

whole, we confidently claim the late transaction as a new illustration of the judgment recently and generously pronounced by M. de Montalembert, that "the English rule in India, with all its faults and shortcomings, is the noblest instance on record of an administration carried on by foreign rulers for the benefit and elevation of the native people."

Peace Congress at Paris.

The Times correspondent, says:—Some are of opinion that the treaty will very soon be made public; others, that it will yet be delayed. Whether the peace that we are now promised will be durable or not is another question. It may be doubted if all the plenipotentiaries are as well satisfied with the results as people here are, or pretend to be. If one could guess what passed in the mind of M. de Cavour, for instance, I hardly think that his delight is excessive. If Count Buol were to speak his thoughts, I am pretty sure that he is neither over-pleased nor over-flattered at the result. But if France and England are united and content, I suppose it is indifferent what anybody else likes or dislikes. That the object which Russia at this moment scorns and hates the most on earth is Austria, I have no doubt whatever on my mind. When Count Esterhazy last saw the Czar at St. Petersburg, his Majesty said, "It is Austria that has forced me to accept such hard conditions. Be assured and tell your master what I say, I shall never forget the obligations I owe him." This is a pretty state of things for peace-makers! In the meantime, so confident are people here of peace being virtually concluded, that at the War-office measures are discussed for the best and most convenient way of bringing back the troops from the Crimea.

The Siecle, in its St. Petersburg news, publishes the Russian version of the leading articles of the proposed Treaty of Peace. They are as follows:—

- "1st. Russia consents to the neutralisation of the Black Sea.
"2nd. Sebastopol is not again to become a war depot.
"3rd. Nicolaieff is to be reduced to a commercial port.
"4th. Russia is to abandon her protectorate of the Principality.
"5th. Russia renounces certain territories in Bessarabia, which leaves the navigation of the Danube perfectly free.
"6th. A commission is to be appointed to trace the new frontiers in this district.
"7th. The fact of a Russian soldier passing the Pruth, is to be looked upon as a casus belli by the contracting powers."

The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post, who is supposed to have the best information of the proposed treaty, and his opinion is confirmed by the statement of The Times' correspondent above.

THE WAR.

The war may be said to be now over. Peace is at least fully assured. So certain is this now, that, at the Cabinet Council on Wednesday last, an order was issued to discontinue not only the embarkation of troops, but even enlistment.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE GENERAL PELLISSIER. The Gazette of Milan contains the following from Paris:—"The news of the day from the Crimea is that about Pelissier. The military conspiracy, which it was known, had broken out, has not been extinguished by the execution of sixty of the Zouaves. It appears that several of these men have fired lately on the General, and that a ball, on one occasion, passed through his kept. A telegraphic despatch has announced the fact to the Tuilleries."

NEWS FROM THE CAMP.

The Daily News' correspondent, says:—"There was a story generally believed in the camps, that at the meeting at Traktir the officer deputed by the Russian Commander-in-chief had asked in the course of conversation, "Do you wish orders to be given for the fire to cease at once from our batteries?" To which the French chief of the staff had replied, "Just as you please about that; it does us very little harm. We shall not fire while the arrangements are under consideration." On the following day, Sunday, the 2nd, it seemed to be generally concluded that the order to cease firing on the north side and Inkermann heights had been issued, and as the day turned out magnificently bright and fine, many visitors military and others, walked about the town and south shores of the harbour. On our side the rumour of the cessation of the firing and the fineness of the weather tempted many sailors from the transports at Balaklava and civilians from Kadikoi, as well as the usual military from the camps, to visit the front. French and English officers on horseback, and groups of soldiers on foot, leisurely examined the ruins of Fort Nicholas on the French side, on the confused heaps of stones and rubbish which once formed the fine docks on the English side of the south harbour, and many other exposed places, of which they had only been able to see to make a hasty or stealthy survey. The views from the promenade are very fine and extensive, comprehending in front the whole of the roadstead and north heights, a fine expanse of sea, and a great part of the city on the opposite side of the harbour. A curious scene

occurred the same day between some of the late belligerents, near to Inkermann. As is well known, the valley of the Tchernaya at this spot becomes very contracted, the cliffs which flank it on either side being within easy rifle shot of each other. On the Saturday the usual dropping fire had ceased on the part of the Russian riflemen, but none of the Russians came out of their ambuscades or showed themselves outside their works. It seemed as if they had received orders not to fire, but were doubtful whether the French had received similar instructions. On Sunday however, they approached freely, and, in common with the French and some English officers and soldiers who had gradually collected together at this part, led by a desire of having a near inspection of the caves and curious dwelling-places in the cliffs on the Russian side, assembled on the banks of the small river which divided them. Mutual salutations took place, and to establish a fraternisation, as far as the obstacle which flowed between would permit, cigars and tobacco were tossed across and interchanged. This was not sufficient and various attempts were made to cross the river; but the water was deep, and they all ended in failures, which gave rise to amusement on both sides. At last the Russians hit upon an expedient. They felled a high tree, and projected it across the water, formed a temporary bridge. The invitation was accepted. Over went French and English, and nothing could exceed the civility of their late antagonists, but now their friendly entertainers. They showed them the Rock Chapel, the iron balcony of which, projecting from the face of the cliff, had often been an object of curiosity, and hewn hollow places, which, instead of being simple chambers of natural excavations, proved to be spacious underground barracks. Some Russian officers were present who spoke French fluently, and received with politeness the French and few English officers who were near the spot. This meeting took place before the general order appeared confining all persons within the camp from going beyond the outposts, an order which will, of course, interrupt any further visits to the Inkermann chapel and caves."

THE WEATHER IN THE CRIMEA.

The Times' correspondent writes on the 7th March:—

"Sunday was so bright and pleasant a day, that people forgot last year's experience, flattered themselves winter had departed, and formed pleasant projects of rides to Baidar and Urkusta, of rambles to the Tchernaya to talk to the Russians, of wanderings in French Sebastopol. At eight o'clock on Wednesday however, the thermometer stood at 12 degrees Fahrenheit. It is difficult to estimate the exact depth of snow on this elevated plateau, because the wind drifts it, but there cannot have been less than twelve inches, and in some places men sank up to their thighs; and the snow continued to fall at intervals during the whole of Wednesday, agreeably varied by sharp hail. The camp presented the old winter picture, dingy huts and tents rising out of the dazzlingly white surface. The glare was blinding, paths and landmarks were obliterated, and even familiar spots were difficult to find. None rode or walked more than they could help, and there was much plunging into ditches, and stumbling into holes. The day there is another change in this most inconstant climate. All last night the wind howled furiously, and the rain fell in torrents. Towards morning the wind again shifted; the rain became snow, and the plateau is once more white. It is now about noon; the thermometer stands at 22, but the frost has not lasted long enough to form more than a thin crisp upper crust, through which the foot sinks into fathomless mud. It is quite possible that to-morrow may bring us balmy breezes, a brilliant sun, and rivers of mud for roads. Such are Crimean caprices." On the 10th, he says:—"The war party still cherishes hopes that the negotiations may break down. If anything less than the full conditions, including the dismantling of Nicolaieff, be accepted, there will be a pretty outcry amongst the martially disposed, and truly it will hardly have been worth while going to war. Scurvy and fever are playing havoc in ranks of the French army. I recently stated its daily loss at 170, but reserving a doubt, although my information was pretty trustworthy, for I hoped and believed that the number was exaggerated. I can now tell positively that the French admit the present mortality in their army to be 120 a day, and on some days considerably more. If strong drink were less easy to procure, it is the opinion of the medical men that illness would be diminished seventy-five per cent., and that the army here would be as healthy as the Turkish Contingent at Kertch."

STATE OF THE FRENCH HOSPITALS IN THE EAST.—There is no change for the better in the French hospitals. Although every authentic fact connected with it is anxiously concealed, the thing itself cannot be, and in the absence of all authentic information, and in the presence of many significant circumstances, popular imagination greatly exaggerates everything. Everybody whispers to his neighbour wonderful stories of sufferings, incredible numbers of deaths, and fabulous figures of patients. General Storks offered whatever stores were wanted for the French hospitals; notwithstanding the

wish of the French medical men, which is unanimous in this respect, the offer has been refused by the intendants, on whose side an acceptance would be tantamount to an acknowledgment of their shortcomings. Miss Nightingale, with her usual savoir faire, which has obviated so many difficulties in our hospitals, and soothed so many official jealousies, went to work in her own way, and sent to the superior of the French Sisters of Charity port wine, vegetables, &c., which were accepted with thanks. She intends, I hear, to send up stores for the French hospitals to the Crimea in the same manner.

An English sailor, in a quarrel with a Sicilian, recently killed his opponent with a blow of his fist. He was tried accordingly before the Grand Criminal Court at Girgenti, and sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment in irons. An application was made to Sir William Temple, the British Minister at the Court, who immediately placed Mr. Fagan, an attache of the legation, in communication with Signor Cassisi, the Minister for Sicilian Affairs. By Cassisi the matter was represented to his Majesty, who very promptly granted the man a free pardon, on condition of his leaving the kingdom.

The monster gun at the Mersey Steel and Iron Company's Works is rapidly progressing towards completion. The operation of boring has been commenced with a cut of eleven inches; there is now a cavity of about seven feet; the bore will be thirteen feet six inches long, and thirteen inches in diameter. When completed it is estimated the gun will have cost the company 3,000l. in material and labour alone. The charge will be over 100lbs. of gunpowder, with one of the shot of 302lbs.

The Corporation of London have voted the freedom of the city to Sir Edmund Lyons, in a box valued at 100 guineas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF

Co-partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of EATON & ROCKWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to WATSON EATON.

WATSON EATON, W. A. ROCKWELL, Colonist-Sins.

Wolfville, April 11th, 1856.

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 Dyspeptics, 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.

Tasteless Vermifuge.

PEOPLE now a-days need not pay extravagant fees to have their children cured of the Worms. When children exhibit the usual symptoms of worms, all that is necessary to be done is to get a bottle of BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE, a few doses of which always gets rid of the trouble. This Medicine is freely taken by the most fastidious children, and it acts so safely and pleasantly as to dispel all fear of ill effects. No family should be without it. Price 1s. 6d. per Bottle, at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Granville street, Halifax, by the Proprietor's agents G. E. MORTON & CO. April 16.

New English Baptist Newspaper.

The Freeman.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, Published every Wednesday. IDENTIFIED with the Baptist Denomination; possessing, also, every requisite of a first-class Family Paper. The Freeman has been recommended by TWENTY-FOUR BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS, and circulates largely amongst the Baptists in every part of the United Kingdom. Terms in Advance; Stamped.—19s. 6d. sterling for a year, 9s. 6d. sterling for half a year. Orders received at the "Christian Messenger" Office, Halifax, N. S. April 2, 1856.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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. BLEWETT, G. W. A. and Acting G. S.

Halifax, April 16, 1856.

Co-partnership.

W. J. BIGELOW, having this day associated with himself his son Wm. BIGELOW, JR.—Their business will in future be conducted under the name and firm of

W. J. BIGELOW & SON. Cape Canso, March 20th, 1856.

W. J. BIGELOW & SON. DEALERS IN

Fishing Supplies and Ship Stores.

—ALSO—

FISH, FISH OILS &c.

Commission and General Ship Agents.

CAPE CANSO, N. S.

April 16.

"LE SEMEUR CANADIEN,"

Rev. N. Cyr, Editor.

THIS Evangelical Paper, the only one in French on this Continent, is devoted to Religion, Literature, Temperance, Education, and News, and is published in this City every Friday. It is now one of the largest French papers.

Terms—\$1 50 per annum, or \$1 for eight months. It is recommended to those desirous of becoming familiar with the French, and to Parents whose Children are learning that language.

L. AUGER, General Agent.

Montreal, March 17, 1856.

The Agents of the Christian Messenger are respectfully requested to act as Agents for the Semeur Canadien. 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 medicines 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.

The Directors of the Colonial Life Assurance Company request attention to the close of the Books for the present year on 25th MAY, with reference to the SMOOTH DIVISION OF PROFITS IN 1856.

THE COLONIAL

Life Assurance Company.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—One Million Stg.

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THE RIGHT HON. EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

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MATTHEW H. RICHEY, Agent.

Agents in the Principal Towns of Nova Scotia.

THE extensive Business transacted by this Company has enabled it to confer important advantages on its Policy Holders, and attention is requested to the large Bonus addition made to Policies on the Participating Scale.

Sums assured before the 25th May 1847, have been increased by 16 per cent.—a Policy of £1000 opened in that year having been increased to £1160 as at May, 1851, the date of the First Division of Profits. Later Policies have also derived proportionate advantages.

Agencies and Local Boards, in every British Colony, where Proposals can be made and Premiums received. Claims paid in Great Britain or in the Colonies. Home rate of Premium charged for British North America, the Cape, Mauritius, Australia, and part of the United States.

Every information regarding the Company may be obtained by application at any of the Offices or Agencies of the Company at home or abroad.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY, Secretary to Halifax Board.

April 2, 1856.