of Louis XIV to the present time not a single King or Governor of France, though none of them, with the exception of Louis XVIII. have been childless, has been succeeded at his demise by his son. Louis XIV. survived his son, his grandson, and several of his great grandchildren, and was succeeded at last by one of the younger children of his grandson, the Duke of Burgundy. Louis XV. survived his son, and was succeeded by his grandson, Louis XVI. Louis XVI. left a son behind him, but that son perished in the filthy dungeon to which the cruelty of the terrorists had confined him. The King of Rome, to whom Napoleon fondly hoped to bequeath the boundless empire he had won, died a colonel in the Austrian service. Louis XVIII. was, as we have said, childless. The Duke de Berri fell by the hand of an assassin in the lifetime of Charles X.; and his son, the Duke de Bordeaux, is in exile from the land which his ancestors regarded as their own estate. The eldest son of Louis Philippe perished by an untimely accident, and his grandson and heir does not sit upon the throne of his grandfather.

Thus, then, it appears that for upwards of 200 years in no one of the dynasties to which France has been subjected has the son succeeded to the throne of the father. We have no claim to offer any opinion with regard to the internal government of France as now established, and with reference to our own relations with that country, have nothing better to wish than the firm establishment of the dynasty of Louis Napoleon.

We have found in the present Emperor a true and loyal ally, a prince thoroughly alive to the real interest of France and England, and anxious to base his popularity, not upon the miserable expedient of fomenting ancient dislikes and discords, but upon the far more durable and reasonable basis of mutual esteem and good understanding.—Whatever contributes to his welfare, confirms his power, and tends to perpetuate his rule, must be regarded as little less interesting to England than to France.

If the certainty that he leaves a successor behind him shall discourage the repetition of those attempts upon his life, which the members of baffled and desperate factions are forever renewing, we shall have the utmost reason to rejoice that the birth of a prince has cut off the hopes of those who sought by violence to intercept the succession to the Crown. Such good effects are immediate and tangible, and may be appreciated and acknowledged without trusting too far to the slippery promises of an unknown future. But when we get beyond these immediate benefits, we are compelled to admit that many chances lie between the infant heir of the Emperor and the empire itself.

Should the present Emperor happily survive and perpetuate his power, till his son has arrived at those years which entitle him to take upon himself the duties of the government, one main difficulty seems undoubtedly to be overcome, but others remain behind of an equally formidable nature. Were France an hereditary monarchy like England, where the Sovereign is exempted by the very terms of the Constitution from responsibility for his acts, and is bound to govern by the advice of his ministers, whatever be the character of the new-born child, we might confidently predict that he would ascend and occupy the throne of his father. Nay, were he a despotic monarch, like the Emperor of Russia, who rules not only by the fears, but by the veneration and fanaticism of his subjects, he might also probably succeed with no heavier liability than that of having his career cut short, should he govern in a manner to displease the most prominent and powerful of his subjects. But in France government is neither founded on prescription, as with us, nor of superstition, as in Russia. The qualities which secure obedience in France seem now to be purely personal, and little is gained by birth, unless it be united with those qualities which conciliate the respect and compel the obedience of mankind. It is not every Philip that can hope to be succeeded by an Alexander—not every man of good capacity who can expect to be ripe for the most difficult situation in the world in the first years of opening manhood.

Amid the shipwreck of so many dynasties, amid the overthrow of so many hopes, amid the blasting of so many fair prospects of success, it were presumptuous to anticipate for this last child of a reigning family that good fortune which has been denied to so many of his predecessors. Who does not remember the prophetic poem in which Beranger represents the son of the great Napoleon as warning the youthful Duke de Bordeaux of the snares and difficulties that surround the path of the future heir of the French diadem?

"Fortune," writes the heir of the Empire to the heir of the Restoration, "stretches to you a hand, and smiles upon your birth. My first day also was fair. Kings adored me in my cradle, and yet I am at Vienna. I slept upon laurels, and you are wrapped in purple; sceptres were my playthings, my head was bound with a crown, the marshals swore fidelity to me—an oath which they have, doubtless, kept—and yet I am at Vienna."

The lessons of history on this subject are so exceedingly striking and appropriate that it is impossible for an impartial writer to consider such an event as the present without alluding to them. And yet, if we were permitted to dwell in the land of hope rather than that of reality, how gladly would we believe that in the birth of this infant, at the very moment that gives renewed peace to Europe, we find a pledge for the termination of those incessant convulsions which, from the assembly of the State-General under Louis XVI., have, at longer or shorter intervals, never failed to agitate the government and people of France.

Happy indeed will be the destiny of Louis Napoleon if he succeed, not only in founding his own power upon a secure basis, but in transmitting it unimpaired to a son who may inherit the talents of his father, while free from the difficulties and dangers which beset his early path, and raised him only after long suffering and severe discipline to a position in which he has upheld the material interests of France with one hand, and nobly asserted her dignity and pre-eminence among the nations of Europe with the other.

THE LEGISLATURE.

(*By Telegraph to the News Room.*)

FREDERICTON, April 19.

The Bill relating to the Trade and Navigation of the River St. John, was postponed for three months.

The Bill to establish additional Polling places in the County of York, passed in committee.

The Bill to authorise the establishment of a Bank at Shediac, passed without much opposition.

The College question was again resumed; a motion to adopt the Bill, introduced by Mr. Fisher, was rejected by a vote of 26 to 10.

Speeches were then made by Gilmour, Hayward and M'Adam, in support of the Bill to abolish the grant. The Bill was opposed by M'Lellan, Hatheway, Allen, Brown and Steadman. Mr. Hatheway moved that the Bill be postponed for three months. Motion not tested. Progress reported.

A short discussion upon the Report of the Trade Committee, respecting the claims of Brewers, elicited the fact that the Report had been signed by a minority, and could not be recognized by the House.

On motion of Mr. Allen, it was ordered that the House to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, go into consideration of the Message from His Excellency, respecting the appointment of a Sheriff of Carleton.

House adjourned 6 1-4 o'clock.

FREDERICTON, April 19.

House doing business for a short time this morning with closed doors. Much anxiety evinced by members to proceed with business. Progress was reported on the Bill to incorporate the Indian Town Railway Company.

At eleven o'clock the House proceeded to the order of the day in consideration of the Message from his Excellency respecting the appointment of the Sheriff of Carleton County. Mr. Allen spoke for an hour and a half. He endeavored to prove that the Government had pursued an unjustifiable course in dismissing Mr. Winslow, and at the close of his speech moved a resolution that this act of the Government has not the approbation of the House.

Mr. Connell replied to Mr. Allen, and spoke for nearly two hours. He justified the course pursued by the Government in appointing the gentleman who had been annually elected Warden of the Municipality of Carleton since 1851, and explained the reasons why he and his colleague had recommended the appointment. Mr. Tibbits accused the ex-Sheriff of Carleton of excessive and avaricious propensity on several occasions, and justified the removal. Mr. Cutler also defended the course pursued by the Government. Several other members spoke, nearly all of whom regarded the resolution as expressive of want of confidence.

A motion was made by Mr. Gray that progress be reported. Mr. Steadman moved an amendment that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed for three months.

A long discussion followed, when the amendment was sustained by the following division:—

Yeas—Connell, Tibbits, L. R. Harding, Ryan, Tilley, Fisher, Boyd, Brown, Gilmour, Sutton, Johnson, Landry, Steadman, Cutler, Ferris, J. A. Harding, McAdam, McPhelim, McLeod, Montgomery—20.

Nays—Allen, Gray, Street, Botsford, Armstrong, Goddard, Kerr, End—8.

FREDERICTON, April 21.

A Bill introduced by Mr. Gray relative to Promissary Notes caused a long discussion, and was finally postponed for three months.

The House was engaged for some time in consideration of granting Supplies. Several School grants were rejected. The motion to give the usual amount to the New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia Land Company was followed by a sharp and protracted discussion. The speeches of Messrs. Ryan and Macpherson were characterized with much warmth, and at one period a duel was apprehended! The motion was finally rejected.

The Bill to abolish the grant to King's College was again taken up. Mr. Cutler supported the Bill, and urged the reasons why the cause of Education was in such a backward state throughout the Province. Mr. Street opposed the Bill, and contended that its passing would be an eternal disgrace to the Province. The Bill was further opposed by Messrs Macpherson and Gray, and supported by the Speaker. Progress was reported. The Bill is to be taken up again after the reading of the Journals to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Fisher introduced a Bill relating to the collection of the Revenue.

The Session is not expected to terminate until the 1st of May.

FREDERICTON, April 22.

The Bill to abolish the grant to King's College was taken up this morning, and passed after an animated discussion. The motion to postpone for three months being lost by the following division:

Yeas—Fisher, Tilley, Brown, Gray, Street Montgomery, Macpherson, Allen, Hatheway, Wilmot, Goddard, Armstrong, End, Stevens, McLellan, McNaughton, Kerr, Boyd—18.

Nays—Connell, Johnson, Smith, Watters, Hayward, J. A. Harding, McPhelim, Lunt, Gilmour, Ferris, McAdam, Tibbits, L. R. Harding, Ryan, Purdy, Cutler, Botsford, Landry, Sutton, Speaker, Steadman—21.

Mr. McPhelim's Resolution respecting a dissolution of the House was taken up and occupied most of the afternoon. Several speeches were made, and the resolution was rejected by the following division:—

Yeas—McPhelim, Sutton, McNaughton, Macpherson, End, Gray, Botsford, Allen, Goddard, J. A. Harding, Street—11.

Nays—Wilmot, Hayward, Armstrong, Tilley, Stevens, Steadman, Johnson, Tibbits, Ryan, Purdy, Boyd, Gilbert, Fisher, Hatheway, McLeod, Smith, Montgomery, Gilmour, McAdam, Brown, Lunt, Connell, L. R. Harding, Watters, Kerr, Landry, Cutler, Ferris, McLellan—23.

No other business transacted.

House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

(*By Telegraph last Night.*)

FREDERICTON, April 24th.

After preliminary business, House resolved itself into Committee of the whole in consideration of Mr. Steadman's Bill to amend the Prohibitory Law. Mr. Hatheway in the Chair. Bill warmly opposed by anti-Prohibitionists, and supported by those members who voted for the Law, with the exception of Hayward and Wilmot. Motion to postpone the Bill for three months was carried by a vote of 19 to 16.

House in Supply. Usual grant to Lunatic Asylum was sustained—also to Penitentiary, together with an amount for additional buildings. Grants to several proposed superior Schools rejected. A motion to grant a sum of money to the Adjutant General of the Militia forces, gave rise to a long discussion, which occupied a greater part of the afternoon. Motion finally carried by the casting vote of the Chairman.

The Bill relating to Grand Falls Railway passed after an animated discussion. Mr. Gray signified his intention of dividing the House on the third reading.

Mr. Kerr moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act relating to the Board of Health in the City of St. John. Leave granted and Bill read a first time. House adjourned at 6 1-2 o'clock.

The Courier.

Saint John, N. B., April 23, 1856.

PEACE.

Although the official announcement of Peace is apparently not so gratifying to the British people as it has proved itself to be to their gallant allies, yet still our late advices inform us that the pacification of Europe will have a highly beneficial effect upon the mother country, and doubtless the benefits that will result from the recent abandonment of hostilities will soon be realized in the North American Colonies.

British goods to an enormous amount are now on their way to Russia, whilst the produce of our late enemy is now set free to a corresponding extent. Turkey will present an immense field for British enterprise. An Ottoman bank has already been established, and the shares are at a premium. A London cotemporary remarks of the present prospects:—

"Nearer home, the prospect is no less encouraging. Throughout France a strong desire is felt to rival the English in agriculture, in manufactures, in trade and commerce. To impart new strength to this feeling, it is expected that the two governments will forthwith enter upon a revisal of their tariffs, and reduce those duties which obstruct the profitable intercourse of the two nations. We have already drawn the attention of our readers to the agitation of the question on this side the Channel, and though our neighbours do not set about the matter in the same way, they are scarcely less anxious to enjoy complete freedom of trade with England. In all the wine-growing countries the subject has long commanded attention, and the most enlightened political economists of France have urged, from time to time upon the government the necessity of a more enlightened commercial legislation."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 19.

Africa arrived. Dates to 5th inst.

Ship *Skipwith* from St. John's, N. F., arrived at Figueras—on the passage out saw field ice about 200 miles from the coast of Newfoundland—lights on the ice.

Peace formally proclaimed at St. Petersburgh, and favorably received.

Cotton advanced one eighth to one quarter on ordinary, and one sixteenth to one eighth on middling qualities.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

Consols for money closed at 93 & 93 1-8

Arrived at Liverpool, April 3d, ship Imperial, Moran, Mobile.

SECOND DESPATCH.

(*Via Quebec and Fredericton Telegraph Line.*)

The Africa reached her dock about 5 1-2 o'clock, P. M. She brings 100 passengers. The news generally is disappointing.

The Peace Conferences had commenced its sittings in Paris for the consideration of minor details. The Conference was not expected to get through its labors for a month or more.

The following from Lloyd's List may or may not have reference to the Pacific:—

"FLORENCE, March 24th.—The Skipwith arrived here. In coming off the Newfoundland coast fell in with ice to the distance of 200 miles, and saw the lights of a steamer in the ice. The above vessel left St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 13th Feb."

THE CRIMEA.—Sixteen men were burned in some wooden huts on the slope above Aitodor, occupied by the Commissariat Department. Nothing else of importance had transpired.

ENGLAND.—The business of Parliament had been mostly of home interest. Among the notices of motion was one by Lord Goderich to ask whether a document which has recently appeared purporting to be a despatch written by the British Minister of the United States on the 27th February last, in reference to the disputes between Britain and the United States on the subject of Central America, is authentic.

The armistice has been extended both on sea and land, and as a natural consequence the blockade of the Russian ports was closed.

The Military Board of Enquiry into charges against certain Crimean officers had held its first public meeting.

An English Church is to be built at Constantinople as a memorial to the British who perished in the war.

Paris had been illuminated in honour of the peace.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Arabia* arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock yesterday morning with Liverpool dates to the 11th inst. The *Ericsson* and *Persia* had arrived home.

The two British steamers Tartar and Desperate which were sent in search of the Pacific put into Galway. Captain Dunlop, of the Tartar, sends a detailed report to the Admiralty that his search was principally directed to the space between the fiftieth and fifty-fifth degrees of North latitude, and tenth and twentieth of longitude. The two steamers searched separately; the Tartar having a strong south-east gale in her favor, proceeded as far West as twenty-five longitude, on the parallel of fifty-five. When out of the track of ships, guns were fired every two hours during the night, and a vigilant look out kept during the day.

Unfortunately the search was totally unsuccessful. Nothing whatever was seen or heard of the *Pacific*. At 15. 33 North lat. and 19. 30 West long. the Tartar passed many outward and homeward-bound ships; spoke twice and Captain Dunlop is confident that the *Pacific* cannot be south of lat. 15, else she must have come across or fallen in with.—On March 28th the Tartar spoke the American ship Sultana, from Calcutta for London, bound, partly by stress of weather, but mostly by a mutinous crew, to put in for a harbor of refuge. The Tartar then left her and continued the search. The Tartar and Sultana are expected to reach the Pacific.

THE CONFERENCES.—The Paris correspondent of the *Post* says, the telegraph is constantly employed on the Italian question between Rome, Naples, Vienna and Paris. Count Buol's propositions having been referred to those Courts, on the answers received, France and England will take decisive.

The Plenipotentiaries continue engaged in festivities. Ali Pacha was to give a grand ball in Christian style. A banquet by the Emperor to all the plenipotentiaries is appointed for the 12th.

The Paris authorities state that a journal of the proceedings in Congress is to be published.

La Nova believes that the exchange of the ratifications will be effected by the 20th.

The commission of the Austrian and Russian officers to rectify the Moldavian frontier met in Paris, awaiting orders. It is said that the Russian plenipotentiaries proposed that Count Buol, Ali Pacha, and M. Bourqueney should compose the commission to definitely arrange the Moldavian and Wallachian governments, and persons who have not taken an active part in the Conferences will be selected.

THE CRIMEA.—Constantinople dates of March 31st state that the Russian palace, recently a French hospital, is being cleaned for the return of the Embassy.

The only news is the improved health of the French, both in the hospitals and the Crimea.

It is now said that Austria which has hitherto shown a reluctance to evacuate the principalities has yielded to the remonstrance of Congress.

The Turkish government expresses anxiety to be relieved of the presence of the allies, and says that it is quite able to maintain internal order and frontier defence without foreign troops. The Divan is employed in organizing permanent arrangements at important points of the Empire.

Lord Stratford will continue as Minister at Constantinople. Omar Pacha is restored to favor, and resumes command of the army at Auntolia.

BUFFALO.—A British order in council, raises the Blockade of the Russian ports, and permits the free resumption of commerce in all articles. A grand naval review by the Queen, of all the ships that have been collected, is postponed till the 22d or 23d, by which time the expected treaty of peace will be signed.

ENGLAND'S FLEET.

A fleet of gun-boats nearly 100 in number, is now in commission at Motherbank, of which such is of sixty-horse power, and averages nine knots an hour. These "horsnets" are armed with 68 and 32 pounder pivot-guns, and 24 pounder brass howitzers. The three principal divisions belonging to the divisional ships (*Algiers*, 91, Captain Codrington; *Colossus*, 81, Captain Keppel; and *Brunswick*, 81, Captain Yelverton) have their masttheads respectively painted red, white and blue. The possession of this terrific force cannot be too highly estimated. No line-of-battle-ships could be safe at 100 yards range, and owing to their light draught of water (four and six feet), they could force their passage through the most shallow of the enemy's creeks; besides which their 68-pound shells would tell at 4000 yards upon a ship or arsenal. There are, at the least, another hundred all but completed, and about to be commissioned, the whole of which will be reviewed in connection with liners and frigates at Southend, by her Majesty on or about the 10th April. There will be also at that period a new description of screw-gun dispatch-vessels, equally elegant and powerful. These beautiful specimens of British naval architecture have been built in the government and private yards; they will average a speed of sixteen knots an hour, and will mount five of the heaviest pivot-guns. In addition to these there will be one hundred iron and wood mortar vessels of the most powerful build, each armed with a 13 inch mortar, weighing five tons, besides half-a-dozen mortar-frigates (old 42s converted). To sum up, then, England is prepared with

Line-of-battle ships	42
Heavy frigates	56
Corvettes	123
Gun-boats	220
Mortar-vessels	100
Troop-frigates	10
Transports	340
Total	891

And nearly the whole of this gigantic force is composed of screw or paddle-box ships, besides an immense reserve. Well may Russia be desirous of coming to terms.

The Crimean commission continues. Lucan is on trial. Steamers are being fitted to bring home the army from the Crimea. Attention is active respecting the rapid communication with Australia.

The Czar has removed the interdict, preventing the Russian nobility from visiting France.

FRANCE.—Expeditions against Madagascar and the Kabylies are decided; permission will be sought to send troops through Egypt to the former; and the latter will serve as the cause of the Emperor's visit to Algeria, although he will not himself command the army.

There is some speculation as to who shall be the Ministers to St. Petersburg. Marshal Vaillant is spoken for France; also Cantobert or Bosquet, and Gen. Marmora for Sardinia.

The Grand Review in celebration of the Peace passed off on the 2d inst., in the Champ de Mars.

The scene was magnificent—the weather splendid—the crowd immense.

The Emperor was received with the most boisterous acclamation.

Count Orloff appeared in a Russian uniform.

Paris was illuminated on the night of the 2nd inst. The Boulevards were thronged, and the scene was brilliant.

The *Moniteur* contains the following, in consequence of unfavourable accounts from Paraguay relative to the treatment of emigrants. The French Government has suspended the granting of passports thereto, and colonists are recommended to await until the situation of foreigners there shall be placed under better regulation.

Admiral Symonds died on his way to Marseilles from Malta, on the 1st inst.

Arif Bey embarked on the 2d at Marseilles for Constantinople, bearing the Treaty of Peace to the Sultan.

From Bombay intelligence has been received, that Lord Dalhousie was preparing to leave for Suez on the 3rd March.

A public meeting has voted Lord Dalhousie a statute.

SPAIN.—Disturbances had occurred in Valencia respecting the conscription. The city and Province are placed under martial law.

BELGIUM.—Breadstuff markets are generally declining.

HOLLAND.—Amsterdam.—Piedmontese corn markets generally lower.

GERMANY.—The Citizens Assembly of Hamburg have a third time rejected the new Constitution proposed by the Senate.

DENMARK.—Copenhagen advices state that the English cabinet have officially notified the Danish Government their refusal to agree to capitalisation of Sound Dues, and the determination of Great Britain to await other and more acceptable propositions. Russia and Oldenburg set the example a few weeks since.

The question of settlement makes no progress and will probably stand over till the year's end until it is seen what action the United States take.

PARMA.—Rumours of Ministerial changes continue.

AUSTRIA.—The Grand Council of Bishops will assemble in a few days to discuss the Concordat. The Council will represent 20,000,000 of Catholics—Latins, Greeks and Armenians. The principal object of the assembly is to restore the Clerical Marriage Courts, suppressing its canon law, and to reordain the whole body of the clergy on fundamental church principles. The Concordat abrogates the lower clergy's right of appeal from the Bishop to the Emperor. Hence, it is not popular with the inferior priesthood.

RUSSIA.—The usual proclamation was officially published at St Petersburg, April 7th. After ratification, all ships seized will be released. Commercial relations are re-established between the belligerent powers. Merchant vessels of the Western Powers may enter Russian ports. Liberty of free navigation is also granted to Russian ships. A loan of 50,000,000 of roubles is talked of.

The energies of the Russian government would be now devoted to three objects—1st, Its alliance with Prussia. 2d, Construction of Great Railways. 3d, Manufacture of Russian feeling on the Continent, especially in Germany.

ENGLAND'S REVENUE.

The Revenue tables for the quarter show a net increase of nearly four millions and a half upon the year's revenue. Three millions and a half of this amount, however, arises from the increased Income-tax, thus adding the pressure to which the people must have been subjected during the past year to defray the expences of the War. Now that the war has ceased, this burden of direct taxation ought to be reduced.

In addition to the Revenue Tables, there were published, yesterday, the Board of Trade Returns, relating to trade and navigation, for the month of February. These returns show the exuberant vitality of British trade. The declared value of our exports was as follows, at the different periods undermentioned:—

In February, 1854	£7,692,912
" 1855	6,622,476
" 1856	7,725,747

February, 1855, was a month of severe weather, when trade and navigation was, to a great extent suspended.

Though no positive deduction can be drawn from returns which cover one month only, it is satisfactory to know that the war with Russia has not operated to the more serious detriment of the trade of England, and that the restoration of Peace finds us with our industry and commercial resources unimpaired. We could, indeed, scarcely have hoped for a continuance of this commercial prosperity had the War been protracted, and it is terrible to think how widely different would have been the present state of our commerce had our War been with America instead of Russia. Those who are endeavouring to foment bad feeling between England and the United States should really study the Board of Trade Returns, and endeavour to calculate what proportion of the 7,725,000*l.* representing the monthly exportations of British manufactures, would be lost altogether if such a War were to commence.

ST. GEORGE'S FESTIVAL.—The members of St. George's Society celebrated the anniversary of their patron Saint, by giving a dinner on Wednesday last, Saint George's day, at Stubbs' Hotel.—The company numbered nearly seventy, and sat down between seven and eight o'clock to a sumptuous entertainment; containing all the delicacies which could be provided. A fine band of music was in attendance, which contributed greatly to the evening's festivities. The sister societies of Saint Patrick and Saint Andrew were duly represented on the occasion, and we are informed that all present appeared to enjoy themselves exceedingly. The usual loyal toasts were drunk with much enthusiasm, and a number of volunteer toasts were given; and during the evening, some of the gentlemen present favored the company with some excellent songs, which were much appreciated. We learn that Stubbs gave great satisfaction.—*Courier.*

☞ It is calculated from statistical tables that the number of children born in France on March 16, to all of whom the Emperor and Empress have promised to be godfather and godmother, must be about 2,500. Every one of these children, whose families may be willing to accept it, will receive, it is said, a present of 3,000f [query—this would be £300,000.] It is intended that all the boys shall be christened Louis Eugene, and the girls Eugenie Louise. The proportion of boys to girls born in France is about forty-five to forty-three.

☞ The Nova Scotia Legislature closed on Friday the 17th. The *Church Witness* says—It is remarkable that during the present Session, every member of the new House has stuck to the public business with the most laudable pertinacity to the last day and to the last moment.

IMPORTANT TRIAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The following account of a trial of scales at the Fair of the American Institute, held in the Crystal Palace in New York, is from the Pennsylvanian. We take pleasure in transferring it to our columns, reflecting as it does, great credit upon a well-known and successful New England manufacturing firm. We would add that the scales manufactured by the Messrs. Fairbanks were taken from their usual stock in New York, and since the account of the trial was published have been adjudged the best, and a gold medal has been awarded for the larger one and a silver medal for the smaller one:—

"We had the pleasure of witnessing a few days since, an interesting test trial of curious weighing machines on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute in the Crystal Palace. The trial was confined to the relative merits of the celebrated Fairbanks Scales, the scales manufactured by Duryee & Forsyth, of Rochester, N. Y., and a newly patented scale manufactured at Vergennes, Vt. To test the real merit of the scales, the committee placed upon the platform of a scale having the capacity of six tuns, a weight of 3398 pounds, and then removed the weight on one corner of the Vergennes Scale, the beam indicated 3390 pounds, when placed on the opposite corner the beam indicated only 3377 pounds, showing a difference of 13 pounds, and when removed to the centre of the platform the beam showed 3387 pounds. A request was then made that the weight be again placed on the corner first tried, which was done, and the beam now indicated was 3382 pounds, showing a difference of 8 pounds from the first trial. This variation is attributable in part to the arrangement of the platform upon the bearings, which forbids the possibility of its giving correct weight or agreeing with itself. The test was then applied to a Fairbanks Scale, and when the weight was placed on the corner of the platform the beam indicated the *true weight*, 3398 pounds, on the second and third corners the result was the same; on the fourth corner a slight variation was perceptible. So extremely delicate was the operation of Fairbanks' Scale, (capacity six tuns,) that a quarter of a pound weight placed on any part of the platform raised the beam.

A Duryee & Forsyth Scale, of 40,000 lbs. capacity was next tested, and like the Vergennes Scale, it failed to give correct weight, or to agree with itself; it showed a variation of ten pounds when the weight was removed from one corner to another. One of Fairbanks small Platform Scales was then tested with United States standard weights, and although it had been in constant use for six months, it exhibited unerring accuracy. The scale weights were then placed on a similar scale manufactured by Duryee and Forsyth, but the result was far from satisfactory—one corner was half a pound too light, the centre half a pound too heavy, and another corner too heavy."—*Boston daily Journal.*

The Paris correspondence of the *Liverpool Mercury* alleges that the Russian army in the East counts no less than [illegible] men in the military hospitals. The cases are chiefly scorbutic and typhus.

☞ Cardinal Wiseman is expected here [illegible] and disclaims a mission for the restoration of the Papal Court, assuming its canon law, and to reordain the whole body of the clergy on fundamental church principles. The Concordat abrogates [illegible] throughout the Highlands [illegible] in the Crimean.