

village is the commencement of a horrible scene of reprisal!"

But even supposing it were so, which it is not—with what face can they speak in execration of it, when Parisians were shot down like sheep on the boulevards, in the coup d'etat—when the present Ambassador to London (Duke of Malakoff, Crimean Marshall, and first favourite of everybody), is the man who, in Algeria, surrounded with an overwhelming force some miserable Arabs who had fought in defence of their native country—and, in the cave to which they fled for refuge, deliberately and slowly roasted hundreds of men, women, and children!

The fable of the wolf and the lamb explains all. But, though we are not ignorant of what is going on, we fear not, though wide awake to any contingency. Mysterious preparations are being made in their naval arsenals and ports (especially Marseilles); the conscription will produce a grand increase to the army: military officers have in most cases superseded civil functionaries; the spirit of the army is notoriously hostile to England, and needs but a breath of Imperial lips to act against us, however madly. Waterloo is not forgotten nor forgiven; and recent events have embittered greatly a slumbering grudge. Louis Napoleon cannot sway that army beyond a certain extent, for it made him what he is and knows its power. The Crimea is closed; Algeria is not sufficient an outlet to martial ardour—camps, artillery, fortifications, have been for some time the study of that crafty ruler, who does nothing unadvisedly: the whole fleet is to come into the channel, on pretence of inaugurating the Cherbourg Railway; a soldier, hot, fierce, and headstrong, succeeds the polite Persigny at our Court: what do all these mean, added together?

The French marshals were snubbed, and the haughty demands of France rejected, on the refugee question, which still stands unsettled. Suppose this be to support an ultimatum, that we must submit to their terms, or—except the French colonels to dine in Cheap-side, and see Queen Victoria politely escorted as a prisoner to Paris? So the New York papers surmise; and there are more unlikely things for a desperate man to do. But we have Woolwich and Sheffield for guns and blades, for ourselves, and money to throw broadcast over the Continent to those who only want money to fight. A greater man than Louis sat on the cliffs of Boulogne to meditate an invasion; and what came of it? We shall prepare; and that alone is enough to ensure—if not immunity from attack, at least victory over it.

But a more likely arena for Napoleon's arms is seen in Italy; and with Orsini as a recent exponent of that land—with the antecedent of Rome kept down by French bayonets—there is the most likely scene of Imperial meditations. But not a shot may be fired by France, against any of her neighbours, without an interference in some way; and England is infinitely stronger now, in men, arms, and money, than she was when, for thirty years, her ships sailed and troops marched, to victory on victory; when she chained the disturber of the world, and shook nations in her grasp while firmly seated on her own rocky home.

RUSSIA,
On the contrary, appears to have changed that course of policy which, under the Emperor Nicholas, made her what 'France bids fair to become.' The military element was one and all: personal ambition stretched on and on, till it collapsed, and brought a hurricane of disaster on the nation.

Young Alexander was out in that storm. From Petersburg to Moscow, from Moscow to the Crimea, he saw what Russia had become, and how it was done. Now, his course is, to remedy the evil, and initiate a new system. The passport-fee, which told so heavily against foreign travel, is abolished, and young Russia now pours into France and the West as freely as, formerly, he was restricted. In Nicholas's time, not one student went to a foreign university; and he who was ripe for foreign study was ripe for Siberia.

The press, too, is free—or, at least, to an extent that is alike novel and pleasing: and with an extension of that, arises an impetus in science, literature, art, and morals, of old unknown.

But the most important change is that of the emancipation of the serfs—now entered upon thoroughly, and, strange to say, with wonderful unanimity. "Since the celebrated banquet at Moscow, on the 9th of January, when compulsory labour was openly condemned and the rights of man defended by the officers of the Czar, there can be little doubt that the movement has become national. It is no longer

confined to certain provinces, but is adopted as the universal law of the land. "The land-owners who are opposed to it are few in number: nearly everywhere it is acknowledged as a boon by nobles and peasants. Old institutions, that might impede its action, are set aside. Leave of absence is to be granted to all officers and civil functionaries who may be proprietors of estates, to enable them to carry the emancipation of their serfs into effect. Wherever the small estates of poorer nobles have been mortgaged the Crown releases the serfs from their engagements as portion of the estate, and places them upon its own land. In short, whether we regard the edicts of the Government and the speeches of the nobility, or the views of the press, it seems impossible not to conclude that serfdom, within a few months, will be virtually abolished as an institution of the Russian Empire. When 25,000,000 of human beings, elevated to the consciousness of freedom, and knowing the source from whence the restoration of their liberties has come, shall add to their ordinary respect for the Czar gratitude for the greatest of earthly blessings, the Russian empire will have escaped the only danger that could menace its stability—internal convulsion."

Russia, like everybody else, is at loggerheads with China.—The country bordering the river Amur has been finally incorporated with the dominions of the Czar; and an attempt to proceed from the Kiachta frontier, towards the centre of Asia, has been crowned with success. The Amur country is the Italy of Siberia, teeming with edible roots and fruit, and useful animals of every description, and concealing beneath its woody hills inexhaustible stores of iron and coal.

Two years ago, an expedition "discovered" the locality, settled there, and built a strong city. Diggings were undertaken, fields were made arable, steamers sent to disturb the still virgin waters of the two rivers, Amur and Shilka, and preparations for building a first-class naval port on the coast of the Pacific entered upon.

By-and-by, however, the Chinese Emperor woke up, and dispatched a courier to St. Petersburg to complain that "a Russian robber named Muravieff had dared to fish in the river Amur." The complaint being unheeded, some Manchou bow-and-arrow, painted-shield-warriors, were sent against the invaders—who, however, by the persuasive force of artillery, soon vanquished them, and extended the territory taken.

Nicolaieff has now 3000 troops; a flourishing trade; a steam service to San Francisco in 15 days; a mine of coal, which will prove invaluable in the navigation of the Pacific; and it is within a few weeks' marches of the northern frontiers of our Asiatic frontiers. Though now we have no cause of apprehension, still it can not but be seriously thought of. "If England is ever to lose Hindostan, this will not be effected by the agency of the effeminate and quarrelsome Indians themselves, but by an invasion of the Tartars, the descendants of those tribes of horsemen who, centuries ago, founded the throne of the Great Mogul. Tartars and Mongols have been an indolent people for the last 150 years, but they have remained as daring soldiers as they were at the first moment when they figure in history. They are all of them connected by the common tie of one and the same political system: when they were passive, a calm reigned over the whole of Northern Asia—when they moved, the flame of war flew over their native plains like the fire over a prairie, and a general conflagration ensued."

TURKEY
Is again in hot water with those troublesome fomentors of past embroglios, the Montenegrins. The Prince Danino (of Montenegro) has summoned 20,000 men, and proceeded to fortify. The Turks have landed a considerable force at Klek in Dalmatia; but as yet hostilities have not commenced, and last accounts state that the Montenegrins are commanded by Danino to abstain from aggression or hostility on Turkish territory—and only to repel attack on their own, by answering force with force.

In BOSNIA, the cruelties inflicted by Turkish landholders on Christian peasants exceed even those of any Pasha sent from Constantinople, with full powers, of old. A recent instance is as follows:—
"It happened that in the village of Maringe forty of the inhabitants would not pay a tax which the proprietors had no right to demand. In order to compel them to give up their supposed concealed treasure these unfortunates were imprisoned together, stripped stark naked, and bound either to a stake or a tree. In this position water was thrown over them, and, in consequence of the severity of the cold, a crust of ice was partially formed over their bodies. Then these poor tortured individuals were left

to their fate during the night. Three of them died of their sufferings, and it is doubted of several of the others whether they will recover. And such examples of cruelty are by no means seldom in Bosnia."

ROMANISM IN PRUSSIA.

Scotland followed America, in her Protestant "revivals." But it appears not confined to these alone. The "Strides of the Catholic Church" are spoken of in Prussia, (the least Catholic of continental States,) and pointed to as worthy of special notice. "One cloister after another springs up around us—from the Order of Sisters of mercy, who devote their whole lives to nursing the sick, and praying nuns, immured within their convents, to the learned Jesuit Colleges at Munster in Westphalia, whose numerous disciples are sent forth into all parts of the world. In all Roman Catholic parts of Germany the bishops have begun to send what they call 'travelling priests' throughout their dioceses. As soon as one of these priests arrives in a town, all the inhabitants of the adjacent country flock in crowds to hear him, a general holiday of the church is proclaimed, priestly acts of devotion are commanded, and religious frenzy sometimes agitate the lower classes of whole provinces. This movement should not be overlooked."

ROYAL MARRIED LIE.

Our late Princess Royal is a grand favourite with the King, his family, and all the Berliners. She "witches the world with noble horse-womanship;" and, more than that, astounds the ladies by taking lessons in mathematics, while more ordinary and feminine occupations receive proper attention! What a notable wife!

It is said that our Queen, Prince Consort, and Prince of Wales, will in the summer visit the newly married couple, and pass some weeks in retirement with them at Coblenz and Stolzenfels. But it is as yet early to speculate on this.

Your Special Correspondent,
NIGHT LAMP.

NEW DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT!

DRS. MACALLISTER & PAINE,
Surgeon Dentists,
(Formerly of Boston.)

HAVE opened a complete DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 49 Granville Street, (over the Christian Messenger office), where they are prepared to perform all operations pertaining to the Dental profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

From one to an entire set inserted on fine Gold or Silver Plate, in a style which, for utility, finish, and beauty, cannot be surpassed, and warranted to fit the mouth perfectly. Specimens may be seen at the Rooms.

PARTIAL SETS OF TEETH

Inserted on the Atmospheric Pressure principle by the use of the "New Central Cavity Plate."

Drs. M. & P. have many improvements of their own, which they intend to introduce into their practice, and will be happy to explain their different methods of inserting teeth to those who may favor them with a call. Filling, Extracting and Cleaning carefully performed. All examinations free of charge. Terms reasonable. Remember 49 Granville Street, at the Sign of the Golden Tooth.

Halifax, April 7th, 1858.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Second Division of Profits in 1859.

TO secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profits Scheme, Proposals must be lodged at the Head Office, or at one of the Agencies at home or abroad, on or before the 25th May next.

TWO YEAR'S BONUS will be secured at the Division of Profits in 1859, by Policies opened before the close of the Books for the present year.

The Colonial Life Assurance Company

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Capital—ONE MILLION STERLING.
Established 1846.

Governor—The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.
Head Office—Edinburgh, 5 George Street; London, 81 Lombard Street.
Board of Directors in Halifax, Nova Scotia—(Office, No. 50 Bedford Row)—The Hon. M. B. Almon, Banker; the Hon. Wm. A. Black, Banker; Lewis Bliss, Esq.; Charles Twining, Esq., Barrister; John Bayley Bland, Esq.; the Hon. Alex. Keith, Merchant.

Position of the Company.

Amount of Assurances effected since the establishment of the Company in 1846, upwards of TWO MILLIONS AND A HALF STERLING.
Income of the Company upwards of NINETY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.
A Bonus of £2 per cent. per annum was declared at last investigation in 1854, since which date large profits have accumulated. Profits divided every five years. Next division in 1859.
Moderate Rates of Premium, and liberal conditions as to residence in the British Colonies, in India, and other places abroad.
Premiums received in any part of the world where Agencies have been established.
Immediate Reduction of Premiums on change of residence from a less healthy to a more favorable climate, according to fixed classes, no medical certificate being required.
Claims settled at home and abroad.
Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

WM. THOS. THOMSON, Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Secretary.

Agent and Secretary to the Halifax Board,
MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

March 31. 3 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, SEEDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased the STOCK of JOHN NAYLOR, Esq., and made arrangements for adding frequent fresh supplies of all such articles as are usually kept in a general Drug and Medicine Establishment, have opened the Shop No. 3, Ordnance Square, at the North end of Granville Street, (formerly occupied by Creighton, Wiswell & Co.) where they will be happy to supply, at Wholesale or Retail,

Genuine Drugs, Medicines, Spices, Dry Paints, Indigo, Starch, Seeds, &c., And beg to solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally given to Mr. Naylor.

They are happy to announce that they have secured the services of Mr. JOHN K. BENT, who is well acquainted with the business generally, and has had much experience in the preparation of Physicians' prescriptions. He will be in constant attendance, and the Subscribers are assured will give every satisfaction to those who will kindly patronize their establishment.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

I have much pleasure in recommending the above Establishment to my friends and patrons in Town and Country.

JOHN NAYLOR.
April 28. 1 m.

1858--SEEDS, SEEDS--1858

THE Subscribers have opened, and now offer for sale, a complete assortment of GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, all of which are of the present year's importation.

The respectable House which furnishes the greater part of them says—"the quality of all, you may rely upon as being the very best."

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
Successors to John Naylor,
3, Ordnance Square.
April 28. 1 m.

145 GRANVILLE STREET. 145

The Subscriber has received per Steamship America, in advance of his usual Spring Stock, Fifteen Packages of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

Comprising as follows:

BONNETS of every description, in newest styles, Ladies' and Misses' Colored Straw Hats, Bonnet and Hat Trimmings, Black and Colored Glace Silks, Rich Flounced Silk DRESSES, all colors and shades, French Delaines, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, and Ribbon Velvet, Lustres, Alpaccas, Prints and White Cottons.

—ALSO—
A large assortment Brussels and Velvet CARPETING, newest styles.

Which, with his general stock shortly expected per Ships 'White Star,' 'Bessie,' 'George Bradford,' and 'Roseneath,' and which has been personally selected, will be found worthy the attention of purchasers.

April 21. SAMUEL STRONG.

NOTICE.

A TEACHER WANTED

FOR the GRAMMAR SCHOOL in New Glasgow, capable of teaching the higher branches of English, together with French, Latin, and Greek.

A person of superior abilities, and whose mode of teaching is according to the most approved modern system, may expect a good School and a very liberal Salary.

Application (post-paid) to the Subscriber will receive instant attention.
By order of the Trustees,
WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT.
New Glasgow, April 8th, 1858.

April 21. 4 w.

"The Josephine" and "Real Alpine"

KID GLOVES.

LONDON HOUSE, April 17th, 1858.

WE have received direct from Paris, via Havre and Liverpool, an immense Stock of the Celebrated Josephine and Alpine Kid Gloves,

Which we are enabled to offer, at the low price of 1s. 9d. per Pair.

We can recommend these Gloves for extreme softness, elasticity, beauty of color, and superiority of finish, while the low price at which they are offered cannot but be an inducement to purchasers.

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.
April 21.

PHOTOGRAPH & AMBROTYPE ROOMS,

36 Hollis Street.
(Over E. G. Fuller's American Book Store.)

J. M. Margeson,

WHILE returning thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since commencing business at the above place, and in soliciting further favours respectfully invites all those who want a really good and cheap picture to visit his rooms, where they will find every description of work done in a superior style, and cheaper than can be had elsewhere.

LOCKETS & CASES.

On hand a nice assortment of Fine Gold, Gold-Plated, Double and Single Lockets. Union, Silk Velvet, Papier Machie, English Morocco bound, Envelope and other Cases.

—ALSO—
The largest size Passportouts used in the Province, suitable for family groups or single Portraits, taking a Frame 18 by 20 inches.

Particular attention paid to Copying and the taking of little children.
March 10.