

Plenipotentiaries acknowledged the spirit in which that proposal was made, but somewhat to the surprise of their colleagues, announced that they were without any instructions on that important point, and that it was necessary for them to refer to St. Petersburg. The time necessary for that purpose was given them—when the Conference was again called to receive the answer which had come from St. Petersburg—the Russian Plenipotentiaries said they had no proposals to make. The allied Plenipotentiaries then submitted to them a scheme which they thought Russia might have consented to without any hurt to her dignity, and in a manner highly honorable to her as a first class European power, if she had been inclined to prove to the world that her policy was as pacific as she had always declared it to be, or to remove the uneasiness of Europe by giving guarantees against future acts of aggression which she declared she did not contemplate. The Russian Plenipotentiaries asked for 48 hours to consider the proposals which was made to them, and at the end of that time absolutely rejected them as well as another proposal brought forward by the French Ambassador and agreed to by the British—to exclude all vessels of War from the Black Sea, and to render it a Sea for commercial purposes alone—Russia did not wish to bring this matter to an amicable arrangement—Sebastopol had not then fallen—and flushed with the resistance that they thus far had been enabled to offer—and doubtless

Deeming their swords

On points of Faith—more eloquent than words, they thought by protracting the War they would ultimately obtain all they desired.

But as the immortal Burns has said,

The best laid plans of mice and men,
Of gang a' glee.

and so the Russians found it, for by the treaty concluded at Paris, they were forced to accept far more humiliating terms than those which they rejected at the Vienna Conference.

Thus may it ever be—may vaulting ambition ever overleap itself, and I am sure you will join me in the aspiration that Victory may ever perch upon that glorious flag that has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze, until the Almighty in his infinite wisdom, shall see fit to number war with the things of the past; when swords shall be turned into plough-shares, and spears into pruning hooks—and

Time on pointing finger wear

The precious pearl of peace,
And earth send up her anthem shouts
That loving hearts increase.

News of the Week.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.—Father Ventura preached at the Tuilleries again on Sunday last. His sermon is said to have contained the boldest possible denunciations of the frivolity of court life, and the venality of men in high situations. The Emperor seems determined to allow him liberty in the pulpit.

Prince Constantine may be expected very shortly in France, and the preparations making at Toulon for the grand naval fete to be given in his honour are nearly completed. A powerful squadron will be passed in review in the roadstead, and an illumination of the fleet will terminate the festivities. On land, grand balls will be given by the authorities, and altogether the proceedings are calculated to afford much gratification to the High Admiral of Russia.

RUSSIA.—The Fortifications of Riga.—A letter from Riga says:—"Our town will soon cease to be fortified. It is certain that the Crown has given the land covered by the fortifications to the town on the condition of the latter effecting the removal of the works, excluding the citadel, at their own expense."

AUSTRIA.—Vienna.—Sardinian Affairs.—The Austrian Charge d'Affaires has received orders to quit his post unless the Sardinian Cabinet promise to give the satisfaction required by Austria. This Government is probably aware that there is very little chance of Count Cavour's consenting to make the *emende honorable*, as it has provided for all contingencies. If the Sardinian Cabinet remain obdurate, Count Paar and his secretary, Baron Bruck, are to quit Turin, after having placed the Austrian subjects in Sardinia under the protection of the representative of Prussia.

A letter from Paris, of Tuesday, states that the rupture of diplomatic relations between the Courts of Vienna and Turin is complete; the Sardinian Minister, the Marquis di Cantero and the legation has been recalled from Vienna and the interests of Piedmontese subjects entrusted to the Ambassador of France. It is still believed here with confidence, that the friendly representations of England and France will speedily succeed in smoothing over this quarrel, which has no serious origin, and cannot, without great provocation on the part of one of the two Powers, lead to any more serious result than a temporary rupture of diplomatic relations.

EVACUATION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES.—A Vienna letter, of the 22nd, states that General Count Marziani, commanding the troops in Wallachia, had, on the 21st, paid an official farewell visit to the authorities, who were to return it the next day. General Marziani was to leave Bucharest on the 23rd, with all his

staff, for Giurgevo, where he will embark for Austria. Thus the evacuation of the Principalities is, in all probability, now completely effected.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.—Constantinople.—Fearful storms had been raging in the Black Sea, and the commerce of the port of Ajaccio had alone lost eleven vessels near Varna. It appears that Mehemet Bey (Col. Bangya), on landing with his troops from the Kangaroo, was met by several Circassian chiefs, and by upwards of 350 Polish or Russian deserters.—He will, it is expected, speedily see himself at the head of a strong body of disciplined Europeans, who will form the vanguard in the future operations of the Circassians against Russia.

In Persia civil war seems to be the order of the day. The Kurds, who owe allegiance to the Shah, had risen and taken prisoner the Governor of Kurdistan, who is uncle to the Shah; they threatened him with death in the event of a ransom not speedily appearing, and his troops, composed of irregular cavalry, instead of defending him, had formed themselves into bands of brigands, and were ravaging the country. On the other hand, the troops ordered into Afghanistan had mutinied. We also learn that a three months' armistice, agreed upon between the English and Persian troops, had been concluded from the month of March.

THE CIRCASSIANS.—The following letter, which is extracted from the Austrian Lloyd, cannot but be acceptable to all those persons who take an interest in the fate of the Caucasian races:—

Circassian Head-quarters, Tuabs, February 26.—By means of the British steamer Kangaroo you will receive this letter, which will perhaps convey to Europe the first information of an event that may have very great influence on the future fate of the Circassian nations. It is known to you that Mehemet Bey (Bangya), to whose person I am attached, has acceded to the wishes of the chiefs and deputies of the Circassian tribes, and has accepted the Post of Commander-in-Chief. On Monday, the 23rd of February, we landed at Tuabs, where we have our head-quarters. Before our departure, Mehemet Bey engaged a couple of hundred excellent military instructors for the different arms, and they accompanied us hither. Mehemet Bey has already been solemnly proclaimed General-in-Chief of all the Circassian forces. The princes, nobles, and deputies of the people to obey him, and a deputation of the Circassian Diet has to-day sent in the flag of the prophet, which is the symbol of the highest power. The enthusiasm was very great when the new commander swore fidelity to the sacred standard. The flag itself is green and on it is a white sword with the crescent and the star.

The excitement is great, and the Circassians are resolved to obtain their complete independence or to perish in the struggle for it. It is expected that 150,000 (?) men will be in the field by the month of May. 'Russia,' said Mehemet Bey to me just now, 'will soon have an opportunity of convincing herself that a new spirit prevails.' I know the materials which are placed at my disposal (Mehemet Bey was with the Circassians during the late war), and am of opinion that a nation which, without a military organization, could resist its enemy during thirty years, will, when properly organised, be able to achieve its complete independence. You may expect to receive some important news from these mountains in the coming spring. You shall have from me as early information of what happens, as our means of communication will permit.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

The Courier with the above Mail did not arrive till this morning. We give the following extracts:

Destructive Freshet.—We learn from Frederickton that the ice in the river which made a lodgment near that city moved away on Monday night. The river rose rapidly, and a portion of Frederickton was partly under water.—The storehouse belonging to Messrs. Hatheway and Small was swept away by the freshet. A large two story house belonging to Mr Scott also in Frederickton, was nearly destroyed, the family barely escaping with their lives, owing to the rapid rise of the water. It is feared that the rush of ice has caused the destruction of much property in other places along the river. There has been much floating ice in the harbour for the last few days. It is expected that one of the Steamers of the Union Line will go through the falls to-morrow or next day and proceed to Frederickton.—*St. John Morning News, April 15*

The Election for this County is appointed as follows, viz:—Nomination on the 24th, Polling on the 28th, and Declaration on the 1st of May.

The following we believe will be among the number at all events: Messrs. Botsford, Smith, Landry, Gilbert, Steadman. We have also heard Mr Hannington, and one or two others named, but have no reliable information on this point.—*Westmorland Times of April 16.*

House in Bathurst for Sale.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES owned and occupied by ALEX. CANTLY, at the Village end of the Bathurst Bridge. It is in all respects well adapted for a HOTEL and BOARDING HOUSE. Also, a FIVE Acre FIELD under Cultivation, having a Brook running past it. For Terms and Particulars apply to the Subscriber.

ALEXANDER CANTLY.

April 4, 1857.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1857.

TERMS.—New Subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old Subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance or 15s. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a large saving, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it. To Clubs of five and upwards, to one address, Ten Shillings a year in advance.

CENTRAL BANK AGENCY, CHATHAM.

Discount days TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, Hours for business from 10 to 3 o'clock. Notes for Discount to be lodged at the Bank before 3 o'clock, on the day immediately preceding the discount day.

This paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pills and Ointment Establishment, 244 Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited 6th April, 1857. £84 14 0
Withdrawn 7th April, including Interest, £290 10 10

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

New Moon 24th, 2h 52m A. M. HIGH WATER

19 S.	1st Sunday after Easter	0h 13	1h 11
20 M.		1 48	2 36
21 T.		3 6	3 38
22 W.		4 3	4 26
23 Th.	St. Georges Day	4 45	5 9
24 F.		5 29	5 49
25 S.	St. Mark the Evangelist	6 9	6 31

The above Tides having been calculated with regard to the moon's horizontal parallax and angular distance from the sun, will be found to be correct, due allowance being made at times for high winds and freshets. For Richibucto, subtract, 2h 30m—Bathurst, 2h 45m—Dalhousie, 2h 50m from the above.

THE ELECTIONS.

OUR exchanges bring us intelligence that extensive preparations are making in all directions for the approaching Election contest. If we are to judge from the remarks of the press, and the accounts given of public meetings held, the people appear to be more deeply interested in this subject than on any previous occasion, and it is gratifying to perceive that the old cry of "MEN" is fast sinking into oblivion, and giving place to the legitimate one of "MEASURES."—Judging from what we hear from Correspondents, and read of in the papers, the struggle will be more sharp, and the election generally, more vigorously contested, than on any previous occasion.

In our own County we never saw feeling run so high—the people in all grades of society are fully alive to the subject, and appear heartily sick of the eternal brawls and personal strifes which have disgraced the hall of the Assembly of this Province for several sessions past. They cannot be any longer cajoled into the belief that all this strife of words, and the desperate struggles to obtain office and power, is solely for their advantage and to maintain their rights and privileges. They begin to think that there is a more cogent reason on the part of Hon. and learned members, for all this strife and contention—and that the solution may be found in the word SELF—the rich prizes of "six hundred" per annum, which look so temptingly in the Legislative Lottery, and the opportunities which power will bestow on them, of helping their friends to the smaller prizes, is the main cause. This appears to be the opinion which is now very generally abroad, and we are inclined to think—from close observation of our political struggles for some years past—that the Freeholders are not very far from the truth in forming this conclusion.

The Legislative affairs of our Province, are in a sad condition, and if a remedy be not speedily found, the people will suffer in many ways, and in none more severely at this juncture, than from the loss of the expenditure of the Revenue, in the support of schools, the building and repairs of bridges, roads, &c.

We have given below an account of the days set aside for the Election in the respective Counties in the Province, as far as we have obtained intelligence from the papers and other sources.

Northumberland and Gloucester was reported last week.

KENT.—Nomination, 27th April; Polling, 1st May; Declaration, 4th May. The only candidates in the field, as far as we can learn, are—Hon. Mr McPhelin, and L. P. W. Des-Brisay.

YORK.—Nomination, 5th May; Polling, 8th; Declaration, 11th May.

The Frederickton Reporter, from which paper we take the above notice of the York Election, adds—"The three succeeding days will comprise the programme in Sunbury. The Liberal candidates are—Messrs. Fisher, Hatheway, Pickard, Friel. Conservatives, Hon. C. McPherson, John C. Allan, Messrs. John McIntosh, and A. D. Yerxa.

ST. JOHN.—Nomination for city and county, 18th April; Polling for county, 23rd, city 24th; Declaration for both county and city 25th.—Candidates for city Government—Messrs. L. H. DeVeber, and G. W. Lawrence. Liberal—S. L. Tilley, and J. A. Harding. County, Government—Hon. J. Gray, R. D. Wilmot, Messrs. Simonds, and G. F. Godard. Liberal—Messrs. R. Wright, G. W. Cudlip, John McLaughlan. The eastern part of the County it is expected will fill up the fourth name.

CHARLOTTE.—We do not know the days set aside for the Election; the Candidates are reported to be, for the Government—Messrs. Jas. Boyd, and J. D. Street, and it is reported two others will be in the field. Liberal—J. McAdams, A. H. Gilmour, G. W. Chandler, and James Brown.

KING'S.—The Candidates at present are Messrs. Scovil, Earle, and Dr Vail. Liberals—Ryan, McLeod, and Flagor.

The following remarks, which we copy from the Western Recorder, a most admirable paper recently started in Carleton, opposite to St. John, contains much wholesome truth and admirable advice. Long as the article is, we cannot refrain from giving it a place in our Journal.—It is well worthy a careful perusal.

"It has lately become a serious subject of general consideration, the disagreeable accompaniments of every popular Election; and of late these not only attend the important contests of Candidates for Parliamentary honors, but daily are more and more interwoven with civic struggles. Men who properly consider this bitter wrangling and personal acrimony as distasteful, repugnant to the better feelings of our nature, only calculated to engender embittered animosities of life-long duration, and constituted to swamp even the highest interest of the state, daily wonder if there can possibly be no popular panacea for the monstrous evils, and no mode devised by which general and local Elections may be begun, continued and ended with the friendliest feelings and the most generous exercise of fraternal long-suffering and forgiveness. Unfortunately for the general well-being of the Community, there are too many who rejoice in the bitterest acrimony, and hope to profit pecuniarily upon the hot partizan rivalries of every contention. It has often been the cause of sincere wonderment to us, whether men must really forget the generous attributes of the *Man* in the contending jealousies of the *Politician*; whether to secure an honest expression of the popular opinion there must be the bitter and unjust invasion of the private sanctuary, the cruel reflections upon the honesty and manhood of rival aspirants, and the continuous prosecution of every opponent. We cannot for ourselves say whether these disgusting features attend every contest, but we do know that every ten out of every twelve Elections are the source and cause of the hardest thoughts and bitterest heartburning conceivable. If the friends of a particular individual conceive him naturally endowed to fill responsible public offices of trust, and this endowment is seconded and supported it may be by beneficent results of a sound early education, they must submit to see their friend the target of all the most virulent charges that can possibly become involved in a warm and excitable electioneering canvass.—Why is this? Are we barbarians in feeling, moral cannibals in appetite, lazzaroni in character? Must we be slanderers and scandal mongers, and wholesale huxters of the most villainous party fabrications? Can no popular favorite be confined with the honors of an Election without having every motive of his life misrepresented, and every feeling of his nature outraged?

"We willingly confess, many with us heartily despise these fashionable features of the times—and yet they cloak the subject in mystery and cover it with artificial difficulty so far as remedies are concerned. Now it devolves upon the well thinking and patriotic of our citizen to supply the correctives. We are pleased to say that the Ballot system, connected with an honest registration of the legal voters, will to some extent afford a remedy—at least a partial one. But after all, this system can accomplish little if men who pull the wires supply all kinds of characters with the pecuniary *sine qua non* for the production of the evil fomentation of personal squabbling. We are not disposed to censure any particular class—but notwithstanding the laws properly, in