ARTICLE XIV.—Their Majesties the Emperor of all the Russias and the Sultan having concluded a convention for the purpose of determining the force and number of light vessels necessary for the service of their coasts, which they reserve to themselves the right of keeping up in the Black Sea, this convention is annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had formed an integral part of it. This convention can neither be annulled nor modified without the assent of the Powers parties to the present treaty.

ARTICLE XV.—The act of the Congress of Vienna having established the principles destined to regulate the navigation of the rivers which separate or traverse several states, the contracting Powers stipulate between themselves that for the future these principles shall be also applicable to the Danube and its embouchures.—They declare that this disposition constitutes henceforth a part of the public law of Europe, and they take it (the disposition) under their guarantee. The navigation of the Danube cannot be subjected to any hindrance (*entrave*) or dues (*redevance*) which shall not be expressly provided for by the stipulations contained in the following articles. In consequence no toll (*peage*) shall be taken that may be based solely upon the fact of the navigation of the river, nor any duty (*droit*) upon merchandise which may be on board vessels. The police and quarantine regulations to be established for the security of the states separated or traversed by this river, shall be conceived in such a manner as to favor the circulation of vessels as much as possible (*autant que faire se pourra*). Save these regulations, no obstacle whatever shall be placed in the way of the free navigation.

ARTICLE XVI.—With the object of realising the dispositions of the preceding article, a commission, in which France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, shall each be represented by a delegate, shall be charged to design and cause to be executed the necessary works from Isatcha downwards (*depuis Isatcha*), in order to clear the mouths of the Danube as well as the neighbouring parts of the sea from the sand and other obstacles which obstruct them, so as to put that part of the river, and the said parts of the sea, in the best possible state of navigability. To cover the expenses of these works, as well as of the establishments having for their object to secure and facilitate the navigation of the mouths of the Danube, fixed duties, at a proper (*convenable*) rate, to be settled by the commission by a majority of votes, may be levied, on the express conditions that in this respect, as in all others, the flags of all nations shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE XVII.—A commission shall be appointed, composed of delegates of Austria, Bavaria, the Sublime Porte, and Wurtemburg (one for each of these Powers), to which commission, the commission of the three Danubian Principalities, whose nomination shall have been approved of by the Porte, shall be joined. The commission, which shall be permanent, will first draw up the regulations of navigation and of fluvial police; secondly, remove the obstacles (*entraves*), of whatever nature they may be, which as yet prevent the application of the dispositions of the treaty of Vienna to the Danube; thirdly, give orders for and cause to be executed the necessary works throughout the whole course of the river [*sur tout le parcours de fleuve*]; and fourthly, after the dissolution of the European commission, see to the maintenance of the navigability of the mouths of the Danube, and the neighbouring parts of the sea.

ARTICLE XVIII.—It is understood that the European Commission will have fulfilled its task, and that the bordering (*riveraine*) commission will have terminated the works designated in the preceding article under the Nos. 1 and 2, within the space of two years. The Powers, parties to this treaty, assembled in conference and inofrmed of these facts, will, after having taken note of them (*apprès en avoir pris acte*), pronounce the dissolution of the European Commission, and henceforth the permanent bordering (*riveraine*) commissions shall enjoy the same powers as those with which the European commission will have been invested up to that time.

ARTICLE XIX.—In order to assure the execution of the regulations which shall have been settled by common accord, in accordance with the principles herein-before enunciated, each of the contracting powers shall have the right at all times to station two light vessels at the mouth of the Danube.

ARTICLE XX.—In exchange for the towns, ports, and territories enumerated in Article IV. of the present treaty, and in order the better to assure the liberty of the navigation of the Danube, H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias consents to the rectification of his frontier in Bessarabaria. The new frontier will start from the Black Sea at one kilometre to the east of lake Burna-Sola, will perpendicularly rejoin the Akerman-road, follow this road as far as the valley of Trajan, pass to the south of Belgrade, re-ascend along the river Valpuck as far as Saratsika, and will terminate at Kahamori on the Pruth. Above this point the old frontier between the two empires will undergo no modification. Delegates of the contracting powers will settle in its details, the boundary line of the new frontier.

ARTICLE XXI.—The territory ceded by Russia shall be annexed to the Principality of Moldavia, under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte. The inhabitants of this territory will enjoy the rights and privileges assured to the Principalities, and during the space of three years they shall be permitted to remove their domicile elsewhere, freely disposing of their property.

ARTICLE XXII.—The Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia will continue to enjoy, under the suzerainty of the Porte and under the guarantee of the contracting powers the Privileges and immunities of which they are in possession. No exclusive protection will be exercised over them by any one of the guaranteeing Powers. There shall be no private (*particular*) right of interference with their internal affairs.

ARTICLE XXIII.—The Sublime Porte engages to preserve to the aforesaid Principalities an independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation. The laws and statutes now in force shall be revised. To establish a complete accord as to this revision, a special commission, with regard to the composition of which the high contracting parties will come to an understanding, will assemble without delay at Bucharest, together with a commission of the Sublime Porte. The task of this commission will be to inquire into the actual state and condition of the Principalities, and to propose the bases of their future organisation.

ARTICLE XXIV.—H. M. the Sultan promises to convoke immediately in each of the two provinces a divan, *ad hoc*, composed in such a manner as to constitute the most exact representation of the interests of all classes of society. These divans are to give expression to the wishes of the populations relative to the definite organisation of the Principalities. An instruction of the Congress will regulate the relations of the commission with these divans.

ARTICLE XXIV.—Taking into consideration the opinion expressed by the two divans, the commission will, without delay, transmit the result of its own labours to the present seat of the Conferences. The final understanding with the suzerain Power will be recorded (*consacree*) in a convention concluded at Paris between the high contracting parties, and a hatti-scheriff conformable to the stipulations of the convention, will definitely constitute the organisation of these provinces—placed thenceforth under the collective guarantee of all the Powers parties to the treaty.

ARTICLE XXVI.—It is agreed that there shall be in the Principalities an armed national force organised with the object of maintaining the security of the interior, and assuring that of the frontier. No impediment (*entrave*) is to be placed in the way of any extraordinary measures of defence, as, in accordance with the Sublime Porte, the Principalities may be under the necessity of taking measures (*seraient appeles a prande*) to repulse any foreign aggression.

ARTICLE XXVII.—If the internal tranquility of the Principalities should be menaced or compromised, the Sublime Porte will come to an understanding with the other contracting Powers as to the measures to be taken to maintain or reestablish legal order. No armed intervention can take place without a previous accord with these Powers.

ARTICLE XXVIII.—The Principality of Servia will continue to be dependent upon (*a relever de*) the Sublime Porte conformably to the Imperial Hatts, which fix and determine its rights and munitions, placed hence forth under the collective guarantee of the contracting Powers. In consequence the said Principality will preserve its independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation.

ARTICLE XXIX.—The right of garrison of the Sublime Porte, such as is stipulated for by anterior regulations, is maintained. No armed intervention is to take place in Servia without a previous accord between all the contracting Powers.

ARTICLE XXX.—His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and his Majesty the Sultan keep in its integrity the state of their possessions in Asia, such as it existed legally before the rupture. In order to prevent any local contest, the boundary of the frontier will be verified, and, if need be, rectified, but so that no territorial prejudice shall result to either of the two parties from any such rectification. With this view a mixed commission, composed of two Russian commissioners, two Ottoman commissioners, one French commissioner, and one English commissioner, shall be sent to this locality (*sur les lieux*) immediately after the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Court of Russia and the Sublime Porte. The labours of this commission are to be terminated within the space of eight months, dating from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XXXI.—The territories occupied during the war by the troops of their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of Sardinia, under the terms of the convention signed at Constantinople on March 12, 1854, between France, Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte, the 14th of June of the same year between Austria and the Sublime Porte, and the 15th of March 1855, between Sardinia and the Sublime Porte, shall be evacuated as soon as possible (*aussitot que faire se pourra*) after the ratification of the present treaty. The time within which the evacuation is to be effected (*les delais*) and the means of execution will be the subject of a convention between the Sublime Porte and the powers whose troops occupy the territories.

ARTICLE XXXII.—Until the treaties or conventions which existed before the war between the belligerent Powers shall have been renewed or replaced by new acts, the commerce of importation and exportation shall go on reciprocally upon the footing of the rules in force before the war, and their subjects shall in all respects (*en toute autre maniere*) be respectively treated upon the footing of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XXXIII.—The convention concluded this day between their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias of the other, relative to the Aland Isles, is and remains annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had made part of it.

ARTICLE XXXIV.—The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Paris, within the space of four weeks, or sooner if possible. In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it and have affixed the seal of their arms.

England.

When Lord Clarendon has got home, and the work of peace is perfected, the Prime Minister will no longer stand upon his present vantage ground, nor must he any longer count upon that shield from the attacks of Party which the patriotism and good sense of Parliament have hitherto thrown over him. We could wish that this contest were not to commence upon the differences with America, which have of late put on a less threatening aspect. But so it seems ordered to be. Mr. Baillie and Sir E. B. Lytton apply themselves each to one branch of the dispute; the latter to that which relates to Central America, where our relations are becoming more complicated by the recent conduct of that modern Hengist, General Walker, against whom Costa Rica has declared war, and invited neighbouring States to follow her example; and the former to the enlistment controversy. Besides these menacing motions, Mr. Whiteside has given notice of another, which charges the fall of Kars in great measure upon her Majesty's Administration. Lord Palmerston has more enemies than recent events have allowed to appear, the days of settled Government majorities are over, and the present Premier is at the head of no compact Party. A momentary combination of the sections of Opposition may at any time leave him under defeat and censure. In this insecure position the Premier is thought, by some of our Conservative contemporaries, to be now engaged in negociations with the heads of the Peelite Party. Whether this is so or not, and whatever may come of it, Lord Palmerston is popular in the country, and his friends declare that to the country he will appeal if necessary, and that a defeat of Ministers would be followed by a dissolution of Parliament instead of their resignation.

One great objection to the present Administration is,—at least with those who think with us, and more than half a million signatures to one class of religious Petitions prove that the discontent is as wide as it is deep,—that the Government has no principle to guide it on subjects which are of the most solemn import to the people of these Kingdoms. The debate on Maynooth last evening presents an illustration. Lord Palmerston repeatedly attempted to crush Mr. Spooner, and we are happy to say was as often vanquished himself. His view was that the endowment of a College for the education of Romish priests for Ireland, England and the Colonies, had nothing to do with the truth of the doctrines disseminated, but presented "simply a question of expediency." The Sabbath question affords another illustration. Individual members of the Government may be more or less blame-worthy. It is not of them we speak. The reproaches which have been cast at Sir Benjamin Hall are no doubt deserved by him personally; but they are aimed at him too exclusively, and therefore the aim is altogether too low. Sir Benjamin, at any rate, is not in fault because men have been employed in the dockyards of Portsmouth on the Sunday. Nor is he alone culpable because the band of the Royal Horse Guards was sent last Sabbath evening to amuse 50,000 persons in Kensington Gardens with "a series of waltzes, galopades, and polkas," as the *Times* states, which objects not to the "popular character" of the music, but to the poorness of the selection and of the performance. Government is to blame for this, and, as betokening the incongruity of its functions and of its conduct, it is only necessary to observe that on Sunday morning Lord Panmure was present at the consecration of Dr. Montagu Villiers to the Bishopric of Carlisle, an appointment which is generally thought to have been well made by Government; while in the evening Sir Benjamin Hall profaned the same Sabbath so recklessly by his public musical entertainment in Kensington Gardens. What religious principle can that Administration have which selects the Bishops of Christ's Church, and yet wilfully desecrates the Lord's Day with these "waltzes and polkas" provided for fifty thousand Sabbath-breakers at one time? The Government had been besought to give to religion at least the advantage of its official example, and such is its answer to that prayer.—*Watchman, April 16.*

The grand naval review came off on Wednesday 23rd ult., at Spithead, under most favourable circumstances. It was a magnificent spectacle—one which has no parallel in the world's naval history. There was collected around the Sovereign of these kingdoms an armament which reckons in all no fewer that 240 steam vessels of different sizes. Of these three have more than 100 guns, and six have 91. The rest vary from 80 guns to 6; and besides these larger vessels there is a fleet of 160 gun boats, the great majority constructed for the Russian war. In all, they carry 3002, and are propelled by 30,671 horse power. To man this fleet not fewer than 30,000 men are required, and it is calculated that at the rate of one discharge from each gun in every quarter of an hour it would send into a hostile place upwards of 618,000 shot and shell between sunrise and sunrise. Her Majesty was as usual punctual in her attendance, and it was intended that the steamships containing the members of the Houses of Lords and Commons should attend closely upon the Royal yacht as that vessel passed down the line-of-battle ships, in order to typify the cordial aid given her Majesty by Parliament during the war just ended. It so happened, however, that by a series of mischances and mismanagement the members did not arrive till the review was half over. They had been delayed an hour on the railway, and when they reached Southampton no tender arrived for some time to convey them to the steamers. The fleet was illuminated in the evening. "To the impressive dignity and majesty of the naval parade (says the *Times*) the spectators themselves contributed an addition almost as interesting. The Queen, the nobility, the Commons, the gentry, the middle classes of England, were there, swarming by thousands and tens of thousands in another steam fleet such as probably was never collected in one place before.—The beauty and calmness of the weather added all that was needed for the completeness of the spectacle, and it was most gratifying to think that so many ships were collected and manœuvred, and so many people gathered together in so narrow a space—when the vast scale of the whold proceeding is considered—not only without loss of life, but without serious, or, so far as we are aware, trifling accident of any kind—Those who were present have beheld a sight the general outlines of which will endure in their memory, and far into the nineteenth century, when, perhaps, science shall have supplanted steam by some still more potent and manageable agent—when our present means of destruction and offence, gigantic as they now appear to us, shall seem dwarfish and puny compared with the mightier ordnance of the coming time—there will be found those who will tell how they were present at the great naval spectacle which concluded the Russian war in the reign of Queen Victoria."—*English paper.*

REPORTED CHANGES IN THE CABINET.—The *Standard* says:—There is a strong rumour, which we believe to be perfectly correct, that Sir James Graham and Mr. Sydney Herbert will, in a day or so, again join the Palmerston Administration. Frequent interviews, it is understood, took place on Monday between Mr. Herbert and the members of the Cabinet. This intrigue, having *eclate* immediately after Lord John Russell's annihilation, shows that Lord Palmerston is quite aware of the hopeless and irretrievable weakness of his ministry, and is equally indifferent as to the character or antecedents of the men, provided he can manage to patch up his Government again for a short term more. Mr. Gladstone's accession is more than doubtful, we believe. The report is, that Lord Panmure, and perhaps Mr. Labouchere, will be the victims, and that Lord Granville will resign on the ground of ill health. We may also say that Sir J. Graham, it is rumoured, has exacted a promise from Lord Palmerston of every *amende* and concession on the American question.

TROOPS FOR CANADA.—Our cotemporaries are in error when they state that ten thousand men are to be sent from the Crimea to Canada. It is quite true that British North America will be again garrisoned with regular troops, as it was before the war, but so will Dublin, Portsmouth, Gibraltar, and other home and Colonial stations. Five or six infantry regiments were generally quartered in Canada before the exigencies of the war required their withdrawal, and about the same number will now be dispatched thence from the Crimea. The regiments composing Gen. Eyre's division are not so likely to be selected as those who are first on the roster for colonial duty.—*Globe.*

IMPERIAL STYLE OF TRAVELLING.—An imperial train, as it is termed, consisting of five or six railroad cars or carriages, has recently been constructed in France. These carriages, which are to be fitted up with luxurious elegance never before seen in such vehicles, are to communicate one with the other by means of an external gallery, and are to contain a sitting room for the Empress, another for the Emperor, a room for the ladies of honour, a study, &c. This collection of carriages is to serve for the journeys of the Emperor and Empress on the various railway lines in France, and it may well be said that they travel in style.

REDUCTION OF THE BELLIGERENT FORCES.—A despatch from St. Petersburg notifies that the Emperor Alexander has ordered the disbandoning of the Militia of the Empire. The *Moniteur* contains the first of a series of imperial degrees, by which the French army will be gradually reduced to a peace footing.

Constantinople journals state that a certain number of governors of provinces who do not possess the qualities necessary for seconding the views of the Government are to be removed from their posts.

LORD ELGIN.—The Governorship of Victoria has been offered by the Colonial Secretary to the Earl of Elgin, and declined by the noble earl.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

A fine dwelling house and barn, with other materials, belonging to Mr. Thomas Harris, Wilmot, Annapolis, Co., were consumed by fire, on the evening of 27th ult., occasioned by smoking a pipe in the latter building.—*Recorder.*

The Halifax Hotel, Hollis street, has again been taken by Her Majesty's Government, for the use of the Officers of this Garrison.—*Ib*

RAILWAY CONTRACT.—Messrs. David Johnston and John Blackley, of Canada, are the successful competitors for constructing the new section of railway to terminate at Nelson's. Their tender was £41,616 18 4, being the rate of about £4000 per mile.—*Ib.*

New Brunswick.

CLOSE OF SESSION.—The session of the Legislature, which closed on Thursday last, although characterized by much that was unpleasant, in consequence of the constant bickerings which were kept up until the hour of prorogation, has nevertheless been one of the most important which has ever been held in the Province. We shall at our leisure review several of the subjects which have been disposed of.

We understand that the members of the Executive Council all remained at Fredericton to complete the Executive business. It is now said to be settled that the Attorney General is to proceed to England in the course of two or three weeks, to make the final arrangements in our Railway affairs. In the meantime, it is said that the preliminary arrangements will be matured for an early commencement of the work.

Again we have to record an excess of appropriations over the estimates. This is an evil which can only be cured by the introduction of a new system. The House, however, having by resolution transferred the initiation to the Executive, it will be their fault if such a discrepancy occurs again.

One principal difficulty with which the Government have to contend is the Prohibitory Law. It cannot be denied that this law is extensively violated, while the loss of revenue is severely felt. One thing is clear—unless the law is carried out during the present year, the Legislature of 1857 will be compelled to repeal it. We speak of it as a difficulty in the way of the Government, for although they are not responsible for it, the loss of revenue it entails gives them a good deal of trouble; beside much of the bitter feeling in the House is caused by this law. If its friends can manage to make it work and produce the good they promised it would, we shall rejoice.—*Courier.*

Prince Edward's Island.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Few subjects more interested us than the very able lecture to which we, in common with a very large and respectable audience listened as delivered by the Rev. J. Brewster, in the Temperance Hall, on Thursday last. The subject chosen was the evils that beset our youth and the remedy provided by the merciful hand of a long suffering God. The lecturer was most happy in his illustrations and sound and scriptural in his exhortations: and the earnestness with which he pleaded with the young for their reception of the Gospel, that they might be a blessing to their homes, to their country, to the world, will we hope be long and prayerfully remembered.

It was announced that this concluded the winter's course of lectures, but that the committee would endeavour occasionally to secure the services of lecturers, and of which due notice would be given.—*Hazards Gazette.*

Canada.

TORONTO, APRIL 14, 1856.—The most important subject that has occupied the attention of the House during the past week has been the financial statement of the Inspector-General,—a statement which is, unfortunately, of a very different character from those we have had the pleasure of listening to for some years past. A change has come over the spirit of our dream.—Canada just now is in the position of a young man who has been living a *little* too fast; and extravagant expectations are fading away before the soberest of all realities, viz, the presentation of interest *coupons.*

The speech of Mr. Cayley on Friday evening was very long, and deserves careful study. This year, instead of a surplus of several hundred thousand pounds, we have only a surplus of £22,000. The revenue from Customs is £18,000 less than was anticipated, and shows a reduction of 30 per cent from last year,—principally, however, owing to the working of the Reciprocity Treaty. Under the head of Casual Revenue there has been to the credit of the Province a sum of £43,000, being the Premium on Bonds sold in England to the amount of £351,000.—These, it appears, were issued to pay off others falling due. The total income has been, in round numbers, £1,217,000; the total expenditure, £1,195,000, showing as I stated, a surplus of £22,000. This small surplus would of itself be a matter of little concern were it not for the unfortunate embarrassment of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which is certain to cause a serious additional drain upon the annual expenditure.

But, though the Customs Revenue has fallen off 30 per cent, it must not be inferred that the importations have fallen off to the same extent. On the contrary, that falling off has amounted to little more than one-tenth, viz: from £10,100,000 in 1854 to £8,900,000 in 1855,—the latter showing an enormous increase from 1852, when the total importations were only £5,070,000,—The importations into Montreal in 1854 were £3,800,000,—but in 1855 were £3,060,000.—This is a large increase on 1852, when they were only only £2,240,000. The table of "Free Goods" shows striking results,—the amount having risen from £703,000 in 1854 to £2,500,000 in 1855. Of the proportion for Montreal was £320,000 in 1854, and £950,000 in 1855.

Mr. Cayley went into the question of the connection of the Province with the Grand Trunk Railway. He observed that the communication of Mr. Brassey had come upon the Government almost *like a thunderbolt*, stating, that they were by no means prepared for the views expressed in those letters, for the proposition hinted at, or for the demand made; yet that the country need be under no apprehension. Come what would the integrity of the Province would be supported, and the work carried through. *But he thought the Province had no right to give the guarantee asked from it*,—it being totally out of their power in their present financial condition to do so.

He then, to the very great surprise of the House, announced that the Grand Trunk Company had been unable to meet the interest on the Provincial Bonds due in January, and that they would be unable to do so in future, at all events, until the completion of the whole line.—The annual interest on the bonds issued to this date, comes very nearly to £200,000 sterling; by this amount, therefore, will the expenditure of the Province be increased. There were three ways of meeting this unexpected call:—first, by direct taxation; second, by issuing fresh debentures; thirdly, by increasing the customs revenue. The first would be borne very ill by the people,—the second would only be putting off the evil day,—the only alternative, therefore, was an increase of customs duties. That addition would require to be 25 per cent. to meet the case, and it would, therefore, be his duty to come before the House shortly, with a scheme to carry this into effect.—*Montreal Witness.*

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY DIFFICULTIES.—There are two applications before the country; first from the firm of Jackson & Co., and secondly from the Grand Trunk Directers. They are, in their nature, equally pressing; and, in their demands, equally peremptory. Both Contractors are in distress; and we are called upon to step into their shoes, succour and relieve them. Brassey threatens that if we don't, he will ruin our credit, and actively oppose us; prevent the early completion of the road, and sacrifice the interests of the Province to his own little attemps to secure a petty revenge. The Company are more cautious, and have not as yet gone so far. They only insinuate what will be the consequence if we do not get them out of their difficulties; tell us pretty plainly that we bamboozled the shareholders into the scheme; that in honour, therefore we are bound to do what we can to get them out of it; and that, whatever the sacrifice, if we would not be branded with dishonesty by repudiating our liabilities, we must pay what has been already advanced to relieve them, and make provision for the interest falling due in July. Both proposals are modest ones—very! and we think it would not take the House long to decide how they are to be received.—*Montreal Transcript.*

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—This institution was endowed as King's College in 1828, with 226,000 acres of the public lands of the Province. It commenced operations in 1843, with thirty-one matriculated students; (I have the official returns before me,) and in 1854, after twelve years, trial, the number had actually *decreased to twenty-eight;* This humiliating state of things was owing chiefly to the establishment, in the mean time, of other and more popular Institutions. In looking over the expenditure since 1843, I find that it has amounted, on an average, to more than £10,000, or $40,000, annually. The total amount expended up to 1852, was $506,338; to this add $40,000 for each year to the present, and we have a grand total of $636,338, as the expenditure in thirteen years, of a University that can even now present but twenty-eight matriculated students! We commend these facts to those whom nothing will satisfy but one "great Provincial University," under the direction of Government. Considered in relation to its expenditure and results; it is an illustrated edition of the mountain in labor and bringing forth a mouse! Will the country much longer endure this wretched waste of public money? And yet it is to this *prosperous* Institution that the Government now proposes to add Law and Medical Colleges, at an additional cost of not less than *thirty thousand dollars a year!*—*Corr. Christian Guardian.*

A letter has been addressed by the Colonial Secretary to Sir E. Head, in reply to the address of the Provincial Legislature, praying that a measure may be introduced into the Imperial Parliament to enable the Church of England in this Colony to meet in Synod. The Colonial Secretary states, that Her Majesty's Government consider that Parliamentary interference is unnecessary and inexpedient, and recommend, that the Legislature of Canada enact a measure to enable the Church of England in this Colony to meet in Synod, and to make legal the rules framed therein for the control of the church temporalities, and for the enforcement of discipline. The *Protestant* states, that the letter sustains those members of the Church of England, who have opposed the meeting of Synod, and urges that active opposition to Legislative interference be organized throughout the country.—*Montreal Witness.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the great Western Railway near Port Credit, which fortunately was not attended with serious results. Some persons were dragging a log across the road. The train rapidly approaching, they fled, looking out for their own safety, and the engineer not observing the obstruction in time, ran right across it, cutting it in two. The engine parted from the carriages, the latter running off the track. The passengers were considerably shaken, but more alarmed than injured, one only being a little bruised.—*Toronto Globe, April 22.* The Baggage Master was, however, so much injured that he died the next day.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The vote of the present Parliament to fix the Government of the United Province permanently at Quebec, is an event fraught with grave consequences. If carried out, it will expose the Administration more to the influence of the priest power than it could be anywhere else; and it will cause deep discontent to the inhabitants of the wealthier and more populous province, who will in this way be compelled to go so far on every occasion they may have to transact business with the Government. If this vote be carried out, we look upon the dissolution of the Union as certain.—*Witness.*

Large and influential meetings have recently been held in various parts of Western Canada to protest against Government giving further privileges to Roman Catholics in communities, by themselves, is strongly denounced, and the bill now before Parliament, to increase the facilities for establishing Separate Schools, has produced the conviction in many minds, that Romanism will not rest till it attains the power in Upper Canada which it has in the Lower Province.—*Montreal Witness.*

ANOTHER FICTITIOUS SCHOOL.—Mr. Darche has given notice that he will inquire of Ministers whether it is the intention of the government to demand from the Rev. P. M. Mignault, Cure of Chambly, repayment of the sum of two hundred and fifty-five pounds currency, paid to that gentleman on account of the grant voted in 1855, in aid of the academy for girls at Chambly, which academy has never existed.—*Globe.*

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The direct public debt of Canada to the 31st of January 1855, was £5,149,349 the indirect public liabilities amounted to £6,489,509. Total liabilities £11,353,453. Of this amount a sum equal to £5,093,574 has been invested in railways.

MONTREAL, April 30.—The new Suspension Bridge over the Falls of Montmorenci gave way this morning, and the whole structure, with a man, woman, horse and cart were carried over the falls. The bodies of the man and woman have not yet been found.

United States.

The steamer Grenada at New Orleans, brings news from Central America that on the 7th inst. the Costa Ricans took possession of Rivas with 2,000 men. On the 11th Gen. Walker with 600 men attacked them. After a fight of 17½ hours he was obliged to abandon the city from want of ammunition, leaving 600 Costa Ricans dead on the field and a large number wounded. His loss in killed, wounded and missing is reported at about 100.

TERRIBLE AFFRAY AT PANAMA BETWEEN AMERICAN PASSENGERS AND NATIVES.—*Thirty Americans Killed and Twenty Wounded.*—NEW YORK, April 29.—The steamer Empire City, arrived this morning, from Havana, evening of 24th.

A terrible affray occurred at Panama, April 15th, between American transit passengers and the natives, in which the former had thirty killed and twenty wounded. A large amount of the passengers' baggage, railroad property and property of individuals residing near the railroad station, was destroyed, and all the baggage at the freight house rifled.

SINGULAR RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Cornwall (N. Y.) Constitutional, of March 14th, says:—"One day last week, whilst a number of men were engaged in clearing away a snow drift in front of the track, in the vicinity of St Annie's, the snow plough, whilst being driven with great force by a locomotive through the drift, ran off the track, cutting the legs off several of the men, and otherwise injuring others. One of them, we understand, died immediately from the effects of his wounds."

Latest from Europe.

The following despatch has been received at the News Room:—

The American Steamer *Atlantic* arrived at New York on Monday. Dates from Liverpool to 30th April.

The conditions of the Treaty of Peace, as published, are confirmed.

Turkey is admitted into the political system, and is guaranteed independence and territorial integrity.

Flour has advanced 1s. per barrel.
Wheat advanced 3d. per bushel.
Corn had advanced 6d. per quarter.
Provisions unchanged in price.
Cotton has declined a trifle.

Special Notices.

SAINT JOHN DISTRICT.

The District Committee of the St. John District will commence its session on Tuesday the 27th of May at St. Stephens. All the members of the said Committee are requested to be present at the commencement.

R. KNIGHT, Chairman.

CHARLOTTETOWN DISTRICT.

The Annual Meeting of the Charlottetown District Committee will open (D. V.) at Guysborough on Thursday, the 22nd inst, at 9 o'clock, a.m. The Financial business will be commenced in the morning of the second day of the Session, during the transaction of which, the attendance of the Circuit Stewards of the several Circuits in the District is earnestly desired.

JOHN MCMURRAY, Chairman.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

The District Meeting for the Halifax District, by the Divine blessing, will commence at Windsor, N. S., on Wednesday the 21st of May, at 9 o'clock, A.M. The financial part of the business will be attended to the day following, on Thursday the 22nd, commencing at 10 o'clock, A.M. The Circuit Stewards of the District are earnestly and urgently requested to meet the Preachers at the last mentioned time, according to the usage of District Committees in England.

THOMAS H DAVIES, Chairman.

ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT MEETING.

The ministers of the Annapolis District are hereby requested to meet on Thursday, the 5th day of June next, at nine o'clock a. m., in the New Wesleyan Church at Canning, Cornwallis East, for the dispatch of the business of the District. M. PICKLES, *Chairman.*

FREDERICTON DISTRICT.

The Annual Meeting of the Fredericton District Committee will be held (D. V.) at the city of Fredericton—commencing on Thursday, May 29th, at 9 a. m. The Circuit Stewards and District Treasurer are requested to be in attendance on Friday morning, May 30th, at 10 o'clock.

CHARLES CHURCHILL, *Chairman.*

NOVA SCOTIA EAST AND P. E. I. DISTRICT.

The Brethren of the Nova Scotia East and P. E. Island District will bear in mind that the stage from New Glasgow to Guysborough will leave the former place on Wednesday, May 21st, at 7 o'clock, A.M., reaching Guysborough the same evening. The next stage after Wednesday is Friday. If possible all should meet on the morning mentioned at New Glasgow. Accommodation for all will be provided.

Truro, April 25. G. O. HUESTIS.

Letters & Monies Received.

[See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.]

Rev. W. Wilson, (60s.—thanks); Rev. G. O. Huestis, (40s); Rev. J. Buckley, (40s.—new sub); Rev. C. Churchill, (very satisfactory).

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, May 14th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	22s 6d *a* 23s 9d
" Pilot, per bbl.	20s *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.	40s
" Can. sfi. "	37s 6d
" State, "	35s
" Rye "	27s 6d
Cornmeal "	19s 6d *a* 20s
Indian Corn, per bush.	4s
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 9d *a* 1s 10d
" Clayed, "	1s 7d *a* 1s 8d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$16
" mess "	22
Sugar, Bright P. R.	42s 6d *a* 43s 9d
" Cuba	41s 3d *a* 43s 9d
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Hoop "	20s
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb	4d *a* 7½d
Leather, sole '	1s 4d
Codfish, large	none
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2,	19 *a* 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6½ *a* 6¾
" " med.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings, No 1	none
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* [illegible]
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	35s
Firewood, per cord,	15s

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, May 14th.

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* 6½d
Mutton, "	6d *a* 6½d
Calf-skins, "	6d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 3d *a* 1s 4d
Pork, "	6d *a* 6½d
Potatoes, per bushel	3s 9d
Apples "	none
Eggs, per dozen	9d *a* 10d
Homespun Cloth (wool)	per yard, 2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool)	" 1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

WESLEYAN BOOK-ROOM
NEW BOOKS RECEIVED!

A SUPPLY of Wesleyan HYMN BOOKS, have just been received per "Grand Turk" from London, and will be sold at the lowest prices.
January 10

ADVERTISEMENT.—*Holloway's Pills* the most efficacious remedy for determination of blood to the head.—The immmense power possessed by these wonderful Pills in the cure of determination of blood to the head, and all billious disorders, although well know and appeciated by the mass, yet among some private individuals, it is perhaps not understood. To such are afflicted with these sad ailments, and nervous disorders, we strongly recommend them and would advise their having recourse to immediate relife, and by perseverance a lasting cure. The thousands who have derived signal benefit from the use of this inestimable remedy, is at once a proof of the virtues the medicine possesses, and renders it an indispentible repuisite in every family, whether at home or abroad. There Pills are equally efficacious in all diseases of the liver and stomach.

ADVERTISEMENT.—A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND.—Dyer's Healing Embrocation has acquired an unprecedented celebrity, as a Healing Panacea. It cures wounds, cuts, burns, bruises, scalds, rheumatism, and all external and internal pain, in a short period of time. Scientifically prepared and always preserving the same strength and quality, it is used with the greatest confidence by all classes, and has become so universally known that it needs hardly to be named in a public print.

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

Marriages.

By Rev. C. Lockhart, on the 15th of April, at Roseway, Mr. Enoch Hooks, to Miss Martha J. Perry.

By the same, on the same day, and at the same place, Mr. Benjamin Perry, to Miss Jennet Little Wolf.

By the same, on the 24st of April, at Upper Portlebore, Mr. George Shelks, to Mrs. Hannah Swaine.

Deaths.

At Salmon River, Albert Co., N. B., on the 14th ult., Robert Eaton, infant son of David and Deborah Strong, aged five months.

At LaHave, Lunenburg, Co., April 24th, Mr. Martin Penz, in the 80th year of his age.

On Tuesday, 6th inst, after a short but severe illness, Mary Ann, wife of John Thomas Walford, Esq late Lieut. in H. M. 64th Regt.

Suddenly, on Monday, 5th inst, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Shottis, in the 18th year of her age.

At Sydney, C. B., on Thursday, 1st inst., of Consumption, Evanson Leonard, Esq., Barrister at Law, aged 25 years, youngest son of C. E. Leonard, Esq.

On Friday morning, 9th inst., after a short illness in the 65th year of his age, Mr. Wm Hume, Senr., Ship Carpenter.

At Cole Harbour, on the 4th inst., Mr. Thomas Caldwell, aged 88 years.

On Monday, 12th inst., after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mary, the beloved wife Thomas Neville, aged 32 years.

On Sunday morning, aged 2 years and 6 months Mary Isabella, youngest daughter of Mr. George McLeod.

At Dartmouth, on Sunday, after a short illness, Mary Catheriee R., only daughter of Michael and Mary Hurley.

On Sunday, Savannah, wife of Mr. Wm. Wm. Lerpert, North West Arm, aged 84 years. Her end was peace.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, May 7

Barque Halifax, Laybold, Boston.
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