

Until the treaties of conventions which existed before the war between the belligerent Powers shall have been renewed or replaced by new acts, the commerce of importation and exportation shall go on reciprocally upon the footing of the rules in force before the war, and their subjects shall in all other respects be respectively treated upon the footing of the most favoured nations.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Paris within the space of four weeks or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have hereto affixed the seal of their arms.

THE CRIMEA.

The Times' correspondent, writing on the 5th ult., says:—

"The proclamation of peace was made to the allied armies by salutes of 100 guns, fired by the field-batteries of the Light and Second Division, from the heights over the plain of Balaklava; by the French batteries at the Quartier Generale; by the Sardinian redoubts at Fedukhine; and by the men-of-war at Kamesch and Kazatch, at two o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, the 2nd of April; but an early general order and a very widely-spread rumour had diffused the intelligence widely among officers and men long before the cannon exultingly announced it with their thundering voices. At Balaklava the news was known by eight o'clock, and the Leander, Captain Rice, bearing the flag of Admiral Fremantle, was 'dressed' with the flags of the allies about that hour, and the merchant shipping by order followed her example, so that the harbour presented a gay scene probably than human eye ever witnessed there since it was first discovered by some most investigating, shore-lugging, and fissure-pursuing navigator. It was a fine day,—at least it appeared so, by contrast with its recent predecessors,—and the effect of the firing from so many points, all of which were visible from the heights of the plateau near the Woronzoff-road, was very fine. The enemy saw the smoke and heard the roar of our guns, but they maintained a stern and gloomy silence. One would have thought that they, above all, would have shown some signs of satisfaction at the peace which they sought, and which they had made such sacrifices to obtain, while no one would have much wondered if the batteries of the English and Sardinians expressed no opinion on the subject. However, there was not a Russian shot fired or flag hoisted from Fort Constantine to Mackenzie, nor has any increase in our intimacy taken place, although we have ceased to be enemies. The Tchernaya is the boundary of our wanderings, and the Commander-in-Chief in general orders, reminds the army that the limits originally assigned to them will be strictly maintained. All the thoughts, all the conversation of the camp, are turned on their probable destination and on the order of embarkation. Active steps are being taken to prepare for the embarkation of the army and the stores of material which have accumulated here to such an extent. A number of pontoons have been constructed by the engineers in Balaklava to facilitate the embarkation of the troops, and it is calculated that 7,000 per day can be put on board ship in that port. It is said that the railway will be utilized at Heraclea, and that the rails will be carried there for the purpose of opening a communication between the coal mines and the seaside. The weather has been uncommonly severe during the week, but to-day gives promise of coming spring, although the ground of the camp is white with patches of snow, and the distant mountain ranges retain their cold, white, wintry aspect."

On the 8th The Times' correspondent says:—

"The weather has at last assumed the mildness of spring. The traces of our presence will endure for many a long year, notwithstanding the perishable nature of earthworks; and all the energy of Russia and the physical force at her disposal will be tasked to the uttermost before Sebastopol can rise from the heaps of blackened stones and shattered walls which now mark its site. In some places our mission of destruction is not complete, and I presume the peace will prevent any measures being taken to blow up the buildings which line the quay of the docks on the eastern side; they are considerably injured by fire and by shot, but are not, so far as I can judge, rendered incapable of repair. As for the city proper, with some few isolated exceptions, it might be knocked down with a pick and carted away as rubbish. The walls, which look firm at a distance, are seen on near approach to be mere shells, which a strong man could overthrow. The desolation and silence of the grass-grown streets, the course of which is marked out by heaps of white stone in fragments or in blocks, piled confusedly on each other as they were thrown down by the shock of the explosion or the actual agency of powder, are appalling. One may wander between these walls of debris, which look like ruinous trenches, for hours without meeting a soul, or hearing even a narrow chirp. If a stone disturbed by his tread falls clattering among the ruin, the stranger accustomed to the profound noiselessness of this new Palmyra starts as though Sebastopol were in the Great Desert, and introduced by any but himself. All the roar of the

batteries, the smoke, the tumult, the shouting, the tramp of men, the stern life of the trenches, and the labours of the siege have died away. We cannot trust for ever, but let us hope for many a long year to come. Let the rotting skeletons, the heaps of human bones, the debris of ragged uniforms and equipments, the remains of the fierce struggle which ended in that ravine still scattered over its side, preach a lesson to whoever is about to build the city again."

The Moniteur publishes the following telegraphic despatch from Marshal Pelissier:—

Sebastopol, April 18th. "I reviewed yesterday the whole army, General Luders, and a considerable number of Russian officers, and Generals Codrington and Del la Marmora, were present. The epidemic has ceased in our army."

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander of Russia, with the Grand Dukes, has left St. Petersburg for Moscow. His reception was most enthusiastic. The following is the Emperor's address to his nobles and authorities who received him:—

"Gentlemen,—The war is over; for I ratified the treaty of peace which had been signed at Paris before I left St. Petersburg. Russia was able to defend herself for many years to come, and I believe that, no matter what forces were brought against her, she was invulnerable on her own territory. But I felt that it was my duty, in the real interests of the country, to lend an ear to proposals compatible with the national honour. War is an abnormal state, and the greatest successes obtained by it scarcely compensate for the evils it occasions. It had caused an interruption of the commercial relations of the empire with most of the States of Europe. I should certainly have carried it on had not the voice of neighbouring States pronounced itself against the policy of late years. My father, of imperishable memory, had his reasons for acting as he did. I knew his views, and I adhere to them from my very soul; but the treaty of Paris has obtained the object which it was his ambition to obtain, and I prefer this means to war. Many of you, I am aware, regret that I should have so readily accepted the propositions made to me. It was my duty as a man, and as the head of a great empire, either to reject or accept them frankly; I have honourably and conscientiously fulfilled that duty; I am sure that allowances will be made for the difficult position in which I was placed, and that shortly every devoted friend of Russia will render justice to my views and intentions for the welfare of the country. Supposing the fate of arms should have remained constantly favourable to us, as it has been in Asia, the empire would have exhausted its resources in keeping up large armies on different points, the soldiers of which would in a great measure be taken away from agriculture and labour. In the government of Moscow itself, many manufactures have been compelled to close. I prefer the real prosperity of the arts of peace, to the vain glory of combats. I have thrown open the ports of Russia to the commerce of the world, the frontiers to the free circulation of foreign produce. I wish henceforth, that the greatest facility shall be afforded in our markets for the exchange of ware of every origin, and of the raw materials and manufactures of our soils. Various projects will shortly be communicated to you, the object of which will be to give an impulse to home industry, and which, I trust, every nobleman will take a share."

The Constitutionnel, says:—"The law which existed in Russia and forbade to Russian nobility to educate their children abroad has been revoked, and in future the children of Russian nobles will be permitted to study in foreign universities. Every individual, either merchant, landowner, or artist, will be allowed to travel freely in Europe with a Russian passport, which will cost only a few roubles instead of the enormous sum paid before."

ITALY.

A correspondent of The Independence Belge, at Rome, writing on the 7th of April, says:—"I must tell you about the Sacconi. There was a meeting of prelates at Loretto, presided over by Cardinal de Angelis, the Bishops of Umbria, Ancona, and some from the Legations were present. It was resolved to establish in each diocese of these prelates, a body called Sacconi, it being intended that they shall wear a dress in the form of a sack, with a cord tied round the body, sandals on feet and a veil over the countenance, having two holes in it for the eyes. These religious juitissaries for the Holy-office are employed to enter public kitchens on Fridays to uncover pots, saucers, and other cooking apparatus, to ascertain whether the regulations for fasting have been transgressed; to search among papers in order to discover if there be any trace of impiety to denounce; and one-half of the fine (fifteen baroceli) is promised to them as a reward in each case. At eight o'clock in the evening, when the bell tolls for angelus, the Sacconi are to take note of all who do not fall on their knees, even in the streets, and to denounce them. All these regulations, and some others, will be found in a pamphlet issued by the episcopal printing firm at Fermo."

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 SECOND DIVISION OF PROFITS IN 1856.

THE COLONIAL Life Assurance Company.

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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, 1854, 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.

"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.



THIS valuable External and Internal Remedy originated with a skillful and Scientific Chemist, who found it difficult to obtain an article that would with certainty, and in a short space of time, effect a cure of Wounds, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c. By various experiments he at length discovered a preparation which answered his most sanguine expectations, and its peculiar virtues becoming known to his friends, he was induced by them to prepare it for general use.

Since its first introduction to the public some important additions and improvements have been made in its composition, increasing its value and making it applicable to a greater number of diseases, especially to those of the stomach and bowels, and it is now used internally with, if possible, greater success than externally.

DYER'S

Healing Embrocation

Is a perfect pain destroyer and an Invaluable Remedy for Rheumatism, Cuts, Wounds, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Sore Throat, Swellings, Cramp, &c.

It is indeed truly gratifying to us to receive such indisputable proofs of the value of this astonishing remedy, as are daily presented us. We know its true value experimentally, and do not hesitate to recommend it as superior to any other Medicine for similar purposes, and we are willing at any time to refund the money, if it does not give entire satisfaction, or possess all the virtues we ascribe to it.

Be sure and get the genuine.

A. H. FIELD,

(Successor to C. Dyer, Jr.)

SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER, Providence, R. I.

D. Taylor, Junr., Broad Street, Boston, general agent for British Provinces. Sold wholesale in Nova Scotia, by G. E. Morton & Co., John Naylor, Avery Brown & Co., Morton & Cogswell, Halifax, and by dealers generally throughout the Province.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery

THE GREATEST OF THE AGE.

M. R. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure sealy eruptions of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the very worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed, growing in the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system; yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are no ifs nor ands about it, suiting some cases, but not yours. He has peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston, and knows the effects of it in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. He gave it to children a year old; to old people of sixty; and has seen poor, puny looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief in catarrh and dizziness. Some who have taken it have been coxive for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound, it works quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed—they always disappear in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it—on the contrary, when that feeling is gone, you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that ever man listened to.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Principal Office of the Medical Discovery for the State of Maine and the British Provinces, is at the Drug Establishment of H. H. HAY, 15 & 17, Market Square—Portland, Me., To whom all orders should be addressed.

MORTON & COGSWELL General Agents; JOHN RICHARDSON; AVERY BROWN, & Co.; DEWOLF, & Co.; JOHN NAYLOR; WM. LANGLEY; THOS. DORNEY; G. E. MORTON.—Halifax Agents. G. W. McLENNAN, Londonderry, and Druggists generally throughout the province.

For Sale at Dr. CARRITT'S Drug Store, Amherst, Oct. 31.

A Chemical Compound similar to the Natural Oil of the Hair.

FAY'S SPANISH HAIR GLOSS.

A CLEAN, WHITE AND BEAUTIFUL PREPARATION for promoting the growth, luxuriance and beauty of the Hair—removing dandruff, scales and scurf,—unequalled for keeping the Hair moist, imparting to it a rich silky softness and highly beautiful lustre. Soothing and agreeable properties will be found remarkable. It is unlike any of the Alcoholic and Oil preparations so commonly used for the Hair. Its superiority over all Hair preparations consists in its drying and heating as the alcoholic preparations are; and being free of the greasy qualities of marrow, oil, &c. Its power to remove the glutinous coating which obstructs the pores of the skin when unhealthy, and which prevent the follicles from exuding an oily substance necessary to the natural moisture, beauty and growth of the Hair is unequalled.

One free application of the Hair Gloss will impart a more lasting beauty and moisture to the hair, than a whole bottle of the alcoholic preparations usually sold; besides it will not soil the finest linen. Mothers will find this preparation the best they can use to dress children's hair, keeping it in place, giving it a most beautiful lustre and causing it to grow luxuriantly. If any preparation of art can cause the hair to grow, the Spanish Hair Gloss will do it.

Sold at Wholesale by J. D. NASTR, and at retail by all the principal Druggists, and dealers in Fancy Goods, at Halifax, N. S. May 31.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having opened the Old Establishment in the Market Square, as a Hardware Store, have admitted Mr. H. H. FULLER as a partner in the same.

That Establishment will be conducted under the style and firm of H. H. FULLER & CO. EDWARD ALBRO & CO. April 9. 4 ins.

CITY STOVE STORE. 500 Cooking, Franklin, & Closed Stoves.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by late arrivals from Scotland and the U. States, his usual extensive assortment of STOVES, GOTHIC REGISTER GRATES & CABOSES.—50 Bales prepared furnaces, Dried Bedding FEATHERS. For Sale at low prices, for Cash, or credits at 3 6 to 9 months. Orders from the Country executed with care and despatch.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Old Stand near H. M. Ordnance. Nov. 7th, 1856.