

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Asia, at New York.

It is generally believed that the treaty of peace would be signed on Saturday, 22nd or Monday 24th. The tenth meeting of the Plenipotentiaries was held on Monday, the 18th, when the Prussian representatives took their seats. The eleventh meeting was to take place on Thursday, the 20th. The actual business of the Conference is understood to be over. A committee of representatives, of each of the Powers, is engaged in getting up a treaty of peace. The committee consists of Bourgeois, Lord Cowley, Count Bnol, Baron Brunow, Count Cavour, and also Aali Pacha.

The Papers are full of congratulatory paragraphs respecting the infant Bonaparte.

The Austrian Correspondenz has the following, dated 10th and 14th:

"Omar Pacha has arrived at Constantinople. Great mortality among the French in the Crimea. Health of the French at Constantinople was improving. Fortifications at Nicholaioff are being strengthened. General Luders had ordered officers on furlough to return."

A letter from Kertch says that the news of the armistice produced a profound sensation of joy along the shores of the Sea of Azoff, and business became suddenly active.

The Imperial foundry established on the left bank of the Don has been closed, and this seems to confirm the intention manifested by the court of Russia to abandon all its maritime establishments on the Black Sea.

On the 17th all the ships and Allied batteries fired a salute in honour of the birth of the Emperor's son.

Letters from the camp in the Crimea extend from the 3d to the 11th of March, and are chiefly occupied with accounts of the weather.

General Codrington has issued general orders dated March 3, forbidding to fire upon the enemy until the expiration of the armistice on the 31st.

The line of the aqueduct running along the left bank of the Tebernaya is the line of separation between the English and Russian armies.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Buchanan has introduced his successor, Mr. Dallas, to the diplomatic corps, and on Monday, the 17th ult., transferred to him the charge of the Embassy. Mr. Buchanan has gone to Paris, whence he will return in a few days, and will probably return home by the steamer of the 19th April.

There is a report from the Crimea that two divisions of the army—the Highlanders, and the 2nd and 4th Divisions, under Sir C. Campbell, will immediately proceed to Canada.

BIRTH OF THE KING OF ALGERIERS.

The Empress of the French gave birth to a Prince shortly after 3 o'clock on the morning of March 16. The bulletins published states that the health of her Majesty was satisfactory, and that the infant was all that could be desired—plump and promising. The baptism of the young Prince was performed in the course of the day, the name given him being Napoleon Louis Jean Joseph, *fils de France*.

A Paris correspondent states that the Empress, who had returned soon after nine o'clock on Friday night, was taken ill at twelve, and from that hour till the moment of her delivery was never entirely free from pain. About one o'clock on Saturday she was able to walk about and take some refreshment. After this it is known that her agony became almost intolerable. Her excitement became so great that chloroform became ineffective. Her shrieks were heard outside the walls by the crowd who remained on the quay throughout the night. She sent for the Archbishop to put up his prayers by her bedside. It appears that the Queen of England and the Duchess of Baden had been anxious that her Majesty should receive the assistance of Dr. Lozeck. The Empress had shown a similar inclination, but the Emperor was of opinion that to employ a foreign accoucheur would be a reflection on the whole faculty of France.

The official journal announces that every day, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., one of the Emperor's Chamberlains will present a bulletin at the Palace to all persons calling to enquire after the health of the Empress. The name of them is legion, for her Majesty has endeared herself to all hearts by the never-fading benignity of her character. Prince Napoleon and Prince Lucien Murat, as well as the Minister d'Etat and the Guard de Sceaux, were introduced into the chamber immediately before the birth of the Prince.—On the day of the birth, all the theatres were thrown open to the public by order of the Emperor, and Paris illuminated in the evening, but a drizzling rain spoilt the effect of the latter. Her Majesty gave a sum of 10,000 francs to six different societies of artists in consequence of the Imperial birth. The infant is described as robust, and with every appearance of health; and the mother, though necessarily weak, is as well as can be expected. The infant, it is stated, is as big at its birth as the child of the nurse, although the latter is two months old.

THE BAPTISM OF THE PRINCE.

The ceremony of the *onduement* was performed with great pomp in the chapel of the Tuilleries. Near the altar, on the Gospel side, stood the Cardinals and prelates of the Church. Opposite were the Bishop of Nancy, First Chaplain to the Emperor, and his clergy. In the centre of the sanctuary, in front of the Empe-

ror's armchair, was a table covered with white drapery, bearing a splendid silver gilt baptism. Next to it were the Admirals and Marshals of France, and other dignitaries, also the Ladies of Honor of the Emperor. At half-past twelve o'clock the Emperor entered the chapel, accompanied by members of the Imperial family, the Legislative Bodies, &c. The Bishop of Astrac having celebrated Mass, the Abbe Deplace rose, and, taking for his text those words of the Gospel, "*Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini*," called down the blessing of the Almighty on the now born Prince, and thus concluded his invocation:—

"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 those wishes in one word, bestow on him a heart worthy of his destiny and of his name."

After Mass, the Imperial infant was brought in by its governors, when the Bishop of Nancy, assisted by the parish priest of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, proceeded to christen him. A *Te Deum* was afterwards chanted, and the baptism having been removed, the parish priests placed on the table two registers in which the baptismal act of Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, *fils de France*, was inscribed. The Emperor signed on both registers, after which they were signed by the various dignitaries, senators, &c., present. The *Domine Saluum* was then chanted, which concluded the imposing ceremonies.

INTERESTING TO FLOUR SPECULATORS.—The Detroit *Advertiser* of the 26th March, makes the following statement, which may be a word in season to those who are holding on to their flour and grain, in the expectation of getting higher prices for it:

"A firm in this city, whose name we could easily give, have shipped to New York since last harvest, about 30,000 barrels of flour, all of which was bought for, and shipped to the English markets. This flour is still undisposed of in England, and letters were received by the steamer *Peria* from the English house which holds it, to the New York house by whom it was purchased, (in connection with which the house in this city operates,) stating that much of the flour is unfit for human food, that they dare not place it upon the market, and cannot do so except at a very great loss. The letter also states that the loss which will be sustained in this unfortunate business will exceed \$2 per barrel, beside the relinquishment of all interest and commissions, and asks the New York house to sustain a portion of the loss. We give the facts exactly as they come to us, for the truth of which, so far as the letters are concerned, we are able to vouch.—Those who are holding flour and wheat for higher prices can draw their own conclusions."

With large stocks of grain in the interior, and a strong prospect of peace in Europe, we may reasonably hope to purchase the staff of life as soon as navigation fully opens, at something less than famine prices. It is pretty well understood that heavy stocks of breadstuffs have accumulated at various points in the interior, which the resumption of canal and river navigation will render available. The commercial writer of the *New York Times* learns that at Chicago there is now an available stock of breadstuffs equivalent to about 30,000 bbls. of flour, 150,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels of corn, and 25,000 bushels of other varieties of grain. Along the Illinois river, from Ottawa to Peoria, there is in store a stock of over 1,000,000 bushels of corn. At Bath, Ill., the reported stock of corn in store exceeds 175,000 bushels, with nearly as much more expected to reach that point ere the resumption of navigation. At Lockport, Morris and Joliet, Ill., there are about 200,000 bushels of corn available. At Milwaukee, Wis., the stock of breadstuffs is computed at about 55,000 barrels of flour, 275,000 bushels of grain, chiefly wheat. At Buffalo, N. Y., the latest calculation placed the stock a little above 60,000 bbls. of flour, and 700,000 bushels of grain—the latter consisting principally of wheat. The available stock in New York and vicinity is variously estimated, but the writer has the acquiescence of some usually well-informed parties, in estimating it somewhat near 250,000 bbls. of flour, 300,000 bushels of wheat, and 500,000 bushels of corn, with an unusually large amount of oats, and an ample stock of rye. The writer says:

"Such supplies of Breadstuffs, with those at other points not yet heard from, and the large quantity of grain known to exist in the hands of our farmers that they must eventually dispose of, it is thought, will be sufficient to satisfy all our own requirements, and afford a handsome surplus to export, at low prices, up to harvest time. Hence holders do not evince any great reluctance to sell what they have to dispose of at prevailing rates, while purchasers are not inclined to buy more than they really need, as they look for an easier market in the season."

THE STEAMER PACIFIC.—The barque *Llewellyn*, of Providence, makes the following report:

"On the 17th inst., lat. 35° 25' lon. 75° 03', picked up a metallic life boat, numbered 2313."

From a despatch received Monday night from New York, it was inferred that the life boat reported above was supposed to belong to the missing steamer *Pacific*; but from the following despatch, it appears that the boat belonged to another vessel:

"PROVIDENCE, March 25.—The life boat picked up at sea by barque *Llewellyn*, arrived at this port, belonged to the Revenue Cutter *Dobbin*. From this fact originated the despatch published in the morning papers, alluding to the life boats of the *Pacific*."

From papers by Steamer Canada, from Boston.

HAVANA.—On the 27th inst., the United States ships *Potomac*, *Cyano*, *Saratoga* and *Fulton* left the harbor—they have since arrived at Matanzas, whence, I understand, they will proceed to Key West, and will cruise about the Gulf until the summer months arrive, when the *Saratoga* is expected to arrive somewhere about that part of the station, and when Commodore Paulding will shift his broad pennant from the *Potomac* to the *Saratoga*. It is worthy, perhaps, of being noticed, that whilst the *Potomac* was in this harbor, at sunrise and sunset of each day, the splendid band of the British eighty gun ship *Powerful*, played "Hail Columbia." The compliment was of course returned by the smaller, but equally excellent (if not superior as musicians) band of the *Potomac*, playing "God save the Queen." These compliments are all very well in their place, but as I heard an old salt say, and I give you his own words, "Shiver my timbers, but I would rather hear the music of the long eighties, than this stupid nonsense about 'God saving the Queen,' when everybody knows we don't care a red cent for her."

The British war screw steamer *Termagant*, commanded by Mr. Kelitt, arrived here on the 26th inst., in eight days from Jamaica, and the British ship of the line *Boscawen*, Capt. Granville, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Fanshawe, on the 28th.

Vice Admiral Fanshawe was, I am told, (for I did not happen to meet him) on shore yesterday. The Captain General's carriage, with an aide-de-camp and a guard of honor, composed of a small body of the "Lifo Guards," being at the landing place to receive him, accompanied by the British Consul General, who also, I understand, rode in the Captain General's carriage, (his own carriage following.) Vice Admiral Fanshawe visited General Concha. The *Diario de la Marina*, of yesterday, thus pompously announces the arrival of the *Boscawen*. I translate the paragraph:—

"Her Britannic Majesty's fine ship of the line, *Boscawen*, entered our harbor to-day (yesterday), having on board Admiral Fanshawe, Commander-in-Chief of the English naval forces of the West India station. Thus the assemblage of the British squadron, that we have announced, is being carried out. Its presence at Havana, as we have already said, will be hailed with universal and sincere joy, by all the inhabitants, whose unanimous sympathies are given to the brave mariners of our ancient and powerful ally."

A Lieut. Stubbs, of the British brig-of-war *Arab*, is to be tried by court martial to-day on board the *Powerful*, under a charge of having gone below when he had charge of the deck. "God send him a safe deliverance." No further news.—*Corresp. New York Herald, March 31.*

The value of foreign goods imported at the port of Boston during the week ending April 4 amounted to \$1,816,122. The amount of imports for the corresponding week in 1855 was \$764,546.

The steamship *Adriatic*, which is intended for the Collins line, was launched yesterday from the yard of the Messrs. Steers. An immense concourse of spectators were assembled, and the spectacle was one of the finest of the kind that has ever been presented to New Yorkers. Everything went off as successfully as could be desired, and after the launch there was a dinner, at which several speeches were made and toasts proposed, a report of which will be found elsewhere. The *Adriatic* is 354 feet long from stem to stern; 50 feet beam; depth of the hold under the spar deck 33 feet 2 inches, and tonnage 5,888, carpenter's measurement.—*N. York Paper, April 8.*

NEW YORK MARKET, April 8.—Flour was dull, with a tendency to lower prices, especially for common grades. Common State and Western ranged from \$6 50 a \$6 75. Wheat was in good demand for primo lots for milling, which were scarce. A small sale of fair Southern red was made at \$1 68. Corn sold to a fair extent at 60c. a 65c. for inferior to sound mixed white and yellow, and a parcel of extra Southern sold at 68c. Rye was dull.

WEST INDIES.—Advices from San Domingo city to the 28th of Feb. state that the English and French Consuls there were endeavouring to establish a good feeling between the Dominicans and the Emperor Soullouque. One of his Majesty's defeated regiments had arrived at San Domingo city.

Capt Wells, of the bark *Kato Lincoln*, from Demarara Feb. 22, informs us that during the late "Angel Gabriel" riots at that place—accounts of which have heretofore been published—the negroes pulled down, plundered and set fire to a number of Roman Catholic churches, and also destroyed several Portuguese vessels. A longboat, containing the captain and crew of the bark *Mary Harlow*, which sunk in latitude 05, N., long. 49, while on the voyage from Callao to London, arrived at Demarara on the 20th of February.