

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Carleton Sentinel.

The America, from Liverpool, 2 A. M., Saturday arrived at Halifax, 2 1/2 A. M., Feb. 29th.

The America brought twenty nine passengers. The Liverpool and Philadelphia steamers will resume sailing next month.

PEACE CONGRESS.—The Conferences were expected to open on Monday, 18th but the non arrival of Count Buol and Ali Pacha will postpone the meeting till probable Thursday 21st. Baron Brunow has arrived at Paris, and Russian Embassy is once more brilliant.

The Marquis Dazlegio has declined the appointment of Sardinia plenipotentiary in favour of Count Cavour.

Lord Clarendon leaves London to-day, 16th for Paris.

Ali Pacha left Constantinople and would arrive at Paris on—

Count Buol was hourly expected.

The London Advertiser says that Austria and France both wished for admission of Prussia, but Lord Palmerston absolutely insisted on her exclusion.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times professes to know that France and Austria have come to an understanding on the fifth point, and that England will be out-voted in conference if she attempts to make *sine qua non* of the disarming of the Eastern coast of the Black Sea.

France and Austria are likely to concur with England as to non fortification of Aland Island and will insist on admission of Consuls into all the ports of the Black Sea, but neither France nor Austria consider the razing of the Russian forts on the Circassian coast as a measure demanded by the interests of Europe. Austria does not consider Nicolai as a Black Sea port.

The London Times has an editorial which although boasting, betrays anxiety as to England's success in approaching congress.

TURKEY.—The Sultan appeared at the Ball at the British and French Embassies—true believers would not believe it.

The English dragoon barracks accidentally was burnt—no lives were lost. A fire also occurred at Varna.

CRIMEA.—The Allies have exploded the last of Sebastopol docks. Fort Nicholas is mined.

The Russians fire heavily from the North Side. Five English regiments are preparing to return home.

The French army received the news of peace very badly, Jan. 29.

Six boats attempted a surprise from the North side, but were discovered and repulsed by the French. The Peace news caused excitement in the Russian army, and preparations making for an attack on Gen. Autemarres division were countermanded.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—Vienna letters state that negotiations relative to the Principalities are still unsettled, Austria and France differing from England as to the propriety of according representative institutions. It is said that point will be reserved for settlement at Paris after the treaty of peace is signed.

ASIA.—The Russians gave a fete to General Williams and Yassif Pacha, at Tiflis, Jan. 12.

Advices from Trebizonde of Jan. 29th state that the Russians had evacuated part of Turkish Armenia, and had retired to Eridan.

Gen. Manray, the British Minister from Persia is snowed up at Tabreez.

BRITAIN.—A debate occurred in the Commons on Friday night the 14th. Mr. Roebuck rose to call the attention of the House to their relations with the United States, and moved for production of all correspondence with the Government of the United States relative to the conduct of Mr. Crampton.—Mr. Roebuck commenced by impressing upon the House the necessity for this question to be properly understood in Britain, and that it should be ascertained who was to blame for the unsatisfactory state of England's relations with America. He remarked that the laws of the United States prohibited recruiting for foreign service, and that in the early days of the Republic, they required the French minister of that period to be removed from such infraction of the laws. Their jealousy on this hand was there only natural. He then proceeded to show from documents read at the late trials in the United States, that Mr. Crampton knew he was breaking the law, next he took means to evade it, and thirdly, was supported in evasion by the Government of Nova Scotia and the Governor General of Canada, and urged to it by the Home Government.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Roebuck contended that the Government of the United States were justified in requiring the recall of Mr. Cramp-

ton, and that the apology which the British Government had tendered was a delusion upon the House and the country. He therefore called first for, as a specific answer to this question, what instructions were given to Mr. Crampton, and next for an expression of opinion on the part of the House that they were no parties to this violation of the laws of the United States. Mr. Hadfield seconded the motion.

Lord Palmerston replied defending the Government, and stating that the correspondence would be produced as soon as the last despatch from the American Government had been answered.

Lord Palmerston then launched into a fierce invective against Roebuck, whom he called the mouth piece of calumnies uttered in the United States, and as holding a brief from the enemy. Lord Palmerston then continued:—No man could more strongly feel the calamities which would arise from a conflict between the British nation and the United States. These were the sentiments of all the people of this country, but it was one thing to entertain friendly sentiments towards a kindred people, and another to lose their own feeling of self-respect.

It was incumbent upon those who were charged with public interests to cultivate both these sentiments for the interest of peace on both sides of the Atlantic, and the calamity arising from a state of war would be equally disastrous; that, however, which a Government had to consider was the justice of its cause, and what was benefitting the dignity and honour of the country. He was persuaded that this feeling was reciprocated on both sides of the Atlantic, whatever might be said in popular speeches in America, and notwithstanding such ebullition as the House had just heard, which savoured of anything but a tendency to conciliate differences he was persuaded there was such right feeling in the people of the United States, that they valued the friendship of this great empire, and that the interests of both were inseparably bound up with the continuation of friendly relations.

He could not under such circumstances persuade himself that these matters of differences, when laid before the Congress of the United States, as they would be before the Parliament of Great Britain, would not receive calm, dispassionate and reasonable consideration, which was essential to an amicable settlement, and which he trusted, would prevent any intemperate individuals, on either side, from attempting to plunge two countries into the calamities of war. (Loud cheers.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has notified Capitalists to meet Lord Palmerston and himself on Monday, 18th, to hear the proposed terms of the new Loan, supposed to be Twenty Millions sterling.

The correspondent of the London Times reviews Senator Seward's speech and says, England went give up the smallest of her rights to mere American clamour.

Our Liverpool correspondent gives from private sources, but does not guarantee the statement, that the Derby party and the Gladstone party had each held a secret meeting on the course to be pursued respecting the American difficulty. The Derbyites decided to support Palmerston—"to rescue English honour from Republican insult," those were the actual words. The Gladstones decided to take every measure to shun a rupture with the United States.

Andrew Jackson & Son, Corn Merchants Glasgow failed; liabilities £70,000.

SPAIN.—Count Montemolino is negotiating a Carlist loan in Holland and Germany.

ITALY.—The Sardinian Senate voted a loan of thirty millions, by 50 votes against 7.

AUSTRIA.—The conduct of the Italian Bishops, in taking undue advantage of the Concordat, has given rise to new negotiations with the Pope.

EGYPT.—This year's grain crop will be short, owing to limited rise in the Nile.

INDIA.—Bombay mails to January 16th are to hand. The Santal troubles are over. The Kingdom of Oude will be either sequestered or annexed. All is quiet on the northern frontier. Dost Mahomed is said to be preparing to resist the recent invasion in the seizure of Herat.

Bombay markets are mostly quiet—money tight.

Gold and valuable Copper mines have been discovered in Caltagk and Assam.

Details of a great fire in Rangoon, December 12th are received. Mogul merchants are the chief sufferers.

Troubles had occurred at Jadda and Mocha on the Red Sea, but not important.

JAPAN.—The Duch have concluded an important Commercial Treaty with the Emperor of Japan which gives them privileges denied to England and the United States. By this treaty, Diejma is ceded to the Dutch whereon to form an entrepot for their trade with Japan, allowing them to land goods and stores duty free.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, 4th March.

The Steamer Baltic, from Liverpool, 20th February, was signalled off this port at 9 o'clock this morning. Her advices are 4 days later than those by the America. She brings no intelligence of the Pacific.

Cotton dull, and prices unchanged. Manchester market steady, and prices unchanged. Breadstuffs slightly advanced, except Wheat, which had declined 1s. In Flour there is no improved demand.

Richardson, Spence & Co., quote Pork quiet at 87s. 3d.; in Beef there is an improved demand, 100s. for prime Mess, and at retail 120s. Lard quiet, and prices irregular; quotations are 55s. to 56s. Bacon 51s. to 53s. 6d. Money more stringent. Consols advanced 90 1/2 to 90 3/4. The new loan has been fixed at £5,000,000.

The Peace Conference opened on the 19th; all the envoys had arrived at Paris. Confidence in the re-establishment of Peace still continued. The excitement respecting the American difficulty not so great. A large force of British troops to be sent to Canada.

Second Report.

The Baltic arrived at her dock at 1.15. Africa arrived out on the 18th. The news is very dull.—The London Times announces that the 18th Regiment and a Battalion of Rifles, are about to be despatched to Canada, and several others will follow, so as to concentrate a powerful army in that country. Notice is given, in order that the regimental clothing which is made expressly for that station may be in readiness in case the exigencies of the service should require a large body of troops to be moved to that country. It is rumoured also that almost every Regiment attached to the Home service has received instructions that their services may be required in Canada. The money market continues extremely tight—the demand in excess of the supply. The new loan is announced at £5,000,000, with a finding of Exchequer Bills to the amount of £3,000,000. As those demands have to be paid in five instalments in the course of two months, the demand will doubtless continue active and the market stringent. The Rothschilds, it is said, purpose taking the whole of the new loan. There is much gossip about the Peace Conference. Baron Brunow is reported to have said that Russia is sincerely desirous of peace; but if peace be not made within three or four weeks at farthest from the opening of the Conference, serious difficulties might interfere with the final settlement of the question.

Lord Clarendon had a private interview with the Emperor immediately on his arrival at Paris.

The Duke of Norfolk is dead.

FRANCE.—News interesting. An article in the *Assemblée Nationale*, touching the defensive works being constructed at Portsmouth, England, has elicited some remarks, and is looked upon as an exhibition of French jealousy.

AUSTRIA.—Some additional particulars of the Austrian Amnesty has transpired. It will, with few exceptions, be unconditional, and he made known immediately individually to those concerned; those who choose can resume their citizenship at once, and be put in possession of their property; those who choose may return; those who do neither will be considered dead, and their property handed over to their legal heirs.

ASIA.—5th January.—Six battalions Russians surprised a Battalion of Turks near Serigdik, the latter retired, leaving their guns and baggage.—The Russians burned the Pacha's Palace, and several Villages.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, has married the Princess of Oldenburg, Alexandriana Petrovna.

The ship Vanguard had arrived at Lemen with a cargo of Rice from Madagascar, being the first importation of the kind from that island.

A Company has been formed to work the Iron Mines of Nova Scotia, to be called the Acadian Iron Company, with a capital of £200,000, in £5 shares. Among the Directors are persons connected with the trade in Sheffield.

Among the passengers by the Baltic are B. C. Townsend, bearer of Despatches, D. Anglis, inventor of the new and celebrated Printing Telegraph, Capt. Fremont, late of the Ship Yarmouth, Boston, Capt. Macarav, late of the Schooner Mayflower, of Newport, foundered at sea.

Sr. JOHN, March 7th.—A range of buildings containing six stores on the corner of Charlotte and Union streets belonging to Mr. Crosby, builder, were consumed by fire between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. About 3,000 bushels of oats belonging to Mr. Marter, were destroyed. The fire it is understood, commenced in an Oyster Saloon.

LECTURE.—It may not be generally known in the Village that the Superintendent and Teachers of the Wesleyan Sunday School have commenced holding monthly meetings for their mutual improvement, at which some one of the number delivers a Lecture having a bearing on the pleasing and important duty on which they are engaged. The Superintendent L. P. Fisher, gave a very interesting Lecture at last meeting on the life of DANIEL. The Rev. Mr. Trewin will Lecture on Wednesday evening next in the School-room near the Episcopal Church. We are authorised to say that the doors will be open to all such as wish to participate in the benefits of spending an hour occasionally, in such a rational and instructive manner.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"ALMA" too late for this week.

The Bill to Incorporate the Town of Woodstock passed the Lower House on Saturday last.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—BY TELEGRAPH.

FRIDAY, Feb. 29th.—House disposed of routine business this morning with a small number of members.—Large numbers of petitions presented.—Mr. Gray was to have continued his speech at half-past 10 o'clock, but did not commence till a quarter past 2 o'clock. He reviewed the arguments that had been used by the members and supporters of the Government and closed his speech at half-past 5 o'clock.—Mr. MaNaughton as the mover of the Address, addressed the House in a short speech when the Speaker put the amendment and the House divided as follows:—Yeas.—Messrs. Gray, Wilmot, Hayward, Street, Connell, Boyd, Gilbert, Goddard, Armstrong, Stevens, Montgomery, Botsford, Purdy, McLeod, J. H. Harding, McPhelim, 16.—Nays.—Messrs. Fisher, Tilley, Johnson, Brown, Watters, Smith, Steadman, Sutton, McAdam, Landry, Ryan, Cutler, Hatheway, McPherson, Tibbits, L. R. Harding, Kerr, McNaughton, Gilmour, McLellan, Ferris, Lunt, 22.—Mr. End, absent.—The Speaker in the Chair.—Government consequently sustained by 6 of majority. The remaining sections of the Address were then adopted and a Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency with the same.—House adjourned a few minutes before 6.

SATURDAY, March 1st.—House occupied with the usual routine business in the morning.—Many of the members absent.—Several petitions presented for the Repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor Law.—Several bills passed, among them one to incorporate the town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton.—The Address in reply to the Speech was presented to His Excellency at the Government House at half-past 2 o'clock, Members of both branches attending.—House reassembled at half-past 2.—Some discussion about the remuneration of Reporters.—Mr. Allen was introduced by Messrs. Fisher and McPherson, and took his seat as the member returned for York.—Mr. Boyd gave notice of his intention to move for the discontinuance of all grants to denominational schools.—House adjourned at half-past 3 o'clock.

MONDAY, March 3rd.—Very little business done in the House to day. In the morning some bills received a second reading, among them one to authorize the Mayor, Alderman and Commonality of the City of St. John, to purchase or lease a lot of land for the purpose of a hay-market in the said city.—The bill to repeal the Prohibitory Law stands as the order of the day for Monday next.—The bill was brought in by Mr. End. Many members were anxious to defer its consideration for a longer period, but the majority were anxious to take it up as early as possible.—Progress was reported on the Bill relating to the Police force of the City of St. John.—The bill incorporate Victoria College passed the House. There was much discussion in the afternoon upon some bills principally of a local nature. Several members absent.—House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 4th.—The House this morning passed a bill giving an extension of time to the Grand Falls Railway Company, for completing the work as required by the terms of contract. A bill was also passed in Committee to incorporate certain Congregational Churches in this Province.—On motion of Mr. End, Friday next was set apart to go into consideration of supplies for the Public Service.—The Committee appointed to take into consideration the proposition of the Telegraph Company for reporting the Debates. Reported that it was inexpedient to entertain such proposition.—Mr. Wilmot (in the absence of Mr. Gray) moved for the presentation of the address respecting European and North American Railway correspondence. A discussion followed in which members of the Government stated that such documents were intended to be laid before the House as usual. Mr. Wilmot withdrew his motion.—Scarcely any business was transacted in the afternoon. Members etined a disposition for an early adjournment, and the business of the day was brought to a close a few minutes before 3 o'clock. Messrs. Gray, Montgomery, Lunt, Watters, Sutton and Purdy, have been absent since Saturday.

WEDNESDAY, March 5th.—After the House had disposed of routine business, several petitions for the repeal of the Prohibitory Law were presented. The bill to annex a part of Long and Spoon Islands to the Parishes of Wicham received a third reading.—A proposition was submitted to the House by Mr. Cutler, having for its object the placing of all despatches between the Colonial Secretary and the Executive Government, before the people of the Province.—Hon. Mr. Tilley laid before the House copies of Railway correspondence and warrant returns.—Petitions having reference to the Act relating to water supply for Carleton, were presented and referred to a Committee.—A long discussion upon the bill relating to the Grand Falls Railway—consideration of the same deferred till to-morrow morning.—Very little business doing.—House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

THURSDAY, March 6th.—There was no business of any consequence transacted in the House until after 12 o'clock. The Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the town of Moncton, received a third reading.—A Committee was appointed to wait upon His Excellency with the Address, requesting copies of Governmental correspondence in relation to the Prohibitory Liquor Law.—Several petitions for Legislative aid were rejected in consequence of the time having elapsed for receiving them.—Another long discussion occurred upon the bill relating to the Grand Falls Railway, which was ultimately rejected by a vote of 17 to 15.—Honble. Attorney General in reply to a question put by Mr. Street, stated that the Railway papers would be laid before the House in a few days.—Progress was made on the bill relating to the destruction of Bears and Wolves, introduced by Mr. Street.—The question of the initiation of Money Grants stands as the order of the day for to-morrow.—House adjourned at a quarter before six.