

Staffordshire, Potteries, (England,) and gained a great triumph over him. He used no equivocations, was never at a loss for an answer, and used beautiful language. But now it is very evident he has the wrong side, for he gives no direct answers, is often perplexed, and uses as common and vulgar language as may be heard any day in the lowest porter house. There are plenty of arguments in favor of our glorious religion, but very few against it.

There is now quite a revival in the Rev. D. M. Graham's church. The first Sabbath afternoon in this month, at the prayer meeting, nine persons rose for prayer; and before the following Sabbath, nearly all found peace of mind. The members of this church were prevented from paying their new year's visit to their pastor, thro' the sickness of his family. An evening was appointed a few weeks since for the members and friends to meet him and his family, for the purpose of cultivating their acquaintance, and giving them friendly greeting. And a great number were collected at the appointed hour, in a large room connected with the church; but this room was much too small to hold those who were interested on the occasion, and numbers remained in one adjoining. All appeared happy; there not being less than three hundred pleasant smiling faces during the evening. The pastor gave a short address, and after singing and much pleasant greeting, the meeting dissolved. The Pastor gave a lecture last evening on "the sleep of the dead," in reply to the doctrine that is creeping into several churches in this city, that the spirit will not ascend to heaven until the resurrection. He brought many passages of Scripture to show that the Scripture to show that the spirit went immediately to heaven or hell, and that at the day of judgment the soul would be reunited to the body.

G. T.

**Kansas Affairs.—Effect on the United States.—Slavery Question.—Seizure of a Slave Vessel in New York Harbor.—Sabbath Schools.**

New York, March 24, 1856.

MR. EDITOR.—It is proper time to state what progress has been made in Kansas affairs in Congress. Your readers may remember that by the authority of the mock-legislature there was an election for member of Congress from that territory, and that in that election Whitefield by the help of the "Borderers" was elected. He is of course pro-slavery. After that election the people held an election of their own, and chose Reeder to represent them in Congress. Whitefield was admitted, but Reeder entered his protest and claimed the seat. This brought up the whole question of Kansas in the House, and after two weeks discussion, the administration is defeated by about ten majority. Not that Whitefield is yet unseated, for the question is in a different form. The anti-slavery side proposed that affairs in Kansas should be thoroughly examined to bring out the facts requisite to the decision of the Whitefield case. The administration opposed all investigation, and was beaten. A Committee of three to be appointed to-day by the Speaker, is to go to Kansas and thoroughly investigate and report to the House. This measure is considered a great triumph on the right side. This is only preliminary and the right may be defeated on the main issue. So far for Congress.

Meanwhile the people of the new territory have not been idle. They have elected a Legislature under their new constitution, and that Legislature assembled at an early day in this month, and the Governor delivered his message, which is a very able document. It was reported the President had ordered the arrest of the Governor and each member of the Legislature, the moment the message should be delivered. I just received a letter from an old school-mate from Kansas, of the 11th inst. That states there is every prospect of peace. The citizens begin to be hopeful that the struggle is over, as navigation is open again. My friend says that Governor Shannon, (the President's governor,) has orders to repel the Borderers, if they cross the river in armed bands.

I have mentioned that I take much space on this subject, because I think it is one that will mark a radical change in the current of affairs in this nation—either for our salvation as a nation or our destruction. The free state movement defeated in Kansas discouragement will take possession of the reform party. Every thing will be given up to slavery; the slave trade will be restored; slavery will revive in all the so-called free states in one form or another; the liberty of the press and pulpit entirely overthrown; or, the union dissolved. On the other hand, if slavery propaganda is defeated in Kansas, there is good reason to believe another slave state will never come into the Union, and that the spread of slavery being once effectually checked, it will decline in the slave states themselves. The doctrine established by the Nebraska Bill is that Congress has no right as to whether slavery shall or shall not be permitted in any territory, but people who first settle the new countries, must settle that question themselves. It was supposed that as Kansas borders on the slave state, the above principle would make it safe for slavery. But it is found the northern people can emigrate with much more facility than slave holders. If the non-slave holding inhabitants go from the slave state, they turn against slavery in their new homes, as is most seen in Kansas. So if this movement is successful, Utah, New Mexico, and other territories will be safe for freedom.

No longer ago, than last week, a slave ship was seized in this port, on its way to the sea. All on board were arrested and put in iron, but as yet there is no clue to the owners. \$20,000 in gold was found on board for the purchase of slaves. It is known there are several such vessels fitted out here every year, yet for the most part they make their escape. If this one falls a prize, as it is now likely to be, it is to be hoped it will be more difficult to make good an escape from this port, in this horrible trade.

To change my theme, The Tribune is laying before its readers some able articles on the subject of Sabbath-schools. It says there are 48 Episcopalians, 39 Presbyterians, 33 Methodists, 23 Baptists, 21 Dutch Reformed, 8 Congregationalists, and 25 Roman Catholic Sabbath-schools. Add to these a number of Mission Sabbath-

schools. The number of teachers is 6,000, and of pupils 60,000. Still 40,000 Protestant children are not reached, and some 20,000 of Roman Catholic.

## The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. APRIL 4, 1856.

### City Subscribers.

Subscribers to the Religious Intelligencer in the City, and Carleton, and Portland, who are in arrears will be called on for payment by our agent, brother Thomas O'Donnell, during the ensuing week. We trust that all will be prepared, as our subscription price is very low, and we require prompt payment. Advertisers also who have not paid for last years advertising will be called on, as we wish to have all arrears settled as early as possible.

### SUBSCRIBERS IN THE COUNTRY.

We wish our Agents and Subscribers in the Country to continue to forward to us the subscriptions due for the Intelligencer. To be enabled to publish a cheap paper, we must have payment in advance.

### The Prayerless Family.

The numerous households and families that are found throughout our country in which God is not gratefully recognized, in which no altar of prayer is found, are melancholy evidences of the want of love to God in these families, and of the want of obligation which the parents feel to give their children a religious education, or of training them up in the way in which they should go. It is quite probable that there are many families to which the Intelligencer pays its weekly visits, where prayer is not made, and where the voice of thanksgiving to God is never heard. And it is possible that some of these are *prayerless* christian. But can it be that christian parents are without an altar of prayer? If so, it is, we confess an anomaly in religion which we cannot comprehend. How will such parents meet the children which God has given to them in the judgment? How will you—father—or mother—meet that son or daughter which you have carefully reared, and taught to be respectable in life, if you have never led them to God, if you have never taught them about Christ—and told them the great fact that they "must be born again?" How can a parent bear to see a child depart in death, when they are persuaded that they have not done their duty by them—that they have not pointed them to the "Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." We have an anecdote of two before us on this subject, which we wish to lay before our readers, and which we especially commend to the prayerful attention of *prayerless* parents. The first is in relation to a gentleman in easy circumstances as to property, and who also held a respectable station in life:—

"His character for probity and honor was high and few men enjoyed more fully the confidence of all than did he. In his domestic relations he was courteous, kind and dignified. But all his high morality was of this world, and not of the Gospel. Except when visited by a minister or some other pious friend, his house knew not the sound of prayer. Religious conversation was almost as rare, though usually on the Sabbath he would read the Bible, or some religious work, the merits of which would call forth a casual remark.

At the time to which this history refers, the eldest son was about eighteen years of age, and till then had been remarkably healthy and athletic; but now was visited by a severe attack of typhus fever. The progress of the disease was rapid, and in a comparatively short time fatal symptoms were very evident. This information was in the evening communicated to the father, and in the course of the night to his son. He received it with surprise, but entire composure. He inquired for his father, but hearing he was asleep, chose not to awake him. Before day, however, the father was at the side of the sick-bed, when a conversation commenced in nearly the following words: "Father," said the young man, "the doctors tell me I must die; they say they can do no more for me." "I know it." "Well, father, I have one, and but one favour to ask you: will you grant it?" "I will, my son, if it is possible; ask me anything I can do, it shall be done." "Father! I want you to kneel down by my bed side and pray for me." "I cannot, my son; I cannot." "Do, father, pray for me! You never prayed for me; pray for me while I am yet here." "I cannot, my son; oh, I cannot." "Dear father, you never taught me to pray to the Lord Jesus, and now I die; you never prayed for me—this once! Oh, do not let me die without my father's prayers." In an agony of weeping the father rushed out of the room. The otherwise kind and indulgent parent had thus long neglected his own soul, and also the soul of that beloved son, and now could not find a heart to grant his dying request for one father's prayer to the Father of mercies."

What must have been his feelings! We are not told, neither do we know that he ever attempted to utter them. But we have another similar circumstance, in which the agony of regret found words to express itself and uttered a warning voice. Many of our friends will remember reading in a number of the Intelligencer, published last year, the following. It is from the pen of our esteemed brother, Elder Charles Knowles of Yarmouth, N. S. It is too good a lesson to be lost, we therefore republish it. Oh mothers! be wise while you read!

"I remember," says brother Knowles, "Some sixteen or eighteen years ago, of speaking to a congregation from the text, 'Come and see.' After I had closed my remarks, a female, a little past the middle age of life, arose and addressed the assembly in the most solemn manner I had ever heard, on the all-important subject of religion. And in harmony with the sentiments previously advanced, showed the excellence of the religion of Jesus Christ, and the adaptation to man's capacities and necessities, she also with burning eloquence, enjoined on all, especially the young people, the necessity of securing an interest in Christ before it be forever too late, assuring them it was impossible to know its value so long as they remained in sin; to know its worth they must for themselves 'Come and see.' As she closed her exhortation she altered her position a little, and with a deeper expression of solemnity in her countenance, and a little alteration in the sound of her voice, as if deep tones

music had stirred the deepest feelings of her heart, she gave in substance the following as a reason why she had thus spoken; said she, 'such a time' (I forget how long, however, but a short time before) 'I had a daughter, a young woman, (I think she said about eighteen years of age) amiable in her manners, mild in her temper, affectionate to her parents, esteemed by her associates, and every way kind in the family. In fact she was all to me I wished a daughter to be. My affections were so strongly placed on that dear child, that I had never seriously thought that I could part with her, or that she would ever be taken from me. She was taken suddenly ill—a physician was obtained as soon as practicable he soon informed us that her case was hopeless. Oh! how like a dagger his words went to my heart; and oh, what a scene opened to my mind! I had professed religion many years before, but had never spoken to that child about her soul or heaven, nor had she ever heard me pray. The thought that she would die was distressing indeed but have her die as I feared unprepared was dreadful in the extreme. I finally concluded that I would speak to her about her soul, and said to her, my daughter the doctor says that your disease is incurable—that you must die, and that soon. And, although you have been a good girl naturally—all that I could wish—yet I fear your heart was never changed by grace, and it must be, or you cannot be saved. O, look to Jesus—cry to Him—believe in Him—and improve the very few moments you have to live in securing an interest in his precious blood, before it be forever too late. She was in great distress of body, but while I was speaking she appeared to suppress her feelings as much as possible and listened attentively. But the moment I ceased to speak, she exclaimed, 'O mother, you are the cruellest of all mothers—why did you not tell me these things before? You know that it was my delight to obey you, and to do those things that you thought the best for me, and had you told me these things in the time of my health, it is reasonable for me to think that I should have attended to them, but it is too late now. I am in such dreadful pain that I cannot get my mind above it, if I try to think of those things, the agony of my body overcomes all my thoughts and I can think of nothing else. O, mother, the cry of all mothers, why did you not tell me these things before? The thought that my child would die was distressing indeed; but to have her die with no better hope of her acceptance with God, and reproving me as the cruellest of all mothers, in neglecting her salvation—and so justly too—deep into my soul. I thought I never could endure another such reproof, and resolved, by the grace of God, to teach my children—pray with them and for them, warn the wicked, and do all I can to benefit the souls of my fellow creatures. And this is the reason why I have spoken as I have this evening.' After listening to that mother, I concluded to tell the story to many mothers. I have done so—and now tell it to many more."

### Colportage.

Our Colporteur (brother T. O'Donnell) returned to this city on Monday last, after a tour of three months, up the river St. John. At the latter part of December he left here, and has since visited large portions of the counties of King's, Queen's, Sunbury, York, Carleton, and Victoria. In all places where he has travelled, he informs us that he has been kindly received, and in most cases, entertained free of charge. A large number of books have been disposed of by him, which will perform a mission in the families where they have gone, which the living preacher could not do. The demand for religious books is greatly increasing in the country; the different religious journals that are published in this city, and which have an extensive circulation, are doing much to form the moral tastes and habits of the people, they are doing a great and glorious work, and we welcome with gladness, the late addition (the *Colonial Presbyterian*) to this field of christian labour. Bro. O'Donnell informs us that some families purchased each, at one time, books to the amount of twenty dollars and upwards. The reading of these will only give a deeper thirst for more, and the seed of moral and intellectual cultivation has been sown in these families which will spring up and show itself in the future useful and religious lives of the members thereof. Some districts have been visited by Bro. O'D., where a colporteur never before had travelled, and he has the honour of being in many places the pioneer in this soul-saving work. He ascended the River St. John as far as the Grand Falls, also travelled up the Aroostook River; and the fruit of his journey in these places will, no doubt, be seen in future days. The works circulated by our Colporteur have been principally those published by the American Tract Society; including also those issued by the Free Will Baptist Printing Establishment; Messrs. Carter and Brothers, and Carleton and Phillips of New York, and other select miscellaneous works. They have nearly all been standard religious works, (many of them by English authors) and of acknowledged excellence by all denominations. It is now nearly two years since Bro. O'D. was first sent into the field, as a Colporteur from this office; it was an enterprise in which we felt deeply interested; we rejoice that it has been so successful, and that the divine approbation upon it has been so apparent. Revivals have been numerous, and many souls have been converted to God in that time, and we have reason to believe that the religious periodicals and religious books which have been so freely circulated, have greatly conduced to these, and been the seed sown in many hearts. The work of Colportage and tract distribution having been well begun in this Province, should now be energetically continued, and God will, doubtless, bless the people who carry forward this department of christian enterprise. The cost of our Colporteur has been entirely borne by this office, without any gratuitous contributions, except a portion of his travelling expenses, in some parts of the country. But the work has been fully proved and its utility can no longer be questioned; and in this work an opportunity is now afforded our brethren and friends to aid in the cause of morality and religion. The depression in trade is, of course, felt through the country, and money is much scarcer now, than last year, however the sales of books would be considerably less, and the burden of sustaining a colporteur by our office greater. But we trust that some of our brethren whom God has blessed with the means to do good, will come forward and aid in sustaining this important work, without which the cause must suffer to a considerable extent. There are several parts of our Province (deserted places) which have not yet been visited, but which should be during the ensuing summer. We shall be glad to receive pledges from any towards the continuance of the work of colportage and tract distribution; our Minutes of General Conference will contain detailed accounts of all money received, and how expended.

### Death of our Father.

A little less than a year ago we recorded the death of our beloved mother—it now falls to our lot to announce the death of our esteemed father, Mr. William McLeod, which event took place at Sussex Vale, where he resided for over sixty years, on Wednesday last at nine o'clock. He was in his 88th year, and during the last seven years has been confined to the house, being unable to walk. He retained his mental faculties we believe to the last, except so far as they were impaired by weakness of body. He was born in St. Johns, Newfoundland, and came to this province (residing at "Fort Cumberland") during the early part of the American revolution, and removed to this city about 1780. His father and family removed to Sussex Vale soon after, where the deceased married, and continued to reside on the same farm until his death. Although early brought to the knowledge of the truth through the labors of the early and laborious ministers of Christ, who travelled this Province on foot, preaching the unsearchable riches of the gospel, when there were no roads for better conveyance, yet he never publicly professed his faith by uniting to any Christian Church until about twenty-five years since. During the early labors of Elder S. Hartt in that part of the country, and while considerable of opposition was manifested to this faithful servant of Christ (brother H. H.) he found, we believe, in our esteemed father, an unflinching friend, and by him he was soon after baptized—that day we shall never forget—and united with the Free Baptist Church in that place, of which he remained a member until his death. Great christian patience and resignation marked his long confinement to the house previous to his death, and the effect of the Spirit's work on his heart was so apparent in him under peculiar trials, that we think none could doubt it. He is now gone—*died we believe in faith*. O may we so live that we shall meet him with all the rest of the redeemed ones.

"Free from a world of grief and sin,  
With God eternally shut in."

### Ordination.

We learn from the *Christian Visitor* that Bro. William Edwards, formerly a member of the Baptist Church in Portland, was ordained on the 25th ult., to the Pastorate of the Baptist Church in Hampton, K. C. Several ministers and members of other Churches were present at the council of ordination, before whom Bro. Edwards gave satisfactory relation of his christian experience and call to the ministry. The following was the order of the ordination services:—

Reading the Scriptures and Prayer by Elder G. Burns.  
Ordination Sermon, by Elder D. Nutter; text, Romans 1st chap. 14, 15 v.  
Ordaining Prayer, by Elder W. Jackson.  
Charge to the Candidate, by Elder I. E. Bill.  
Charge to the Church, by Elder S. Robinson.  
Right hand of fellowship, by Elder E. Kierstead.  
Closing Prayer, by Elder W. A. Troop.  
Benediction, by the candidate.

### Medford Hall School, N. S.

This prosperous School, which is ably conducted by Mr. Munro, had an encouraging examination on Tuesday, March 25. In compliance with the request of the teacher, the Rev. Mr. Peart presided on the occasion, and the Rev. Mr. Harris assisted. The President, being called from the meeting before the close of the business, begged to say he thought the examination of the members of this Institution was very satisfactory, and that the teacher, Mr. Munro, was justly entitled to the warm regard and high esteem of the pupils and their parents for his industry and efficiency in the discharge of his scholastic duties. Mr. P., on leaving the hall, intimated his opinion that a resolution in favor of the Tutor should be passed, as above, at the close of the meeting, which was very respectable; but he only suggested the propriety of this course for the consideration of the Board, and would leave it with their judgment. Accordingly, the resolution was submitted to the meeting, and carried unanimously.—*Communicated.*

### IOWA.

We received, a few days since, a letter from Bro. Thomas Hays, formerly of Norton, K. C., in which he informs us that he has purchased a farm of two hundred acres, thirty of which are under fence, and fit for crop. There are also on it eighty acres of timber land. It is situated in Independence, Buchanan Co., Iowa, and cost him \$2,000; but he could now take a much larger sum for it. He is to move out to it from where he has spent the winter, in Illinois immediately. Brother Hays seems well satisfied with the country. The winter has been very hard, and the markets not so good as usual. Wheat has been eighty cents per bushel, corn from twenty to thirty cents, and pork from four to five dollars per hundred.

He represents the religious privileges as good; he has joined in two communion seasons since he has been there, at each of these, from sixty to a hundred persons partook of the emblems of their Lord's body. The country is new, but among those who have gone to settle there, are a great many good christians. Bro. H.'s family is well.

### For California.

Two young brethren, sons of brother Daniel Vanwart, of Wickham, Q. C., left this city in the "Adelaide" yesterday morning, on their way for California. Both these young men experienced religion during the recent revival at Wickham, and were baptized by us. Arrangements had been made by them to visit California some time ago, and they have now gone bearing with them many prayers for their safety. May that God who preserved Daniel amidst the sins of Babylon, and the cares of business that devolved upon him there, preserve them, and bring them home again in safety.

**THE PRESENT WAR WITH RUSSIA.** Part 3 of this work has been laid on our table. It contains a beautiful engraved portrait of Admiral Sir Edward Lyons; and another of Admiral Lyons, in the Agamemnon attacking Port Constantinople, October 17th, 1854. This work, we believe, enters fully into the causes which led to this war, and will of course give a detailed account of it, including the Peace Conference, until its end.

### Revivals.—Extracts from Letters.

It is our pleasing duty to record the continued progress of revivals in different places. In St. John, the work of God, which was considerably revived during the winter, has had further encouragement. On Good Friday, a series of meetings were commenced in the Free Baptist Meeting House for both day and evening, and which are still continued there and at Portland on alternate days. A deep religious impression, we believe, has been made on the congregations which have attended these meetings, and a number have experienced delivering power. On last Sabbath, we baptized six newly converted persons, and others expect to obey the Lord in that ordinance again on next Sabbath. In Carleton, Brother Noble is holding a series of evening meetings with the Church there, a deep interest is awakened, and we learn that baptism is expected on next Lord's day. Some baptisms have recently taken place in the Baptist Churches in Carleton and St. John.

ELDER B. MERRITT writes to us from Greenwich, King's Co., March 31, as follows:—"Dear Brother—I write to inform you of the prosperity of the cause of God where I have been laboring for some weeks past. I spent three weeks with the 2d Church in Wickham, and saw a good work of reformation. A number of backsliders were reclaimed, and about twenty souls were converted to God. I baptized sixteen there, and others I believe will obey that ordinance at a future time. I left Wickham and came to this place (the upper part of Greenwich) on the 23d ult., and the Lord has poured out his spirit abundantly during the past week; eleven willing converts have been baptized, and the work is going forward. I expect to remain here this week."

We learn that Brother Merritt baptized several more since the above note was written.

ELDER R. FRENCH, who has been in a precarious state of health for some time past, baptized two young persons last Sabbath in the place where he resides—one of them his own daughter.

DEACON T. CARPENTER, of the 1st Church in Wickham, writes to us as follows, on Monday last:—"Brother McLeod—I know as cold water is to the thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country. Yesterday (Sabbath) I can say of a truth, the Lord was with us in our assembly, and a universal blessing was enjoyed by the Church. The 'best wine,' however, was kept until the evening meeting. I can say to the glory of God I scarcely ever attended such a season, and although the enemy would have fain assailed and injured us, but victory was on Zion's side. Many 'freewill offerings' were presented, and I believe accepted of the Lord. I am assured that the 'top-stone' is coming on with shoutings, crying grace, grace unto it." We rejoice at this good news. One Apostle has well said, "We live if we stand fast in the Lord," and another, "I have no greater joy than to hear that my children walk in the truth."

## Secular Department.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

#### PEACE CERTAIN.

#### Birth of an Heir to the French Throne.

Since our last issue the Steamer "Canada" has arrived at Halifax and the "Atlantic" at New York; the latter arrived on Wednesday last, and the news by her is down to the 20th ult. It will be seen that peace is considered almost certain, while another very important event is the birth of an heir to the French Throne. We give the telegraphic Despatch to the News Room received from New York, and select from our English papers the principle items of news by the "Canada."

#### BY THE "ATLANTIC."

NEW YORK, April 2d.

The *Atlantic* has arrived.  
Peace is considered as virtually settled.  
A King of Algiers has been born to France! The British Parliament adjourned over the Easter recess.

Nothing new in American affairs.  
Breadstuffs dull without change from previous prices. Sugars active and buoyant.  
Coffee dull. London Money Market steady. Consols 91½ to 92½.

#### BY THE "CANADA."

THE CONGRESS.—The eighth sitting of the Paris Conference was held on Wednesday, the 12th, but no result known.

All accounts from Paris agree in almost certainty of peace, and accounts from Germany and Prussia speak in the same tone.

It was generally rumored that a treaty of peace would be signed at Paris on Friday or Saturday, 13th. All the differences have not, however, been adjusted. Several important disputes respecting Danubian Principalities and Asiatic frontier are left as undecided as when Congress first met. It is said the rectifications of territory and adjustment of other unarranged differences are to be referred to a Commission on the spot.

The topographical details at hand are very incomplete; and the projected frontier of Chotym to Lake Sasik is neither marked by stream nor mountain chain. France, it is said, will appoint as her commissioner—Gen. Zetang.

Austria, England, and Russia are on the point of naming theirs. Prussia will not be represented in commission. Prussia has been invited.

Despatches from Berlin and Vienna state that for reasons of European interest, Prussia has been invited to send representatives to the Conference—that she accepts the invitation, and that Baron Manteuffel, as plenipotentiary would leave Berlin on the 14th for Paris. M. Halzfeld, Prussian Minister, will act as second plenipotentiary. The admission of Prussia is said to be specially based on the ground that the discussion respecting the treaty of 1841, by which the Dardanelles were closed to ships of war, is to begin forthwith.

Lord Palmerston, however, refused in Parliament to answer Mr. Disraeli's question as to whether Prussia is invited or not. He has also refused to say whether Italian affairs occupy the attention of the conference.

THE CRIMEA.—The armistice was known to both armies on the 28th Feb.—The Russians had it first by telegraph from St. Petersburg, on the 28th. The British blew up White Buildings in Sebastopol on the 28th. Russian General Tunoieff, English General Windham, French Gen. Montomprey, Sardinian Gen. Pettite, chiefs of staff, met on Traktar bridge, and exchanged proposals of armistice, and a line of neutral ground limited by the Tchernaya has been traced between both armies.

Considerable sickness in the French army; English surgeons having little to do, have offered their services for French hospitals at Constantinople.

Russians also unhealed.

TURKEY.—It is reported that Sir Edmund Lyons will go as Minister to Constantinople, in place of Stradford Redcliffe, soon after conclusion of peace.

BALTIC.—From Hamburg dates reach to the 11th. It is stated that the British flying squadron is pushing towards the Gulf of Finland.

BRITAIN.—PARLIAMENT.—Admiral Napier brought forward his threatened motion for select committee of enquiry into the management of the Baltic fleet while under his command. He entered into lengthened correspondence between himself and Admiral Lyons, with a view to demonstrate that he was sacrificed to cover Sir James Graham's incapacity. Sir James retorted by reading Admiral Napier's own correspondence, and saying that the Admiral was physically unfit, also that his reputation was higher than his courage, and his courage than his skill. Admiral Berkeley also attacked Napier, who retorted, and eventually the motion was withdrawn.

Copy of documents respecting Church Affairs in Canada moved for.

At half yearly meeting of Bank of England, a dividend of ten per cent. per annum on the stock was declared free of tax—the profits of the year being £700,000.

A deputation of Irish members of Parliament have asked Lord Palmerston to permit Smith O'Brien to return to England. Answer deferred.

FRANCE.—Paris commercial letters continue to speak with confidence of peace, also mention that speculative mania increases.—The more cautious fear, that peace will bring on a commercial catastrophe.

Little stranger hourly expected. Curious programme of his appearance published in the *Moniteur*.

Golden Rose, blessed by the Pope, will this year be sent to Empress Eugenie.

Prince Jerome has been dangerously ill, but is recovering.

SPAIN.—Government has had a new customs tariff before the Courts.

The Madrid Gazette officially denies that Napoleon has addressed any remonstrance to the Spanish Government respecting the internal state of the country.

ITALY.—The Inspector General of Prisons in the Duchy of Parma has been assassinated in the street.

LATEST.—DISPUTE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Baillie asked when the papers relating to the dispute with the United States respecting Central America, would be presented? Lord Palmerston replied, that he was not able to state the precise day, but it would be very soon after the Easter recess. Mr. Roebuck asked whether the papers would include those relating to the Recruiting question? Lord Palmerston said he could not tell, as at present no answer had been received to the last dispatch sent by Her Majesty's Government.

PERIA.—Mr. V. Smith, in reply to Mr. Lyard, said that there were two vessels, one of 500 and the other of 200 horse power, but he did not know the number of their guns, sent into the Persian Gulf from our Indian possessions. He could not state whether the Court of Directors or the Indian Government had been called upon to prepare an expedition against Persia, but there was a report that Persia had increased her army by ten thousand men, and was meditating an attack upon the North part of India; but he hoped when Persia learned the altered state of things in England, and the prospect there was of peace she would be induced to pause in her aggressive designs. Mr. Gladstone hoped the country would not be embroiled in war upon another Eastern question until the opinion of Parliament has been taken upon it.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—Paris, March, 15.—The Congress held its ninth sitting to-day.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following:—"Paris, Friday.—Congress having invited Prussia as the sign of the treaty of the 13th July, 1841, to send plenipotentiaries to Paris, the King of Prussia has appointed Baron de Manteuffel and Count de Hatzfeldt."

Baron Manteuffel leaves Berlin for Paris. The following despatch was published in the Paris journals of Thursday evening:—"Berlin, Wednesday. Count Orloff has made known at St. Petersburg that a definitive understanding has been come to on the fifth point, and that, thanks to the instructions brought by M. de Schowaloff, peace is assured. Some special deliberations which are to take place between Russia and Turkey are reserved."

Preparations are being made at Moscow for the coronation of the Emperor, which will take place after the conclusion of peace.

NAVY OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.—From Kiel, under date of March 13th, it is informed that the Firefly had entered that port with a despatch from the British Government, requesting Commander Watson not to engage in hostilities in the Baltic.

REDUCTION OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.—despatch dated Vienna, March 14th, states that a new reduction of the Austrian army has been announced.

THE ROGUELY POISONINGS.—True bills have been found against William Palmer for the murder of Cook and Ann Palmer.

The Sultan's brother is dead.  
The armistice throughout the Crimea was proclaimed on the 1st of March.