of yesterday are amused from the letter-bag of one which they had fallen, and although "war have not yet opened their eyes to see the ultimate results of our labors, but blindly oppose them, yet there is a feeling there; and that's what was needed. The dead, dull stagnation which had crept in must be driven away, and the steam, now showing itself upon the surface, would soon pass off.

Opposition is the life of success in any great work. It has purified the common school system and improved its condition, and will continue to act as a check on its doings. It only remains to remove error from it. Let it control, but all must acknowledge its good, in correcting abuses. All we have to fear is that ignorance is the cause of it, will feel pleasure to gird on their armor and fight it first to last, at the head of an well drilled and trained corps of teachers. With such a band as weare enlisting, success must triumph, and the Union and the Common School System, the glory of the enlightened freemen of Pennsylvania, will go on, until every and every child in the Commonwealth can receive a thorough practical education—such as will fit him for any station in life, though otherwise, should be disheartened, but all should gird on the brazen plates of wisdom and discretion, and march to battle with firmness and superstition, and victory must ultimately perch upon our standard.

ENTER FROM EUROPE.

Peace Negotiations Totally Broken—Kars Off.

A PROTRACTED WAR IN PROSPECT.

BOSTON, April 7.—The steamer Asia arrived here this evening, at 10 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to April 28th, five days later than last advices.

A LONG WAR IN PROSPECT.

The Vienna conference having totally failed in leading to anything on which, might be based, preparations are in progress, at present indicate only a protracted war in the prospect. Hence some depletive measures of the Crimea seem anxiously hoped for, but up to the latest dates from that quarter nothing decisive had occurred. All the fortifications, however, was still continued by the allies.

The dates from the Crimea are to the 19th ulto, from Eupatoria, to 10 ulto, and 224 from the Russians, via St. Petersburg.

The bombardment was still continued, without any decisive results, but with greatness on both sides.

The general tone of opinion in England is that the war must continue for a lengthened period.

The London Times speaks of the policy of the new Czar as more audacious than his father, and is so regarded throughout Europe.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

There is nothing definite known relative to the combined attack, but the general impression is favorable to the success of the allies, but the Russians retrieved their fortunes a little.

A dispatch received at Brussels reported the suspension of the bombardment, but the report was not credited.

The details of the advices from the Crimea stating, under date of April 4th, the bombardment, is being continued night and day from five hundred guns, each firing 120 rounds per day.

The Mamelon tower had been silenced and none of the Round tower guns disembodied but the Redan and Garden batteries keep up a heavy fire. There is no immediate prospect of an assault being attempted.

During the night of the 14th a most sanguinary battle ensued between the French and Russians, in which the former destroyed the Russian rifle ambuscade in front of the Mamelon tower.

April 19th.—The French Minister of War boasts that the allies were still advancing, and were consolidating their position. On the night of the 17th the Russians made a strong sortie, but were promptly repulsed.

Prince Gortschakoff's account of the same date as the foregoing, says the allies fire is growing less vigorous.

The Russian batteries replied successfully, but on the 17th the Russians made a wholesale sortie, and destroyed the eminent most advanced works.

The loss of the garrison during the past four days has been considerable.

The latest accounts from Gortschakoff, dated April 22d, state that after twelve days bombardment, the allies fire was slackening week and caused little damages to the works.

The Dukes Michael and Nicholas were again out their way to the Crimea.

Prince Menschikoff is not dead.

GERMANY.

The St. Petersburg Journal contains an imperial rescript expressing the Emperor's satisfaction at the defence of Sebastopol, and hoping that Menschikoff's health will soon be restored, bestowing upon him and his descendants a palace at St. Petersburg.

TURKEY.

Mehemet Ali, Sultan's brother-in-law, has been arrested and sent to Sinope, charged with being troublesome.

CONVALESCENCE OF SAYID BAYID.

The blockade of Lisbon has been announced from the 12th, and all ports from that to the entrance to Tagus from the 19th of April.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Berlin correspondence says that it hardly admits of a doubt that an opportunity for an Austrian and Russian Congress, which bodes no good to the Western Powers. Baron Hess, with the whole Austrian staff, would proceed to Galicia on the 1st of May, but only to review the Austrian army, which he says cannot be ready to take the field before August.

The Overland mail had been telegraphed, with Shanghai dates to the 9th of March.

Persia openly avows her adhesion to Russia.

Trade in Indi was dull, and money was scarce.

The Chinese insurgents had evacuated Shanghai.

A Russian frigate had been wrecked near Japan.

The ratification of the American treaty with Japan was concluded at Samoda on Feb. 21st.

FRANCE.

It is still reported that Napoleon would take command of the allied army in the Crimea, but the report was not generally credited. It has been asserted that the contemplated departure of the Emperor for the Crimea has been postponed for a short time.

The condition of the siege. The general impression is favorable to the success of the allies, but the Russians retrieved their fortune in a spirited manner.

A dispatch received at Brussels reported the suspension of the bombardment, but the report was not credited.

The details of the advices from the Crimea stating, under date of April 4th, the bombardment, is being continued night and day from five hundred guns, each firing 120 rounds per day.

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PRUSSIA