

combined advantages, without seeing any corresponding beneficial results, should now almost despair of the College altogether. Last year we approved of the appointment of a Commission to investigate this subject; we now think that the Report of that Commission may save the institution—not as at present constructed, but almost entirely remodelled, with changes and additions to its course of instruction, and its staff of professors, which will guarantee to the public a College adapted to all classes in this Province.

It is thought that the Government must connect this institution with their new Educational scheme as in no other way can it be effectively dealt with and from what we know of the leading minds in the Government, we are led to believe that they will present such a scheme during the next Session of the Legislature, as will be well adapted to the necessities of the Province. Our readers will understand that thus far the Government have not spoken officially on this subject; one of the members has given his opinion, but only as a member of the House; we have no doubt that the Government will agree in a general measure, and will introduce it at the proper time.

GREAT ROADS, BYE-ROADS, SPECIAL GRANTS.
—A desire to apprise our readers of the different Grants appropriated by the Legislature for Public purposes in this County, has induced us to give them entire this week, to the exclusion of other matter that might not possess quite so much interest for the people of this County. It will be seen that our Representatives have not been remiss in their duty, and that they have not been negligent of the interests of their constituents.

English and Foreign.

THE WAR OF THE THREE EMPERORS.

If the conference of Vienna should fail at last in its efforts to re-establish a general peace, everything will be ready in England, France, and in Austria, for the coming of spring—a campaign so important that it will embrace, in all probability, three great theatres, and in which will be engaged against Russia, as allies of Turkey, three great nations. If we can place confidence in the revelations of the foreign press, France and England will act in the Baltic, not only with their fleets, but with their armies. Austria and France will be found combatting side by side, on the upper part of the Vistula, in a common struggle which may prolong itself to the frontiers of Poland, as well as to the banks of the Danube. In fine, France and England will be together in the Crimea, supported by Turkey and Sardinia, all gloriously united under the banners of civilization and European independence. We do not wish to go before events, which may change with the necessity of the moment, nor to hazard conjectures which the future may, destroy or it may realise. Nevertheless, we cannot remain altogether strangers, nor even indifferent, to the universal anticipations of the public. We can no more confirm than we can deny the rumours which attribute equally to the two Sovereigns of France and Austria the intention of taking the command, respectively of their armies.

But already, in anticipation of this great event which would be only comfortable to the noblest traditions of the reigning families of Europe, the people, whose instincts are rarely at fault, has characterized, in its own picturesque language, the forthcoming spring campaign in calling it the *War of the Three Emperors*. In this war, which will give to Europe a durable and solid peace, beneath the shadow of which she shall then ceforward march in her ways of progress and with a new impulse, France shall be seen everywhere with her fleets and her armies. She shall be seen in the Baltic, in the Crimea, on the Vistula. What an immense ascendant does not this gloriously role which France has taken in the Eastern question guarantee to her future position in the world.—*Paris Constitutional*.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND SIR JAMES GRAHAM.
In the course of a long letter, occasioned by the debate raised in the House of Commons by Mr. Malins, Sir Charles Napier says:—"Why did the French Admiral and myself refuse to attack Sweaborg? Because we had not means, and because the narrow entrance was blocked up. Had it been open (even without gun-boats) the allied flags would have been flying on the inner road of Sweaborg. A ship attack on a strong fortress is at all times difficult; add to that the intricacy of the navigation and bad weather, and it becomes impossible. . . . I admit that once and once only, I did write harshly, but I apologised to Admiral Berkeley for so doing. After the 4th October, when I was insulted, I did write strong letters, but they were neither insubordinate or turbulent; they were not a bit stronger than a man of spirit ought to write when he felt his honor attacked. As to keeping my flag up under Sir James Graham, no considera-

tion on earth would have induced me to do it.—No officer of honor and character is safe in his hands. I leave him now before the public, accused by me of wilfully perverting my letters, and goading me to risk Her Majesty's fleet. I have been refused redress by the admiralty and the Prime Minister, and I must trust to the generosity of the people of England till peace enables me to fully state my case."

The House of Assembly was Prorogued on Thursday.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

The following is the only information that we have received from our Fredericton Correspondent since our last issue.

April 11th.—A bill passed to explain the act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.—Mr. Partelow asked if the Bill met the views of the Honorable Provincial Secretary.—Honorable Provincial Secretary, all right.—£75 passed to pay expenses incurred on account of the Railway men in Saint John.—A bill relating to the repairs of roads and bridges passed.—Mr. Ryan moved a Resolution to prevent Members from receiving pay for travelling charges out of the limits of the Province—rejected.—The bill for the purpose of issuing debentures to rebuild the city of Fredericton, postponed.—£750 passed to complete the Canadian Boundary Survey.—A bill to divide the Parish of St. Patrick, in Charlotte County postponed by a majority of one.

April 12.—Three local Bills passed, also the Contingent Bill.—Mr. McPhelim moved a resolution limiting the sum to be expended on Public Buildings during the present year to £500—rejected—as all Public Buildings will be under the supervision of the Board of Works.—Mr. Ryan again moved a resolution confining the travelling pay of Members within the limits of the Province, which was carried.

His Excellency came down to the Council Chamber at 5 o'clock, and gave his assent to a large number of Bills, including the Temperance and Election Bills, without any reserve except one relating to Mines and Minerals.

This has closed one of the most laborious and important Sessions ever known in the Province.

English News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Sentinel.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BAL TIC."

HALIFAX, April 6.

The Steamer *Baltic* has arrived at New-York from Liverpool with dates to the 24th.

At the Vienna Conference the first of the four points of guarantee, viz: that the Danubian principalities be placed under the joint protection of the five Powers, has been agreed to. The second point is under discussion.

The Czar Alexander has made a speech to his army which is interpreted as pacific.

The siege of Sebastopol is unchanged.

Lord Raglan officially admits that the Russians are making their fortifications stronger.

General news unimportant.

MARKETS.—Western Canal Flour, 42s.; white Wheat, 12s. 6d.; yellow Corn, 43s. Consols, 92 3-4.

SECOND DESPATCH.

(By the Quebec Line)

The Vienna Conference unanimously agreed on the first point—placing the Principalities under the five powers.

The new screw steamer *City of Baltimore*, of the Liverpool and Pennsylvania Company, had been taken up by the French Government for six months, and had left Liverpool for Marseilles, having in tow the American ship *Ticonderoga*, also engaged by the French Government.

The new Czar had made several mild speeches in the Diplomatique, and very strong ones to the army. On the whole his language was interpreted in a pacific sense.

The first of the four points which had been unanimously agreed on at the Vienna Conference reads thus—"the abolition of the exclusive privilege of Russia in Moldavia and Wallachia—the privileges accorded to these provinces being placed under the guard of the five powers."

The latest despatches from Vienna say the Conference is progressing favorably. The second

point was either settled or will be to-morrow. It must be recollected that the question of peace or war is not settled until the third point is settled.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times telegraphed under date of Friday evening—"the news from Vienna appears to be favorable to peace and at Paris the people are disposed to believe the Conference will be attended with happy results."

Count Nesselrode, it is believed, will proceed to Vienna when the negotiations become critical.

The new Czar gave strong evidence that he would adhere to the plans laid out by his father—that he would make no concessions.

Rumors were current of a new basis of arrangement, including the Black Sea and opening of the Danube, the erection of Turkish forts in Asia, &c.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Porte has determined to maintain undiminished sovereignty in the Dardanelles, and protests against the Christians of the Empire being received under foreign protection. The Porte also desires the participation of Prussia in the Conference.

Nothing of importance before Eupatoria.

General Burgoyne remains in the Crimea at the request of Lord Raglan.

The health of the allied troops is satisfactory.

The English position was well fortified.

The Russians had received reinforcements.

At an allied council of war, held on the 9th, it was resolved to recommence active operations.

We have delayed our Publication in order to furnish the following intelligence from England. Our readers we hope will make due allowance, as no doubt they would prefer receiving it in to day's insertion rather than wait a week for it.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

"America" left Liverpool at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, and arrived at Halifax on Thursday, Apr. 12, at 7, p. m. Canada arrived at Liverpool on the 29th—Washington from Southampton on the 28th.

VIENNA CONFERENCE.—Washington carried intelligence that the first of the four bases of peace was accepted by Russia, and the second was proceeding formally. Since, the second has likewise been formally accepted, but difficulties of a serious nature have occurred in the third. The Western Powers, foreseeing trouble, did not propose the demolition of Sebastopol, but modified their demands into a reduction of Russian powers in the Black Sea—in recompense for which they offer to evacuate Russian territory. The Russian plenipotentiaries reply that they are not authorized to any such terms, and must remit the matter to St. Petersburg. Here conference stands still. All the plenipotentiaries have sent to their Governments for instructions, and the conference will probably adjourn until final authority shall arrive. Meantime the fourth point is under discussion. Prince Gortschakoff on the 26th moved for the admission of Prussia.

SEBASTOPOL.—Special correspondent of the London Times describes the condition of the army as much improved. Weather fine—health and spirits of troops improved—sanitary regulations strictly enforced—but the actual works of siege make no progress to justify favorable prophecies; actual increase of lines and batteries there is, but it exists on both sides, and there has been no comparative advantage gained by the allies. A formidable Russian force is assembled round Eupatoria, and virtually besieges the place. On the 14th Turkish cavalry made a sortie from the town, but were driven back. Russians could not hold Eupatoria if taken, as it is completely under guns of English fleet.

Raglan's latest despatch dated blank, announced a steady fire, without change in the aspect of affairs. Important operations are however going on. The Russians continue to strengthen the works they recently threw up in advance of the Melakoff tower. These are not isolated works, but part of an advance line of defence, and is consequently indispensable for the Allies to destroy them. The British are therefore pushing forward a parallel from the advanced point of right attack, with a view to form a junction with corresponding parallels made on their side, with the French.

Nightly encounters take place between the French and Russian Riflemen, the latter have been repeatedly dislodged but again return to the pits under cover of batteries.

PRINCIPALITIES.—Reports are received of a French division of Bessarabia—Muslai is named as their place of rendezvous.—Salina is occupied by a strong Russian garrison, and export of corn from Bessarabia is prohibited.

ASIATIC COAST.—The British steam-frigate *Viper*, destroyed (March 8th), the Martello tower barrack of Djimiteica, which the Russians recent-

ly constructed for the defence of their communication between Anapa and Kertch. The *Viper* fired from 100 yards, burned granaries, and took two guns. The Circassians menaced by land the stilt batteries, at same time the British steam-frigate *Leopard*, acting in concert with the Circassians, shelled Soujack Bale, but the Circassians having failed to attack by land as promised, the ships discontinued the bombardment. The Circassians however took and burned a small fort at the head of Sanjak bay.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The treaty of alliance between Sardinia and Turkey is signed.—Death of Prince Menchikoff is reported. It was stated by the Paris *Presse* but denied by other papers that the Allies had assented to a truce.—A manifesto of the Holy Synod of the Russian Church has appeared inciting to war in defence of the faith. No loss of life occurred in the recent burning of the French Hospital at Constantinople.

BRITAIN.—In Parliament details of the Sardinian connection bill were discussed in Committee, showing that England will borrow money at 5 per cent and lend to Sardinia at 4.—Roebuck's Committee continue in session.—Medical Officers being examined—Enquiry for papers connected with Admiral Dundas' conduct before Odessa was refused by the Commons.—Palmerston remarked that there was no part of Dundas' conduct but did him honour.—The Earl of Lucan's conduct discussed in Commons on motion to grant him a Court-Martial.—Lucan's gallantry was admitted, but the Court was refused.—Motion is on books for appointment of Commission or amalgamation of the British and Indian armies, or at least to render the Indian army available in the European war.—Another notice of motion asks if it is intended to nominate any more Bishops for Canada, since the Canadian Clergy Reserves Bill, says it is desirable to remove all connection between Church and State.

Parliament adjourns on Easter holidays till April 16. Nine ships of the advance Brit. squadron sailed from Deal on 26th for Baltic. Mr. Buchanan attended a dinner at Seaman's Hospital, London, and returned thanks for aid rendered to 1500 sick American sailors—Palmerston presided. A donation of £200 from merchants of York and Boston acknowledged. Forged bills of lading for Cotton have appeared in Liverpool market, to extent of £15,000 stg.—all shipped at Charlestown, S. C., by James C. Nichols. The fraud was accomplished by insertion of the word "hundreds" in the body of the bills.—Ewart, the Liberal candidate, gained the Liverpool Election by a large majority.

FRANCE.—Drouyn D. L'huys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has gone to London to consult, and will afterwards proceed to the Conference of Vienna. It is officially announced in the *Moniteur* that Napoleon and Eugenie will visit Queen Victoria, middle of April, at London.

BELGIUM.—No Ministry yet. It has been announced to the Chambers that the Foreign relations of Belgium are satisfactory, and are not the cause of the Ministerial difficulty.

SPAIN.—Latest news from Cuba is called satisfactory. A Vienna paper states that Spain and Portugal have acceded to the Western alliance, and signed a treaty at Paris, 21st March, but this statement is no where confirmed.

GERMANY.—Bavarian Diet was dissolved 25th. No day named for new election.

PRUSSIA.—The difficulty between Austria and Prussia is increasing. The Prussian Cabinet has retorted on Austria's circular of March 8th, by sending circular to Prussian representatives at the German Courts, respecting Austrian intrigues with the German Diet. The language of the circular is quite hostile to Austria. It says—"It is evident beyond contradiction, that the Cabinet of Vienna is desirous to substitute its own motives for those of the Diet, and to this end it attributes to us intentions which we do not entertain. It seeks provocation where no impartial judgment can find any, and adduces the views which prevailed at the conclusion of the Treaty of April, and its additional article, as the sole guide of action, in place of the general principles of the Confederation." The circular further taxes Austria with dissimulation in threatening Prussia with military dangers, while to the rest of Europe it talks confidently of peace.

SWEDEN.—Notwithstanding her declaration of neutrality, Sweden is fitting out a fleet provisioned for three months.

CHINA.—Shanghai dates of Feb. 6th, per overland mail, states that the French had again attacked the city, and had been repulsed with loss by the insurgents. The country around Canton is in the hands of the insurgents, who officially notify their intention to maintain strict blockade. There are rumours of a second repulse of the French.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Cotton good.—Breadstuffs, moderate.—Provisions, depressed.

MONEY.—Easier.—readily attainable at 4 1-2 per cent.—Bullion increased \$700,000.

Consols steady at 93 1-8.