

the great events which had just taken place. The strangers lingered a little in their seats, as if they expected that something would yet be said; a long discussion had gone on, whether the country at large should be called upon to pay for the embellishment of the Metropolis, in the improvement of the public parks, when Mr. Fitzstephen French, whose normal state is that of effervescent indignation, on this occasion fairly boiled over, and moved the adjournment of the committee, in order to afford Lord Palmerston an opportunity of giving some explanations upon the peace. Lord Palmerston was nothing loath to answer the challenge, but with the saving clause that he had nothing to tell. Till the ratifications were exchanged, it had been agreed that the details were not to be published. Still, he might state, in general terms,—that the treaty was honourable to this country;—that all the objects of the war had been obtained;—that Turkey was now thoroughly protected; and that he had no doubt the peace would be lasting. He added, what was really the only tangible part of his information, that four weeks were allowed for the ratifications, but that he hoped the exchanges would be finished in three. With this information the House expressed its satisfaction, and then the business of the country went on again.

THE PEACE.

The Plenipotentiaries continued to meet during the week, as before. The conference had still to perfect a secondary arrangement essential to the new state of relations to be established in the East. *Le Nord* says that the organisation of the Principalities is one of these reserved subjects, and *The Debats* points out as another the special regulations necessary for assuring the free navigation of the Danube. *The Patrie* undertakes to affirm that the treaty is of a character to give complete and legitimate satisfaction to all the great interests for which France and England have fought; that the four guarantees are largely applied, and the fifth article is released in such a manner as to give Europe all the security it can wish, and this without humbling Russia. *The Patrie* affirms that the allies will retain their positions in the Crimea until after the ratifications have been exchanged.

TERMS OF THE TREATY.

*The Debats* of Monday has an article indicating the terms of the Treaty of Paris. It is stated that the Russian Plenipotentiaries did not defend the retention of the military arsenal of Nicolaieff, nor any of the military establishments in the Black Sea or the Sea of Azoff. Sebastopol will not be rebuilt. All the Russian forts in the Black Sea, from the Caucasus to the limit of the Russian territory; not far from Batoum, will be destroyed and never re-established. The Russian forts to the north of the Caucasus are to be retained. The Asiatic frontiers, between Russia and Turkey, will be rectified without injury to either, and in such a manner as to put an end to all dangerous discussions. It is clearly understood that the Russians give up their recent conquests from Turkey, and re-enter immediately into their own territory. Turkey has demanded an indemnity for the expense of the war, and has revived old claims for the compensation for the repeated occupations of the Principalities by the Russians. The Russian Plenipotentiaries have opposed this claim, and the Congress has not yet come to a decision upon it. The fortifications on the Island Islands are not to be rebuilt. There are to be no fortified barracks, entrenched posts, or redoubts. As to the Principalities nothing has yet been decided, excepting that a "new organization" is to be given and that it is believed the Plenipotentiaries will choose three of their body as commissioners to proceed to the Principalities and make inquiries on the spot as to the best solution of the question. Whether the withdrawal of the Austrian troops should be immediate or should be postponed until peace and order in those countries shall be secured has not, as yet, been decided.

THE EAGLE PEN.

The eagle pen with which the treaty of peace was signed was pulled from a wing of the Imperial eagle in the Jardin des Plantes. Immediately after the signature, the pen was attached to a sheet of pasteboard, and surrounded by the seals of each of the powers represented at the congress, and by the signatures of the plenipotentiaries. M. Feuillet de Conches, the Chief of Bureau of the Protocols, wrote underneath as follows:—"I certify that this pen was pulled by me from the Imperial eagle of the Jardin des Plantes, and that it is the pen which was used for the signature of the treaty of peace of March, 1856." The pasteboard was afterwards framed and glazed, to be presented to the Empress.

"Peace," says the correspondent of *The Manchester Guardian*, writing on the 30th ult., "might have been proclaimed on Friday, but the Emperor thought that an unlucky day; it might, therefore, have been so yesterday, but it was put off till to-day, for this reason, that in the gospel of to-day (Quasi-morta Sunday, as it is termed) there occurs from the 20th chapter of St. John this passage:—"And Jesus came, and standing in the midst of his disciples, said, Peace be with you." This was deemed too excellent a coincidence to be allowed to escape; and, consequently, the proclamation was fixed for to-day, at the hour of the last mass. My informant, re-

lating this incident, added:—"There are two who are full of these kind of superstitions, the Emperor and Orloff."

A banquet was given on Monday by Count Walewski, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, to the plenipotentiaries, the members of the diplomatic corps, the members of the French cabinet, and other high functionaries of the state, comprising in all about forty persons. When the desserts were placed on the table, Count Walewski rose, and, in the midst of profound silence, drank to the duration of the peace they had just signed, all the more that that peace was effected without inflicting humiliation on any one, and it was, a peace worthy of the nations which had made it; it was humbling to no one, and highly honourable to all. The toast was, of course well received. It was expected that Lord Clarendon would have said a few words, and that Count Orloff would have responded to the sentiment. But both English and Russian plenipotentiaries refrained from offering any observations, probably from the conviction that Count Walewski had said quite sufficient for the purpose.

The French army will, it seems, return from the Crimea in bodies of 20,000 with corresponding material. About six months will be occupied in the evacuation. It will begin in May, and last over October.

The Monitor, contains the following—

"From the time during which they must await the ratification of the treaty of peace, France, Great Britain, Sardinia, and Turkey, on the one part, and Russia, on the other part, have concluded an armistice. It has been consequently agreed that the prizes made subsequently to the signature of peace shall be restored, that orders should be given for the immediate raising of the existing blockades, and that the prohibitive measures taken in Russia against the exportation, during the war, of Russian produce, especially of breadstuffs, should also be revoked without delay.

RUSSIA.

According to a statement attributed to Baron Brunow, the young Emperor of Russia has abolished the necessity of a permission from the government to travel beyond its dominions.

It becomes now clearer and clearer every day, that it was the Emperor's trip to the Crimea, and the inspection of the troops there, that have contributed more than anything else to the pacific course that Russia has entered upon. The losses sustained by the troops in their forced marches are by this time pretty well ascertained as having reached a fearful percentage.

In spite of all the prospects of peace the military authorities are compelled to resort to the greatest severity to procure recruits to fill up the enormous gaps the late war has made in the ranks.

According to the most authentic documents, Russian America covers a superficies of 1,000,000 square miles, and contains about 78,000 inhabitants.

THE BALTIC.

The "Baltic Fleet" no longer exists in official recognition; it was merged into the home fleet on Friday, when Rear-Admiral Dundas and Rear-Admiral Baynes gave up their respective appellations of Commander-in-Chief and Second-in-command of the Baltic Fleet.

A letter from Cronstadt, of the 21st ult, in *The Monitor de la Flotte*, says:—"A piece of news, which has produced a great sensation here, is an order to get ready a squadron composed of five vessels of war, all steamers, to be prepared to put out to sea in the middle of May,—namely, a screw-frigate, two screw-corvettes, and two smaller vessels. Admiral Lutke is to take the command of this force, and the idea is that these vessels are to serve for a voyage of the Emperor and of one of his brothers to the southern parts of Europe. The frigate and the two corvettes are all new and uncommonly fine vessels, and rapid in their rate of going. A significant fact in connexion with this matter is that instructions have been sent to engage pilots well acquainted with the coasts of England and France."

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

*The Daily News*' correspondent at Bucharest states:—"I shall give you the authentic list of the atrocities which the Austrians have committed during the brief interval alone of the last twenty-five days in this single city of Bucharest. In the first week of this short period, eighteen assassinations were committed by the Austrians, and proved on evidence. On the 23rd of February they killed, in broad daylight, in the Corzoeheni quarter, three men who had lodged a complaint against the murderers for an act they had previously committed. In the night of the 25th they killed three other men in the Street of the Tanners, for the mere sake of a loaf of sugar, which they had at first tried to take from them by brute force.

ITALY.

The latest accounts from Parma represent the state of siege as having been carried out with the utmost rigour. Everything was, of course, subjected to military dictation, and the Austrian General, Creneville, appears as the real governor of the city, issuing orders and notifications with all the confidence of constituted authority. It was calculated that upwards of 300 persons had been arrested since martial law had been put in force.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



The following Acts, Passed in the last Session of the General Assembly, are published by Authority.

AN ACT

To amend the Act 18 Victoria, Chapter 16, relating to the Inspection of Fish.

(Passed the 18th day of April, 1856.)

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly as follows:

1. The penalty of Five Shillings, imposed under the fifth section of the above Act, shall be reduced to Two Shillings and six-pence.
2. So much of the sixth section as regulates the qualities of Number Two and Number Three, is repealed, and the following shall hereafter be the qualities of those Numbers, respectively. "Those to be branded "No. 2, Large," shall comprehend the best Mackerel that remain after the selection of the first quality, and shall be properly split and washed, well cured, and in every respect free from taint, rust or damage of any kind, and shall measure not less than thirteen inches from the extremity of the head to the crotch of the tail. All those of the same kind and quality measuring from eleven to thirteen inches as above described shall be branded "No. 2." Those to be branded "No. 3, Large," shall consist of good, sound, large Mackerel properly washed, well cured, and free from taint, rust or damage of any kind, and shall measure fourteen inches and upwards from the extremity of the head to the crotch of the tail. All those that measure from eleven to fourteen inches shall be branded "No. 3."
3. So much of the sixth section, as relates to Herring and Alewives shall be amended by inserting after the third clause: "All Herring that are not gibbed shall be branded with the word "gross," in addition to other brands."
4. The eleventh section shall be amended by inserting the word "packing" after the word "weighing" in the first line thereof.
5. The sixteenth section shall be amended by adding at the end thereof the following words, viz: "and shall describe in their Returns the different kinds and qualities of fish inspected by them."
6. Actions against Inspectors, or their Deputies, under this Act, and the Act hereby amended, shall be brought in the County where the offence shall have been committed, and not elsewhere.
7. Every box of Smoked Herrings shall contain twenty pounds, instead of twenty-five pounds, as provided in the twenty-third section of such recited Act, which section is hereby amended.

AN ACT

To amend Chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Juries."

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:

1. Every petit or special jury, for the trial of civil causes, inquiries, and issues, shall consist of nine persons, of whom seven, after at least four hour's deliberation, may return a verdict; and the petit jury for criminal trials shall consist of twelve persons, who must be unanimous in their verdict.
2. The practice of keeping a jury without meat, drink, or any other comfort, until they agree upon their verdict, is abolished.
3. There shall be returned a panel of twenty-four jurors at each short term in the county, and two panels of twenty-four jurors each, at each extended term in those counties where the term can be so extended; in Halifax the panel shall consist of thirty-six jurors.
4. Each petit and special juror shall be entitled to receive and be paid the sum of two shillings and six pence per day, for his actual attendance as a juror at the supreme court, and also six pence per mile for every mile he shall necessarily travel from his place of residence to the court house; such actual attendance and distance to be ascertained by the oath of the juror.
5. The Prothonotary in each county shall, on the last day of the sittings of the supreme court in each term, and of the sittings of such court in Halifax, and also, at the end of the first week of the sittings in those counties where the sittings can be extended prepare and certify a list of the jurors who actually attended such court, with the number of days attendance, and the actual travel of each juror, respectively, and the amount to which each juror is entitled, and shall deliver such list to the presiding judge, who shall certify the same; and the treasurer shall forthwith thereupon pay, out of the county funds, to each juror, the amount which such juror appears entitled to receive, upon such list.
6. To provide a fund towards the payment of jurors under this act, the following fees shall be paid by plaintiffs to the prothonotary and by him paid into the county treasury, viz: On the issuing of writ of mesne process, except in summary and subsidiary suits, two shillings and sixpence, and on the swearing of every jury, thirty shillings; the above fees to be taxed and allowed, and included in the costs in the cause.
7. Any juror who shall not answer to his name, when called, shall forfeit his day's pay, and for each day's absence shall pay a fine of ten shillings, to be collected as follows: The judge, on the sheriff's affidavit, that the juror was duly summoned to attend the court shall, on the last day of the term or sittings, unless such juror shall have been previously excused, order an execution to be issued for the amount of the fines, in the name of the prothonotary, who shall have the same collected immediately, and shall pay the same into the county treasury, and the prothonotary shall have a commission of five per cent, and the sheriff ten per cent, on the amount so collected.
8. The county treasurer shall keep an account of all receipts and payments under this act; such account to be laid before the session, with his other accounts.
9. So much of chapter 154 of the revised statutes, "Of costs and fees," as relates to the fees payable to jurors in the supreme court, and also so much of the chapter hereby amended as is inconsistent with this act, are repealed.
10. Pleasmen shall be entitled to receive one shilling and three pence on giving a verdict on the trial of civil causes, inquiries, and issues; such sum to be paid by the prothonotary out of the thirty shillings

paid in by the plaintiff in the cause on which such talesmen were awarded and returned.

11. The number of special jurors to be hereafter drawn, when such juries are ordered, shall be thirty-six, and such numbers shall be reduced by striking to eighteen.

12. In all criminal trials four jurors may be peremptorily challenged on the part of the crown.

13. In case of the illness of a juror after he shall have been sworn on any civil cause, it shall be in the discretion of the presiding judge to allow the cause to proceed without him, and the verdict shall be valid provided seven of the remaining jurors shall concur therein.

14. This act shall come into operation on the first day of June next and shall continue, and be in force for three years from such first of June, and from thence to the end of the then next session of the general assembly.

April 30.

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RAILWAY OFFICE.

Halifax, 23rd April, 1856.

Proposed new Arrangement.

ON and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of May, TRAINS will run as follows:

Leaving	Leaving
Halifax, 7 1/2, A. M.	Sackville, 9 A. M.
" 10, A. M.	" 12 M.
" 2 1/2, P. M.	" 3 1/2, P. M.
" 4 1/2, P. M.	" 6, P. M.

Reaching Halifax, last trip, 6 1/2, P. M.

JOSEPH HOWE, Chairman.

April 30.

till 1st May.



TEMPERANCE INN.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Mr. Asahel Bentley has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT on the Post Road in Upper Aylesford, to be conducted in accordance with Temperance principles. He hopes to be able to afford satisfactory accommodation to travellers.

April 23.

3 in.

GRAND DIVISION

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

OFFICERS and Representatives will please take notice, that the QUARTERLY SESSION will take place on WEDNESDAY, 14th May, at the Railway Division Room, Shubenacadie, and not on the 23rd April, as previously advertised, in consequence of the bad state of the roads.

J. M. CRAMP, G. W. P. W. A. S. BLEWETT, G. W. A. and Acting G. S.

Halifax, April 16, 1856.

Sine.

REV. EDWARD MANNING.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have recently received a finely lithographed portrait of the late REV. EDWARD MANNING, which may be had framed or otherwise. Price of print 3s. 9d.

R. J. WETMORE,

Carvers and Gilders, 38 Granville Street, Halifax.

April 7.

Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, Or Gastric Juice.

THIS is a great Natural Remedy for INDIGESTION, and DYSPEPSIA, curing after Nature's own Method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pepsin is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice,—the *Solvent of the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines*. It is doing wonders for Dyspepsia, curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave.

Private Circulars for the use of Physicians may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents, describing this whole process of preparation, and giving the authority upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians.

Sold for the Proprietor in Halifax by the only Provincial Agents.

G. E. MORTON & CO.

April 16.

CAMOMILE PILLS!!

HAPPILY Chemical and Medical Science has developed the important fact that from the flowers and herbs of the fields, we may procure the most suitable and valuable medicines. Among these BRYAN'S CAMOMILE PILLS stand pre-eminent. The extract from this flower acts most beneficially on the system, and when combined, as in Mr. Bryan's process with other Vegetable principles, it forms one of the most safe and reliable medicine known for all disorders of the Digestive Organs. They are alike suitable for youth and age; male and female, and remain unchanged in any climate.

Price 1s. 6d. by retail dealers everywhere, and wholesale in Halifax at Morton's Medical Warehouse, by the Proprietor's agents G. E. MORTON & CO. April 16.