

We are to have a concluding meeting for the establishment of a library. We may report to you the result of that meeting. It is perhaps wrong to anticipate, but calculating from the past we doubt not their will be something done on that occasion worthy of being circulated through your interesting journal.

Yours, &c.

V. S.

#### THE FAMILY CASKET

Is issued on the first of every month, at the office of the Christian Visitor.

Copies can be obtained in any number through the Travelling and Local Agents of the Visitor, or by addressing application to the Editor, Saint John, N. B.

One copy monthly, for one year, 1s. 3d.  
Ten copies monthly, for one year, 10s. 6d.  
Twenty-five copies monthly, for one year, 25s. 0d.  
Fifty copies monthly, for one year, 45s. 0d.  
Any number of copies above fifty, to one address, at the same rate.  
Pastors and Clergymen, who may wish the CASKET for distribution, can have it done up in parcels in any number which they may require, at the above rates.  
Any subscriber to the CHRISTIAN VISITOR who pays in advance, will get a copy of the CASKET for one year, free of charge.

#### THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., APRIL 30, 1856.

#### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Terms of the VISITOR, 7s. 6d., per annum in advance, 10s., if paid at delayed over three months.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No Communication will be inserted without the author entrusting us with his name in confidence. No opinions expressed by correspondents will be editorially endorsed we shall not consider ourselves responsible for them.

Correspondents are respectfully reminded that short communications, as a general thing, are more acceptable to readers of Newspapers than long ones, and that a legible style of writing will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and secure a correct impression.

All Ministers of the gospel, who will send us the advance, for six new subscribers, will get the "Visitor" for one year free of charge.

#### Prohibition in New York.

The address of the Executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society has been kindly placed upon our table. It is a very able document, abounding with facts and arguments of the most convincing and satisfactory nature. The following sections of the address are quite as applicable to New Brunswick as they are to the state of New York:

The Temperance movement is a people's movement; by the people, and for the people. Not many rich, not many mighty, but have treated it with neglect. It is the cause of the poor and the needy, and the friendless, who are not even friends to themselves. Success will indeed redound to the interest of every class, even the proud, and the fashionable who have so disdained it. But its first fruits will be to clothe the naked, to feed the hungry, to set the captive free. "I know," said Talleyrand, where there is more wisdom than to be found in Napoleon, or Voltaire, or any minister whatever—it is in PUBLIC OPINION. "And we know too, where there is more virtue, more patriotism, more courage, more power. Eighty-one years, to forty-five years, in the Assembly, on the 31st of February, in favour of Prohibition, and 21 years to 11 years in the Senate, on the 3d of April, do not misrepresent the sound, vigorous, and ever growing sentiment, which has found a lodgement deep in the heart of the people. We have felt the palpitations of that general heart. On the slope of the hills, and the margin of the waters, we have met the tillers of the soil, and the sons of industry, who represent the virtue, the numbers, the strength, and independence of the State. We have seen the inebriate sign Maine Law petitions, and stagger to the polls with a Maine Law ballot. The bleeding heart of woman every where cries out, who shall deliver me from the body of this death? The mothers, the maidens, the wives, had they the power, they would shame the cowardice of man, and crush the traffic to-morrow. And what can be more animating and sublime, than the inspiration of heaven, in the breast of every man, every woman, every child, who ever more a saviour from the misery and the closet, connecting temperance with righteousness and judgment to come. But who dares to ask a blessing upon the Rum-traffic?

#### ENFORCE THE LAW!

Our work is not done. The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, in New York, is at last outlawed. Many grey haired workers for Temperance occur to us, who have borne the heat and burden of the day for so many a year, that we would for their sakes, that they might be left now to the repose so needful to age. But unfortunately, the history of the measure in other states, warns us that the present is no time for veterans to desert the field. Indeed the passage of the Prohibition law, is not a treaty of peace, but a declaration of war! As there is no Temperance speaker, or Temperance writer, or any other kind of agent, who is not a drunkard, who is not a great triumph, so there is not one who should ask his discharge, on the eve of the closer and fiercer conflict to which this brings us with the enemy. For the first time in the history of all this struggle, the law is on our side; but that law has now got to be enforced. This Society has heretofore urged the necessity of organizing and supporting prosecuting leagues. In some twenty Counties of this State, we are happy to know, the Carson League is now in vigorous existence; and we regard it as of imminent importance, that every county should lose no time in completing such an organized guardianship of the law. The great efficiency it has shown under the license laws, in this state, and especially under the prohibitory law, in other States, declare it to be as needful as a right arm to success. It cannot be repeated too often, or with too much emphasis, that a partial administration of the law is disastrous. Prompt and inexorable rigor in executing it, is the way to make every individual its friend, and prepare every arm to be uplifted in its defence!

#### THE LAW SAFE ONLY IN THE HANDS OF FRIENDS.

It is a part of the Constitution of this admirable protective League, that its members "will not vote for any person for office, the duties of which are in any way connected with the enactment and enforcement of a Law for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, who are not known to be in favor of the entire prohibition of such traffic." We cannot enough applaud such a resolution, and commend its adoption by the friends of prohibition everywhere. Our experience in this State, is corroborated by the experience of Prohibitionists in every State, that it is only necessary to give the enemy the advantage of corrupt or compromising, or timid Judges, Justices, Prosecuting Attorneys, Supervisors, and Constables, to ensure the defeat of the sublimest scheme of legislation that can be engendered on parchment. In many parts of Maine the Maine Law has been shamefully thwarted by the remissness of public officers. In his annual message to the Legislature, Governor Morrill delivers himself on this subject in a manner, which makes his words not only understood, but felt. This important statute has not had a fair trial. Executive officers have been culpably negligent in seeing it enforced. Too often has

the officer, whose duty it was to honor and execute it as the law of the commonwealth, been found more willing to exculpate the offender than to bring him to justice. Such official dereliction of duty emboldened violators of the law to repeat offences, which they would not have committed, with the full assurance that the law was to be faithfully administered. This error must be corrected, the law must be faithfully enforced. The people demand that grog shops be closed, whether found in the spacious saloons and popular hotels, where the temptation is presented in the most alluring form, or in the filthy cellars, or den, where poor, degraded humanity is made loathsome to the last degree.

#### The Encyclopedia of Protestant Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature.

The first part of this learned work has been placed upon our table, and we have looked over its pages with deep interest. We are informed that the work is designed to embrace all the departments of theological research, including:

1. BIBLICAL LITERATURE.—Biblical Philology, Geography, History, Botany, Geology, Natural History, Antiquities, Criticism and Hermeneutics.
2. SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE.—Apologetic, Dogmatic, Moral Sciences, Polemical and Pastoral Theology, Homiletics, Liturgical Church Polity, and Church Lots.
3. HISTORICAL LITERATURE.—Church History and Antiquities, History, Theology, History of Sects and Heresies, Patriotic History, Biography, &c.
4. HISTORICAL SYMBOLISM: or a Representation of the Comparative Position and Relation of the various Evangelical Denominations, and their respective Doctrinal and other Characteristics.

It is based upon Herzog's great work on the same subject, which for profound research and extensive learning is said to surpass anything of the kind published on the continent of Europe. The work is edited by the Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., Pastor of the 1st German Reformed Church in Philadelphia, assisted by distinguished Divines of various denominations.

The work will be issued in 12 parts of 128 double column pages at 50 cents each, and will form when complete, two super royal octavo volumes of about 750 pages each. Price \$6.

The numbers will be sent by mail to subscribers free of postage, upon the receipt of the subscription price in advance. Lindsay and Blackiston publishers, Philadelphia.

#### Father Crandal.

On our first page will be found a communication from this venerable veteran of the cross, which will be read by his numerous friends with the deepest interest. He is now the only connecting link remaining on earth between the last and the present generation of Baptist ministers in these provinces; and although considerably over four score years of age, he is still able to journey from place to place, as he was accustomed to do in his younger years, preaching that same gospel, which has, in such a number of instances, proved to be the power of God in the salvation of souls.

Brother John S. Colpits, Esq., writing from Elgin under date of April 24th, says, "Father Crandal has made us a visit recently, and preached to us with his usual fervency. His bodily health seems feeble, but his ability to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ, is as unquestionable as ever." God grant that he may continue to preach until his toil on earth shall be exchanged for the rest and glory of heaven!

#### St. Francis.

Brother Stephen March, Licentiate of the German street, Baptist Church, left by the boat on Tuesday morning to fulfil a six month's mission at St. Francis, under the direction of the N. B. B. H. Missionary Board. This youthful herald of the cross bears with him the confidence and esteem of the ministers and churches of the city as one whom the Lord of the harvest has called to enter the great harvest field in his name. We commend him therefore to the infant church at St. Francis, as one with whom we are assured they will feel much pleasure to co-operate in building up the cause of truth and holiness in their midst.

BAPTISMS.—We rejoice to learn that the cause of religion in Portland is being revived under the administrations of Elder Nutter. A number have professed conversion; four were baptized last Sabbath and several the Sabbath before.

The Rev. E. Clay, of Carleton, baptized several in Carleton last Lord's-day. We had baptism also in German street, on Sabbath evening last.

#### NEW PUBLICATION.

A small pamphlet neatly printed by Messrs. Barne, & Co., entitled PROHIBITION AND ANTI-PROHIBITION, has been received. It contains a series of letters, which appeared in the *Christian Messenger*, from the pen of the Rev. Charles Tupper, in favor of Prohibition, and replies to the same by John Bent, Esq., of Bay Verte. The motto on this Pamphlet is "Hear both sides." This is very good advice. Truth never suffers by being brought in contact with error. Mr. Bent is doubtless rendering valuable service to the cause of Prohibition, by the publication of this work. We shall be glad to hear that it has an extended circulation.

THE CHARACTER OF JOSEPH, OR THE YOUNG MAN'S MODEL.—This is an address delivered before the St. John Young Men's Christian Association, on the evening of the 20th of March, 1856, by the Rev. J. R. LAWSON, and issued from the Press of Cameron, & Co. Its matter, spirit and doctrine are excellent, and should be read and purchased by all our young men.

MORNING TELEGRAPH.—The first issue of this Tri weekly Morning Telegraph was issued from Mr. C. Smiler's new Power Press on Tuesday morning. It is printed on good paper, is filled with excellent matter, and is, in all respects, highly creditable to Proprietor, Editor, and all concerned. This step in advance, richly merits the whole hearted co-operation of all, who wish well to the cause of humanity and virtue. May success enlarged and glorious, attend this onward movement!

MIRROR OF ITALY.—This most magnificent work of art is attracting an immense crowd to the Mechanics Institute every evening, and is spoken of in eulogistic terms as possessing merits of every high order.

#### Preservation Meeting.

A full meeting of the friends of Temperance was held on Monday evening last, at the Temperance Hall, Great George-street, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. Christopher Smiler, of the Temperance Telegraph, a new Patent Guernsey Power Press as a testimony of the esteem in which this gentleman is held, as an enterprising advocate of the Temperance Reform. This valuable present was accompanied by an appropriate address, to which Mr. Smiler made a suitable reply.

Addresses were delivered on the occasion by Wm. Wedderburn, Esq., the Rev. E. N. Harris, S. Kerr, Esq., and Mr. James Porter. Mr. John Smith occupied the chair, to the satisfaction of all present. Alderman Foster closed the meeting by singing the national anthem.

The occasion was one of more, than ordinary interest, and Mr. Smiler and the many friends of Temperance present, seemed inspired with renewed determination to devote their best energies to the cause in which they are so successfully engaged.

#### Revival in Nova Scotia.

During our recent visit to Nictaux, we were rejoiced to learn, that the cause of God is prospering in various sections of Nova Scotia. The Rev. Chas. Tupper has had deeply interesting meetings in the Belton neighbourhood, and at Milltown. A number have recently professed faith in Christ, and have been baptized.

Brother Willard Parker had recently been holding a series of meetings in company with other Brethren on the Beal's mountain. God had been signally present to bless and to save. Several candidates had been received for baptism, and were to be baptized at Nictaux last Sabbath.

The gracious work, which has been in progress for sometime in Liverpool has extended to Milton and Brookline. Upwards of twenty have been baptized by the Rev. William Hobbs at Milton where the work commenced, and many more are pressing into the kingdom.

The Rev. Mr. Bentley has resumed his labors as pastor of the church in Live-pool town, and is prospering in his work.

LONDON, April 11th.

MY DEAR BRO.—"There is nothing very particularly exciting the public attention at present. The news that the treaty of Peace was signed by the Conference at Paris caused but a very slight sensation in England; I have no doubt but there was a great deal more excitement prevailing in St. John, than was visible in London. A grand demonstration came off in Paris, of which I shall write some particulars in a future letter. The little excitement that did exist in London, has now entirely subsided. The public generally, and especially the politicians, refrain from making any speculations on the subject, and they seem as if they wished to avoid speaking on the question as much as possible. Every one is anxious to know on what terms Peace has been concluded. John Bull feels too many of his brave sons have lost their lives, in the encounter, and too much gold has been squandered, to be satisfied with a trifle. The British Lion begins to feel his strength, he seemed but half awake all along. While other nations wasted away, England, in the encounter, became stronger and stronger. Whatever the public may think or do, the government is preparing for a demonstration on a grand scale. They seem to be so anxious about it, that I am sorry to find even the Sabbath is infringed upon for the purpose. I feel quite satisfied that unless the terms agreed on are perfectly satisfactory, and peace resting on a firm basis, the rejoicings and demonstrations will not be general. I hope such is the case.

The Temperance movement is progressing favourably in this great City. At a public meeting recently held by the Temperance party, I was glad to find an eminent minister of the Established Church come out publicly and say that "he was determined to join such a good movement, and oppose that which had caused so much evil; and to-night," he said, "I will sign the pledge." That minister is well known in London as a good faithful minister of Jesus Christ, his name is Mr. Allen, I believe of White-Chapel. Things are progressing in the right direction,—meetings are held all over London.—I was glad to find by a short notice in your paper, that some are saying in St. John, "We will go with you." I should like to have more particulars of such interesting meetings.

Yours affectionately, T. P. D.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 22, 1856.

DEAR BRO.—It is a pleasure to inform you that the undiminished manner in which you have at different opportunities advocated the Temperance cause,—has given a feeling among different classes of the community, of deep respect towards the conductors of the paper—long may you be spared to maintain the rights of suffering humanity, and show in their true colors, the man who for the sake of gain, would sell the souls of their fellow men; and if possible, people the regions of darkness with their additional victims of the destroyer.

I perceived by the Messenger and Visitor that several of our Churches in both Provinces have been seasonably blessed with the labors of our brethren, I have no such good news to communicate. Seven have been added to the body since in the Providence God, I have endeavored to break among them the bread of life, but many a time, my harp been hung on the willows. The Church met last Wednesday evening, after service, and after mature deliberation, she has traced her steps, and gone back to her old position, where I trust I shall have the pleasure of representing her at our next Association at Amherst. They have also at the same time requested me to remain with them another year. It certainly is a pleasant thing, that some still are to be found who are not so feeble as they are.

But I am not so much concerned for the members of our Churches, as I am for the souls of the people. The enemies of Temperance have a short triumph in the rejection of our Petition, by members in the lower House. The Distiller and Rum drinker may treat the Petition as if it were the names of their constituents, with levity and

securily. The friends of Temperance may be treated even with impunity as it respects themselves. The alliance of upwards of thirty Protestant ministers of different sections of the Church, may by men who profess to be the true patriots of a Country, exhibited in debate as having no right to interfere with the temporal interests of their people—but though grog can have its influence with men in power—yet there is a day of retribution—and the friends of Temperance are sadly mistaken if they are not high at hand.

Yours affectionately,

C. J. BURNETT.

CANNO, April 17, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER.—The "Visitor" is appreciated very highly here. It is looked for and read with much interest, and is calculated to do a vast amount of good.

May God continue to sustain you in your arduous and self-sacrificing efforts to promote the increase of knowledge and virtue. I have been engaged in holding some extra services in connection with the Canso Church, during the last fortnight; and God has been pleased to set down the foot of His power among us. We have seen His stately steps in the midst of His sanctuary, dispelling the darkness that has so long brooded over our spiritual horizon—extorting from hitherto obdurate sinners, the penitential entreaty—and awakening the too long silent harps of negligent professors to more fervent strains of devotion and praise.

I have administered the ordinance of baptism two Sabbaths in succession, to 100 people converts—in the bloom of life—and the work is still progressing favourably. May God grant that a host may yet be raised up in this sterile region to call the Saviour blessed.

Truly yours,

J. C. HURD.

SACKVILLE, N. B., April 24, 1856.

My Dear Brother Bill.—As it always proves interesting to me to read from your paper accounts of the success and prosperity attending the ministry of God's word in different localities, I presume it may be like interesting to others of your readers, to hear of the favourable aspect now worn upon the face of the cause of Christ, and in direct relation to the interests of Religion in this place.

Already the Visitor has, by late communications from Rev. G. F. Miles, informed those into whose hand it has fallen, that he now exercises the pastoral charge and care of the first and second Sackville Churches, and while delicacy, on his part, may prevent him giving you an adequate idea of the extent of his labours, I venture to say that there are but few men who would be willing to undertake so difficult a work. The field is extensive. In connection with the two churches there are no less than eight stated preaching stations, to all of which he renders prompt attention. On Sabbath his labour is not complete with less than three sermons, and every fourth Sabbath has travelled a distance of twelve miles, with preaching and attending prayer and conference meetings, together with funerals, marrying, &c., his whole time during the week is occupied. Although his labour is arduous, there seems no disposition to shrink from the task. As a faithful minister of Christ, he, with indomitable perseverance and Christian energy, breaks unto us the bread of eternal life; and this is not all, the truth is having its effect, sinners are being converted, backsliders reclaimed, some following their Lord and Master in baptism, and frequent additions are being made to our Churches. A very lively interest is being manifested by members of both churches for the prosperity of Zion. Measures are being adopted by which the support of the cause in this place will be placed upon a better footing than has formerly existed. A mission house has been purchased in the immediate vicinity of Mount Allison Academy, upon an eligible spot of land and commands a good view of the surrounding country. In connection with the house are very convenient out-buildings, a good garden, and two acres of land; in the purchase of this property was held in view the comfort of our pastor, and the necessity of every church furnishing a good and comfortable residence for their minister. I am happy to say that between pastor and people exists an attachment not easily to be broken, and I am sanguine in saying that with the present progressive state of affairs the cause in Sackville is not a wit behind other parts of the Province.

Yesterday, the 23rd inst., a donation visit was paid our pastor by a large number of the members and congregations of both churches. We met at the Temperance Hall, near his residence, as his house was too small to contain all who came. In the Hall, tables were spread, and some one hundred and fifty or more partook of a rich repast, liberally provided for the occasion. After tea, a large table in the centre of the Hall, exhibited a number of articles of comfort and luxury, the donations of different persons present. An appropriate address was read by brother J. C. Everett, and a purse containing £16 5s., (made up during the short intermission after tea) was presented by Deacon Reed. Brother Miles made an affectionate, spirited and soul-stirring reply. After which, addresses were delivered by Revs. McKean and McPhail, who have been here for the last few days attending the district quarterly meeting. Addresses were listened to with much interest. After prayer, and singing the Doxology, the meeting was dismissed, each and all gratified and pleased with the exercises of the afternoon.

While we give you this brief sketch of how we are going along, we also crave that your prayers for our behalf, may ascend to God, "the good work may be carried on that many yet in darkness may yet be brought to light through the gospel."

Yours most affectionately,

A MEMBER OF SECOND CHURCH.

HARVEY, A. C., April 22, 1856.

DEAR BRO. BILL.—In my last communication I stated that a work of grace was going forward at Roshe. Since my last communication I have been baptizing almost every day; twenty-one have been added since the thirteenth of March, and the work is still progressing, and I trust many more stout hearts will be made willing to Zion's king, and be saved with an everlasting salvation.

Yours affectionately,

LEVI H. MARSHALL.

EASTPORT, April 22, 1856.

DEAR BRO. BILL.—Thanks for your prompt attention in sending me the "Visitor."—May your paper be as widely circulated as its merit demands. I cannot see how the ten thousands of laborers in the vineyard of Christ, scattered through the Provinces, can afford to be without such a Visitor. Especially in rural districts, where the advantages of Schools are few, and the preaching of the gospel limited. Should parents take it for themselves and their children to become posted up in the great questions, and operations of our time, both religious and secular. You ought to have a "subscription list" of ten thousand. Then might we hope to see the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose, naturally and spiritually.

Yours,

R.

#### General Intelligence.

##### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

NEW YORK, April 29th, 1856.

Persia arrived in about nine and half days! Very little general news. Paris Conference have closed. Debate on American question in Parliament postponed until arrival of Lord Clarendon. Rumours gain strength that Parliament will shortly be dissolved.

BREADSTUFFS depressed: Flour 6d. to 1s. lower; Wheat 3d. Corn unchanged. Money tight. Consols 93½ to 93.

##### Beneficial Results of the War.

All will acknowledge that the late war made fearful inroads upon human life, and upon the social happiness of the nations that were involved in it: and all ought to rejoice that this murderous struggle has been brought to a peaceful issue. Desolating as has been this mighty conflict it will doubtless be attended with many ameliorating consequences. The London Patriot thus speaks of the benefits resulting from the war:

In the first place, among the gains of the War, we must allow much, negatively, for the great amount of the evil from which we have happily escaped. But for the stern determination and prompt decision of the Western Powers, the Russians would have been, long since, masters of Constantinople; and we may properly ask, supposing them there, what would it have cost, in men and money, to dispossess them? NICHOLAS very quickly said, that he did not intend to occupy it permanently. Of course not; but only till he could hand it over, as a comfortable appanage, to his hopeful son CONSTANTINE! This has been the grand object of Russian policy for generations; and there has always been a CONSTANTINE in the family, that the right name might not be wanting in the successor of that other CONSTANTINE who lost the city to the Turks four hundred years ago. Russia at Constantinople, backed by Sebastopol, Nicheleff, and a powerful navy,—at what cost, we ask, could she be expelled? Yet, we must have attempted this, or submitted to see one despotic Power dominate over Europe and threaten the contiguous provinces of Asia. Now, Sebastopol has fallen, the Black Sea fleet is sunk in its own port, Constantinople is saved; and Russia must retire, for a while, from the scene, to repair her lost reputation, and cultivate her unpeopled deserts. It may be hoped, also, that Russia will be able to understand the lesson which she has received, and learn, that with all her passive strength, she is no match for Europe, or a part of Europe, in aggressive war; but, that her true policy is, to raise the condition of her wretched serfs, and to study those arts of industry and peace which would soon place her in a high position among civilised nations. These are large results of two years of War.

Again, we have gained much by our frank and honourable alliance with France, and by the complete success which has attended our arms both by sea and land. This junction was supposed to be impossible, in consequence of the long feuds and enmities which had marked the past history of the two nations; and it is a well known fact, that NICHOLAS calculated upon the continuance of this state of things. But the event has proved, that there is no natural repugnance between us, and that we can at any time unite our policy and our arms, when common interests call upon us to make the effort. The power which the two nations are capable of wielding, is immense; and, as to the glory of the late campaigns, it matters little on which side the scale preponderates. It is not necessary, at present, to pursue this subject at greater length; but we entertain a strong belief that the events of the last two years will be found to have materially strengthened British interests and British influence in every part of the World. Another campaign might have given us greater naval and military triumphs, but this must have been at an enormous cost to humanity; and the difficulties of arriving at a peaceful settlement might be greater than they have proved to be at the present time.

Among the great benefits which certainly ought to accrue from the provisions of this Treaty, we trust that we may confidently anticipate a better system of government than has hitherto prevailed, for the Christian inhabitants of Turkey itself. It has long been the policy of England, to urge this upon Turkey as her best defence against the inroads of Russia. One result of the Peace will undoubtedly be, that we shall be able to speak out on the inherent vices of the Turkish rule, without seeming to assist the common enemy. The conditions which the SULTAN has accepted, for the better government of his own subjects, whether formally inserted in the Treaty or not, must be thoroughly carried out; or all that has been done will prove vain. One potentate may be protected against the aggressions of another; but neither alliances nor treaties can long guard against the ruin which tyranny and corruption inevitably entail. The Eastern Question may be settled so far as Russian ambition is concerned; but another question remains, and that is, the competence of the Ottoman Government to administer its own affairs with honour and safety.

##### Conditions of the Treaty.

The Opinions of Turin gives, upon what it declares to be good authority, the conditions contained in the Treaty of Peace. They are affirmed to be as follows—

1. Neutralization of the Black Sea. Russia not to keep more than 10 ships of war armed for the defence of the coasts.

2. Nicolaieff reduced to a merchant port, with engagement that no ships of war shall be constructed beyond the number agreed to as above.

3. Russia to allow consuls from all the powers in ports of the Black and Baltic Seas.

4. Bomarsund not to be reconstructed.

5. Russia cedes a part of the Territory of Bessarabia, comprising the fortress of Ismail.

6. Russia renounces the exclusive protectorate of the Principalities.

7. She equally renounces the protectorate of the Greeks of the Ottoman Empire.

8. The free navigation of the Danube is guaranteed to all, without exception.

9. This article refers to the Commission to be sent into the Principalities to study the question of the frontiers and the mode of government.

The Opinions denies that any stipulation has been made in favor of Sardinia, and that the Italian question will be discussed at large by the Plenipotentiaries in their supplementary sitting. Russia will send an Ambassador to Paris after the ratification of the Treaty.

##### The Stipulations of the Treaty of Peace.

In the Debats, M. S. Sacy undertakes to unveil the transactions of the Conference with reference to the fifth point of the well known Esterhazy conditions—that by which the allies reserved the right to produce ulterior conditions in a European interest.

The Russian Plenipotentiaries, it is said, did not defend either the military arsenal of Nicolaieff or their naval establishments in the Black Sea, the Sea of Azoff, or the shores of the Azoff. The Russian ports and cities will be free to exercise an active surveillance by means of consular agents. All the Russian forts constructed upon the eastern coast of the Black Sea will be destroyed, and cannot be replaced.

M. de Sacy intimates that the demolition of the line of forts extending to the South of the Caucasus, between the Black and Caspian Seas, was demanded of Russia, and the demand was refused. The Allies, it is said, gave way—but it was agreed that the Russo-Turkish frontier on that side should be defined so as to avoid further conflicts, the Russians meanwhile retiring from the Turkish Territory.

##### THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The English Freeman thus speaks of the conditions upon which peace has been established:—

"The joy with which the tidings of peace were at first received, has rapidly settled down into a patient, unexcited, and scarcely hopeful curiosity. It is astonishing how the subject is avoided, in places where men are wont to congregate. Nobody seems to cherish particularly sanguine expectations, yet nobody is willing to commit himself by any preliminary criticism. The general feeling is, that peace is a blessing, that the two years of war have left large arrears of work to be got through, that as a discreet nation we had best address ourselves to this work as quickly as possible, asking as few questions as may be about the past, but taking a little more heed of foreign affairs than heretofore, lest we become involved in a war again. As to the treaty itself, it is believed to be satisfactory as far as the chief grounds of dispute are concerned. To be sure there were once rather lofty expectations as to what the war was to effect for Europe; but the less now said of that the better. Perplexed politicians consent, with a sigh, to forget their speculations; and many a more christian thinker, baffled likewise for the moment, closes his DANIEL OF APOCALYPSE, confessing that he must wait a little longer for the clue by which to trace the great mystery of Providence in the events of our time.

Every scrap of information is valuable until the real treaty makes its appearance. Hence our readers will be gratified to know, on the authority of *The Debats*, that the document consists of "a preamble and thirty-four articles;" that the rumours about turning the Euxine into a commercial sea, and Nicolaieff with Sebastopol into peaceful harbours, are quite correct; and, moreover, that Russia, Turkey, and the Principalities, are to be forthwith evacuated by the allied armies, although this operation, as the French journalist wisely suggests, will take considerable time. The question of the Principalities, unfortunately, is not yet settled; and to arrange this, as well as to receive the "ratifications" from the different Courts, Lord Clarendon and his colleagues will have yet to remain two or three weeks in Paris. That Austrian occupation, in all its forms, is to be got rid of, and that there is to be no dismemberment of Turkey, appear so far the only settled points.

With respect to the christians of the Ottoman Empire, the Western Plenipotentiaries appear to have been very anxious to endorse the late firm, by embodying in the Treaty the Sultan's concessions of religious freedom. Here, however, the Turkish representative has been more than a match for his officious friends. To pledge the Porte before all the powers of Europe to protect the interests of all professing christians, Papist, Greek church, Coptic, with monks and friars innumerable,—white, black, and grey,—warning round the Holy Places and elsewhere, would have been an exposure of the Ottoman Government to increasing vexations from without, and the constant chance of war. As *The Debate* very neatly puts it:—

"Abdul Medjid has acted spontaneously, and in virtue of his own authority; the immunities now enjoyed by the christian subjects of the Porte are the concessions of their Sovereign; and the new rights of the christians only repose on the acts of internal administration, which do not bind the Sultan nor (above all) his successors. Some members of the conference conceived doubts as to the stability of the Imperial decrees, and desired to annex them to the treaty of peace, or to embody them in that treaty. This gave rise to a debate,