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# THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER.

bate, being members of the House, but, nevertheless, subordinate officers of the Government had that right, which they certainly had. The Hon. Mr. Johnston replied, disavowing

intention to refer disrespectfully to the hon. gentleman, and denying that there was anything in which he (Mr. Johnston) had said yesterday to warrant offensive personal expressions in which the hon. gentleman for Halifax had thought fit to indulge. The hon. gentleman then went on to explain what had actually fallen from him the Hon. Attorney General at the close of the debate on the previous evening.

Mr McLellan, Mr. McKeagney, the Hon. Mr. Wier, the Hon. the Solicitor General, Mr. Hyde, Mr. A. Archibald, the Hon. Provincial Secretary severally addressed the House. Debate adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 1. Hon. Attorney General took up three Bills referring to the taxation of the city of Halifax. and the substitution of money payments instead of statute labour. He considered these Bills ought to be published, and took it for granted that the committee on private Bills would see this performed.

Hon Provincial Secretary laid on the table various correspondence respecting extension of the Railway into the North end of the City, Communication was accompanied by estimates of the cost of the work. Also, asking the Government to move in the matter of paying for land already

taken for Railway purposes.

EDUCATION. Hon. Attorney General introduced a Bill for the better encouragement of Education. He merely laid the Bill on the table now; and as 500 copies had been printed, allowing 6 to each member, he would move the second reading on Monday or Tuesday, and then explain the principles of the measure.

Hon. Mr. Johnston wished that members could become masters of the Bill, before any debate were introduced on it.

European Intelligence. [From the European Times, Feb. 16.]

#### THE PEACE CONFERENCE

for Paris to attend the approaching Conference, fought. The clergy are already in arms, headand will arrive in the French capital the same ed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and they evening. Several of his attaches have already have waited on the Premier, begging that he (Mr. J.) referring to the hon, member for the preceded him. The representatives of the will not allow the Crystal Palace to be opened county of Halifax, and the bills introduced by several Powers are also on their way to the on Sundays, nor the British Museum, the Nahim; concluding with remarks on the speech of same place; but it is said that the Conference tional Galleries, and the other public buildings will not open before the 23rd inst., and the belonging to the nation. The number of

> 22nd. Count Orloff, the Russian Plenipoten- shews the intensity of the struggle, and the tiary, was at Berlin on the 14th, and left yester- numerical superiority is certainly with the Sabday for the scene of his new duties, where he batarians. But their opponents are not idle, alone prevented the Turks from annihilating will be assisted by Baron Brunow, so long the and as they are, for the most part, persons of the enemy's forces. The gallantry of that Russian minister at the English Court.

If we may judge from the tone of the St. produce a corresponding impression. Petersburg papers, the Czar is sincerely desirous of peace, and his organ in Brussels breathes the most pacific intentions.

In our own Parliament, it must be admitted that great discretion has been shown on this delicate subject since the commencement of the session. All parties have carefully avoided saying a word which could complicate the difficulties which it is the object of the conference to settle, and this wise course will no doubt be pursued until the matter has been brought to a satisfactory close, or hostilities have been renewed.

peace; but the preparations for the next campaign are pushed forward with an energy which knows no abatement. The gun and mortar boats, which ought to have been ready twelve months back, are now fully equipped, and this determined attitude will aid materially in inducing Russia to listen to the terms which the Western Powers will dietate. Every one knows that the conduct of Prussia from the commencement of the struggle has been utterly contemptible, and it would be beneath the look-out. Aali Pacha, the Ottoman plenipo. "We rode for five or six miles to our outdignity of the Allies to admit her, except on conditions which would compel her, if the war should be renewed, to abandon the pleasant neutrality which she has so conveniently assumed. The policy of Austria has been sufficiently dubious throughout; but that Power has displayed some sympathy in our successes, while from Prussia we have met with nothing better than ill-disguised hostility.

has been admitted as our right, though we would gladly surrender if it could be decided forts of Gen. Williams, 'seconded by the cothat the right was in the United States."

# LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE.

The time is fast approaching when another fierce battle between the religious public and Lord Clarendon leaves London this morning the less strict observers of the Sabbath will be Turkish Minister cannot be in Paris before the petitions presented to the House of Commons talent, and have the ear of the public, they

[By Magnetic Telegraph.]

### PARIS.

#### THE CONFERENCES.

The following is extracted from the letter of the Times Paris correspondent, dated Feb. 13.

"Baron Brunow arrived here last night, at half-past ten o'clock, by the express train from Strasburg, and took up his quarters in the ho-

and will probably arrive on Friday, but the sion of their conquerors." resident Sardinian minister, the Marquis de The narrative of Dr. Sandwith abounds with Villa Marina, is on the spot, and keeps a good thrilling episodes. Here is one.

After showing how successful were the efoperation of Col. Lake, Capt. Thompson, and Major Teesdale, in restoring the Turkish army to discipline and order, and in making Kars, once defenceless, impregnable to all but famine, the writer in the Post proceeds :---

"Then came the 29th September, the Feast of St. Michael, a favourite saint with the Russians. The whole force of the enemy bore down upon the city. The assault raged on all sides. Occasionally the Russians got within the batteries, but were as often driven out at the point of the bayonet. For seven hours the roar and clash of battle went on; but the end came at length, and, with their infantry broken and destroyed, the foe beat a swift retreat, and Kars was safe. The want of cavalry defence has not been exceeded by any event in the war on either side. It rivals Silistria and Sebastopol, and places General Williams in the foremost rank of English commanders.

"But dark days followed this brilliant triumph. The enemy's cavalry were ten thousand strong, and in perfect order and condition. These surrounded Kars, and all hope of communication with Erzeroum was cut off. A rascally pacha in the latter city kept holding out promises of immediate succour that never arrived. Then the work of death began. Gaunt hunger stalked in the streets. Women tel of the Russian embassy, in the Faubourg and children laid down by the roadside to die. St. Honore. M. de Bourquency has already Some reproached the troops-others besought The chances are greatly in favour of a lasting arrived, but has left for Blois to bring up his them to take the children. The end was not family. It is to be hoped that Lord Cowley long in coming. Three days' biscuit was all will, on his return to Paris, bring Lord Claren- that remained-the army was faint and famdon with him. The English plenipotentiaries ishing. Against such an enemy there was are expected at the end of the week : the soon- no resistance. General Williams proceeder they come the better. Count Buol will be ed to the besieging lines with a flag of truce, here on Friday or Saturday, so at least it is and, after a brief interview with General given out. M. Cavour leaves Turin to-day, Mouravieff, the Russians received the submis-

## Petition vourable

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Mr. Martell asked special leave to present a petition from his constituents, praying for a law to prevent the destruction of sheep by dogs-1730 sheep have been killed within the last 14 years.

Mr. Ryder-The evil does not only prevail in the eastern but in the western part of the province, also.

Mr. Chambers hoped the petition would be entertained, and a law passed adapted to the whole Province. He would drive all the dogs into the sea.

Dr. Webster considered a bill of this kind absolutely necessary-Dogs were getting to be a perfect nuisance. One Farmer had lost 13 sheep by dogs in one night; and another had 47 killed by two dogs in a short time.

Mr. Morrison-The House should be exceed ingly cautious how they passed Bills to exterminate the whole canine species. To a poor Farmer, his dog was often his only protection against wolves, bears, and robbers.

Mr. Whitman read the law to show that the owner of a dog was liable for the damage he committed.

Mr. Martell,-But how can you find out the dog that commits the depredations?

Mr. McKeagney protested against the cruelty of a general extermination of the dog-man's most faithful companion.

The petition was referred to Messrs. Martell, McKeagney, Morrison, McKenzie, and Chambers.

LIQUOR LAW.

Mr. Morrison presented a Bill to restrain the use and sale of intoxicating liquors; also, petitions from Colchester in favour of it.

Hon. Attorney General presented a petition from inhabitants of Mabou in favor of that Bill. Hon. J. W. Johnston gave notice that he had a number of petitions to present on the same subject.

Mr. White presented similar petitions from Shelburne.

Hon. Mr. Wier reported on the petition praying remuneration for a horse killed by the falling of the Telegraph wire. Could not recommend any grant.

"The Report was adopted.

Mr. McLearn introduced a Bill to authorise the draining of a Bog near Liverpool.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBATE. Mr. Chambers asked Dr. Tupper whether he intended his motion as a vote of want of confidence or not?

Dr. Tupper replied that he presumed there would be no objection to refer the Elective Council Bill to committee. The government had enlarged the debate by their own contradic-

Nothing then remained but for the wretched. Hon. Att. General-The debate had assumed course, but it is not quite regarded in this ami- lated, the other evening, to a number of his a constitutional form, and should have a consti- able light on this side of the water. The lead- fellow-townsmen at Hull, the story of the siege hungry Turks to lay down their arms, and to tutional end. After the taunts that had been ing journal of yesterday, which a month back and capitulation of that fortress. The follow- defile before the magnificent array of Russian soldiers, the deepest grief bowing down the thrown out, and the challenges made, the Gov- wished to make President Pierce a present of ing is a summary of his narrative :-stern endurance of the famished defeuders of ernment were bound to give a full and ample the land in dispute, is indignant at this sum- 1 "The details which Dr. Sandwith has given the place, the women wailing from the house answer to all that had been said, or could be said mary method of going to work, and writes in show how nobly the Turks maintained their tops, and the Englishman's heart burning with against them. He went on to define the prin- a very bellicose vein. A sentence or two will position under adverse circumstances; how mortification at the gross mismanagement that ciples of Responsible Government-to recount make this apparent. "England cares lit- ably the English Commissioner acted the part had brought a devoted army to that woeful the measures of Reform and improvement, the the for the Bay of Islands, and less, if possible, of general; how vain were the repeated atplight. present Administration had been the authors of, for the King of the Mosquitos; but she does tempts of the Russians to storm the place; care for rights-only because they are rights- and how impossible it would have been to the Railway--Chancery Bill-Law Reform-Prince Gortschakoff and the French and Customs-Education -- Reciprocity-and nume- which are as sacred when they regard an in- plant the Russian standard upon its batteries. English Ambassadors were present at a grand significant territory as if the destiny of Canada had not their cause been powerfully aided by rous ofhers. dinner given by Count Buol a few days ago. Messrs. McFarlane, Morrison and others spoke, or Jamaica were involved. It is in the interest the peculation of rascally pachas, and indiffer-The King of Denmark has summoned his and the debate was adjourned till 3 o'clock on of the United States, and of peace itself, that ence, trickery, or incapability on the part of Parliament for the 1st of March. Monday. we refuse to give up to mere clamour what the Turkish Government."

# THE AMERICAN DISPUTE.

Every arrival from America continues to be ooked to with great interest, caused, of course, by the present unhappy differences between the two nations. The Times says, "Every thing has been done which usually precedes the first irrevocable blow-the great letting out of the waters of strife." The account also which is given of the state of parties in the President's cabinet is gloomy enough ; and, as it is evidently from an official source, it is clear that our pacific relations with the great American people hang at the present moment upon the slenderest thread. The following brief extract will be read with painful interest. "The ministers of to see it, will be the formal notification to General Pierce are divided in their convictions | France and England of his accession to the and their motives of action. The Attorneygeneral, Mr. Caleb Cushing, has been the leading spirit in these differences. He is said not to object to war, or at least to such an approach to it as may give him popularity, and a reputation for high spirit throughout the States. As a law officer of the Government his language should have been cautious and his conduct moderate. Mr. Cushing has much influence with the President, and they are probably bound together by an identity of political objects. It is stated that Mr. Marcy, the Secretary of State, is opposed to the war-like demonstrations of his colleague and his chief. We have thus a proof of the temper which rules the men on whom the destinies of the two nations for the tion for the destruction of docks at Sebastopol, time depend."

This is an alarming state of things; but we cannot believe that the President and his Attorney-general will push matters to extremities, nor do we think that if they were to do so they would be supported by the American Senate. The great bulk of the citizens of the United States can have no wish to quarrel with England about such a trumpery affair as the Central America, or the hardly less trumpery enlistment business.

The discussion in the Senate respecting the Nicaragua treaty is not without interest, and the course proposed by Mr. Seward has produced considerable controversy, namely, that a year's notice be given to Great Britain, after which the United States Government will take possession of the territory in question, and keep

regain his liberty, and return to England, relory statements. it. This is received in America as a pacific

tentiary, will not arrive before the 18th or 19th. posts, consisting of about three hundred miser-

"A very handsome table has been fitted up at the Foreign office for the plenipotentiaries to sit at during the conference. It is covered with rich crimson velvet, and, together with the chairs, forms a handsome piece of furniture. It was at first only large enough to accommodate eight persons; but then Sardinia and Turkey had only one plenipotentiary each. Since the decision in favour of two it has had to be lengthened, and now is large enough for twelve. The two additional places are, no doubt, meant for Russia, if Prussia behave herself as she ought. I have already mentioned that Count Walewski, as minister for foreign affairs of the sovereign in whose capital the affectingly illustrated :conferences are held, will preside.

"It is said that one of the first acts of the Emperor of Russia, after the signature of the treaty of peace, should we be so happy as throne. In diplomatic fiction, these powers, it seems, are supposed to believe that the Emperor Nicholas is still living."

According to the Paris correspondent of the Oesterreichische Zeitung the three Powers have already agreed on the most important points to be adjusted at Paris, and one of them is, that Nicholaieff, not being on the coast of the Black Sea, is not to share the fate of Sebastopol.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SEBASTOPOL DOCKS.

The Gazette of this evening publishes a despatch from General Codrington to Lord Panmure, enclosing a report of Colonel Lloyd, Royal Engineers, giving details of the operawhich have now been completely destroyed.

#### ASIA.

liams was unwell. 100 brass guns taken from Kars have been mounted in one of the squares of Tiflis.

# JAPAN.

The Dutch Government have concluded an important treaty of commerce with the Emperor of Japan, which gives them privileges from his Japanese Majesty denied to the Governments of England and the United States.

#### DR. SANDWITH'S NARRATIVE OF THE SIEGE AND CAPITULATION OF KARS.

Dr. H. Sandwith, the only gentleman in the garrison of Kars who had the good fortune to

Turks do not travel by the electric telegraph able cavalry. While observing the Russians like Russians. It is still doubted whether it be my eyes were attracted to a dark body looking possible for the conference to begin on the 20th. through the gloom, and bearing down upon us. We watched them carefully, but they appeared to disperse. Nevertheless Colonel Lake commenced a quiet retreat, and the word was given, 'trot,' 'canter.' We had not proceeded far before three whole negiments of Russian Dragoons swept like a whirlwind down upon us. There was the crash of carbines and the clash of swords, and they cut our little force to pieces, though, thank God! I am here to tell the story, but very few escaped."

> This picture deserves a place beside Lord Cardigan's brilliant description of the Light Cavalry Charge at Balaklava.

The brave zeal of the Karsian populace is

" In the great assault on the 29th of September every shopkeeper, tailor, shoemaker, and saddler in the place issued out armed with muskets and guns, and fired into the retreating soldiery. The very women brought us amunition in their aprons, and assisted us in every way, crying out 'We pray for you;' 'We will help you;' ' May God sharpen your swords.' Some of these devoted women, I regret to say, fell, but they fell gloriously, like true heroines, as they were!"

The sufferings of the Turkish soldiers from starvation were dreadful. Many dropped down at their posts from sheer hunger and exhaustion; but their public spirit was beyond all praise. In those terrible days of death, when scanty provisions for only three days were laid up in the fort, there was not a single instance of even a biscuit being stolen.

It was a cold snowy morning when General Williams left his hungry, yet staunch and mortified army to offer terms of capitulation to General Mouravieff. The English General insisted upon certain terms of capitulation, the concession of which, on the part of General Accounts from Tiffis state that General Wil- Mouravieff, was absolutely essential to the surrender of the place in its entirety. Had these been refused, he was prepared to destroy every gun and trophy, and leave the place a heap of ruins. According to Dr. Sandwith, the feply of the Russian Commander was most chival-

> "General Williams," he is reported to have said, "you have won for yourself a name in history; posterity will stand amazed at the courage, at the endurance, and at the lofty qualities exhibited by you in this siege. Yourself and your troops are covered with glory. 1 have no wish to outrage humanity by anything unbecoming me as a general, and the terms you ask I accede to."