FOUR DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

PEACE TREATY SIGNED.

SMALL RISE IN THE FUNDS.

The United States Mail steamer Baltic, from Liverpool, 8½ o'clock a. m. of Wednesday, April 9, arrived here at 12 o'clock on Thursday.

The Africa arrived at Liverpool at 4 p. m. of Monday, March 31. When off Holyhead, the Africa made a signal to the shore, "No tidings of Pacific"—an announcement which was immediately telegraphed to Liverpool and London, and seemed to extinguish the hopes of the most sanguine in regard to the safety of the missing ship.

The Cambria sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, March 29, for Boston via Halifax, with 103 passengers.

The Baltic brings the news that PEACE WAS SIGNED AT PARIS ON SUNDAY, THE 30TH OF MARCH. The event was announced in Paris and London by salvoes of artillery. Paris was illuminated, and in England the church bells were pealed. Three or four weeks must elapse ere ratifications of the treaty can be exchanged. Details of adjustment are referred to a Commission. The great event of Peace has swallowed up all minor subjects of news. For details we refer to the following extracts from our European dispatches and files.

The Liverpool COTTON MARKET has been strengthened by the peace news, and prices have advanced on "low" American qualities of ¾ d., and on other grades ¼@½d.—mostly ¼d.—with sales of 20,000 bales during the two days, (Monday, 31st of March, and Tuesday, 1st of April,) including 6,000 on speculation. Middling Orleans closed 6¾; Middling Mobile and Texas, 6¾. Total sales of the three days since sailing of the Cambria, 30,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. In Manchester there has been a steady demand for Yarns and goods; but business has been checked by the advance asked by holders. The Africa's advices produced no effect on the Cotton market.

BREADSTUFFS continue dull, but prices have not receded. Prime quality flour is quoted, for Wheat, red, 5@5 10½; white, 5@5 12½ ⅌ 196 ℔; Western Canal Flour, 38@34; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 38@39; ⅌ 196; white Indian Corn, top price, 36; mixed and yellow, 35.

PROVISIONS.—There is not much doing in Provisions. Buyers of Beef still hold off, but holders show no disposition to give way in prices, and the business is therefore quite in retail. Pork is unchanged; there have been no parcels offering since last advices. Cumbe report arrivals of Bacon had been offered at auction, and sold readily at full prices, ranging from 32 6 and 34 (33d.). Lard sold at 34@35 pending the landing of recent large arrivals. Tallow steady at last quotation.

ASHES is reported dull at 29½@.

RICE is reported dull at 27@28. In SUGAR a moderate business has been done at unchanged rates. COFFEE quiet.

Since the declaration of peace the upward movement in the Funds has been decided, Consols advancing gradually to 89¾ at which quotation they close.

The Bank of France has reduced the rate of discount from 6 per cent to 5 per cent.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 1, 1856.

I had taken a stroll through the fields on Sunday afternoon, and returned rather late in the evening from a visit to a friend in one of the outlying suburbs of London, when I suddenly heard the booming of cannon from the Horse Guards, announcing the signing of the peace. Though everybody had expected the event for the last three weeks, still it took me and the Londoners by surprise, as the peace was signed on a Sunday. Still, I hope even the strictest Sabbatarians will not object to such a work, and no justice of the peace will be found to fine Lord for desecration—the object of the Plenipotentiaries being to bring their work to conclusion before the expiration of the armistice, which was to expire on Monday noon. Yesterday I chanced to be in the city on business, when the Lord Mayor, in full costume, appeared, first on the balcony of the Mansion House, and then on the steps under the colonnade of the Exchange, reading in public a letter of Sir George Grey, and announcing that a definitive treaty for the restoration of peace, and for the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire had been signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the great Powers and of Sardinia. The church bells struck forth a merry peal, union-jacks were displayed from all the public buildings and the masthends of the ships in the river, the windows of the adjacent houses were crowded with ladies, and the space before the Exchange, with about two to three thousand persons, most of them with a Shemitic cast of features, lustily cheering, but not much excited. Some of the assembled crowd had just come from a frightful and more exciting scene—the excution of the murderer Bousfield, who in a fit of lunacy had murdered his wife and children, and at 8 o'clock was publicly hung before Newgate prison. The wretched man—so prostrated for the last ten days that he had to be carried to the gallows, unable to walk—suddenly, in the convulsions of the last struggle, displayed such superhuman force that he three times succeeded in planting his feet upon the scaffold after the drop had fallen. It was a hideous, terrible sight, and it is to be hoped that its horrors will lead to a modification of the "*mise en scène*" of public executions. All the papers strongly condemn the present mode.

In the evening Lord Palmerston was missing from the House of Commons. Business went on as usual, and he, with all his characteristic ease and nonchalance, suddenly issued from behind the Speaker's chair in his old character of the "comic gentleman" amid the laughter and some cheers of the House. Mr. French complained that the Government had made no communication to the House about the peace, but the noble Lord, amid increasing laughter, replied with dry humor, that his statement would convey no information beyond what the House already knew, since the treaty of peace had not yet been ratified, and it was not etiquette to disclose matters to Parliament which had not yet been approved by the Queen; so we must have patience as to the real nature of the treaty, either until the 1st of May, or until Napoleon III. may find it convenient to inform the French nation about it. So much has oozed out—that the Turkish protest had its full effect, and that the subject of the future constitution of the Principalities has been excluded from the Conferences, as a matter only concerning the Sultan and the Moldo-Walachians, though the great powers will try to suggest such measures as may prove most satisfactory to both parties. The Hatti-hamayoun about the rights of the Christians has likewise not been incorporated into the treaty of peace, being an administrative measure of the Porte without international character. Thus the war declared by England and France on the 27th of March, 1854, has been brought to a close after a duration of precisely two years. It cost the belligerent powers the lives of 700,000 men, and about three hundred millions sterling, and it seems that with the exception of Napoleon nobody has gained anything by it. Russia has lost her military prestige, and England her reputation as a practical nation. Austria has lost the friendship of Russia, Prussia the sympathies of England. The King of Sardinia befooled himself in going to war, and the cause of constitutional monarchy has lost ground in Italy, since it has become evident that Italy has nothing to gain from the alliance with kings. Mazzini's party is strengthened by the shortsighted policy of the Western Allies and their consideration for Austria, while in Poland the aristocratic section, putting faith in England, has been broken up. Some of them now go over to Russia, others to the Revolutionary party. Napoleon has established a greater reputation for cunning than he had before; he has succeeded first in getting England into war against her wish, and now in concluding peace against her wish. Still, even he is disappointed, as the funds did not rise much, either at the birth of his son and heir or at the signing of peace. As to Turkey, the Sultan is still the sick man, but he has evinced such vitality on the battle-field and in the Conferences, both at Vienna and Paris, that he may survive all the Western nostrums administered to him by Western diplomacy, and especially by Lord Redcliffe.

By the peculiar framing of a clause about the double income tax, this most obnoxious duty is to run to the 6th of April, 1858; that is to say, for two years beyond the war. It was originally limited by the following provision: "Clause IV. The "duties by this act, and the act of the last session "of Parliament, respectively granted, shall continue in force during the present war, and until "*the sixth day of April which shall first happen after the expiration of one year from* THE RATIFICATION *of a definitive Treaty of Peace*, and no "longer." Now, as the terms of the treaty are to be ratified within one month, the double income tax is legally established for much longer than originally intended; but it is expected that Government will not make any use of the clause.

A. F. C.

SIGNING OF THE TREATY.

The London Times Paris correspondence says:

"A Council of Ministers was held at the Tuileries at 11½ o'clock and remained sitting till 12½. The Emperor presided, and gave his last instructions, and Count Walewski returned to his official residence to receive the Plenipotentiaries. They appeared in full uniform, and wore all their orders and decorations. They assembled in the Salle de Conférences before 12½ and after the Treaty was read over proceeded to sign it in the same alphabetical order in which they have been wont to take their places during the Conferences. Crowds of people had been out from an early hour, as it was known that something important was to occur, and numerous groups of spectators gathered on the quays opposite and close to the Foreign-Office to see the Plenipotentiaries pass. These were received, both on going and returning, with marks of great respect from the people. Everything took place as mentioned.

"The moment the signatures were completed the expected signal was given, and the cannon from the esplanade of the Invalides proclaimed the news before the Plenipotentiaries had quitted the hall. Soon after the following notice was posted up on the walls of Paris:

"'CONGRESS OF PARIS, March 30, 1856.

"'Peace has been signed this day at 1 o'clock, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, have affixed their signatures to the treaty which puts an end to the present war, and which, by settling the question of the East, establishes the repose of Europe on solid and durable bases.

"'PIETRE, Prefect of Police.'

"This notice was read by thousands with intense curiosity and with great satisfaction. Soon after appeared a supplement to the *Moniteur* containing the same announcement. The effect produced is of course all that could be imagined, and the feeling would very probably have been much more strongly expressed, had it not been that for two or three days past the conclusion was confidently expected for this day.

"The weather is fine, the sky serene, the sun warm and undimmed, and all the thoroughfares are thronged with people. Already preparations are made for the illuminations of to-night, which, it is expected, will rival the display on the birth of the imperial prince. I should not omit the coincidence that the Countess Walewski, wife of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Congress, was delivered of a girl this morning at 9 o'clock, only three or four hours before her husband affixed his signature to the treaty of peace.

"The Plenipotentiaries will continue to meet during the present week, as before, for the settlement of other matters not of a light or unimportant character, which have not yet been settled. They and the resident members of the diplomatic corps dine, in full uniform, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs to-morrow. The treaty will not be made public until the exchange of the ratifications, and, as Constantinople and St. Petersburg are distant from Paris the Plenipotentiaries remain still bound by their obligation of silence for two or three weeks to come."

THE LATEST.

[*By the Electric and International Telegraph.*]

LONDON, *Tuesday Evening*.—English securities rather active during the day, but without any great alteration in price, the decided tendency to advance being checked by approach of settlement and the closing of outstanding "bull accounts." Railways continue animated, and in some cases a fresh rise took place. Dividend on Great Western of Canada declared at 8 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, and shares weaker in consequence. Land and Bank shares actively dealt in, and showed a strong upward tendency. In foreign, Turkish steadily rising, and other descriptions good. The London and County Bank has further rallied from recent panic.

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols for Money....93 @ 93¼ | Exchqr. Bills, large, 2 dis. @ par
Consols for Account...93¼@93¾ | Exchqr. Bills, small 2 dis @ par

THE PEACE—SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

The Times Paris correspondent writes that, when the news of the signing of the treaty was announced to the Emperor, he expressed himself to the following effect: He thanked the Plenipotentiaries for having come in person to him with such agreeable tidings. He observed that the result of their labors during the Conference was the complete realization of the speech delivered by Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, and that the peace which the Allies were determined on concluding was one which carried with it no humiliation to Russia, and which did not compromise the dignity or independence of any one. It was, in fact, such as a great nation might propose or accept without degradation; and it, therefore, had all the elements of solidity and durability. And, he added, that so favorable result was, in a great measure, owing to the conciliatory spirit and the moderation which marked the policy of England, and which was particularly felt in the course of the present Conferences.

The same writer says there are other questions of paramount interest pending, and it would not be proper for the plenipotentiaries to leave without taking them into consideration:

"I understand that Lord Clarendon has no intention of quitting Paris for the moment. I believe I am not in the slightest degree mistaken when I state that the best feeling prevails here among all classes, and almost all parties, at the conduct of England throughout; and the impression is that the peace will be found honorable for all concerned, and satisfactory."

The *Post* Paris correspondent writes:

"If we make up accounts, perhaps the contract is in favor of Russia, to whom more has been given up than she has renounced. Such a result is naturally the case, because it was never the intention of England and France to punish Muscovite aggression with conquest involving loss of territory, or permanent occupation."

FRANCE.

PARIS, Monday Evening.—Corn still declining. Reduction general in all the provincial markets. Appearance of crops most promising. 160,000 hectolitres reported shipped from Naples for Marseilles.

At Bercy, wine trade brisker, but prices scarcely maintained, owing to the decline in wine districts.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PEACE.

On Monday, the 31st, the Lord Mayor of London, accompanied by the civic officers, appeared in citizen's costume on the portico of the Mansion-House, and read the following letter:

"HOME OFFICE, March 31, 1856.

"MY LORD MAYOR: I have the honor to acquaint you that a dispatch has this morning been received from the Earl of Clarendon, dated Paris, March 30, announcing that a definitive treaty for the restoration of peace and for the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Power was yesterday signed at Paris by the Plenipotentiaries of her Majesty, of the Emperor of the French, of the King of Sardinia, and of the Sultan, and also of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, on the one part, and the Emperor of all the Russias on the other.

"(Signed) G. GREY."

After cheers for the Queen, Army and Navy, and the Allies, the spectators dispersed.

At noon a large crowd assembled at the Exchange, in expectation that the Heralds would appear in full pageantry, as in days of old, to proclaim peace. No one appeared, however, except the Mayor, who again read the above letter. At 1 o'clock the Tower and Park guns fired a salute of 101. Flags were generally displayed in the city, and from the shipping. In other cities the same displays were made, quietly and without enthusiasm.

Parliament reassembled on Monday evening, March 31, and proceeded with ordinary routine business. After the lapse of some time,

Mr French said it was without precedent that the war should be concluded without her Majesty's Ministers condescending to inform the House of the fact.

Lord Palmerston replied—The House is perfectly aware from *The Gazette*, that yesterday, at 1 o'clock, a Treaty of Peace was signed at Paris [Cheers]. The House will have seen by the announcement in *The Gazette* that it was determined by the Congress that the particular conditions of the treaty should not be made public until the ratifications has been exchanged. And that, indeed, is the usual course, for it is a mark of obvious deference to the Powers who are parties to the treaty. At the same time, without going into any details of the conditions, the main substance of which is already known to all the world, because it has been embodied in protocols and published in every country of Europe, I may say at least, that my conviction is, that the Treaty of Peace will be deemed satisfactory by this country, and by Europe [Cheers]. Sir, it will be found that the objects for which the war was undertaken, have been fully accomplished! It will be found that by the stipulations of that treaty the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire will be secured, as far a human arrangement can effect that purpose [Cheers]. It will be found that that treaty is honorable to all the powers who are contracting parties to it, and I trust that while, on the one hand it has put an end to a war which every friend of humanity must naturally have wished to see concluded, on the other hand it will lay the foundations of a peace which I trust, so far, at least, as regards the circumstances out of which the war began, will be lasting and enduring [Hear, hear]. Sir, during the negotiations which have led to this peace, I am happy to say that the same cordiality which has prevailed among the Allies in carrying on the war, has also mainly contributed to the conclusion of peace, and that we shall leave off at the conclusion of this war in a stricter and closer alliance with them—and in a more extended alliance—than existed during the continuance of the war; and that, therefore, the future permanence not only of a good understanding, but of an intimate connexion of the great Powers of Europe will have been cemented and strengthened by the communications that have taken place during the negotiations [Hear, hear]. Sir, I have nothing more to say except that it must be gratifying to the country to know that nothing could exceed the ability with which the British negotiators have performed their arduous and difficult task during the negotiations, and that Lord Clarendon and Lord Cowley have not only maintained the honor, dignity, and interests of the country they represented, but by their conciliatory conduct have secured for themselves and their country the respect, esteem and good-will of those with whom they had to do. The ratifications are to be exchanged as soon as they can be received at Constantinople and St. Petersburg. The limitation of time has been four weeks, but I should hope that within three weeks the ratifications will be exchanged at Paris [Cheers].

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER—HORRIBLE SCENE.

On Monday morning, March 31, William Bousfield, convicted at the March session of the Central Criminal Court, of the murder of his wife and three children, was executed in front of the jail of Newgate.

On Saturday, the 29th, the prisoner made a most desperate attempt at self-destruction. It appears that in the afternoon the prisoner was visited by two of his sisters. They were very much distressed, as may be conceived, under the circumstances; but the prisoner exhibited a good deal of indifference, and very little passed at the interview. After his sisters had left him, Bousfield was seated upon the edge of his bed, which is close to the fireplace, the officer being quite near him, when he suddenly started from his seat and threw himself head foremost upon the grate. The officer immediately rushed upon him and dragged him from his perilous position, and, with assistance, his clothes, which were on fire were pulled off, and he thus escaped from receiving material injury. The prisoner had a good deal of hair under his chin, and this had ignited, and the mouth and lower parts of the face were severely burned. Mr. Gibson, the surgeon of the jail, was at once sent for, and he found that all that could be done was to apply cooling lotions to the face, to relieve the pain, and these were continued almost constantly during the remaining period of the wretched man's existence. It appeared that from this time the prisoner refused to take any sustenance; and the only nutriment he received from Saturday afternoon to the time appointed for his execution was a small quantity of milk, that was almost forcibly administered to him with a spoon.

As early as 6 o'clock on Monday morning Mr. Sheriff Rose, accompanied by his brother and deputy, Mr. J. A. Rose, was in attendance; and Mr. Sheriff Kennedy and Mr. Under-Sheriff Stone shortly afterward arrived at the jail. The Rev. Mr. Davies had been with the wretched man from an earlier hour, but all his endeavors to induce him to receive the consolations of religion were ineffectual. He appeared, indeed, in an almost totally prostrate condition, and Mr. Weatherhead, the newly-appointed Governor of Newgate, directed that some wine should be given to him. When the authorities whose painful duty it was to superintend the execution were admitted to the room where the wretched man was confined, he was found sitting on a sort of couch that formed his bed, with his head buried in his breast, and apparently utterly unconscious of what was passing around him. Calcraft, the executioner, at once proceeded to pinion the culprit, and when this had been completed the prisoner vomited for a considerable time, and the whole of his physical powers appeared to have left him. There can be no doubt, however, from what subsequently occurred, that a good deal of this was assumed, in the hope, possibly, that some of the usual precautions would be neglected, and that he might thus be enabled to carry out the plan he had evidently contemplated of creating a scene on the scaffold. Fortunately, however, notwithstanding the apparently prostrated condition of the prisoner, he was securely pinioned, and his subsequent desperate proceedings on the scaffold only had the effect of increasing his own sufferings.

When the ceremony of pinioning had been completed, the prisoner let his head drop on his breast, and he appeared to have already felt the pang of death. Eight o'clock, the fatal hour for the execution, having arrived, the prisoner was raised by four men, and in that manner conveyed to the scaffold. As he appeared totally unable to stand, it was considered the best course to be adopted to place him in a chair under the beam, and he was sustained in that position by one of the assistants while Calcraft fixed the rope in its proper position. The Rev. Mr. Davies accompanied the wretched man, but from his apparent state it seemed useless to perform the usual offices of religion. When the signal was given, the chair in which the wretched man was still seated of course gave way with the drop, and consequently the fall was not nearly so great as it is under ordinary circumstances; and at this dreadful moment the prisoner attempted to carry out the desperate struggle for life which he had evidently contemplated. The sound of the falling drop had scarcely passed away, when there was a shriek from the crowd of "He is up again;" and, to the horror of every one, it was found that the prisoner, by a powerful muscular effort, had drawn himself up completely to the level of the drop, and that both his feet were resting upon the edge of it, and he was vainly endeavoring to raise his hands to the rope. One of the officers immediately rushed upon the scaffold and pushed the wretched man's feet from their hold; but in an instant, by a violent effort, he threw himself to the other side, and again succeeded in getting both his feet on the edge of the drop. Calcraft, who had left the scaffold, imagining that all was over, was called back, and he seized hold of the wretched criminal, and it was with considerable difficulty that he could force him from the scaffold, and he was again suspended. The short relief the wretched man had obtained from the pressure of the rope by those desperate proceedings had probably enabled him to respite; and, to the astonishment and horror of the spectators, he a third time succeeded in placing his feet upon the platform, and again his hands vainly attempted to reach the fatal rope. Calcraft and two or three other men then again forced the wretched man's feet from their hold, and his legs were held down until the final struggle was over. While this fearful scene was being enacted, the bells of the different neighboring churches were ringing merrily upon the announcement of peace, offering a sad contrast to the melancholy proceedings.

At 9 o'clock the body of the prisoner was cut down and placed in a shell, and in the evening it was buried in the jail, pursuant to the terms of the sentence.

The crowd assembled upon the occasion appeared to be much smaller than usual.

SADLEIR NOT DEAD.

The Dublin Nation contains a curious article, in which the writer declares his deliberate conviction that there exists reasons of a solid, reliable character for believing that Mr. John Sadleir has not committed suicide, but has simply been playing the trick so well known, both in history and romance, of a pretended death and a suppositious corpse. The following may be cited as the grounds on which the writer bases his skepticism as to John Sadleir's suicide:

1. While the dates of the letters written by Mr. Sadleir to his friends show that he meditated suicide a full week before he is supposed to have committed it, he was striving all that week to get in money from every source, and he did receive large sums—some on the day of his death—not a farthing of which has been traced or accounted for. At the very brink of the grave, it is urged, when money ought naturally to cease to be valuable in his eyes, he was as intent as ever on acquiring it.

2. In Paris and Fonblanque's "Medical Jurisprudence" it is laid down as a general rule that the more sudden the death the longer is cadaverous stiffness from taking place. And it is further stated as to causes of sudden death, "if a body in such cases be "cold and stiff, we may be certain that more than "twelve hours have elapsed since the fatal event." The evidence at the inquest showed that in any case Mr. Sadleir could not have reached Hampstead before 12 o'clock, at the earliest, and might not have reached it before 1½ at the latest; and supposing him to have really committed suicide, that event would have taken place at the earliest at 12½ o'clock, and at the latest at say 2 o'clock. At a quarter before 3 in the morning Policeman S 323 found the body at Hampstead, "quite cold and stiff." Mr. Nichol, surgeon, gave similar evidence.

3. Doubtful Identification of Deceased. It is remarked on this head that all standard authorities on medical jurisprudence concur in inculcating a spirit of caution—nay, even of skepticism, as to the identification of persons found dead. Dr. Guy, in his "Medical Jurisprudence," says, "We must beware of a hasty "decision; and remember that the apparent cause of "death is not always the real one. It is not enough "to see the objects which actually present themselves "to the eye. We must look for such as are not obvious at the first glance." And further: "And the "place in which the body is found, the first caution is "not to conclude too hastily that the spot in which a "body is discovered is that in which death actually "took place." Dr. Beck ("Medical Jurisprudence," page 409,) says: "Unless the means of identification "consists in scars, tattooing, or other indelible marks, "evidence should be taken with the utmost possible "caution by the jury, for very soon after death such a "total change of the features takes place that it is im "possible for the nearest relatives to recognise the." John Sadleir's body was removed, says the article, to the Hampstead workhouse, without having been examined by any competent person. Its sworn identification before the jury was, extraordinary to relate, not by any of the relatives, though they were in town, but by a person named Elwyn, who had been in Sadleir's employment but eighteen months. The body was not identified by him by marks or peculiarities of structure. One passage in the evidence of Mr. Norris, the solicitor, showed moreover of what extremely little value was Elwyn's evidence in this particular; for, while the latter states that "he had not observed any change in "his master during the last month or two," and that his master's "manner on Saturday was the same as "usual," the jury are, on the contrary, informed by Mr. Norris, that Mr. Sadleir "latterly appeared haggard," and that "he noticed an extraordinary change in his "appearance during the last week," and especially on Saturday, etc.

As to the identification of the body, it may, in addition, be not undeserving of remark, that the reports in the public Press speak of a change in the features of the deceased, and of his looking older than he really was.

4. In the work of Dr. Taylor, the toxicologist, which Sadleir, it is stated, had been perusing on the day of his death, is a discussion of the question as to whether dark hair can be artificially changed to light, and his account of sundry washes of recent invention which effectually produce the result. Most important, it is remarked, in connection with this fact, is the evidence of Elwyn, who deposed to the Jury: "Mr. Sadleir "had previously that evening asked him to clean two "bottles, and place them on the sideboard, which he "did. He (witness) did not know that it was poison "that he had to get at Mr. Maitland's. He thought it "was some ingredient in a hair wash, which his mas"ter was going to mix in the two bottles which had "been placed on the sideboard." A man who had just posted letters stating his intention to commit suicide, who had sent out for poison, who was racked with the burden of frauds, forgeries, tottering banks, and railways, was engaged as a prelude to his extraordinary end in preparing a hair wash.

The place where the body was found. Why should Sadleir, intending to make away with himself by poison instantaneous in its effects, trudge out to Hampstead Heath, in the middle of the night, for the purpose, first putting into his pocket a piece of paper to tell his name? A very intelligible purpose is suggested by the following head of inquiry, extracted from a long list of such from the second volume of "Paris and "Fonblanque's Medical Jurisprudence:"

"Whether the spot in question be of a description to explain the cause of the deceased having been found there, or how far its retired situation excites the suspicion that the body had been conveyed for concealment or some other purpose."

The article concludes with a remark upon the excessive ease with which a body for the notice could be procured among the 2,500,000 of the population of London.

SPAIN.

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid of the 29th ult. announces that the financial project of M. Santa Cruz was adopted on the 26th by the Cortes by a majority of 181 to 25. The solution of this question occurs very favorably for the Government; it prevents or postpones a conflict between the Constituent Cortes, the results of which might be disastrous to all parties.

ITALY.

The latest accounts from Parma represent the state of siege as having been carried out with the utmost rigor. Everything was subjected to military dictation, and the Austrian General Creneville appears as the real Governor of the city, issuing orders and notifications with all the confidence of constituted authority.

It was calculated that upward of three hundred persons had been arrested since martial law had been put in force; between twenty and thirty prisoners, condemned to various terms of punishment for political offenses had been removed from the jail of Parma to Mantua under an Austrian escort; and fresh articles had been added to the provisions of the state of siege by the Military Commandant, making it more onerous and vexatious than ever. The Auditore Bordi, who was supposed at first to have been wounded beyond all hope of recovery, was still alive on the 22d, though with little chance of life.

A M. Martinati native of Vicenza, who has resided at Florence since 1848, was condemned, as a member of a secret society a short time ago, by a decree of the Royal Court to imprisonment for 96 months in the Ergastolo. He petitioned the Grand-Duke for commutation of this sentence to banishment for life, as has usually been done by the Tuscan Government under similar circumstances, both because it solves a difficulty and also relieves the Government from further responsibility; and it has not been uncommon, therefore, to offer political offenders their option of such punishment.

But in this instance the Grand-Duke has refused the request of M. Martinati, and his doing so is said to have caused a very bad feeling at Florence, where it was hoped that these political prosecutions, which are only calculated to maintain ill-humor between the Government and the people, were at an end.

The improved quotations of the price of Sardinian public funds have again raised a hope that the Minister of Finance may find it in his power before long to consolidate the various loans that have been made from time to time, and establish a uniform rate of interest. As the Five per Cents were as high as 97 in Turin the other day, it may be expected they will rise to par with the declaration of peace; and, as M. Cavour, the actual Minister of Finance, is now in one of the great money marts in a diplomatic capacity, it is not improbable he may take advantage of the opportunity to come to some arrangement, as that above alluded to, with some of the principal loan contractors.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The steamer Bombay arrived at Trieste March 29 1:45 a. m., in 139 hours from Alexandria, which port she left on the 23d of March. The India and China mails were to leave Alexandria on the 24th of March, with advices from Calcutta of the 23d of February; Bombay, the 6th of March; Hong-Kong, the 15th of February; Shanghae, the 7th of February; and Canton, the 13th of February.

The annexation of Oude had been continued without disturbance. Lord Canning reached Calcutta on the 29th of February, and was sworn in as Governor-General on the 1st of March. Lord Dalhousie was to have left Calcutta for Suez on the 6th of March. The Santal districts are quiet for the present. From the scantiness of rain, a scarcity is apprehended throughout India. At Bombay trade has improved.

The money market was easier. At Calcutta trade was inanimate. Indigo has been steadily maintained. The import market has improved. Exchange at Calcutta 2/8½; at Bombay 2/2½. The revenue and expenditure of Hong-Kong show a surplus. The insurrection in China is subsiding. Exchange at Canton 5/; at Shanghae 6/½. The Alhambra with the Marseilles mail had not arrived at Alexandria.

THE VERY LATEST.

[*By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.*]

LONDON, Wednesday morning, April 2, 1856.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday announced that by especial decrees the award of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor is conferred on Count Walewski, and the Baron de Bourqueney is raised to the dignity of a Senator. Official journals also announce the Emperor's decision that the soldiers of the class of 1848, who have been retained until this time under the military banners, shall be restored to their homes. Orders for the immediate execution of the will of the Emperor have already been issued by the Ministry of War.

The ceremonial announcement of the conclusion of peace was made to the Senate and Corps Legislatif on Monday, in the words previously employed to announce the fact in the *Moniteur*.

To this proclamation the Minister of State added: "The Emperor has charged that on bringing the fact "to your knowledge I should thank you for the patri"otic support which you have always afforded him, "and which, with the admirable devotedness of the "armed fleets and armies, have so powerfully contri"buted to the happy issue of the war.

THE PEACE.

It has already been stated that the members of the Conference have still to perfect a number of secondary arrangements essential to the new state of relations to be established in the East.

Le Nord says that the organization of the Principalities is one of those reserved subjects, and the *Débats* points out as another the special regulations necessary for assuring the free navigation of the Danube.

MARSEILLES, *Tuesday*.—Affin Bey embarked last night from this port, bearing the treaty to Constantinople for the ratification of the Sultan.

A French officer of rank also embarked on a special mission to the Sultan from the Emperor of the French.

Admiral Symonds died on his passage from Malta to Marseilles.

BERLIN, *Tuesday*.—The announcement of the conclusion of peace in the Prussian Chambers yesterday was received with cheers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

From *The Daily News*'s city article of Tuesday evening:

"The funds maintained great firmness. The closing quotations were almost as good as those of yesterday. In the other stock exchange markets there is still considerable disposition to operate for higher prices, but this tendency was rather kept in check to-day by the realizations which have been prompted by the late marked rise. The hope of an easier money market affords great support. The opinion gains ground that the Bank of England will shortly admit to discount at 6 per cent, first-class bills having 95 days to mature, instead of charging 7 per cent, as at present. With this prospect, which is strengthened by the favorable state of the exchanges, and by the large arrival of specie, the knowledge that Government will require another loan during the present session, fails to check the firmness of the stock markets. The discount market was to-day quieter. In the Stock Exchange the demand for money continues good and may grow brisker in the event of speculation for a rise becoming more extended. At Paris to-day the Three Per Cent Rentes closed at a fall of ¼ to ½ ⅌ cent, following yesterday's decline of ¼ ⅌ cent. The influx of specie continues large—the amount brought in by the La Plata is about £566,000, of which seven-eighths is stated to consist of silver. Including about $800,000, brought in by the Africa from New-York, the arrival's to-day reach the extraordinary total of £796,000. In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon the only feature of interest was a decline in the quotation for three-months bills on Paris. The Railway Share market continues good.

The Times city article says:

"The English funds opened steadily this morning at the improved prices of yesterday, and were steadily maintained to the close, notwithstanding the occurrence of a heavy fall on the Paris Bourse. In the early part of the day there was a great pressure for money in the Stock Exchange, but the demand subsided in the afternoon. At the Bank of England the applications were not numerous.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

Per Baltic.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 28, 1856.

The declaration of peace has given more tone to our COTTON market and prices of American have advanced ¼@ ⅌ lb, the sales for the three days being 29,000 bales, with 5,500 to exporters and speculators. There has been a steady demand for Yarns and goods in Manchester, but business has been checked by the advance asked by holders.

The CORN market continues dull at previous quotations.

A. F. & R. Maxwell's Circular.

Per Baltic.] LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 1, 1856.

The arrivals from Ireland and coastwise during the past week have been small. From foreign ports, however, we have received 19,458 quarters WHEAT, 3,200 quarters BEANS, 350 quarters PEASE, 31,257 quarters INDIAN CORN, and 43,000 bbls. FLOUR. The exports in the same time comprise 581 quarters WHEAT, 1,000 quarters OATS, 4,657 quarters INDIAN CORN, 793 sacks and 1,797 bbls. FLOUR. There has been a fair business doing in the trade during the past week, and with few exceptions, prices of all articles have been fairly supported. Peace appears to have been fully discounted in the CORN market. The weather continues extremely fine, with easterly winds, and frost at night.

At this day's market there was a good attendance of the town and country trade and some buyers from a distance, who no doubt expected to find prices much depressed by the news of peace; but holders showing no disposition to give way, ultimately a good business for consumption was done in Wheat and Flour at full prices of Tuesday last, being an advance, however, of 2d. to 3d. ⅌ 70 lb and cd. to 1/ ⅌ sack and bbl on some low sales made during the week. Oats and Oatmeal were in improved request, but without change in value. Barley, Beans and Pease, with a moderate retail demand, remained as last quoted. There were few samples of Indian Corn offering, the late arrivals being for the most part not yet sampled, so needy buyers had to pay 30/6 ⅌ quarter for prime northern mixed, 31/ for yellow, and 31/6 ⅌ quarter for prime white.

Rigland, Athya & Co.'s Circular.

Per Baltic.] LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 1, 1856.

Our last advices were per Cambria, on the 29th ult.

PROVISIONS—Buyers of Beef still hold off; but holders show no disposition to give way in prices; the business, therefore, is quite in retail. Pork is unchanged; but dealers are shy of giving the prices demanded, 84 (285) for good Eastern brands. Bacon—2,040 boxes recently landed were offered by auction to-day. The attendance was large from all parts of the country—the whole met with a very active competition and sold at very full prices, viz: C. Cut 54/@55; Long Mids., rib in, 52/@54; Short Mids., rib in, 54 @55, and Boneless 56 ⅌ cwt. Cheese—The stock of American is quite cleared out. Prime brought 56/@59 at auction to-day.

LARD—Pending the landing of the large quantity just arrived the trade is very quiet; there are only retail sales at 51s. to 55/6 ⅌ cwt.

TALLOW steady at last quotations.

ROSIN is neglected at present; to make sales, lower prices would have to be taken. Common nominally 4/7 to 4/9.

The *New-Yorker Staats Demokrat* is the title of a new daily paper in the German language, edited by Joseph Hartmann, and published at No. 17 Ann street. It advocates the nomination of Col. Fremont as a candidate for the Presidency.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Spring Exhibition of this Association commenced on Wednesday afternoon at the Athenæum, Brooklyn. The show of flowers was surpassingly fine, and the display is pronounced by some judges to have been in the excellence of particular plants, the finest ever known in the United States. Its prominent feature was the elegance and perfection of individual specimens of rare plants, rather than a great variety of each species. The Azalias, Cinerarias, Ericas and Japonicas were better than at previous Exhibitions, and a great variety of hot-house plants displayed in their curious developments a hundred forms of varied beauty, unknown before to the uninitiated, and of rare attraction for those enthusiastic gentlemen who are intimately acquainted with floral history. Many of the plants, and some also of the baskets of flowers and bouquets, seem to deserve special notice; but lest we praise unadvisedly, or omit commendation where it could be justly given, we prefer not to particularize, but to throw this responsibility upon the judges, and to print their decision in the matter, assuming that they have in every case rendered honor where honor is due.

We must, however, notice one very remarkable curiosity, known as the Resurrection Flower. This flower, or rather plant, resembles in its nominal state a dried poppy-head, with the stem attached. Upon being immersed a moment or two in a glass of water, and set upright in the neck of a small vial, in a few moments the upper petals began to burst open gradually, yet visibly to the eye; they continued to expand until, throwing themselves back in equidistant order, there was presented a beautifully radiated starry flower, somewhat resembling both the passion flower and the sun flower, and yet more splendid than either. The unfolding still continued until the petals *bent backward* over what might be termed the base of the flower, presenting in bold relief in its center its rosette of the most exquisite form and ornamentation, and thus assuming a new charm, entirely eclipsing what, a moment before, seemed its absolute perfection. After remaining open an hour or more, the moisture gradually dissipates itself, and the fibers of the flower contract as gradually as they expanded, and it reassumes its original appearance, ready to be unfolded again by the same simple process—the number of times seeming to be only limited by the will of the possessor.

Dr. Deck, who brought this specimen from Upper Egypt, suggests that the flower is a native of the Holy Land, and is a type or variety of the long lost Rose of Jericho, called also the "Rose of Sharon," and the "Star of Bethlehem," and highly venerated for its rarity and peculiar properties by the pilgrims and Crusaders, and eagerly sought after by them as a priceless emblem of their zeal and pilgrimage, and worn on their escutcheons in a similar manner as the scallop-shell and palm-branch. This idea is strengthened by the fact that resemblances of the flower, both open and closed, are sculptured upon tombs of two of the Crusaders buried in the Temple Church of London, and also in the Cathedrals of Bayeux and Rouen in Normandy, where some of the most illustrious Crusaders are interred. Its botanical position is difficult to assign, as it presents some peculiarities of the highest and lowest classes. The opinion most sanctioned is, that the flower is the pericarp, or seed-vessel of the plant, that it grows in desert or sandy places, and falls, in due course of existence, from the parent stem. Retaining its seed in an arid soil and atmosphere, it is for months and years wafted about by the winds, but from lack of moisture keeping closed. Eventually it falls upon some damp spot, near some well or oasis, when it opens, deposits its seeds, and thus, by a most exquisite adaptation of means to an end, exhibited in this beautiful phenomenon of n