NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE CONFERENCE.

There is now no doubt of peace. At the close of last week orders were transmitted from the Executive Government to counteract the further embarkation of troops for the Crimea, and it is said, on reliable authority, that the French Government, like our own, are so convinced of the war being over, that they are pursuing a similar course.

We attach, it is needless to say, little importance to the gossip which reaches us from Paris; and Mr. Disraeli was weak enough, the other night, to attempt to elicit from Lord Palmerston some account of the doings of the Conference. The result was a retort which turned the laugh against the member for Bucks, and when Mr. Disraeli grew angry the amusement of the House was increased. The high spirits of the aged Premier are quite allowable in the present state of things. The recent accounts from the Crimea show that the British army there is in a state of perfection as regards discipline, health, and thorough military efficiency, which contrasts most favorably with that of our French and Sardinian allies. As we have advanced, so rapidly towards military perfection, they have retrograded, and the storm of indignation which prevailed in this country twelve months ago, at the hardships to which our Crimean heroes were exposed, has given way to felicitations of the most pleasant and satisfactory kind. The pending accouchment of the French Empress comes opportunely, and as with the return of peace we shall have cheaper provisions and more employment for the people. Lord Palmerston's term of office seems likely to last, unless new and unheard-of combinations arise, as long as he has physical strength to remain master of the situation.

Nothing can show more clearly the pacific course of the Conference than the request transmitted to Berlin that Prussia should take part in it. If every thing had not been going "merry as a marriage bell," this compliment to the irresolute monarch would have been spared. But it is a graceful mode of gently snubbing the brother-in-law of Nicholas, and as the fight is over the crowned heads of Europe can have no desire to leave any rankling feeling behind. Count Orloff is said to be delighted with the Emperor of the French, and has expressed deep regret that his master, the late Czar, did not know him, as he is just the sort of man with whom Nicholas would have been pleased. If the Count really gave expression to this sentiment, he is entitled to the credit of sincerity, for the primary origin of the war—or rather the cause of the reckless policy of Nicholas, was his sincere conviction that England and France would never combine to resist his aggression. Deceived in this essential point, the crafty policy of thirty years became, after the first campaign, as feeble as a rope of sand—cut short the life of the autocrat, and has compelled his successor, at the end of the second campaign, to acknowledge the error of his predecessor by sueing for peace.

THE PEACE CONFERENCES.

Paris, Wednesday Evening.—The Congress held its eighth sittiug to-day, and it was observed that when it broke up Count Orloff was particularly gay. This has increased the confidence of the partisans of peace.

The *Times* Paris correspondence writes:—"The Emperor is said to be of opinion that too much is said, and that too little is done, and that a change in the proceedings is desirable. If I may credit the information which has reached me, it would seem that at the next sitting it will be proposed; to come to an understanding on the more important conditions:—to adopt them formally and irrevocably with a view to a definite treaty of peace, and to leave secondary points to be settled by a committee."

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

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* augurs a very early and favourable solution of the peace negociations.

Prussia has been invited, in the name of the congress, and for reasons of European interest, to send representatives to the Paris conference, and she will accept the invitation.

Paris, March 13.—The *Moneteiur* announces that Prussia, who signed the treaty of July 13, 1841, has been invited to send plenipotentaries to Paris. M. Manteuffel, the Prussian prime minister, and M. Hatzfeldt are appointed plenipotentaries for Prussia. The former leaves Berlin this dey for Paris. The *Independance*, in its comments on the admission of Prussia to the Conference, insists that this step is equivalent to peace being concluded, and supports this veiw by showing that if the Conference of Paris has reached a point where the treaty of 1841 has to be considered, it is evident that the points, the rejection of which could lead to a renewal of the war, have already been definitively arranged.

Berlin, Thursday, March 13.—M. de Manteuffel will leave for Paris to-morrow (Friday) evening or Saturday morning. The invitation of Prussia to send a representative to the Conference is specially based upon the ground that the discussion respecting the treaty of 1841, by which the Dardanelles were closed to ships of war, is to begin forthwith.

The *Daily News* of yesterday says—"The admision of Prussia to the Conferences confirms the statement we were enabled to make in our Wednesday's issue, that the conclusion of a peace will be announced almost immediately. Prussia can only have been admitted to sign, not to discuss, the terms of peace. Her admission shows how far the negociators have advanced towards a final settlement.

Relative to the admission of Prussia to the conferences, M. Monstier, the French minister at Berlin, handed to the Baron Manteuffel, on Wednesday, the invitation from Count Walewski to take part in the conferences. M. Hatzfeldt, the Prussian minister at Paris, will attend the conferences as second ambassador.

The *Morning Post* says:—We believe that the labours of the conferences at Paris are drawing rapidly to a close, and that we shall shortly have to record the signature of a definitive Treaty of Peace.

The five points have been proceeded with, as we believe in inverse order, and have been duly weighed and debated in detail. Difficulties have naturally arisen, but none that have not been susceptible of a satisfactory adjustment.

SEBASTOPOL.

The fine aqueduct which supplied Sebastopol with water has been blown up by the French engineers.

Marseilles.—Orders are received here for the conveying of 10,000 infantry and a battery of artillery to the Crimea, to replace troops returned home.

Money for temporary loans was 8 per cent on the average. Consols for money lowest, 92 1-4; highest 92½. For account 92 5-8, lowest; highest, 92 7-8; closing 92 3-4. In Liverpool the Corn market has a decidedly upward tendency. Wheat with a good consumptive demand closing at 6d per bushel and Flour 2s to to 2s 6d per sack below the rate of last week. Corn Meal 18s to 20s. Sugar has given away 6d. Tea is not very active, but prices are maintained.

It is believed that in case of peace a French army of occupation, consisting of 40,000 men, will remain in the East for a certain time.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* contains despatches from General Codrington, enclosing the weekly medical returns.

He writes on Feburary 16th, that a Russain force, estimated about 3000 infantry and Cossacks, appeared on the morning of the 12th on the ridge above the valley of the Bairdar, but retired after a short reconnoissance.

The French blew up on the 12th two portions of the aqueduct which formerly supplied the docks. Mining progressed.

Sir Colin Campbell rejoined the army on the 14th.

Dr. Hall reports, on 18th February, "The sanitary condition of the army is exeellent, indeed it could scarcely be excelled; and the mortality at present is under that of the Household Cavalry in England, where they are as well taken care of as any troops in the world."

Published by authority of the City Council

A Law for levying an Assessment on Real Estate for city purposes.

[*Assented to*, 3d *April*, 1856.]

BE it enacted by the City Council of the city of Charlottetown;

Sec. 1—That there shall be an assessment levied on Real Estate within the City, for the purpose of raising a revenue for the current year, and that such assessment shall be at the rate of six shillings and eight pence, on every one Hundred Pounds, on the value of such Real Estate, equal to eight-pence on every one pound on the Rental and shall be paid by the occupants of Real Estate within the City according to the several proportions or valuations entered against the name of each and every person in the Assessment Books, prepared from the returns of the assessors according to the Act of Incorporation.

Sec. 2—The moneys when collected according to the By-Law of the City for that purpose shall be expended and paid to and for the use of the City in such way and manner as the City Council shall direct and apppoint, and in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation.

Robt. Hutchinson, Mayor.
William B. Wellner, City Clerk
March 24th 1856.

A Law for the Collection of the City Revenue.—

(*Assented to April* 3, 1856.)

BE IT ENACTED by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown:

Sec. 1.—There shall be one Collector of City Rates, Taxes and Dues, who shall be paid for his services, such salary or percentage by way of salary, as the City Council shall appoint.

STATUTE LABOUR.

Sec. 2.—It shall be his duty to enquire into, and ascertain who are liable to pay Commutation money under the act to "Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown" and to make a correct list of the names of the persons so liable, and return the same to the City Council, as it shall direct.

Sec. 3.—The amount of Commutation money due by each person under said Act, when not duly paid, within ten days after having been demanded, shall be sued for in the Mayor's, or Police Court, and in default of payment, warrant of distress may issue.

ASSESSMENT.

Sec. 4.—When the Assessment books have been delivered to the Collector, he shall leave at the residence of every person so assessed a written or printed notice as follows:

"City of Charlottetown.

"To

Take notice that you have been assessed for the real estate in your occupation valued at £ the sum of £ for the current year ending the day of 185 , and that you are hereby required to pay the same to me within ten days from the delixery of this notice (during which time you are at liberty to appeal) and in default of such payment, you will be dealt with, as the law directs.

Dated at Charlottetown this day of , 185 ,

Collector."

Sec. 5. If any person so assessed shall on demand made by the collector, refuse or neglect to pay his or her portion of the assessment specified in the assessment books, the collector shall and may, after the expiration of ten days from the time of making such demand (unless the party shall give notice of appeal) in case the same shall then remain unpaid, levy the amount of such assessment on the goods and chattels of such defaulter. which chattels shall be irreplevisable and may be sold at auction, by the collector, after he has given at least six day's notice of such sale.

Sec. 6. The person so assessed may within the said ten days last mentioned, give to the said collector, a written notice of his or her intention to appeal from the said assessment, and the said collector shall file every such notice in the office of the City Clerk within one week after the same shall have been served upon him.

Sec. 7.—A day or days shall be appointed by the City Council to hear appeals, and the collector shall give to each appellant fourteen day's notice, of the time and place of meeting of the City Council, to hear such appeals, and to revise the said assessments and finally determine the same, and the decision of the said City Council then made, shall be final and conclusive; and in case such revised assessment shall not be paid to the collector within twenty days after such determination of the City Council as aforesaid, then the collector, shall and may *ex officio* levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the defaulters as herein-before mentioned.

DOG TAX.

Sec. 8.—It shall be the duty of the said collector, to collect the Tax laid upon the owners or harborers of Dogs in the said City, in the manner pointed out by the By-Law imposing the same.

Sec. 9.—It shall be the duty of the collector to account with and pay into the hands of the City Treasurer, all such sums of money as he shall or may have received once in every week at least, and shall at the same time furnish the Treasurer with a correct list of the names of all such persons who shall have paid either of the said rates or taxes before mentioned, specifying the ward in which every such person so paying resided at the time of making such payment.

Sec. 10.—The collector is finally to account with the City Treasurer, on or before the second Tuesday of June. in each and every year.

Sec. 11.—In the event of not sufficient goods and chattels to levy upon, then the party to be imprisoned not exceeding sixty days.

Robt. Hutchinson, Mayor.
William B. Wellner, City Clerk.
March 24th, 1856.

TOWNEND'S PARIS HATS.

THE Subscribers have on hand, the largest Stock of SILK and PARIS HATS in the City of the newest styles, imported last Autumn to meet the Spring demand.

Prices—Good Silk Hats from 6s to 14s 6d.
Good Velvet do 16s 6d to 20s
Superior do 24s 6d to 32s 6d.

Also—A great variety of English and American soft, felt and Kossuth Hats, 30 doz. cloth caps, including English and American Regulation Navy caps, Glazed Straw Hats, American wide awake do., &c.

D. & G. DAVIES.

Feb. 28.

Schooner for Sale

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the HULL and SPARS of his Schooner, now building at Wood Island, and to be launched early in April. The above mentioned vessel is 67 feet keel; 21 feet beam, and 8¾ depth of hold; frame of hardwood and juniper, and planked completely with hardwood. For further particulars apply to the builder, by letter, postpaid.

DONALD TAYLOR, W. Island.

January 24, 1856.

Pine Timber, Shingles, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 100 tons of Mirimichi PINE TIMBER, from one to two feet square long lengths, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, 8 or 10 pieces suitable for bowsprits, and 70,000 prime SHINGLES.

B. CHAPPEL.

Church of England Prayer Books

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large supply of the above and are prepared to sell them at the following low prices, viz.

Ruby 32mo. Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s 6d.
" Cape Morocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 3s.
Morocco, 4s 6d.
Minion 32mo. Roan, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 3s.
Nonpareil 32mo. 3s.
Pica 24mo. 5s 6d.
8vo 9s.
Calf. 12s 6d.

NEW GOODS.

Fall 1855.

PER Ships *Isabel* and *Majestic*, from Liverpool, and *Sir Alexander* from London, the Subscribers have received—

305 Packages British & Foreign Goods,

and 10 Tons BAR IRON, carefully selected *by one of the Firm*, which, with their Stock on Hand, they can confidently recommend to their customers, and the public, as Goods of the *best description*, at very low prices, for prompt payment. Wholesale Purchasers will find it to their advantage to select from this STOCK, which consists of—

7 Cases, 3 bales Ready-made CLOTHING,
8 Trunks Boots and Shoes,
56 Chests, and 20 half do. prime Congou Tea,
25 cases Ladies' Dress Materials,
15 do Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Trimmings, Ribbons; Haberdashery, Hosiery, &c., &c.
5 cases Townsend's Hats and Caps,
1 do Brushes, 1 do Toys, 2 do Gloves,
4 bales Cloths, 1 bale Wadding, 2 do Shawls,
4 do Cotton Warp, 25 boxes Soap,
7 packages Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.,
30 do IRONMONGERY,
2 cases Jewelry and Fancy Wares,
3 do Oil Floor Cloth, 2 do. Furs & Fur Caps,
5 bales Carpeting and Woollens,
6 do Linen Diapers, &c.,
3 do grey Calicoes, 3 do. white Calicoes,
2 do striped Shirtings,
Packages Rice. Ginger, Currants, Raisins, crushed Sugar, Mustard, Blue, Indigo, Starch, Washing and Baking Powders. Ten Tons assorted BAR IRON.

Oct. 26th. D. & G. DAVIES.

RELIGION IN COMMON LIFE.

A SERMON,

By the Rev. JOHN CAIRD, *M. A.*,
Minister of Errol.

JUST arrived and for Sale at Haszard & Owen's Bookstore. Price Sixpence.

LOST,

ON MONDAY the 30th instant, in the Town or its neighborhood, a BUFFALO ROBE, lined with reddish Drugget. The finder will be remunerated by leaving it at this Office.

April 1, 1856.