THE WAR—EUROPEAN POLITICS.

From the European Times, March 17.

It is now decided, we believe, that Prussia will not be allowed to take part in the conference at Vienna, and her exclusion is a just punishment for the deception and feebleness which she has exhibited throughout the whole course of the diplomatic negociations. M. de Wedell, the Prussian Envoy, is still in Paris. On Tuesday, he had an audience with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Thursday was fixed upon for his interview with the Emperor; but nothing is expected to come of either. The policy of the Prussian court stultifies the action of its representative, and may be productive of serious results to that country, should the Vienna conference terminate inauspiciously. We have alluded, in another article, to an incident connected with the dying moments of the Emperor Nicholas; and if it be true, which is not improbable, his last agony was embittered by the failure of all his schemes for the subjugation of Turkey. Some uneasiness has been expressed at the mission of the Austrian Archduke to St. Petersburg, to condole with the Czar's family on the loss which they have sustained; but in order to quiet alarm, it is contended, that this visit is purely dictated by personal, not by political feeling,—that the Emperor Francis Joseph owed much to the defunct Autocrat of the Russias for assistance at a critcal moment in the fate of his empire,—and that, as actual hostilities have not yet been proclaimed between Austria and Russia, this mission must be regarded as one of those polite interchanges of courtesy, in which sovereigns like private individuals may be allowed to indulge without any compromise on either side. It is added on reliable authority, that Austria, should the conference in her capital end in barren results, will at once arm, and plunge herself in the thickest of the conflict,—a prognostication, should the emergency arise, which we shall be glad to see realized. The next few weeks cannot fail to be pregnant with good or evil—with peace or war; and if the latter, we may console ourselves with the assurance that the war will not terminate with a campaign, but is almost certain to extend over years. The fate of the Crimea, which now occupies the attention of politicians and the world at large, will then dwindle into comparative insignificance, for empires will be shaken to their centre, and the map of Europe may possibly undergo serious modifications.

The French accounts from the Crimea extend to the 7th inst. The death of the Czar was received the previous evening, and appears to have produced a profound sensation. The intelligence must have travelled with more than ordinary speed, for it appears to have reached Kamiesch, four days after he had breathed his last. Upon the Russians in Sebastopol, the news must of necessity have fallen like an electric shock, for no doubt, like ourselves, they had been kept in profound ignorance of his illness. The secresy which is maintained at St. Petersburg is very extraordinary, for now that death has seized upon the royal victim, letters and sketches from the Russian capital teem with accounts of his drooping stature and woe-begone appearance long before his demise. According to the despatches in the *Moniteur* of Thursday, the French have been throwing a new species of rocket into the city of Sebastopol which had set fire to it in several places. Two Russian officers are said to have taken refuge in the English lines, and from these deserters, supposing them not to be spies, may be learned something of the enemy's movements. The siege works were said to be pursued with alacrity. The more detailed accounts than those received telegraphically clear away the uncertainty which previously hung over the affair between the French and the Russians on the night of the 24th of February. Prince Menschikoff's original despatch made the French loss on this occasion amount to 600 men in the taking of the redoubts erected by the Russians in front of the left flank of the fortifications at Sebastopol. The French, it now appears, determined to destroy works which had been built to frustrate the plans of the Allies, took the redoubts, but were exposed to a murderous fire from the Russian batteries, and from the Russian vessels anchored in the port. They had 100 killed and 300 wounded; but they effected their object, and then returned to the camp. The Russian loss is said to have been considerable. Two more ships have been sunk at the entrance to Sebastopol, and the Russians, fearing an assault, were taking every step to meet it. Indeed, the skill of the Russian engineers in thus defending the fortress is entitled to the highest praise. We may shortly expect to hear of a collision between the opposing armies of a very formidable kind. The fine weather has now arrived, and the field will be taken with energy by each. It has now transpired, that the Russian troops in the Crimea have encountered physical sufferings during the winter, even more severe than our own, and, if this be any satisfaction to Mr. Roebuck's committee, it ought to be told. But this fact does not at all exculpate our people, for we had the command of the sea, the marine highway for the conveyance of every thing which we required; whereas, the Russians had to draw their supplies overland, amidst difficulties of roads and weather, against which human energy could not struggle. Until we succeed in cutting off the communication between Perekop and Sebastopol, from which the Russians draw their supplies, this siege will be indefinitely protracted. The French troops, which are now pouring into the Crimea, show that the French Emperor is fully alive to the importance of making a demonstration at the earliest moment. If something decisive were to reach Vienna from the Crimea, during the sitting of the Conference, the effect would be immediate—if in favour of the allies, an all but unconditional surrender of the whole question; and if in favour of the Russians, recourse, no doubt, would be had to those diplomatic wiles, in order to make the most of circumstances, in which the Czar's negotiators possess the reputation of being unrivalled.

The latest accounts from the Cape of Good Hope are favourable, for there was peace, and the fears of another Kaffir outbreak had not been realized. If we are to retain this colony, we can only do so by the maintenance of a large military force, for the savages are both clever and cunning—know when we are embarrassed, and concoct their plans accordingly. Our policy hitherto in South Africa has been very unfortunate, for we have neither civilized the warlike Kaffirs nor made them dread our power. They profess allegiance, when it answers their purpose, and they fly to arms in defiance of our authority from the same motive.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

SATURDAY, April 7.

The Bill for the regulation of the Library was read a third time and passed.

The Bill empowering the Government to shut up old roads, passed through Committee. It allows the Government to shut up an old road, if the Commissioners report favorably and they find that no person makes any substantial objection thereto. The Bill was also read a third time and passed.

Mr. Lord presented a petition of the Mail Couriers (M'Rae and Muttart) praying for aid to build a boat, and stating that they were led to believe that a Boat would be provided by the Government when they took the mail contract.

Some discussion took place which we will endeavor to give in a future No.

SUPPLY.

The following sums were voted in Committee,

£40 for a Fire Engine at Georgetown, provided the Inhabitants subscribe a like sum.

£7 10s to Archibald M'Donald for cutting away wood which obstructs the Light at Panmure Island, such wood to be used for the use of the Light House.

£3 To Robert Simpson, Esq., for Widow Grady.

£29 To Rev. D. Fitzgerald for relief of several persons.

£50 to Benevolent Irish Society.

A Message from the Legislative Council with amendments to the Bill for preventing the running at large of Swine in Princetown Royalty.

£25 to Widow of the late Mr. Cullen.

£5 to Rev. C. Lloyd for Mrs. Morrison.

£20 to Messrs. M'Rae and Muttart, for a boat to carry the Mails; boat to be delivered up to the Government when their Contract is finished.

£75 to Legislative Library.

Mr. Longworth introduced a Resolution voting a sum of money to be placed in the hands of the Government to purchase a site for a new market; he thought it would be the best way of disposing of the petitions. He considered the country people more interested in the building of a market than the town people, for if there was no market, the town people would get produce brought to their doors. He was against putting a market on any of the squares, as was also his colleague Mr. Palmer. The Country Members were all opposed to buying a new site, and most of them considered the West side of Queen Square the best place for a market. Mr. Coles stated that if a market was put on Queen Square, a good building should be built, having a large Room for Agricultural Society, Public Meetings, &c., but if a site was purchased a smaller building would do. As the town incorporation Bill will not go into operation until late in the season, the town could not make selection of a site in time to build it this year, there was a disposition in the House to vote a sum in aid of the building, perhaps £1000, but he thought it would be better, to leave it over until next Session, when a Bill might be introduced to guard against too heavy a tax being put on Country produce.

MONDAY, APRIL 9.

Several sums voted in supply were reported to the House, among which were the following which were not noticed in Committee:

£55 17s to Wm. Cooper, to indemnify him for attending the House in 1837 and 1838.

On £100 being voted to the Lieut. Governor's private Secretary, the House divided.

For—Messrs. Mooney, Lord, Coles, Warburton, Whelan, Munroe, Clark, Wightman, Palmer, Longworth, Haviland,—11.

Against—Messrs. Montgomery, McDonald, Perry, Laird, Cooper, Muirhead, McIntosh.—7.

On the Resolution being put voting £100 to Sir A. Bannerman for the amount paid to Mr. Stark to purchase a horse, &c., the House divided.

For—Messrs. Lord, Coles, Mooney, McIntosh, Whelan, Clark, Warburton, Munroe, Haviland, Wightman.—10.

Against—Laird, Palmer, Longworth, McDonald, Perry, Montgomery, Cooper, Muirhead.—7.

The following Bills were received by Message from the Legislative Council—For establishing a Saving's Bank—To facilitate the partition of Lands held by persons, as Joint Tenants, coparceners or tenants in common.

The standing order of the House was suspended and the Bill read a first and second time and put into Committee.

MR. PALMER stated that the Bill had been introduced by the Attorney General in the Legislative Council. It was for the purpose of dividing Lands among the lawful heirs without going into the expensive proceedings of the Chancery Court. Where several parties held land under a common title, or were heirs to undivided property, many of them might wish to have it divided, while one or more of the parties who may be in possession would not consent to a division, and they cannot be compelled without taking proceedings in the Court of Chancery. Those proceedings are so expensive that if the property were not a very valuable one, it would be better to leave it in their hands.

The Bill relating to Road Correspondent and for appointing assistants to the public offices, was read a third time, on motion that the Bill do pass the House divided.

Ayes—Messrs. Lord, McIntosh, Mooney, Laird, Coles, Cooper, Clark, Wightman, Haviland, Munroe, Whelan, Warburton.—12.

Nays—Muirhead, Perry, McDonald, Palmer, Longworth, Montgomery.—6.

An Address was sent to the Lieut. Governor requesting him to grant Warrants to the amount of £500 for the purchase of stud horses in the United States.

Appropriation Bill was read a first and second time. The following appropriations have not been noticed by us before.

A sum for Constabulary force in the absence of troops should the same be requisite.

A sum for contingent expenses and £100 to Government House for repairs made.

Several sums to Salaried officers.

£100 to Packet Georgetown. £40 Shediac.

£800 to Government House £200 to Light with Gas. £1000 to Purchase 6 Stud horses. £2000 to Patriotic fund. Sum for taking Census. £25 for Protection of fisheries. Sum to purchase ground near Government House. Sum to bore for coal.

INCORPORATION BILL.

The Bill for incorporating Charlottetown was passed through Committee.

The following are the principal provisions not already published.

Common Council may tax the City to the amount of £1000.

Mayor, Recorder, and one common Councilman shall have jurisdiction as Justices of the Peace to sit daily from 11 to 2, allowed to fine offenders to the extent of Ten Pounds or imprison 30 days. Authorizes Corporation to borrow money to the amount of £5,000 and to pay interest not exceeding 5 per cent.

The Common to make one Ward and the Town to be divided into 4 Wards as follows: Rochfort Ward to be all North of Grafton and West of Great George Street,—King's Ward to be East of Great George Street,—Pownal Ward to be South of Grafton and West of Great George Streets,—Hillsborough Ward, to be East of Great George Street.

Mr. Coles moved a reconsideration of the clause, and the following was carried on a division of 9 to 8.

No. 1. all South of Dorchester Street.

No. 2. all between Dorchester and Richmond Street.

No. 3. all between Richmond and Grafton Street.

No. 4. all between Grafton and Fitz Roy.

No. 5. all North of Fiz Roy, including the Common.

Paying Road rate to Corporation to entitle persons to vote at the General Election for Members of Assembly.

Mr. Mooney moved that the above qualification entitle persons to vote for Councillors; on a division Mr. Perry only voted with him.

Assessors to value Real Estate at ten times the annual rental.

Mr. Longworth then moved that the Committee rise without reporting, which was lost.

No Tax can be levied on Goods, Carts, &c., without the sanction of the Legislature.

Town Council may bind mendicant children, of Seven years and upward.

TUESDAY, April 10.

House in Committee on the Bill for amending the License Law.

The Bill brought in by the Committee appointed for that purpose of which Mr. Montgomery was Chairman, being read, Mr. Warburton moved an amendment doing away with the principal provisions of the Licence Law of 1853 which was lost.

Mr. Speaker substituted a Bill requiring a majority of the Grand Jury to Sanction the establishment of a Public house and also to prevent persons drinking on the premises, where liquor is sold under a £10 license.

Mr. Montgomery moved an amendment to the latter clause, that in future the Government shall not grant licences to sell in less quantities than one quart, which was lost on the following divison.

Ayes,—Montgomery, Munroe, Muirhead, Palmer, Longworth, M'Donald, Clark, Haviland,—8.

Nays,—Lord, Coles, Laird, Warburton, MacIntosh, Cooper, Perry, Mooney—8. The Speaker giving it his casting vote.

Mr. Haviland, a Chairman of Committee reported a Bill for establishing a joint Stock Bank. Read a first time.

The House went into Committee on the Bill for preventing vicious dogs from destroying sheep.

Mr. Palmer stated that as the House would not agree to put an additional tax on dogs, he thought that if it were compulsory that dogs should wear a collar with their owners' name, it would be a means of detecting them, when they killed sheep. The plan had been tried in Nova Scotia, and had been found to answer.

The majority of the House seemed to think that the clause could not be carried out, and the Committee rose without reporting.

The Bill from the Legislative Council for the establishment of a Saving's Bank, was put into Committee.

Members generally spoke favorably of the Bill, but it was thought that the management could not be successfully carried out at present; and the Committee rose without reporting.

The Bill to facilitate the partition of Lands held by persons as Joint Tenants, Coparceners or Tenants in common was passed through Committee without any discussion, and read a third time.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have affected another Wonderful Cure of Sore Legs.—Anthony Harrison Scard, of Southampton, Nanticosti, was a sufferer for twenty-eight years from sore legs, so bad at times, that human nature, could scarcely bear it, as they were covered with wounds and proud flesh. His friends had given up all hopes of his ever regaining the use of his limbs, as he was in so pitiable a state, the more especially as the doctors told him it was constitutional. Having heard from several people the good effects Holloway's Pills had produced in cases of this nature, he made up his mind to give them a trial; using them for a few weeks, he felt much bettter, and by continuing them for two months and a half, he was perfectly cured, after 28 years a cripple, and considered beyond human aid.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, April 11th, 1855.

So much of our paper has been of late occupied with the report of the debates of the Assembly, that we have had no room for remarks on their proceedings. We have preferred for many reasons, to omit making any comments upon the transactions of the session *seriatim*, because it is our intention after it has been finished, to present our readers with a concise view of all that has been done, as well as to notice all that has been left undone.

GAS.—Now, that a meeting of the Shareholders has been had, and both parties have proved their strength, we would sincerely recommend a friendly and dispassionate meeting of Committees of both parties, in order to try if some plan of action satisfactory to both Shareholders and Consumers, may not be agreed upon previous to the general meeting in May. The Consumers say it is not their wish that the Company should go on losing; the Company say it is not their desire to overcharge the Consumers. Surely with parties both so desirous of doing only what is right, minor points of difference can be easily adjusted. A delegation of three of the body of the Consumers might meet with two or more of the Directors, and the matter more fairly canvassed than it could be with greater numbers. The information sought could be quietly and easily afforded, and calculations made as to what would be a fair prospective remuneration for the outlay of capital expended, and thus both parties satisfied, the one that they were paying nothing but what was just and reasonable, and the other that they were receiving the mostadequate compensation that under all circumstances, they could reasonably expect.

We omitted to notice, in the proceedings of the House of Assembly, on Thursday, that a Bill was brought in by Hon. Mr. Coles, to regulate the Legislative Library. Mr. Haviland was opposed to the Government taking the management of it out of the hands of the joint committee of the two Branches, but afterwards, it was agreed that the Government should have the appointment of Librarian, for whom a salary of £40 was provided. That the Committee should make rules and regulations for keeping the Library in proper order, and the Government should see it carried out. It was understood that the Librarian should attend every week day during the year, and that