

immense diocese of Calcutta, Dr. Wilson the present occupant of the see, having strongly pressed the immediate necessity of such a course upon the attention of the Government at home.

The following is the reply of the Emperor to the speech of the Russian Ambassador on the occasion of the latter presenting his credentials:—

"Monsieur le Comte—As soon as the Treaty of Peace was signed it became my constant care, without weakening my ancient alliances, to finally by kind acts all that which the strict execution of certain conditions might make severe. I learnt with pleasure that my Ambassador at St. Petersburg, animated by those sentiments, had succeeded in winning the good-will of the Emperor Alexander. The same welcome awaits you here, you may rest assured, because, independently of your own personal merits, you represent a Sovereign who so nobly knows how to impose a silence on sad reminiscences, which war too often leaves behind, to think only of the advantage of a sincere peace by entertaining friendly relations."

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* writes—"The firm attitude maintained by the British Government has triumphed over every obstacle which the enemies of the English alliance and the partisans of Russia had placed in the way of the complete execution of the Treaty of Paris. It is known beyond a doubt that the French Government has recognized the soundness of the views entertained by the Cabinet of St. James, and that the Emperor has taken upon himself the task of exposing to the Russian Government the absolute necessity of its abandoning all claims on Bolgrad and the Serpents' Island. It is understood here that the Russian Government will oppose no resistance to the observations of the Emperor, and that the complete execution of the treaty of the 31st of March may now be calculated on. On the other hand, Russia and France will demand the immediate evacuation of the Danubian provinces by Austria."

The price of corn continues to fall throughout France; and in Paris it has receded so much that the *Caisse de Service de la Boulangerie* is now receiving instead of spending, as it has done for some years past, to keep down the price of bread: the price would now be according to the price of corn, 46 centimes, but the as-is fixes it at 50 centimes.

The vintage of France has given satisfaction both as to quantity and quality; but it would require four or five similar harvests to restore the old abundance and cheapness. Accounts from Madeira also state that there are signs of improvement in the vine. The failure in recent vintages has led to the introduction or extension of other crops—sugar, corn, cochineal, vegetables.

A good substitute for potatoes has been introduced into France, the *Clerophyllum bulbosum*, yielding an abundance of tubers, of from half an ounce to an ounce each, very wholesome, and with a delicate vanilla flavour, containing 21 per cent. of starch.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says it is beyond doubt that since the publication of the Concordat numerous persons in Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia, have embraced the Reformed religion. A paper published in the north of Germany says that M. de R—, one of the richest manufacturers in Hungary, has embraced the Evangelical religion together with 300 of his workmen.

The Lutheran and Calvinistic churches in Vienna have recently been so much frequented by Roman Catholics, that there has not been room for the usual Protestant congregations.

A recent census of the Roman States makes the population 3,100,000; an increase of 300,000 in ten years.

The Bavarian Government has permitted the establishment of a Protestant school at Kisingen, which has been endowed by Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt and other visitors to that fashionable watering place this summer, to the extent of 5000 florins.

The *Triest Zeitung* learns from Iabriz that during the night between the 30th and 31st of August, the Persian General obtained admission into the fortress of Herat. The Afghans, however, repulsed their enemies, who retreated, leaving 1000 dead and wounded behind them. It is further related that the garrison of Herat followed up its advantage and again defeated the Persians in the open field. [The fall of Herat is reported at a much later date.]

The Constantinople journals announce that the Russian cruisers of Admiral Gorchakov, having captured many Turkish vessels laden with contraband salt, Admiral Lord Lyons despatched some gunboats to require an explanation of this capture. But one of these gunboats, the

Dagger, was desirous to penetrate into the Sea of Anof, when the Russians refused her the permission to pass the Straits of Yenikal, and even fired upon her.

According to the *Post*, Prince Carini and the Marquis Antonini, the Ministers of the King of Naples at the Court of St. James and the Tuileries, respectively, have been informed by the Governments of England and France that their passports are at their disposal. This has been done, it is said, because the King of Naples did not think fit to withdraw them after the rupture between the two Governments and himself; the departure of the Marquis from Paris appears, however, to be delayed, day by day, after the manner of the French fleet, said to have been destined for the Bay of Naples.

TURKEY.

The British squadron in the Bosphorus has now assumed the considerable proportions of a fleet. The ships there on the 30th of Oct. were these:—

"The line-of-battle ships *Majestic* and *Royal Albert*; the screw frigates *Curacao*, 80, *Diamond*, 28, and *Dauntless*, 28; the steam-corvettes *Malacca*, 17, *Magician*, 16, and *Ariel*, 14; the tenders and steam gunboats *Conflict*, *Curlew*, *Desperate*, *Swallow*, each of 8 guns; *Beagle*, *Centaur*, *Recruit*, *Snake*, *Sphinx*, *Stromboli*, *Viper*, *Vulture*, *Wrangler*, each of 6 guns; the *Arrow*, *Gladiator*, *Lynx*, *Medina*, and *Tartar*, each of 4 guns; the *Oberon*, 3, *Harpy*, 1, *Melampus* and *Wye*, powder vessels."

The *St. Jean d'Acres*, the *Retribution*, and the *Cressy*, all line-of-battle ships, joined the fleet a day or two afterwards. "The Sultan has not only informed the Divan that the stay of the British fleet in the Black Sea is necessary, but that he takes the entire responsibility on him."

The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople writes—"The much talked of *Hati Humayoun*, which was to have set at rest the claims of the Christian population of Turkey, and removed all pretext for interference with the internal affairs of this country, is a dead letter, and likely to remain so for a long time to come, for in the hurry in which Europe was to decide this vital point in half a dozen conferences, all seemed to think only of what was desirable, and not of what was practicable.

"The question of the Principalities instead of advancing towards its solution, has become so complicated that nobody can see the end of it."

The *Nord* announces that the Commissioners of the five great Powers are to settle at Constantinople the question of the Principalities and the Black Sea, Bolgrad, and the Isle of Serpents. This is not, however, to be relied on.

PERSIA.

The reports from Herat are very little to be depended upon; but it would seem to be no longer doubted that Herat is in the hands of the Persians.

From India we learn that warlike preparations still continue, but the first detachment of the expedition to the Persian Gulf will not exceed 5,000 men. It had not, when the last mail left Bombay, received sailing orders. According to a telegraphic despatch from Trieste, "San Martino, a Piedmontese subject, has been engaged as principal instructor of the Persian troops." Other accounts intimate that a body of Russian troops is marching to the aid of Persia.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—With the incident of the Emperor's reply to the address of M. de Kisseleff on Wednesday last, the question of the continued and unaltered good understanding between the two countries, notwithstanding a difference of opinion on a minor point, seems to have received a favorable solution, and a settled conviction to have been left behind that the existing harmony is in no danger of serious interruption. Russian intrigues would seem not to have reaped any greater advantage by the court which it has paid to Louis Napoleon in the present instance than to have drawn down upon itself a tone of patronage which, though friendly, can hardly fail to have proved at the same time somewhat humiliating. At least one can hardly suppose the Czar to have read, without a certain unpleasant sensation passing through his mind, a declaration made to the ears of all Europe, which pretty nearly amounts to saying that the strict performance of all the conditions imposed upon him by his victorious enemies is so rigorous that the French Emperor has kindly used his good offices to make their severity as little felt as possible. The intention of the speaker was clearly friendly; but it is thought that in this case Louis Napoleon has somewhat overshot the mark, and that in his desire to give the Russian representative a friendly, or even a warm reception, he may have used language which will grate harshly on the proud ears of his master. The somewhat formal reference in the same address to the preservation of "other alliances" might not, perhaps, have been worth much had not the words seemed likely to be speedily guaranteed by acts. A belief seems now to be entertained that the French Government is likely to hit upon some middle terms respecting the matter in dispute which may be acceptable to England also, and so enable both Powers to join in insisting upon its execution. It is said that when, at the Conference, Russia insisted, or rather urged, that the frontier line might be so drawn as to

leave Bolgrad in her possession, France at once repudiated the claim if it were made with the intent on keeping open a communication with the Danube by means of the lake to which that place is adjacent. The reply of Russia was that she coveted the occupation of the place only as a means of protection to her advanced Bessarabian colonies in that direction. If this be so clearly laid down and understood, and if the real object of dispute be, not the few barren miles lying between the two places, but the fact of communication or non-communication with the Danube, and since in either case the frontier line must be purely artificial and not a natural barrier, it is asked why cannot such a barrier run as well between the Southern Bolgrad and the lake as between the one Bolgrad and the other. The real protection in either case will be the guaranty of the allied Powers, and not the few miles distance of the one line of frontier, or the few yards of the other, from the coveted point of junction. Something of the kind is said to be under discussion with a view to avoiding the obnoxious measure of a reassembling of the Congress of Paris. We hear almost daily of the "approaching departure" of the Marquis Antonini and suite for Brussels, but up to the present moment, as far as I am aware, the retirement of the Neapolitan representative is not yet a *fait accompli*. *Corresp. London Guardian.*

Editorial Miscellany.

The Cunard steamer on her last trip, took to Boston a part of the freight which should have been landed here. This at a time when Merchants and others in this country depend upon them for supplies available at the Christmas season, is provoking.

On the 17th ult., the county of Guyaboro rejected the Municipal Incorporation scheme of local government, by a majority of eight.

A second edition of "Contributions towards the Improvement of Agriculture in Nova Scotia" being compilations from Youatt, Johnson, Young, Peters, Stephens, &c., Edited by J. W. Dawson, M.A., F.R.S., Author of *Acadian Geology* &c., and which is published under a Grant of the Legislature—has just been issued. The work will prove itself valuable to the Farmer of this Province, who will see in the example of other countries much of what in theory and practice he is himself desirous of; and will have the benefit of that example without the labour that has been necessary to perfect it.

The Committee appointed by the City Council to confer with the Directors of the Water Company, we understand have attended to that business. A meeting has been held with the Directors, who as far as they are concerned have consented to dispose of the works to the city, on being guaranteed an interest of six per cent. on their stock; and they promise to lay the proposition before the Shareholders as one which the Directors unanimously concur in.—*Colonist.*

D. C. S.

Received—

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| Oct. 22. | Mrs. Hier, St. George's Super. Fund | £0 5 0 |
| 27. | Rev. R. Payne, Colporteur, | 1 1 9 |
| 28. | A Lady, Ann. Subscription for 1856, | |
| | W. & O. | 5 0 0 |
| 29. | St. George's collection | 14 0 0 |
| Nov. 19. | Int. on Railway Bonds | 30 19 6 |
| | EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y. | |

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Halifax, Dec. 2, 1856.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in Council, has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be High Sheriffs for the ensuing year, in the several Counties set against their names respectively:

- Halifax,—John J. Sawyer.
- Hants County,—Joseph Allison.
- King's County,—John M. Caldwell.
- Annapolis,—Peter Bonnett.
- Digby,—John K. Veits.
- Yarmouth,—Joseph Shaw.
- Shelburne,—Andrew Barclay.
- Queen's County,—John W. Scott.
- Lunenburg,—John H. Kaplack.
- Colchester,—Charles Blanchard.
- Cumberland,—Roderick McLean.
- Pictou,—John W. Harris.
- Sydney,—Henry P. Hill.
- Guyaborough,—Murdoch McLean.
- Richmond,—John F. Fuller.
- Inverness,—George C. Lawrence.
- Victoria,—Jacob S. Ingraham.

The *Montreal Pilot* says: "The proprietors of the Cunard Line are about to enter on a race of competition with the St. Lawrence and Ocean Steamers, and further, we have it from a commander of one of the Cunard steamers—our Canadian boats are to be run down, if possible, by a powerful Company."

IMMIGRANTS EXPECTED.
NOTICE.

THE Right Honourable the Secretary at War having notified the Lieutenant-Governor that Three Hundred and eighty able bodied men, recently discharged from Her Majesty's Service, chiefly Swiss and German, who, if retained in the Province would make valuable Settlers, will arrive shortly at Halifax:

Public Notice thereof is hereby given, by direction of His Excellency, that persons in want of Agricultural Settlers, Mechanics, or Laborers, may make early application for them at this Office.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

November 22, 1856.

Nov. 29.