

here truly and with deliberation affirm of modern Egypt, that "all men are free."

Provincial Wesleyan THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1856. SECOND SESSION OF THE Eastern British American Wesleyan Conference.

The second Continental meeting of the Wesleyan Ministers of these Eastern Provinces, is appointed—as most of our readers are aware—to begin in the City St. John, N. B., on Wednesday, the 19th of June.

COMMITTEES TO MEET IN ST. JOHN PREVIOUS TO THE CONFERENCE.

As it is important that the several Committees named below, to whom has been entrusted the preparation of various matters of business for the consideration and action of the ensuing Conference, should meet in St. John before its session opens, it is conceived that the Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday preceding the Conference, will afford the most convenient opportunity for the accomplishment of those objects.

On FRIDAY, June 13th, at nine o'clock, the Committee of the Contingent Fund will meet. This Committee is composed of the President of the Conference, or Co-delegate, the Secretary of the Conference, C. F. Allison Esq., the Rev. Humphrey Pickard, A. M., the Rev. Richard Knight, Rev. Ephraim Evans, D. D., and the Rev. Messrs. T. H. Davies, J. B. Brownell, J. McMurray, W. Wilson, A. McNutt, and T. Anguin, with two gentlemen, members of our Society, to be chosen by the Circuit Stewards, at the May Meeting of St. John District; two from Halifax District; and one from each of the following Districts, viz.—Fredericton, Charlottetown, Annapolis, Sackville, and Newfoundland. John H. Anderson Esq., and the Rev. F. Smallwood, are the Treasurers, and the Rev. C. Churchill the Secretary.

On SATURDAY, June 14th, at nine o'clock, the Committee on the Worn-out Ministers' Fund will meet. The Committee of this Fund are, the Rev. Messrs. Pickard, Smallwood, Churchill, Morton and Pickles; Geo. H. Starr Esq., the Hon. Judge Wilnot, J. Smith Esq., Nicholas Mosher Esq., and John Humphrey Esq. Treasurers.—T. Ray Esq., and Rev. R. Knight, Secretary.—the Rev. W. T. Cardy.

On MONDAY, June 16th, at nine o'clock, the Committee on Book Affairs will meet. The Rev. R. Knight, Rev. H. Pickard, A. M., Rev. Ephraim Evans, D. D., and Rev. Messrs. Davies, Smallwood, Churchill, Temple, McNutt, Morton, Chesley and McMurray, compose this Committee.

On TUESDAY the 17th of June, the Stationing Committee will meet, after the business of the Board of the Mount Allison Academy, which meets at nine o'clock the same day, is disposed of.

Chairmen of Districts are respectfully requested to have their District Minutes drawn up according to our accustomed form, except in cases where a deviation must necessarily result from our present position; as in reference to the Stations—to the appointment of a member of the Advisory Committee, and of the Ministers who may be authorized to attend the Conference. It will not be necessary for any of the Ministers on probation, except those who are to be received into full connexion, and ordained, to attend the Conference. They are also reminded of the standing order of the Conference which requires them to procure three complete copies of their Minutes, duly signed.

I cannot close this notice without expressing an earnest desire and confiding hope, that the effectual, fervent intercessions of the thousands of our Israel will ascend to the God of all grace for His special blessing on all the deliberations and proceedings of the approaching Conference.

MATTHEW RICHEY, Co-delegate.

Dr. Sandwith.

The English Correspondent of the New York Christian Advocate and Journal has the following interesting piece of intelligence. The gentleman here referred to, and whose name has now become in connexion with the story of the siege of Kars familiar as a household word, is son of the Dr. Sandwith so well known to Wesleyan readers as a frequent writer on topics of connexional interest, and for some time Editor of the Watchman.

A fortnight ago, or better, there appeared among the announcements of movements in fashionable life which occupy the dreary columns of the Court Circular, a paragraph stating that Dr. Sandwith had an interview with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace, on the previous day.

A few days afterward her majesty held a levee at St. James's Palace, and in the list of presentations on that occasion appeared the name of Dr. Sandwith. So far for the exterior history of the two circumstances, which on the surface, do not appear connected with each other. Their exterior history, however, which I am enabled to furnish, may possess some interest for your readers, both from the antecedents of Dr. Sandwith, to which I alluded in a former letter, and as presenting an amusing illustration of the

scrupulous fastidiousness with which Her Majesty maintains the observance of the most minute details of social etiquette, even in private life, and at the cost of no little inconvenience to herself.

Dr. Sandwith received, a short time since, a letter, I presume, from the private secretary of Prince Albert, stating that his royal highness would be glad to see him at Buckingham Palace, on the day and hour specified. Of course, he was punctual to the appointment, and was very graciously received by the prince, who conversed with him for some time respecting the Kars affair, and his experiences in the East generally. Suddenly the folding doors at one end of the room were thrown open, by a couple of footmen, and an officer of the royal household announced "the queen."

Dr. Sandwith had previously been sitting with the prince, but of course rose on the entrance of her majesty, made his bow, and remained standing. Her majesty returned the doctor's bow with her usual graceful and dignified manner, and forthwith entered into conversation with him on the affairs of the East, without either taking a seat herself or de-riding him to do so. She made the most minute inquiries of him, and displayed the most eager interest concerning the catastrophe of the Kars, displaying the interest of the most extensive and accurate information herself, and exhibiting the most lively interest in the subject. In the course of the conversation she asked the doctor's own opinion on the much-disputed point, whether taking all the circumstances, pro and con, into account, the season of the year, the badness of the roads, the state of the garrison of the beleaguered city, and the proximity of the enemy to the line of march by which succour must have advanced, on the one hand; and, on the other, the strength of the Allies, their undisturbed possession of the sea, and their unimpeded communications with Constantinople, Kars could really have been saved by an effort in the power of the Allies to have made. The doctor modestly replied that, not being himself a military man, it would not become him to pronounce dogmatically on the question, but he had no hesitation in assuring her majesty, that all the military officers with whom he had conversed were of opinion that the place might have been relieved, and the catastrophe averted. For upwards of an hour her majesty continued the conversation, all parties, including Prince Albert, standing the whole time. At length the queen, having expressed her gratification at the doctor's views, she had obtained, and her desire, that the doctor should be presented at the then coming levee, withdrew from the apartment and shortly after Dr. Sandwith made his bow to the prince, and left the palace. The levee took place in the following week, and the doctor was then presented in due form, in accordance with her majesty's commands.

Now, it was in reality the Queen, not Prince Albert, who desired the interview with Dr. Sandwith, but our etiquette supposes the sovereign to have no knowledge of the existence of any person who has never been presented; and in all such cases, consequently, it is ostensibly from the prince that the summons to attend is issued. For the same reason, both the Queen and the doctor were compelled to remain standing for the hour and a half, or nearly so, during their interview lasted. Etiquette prohibits her majesty from desiring a gentleman who has not been presented to sit in her presence, and would consequently kindly courtesy presented herself from taking a seat while her *vis a vis* remained necessarily standing; and thus all parties were kept on their feet, as the prince could not well sit down while the gentleman whom he had invited to an interview was precluded from so doing. The presentation of the doctor to her majesty, and the interview, had been so long, and at whatever time and place the doctor to do the same, without impairing her royal dignity in the smallest degree.

Letters from the East. BEIRUT, Feb. 1856.

The war is ended. What next? and what then? As is hoped and believed, a period of peace and tranquillity, such as the Turkish empire has never known, when the government will be more enlightened, efficient, and just; when encouragement and protection will be given to all the departments of industry and co-operative agriculture and manufactures create a commerce which will compete with that of Europe and America; when European ideas, which for half a century have been gaining ground and becoming more and more respected, will supersede the foolish whims and narrow prejudices which have come down from the days of Noah; when a general intelligence and culture through schools, books, and newspapers, will carry their way into all parts of the empire and among all the races; when European intercourse will introduce European habits, and the ever-suggested, ever remembered fact of deliverance from instant national extinction by Christian intervention, will secure respect, if not gratitude, for Christian missions; when, in conclusion, the most ample scope will be given to Christian evangelization, and the murderous sword of the prophet being sheathed, which was drawn alike against Christian infidels and Moslem apostates, the crescent shall pale away before the rising glories of the cross.

For myself, I look for all this; I confidently expect all this, not, however, as a member of the London "Prophetic Society," lately organized and advertised, running about the streets of the Holy City or any other, as I have seen some doing, with my finger on a prediction understood according to my private interpretation, and gazing around and upward to see the fulfilment, but I expect this from a wonderful combination of causes which are now operating, and whose results are certain, and from that divine approval which is sure to crown with ultimate success all humble and honest efforts for the regeneration of a nation, whatever its blindness and perversion. Within the limits of the Turkish empire the grandest events have occurred which have had a record in history, whether sacred or profane: why may we not expect a correspondence in that which is to follow? Within the Turkish empire human depravity and debasement are at their height and endured the longest; and when shall "the better time" come if not now?

The present Sultan, Abdul-Medjid, has shown admirable qualities. He is for progress in all directions, and whatever it may cost. While he observes the outward forms of Islamism, and regularly attends prayers at noon in the mosque, he is not afraid of offending Moslem prejudices by introducing innovation. His ordering the soldiers to wear a European military dress, instead of the inconvenient and absurd Turkish costume, would have cost his predecessors their heads; and yet the dress was adopted without outbreak or opposition; while all the civil officials, and more and more of the people, especially of the higher and wealthier classes, are ambitious of the Frank style. If he who only "turns his coat" puts on an entirely new character, what may not be expected of a nation which for better reasons changed its whole suit? Small as the mat-

ter at first seems, it has its high significance; it makes a complete revolution in the social system and the common ideas, it not in religion itself.

The Sultan is zealously introducing European arts. Aware that his empire cannot exist in contact with modern civilization, and art, which give to rival nations increasing revenues and power, he is struggling to break away from the fatal shackles of selfishness which have taken from the Turks all ambition and all desire of improvement and development. He clearly sees that his empire must be civilized and Europeanized, or its history is written. With these views he has given a charter to one company to lay a line of submarine telegraph between the Dardanelles and Alexandria in Egypt, and to another to construct one between Constantinople and Shoumia, which has been in operation for some months. It should be added that it was inaugurated with solemn prayer by a Moslem priest. One railroad—short line—has been opened, and another of long extent has been projected between the capital and the city of Belgrade in Wallachia. Twenty light houses have been ordered to be built, and are already under contract, not one exists, or ever has existed, so far as I am informed, on all the coast make harbor of the Bosphorus. The steam power has been introduced into Turkish factories and mills, with a vast saving of manual labor.

The horrors of Turkish roads are not to be described, nor can a New Englander's imagination ever conceive them. The roads are so bad, so nearly perpendicular, that a horse and carriage, or a mule and pack, are almost impossible to be made to travel. The roads are so bad, so nearly perpendicular, that a horse and carriage, or a mule and pack, are almost impossible to be made to travel. The roads are so bad, so nearly perpendicular, that a horse and carriage, or a mule and pack, are almost impossible to be made to travel.

Wesleyan Intelligence.

Revivals in the St. John District.

MR. EDITOR—DEAR SIR,—Among the most pleasing and interesting items of intelligence that reach me, through the columns of a newspaper, or otherwise, are those which announce the awakening and conversion of sinners to God, and the growth and prosperity of the Church of Christ; and, presuming that very many of the readers of your valuable journal feel an interest in such particulars similar to that which I feel, I am induced to solicit a small space in the columns of the Provincial Wesleyan, that I may present to your readers some information respecting the progress of our work on this Circuit.

In the month of October last we commenced a series of meetings in our chapel at Jones's Creek, Greenwich, and, in answer to prayer and in connection with the preached word, we were blessed with an outpouring of the Spirit of the Lord. Many persons were convinced of sin and found peace through believing in Jesus. There had been regular Methodist preaching there for about fifteen years; but there had been no Methodist Society; and there were found but one man and one woman to attend the meetings upon whom the minister could call to assist in prayer. The weather was, apparently, most favourable. The rain continued to fall incessantly from day to day. Some members of our church at Jerusalem came to assist us with their faith and prayers, travelling each evening six miles for that purpose. After having continued the meetings some days a Church was organized. About twenty-five persons were admitted to membership on the day of its organization, and received the right hand of fellowship. The work continued from week to week, and month to month, and is still going on. Our numbers have been gradually increasing, and now our Church there, although not yet six months old, contains about sixty members. We have, about three weeks since, organized the Sunday School in connection with the Society there, and we are sanguine that it will be productive of a rich and glorious harvest. This is the first Sunday School that we have had in that vicinity, and, including officers and scholars, it now numbers upwards of sixty members.

The Central American War.

The N. Y. Spectator, says—"It may now be safely assumed that a war of conquest is to be waged by Gen. Walker on the Central American continent, and that the overthrow or final establishment of his power seems near at hand. The news brought yesterday by the Star of the West places it beyond doubt that Costa Rica has thrown down the gauntlet to the American filibuster, and their leader has joyfully taken it up. At the last accounts there had been no serious engagement between the Americans and the Costa Ricans, but there can be little doubt that Walker's men will force an issue upon their opponents at the earliest possible opportunity, so as to permit the return of his troops to the city of Granada as soon as possible. That post will probably be assailed by a combined movement on the part of Guatemala, San Salvador, and Honduras; at least if those Governments and their forces can move with sufficient celerity and vigor. According to the correspondence of some of our contemporaries, however, Gen. Walker is likely to receive considerable reinforcements from California, as soon as it is known that actual fighting, with its concomitants, is the order of the day; and it is not too much to anticipate that the hardihood and recklessness of California adventurers will be more than a match for the indolence and hesitation of Central American republics. The question naturally arises whether the Central American republics of that section of the continent will, in the event of their struggle against Walker's usurpation proving ineffectual, quietly submit to his yoke, or seek assistance from some other power; and, if so, what power. It is not probable, the prevalent excitement against the Americans being taken into account, that any Government will be made to the United States appeal, though that Government would seem to be naturally the rightful protector of those republics in the exercise of their rightful sovereignty; and considering the course it has pursued toward its filibustering citizens, and the other evidences it has given of good will, there ought to be no general aversion to Americans, and no reluctance on the part of the Central American Governments first to call, in case of need, upon this Government for assistance.—But we suspect that in reality, those powers, if disposed to seek foreign aid, will apply elsewhere than to the United States, as a natural consequence of the fact that the invaders are Americans. So that the wrong Walker and his followers have perpetrated, and are persisting in, is working out its legitimate result. It is respecting the character and position of the United States among the nations of the world, extended as we are by our geographical position

and out declared policy, from participation in the affairs of European nations, our very neighbours,—the minor powers of this continent, and those powers still more remote,—are likely in the time of need to turn aside from us for help, and to exclude us practically from participation in their affairs, while they invite European nations to their aid. Such is likely to be the humiliating result of that filibustering, which the London Spectator says "represents our national tendency rather than our national action."

In the meantime it seems to be conceded that the Americans at Nicaragua have a far more terrible enemy to cope with than the militia of Costa Rica. A correspondent, by no means unfavourable to Gen. Walker and his enterprise, reports that the climate is exceedingly unfavourable to Americans, and that out of some three hundred foreign *bona fide* settlers there, there are two to seven die daily, though the present is by no means accounted the sickly season, which commences usually about the 1st of May. If the war is protracted until then, the mortality among the American troops must be fearful. Yet under the insatiation of the filibuster spirit, new adventurers are constantly arriving from New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco, if the government organ at Granada is to be relied upon. The question of the success or defeat, then, of Gen. Walker hangs nicely in the balance. If he suffers defeat, it will probably be total, and drive him from the position and the possession he had temporarily acquired. If he succeeds, the whole Central American Continent, from Mexico to New Grenada, will be subject to his sway. Though that strip of land is narrow, it is of immense value on account of the riches contained in its soil. But its geographic importance is even more immense, and as lately pointed out in these columns, can scarcely be overrated. In whatever light the question may be viewed, the movements of Gen. Walker demand the attention of our Government, as they will doubtless receive that of European nations.

It is matter of thankfulness, to know, that wherever the Gospel is preached, in its power, and purity, it is at all times attended with an encouraging degree of success. Sometimes indeed God comes down in the power of His Spirit, to awaken the careless sinner, by some special and alarming providence, but in general, it is the direct preaching of the Gospel, which is the Holy Spirit's instrument, for the awakening, and regeneration of the souls of men.

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The faithful preaching of Christ, and His crucifixion, has for some weeks past, been the glory of God, in the conviction of sinners, the reclaiming of backsliders, and in the conversion and salvation of souls. Gods professing people have been quickened, and enabled to rejoice, with a joy unexpressed by "Break forth into singing, ye towers of the wood and full of glory." They have been ready to cry out with transport and delight. All the churches of this town, have been formed with a measure of this reviving influence, and much good has been done in the name of the Holy Child Jesus.

Upwards of one hundred, in our church, have professed faith in the Son of God, and have put off concerning the former conversation the old man; which is corrupt, according to the deceitful lusts; and have become renewed in the spirit of their mind. Sunday, March the 20th was a day which will be long remembered by many of our people. After the sermon in the evening, the solemn and important sacrament of Baptism was administered, to eight women, and three men, (who had not by this time received the "sign of the new covenant blessing, while in infancy, to which they had a scriptural authority.") While the congregation were engaged in singing two of the first verses of that beautiful hymn, on the 49th page, the female candidates repaired to the vestry, to make the preparation necessary. A heavenly influence appeared to descend upon the congregation, when, as the candidates entered and took their stand at the communion, the prayer was offered as with one simultaneous voice.

On Monday morning at ten o'clock, the Lord Mayor received a communication from Sir G. Grey, and shortly afterwards his Lordship proceeded in company with the Sheriffs (Alfred Kemble and Row) to the balcony in front of the Mansion House, where a dais had been erected, covered with crimson cloth, to make a public declaration of peace, in conformity to ancient custom. A large body of police were present, and upwards of 2,000 persons listened attentively to the reading of the document which the Lord Mayor held in his hand.

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power. The union from above seemed to be felt by every heart. Many were led to yield to the strivings of the Spirit, and were brought to rejoice in God as their reconciled Father. This Methodist class-meeting held in that vicinity.—Such scenes as were witnessed there had never been seen before. And some of those who had gone through many a struggle in the battle of life were now led to, in all humility, at the feet of Jesus, and learn of Him. On the 7th instant a Church was organized there numbering twenty-seven members. The work is still progressing, and we expect a further increase to our numbers there, as well as in other localities, within the next few weeks.

Within the past twelve months more than one hundred persons have united themselves with our Church on this Circuit. Many of these are men of property and influence. Within the past month eighty persons have become members of our Society who are Academics. Some of those who have previously been anti-Methodist, but on becoming fully acquainted with the doctrines and discipline of Methodism, they have resolved that they should be their people, and our God their God. This Circuit is a very large and laborious one, extending into six parishes, and embracing twelve distinct congregations, and requiring the minister to preach seven and sometimes nine times per week. But it is a source of encouragement to see souls brought to an experimental knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus; and to see that, when our doctrines and the machinery of Methodism come to be understood, they commend themselves to the consciences and understandings of men and women of intelligence, that many such are constrained, from time to time, to come with us, being assured that we will do them good.

There is, however, one circumstance which is, as I think, prejudicial to the prosperity of our work on this Circuit, and that is the non-administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the members of Christ's fold here.—Where we have our largest congregation, and our largest church membership on the Circuit, that ordinance has been administered once only in nine years. In another locality where we have a rapidly growing interest and some members of many years standing, that ordinance has never been administered by a Wesleyan Minister, except in the chamber of the sick. In another locality where we have a good interest and a prosperous church, that ordinance has never been administered. In some other localities that ordinance has been administered with some regularity once in about 12 or 18 months. Many of our members who are earnest lovers of our Zion deeply regret this state of things, and, learning that the Methodist of other countries (Canada, for instance) provides for an emergency like this, they are hoping that some Methodist may obtain here, and that those *canons* of the Church which, like *canons* in another warfare, are productive of injurious results, may be "spiked," so that it may be in their power to obey the injunction of the Master who has said—"This do in remembrance of me."

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the harvest that he would send forth labourers into his harvest. "May the spirit of revival be poured out upon every Circuit within the bounds of our Country, Amen, Amen, Amen." I. STURTEVANT. April 24th, 1856.

European.

THE PEACE.

Arrival of the News. On Sunday afternoon, shortly after two o'clock, telegraphic intelligence reached London, that an hour before, the work of negotiation was completed, and that all the great powers of Europe, with Sardina and Turkey, were now united in a solemn Act of Peace. The news, unaccompanied by any public demonstration, first spread slowly, but afterwards becoming sufficiently known to be a subject of thanksgiving at several places of worship in the evening.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Viscount Halting, G.C.B., after a protracted interview with Lord Palmer, the Minister of War, attended at the Horse Guards late in the afternoon, and shortly afterwards issued an order that the news of the signing of the peace at Paris was to be announced, both at St. James's Park and at the Tower, by the firing of 101 guns. The order was not issued from the Horse Guards until after seven o'clock; and that divine service might not be interrupted in the cathedral churches, the hour appointed for the ceremony was ten o'clock. In the expectation that the guns would be fired, a very large concourse of persons had collected in St. James's Park, within the space leading from the Duke of York's column. Fifty-one guns were brought from the gun-house in the park, and arranged with the muzzles facing the clock-tower, and the invalid corps under his command, being assisted by a fatigue party of the Scots Fusilier Guards from Wellington Barracks, and a party of the Grenadier Guards, on guard at the Tiltyard, kept the ground.

At ten o'clock precisely the firing commenced. The effect of the unaccustomed sounds breaking the peculiar stillness of Sunday night in London, and associated with an event of deepest concern, was solemn in its character. The military bands at St. George's and Wellington-barracks played the National Anthem, and when the Park guns had ceased to fire, the reports of the guns at the Tower of London, distinctly heard booming in the distance. Soon afterwards the bells of St. Martin's and other churches in Westminster, with those of Dunstan's and St. Bride's, Fleet Street, were rung in honour of the event. Numbers of persons of all ranks flocked towards the Royal Exchange, on Sunday night, while others congregated in front of the Mansion House, expecting to see the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and other civic dignitaries issue forth in gaily procession, to proclaim the peace by torchlight. But they were doomed to disappointment. Not even an official bulletin appeared outside the Mansion House, to assure the people that they might "believe their ears." The Lord Mayor, who had travelled up to town in the evening, from his seat in Tunbridge, by special train, to be in readiness to receive an official intimation of the happy tidings, sat patiently in his parlour, but up to eleven o'clock no message came to the City.

The people remained clustering about the Exchange and the Mansion House until a late hour, but were disappointed of the expected announcement.

Official Announcement of the Treaty.

The following Notification appeared on Monday in a London Gazette Extraordinary:— FOREIGN OFFICE, March 31, 1856. A despatch has been this morning received from the Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated March 20, announcing the signature of a Treaty, at two o'clock on that day, at the Foreign Office, in Paris.

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The Proclamation in the City.

On Monday morning at ten o'clock, the Lord Mayor received a communication from Sir G. Grey, and shortly afterwards his Lordship proceeded in company with the Sheriffs (Alfred Kemble and Row) to the balcony in front of the Mansion House, where a dais had been erected, covered with crimson cloth, to make a public declaration of peace, in conformity to ancient custom. A large body of police were present, and upwards of 2,000 persons listened attentively to the reading of the document which the Lord Mayor held in his hand.

The following is a copy of the communication from Sir George Grey:— HOME DEPARTMENT, March 21, 1856. My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge your Lordship that a despatch has been this morning received from the Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated March 20, announcing the signature of a Treaty, at two o'clock on that day, at the Foreign Office, in Paris.

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Three and a half... The Lordship... At two... from the... front of... least the... mounted... the... of all the... street, T... Bank of... and at... cheers v... A sim... The... floated... where the... river... The... Short... taken of... along the... A vast... waited in... one o'clock... heard, and... proceeding... being by... ward with... the soldier... their gear... not to be... arranged... guns to the... and the... very well... the... Horse G... prompt t... prevented.

In the morning the... said, it wa... to be conclu... concluded... It was tra... governme... have had... the noble... make the... after the... it would... the few minut... ordering... declaring... that the... the bolt... had been... fired for... (A laugh... house) wh... ment was... communi... eluded.

Lord P... not three... usually... a very... tion to the... already p... informed... knows in... house is... every day... signed at... have seen... that it wa... particular... made pub... changed; if... it is poss... some tim... condition... known to... bodied in... try in K... tion, it w... satisfied... (Cheers) for which... fully acc... stipulation... as far as... purpose... treaty is... contract o... on the oc... which ev... have wish... it will be... trust, so... out of wh... in our la... curious w... to say the... valid and... has also u... peace, and... with the... than, and... of a good... nectio... will have... he count... have not... gratifying... could ex... difficult... and that... not only... interest... by their... themselves... and good... (Cheers) as soon... and St... been long... within... changed.

The letter was read by his Lordship in a clear distinct tone, and the spectators listened with breathless attention. After the Lord Mayor had concluded the letter, he said that he felt great pleasure in taking the earliest opportunity of making the important fact known, and he hoped that the treaty would lead to a lasting Peace.

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Three cheers were then given for the Queen and Prince Albert, the Emperor and Empress of the French, and Peace.

The immense crowd then dispersed, and His Lordship retired amid deafening shouts. At twelve o'clock precisely, the Lord Mayor and other civic authorities, proceeded on foot from the Mansion House to the large area in front of the Royal Exchange, Cornhill, where at least there were 3,000 persons waiting to hear the Proclamation read.

A similar demonstration took place at Guildhall. The Royal Standard and the Union Jack floated on the summit of the Tower of London, where the guns were fired, and the shipping on the river and in the docks were gallantly decorated.

Shortly after twelve o'clock, the guns were taken out into St. James's Park, and ranged along the line from which they are usually fired. A vast number of persons had collected, and awaited impatiently for the expected salute.

At one o'clock the sound of the Tower guns was heard, and all were on the qui vive for similar proceedings. The dense mass of persons, numbering by this time many thousands, pressed forward with eager anxiety to the place where the soldiers were stationed; and then, for their great disappointment, that the guns were not to be fired. At twenty minutes before two arrangements were made for the removal of the guns to the place from which they were brought, and the people displayed their indignation in very loud terms. They yelled and booted with great perseverance until the soldiers had deposited the guns, and then on their way to the Horse Guards held them with stones, but it was not until the matter very quietly, and in the prompt interference of the police all mischief was prevented.

The Treaty of Peace.

In the House of Commons Mr. F. French (on moving that the Chairman should report progress) said, it was without precedent that the war should be concluded without Her Majesty's ministers confederating to inform the house of the fact. It was true that the noble lord at the head of the government had entered the house after the house had gone into committee of supply, but if the noble lord did not think it worth his while to make the announcement of the treaty of peace after the house had gone into committee of supply, it would only have been deemed an insult to the house. If his colleagues had been given five minutes until the noble lord arrived, in order to give the noble lord an opportunity of declaring what had taken place, he would make the chairman report progress. He might be told that the signing of the treaty of peace had been announced by firing the guns, but the house would remember that the same guns had been fired for Sebastopol when it had not been taken. (A laugh.) A communication was made to the house when the war commenced, and the government were, though, bound to make a similar communication to the house of peace were concluded. (Hear.)

Lord Lytton—Sir, I was in the house three minutes after the half-hour, which is usually the time for notices of motion being given and questions being put. There were notices of motion previous to going into committee of supply, and there were also notices of questions, and I was as much surprised as other members could be to find the house in committee of supply so unusually early an hour. (Hear.) I had come down to the house three minutes sooner, I should have made a statement which I am prepared now to make. (Hear.) It is a very short one, and will convey no information to the hon. member beyond what he already possesses. (A laugh.) If it be any satisfaction, however, to my hon. friend to be informed officially that which he already knows individually, I shall have very great pleasure in enlightening his mind. (A laugh.) The house is perfectly aware from the Gazette that yesterday, at two o'clock, a treaty of peace was signed at Paris. (Cheers.) The house will have seen by the announcement in the Gazette that it was determined by the Congress that the particular conditions of the treaty should not be made public until the ratifications had been exchanged. And that, indeed, is the usual course, for it is a mark of obvious deference to the powers who are parties to the treaty. At the same time, without going into any details of the conditions, the main substance of which is already known to all the world, because it has been embodied in protocols and published in every country in Europe, I may say at least that my conviction is, that the treaty of peace will be deemed satisfactory by this country and by Europe. (Cheers.) Sir, it was understood that the objects for which the war was undertaken have been fully accomplished. It will be found that by the stipulations of this treaty the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire, which has secured as far as human arrangements can effect that purpose. (Cheers.) It will be found that the treaty is honorable to all the powers who are contracting parties to it, and I trust that, while on the one hand, it has put an end to a war which every friend to humanity must naturally have wished to see concluded, on the other hand it will lay the foundation of a peace which I trust, so far at least as regards the circumstances out of which the war began, will be lasting and enduring. (Hear, hear.) Sir, during the negotiation which has taken place, I am happy to say that the same cordiality which has prevailed among the allies in carrying on the war has also mainly contributed to the conclusion of peace, and that we shall leave off at the conclusion of this war in a stricter and closer alliance than existed during the continuance of the war; and, therefore, the future permanence not only of a good understanding but of an intimate connection between the great Powers of Europe will have been cemented and strengthened by the negotiations that have taken place during the negotiations. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I have nothing more to say, except that it may be gratifying to the country to know that nothing could exceed the ability with which the British negotiators have performed their arduous and difficult task during the negotiations. (Cheers.) and that Lord Clarendon and Lord Cowley have not only maintained the honour, dignity, and interests of the country they represented, but by their conciliatory conduct have secured for themselves and their country the respect, esteem, and goodwill of those with whom they had to do. (Cheers.) The ratifications are to be exchanged as soon as they can be received at Constantinople and St. Petersburg. The limitation of time has been four weeks, but I should hope that at least within three weeks the ratifications will be exchanged at Paris. (Cheers.)

Grand Review at Paris.

The Emperor reviewed the troops on the Champ de Mars. The crowds assembled were enormous. His Majesty was accompanied by a brilliant staff, and the Penitentiaries in uniform, among whom were Lord Clarendon, Count Cavour, Lord Lyons, Count Orloff, and M. de Montefeuille, with their respective suites. The Emperor addressed the troops, referred to their valor, and announced Peace as the reward of their services. Loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur," "Vive l'Impératrice," "Vive l'Angleterre," and other shouts, ran along the line. The spectacle was magnificent. A number of Austrian and English officers, wearing the latter's uniform, were present, forming a brilliant cortege. The cavalry charges were splendid. The Infantry of the Line, as they marched past, were preceded by regiments of Zouaves, and the Chasseurs d'Afrique. Many of the veterans wore their medals. The English, Russian, and Sardinian national airs were played by the bands. By special degrees according to the Manifesto of yesterday, the rank of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour is conferred on Count Walewski, as an acknowledgment of the eminent services rendered by him as Minister of Foreign Affairs; and the Baron de Bonaparte is raised to the dignity of a Senator, for services rendered in the recent diplomatic negotiations.

Remnants of the Congress.

It has already been stated that the members of the Conference have still to perfect a number of secondary arrangements essential to the nature of relations to be established in the East.—Le Nord says that the organization of the Principality is one of these reserved questions, and the Debates points out as another the special regulations necessary for assuring the free navigation of the Danube. The copies of the treaty which are to receive the Sovereign signature have been despatched from Paris. It is not true that the eagle sign used in the treaty of peace was decorated with jewels. The feather was taken from an eagle in the Jardin des Plantes. The pen has been presented to the Emperor, and is placed in a glass case, but there are no decorations about it whatever.

The New Prussian Gazette states that the Conference caused the preparation of two protocols identical in substance, the first representing the treaty of peace, and to be signed by the Powers lately engaged in the war; the second having the character of a European pact, and attaching to the treaty of 1841, to be signed

by all the Powers represented in the Conference. To Lord Clarendon, it is affirmed being the authorship of this distinction, the priority of which was recognized by the Emperor. The news of the treaty having been signed was received at Berlin, Turin, Alexandria, and Genoa, with great joy. As a distinctive reward for M. de Montefeuille's services at the Congress, his Majesty the King of Prussia has conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Black Eagle.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

An interesting ceremony was witnessed on Friday, in the Legislative Council Chamber, where His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by his Staff, and in the presence of the Chief Justice, the Judges, Members of the Government, the Consul of the United States, and others, presented at the request, and on behalf of the President of the United States, a Gold Chronometer, and a Gold Patent Lever Watch, the former to Mr. Hugh Cameron, the master of the latter to Mr. Geo. Duffin, the mate of the British Sch. 'Mars' of this port, as testimonials of the high appreciation entertained by the citizens of the Union for the humane, and gallant conduct of these men in rescuing Captain John T. Poirlock, of the late American Schooner 'State of Maine,' from the wreck of that vessel.—Journal.

Fire.—About 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, the floor of the Tabernacle was discovered to be on fire, just above the pipe leading from the furnace by which the building is warmed. The alarm was instantly given, and the Fire Department arrived with all possible speed; but the flames had previously been got under by the active efforts of the immediate residents of the vicinity. The door along the north aisle, for a space of 14 feet in length by ten in breadth, with one of the slung, and such no apparent need replacing; five of the pews are destroyed, six others much injured, and one of the columns which sustained the roof badly scorched—besides the damage to the painting, occasioned by the heat and smoke. The amount of loss is estimated by competent judges at little less than £250, which is covered by insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the result of accident, though the precise manner in which it originated is not known.—Yarmouth Tribune.

On the night of Monday the 14th inst., the house and store belonging to Mr. William Hogg of Shelburne were totally destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is not known. So rapid was the destruction that Mr. Hogg had scarcely escaped from the devouring element—Three of them were slightly burned in rushing through the flames. Mr. Hogg had no insurance either on the goods in the Store or on the buildings. His loss is probably about £1,200.

Mr. William Hogg is an Elder of the Presbyterian Church and a worthy citizen of this town. A deep feeling of sympathy for his family pervades this community. Subscriptions to a considerable amount, have been already made to aid in erecting a home for the aged and infirm. Those who desire to avail themselves of doing acts of benevolence have been ample opportunity. Money for this purpose will be received by the Rev. Peter G. McGregor and by Matthew D. McKenna, Esq., for the Committee in Shelburne.—Witness.

New Brunswick.

THE RAILWAY BILL, passed by the Legislature for the issue of Debentures to the amount of £900,000 sterling per annum for railway purposes. Of course the expenditure will be determined a good deal by the state of the money market in England. When Mr. Fisher began his arrangement with Messrs Baring, in consequence of the war, which then appeared likely to last another year at least, seemed to present an insurmountable difficulty to raising money.—Both times, it is believed, Mr. Robert Bell was surprised, we believe, when the promise of £50,000 sterling was obtained for 1856, at six per cent. This sum, it is expected, will completely finish the road from the Bend to Shediac, and provide for the surveys on the extensions, &c., during the present year.

We believe that the design is to complete from Shediac to the bend as soon as possible; then to complete from St. John to Hampton, for which the contract can be issued at once. This part of the road, therefore may also be opened next year. We believe that the line to the Bend may be brought into use, and made to pay a little, as soon as particular parts are finished.—Morn. Courant.

TRADE RETURNS.—The number of vessels entered inwards at St. John during 1855 was 1888, measuring 367,821 tons, and at all the ports in the Province, 5442 vessels, 590,767 tons. The number of vessels cleared outward at St. John during last year was 1870, measuring 424,624 tons, and for all the ports in the Province, 5381 vessels, 663,931 tons.

The value, in sterling, of Goods imported from Great Britain into St. John, during the quarter ended 31st March last, was £16,456; from British North America, £5,247; from Spanish West Indies, £10,800; the principal article imported from this country was Molasses, of which there were 228,042 gallons; the value of the same, at the current price, was £58,984 among the imports from that source were 2934 tons Pitch Pine Timber, 48,419 lbs. Tea, 3275 cwt. Meat, salt and fish, 8486 bushels Wheat, 6832 bushels Corn, 3371 bushels Oats, 11,008 barrels Flour, 4561 barrels of Meal. The total value of goods imported from St. John during last quarter was £20,987 sterling.

The quantity of Deals and Lumber exported to Great Britain during last quarter was 9633,000 feet; Pine Timber, 7420 tons; Birch Timber, 1944 tons. The quantities for the corresponding quarter last year, were as follows: Deals and Lumber, 16,225,000 feet; Pine Timber, 5836 tons; Birch Timber, 1260 tons.

The St. John's papers contain detailed accounts of the awful wreck of the British Barque Blake, of 800 tons, Edward Radolf, master. This vessel sailed in excellent order, on the 8th Feb., from Ship Island Harbour, Mississippi, bound for Cork with a cargo of pitch pine deals, when near the middle of the Atlantic, she encountered a series of terrific gales, or rather one continued hurricane lasting from the 4th of March until the 19th. But long before this latter date the ship became waterlogged, her sails and spars had been blown away, and every heavy sea made a clear break over her deck. Several of the crew had been swept away, and those who survived were suffering the most extreme suffering from cold, hunger and fatigue. The gale began to abate on the 19th. For thirteen days the wretched survivors remained upon the wreck without tasting a morsel of food except one rat, which was divided among them. The accounts of their sufferings during the time, as given by the master himself, is quite harrowing. On the thirteenth day, one of the crew—the second one who had done so—sank under his suffering and died.—The body was not thrown overboard. It served as food for the survivors, until four days afterwards, on the 29th, the sufferers were taken from the wreck. The only survivors were St. John's N. F., bound to that port from Lis-

bon. They had been tantalized, during the most intense stage of their sufferings, by seeing three other vessels pass them at different times. The survivors numbered eight, including all the officers of the ship. Eight of the crew had been washed away, and two had died on the wreck from cold, fatigue, and hunger.—Rec.

Canada.

The Grand Trunk Contractors have, through Mr. Brass, written letters to the President of the Company here, who has published them, as an appeal or intimation, we can scarcely tell which, to the Canadian people and Parliament, to induce them to come forward with more help. Indeed, this company, which was so highly recommended by the Canadian people, and possessed of unbounded means, appears to be as needy as anybody, and very unwilling to fulfil a contract, if they are going to lose by it.—The intimation is now plainly made, that unless the Government will assume the entire responsibility of paying interest, not only on the loan, but on the face of the globe, \$5, 10, 15, he has been one of the most active explorers of the country proposed as the route of the great Pacific railroad. He has advocated, with his father-in-law, Col. T. H. Benton, the construction of this great national highway, and may be said to be one of the foremost spirits who have led the public mind to a perception of the necessities of such an undertaking. Now, if Col. Fremont should be dropped, he is abundantly able to build the Pacific railroad himself. A hundred millions is a small matter with him. Or, he could share the work with Palmer, Cook & Co., the great banking firm of San Francisco, next to himself none the wealthiest men in the country. Only think, if the immense revenue of the Mariposa extra should be turned to the accomplishment of the great enterprise at the Eastern States and the general government have so long hesitated. Whatever money can do, Fremont can do.—Railroad Ad.

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.

The Brethren of the Nova Scotia East and E. Island District will bear in mind that the stage from New Glasgow to Gaysborough will leave the former place on Wednesday, May 21st, at 7 o'clock, A.M., reaching Gaysborough 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.—G. O. HOUSTON.

The District Meeting for the Halifax District, by the Divine blessing, will commence at Windsor, N. S., on Wednesday the 31st of May, at 9 o'clock, A.M. The financial part of the business will be attended to the day following, on Thursday the 1st of June, 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.

WE have noticed an excellent edition of WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY on sale at the Wesleyan Book Room; where those of our readers desirous of becoming possessed of this very valuable work will do well to make an early application. We have not yet been able to reconcile ourselves to Dr. Webster's innovations in the orthography of our language; but we cannot withhold our admiration for the learning and labor which have produced so comprehensive and accurate a Dictionary of the English tongue. In Etymology and definition it is by the best scholars pronounced unrivalled. In our own opinion it is an indispensable book for the library of every educated man.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregation at River John, holding a Bazaar in aid of the Mission House, now in course of erection, about the middle of June next. Persons favorable to the object as well as those who have kindly promised assistance, will greatly oblige by forwarding contributions as soon as convenient to the care of Rev. A. B. Black, River John.

LETTERS & MONIES RECEIVED. (See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Rev. D. D. Currie (for Hiram Edgert) to 1st July 95, 10s. Rev. R. Weidell (per order, 100s.—the plan you mention will be convenient.) Rev. E. Brette (for Mr. H. 7s. 6d., Mr. G. 7s. 6d., Mrs. P. 7s. 6d., Mr. T. 7s. 6d., in all, 30s.—new book, Rev. W. M. Carry (73s. 9d., for Book-room, 6s. 8d.), Rev. C. Gwynn (8s.—new book). Rev. A. McL. Desbriary (directions attended to). Rev. A. McL. Desbriary (60s.—for Book-room, 40s.—20s. should have been credited with acknowledged P. B. 2s.). Rev. J. V. Jost (20s.). Rev. R. E. Crane (the book can be supplied). Rev. F. Moore (we do not receive the paper you enquire for).

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