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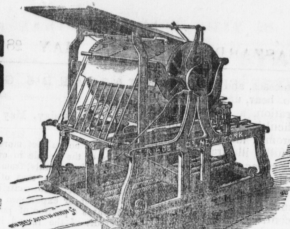

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NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(*From Wilmers' European Times*).

FOREGN.

We learn from Paris that considerable stir continues to be made to detect the offender who furnished to the *Daily News and Le Nord*, the Russian organ published in Belgium, copies of the treaty in advance of its legitimate publication. The correspondent of one of the morning journals, appreciating the philosophy of the fox and the sour grapes' fable, intimates that he also might have had a copy for a thousand francs, equivalent to £40, but that he declined on account of the missing articles. It is hinted by the same fastidious gentleman that the culprit is a lithographer, and that he has not yet left his name and address with the Minister of Police, which we take to be equivalent to a declaration, that the authorities have not yet been able to trace his whereabouts. Leaving this small matter, it may be stated, that a very warm friendship has already sprang up between the Emperors Alexander and Napoleon—that Count Orloff has been to the Tuileries, and in what is stated to be his "solemn manner" announced, to the head of the French nation, his master's accession to the throne of the Czars—and that the Russian ruler will probably visit Paris, and it may be London at no distant day. Judging by the wise and enlightened policy which Alexander has announced his determination to adopt, the new Czar would doubtless receive a hearty reception in both capitals. Count de Morny has been deputed to represent Louis Napoleon at St. Petersburg, with a numerous suite, accompanied by a dozen carriages of the most exquisite workmanship. The reading of the treaty of peace in the French senate, which took place on the same day that the document and its accompanying protocols was laid on the tables of the British Parliment, was followed by the loud cries of *Vive l' Empereur*," but as the senate is not a popular constituted body, there is no telling how far these cries embody the general feelings of the people. Since the cessation of hostilities, a much less friendly tone pervades the English press towards Louis Napoleon; his acts are criticised with more asperity? and the recent speech which Count Walewski made at the conference, the burden of which was to silence the press of Belgium, in order to please his Imperial master, has been resented in strong editorial articles. But at the same time, however judicious these criticisms may be, it is rather unseemly to run from the extreme of landation to its opposite in the short time that has elapsed since the proclamation of peace.

The accounts from Russia inform us, that the militia has been disbanded, and crosses have been distributed to the men, in token of their servitude, with great liberality. The parental tone of this Government to its subjects sounds a little amusing. "Children of Russia," says the manifesto which relieves the men from their servitude, "return to your homes, resume your occupations and daily labours, and continue to give to the classes, in the midst of which you return, the example of order and *submission* by which you constantly distinguished yourselves in the rank of the active militia of the empire!" From the same source we learn that Prince Mentschikoff, whose name figured so conspicuously during the war, has been relived of the governorship of Cronstadt on account of the conclusion of peace. He is to retain his rank as Member of the Council of the Empire, and as Aide-de-Camp General. The Emperor has addressed an autograph letter to Count Orloff, at Paris, expressing the high admiration which he entertains for his person and his services, and he is raised a step in the scale of nobility. It seems that two new infantry regiments for the army in the Caucasus are to bear the names of Crimea and Sebastopol, —a proof that the defence of that part of Southern Russia is held in warm remembrance by the Imperial Government The rejoicings, in Russia arising out of peace have been universal. In the cathedrals of the great cities a *Te Deum* has been celebrated for the cessation of war and in that of St. Petersburg another in honour of the birth of the Imperial Prince of France,—a proof of the close relations which exist between Napoleon and the Czar. The rebuilding of Sebastopol as a naval and military harbour being contrary to the terms of the treaty, the Russian Government, it is said, will encourage the building of private dwellings by exempting them from ground-rent and other taxes during a given number of years. When the Allies have left the devoted city, the Russians, it is alleged, will ship their materiel to Odessa, and divers will be employed to raise the guns and machinery sunk with the fleet.

RENEWED TROUBLES IN KANSAS.—Toccsin of war is heard again on the Kansas frontier, and while we write' the friends and foes of freedom are being marshalled in threatening array against each other on those beautiful plains which now seem destined to constitute the most fearfully interesting field in our wide domain. In another column, we publish an editorial article from the N. Y. Tribune, which gives a brief summary of the murders thus far committed, as growing out of the excitement, and the consequent treatment of the immediate offenders by the two parties at variance. We hesitate not to say, that the gathering interests which are now concentrating around this question are so important that they will soon engage the earnest attention of every intelligent citizen in the union. When the excitement began, we had hoped for earlier, better, and conclusive results; indeed, we are confident that our citizens generally are even now hoping too much for the peaceful issues of past exciting controversies. But we are compelled to think, that the present is more than usually ominous of a long and troublesome contest. The end is not yet.—Buffalo Chn. Advt.

CRIMEAN GASTRONOMY.—M. Soyer has sent to the *Times* the following description of a "kettle of fish" prepared by him for the grand *dejeuner* offered by Sir William Codrington to Generals Luders, Pelissier, La Marmora, &c., on occasion of the review of the allied armies on the 17th ult. This monster dish was composed of—12 cases of preserved lobsters, 2 cases of preserved lampreys, 2 cases of preserved sardines, 1 bottle of preserved anchovies, 1 case of preserved caviar, 1 case of preserved sturgeon, 1 case of preserved tunny, 2 cases of preserved oysters, 2lb of fresh prawns, 4lb of fresh turbot (cloutee), 12 Russian pickled cucumbers, 4 bottles of olives, 1 bottle of mixed pickles, 1 bottle of Indian pickles, 1 bottle of French beans, 2 bottles of mushrooms, ½ bottle of mangoes, 3 bottles of truffles, 2 cases of peas, 2 cases of mixed preserved vegetables, 4 dozen of cabbage lettuces, and 100 eggs.—The sauce was composed as follows:—6 bottles of salad oil, 1 tarragon vinegar, ½ tarragon Chili vinegar, 2 boxes of preserved cream (whipped), ½lb sugar, 6 eschalots, salt, cayenne pepper, mustard, and ½ oz. Oriental fine herbs, which are quite unknown in our English gardens. The whole was artistically dished up on one of the covers of Mr. Soyer's new field stoves, as now used by the troops, and which was off for the purpose, no dish sufficiently large being obtainable to contain the whole of this miscellaneous composition. This pyramidal dish was encircled with a wreath of olives, and surmounted by small flags of the assembled nations.

LIGHTING OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The new ball and supper rooms at Buckingham Palace have been lighted with Cannel gas, supplied by the Chartered Gas Company, Horseferry-road, Westminister, and we are informed, that the result is very satisfactory. The lights are suspended from the centres of each of the panels of ceiling, and are covered with massive clusters of glass prisms, producing an elegant effect. The windows are lighted by fine jets of gas placed behind the ground glass, forming devices to correspond with the engraving on the same. The promenade and approach galleries and anteroom are lighted with burners placed above a richly ground and engraved glass ceiling, which gives a light equal to day. The whole of the apparatus is so arranged, that each burner acts as a ventilator; and, notwithstanding the immense number of lights (above 7000), there is scarcely any variation of temperature in the rooms.

The *Melbourne Journal of Commerce* says:—We have not had the pleasure for months past to report business so active and satisfactory as it has been during the past week, the long looked for order from the interior having come to hand freely. Higher rates of cartage have been given to all parts of the diggings, and many orders remain unexecuted in consequence of the scarcity of trays.

The imports have not been large, and such as have to come to hand have been mostly sutiable to the current demand. We hope nay firmly believe, that the improvement which we have noted will last, as the stocks on the diggings cannot be large, and consumption may now be said to have overtaken importation.