The connection of our subject makes it necessary to state that Von Rochow belongs to the party in power, which has always leaned towards Russia in the late contest, and away from the people. Since the murder of the President of Police, Berlin has been in a state of ferment, several suicides and duels have followed, and the people ask each other at night, "Has any one else killed himseif or been shot to-day?" Von Hinkeldey's funeral could not be, according to his desire, a private one. The municipal authorities of Berlin, deputations from adjacent towns with an immense concourse, followed the hearse, and the sorrowing King was present at the religious rites. But, on the very day of the funeral, the aristocracy, we are told, "got up a simultaneous counter-demonstration, in the shape of a species of levee, held by Herr Von Rochow, at his residence under the Linden, where one carriage after another drove up interminably, setting down its noble load, who hastened to pay, respects to this illustrious sufferer, upheld only by the conscious excellence of his cause under the hardships of military arrest on parole in his own residence!" Observe, too, how so barbarous and notorious an assassination was treated in the Prussian Parliament. The President in announcing the event, had no thought but for the fact that Von Rochow, "one of the noblest members of the Herrehaus," had been imprisoned for twelve hours before the army claimed the murderer, and released him on parole. In well chosen words, with a careful and proud sincerity, the President says he has only one regret—"that we no longer see among us the noble Herr Von Rochow." Can we be sorry that, in the present circumstances of the King and Government of Prussia, her Plenipotentiaries have so late been admitted into the Paris Congress? Forgetful of the events of 1848, or remembering them only so far as to make them hate and fear and long to revenge themselves upon the people, the Prussian nobles and military officers desire to recover the obsolete privileges of feudal times, and look to Russia as the tutelary genius of German aristocracy. Without true patriotism, without religion, without mercy, the ruling faction makes an alliance with such a country a snare and an embarrassment to its oldest and truest friends, who have helped to make the Prussian Monarchy what it is, and who are still unwilling *to forget historic* associations, the memory of Blucher, and the united glories of Waterloo.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

[Compiled from the Morning Papers.]

House of Assembly.

MONDAY, April 14.

In the Legislature, the Resolution granting a sum not exceeding £4,000, in the form of Bounty to Fishermen, was negatived. Mr. Wier contended that the bounty would be an injury to Fishermen.—The money would go into the pockets of the persons "fitting out." Mr. Esson thought the Fishermen along the shore (say about St. Margaret's Bay) would be glad to accept of the Bounty in the way of encouragement. Dr. Tupper supported the grant. Mr. McLellan opposed it. Mr. Wier could show that the operation of the Reciprocity Act had put £50,000 into the pockets of the Fishermen. Mr. Tobin supported the resolution. Hon. Attorney General opposed it. £50 was granted to a Female School at Amherst. £50 to Drs. Weeks and Denison. The usual vote to Governor's Private Secretary passed. £50 for a School at Antigonishe. £500 to Normal School at Truro.—£979 for contingent expenses of Legislative Council. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Johnston, 1000 copies of Municipal Counties Incorporation Bill, and also, Bill for Incorporation of Townships, were ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY, April 15.

Dr. Tupper asked leave to introduce Resolution authorising the construction of a Steamer Wharf at Parsboro' by the Railway Commissioners. (The mover stated that the resolution left the matter wholly in the hands of the Executive Government and the Commissioner of Railways.)

After some remarks from several gentlemen, adverse to or in favour of the resolution, it passed 17 to 12.

Mr. Annand reported from Committee on Glebe Lands, Onslow, unfavourably to prayer of petition.

Mr. Moses introduced a Resolution authorizing payment to Trustees of Grammar School Yarmouth, a sum, being part of School-monies, not drawn from the Provincial Treasury.

Mr. Johnston moved for printing in pamphlet form, 1000 copies of the Municipal Counties Incorporation Bill. Also, Incorporation of Township Bill, &c. Agreed to.

FRIDAY, April 18

The House opened at a few minutes after 11 o'clock, and took up the Railway Damages Assessment Bill, as sent down with amendments, from the Legislative Council. By one of these amendments, it is provided that the power of nominating appraisers shall devolve upon the Executive Government, and not (as originally provided for in the Bill) upon the Court of Sessions; Government being required to make their selection from another county, and from that through which the railway shall pass.

The Hon. Solicitor General supported the amendment.

Mr. Annand opposed it.

The Hon. the Attorney General reminded the House that to lose this bill would be a most injurious as well as unjust act. The Government had no desire to interfere in the matter—the appointment of those five Commissioners would be a very delicate matter. He should not vote for the amendment. It was an open question and ministers might vote as independent members of the Legislature.

Question proposed that the amendment be concurred in. House divided.

For, 13.

Against, 14.

Other amendments were severally read, put and agreed to, and bill returned to the Council.

The Hon. Attorney General moved that the House concur in a resolution sent down by the Legislative Council, requesting the Lieut. Governor to direct the drawing up of a new tariff of fees for the Admiralty Court. Agreed to.

The Legislature was prorogued on Friday with the usual formalities. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down to the Council Chamber at 3 o'clock, and delivered the following

SPEECH.

Mr. President and, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

At the close of a Session protracted somewhat beyond the usual duration, I have great pleasure in releasing you from further attendance upon your Legislative duties.

Though your labours have not been marked by the perfection of any measures of prominent importance, I attribute that circumstance in some degree, to the difficulties incident to the first Session of a new House, distinguished as this has been by an unprecedented change in the *personnel* of the Representative Body, as contrasted with that which preceded it, whilst I trust that the general results of your deliberations will be found to have improved the social political conditions of the people.

That a Bill on the subject of Education, introduced in accordance with an announcement in my opening Speech, has not resulted in matured legislation, is to my mind, considering the vast difficulties which surround that question, a matter of regret rather than of surprise or of disappointment.

The discussion of the assentment principle, its adoption by the House for the first time during our legislative history, and the publication of the Bill, which you have wisely ordered, will doubtles elicit an expression of public opinion that will facilitate your renewed deliberations on this important subject, if such shall be thought advisable in a future Session.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I appreciate the liberal provision which you have made for the different branches of the Public Service, and it shall be my earnest endeavor faithfully to control and direct its expenditure.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

In parting with you at the termination of the present Parliament, I fervently pray that happiness and prosperity may attend your various avocations during the coming recess, and that, in that interval, the public welfare may be greatly promoted by your individual exertions in the quiet spheres of your domestic industry.

General Intelligence.

New Brunswick.

NEW STYLE OF LIQUOR SEIZURE.—On Friday evening last, as the cargo of the Schr. Mary Groton was being discharged at Union Slip, York Point, a cask containing red cabbage heads, &c., fell on the wharf with such force as to knock out the bottom, when another smaller cask made its appearance to the entertainment of some of the bystanders and the dismay of others. The Custom House Officer, on examination, discovered that the smaller cask contained some kind of alcoholic liquor, and subsequently seized a large number of casks included in the same entry and probably of a similar character with the above. On Tuesday, pursuant to advertisement by the Provincial Treasurer, a quantity of cabbages and other vegetables, tallow and oysters were sold by auction, we presume for the benefit of the seizing officers.—*Tem. Telegraph.*

Canada.

THE NEW BISHOPRICS IN CANADA.—The division of the Diocese of Toronto into three separate Sees has been determined several months ago, and has caused no little excitement in Canada West; and has also called forth no small measure of party and sectional warmth. In the (new proposed) Diocese of London, C. W., there seems to be but one feeling, and Dr. Cronyn, the excellent Rector of the flourishing city, is by unanimous opinions pointed out as the bishop designate; but as regards the Diocese of Kingston, the High and Low Church controversy, for in reality, the contest is not about the man, whether taken from amongst the clergy of the Diocese or from the mother country, but, as regards the peculiar ecclesiastical and doctrinal views he is supposed to hold. In another place will be found an article from the *Echo*, which will be read with interest, as plainly setting forth the kind of man desiderated by the High Church Section.

We have perfect confidence in the home Government, and are satisfied their choice will devolve on one, whoever that one may be, who will rule his Diocese *with moderation and zeal.* We believe the day is gone, when in great Britain or her dependencies, the Government will name to the Crown for Episcopal preferment, any of whom these two *essential* elements of an apostolic bishop, are not prominent characteristics.

The Rev. Mr. Hincks who has been named, from all we know of his antecedents, eminently possesses these qualifications, and as most of the Upper Canada Episcopalians are of Irish descent the appointment of one of their own countrymen would be an acceptable and gracious boon. The Irish clergy have, as a body, one bright and distinguishable feature, viz: the steady maintainance of sound Protestantism. We well remember that shortly after his appointment to the See of Cashel, the present bishop was asked by some English friend to account for the absence of Puseyism in the Irish Church, when with a *naivete* peculiar to himself, His Lordship replied: "ah, we have the real thing there;" that is the developments of Irish Romanism were too glaring to deceive an Irish clergyman or layman into the profession of any of its counterfeits, and surely we may hope the existence, amongst us in Canada, of this same delusion only in more revolting because paraded mummeries, will give to our own clergy the same tone of a pure and sound Protestantism.—*Montreal Protestant.*

THE excellency of the Common Schools of Upper Canada, in a mere secular point of view, has been so generally admitted and appreciated at home, as well as at a distance, that the system itself has been endeared to the great majority of the people who are taxed to support it. Hence its great strength to resist all the violent and persevering attempts to destroy it made by its enemies. Bishop Charbonnel seems at last to have found this out, and that mere sectarianism cannot uproot schools which commend themselves to the people for their superiority over all others which it has attempted to establish in their stead. A new tack has therefore been tried, and the "Mirror" is now making a fearful onslaught upon the common schools of the Upper Province, on account of their pretended great inferiority in the matter of education. According to our cotemporary, the Report of the Superintendent shows that all the secular branches of knowledge are shamefully neglected—history especially—while "religion, ethics, history, philosophy, and every other study which tends to enlarge the superior faculties of our race, are totally subordinate to the cold, formal one of mathematics," and even the latter is represented as taught very imperfectly. If the "Mirror" will enter a new campaign against the common schools, directing his attacks upon the defects and shortcomings of the secular tuition imparted in them, he will undoubtedly render great service to the cause of education in the Province. Thus he will either bring these schools up to the proper mark, or else will soon cause them to be replaced by some more efficient system of education. If the Separate Schools can offer to the youth of the country a secular instruction superior to that of the Common Schools, the success of the former is as certain as the ultimate destruction of the other is unavoidable, whatever the Legislature may do to the contrary. But how such expectations can possibly be fulfilled is more than one can see. Bishop Charbonnel would cover the country with "Christian Friars" if he could. Now, these worthy friars have just been expelled from the City of Turin, on account of their ignorance and incompetency, and replaced by teachers superior to them, although of a more humble profession.—The friars, we understand, are under a vow of ignorance, namely,—not to study anything beyond the elements of secular branches, for which cause they are nicknamed in the Papal countries whence they come, "Ignorantins," under which appellation they universally go without offence being meant. Are these, on the sole virtue of their vows, black gowns, and tri-cornered hats, to be looked upon as the superior teachers in Upper Canada? We reckon not, and the Common Schools are yet safe.—*Montreal Witness.*

United States.

By the arrival of the steamer Illinois, we are in receipt of a fortnight's later intelligence from California. The markets were generally dull, and the receipts of gold dust were diminishing. A proposition was before the Legislature for making three new States out of California. There are afflicting accounts of Indian outrages on the coast of Northern California. In Klamath county a settlement has been burned by the savages and about thirty families slaughtered. The Indians have also committed some frightful outrages in Oregon, and at Puget's Sound, in Washington territory.—There were rumours of a filibustering expedition about to be directed against the isthmus of Tehuantepec.—From Valparaiso we have accounts of the loss of the Chilian war steamer Cazador, which left Talcahuano with 358 persons on board, 90 of them being soldiers. On the same day, in a smooth sea, and going at a moderate rate of speed, she ran upon a wreck, and immediately commenced sinking. We have as yet no detailed account of the catastrophe; but it appears that one of the boats, at least, upset, and that out of 358 persons who composed the passengers and crew, only 44 were saved, the remainder being all drowned.—We have details of Mexican news to the 22nd, from which it appears that the insurgents of Puebla still held out. In South American fashion, they have turned the Cathedral of St. Augustine into a fortress, but, closely beleaguered, they were beginning already to suffer from the want of provisions and ammunition.

The latest news from Nicaragua is of a very exciting character. Costa Rica has at length formally decrared war against General Walker and his government. The filibustering chief had promptly accepted the situation, and knowing that in war rapidity of movement is often of more consequence than numbers, has placed himself at the head of a small force of men, and marched at once into the enemy's territory. At latest advices they had not met the enemy, but they were about to proceed against Guana Castle. This is a crisis in Walker's fate, and we shall be quite prepared to hear of his total discomfiture. Costa Rica, unlike most of the Central American States, has a numerous and well disciplined army, organized and to a great extent officered by German residents. Besides, it becomes more than likely now that if our government refuse, some of the other great powers will actively intervene; and private letters received by the Illinois state that the British frigate President, which recently arrived at Panama from Callao, immediately on learning the news hastened back to Punta d' Arenas, in order to defend the country against Walker's threatened incursion; and it is added that a French frigate was already there for the purpose of acting in concert with the British force.

We mentioned last week the seizure, by a Brazilian vessel of war, of an American schooner, the Mary Smith, engaged in the slave trade; there is now every reason to suppose that this was the same craft which left our port last summer, and which fell under the suspicion of the Custom House authorities. If this should really prove to be the case, she will no doubt be sent back here with her officers for trial. It appears that crowded into a small and confined hold, not less, than 180 of the human cargo perished on the passage, and the remainder were in such an emaciated condition that 64 others had died since the vessel's seizure. The Captain hails from Louisiana, but we grieve to say that some of her officers and crew were New England men.—The riot occasioned among the Negroes in Demerara by the preaching of the mad fellow known as the "Angel Gabriel" had been subdued, but not before many of the rioters had been shot and martial law had been proclaimed. Property to the amount of $100,000 had been destroyed during the disturbance, and about a like amount stolen.—Our advices from Australia are to the 7th of December. A fearful fire, attended with loss of life had taken place at Ballarat. It originated in the United States Hotel, and spread with great rapidity to the adjoining houses. No less than ten burned bodies were found in the ruins, and the value of property destroyed is estimated at £50,000.

We have nothing new to record of the affairs of Kansas, but a large emigration to the territory has already set in. Some of the Southern settlers going are carrying slaves with them. The Committee of Congress have not yet started on their enquiry.

Two steamboat explosions have occurred during the week, each occasioning (the coincidence is remarkable) a loss of nine lives. One of these was on board the steamboat Alabama, a few miles above New Orleans; and the other on board the steamer Metropolis, at Pomeroy, Ohio.—A row of stables at New York fell with a loud crash on Tuesday last, burying several children who were playing about, under its ruins. One boy was taken out quite dead, and two little girls are not expected to recover.—Some atrocious crimes have also been brought to light. On Sunday night a bottle filled with combustibles was thrown into the bed-room of a tradesman at New York, and exploding, tore his right arm, and badly disfigured his face and person. Our readers will remember the murder of the clerk of the Ohia Belle, a steamer plying on the Ohio River, but its attrocious finale has only been made public. It appears that Jones, the perpetrator, instead of being secured and handed over to the proper authorities, was beaten and tortured inhumanly by the crew and passengers, and that he was then thrown overboard, with two heavy iron weight around his neck, and drowned. A shooting case has occurred at Philadelphia. Some boys having kindled a bonfire in front of the house of an Irishman at Philadelphia, and refusing to desist, the irascible fellow took a gun, and fired the contents amongst them. Three of the youths were wounded and it is thought that one of them will not recover.—Some serious fires have occured during the week in various parts of the country; one at Bergen, N. J.; another near Chicago; and a third, which destroyed 14 houses at Prince Albert, a small town in Canada. During the month of March the loss occasioned by fires in this city will reach $75,000.—*Traveller.*

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in San Francisco, and in California generally, on the 15th of February. In San Francisco, in nearly every part of the city, houses were more or less injured by the cracking of plastered walls, and in some instances brick walls were seriously injured so much so, that the hand could be thrust into the cracks. Instances of persons being thrown out of bed, of clocks stopping, breaking of windows, and disarranging of household things generally, are entirely too numerous to mention. The whole city was in an uproar, and the entire population a good deal alarmed, while many were nearly frantic. People rushed wildly into the streets in their night clothes, and stood amazed and astounded at what had happened. The markets had just opened, and those within left their stalls untended to seek refuge in the open streets. Many amusing incidents are related of the occupants of the large public houses. The sudden alarm of fire could not produce half the consternation that prevailed in them. All ages and sexes rushed pell mell to the avenues of egress, in their eagerness to get out of the buildings, without ever stopping to gather up their clothing. The shock was felt by the vessels lying in the harbour, and the waters of the bay were much affected and agitated.

Latest Intelligence.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCH.

To Merchants' Exchange Reading Room:

The American Steamship *Baltic* has arrived at New York. Liverpool dates to the 2nd of April.

Treaty of Peace actually signed.

Great demonstrations in Paris

English demonstrations comparatively cool.

Consols 93 to 93 1-3.

Breadstuffs—market dull, with a declining tendency.

Provisions unchanged. Small demand.

No other news.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA,

Wednesday morning, with advices to the 12th instant:—

The Peace.

PARIS, April 6.—The sitting of the Congress fixed for this day has been put off till tomorrow. The commission of Austrian and Russian officers charged with the rectification of the frontier of Moldavia are at present at Paris, awaiting the orders of the Congress to set out on their mission. It is said that the Russian Plenipotentiaries proposed that Count Buol, Aali Pasha, and M. de Bourqueney should form the commission for the definite arrangements of the Moldo-Wallachian Governments, but that the proposition was not accepted. It is probable that the choice will fall on persons who have not taken a direct part in the conference.

We have reason to believe that the Earl of Clarendon will not leave Paris until the week after next, by which time it is considered that peace will be ratified. The Post believes that Lord Clarendon will return to England in about ten days hence, as by that time it is probable that the affairs which required his presence at the congress will have been despatched. Although the principal plenipotentiaries may quit Paris it is expected that the congress will sit for some time to come, each power represented by its second plenipotentiary, who, in most cases, is its resident minister.

The London *Gazette* contains a foreign notice announcing that, pending the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, an armistice by sea and land had been agreed upon between Great Britain and her Allies and Russia, and orders have been given for immediately raising the blockade of the Russian ports.

Count Buol has received orders to remain at Paris, to take part in the deliberations on the details which yet remain to be arranged.

It has been decided that the journal of the proceedings of the Conference shall be published. The grand banquet intended to be given by the Emperor to all the Foreign Plenipotentiaries is intended to take place on the 12th.

Le Nord thinks that the exchange of ratification was to be effected on the 20th.

The Independence Belge gives the following as the exact words of the portion of the procotol of the sitting of the Congress on the 10th ult., relating to the invitation addressed to Prussia: "Considering that it is in the European interest that Prussia, signer of the treaty of London, 1851, should participate in the new arrangement about to be made, M. Count Walewski is charged, in the name of the Congress, to invite Prussia to cause herself to be represented by plenipotentiaries at Paris."

A sitting of the Paris Congress was held on Tuesday. Italy was the question treated.—Austria has at last consented to evacuate the Danubian principalities.

The grand dinner to be given by the Emperor Napoleon to the Plenipotentiaries will take place on the 12th inst. It has been decided that the *process verbaux* of the Congress shall be published.

PARIS, April 10.—There has been no sitting at the Office of Foreign Affairs to-day, nor is it probable that there will be any meeting before Saturday.

Conditions of the Treaty.

The *Opinione* of Turin gives, upon what it declares to be good authority, the conditions contained in the treaty of peace. They are affirmed to be as follows:—

I. Neutralisation of the Black Sea. Russia not to keep more than ten ships of war armed for the defence of the coasts.

II. Nicolaieff reduced to a merchant port, with engagement that no ships of war shall be constructed beyond the number agreed to as above.

III. Russia to allow consuls from all the powers in the ports of the Black Sea and the Baltic.

IV. Bomarsund not to be reconstructed.

V. Russia cedes a part of the territory of Bessarabia, comprising the fortress of Ismail.

VI. Russia renounces the exclusive protectorate of the Danubian principalities.

VII. She equally renounces the protectorate of the Greeks of the Ottoman empire.

VIII. The free navigation of the Danube is guaranteed to all states without exception.

The IXTH article refers to the commission to be sent into the principalities to study the questions of the frontiers and of the mode of government.

The *Opinione* denies that any stipulation has been made in favour of Sardinia, and that the Italian question will be discussed at large by the plenipotentiaries in their supplementary sitting. Russia will, it is said, send an ambassador to Paris after the ratification of the treaty.

THE STIPULATIONS IN THE TREATY OF PEACE.

In the *Debats*, M. S de Sacy undertakes to unveil the transactions of the conference with reference to the fifth article of the well known Esterhazy conditions—that by which the allies reserved the right to produce ulterior conditions in a European interest.

The Russian plenipotentiaries, it is said, did not defend either the military arsenal of Nicholaieff or their naval establishments in the Black Sea, in the Sea of Azoff or upon the shores of the Sea of Azoff. The treaty of peace proclaims in the widest and most absolute sense the principle of the neutralisation of these two seas. Sebastopol will not be rebuilt. The Russian ports and cities will be accessible to all governments, who will be free to exercise an active surveillance by means of consular agents. All the Russian forts which have been constructed upon the eastern coast of the Black Sea, along the Caucasus until the extremity of the Russian territory, not far from Batoum, will be destroyed, and cannot be replaced.

M. de Sacy intimates that the demolition of the line of forts extending to the south of the Caucasus, between the Black and Caspian Seas, was demanded of Russia, and that the demand was refused, on the ground that the forts were necessary to the security of the frontier, that no European interest calls for their destruction, and that they cannot be brought within the scope of the fifth article. The allies, it is said, gave way; but is was agreed that the Russo-Turkish frontier on that side should be defined so as to avoid future conflicts, the Russians meanwhile retiring from the Turkish territory.

It is also affirmed that the Turkish plenipotentiaries demanded of Russia an indemnity for the expenses of the war, and for damages sustained through repeated invasions of the Principalities by Russia. These latter damages, it is said, have frequently been admitted by the Russian Government, which has promised reparation, but hitherto has not kept its word. This demand the Russian plenipotentiaries rejected.

The treaty forbids the Russians—so M. de Sacy is assured—the fortification of the isles of Aland. The prohibition is absolute, and admits neither fortified barracks nor entrenched posts.

The question of the future constitution of the Principalities, the *Debats* affirms, has scarcely been advanced beyond the vague principles of the propositions accepted at St. Petersburg, last January, and is beset with difficulties.

Russain Imperial Manifesto.

The following is a translation of the imperial manifesto, published at St. Petersburg on the 1st of April, to announce the signing of the treaty of peace:—

The obstinate and sanguinary struggle which, for nearly three years, has subverted Europe, has at last ceased. It was not Russia that commenced it. Even before it broke out my late august father, of imperishable memory, solemnly declared to his faithful subjects, and to all the foreign powers, that the sole object of his desires and of his efforts had been to protect the rights of our co-religionists in the East, and to put an end to the persecutions to which they were subjected.

A stranger to all interested views, he never suspected that his just complaints (*reclamations*) would have resulted in the scourge of war; and considering its calamities with a deep feeling of sorrow as a Christian, and as the father of the people entrusted by Providence to his care, he did not cease manifesting his inclination in favour of peace. But the negociations which were opened shortly before his death, on the subject of the conditions of that peace, which was a necessity for us all, remained without success.

The Governments which have formed a hostile coalition against us had not discontinued their armaments; pending the negociations they had even increased them; the war had to follow its course, and we continued it with a firm hope in the protection of the Most High and firm confidence in the unshaken devotion of our well beloved subjects. Our expectations were justified. During that period of hard trials, our faithful and brave soldiers, as well as all our people, without distinction of class, proved themselves as always worthy of their high calling.

Along the whole extent of our empire, from the shores of the Pacific Ocean to the shores of the Baltic and Black Sea, one single idea, one single impulse, animated all, and made them spare neither life nor fortune in the defence of their country. Labourers, leaving the plough and their fields, eagerly took up arms for our holy cause, rivalling in courage and self-denial our veteran soldiers. New and striking deeds of renown have marked this last struggle with powerful adversaries.

The enemy has been driven back from the coasts of Siberia, and from those of the White Sea, as well as from the ramparts of Sweaborg; the heroic defence for eleven months of the fortifications of the south side of Sebastopol, erected in the face of and under the fire of the assailants, will be handed down as a record to the remotest posterity.

In Asia, after the glorious victories of the two preceding campaigns, Kars was compelled to surrender with its numerous garrison, forming the whole army of Anatolia, and the *elite* of the Turkish troops sent to relieve the place were compelled to retreat. Nevertheless, by the impenetrable and wise decrees of Providence, a fact was preparing conformable to the wishes of our well beloved august father, to our own, and to those of all Russia, and which realised the objects of the war. The future condition and the privileges of all the Christians in the East are henceforth guaranteed. The Sultan solemnly recognises them, and, consequent upon this act of justice, the Ottoman empire enters into the family of European states.

Russians! Your efforts and your sacrifices have not been in vain. A great work has been accomplished, although by other and unforeseen means, and we may now, with a quiet conscience, put an end to those efforts and to those sacrifices by restoring to our dear county the inestimable blessings of peace. To hasten the conclusion of the treaty of peace, and to dispel, even for the future, the very idea of ambitious views or projects which might be attributed to us, we have consented to the adoption of certain precautionary measures destined to prevent a collision of our ships of war with those of Turkey in the Black Sea, and to the establishment of a new frontier line in the southern part of Bessarabia, nearest to the Danube.

The concessions are not great when put in comparison with the charges of a prolonged war, and the advantages promised to us by the tranquility of the empire, the destines of which it has pleased God to entrust to us. May all these advantages be obtained by our efforts, united to those of all our faithful subjects. May, with the aid of the Almighty, who has always protected Russia, its internal organisation be consolidated and perfected! May justice and clemency preside over its judgments—may the advancement of civilization and of all useful activity spread with renewed force—and may every one enjoy in peace the fruits of his labours under the protection of laws equally just and watchful for all! Finally, and this is the most important and most ardent of our hopes—may the salutary light of faith, by enlightening the mind and strengthening the heart, maintain and improve more and more that social morality which is the surest pledge of order and happiness.

Given at St. Petersburg the 19th of March (31st,) 1856, and in the second year of our reign.

ALEXANDER.

HEALTH OF THE CRIMEAN ARMY.

The *Gazette* contains a despatch from General Sir W. Codrington to Lord Panmure, enclosing a report from Dr. Hall on the sanitary state of the army, for the week ending March 22nd. Notwithstanding the recent arrivals of several drafts of recruits, and the cold winds which have prevailed, Dr. Hall reports that the increase of admissions to the hospitals has only been small. Taking the whole force in the Crimea, out of 16 deaths seven took place in the Land Transport Corps, and out of the 16 three were from the direct effects of drunkenness. The troops stationed at Kertch are equally healthy. The Cavalry Division on the Bosphorus is also very healthy.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains returns which show that, up to April 1st, the quantity of beet-root sugar manufactured in 1856 was 40,183,000 kilogrammes more, and that the quantity sold for consumption or bonded in Government stores was 29,285 kilogrammes more than that up to the same time in the previous year.

A letter from Toulon states that all the Russian prisoners who were remaining in that port have, within the last week, been embarked for Odessa. They were about 100 in number, three of whom were officers.

Two vessels at Marseilles are loading for the Black Sea, and one for the Baltic.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* asserts that the Congress is still occupied with the Italian question, though it is not well known what can be done beyond giving advice to the Pope and the King of Naples.

AN EXCUSE.

The Russian diplomatists in Paris have excused themselves from attending the ball giving by the Turkish plenipotentiary on the plea that one of their *attaches* had the measles.

ANOTHER CONCORDAT.

A concordat between Russia and Rome is spoken of as very shortly to appear.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes, —"The Moldavo-Wallachian question is not definitively settled by the Treaty of Peace signed on the 30th of March, but the 'parties that have made peace' have agreed to send a commission into the two Principalities. On its arrival the commission will proceed to form two general Divans; the one for Wallachia, and the other for Moldavia, whose members are to be elected by the people. As soon as the Divans are duly formed they will proceed to draw up new organic statutes, and propose such reforms as may appear requisite and desirable. When the project of national divans is completed it will be sent to Constantinople, and, after being revised by the representatives of the powers, the new constitution will be granted to the Principalities by their Suzerain, the Sultan.

PRUSSIA.

The *Staats Anzeiger* contains an official notice, dated the 3rd inst, repealing the prohibition of the export of horses from Prussia.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has pardoned 62 political offenders who, in 1849 and 1850, were sentenced by the military courts to terms of imprisonment varying between 10 and 20 years.

The official *Wiener Zietung* announces that the grand cross of the Order of St. Stephen has been given to Count Buol Schauenstein, "for his long, faithful, and distinguished services, and his co-operation in the conferences, which led to the peace concluded on the 30th of March."

DEATH OF LORD DALHOUSIE.—The London *Morning Chronicle* announce the death of this distinguished nobleman. It is believed that he died at Calcutta previous to the arrival of the new administrator of our Indian Empire, Viscount Canning, at the metropolis of British India. Previous accounts had informed us that the late Governor General, worn out with long disease and the exhausting duties of his high statation, had fallen into a melancholy state of weakness and suffering, to which, according to the latest advices, it would appear that he had finally succumbed. The deceased nobleman was second son to *the* Earl of Dalhousie who had for several years administered the Government of Nova Scotia, and who subsequently succeeded to the Governor Generalship of British North America. As the Hon. Mr. Ramsay he spent some of his earliest years in Halifax, where his gallant father and amiable mother was deservedly esteemed by all classes of the community.—*Chr.*

☞ The Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregation in St. Andrews, N. B., intend holding a Bazaar in aid of the Chapel, on the 3rd June next. Persons at a distance who have kindly promised aid as well as others who may feel disposed to help in this benevolent work will please forward their articles with all convenient speed to St. John, care of Richard S. Thorne, Esq., South Market Wharf, to be forwarded to Rev. A. McNutt, St. Andrews.

Papers favourable will please copy.

SUPREME COURT.—The Easter Term of the Supreme Court commenced Tuesday morning 15th inst. Present *Chief Justice, Judge Bliss, Dodd and Des Barres.* The Grand Jury were in attendance. There are two criminal cases viz: Moses Johnson for larceny, and Mrs Peters for murder. The long list of continued causes was called—nearly of which are for trial.

THE COLONIAL CHURCH.—It appears from Mr. Labouchere's statement in the House of Commons, that the Colonial Church is to be put upon a par, in respect of its interior affairs, with the various Dissenting communities existing in the colonies.

☞ The Rev. J. H. Starr, delivered a highly interesting Lecture on Monday evening last, before the Sydney Mechanics' Institute on the 'Power of Individual exertion.—*News.*

Letters & Monies Received.

[See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.]

Rev. J. L. Sponagle (60s.), Rev. G. O Huestis (5s. for J. T., on former acct., 15s. for J. C., do., 40s. on acct.—in all, 60s.) Rev. R. A. Chesley (with names of parties to whose credit remittances in this year previously acknowledged are to be placed, as follows—E. K Syphers, 5s., T. Webber, 10s., Jos. Hicks, 10s., W. B. Bent, 10s., Jos. Copeland, 10s., Jesse Mayo, 20s.—in all, 65s.), Rev. J. Prince, (80s.—We much regret to hear from you that the subscribers "do not get the paper regularly, some not more than one in three weeks, others but one in six weeks." Our arrangements are such as to preclude the possibility of such irregularity arising from any want of due care at this office, and we fear the fault lies with the Local Post-offices of N. B.)—Rev. J. Buckley (20s.—new sub.), Rev. T. Harris (100s.—new sub.)

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, April 23rd.

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.	42s 6d *a* 45s
" Can. sfi. "	42s 6d
" State, "	$7½ *a* 8
" Rye "	6 *a* 7½
Cornmeal "	21s 3d *a* 22s 6d
Indian Corn, per bush.	4s
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 9d *a* 1s 10d
" Clayed, "	1s 7d *a* 1s 8d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$12
" mess "	20
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	18s 9d
" 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,	21s 3d *a* 22s 6d scarce
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	45s
Firewood, per cord,	15s

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, April 23rd.

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, "	6½d
Mutton, "	6d *a* 6½d
Calf-skins, "	6d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 3d *a* 1s 4d
Pork, "	5½d *a* 6d
Potatoes, per bushel	4s 6d
Apples "	17s 6d
Eggs, per dozen	10d *a* 11d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

At Antigonish, on the 9th inst, by the Rev. Dr Cameron, Duncan CHISHOLM, merchant of that place, to MARGARET, second daughter of the late Patrick Power, Esq.

On Tuesday evening, 16th inst, by the Rev. P. G. McGregor, Mr. Peter STEWART, to SARAH, third daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Geddes, merchant of this city.

At the residence of the Bride's Father, on the 15th of March, by Rev. R. E. Crane, Mr William HANKEY, of Lincester, to Miss Mary E. MATTINSON, of Mount Pleasant, River Philip, Cumberland Co.

By the Rev John Prince, on the 26th of March, at the residence of the Bride's Father, New Canaan, James RYAN, Esq., of Stellarton, Kings County, to Miss Sybil KEITH of New Canaan.

At Rockbury, on the 9th inst, by the Rev. T. H. Anderson, Mr Robert W. FRANK, formerly of Ohio, to Miss Martha L. daughter of John B. Woodworth, Esq., of Newcastle, N. S.

Deaths.

At Shelburne, on the 15th inst, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM, eldest son of George Morrison, in the 22nd year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, Catherine ARCHER, widow of the late William Archer, in the 70th year of her age.

Suddenly, on Wednesday, Orlando, eldest son of the late George Thomson.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mrs Ann WEST, widow of the late Mr John West, in the 85th year of her age.

At the Poor's Asylum, George LINTLOP, a native of Halifax, aged 20 years.

At Windsor Road, on the 6th inst, Daniel WEBB, Esq., J. P., in the 74th year of his age.

At Upper Falmouth, on the 27th of March, HELEN SCOTT, aged 8 years and 6 months, daughter of Andrew and Charlotte Boyed.

Lovely and so young and fair
Cut off in early bloom,
Just come to show how sweet a flower,
In Paradise could bloom.

On Wednesday, the 16th inst, in the 11th year of his age, JOHN LESLIE, eldest son of Peter Wadmore, of McNab's Island.

On Wednesday, the 16th inst, HENRY P., eldest son of Daniel and Louisa McPherson, aged 2 years and 3 months.

On Tuesday, in the 49th year of her age, MARY, wife of George Laney, a native of Ireland.

At Worcester, Mass, on the 2nd ult, of rapid of consumption, Lima Stanley P. KEMAN, of Hebron, Queens Co., N. S., age 20 years and six months. He had been pursuing his studies for the ministry at Brown University, R. I. After his death the freshman class of that College held a meeting, passed a series of affectionate resolutions and agreed to wear crape for thirty days in memory of their fellow student. His remains were taken to his native country and interred at Kempt on the 1st inst.

At Poor's Asylum, on the 19th inst, George FITZRUE, aged 29 years, a native of Halifax.

At Waverly, Lumiles Eastern Road, on Friday evening, 11th inst, Mr Charles HA