

FURTHER DETAILS BY THE ARABIA.

**RUSSIAN IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.**—The following is a translation of the imperial manifesto, published at St. Petersburg on the first of April, to announce the signing of the treaty of peace;—

The obstinate and sanguinary struggle which, for nearly three years, has subverted Europe, has at last ceased. It was not Russia that commenced it. Even before it broke out my late august father, of imperishable memory, solemnly declared to his faithful subjects, and to all the foreign powers, that the sole object of his desires and of his efforts had been to protect the rights of our co-religionists in the East, and to put an end to the persecutions to which they were subjected.

A stranger to all interested views, he never expected that his just complaints (reclamations) would have resulted in the scourge of war; and considering its calamities with a deep feeling of sorrow as a Christian, and as the father of the people entrusted by Providence to his care, he did not cease manifesting his inclination in favor of peace, but the negotiations which were opened shortly before his death, on the subject of the conditions of that peace, which was a necessity for us all, remained without success.

The Governments which have formed a hostile coalition against us had not discontinued their armaments; pending the negotiations they had even increased them; the war had to follow its course, and we continued it with a firm hope in the protection of the Most High and firm confidence in the unshaken devotion of our well-beloved subjects.—Our expectations were justified. During that period of hard trials our faithful and brave soldiers, as well as all our people, without distinction of class, proved themselves as always worthy of their high calling. Along the whole extent of our empire, from the shores of the Pacific ocean to the shores of the Baltic and Black Sea, one single idea, one single impulse, animated all, and made them spare neither life nor fortune in the defence of their country. Laborers, leaving the plough and their fields, eagerly took up arms for our holy cause rivaling in courage and self-denial our veteran soldiers. New and striking deeds of renown have marked this last struggle with powerful adversaries.

The enemy have been driven back from the coasts of Siberia, and from those of the White Sea, as well as from the ramparts of Sveaborg; the heroic defence for eleven months of the fortifications of the South side of Sebastopol, erected in the face of and under the fire of the assailants, will be handed down as a record to the remotest posterity.

In Asia, after the glorious victories of two preceding campaigns, Kars was compelled to surrender with its numerous garrison, forming the whole army of Anatolia, and the elite of the Turkish troops sent to relieve the place were compelled to retreat. Nevertheless, by the impenetrable and wise decrees of Providence, a fact was preparing conformable to the wishes of our well beloved august father, to our own, and to those of all Russia, and which realized the objects of the war. The future condition and the privileges of all the Christians in the East are henceforth guaranteed.—The Sultan solemnly recognizes them, and, consequent upon this act of justice, the Ottoman empire enters into the family of European States.

Russians? Your efforts and your sacrifices have not been in vain. A great work has been accomplished, although by other and unforeseen means, and we may now, with a quiet conscience, put an end to those efforts and to those sacrifices by restoring to our dear country the inestimable blessings of peace. To hasten the conclusion of the treaty of peace, and to dispel, even for the future, the very idea of ambitious views or projects, which might be attributed to us, we have consented to the adoption of certain precautionary measures destined to prevent a collision of our ships of war with those of Turkey in the Black Sea, and to the establishment of a new frontier line in the southern part of Bessarabia nearest to the Danube.

The concessions are not great when put in comparison with the charges of a long war, and the advantages promised to us by the tranquility of the empire, the destinies of which it has pleased God to entrust to us. May all these advantages be obtained by our efforts, united to those of all our faithful subjects. May, with the aid of the Almighty, who has always protected Russia, its internal organization be consolidated and perfected! May justice and clemency preside over its judgements—may the advancement of civilization and of all useful activity spread with renewed force—and may every one enjoy in peace the fruits of his labour under the protection of laws equally just and watchful for all! Finally, and this is the most important and ardent of our hopes—may the salutary light of faith, by enlightening the mind and strengthening the heart, maintain and improve more and more that social morality which is the surest pledge of order and happiness.

Given at St. Petersburg the 19th March (31st) 1856, and in the second year of our reign.

ALEXANDER.

BEAUTIES OF THE RING.

**COMBAT BETWEEN THE EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL AND THE HON. MR. SMITH—THE LATTER VICTORIOUS.**

Quite an encounter took place in the House of Assembly on Wednesday, between the above distinguished gentlemen. (See Report elsewhere.)—As soon as the gallery was cleared, the desks (or desks on the floors of the House) were cleared also for action. Hon. members passed a resolution first that fair play should be shown, and that this fight was not to be considered a party, or Government question. If Mr. Smith was beaten it would not amount to a vote of Want of Confidence in the Government. Or, on the other hand, it would not be proof of weakness in the Gray and Wilnot party. His Honor the Speaker wished to know if he was to retain the chair, while the fight was going on; because, he said he was desirous of being close to the fun as well as others; besides, they could not get up a fight every day. Mr. McPhelim said there was no occasion for the Speaker to keep his seat.—Mr. Armstrong might be placed there during the fight to get him out of the way. Mr. Harding said that he was able to lick any man of his weight and size in the House, and since Smith and Street were going at it, he would have no objection after that measure was carried, to fight any man present. Mr. Cutler said he would be ready for him in due season. Mr. Gray was anxious to see the fight begin without any further preliminaries. Both gentlemen would soon get cool and there would be no fight after all. Mr. Boyd said he would look out for that. Hon. Mr. Johnson said that he was not a very stout man, but he felt like having a Parliamentary spar himself. Who'll fight said the hon. gentleman. Mr. McPherson thought it was time to begin; he had an important resolution on hand. He would bet on Smith. Mr. Hatheway said he would stand second for Street, for this time only. The Chairman (Armstrong) cried—"order—gentlemen form a ring—stand round." The ring was formed. The combatants stood in pugilistic attitude, with coats off. The sparring was as beautiful as any of the "fancy" could desire.—The bottle holders (Messrs. End and Wilnot) each fell on one knee. The Sergeant-at-Arms was told to look out for his shins.

**1st round.**—Street's left digit fell directly upon the bridge of Smith's nose, when the claret flew.—Time a minute and 70 thirds.

**2d round.**—Sparring excellent. Not a blow struck for some seconds. Smith's eye now exhibiting some of the delicacy, it flashed fire, when suddenly he let a "smasher" at Street's left ear, which brought the hon. gentleman to the floor with a bang, causing the House to quake again. Time—minute and a half.

**3d round.**—After taking a pull out of Wilnot's bottle, Street was up to time—wind still good—bottom all right—the belt was pulled in an extra hole to make it tighter. Quick sparring, both apparently anxious to do his worst. Smith struck hard to break Street's guard, which the latter parried with good judgement. At this moment Mr. Goddard sung out—"order in the gallery,"—although there was no one in the gallery—the noise was all below. This shout had the effect of throwing Street off his guard, when Smith's right sledge hammer fell across Street's bread-basket, which almost knocked the wind out of him, and he fell upon his knees. Time—two minutes.

Mr. Hannington said the fight had lasted long enough. It was impossible for Street to get up to time; and he would have to declare for Smith, although he thought the last blow was given a little below the belt. Mr. Gray moved that progress be reported and resumed to-morrow. The door-keeper wished to know whether he should open the doors to the public again. Mr. Harding said if there was nobody to accept his challenge, he had no objections so far as he was concerned. The Chairman expressed a hope that as the proceedings had been conducted with closed doors, hon. members would keep their lips closed to the public touching the settling of the question between Smith and Street. Mr. Fisher said he was not quite sure but there was as much sense in some gentleman's knuckles as in their heads, in getting at facts. Mr. Brown said next year the Government would introduce a Bill that debates might be conducted between the Government and Opposition in the same fashion. He was glad that nobody was hurt on the present occasion; but he would say that both gentlemen did their best to damage each other's countenance; but since he found that Mr. Smith had only got the bridge of his nose cracked, and Mr. Street a black eye, it afforded him much gratification to think that it was no worse.

As soon as the fight was over the doors were thrown open, when the House appeared to be as serene and composed as if nothing strange had happened.

If the above statements are not literally correct, they are as correct as our imagination can furnish them.—*Morning News April 25th.*

**THE SULTAN'S EDICT.**—We this day publish, in a letter from Constantinople, an address presented to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, at the commencement of the present month, by the whole of the missionaries, American and English, residents in the capital. Whatever minor effect may be chargeable upon Lord Stratford's administration of the responsible office which he holds at the Porte, none can question his ardent attachment to religious liberty, or deny his persevering and successful efforts to place that liberty upon a sure and lasting foundation throughout the Ottoman empire. We can scarcely conceive of any testimony to his exertions which could give more decided evidence of their important and conclusive character. The missionaries state that they consider the new Edict entirely satisfactory, not only in its social enactments. The great matter will henceforth be to see that the Edict is not evaded; and that object will be the best secured by taking care that the British nation is never less efficiently represented at the Porte than at the present moment.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

By Telegraph to the Sentinel.

April 25th.—The bill relating to the Grand Falls Railway was finally sustained this morning on a third reading, by a considerable majority.—Mr. Street's bill relative to the Law of Evidence was taken up, and gave rise to a long discussion. Members of the Legal Profession with one exception, supported it. The bill was finally carried by a small majority. Mr. Boyd's bill to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors was postponed for three months. House in Supply. Bye Road grants for various Counties passed. Large number of grants yet to be disposed of. The bill to incorporate the Moncton Rural Cemetery Company, passed in Committee. Several other bills, were summarily disposed of. The College bill stands as the order of the day for Tuesday, in the Legislative Council.—House adjourned a few minutes past six.

April 26th.—A large amount of business disposed of in the House to-day. An Act to amend the Act regulating the St. John Chamber of Commerce passed in Committee. The bill relating to the collection and protection of the Revenue also passed in Committee. Mr. Gray's bill relative to the Physicians and Surgeons, was postponed for three months. The bill introduced by Mr. Allan for better securing the liberty of the subject passed without opposition. House in Supply during a considerable portion of the day. The sum of £1500 was granted for the improvement of the navigation of the St. John River. Mr. Street's Law Bill was sustained in the third reading. In the afternoon the House was principally occupied with the discussion of a Resolution introduced by Mr. Fisher, requiring the House to fix the salary of the Auditor General. Several members supported it, and others opposed it. Mr. End moved an amendment that the office be made political, and that the incumbent have a seat in the House. The amendment was rejected, the yeas were Messrs. Gray, Wilnot, Kerr, McPhelim, End, J. A. Harding, McNaughton and Stevens. The original Resolution was sustained, and on motion of Mr. McPherson, the salary was fixed at £500 per annum.—Mr. Fisher introduced a bill relating to the Militia. About 100 grants are still on the Supply Book to be disposed of. House adjourned at a quarter before six.

April 28th.—After preliminary business this morning, Resolution that Post Master General be a political office and have a seat in the House, was proposed by Mr. McPhelim. An amendment thereto was moved by Mr. Kerr, that office of Postmaster General should be filled up by the Government with as little delay as possible. Several speeches were made, and both Resolution and Amendment were rejected by a large majority. House in Supply. The grants relative to the Post Office Department were rejected, in order to be referred to the Government. A motion to pay Mr. L. R. Harding for the time he was deprived of his seat as Representative for Carleton County, was rejected by a large majority. A large number of grants disposed of, and it is expected that Supply will be got through with to-morrow evening at half-past 5 o'clock. The standing order was moved for, and the House sat for a short time with closed doors.

April 29th.—Business hurriedly disposed of in the House. Mr. Fisher's bill relating to the Militia passed in Committee. Another bill relative to the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railway passed without opposition. A bill to authorize his Lordship the Bishop, to sell and dispose of certain lands belonging to St. Anne's Church in Fredericton, passed in Committee. The College bill was rejected in the Council this forenoon—motion for postponement three months. Yeas.—Messrs. Seely, Stevens, Ryan and Hill. Yeas.—Messrs. Saunders, Robertson, Rice, Davidson, Botsford, Hatch, Mincher, Odell, Wark and Harrison. Considerable progress was again made in Supply, an economical disposition being evinced by the majority of members. Much time however taken up in useless discussions and unparliamentary proceedings. In the afternoon the House again sat with closed doors for upwards of two hours. Proceedings supposed to have reference to an affair which occurred outside the House yesterday. Late in the afternoon a bill relating to the exportation of Saltpetre, was passed in Committee. Upwards of thirty grants are yet on Supply to be disposed of. Generally supposed that the House will be prorogued on Thursday. Several members expected to leave to-morrow. House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

April 30th.—Supply resumed this morning immediately after the reading of the journals. Much scrambling followed, although a large number of grants were thrown out. A motion of a grant to the Sheriff of the County of St. John, for conducting a Scrutiny in 1854 was rejected. The sum of £4,500 was granted for the construction of a bridge across the Miramichi River. A motion for a grant to the Queen's Printer, for printing the proceedings of the Short Session of 1854, was rejected. Mr. Hatheway introduced a bill to provide for the repair of Roads and construction of Bridges throughout the Province. In the afternoon the Supply was again resumed. The Queen's Printer's grant was reconsidered and passed after a long and tedious discussion. Several other grants passed and the Supply Book was closed at half-past 5 o'clock. Mr. Watters' bill to authorize the manufacture of Beer and Cider was postponed for three months, by a vote of 20 to 10.—Messrs. Gray, Sutton, Montgomery, Botsford and Street voted in favor of postponement. Considerable other business transacted. House expected to be prorogued to-morrow afternoon.

May 1st.—The winding up of the Session was hardly disposed of this morning. About twenty members were in attendance. The money appropriation bills passed and were ordered to be engrossed. The bill to incorporate the St. John and in

dian Town Railway Co., was postponed for three months. Mr. McNaughton's Election Bill was postponed for three months. The bill to authorize the Lord Bishop of Fredericton to grant licenses of marriages, and a bill relating to the E. A. Great Railway Land Co., brought in by Mr. Harding, were also postponed for three months. On motion of Mr. Smith a Committee was appointed to take into consideration the Public expenses for Printing, with a view of lessening the same. Contingent Committee reported the amount of Contingencies at nearly £1,500. An address was moved to His Excellency on the subject of promoting Emigration to which there was a favorable reply.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

CHARLES JOHNSTON, Esquire, to be High Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John; and Wm. BAYARD, Esquire, M. D., to be Coroner of the same for the ensuing year.

MR. JAMES MACLAUCHLAN to be Inspector of Schools for the County of Carleton, in room of Edwin Jacob, Esquire, superseded.

By His Excellency's Command. S. L. TILLEY Secretary's Office, 11th April, 1856.

REQUISITION TO MR. JOHN MCKEON.

Sir,—We the undersigned Rate-payers and Electors of Ward No. 1, having full confidence in your ability and integrity to fill the important and responsible situation of Councillor, do respectfully request you to allow yourself to be put in nomination at the ensuing civic election, pledging ourselves to use our abilities and influence to secure your return.

We are, sir, Yours faithfully, William Skillen, John McDonagh, R. G. English, David Brown, John McGuirk, John W. Mercer, Robert Atherton, John W. Robertson, William Diblee, Wm. H. English, Patrick McCaffry, Edward B. Hay, Wm. R. Seward, William Patchell, Philip McCaffery, W. A. McGuirk, P. McAna, Wm. A. Karagan, Charles Millar, Charles Earl, R. L. Armstrong, Robert Caldwell, John Tait, Thomas Wilson, William Shannon, Robert Donaldson, Henry R. Baird, Charles Nugent, John Mahon and 25 others. Woodstock, April 25th, 1856.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—It is with no small degree of satisfaction that I find you entertain so favourable an opinion of my qualifications, as to request my services to represent Ward No. 1, in the Town Corporation of Woodstock—and while I have to tender you my sincere thanks for the flattering compliment you have thus paid me, I will frankly state, that the pressing nature of my business prevents my entering upon public life for the present. I expect an unusually large stock of goods in the course of a short time, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Stationery, &c., &c., and intend to sell at such prices as will defy competition; you will therefore perceive, that attention to business, and a desire to please a large class of choice and constantly increasing customers, places it out of my power to comply with your kind wishes.

I have the honor to be Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, JOHN MCKEON. Woodstock, May 1st, 1856.

**WORMS! WORMS!**—Various theories have been started relative to the origin of intestinal worms, and yet the question is still a vexed one among medical authorities.—Of one fact, however, and in which all agree—the fatal nature of the influence they exert on children. At this season of the year, the attacks of worms are the most frequent as well as most dangerous. We take great pleasure in directing the attention of parents to the Vermifuge of Dr. M'Lane. It is one of the most extraordinary medicines ever introduced to the public, and has never failed of success when tried.

P. S. Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, also his Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and British Provinces.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless. W. T. BAIRD, Agent for Woodstock.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS** have cured a Liver Complaint of ten years' standing.—Mr. Hurlow, of Newport, Nova Scotia, for ten years suffered with a liver complaint, attended at times with violent purging, at others with costiveness, a foul stomach and indigestion; these were caused by the impurity of the blood, and general derangement of the system. He used Holloway's Pills for ten weeks, which effectually cured him, giving him an excellent appetite, enabling him to enjoy any kind of food, and restored him to such health as he had not enjoyed since he was a boy. W. T. BAIRD, Agent for Woodstock.

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St. John, N. B., April, 1856.

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