

May 10, 1856

The London Times intimates that Lord Clarendon will represent Great Britain at the Conference which will probably be held at Frankfort after the preliminaries of peace are signed.

The Times Turin Correspondent writing on the question says: "The Official Gazette of Vienna to Milan are by no means inclined to put faith in peace resulting immediately, from the acceptance by Russia of the Austrian propositions."

Conferences had been held at Constantinople to adjust the first and fourth points relative to the Principality.

The fighting continues on both sides at Sebastopol. The Allies had blown up two of the docks.—The Russians had taken up winter quarters at Simpheropol, Bakschiserai and Danburn.

ANOTHER FIRE.—We regret to have to state that the very extensive buildings recently erected at the Buttermilk Creek, in the Parish of Simonds, by our enterprising townsman, Mr. John Bradley, were totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 9th inst.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Josephus" has our thanks for his attention; we deem it advisable, however, to delay the publication of his favour for a short time.

"A Hater of Slanders" will see the propriety of declining to publish anonymous communications on a subject that is being discussed by the parties interested, over their own proper names.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAYS.—We are glad to learn from a London correspondent that the Railway mission of the Hon. Charles Fisher, Attorney General of New Brunswick, has resulted in complete success, Messrs. Baring and Brothers we understand have signified their willingness to advance all the money required for the first year's operations (supposed to be about £50,000) at 6 per cent, Debentures redeemable in 20 years at par, and such further reasonable amounts as may be required, from time to time, upon such terms as the state of the money market may warrant.

The "difficulty" with Messrs Jackson & Co., we understand, is in the way of amicable arrangement. These gentlemen, it is said, have no idea of proceeding with their Railway engagements, and they will surrender the work already done, to the Government on terms which have been deemed very favourable, so that when the Legislature meets there will be a clear field for future operations.—Halifax Chronicle.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.—In St. Petersburg there reigns, particularly at Court, a great desire for peace. The chief agency in the production of this feeling is attributed, not to the missions of M. M. Esterhazy and Seebach, but to an urgent exhortation of the Marshal Paskiewich. The sinking veteran, whose decease may now be expected any day, has caused his urgent desire to be made known to the Emperor, that he should give way and restore peace to Europe.

The following is the text of the propositions submitted to Russia by Austria through Count Esterhazy:—

I.—THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Complete abolition of the Russian protectorate. The Danubian Principalities shall receive an organiza-

tionisation conformed to their wishes, their necessities, and their interests; and this new organization respecting which the population itself shall be consulted, shall be recognised by the contracting Powers, and sanctioned by the Sultan as emanating from his Sovereign initiative. No State shall have power under any form of Protectorate, to intermeddle in questions of the external administration of the Principalities. The latter will adopt a definite permanent system called for by their geographical position, and no obstacle shall be interposed to prevent them from fortifying their territory for their own security as they see fit against all foreign aggressions.

In exchange for the fortified positions and territory occupied by the allied armies, Russia consents to a rectification of her frontiers with European Turkey. The frontier will leave the environs of Chotym (in Bessarabia) follow the line of the heights stretching in a southeast direction, and terminate at Lake Salysk. The line of this rectification shall be definitely regulated by general treaty, and the conceded territory shall return to the Principalities and the suzerainty of the Porte.

II.—THE DANUBE.

The freedom of the Danube and of the mouths of the river shall be efficaciously assured by the institutions of European international law, in which the contracting Powers shall be equally represented; excepting the particular positions of owners of the soil on the banks, which will be regulated upon the principles established respecting river navigation by the treaty of the Congress of Vienna.—Each contracting Power shall have the right to station one or two light vessels at the mouth of the river, in order to insure the observance of the regulations relative to the freedom of the Danube.

III.—NEUTRALISATION OF THE BLACK SEA.

This sea shall be opened to merchant vessels; closed to ships of war. Consequently, naval arsenals will neither be created nor preserved. The protection of the commercial and maritime interests of all nations shall be assured in the respective ports in the Black Sea by the establishment of institutions conformed to international law and ancient usages in this matter. The two coast-bordered Powers mutually engage to keep up only the number of light vessels, of a stipulated strength, necessary for the coasting service. This convention concluded separately between the two Powers, shall form a part of the general treaty as annex after having been approved of by the contracting parties. This separate convention shall neither be annulled nor modified without the assent of the subscribers to the general treaty. The closing of the straits shall admit an exception in favour of the stationary vessels mentioned in the preceding article.

IV.—CHRISTIAN SUBJECTS OF THE PORTE.

The immunities of the Rayah subjects of the Porte will be established without injury to the independence or the dignity of the Sultan's crown.—As deliberations are taking place between Austria, France, Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte, in order to assure to the Christian subjects of the Sultan their religious and political rights, Russia should be invited, on the conclusion of peace, to associate herself with them.

v.—The belligerent Powers reserve the right which belongs to them to produce, in the interest of Europe, some special conditions besides the four guarantees.

These propositions, it is to be noted, do not embrace all the demands of the Western Powers, and it is therefore not improbable that Russia has agreed to negotiate upon them, in the hope that she may throw the onus of continuing the war on the Western Powers, and thereby obtain the opinion of Europe in her favour. We subjoin the opinions of one of the leading London journals on the present position of affairs:—

It is of much importance that it should be rightly understood that the proceeding which has had so happy an issue in determining Russia to make large and important concessions is an Austrian proceeding, and that the five proposals, as accepted by Russia, do not contain on the face of them all that the Western Powers consider necessary for their safe entrance upon negotiation. When the Cabinet of Vienna applied to England and France to know the terms upon which they would consent to make peace with Russia, a direct and distinct reply was given. Upon that reply Austria founded the proposals which Russia has accepted; but she has not represented to the Czar the whole and exact tenour of our demands, and it would not be fair in us, nor indeed just, either to ourselves or to Russia, to enter upon discussion before the preliminaries have been arranged so clearly and unmistakably, that Russia, on the one hand, may not have it in her power to pretend that we have entrapped her into negotiation without making her fully aware of their import—nor we, on the other, be open to the manoeuvres of the adroit diplomacy which has, already in former instances, so cleverly amused our Ministers.

To take an example. In the Austrian proposals the name of the Aland Islands is never mentioned but nevertheless, we believe it will be found that Lord Clarendon had emphatically stated to the Cabinet of Vienna that we must insist upon Russia's binding herself not to rebuild Bomarsund.—This resolve, justifiable on the grounds of military success, and requisite as a matter of high import to the well being of Europe, becomes imperative, when it is remembered that we have only recently concluded an alliance with Sweden, and that it is our bounden duty not to leave our Ally at the mercy of Russia, nor to permit the re-erection of a huge and menacing fortress within one hundred miles of Stockholm.

Under these circumstances, then, it will be the duty of the belligerents, before negotiations can be entered upon, to signify their intentions to Russia, and to require her acceptance of proposals totally free from the possibility of misinterpretation.—These proposals, we trust, will have the support of Austria and the German Powers, and will, we are confident, meet with acceptance at St. Petersburg, if Russia be now really alive to her own interests, and anxious for the welfare of Europe. If they are accepted then negotiation will follow, but not at Vienna, nor Paris, nor London. All preliminaries being once satisfactorily adjusted, some more fit place will be appointed for the conduct of Conference.

In the meanwhile we must keep our energies braced up, and relax not one iota of the prodigious exertions that are being made for the spring campaign. This, we are convinced, is the soul of successful negotiation. The voice of Europe is in our favor—our resources are immense—our armaments of greater magnitude than ever. Let us then hope that Russia will follow up the good course upon which she has entered, and that, recognizing the insolation of her position, and the hopelessness of her cause, she may accept all that is necessary, and no more than is just; and that, by frankly yielding to our demands, she may spare the nations of further bloodshed, and inaugurate a safe and lasting peace, which will be nowhere more sincerely welcomed than in England.—From the Morning Post.

OUR RAILWAY PROSPECTS.—The complete success of the Railway delegation to England—a circumstance now placed beyond dispute—is duly estimated in this community, as it will be all over the Province, not as a pleasing yet evanescent scrap of news, to go the rounds for a week or two, and then to be consigned to the dusty newspaper shelf, having given way to something later from the market. On the contrary it will be regarded as the substantial effect of a wise and liberal policy, the result of which we trust will be forever favourably felt in the country.

This, we may inform our readers, is no stretch of the imagination. Under the influence of Railroads we hope shortly to see the wilderness and solitary places of the Province which in times past could only be estimated in a nominal point of view, springing into real usefulness, and pouring forth their treasures to the markets of the world, already laid open to them by the noble and judicious policy of the Mother country.

It is only those who have witnessed the progress of national as well as domestic prosperity ever attendant upon the introduction of Railroads, who are prepared to do full justice to their value. Under their operation tracts of remote and unexplored lands insignificant settlements and sickly villages, have become valuable, flourishing and progressive. Emulation and industry are excited, when their reward is placed in view, and idleness and apathy vanish, because they cannot exist in the same vicinity where labour and enterprise are successful.

It is not however our design to expatiate further on this view of our subject; nor need we enter into details, to prove the general equity of the plan proposed by the Government. We have all confidence in their prudence as well as determination; and in the manner in which they have got clear of Mr. Jackson and his contract, renders, if possible, our confidence still stronger.

The interior of this Province, now for the first time duly represented on the Railway platform, will not be slow in developing its vast importance; and St. John City which will thus become the outlet for all the Counties in the Province, will extend its suburbs eastward to Hampton and northward to Fredericton, for what are a couple of hours, to retard the necessary accomplishment of either business or pleasure? A mere appetite for breakfast will be acquired on the way, by the traveller who has slept in St. John, and wishes to visit Fredericton.

A thought has occurred to us in conjunction with the forthcoming undertaking, which, as the work is now to be conducted on a basis, must also have occurred to our readers. We mean the advantage in many particular to be derived from making

the Carleton Iron works available during our operations. This, in addition to the great amount of labor which it would induce in the country, would also save the large freights and duties incidental to such heavy importations, and would also lead to the extensive manufacture of an article which requires nothing more than a suitable mode of conveyance, to elicit its great value.

The surveys of this vast Provincial undertaking will of course commence immediately; for we can imagine no perceptible hindrance—no expression of public opinion from the paltry organs which would, in order to swamp the Government, also sink the Province. Indeed we do not anticipate a hostile vote; well knowing that there all party differences must be merged in the great measure which is to give to New Brunswick at home, a fair and equitable partition of labour and its benefits, and abroad, a respectable intercourse with the world.

The Hon. Attorney General's Report of the result of his mission was yesterday communicated to the Executive. This document will not be published until officially given to the Legislature, consequently we are unable to speak definitely upon it. We can state, however, on the best authority, that it will be most satisfactory—the delegation having been successful beyond expectation. Messrs. Jackson & Co., have been settled with on such terms as will give general satisfaction to the country.—We are also able to say that Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., have engaged to become the agents for New Brunswick, in the sale of the bonds, and negotiation of the loans, upon the same terms in all respects as for Canada and Nova Scotia, provided the financial arrangements made by the Attorney General receive the sanction of the Legislature—the bonds to be redeemable in 30 years, the interest payable semi-annually in London. Notwithstanding the pressure in the money market, the Attorney General effected an arrangement to get what amount of money is required for 1856, at 6 per cent. The operations of this year will of course be limited, but a satisfactory arrangement for the coming year is made. We will not here venture to state minutely the details of this arrangement, as we do not wish to mislead our readers. But we are well satisfied that when these details become known they will give unbounded satisfaction. Nothing now remains but necessary action on the part of our Executive and Legislature, and in a few months a great measure of internal improvement will be actually commenced. The Province has now before it for the first time in its history, a prospect of permanent advancement, and we fully believe that this prospect will be realized, under the present Administration.—Reporter.

THE FAR EAST.—The Fall of Herat.—The last India mail brought intelligence from Cabul respecting the affairs to Herat, to Nov. 1. The "Sindian" of Dec. 8th, has the following:—

The intelligence from Herat is horrible, the whole of Yar Mahomed's family, old and young have been put to death except the mother of the two Princes who were recently murdered by the Persian troops. She had great influence in Herat; in fact, she administered the affairs of the state, and was called the "Nawab of Herat." Her life was spared with the view of extorting from her the treasure she was known to have possessed; but she was prepared for this, for on the murder of her two sons she collected all her jewels and burnt them, and allowed her slaves to distribute the spoil among themselves. She is now tortured with red hot irons to give up her hidden wealth. We do not apprehend immediate hostilities unless the Persians advance beyond Herat. With Herat itself, Dost Mahomed and his allies have nothing to do; and we doubt much whether the British Lion will stretch out his paw until a more satisfactory casus belli is established.

The news from Candahar is of a very warlike nature. Now that Herat is taken by the Suddoojees, the inveterate enemies of the Barukzyes, Dost Mahomed has addressed his brothers of Candahar entreating them to forget all former disagreements and join together to prevent the encroachment of the common enemy. To this the Candahar chiefs have all agreed, and are using every exertion to raise a formidable force as possible, to form a chain from Candahar to Bulkh, the highway to Herat where Gholan Hyder Khan is at present with about 10,000 troops. When the forces of Dost Mahomed and the Candahar chief unite, it is calculated they will muster about 70,000 men, and about 80 guns.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—CINCINNATI, Jan. 28th.—A stampede of slaves from the border counties of Kentucky took place last night. The whereabouts of several of the fugitives having been discovered here, the officers at noon to-day proceeded to make arrest. Upon approaching the house where the slaves were secreted, the latter fired, wounding two or three spectators, but not seriously. One slave woman, finding escape impossible, cut the throat of her children, killing one instantly and severely wounding two others. Six of the fugitives were apprehended, but eight are said to have escaped.

1) A. R. Turner - J. B. McKean - Mackey's King
2) Germany, with \$73,444
3) James Monroe - Congress 1823 by attempt of a