ER'S

PECTORAL,
rapid Cure of
DS, HOARSENESS,
WHOOPING-COUGH,
ASTHMA, AND
UMPTION.
discoveries Science has made
cilitate the business of life—
and even prolong the term of
can be named of more real
this contribution of Chemistry
vast trial of its virtues through-
has proven beyond a doubt, that
ation of medicines yet known,
d cure the numerous varieties
which have hitherto swept from
d thousands every year. In-
ndant reason to believe a Re-
en found which can be relied
ngerous affections of the lungs,
not permit us to publish any
effected by its use, but we
owing:—and refer further en-
Almanac, which the agent
ays be pleased to furnish free,
llars, and indisputable proof of

ition, Laurens R. R., S. C.,

Sir,—My little son four years
from a severe attack of malig-
throat was rotten, and every
, pronounced him a dead child.
ERRY PECTORAL in Califor-
1850, for a severe attack of
succes, I was induced to try
gave him a tea-spoon-ful every
g in the morning, and by ten
and a decided change for the
lays use he was able to eat or

named disease will save many
re grave, and relieve the an-
rent.—For all affections of the
believe it the best medicine
he deepest gratitude, prompts
these lines,—but for your im-
little boy would now have

h great respect,
ELL, Supt. Trans., L. R.R.
set Co.,) N. J., July 21, 1852.
ince your medicine has become
greater demand than any other
ever sold. It is spoken of in
raise by those who have used
cases where the best they can
ech for the good it has done,
ing it, because I know that I
ers the worth of their money.
eeing the benefit it confers.m
urther supply, and believe
pect,
JOHN C. WHITLOCK.
of certificates can be sent you,

lsor, C. W., June 26, 1852.
This may certify that I have
ECTORAL for upwards of one
cere belief that I should have
his time if I had not. It has
s affection of the lungs, and I
vvictions when I tell you it is

espectfully,
CULLIN, Attorney at Law.
, Pa., September 28, 1850.
ly dear Sir,—Your medicine
those who have used it here,
uch as to insure and maintain
ably recommend it for pulmo-
many of our principal physi

your friend,
HAS. STREATER, M. D.
. C. AYER, CHEMIST,
ELL, MASS.

T. DESBRISAY, & Co.,
General Agent

OWER, Georgetown,
GOFF, Grand River,
NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay.
ER, St. Eleanor's,
WIGGINTON, Crapaud.
OLMAN, do.
OD, Bedeque,
IDGEON, New London,

D FOR SALE.—The Su-
Sale the House and Lanb op-
Esqr's.
GEORGE HIX.

atineer.

BEAUTIFUL thorough-bred
LLION *Mountaineer*, by
y Moloch out of Champagne,
Carpenter and Lightning's
er of the Derby in 1814,) by
by Buzzard, grand-dam by
en. Muley Moloch by Muley
m, by Dick Andrews out of

h Black Legs, very powerful
ood temper. His pedigree is
most fashionable and racing
uley Moloch being sire of the
orse, and many other superior
stock, now four years old,
romising, and selling at high
ces and racing capabilities of
alist, and Alice Hawthorne,
d on the minds of the racing
ion, especially the latter, she
Queen's Plates and Gold and
y of the most valuable Stakes

Town, at the Subscriber's
Shillings, paid in advance.
NEIL M'INNIS.

WORK.

celebrated Horse "WAX-
RK," imported from Engl-
by the Royal Agricultural
ty in 1853, will serve for
wing places, commencing on
will stand in Charlottetown
very second Wednesday, at
will travel as far as Crapaud,
nd remain there from Tues-
esday morning, once a fort-
nence return home; and the
at the Subscriber's Stables,
miles from Charlottetown.
hands high, is very power-
grey color. Terms, 15s. for
to be paid the first time of

JOHN STOCKMAN.
l, May 8.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, June 7, 1854. New Series. No. 144.

Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning. Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.

TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.

Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR—THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE—22 *St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.*

Board of Management in Halifax for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—

Hon. M. B. Almon, Banker.
Hon. William A. Black, Banker.
Lewis Bliss, Esq.
Charles Twining, Esq., Barrister.
John Bayley Bland, Esq.
Hon. Alexander Keith, Merchant.
James Stewart, Esq., Solicitor.
Medical Adviser—A. F. Jawers.

Agent & Secretary—Matthew H. Richey, Solicitor

The following gentlemen have been appointed Officers of the Company in Prince Edward Island, and will be prepared to furnish information as to the principles and practice of the Company and the rates of Assurance.

Charlottetown—Medical Adviser—H. A. Johnston, M. D. Agent—E. L. Lydiard.

Georgetown—Medical Adviser—David Kaye, M. D. Agent—William Sanderson.

St. Eleanor's—Medical Adviser—Joseph Bell, M D. Agent—Thomas Hunt.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent, to the assured.

The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

☞ One of Philips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.

W. HEARD, President
HENRY PALMER.
Sec'y and Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, Kent Street, August 5th, 1853.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.

☞ Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1853. 1sl

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—*Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.*

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and another information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlottetown.

H. J. CUNDALL.
April 7th, 1854. Agent for P. E. I.

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

EXHIBITION.

AN EXHIBITION AND SALE (for purposes connected with the Episcopal Church, Charlottetown,) of fancy and useful Articles, will (D. V.) take place at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July next. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies forming the Committee:

Mrs. BAYFIELD, Mrs. D. HODGSON,
" CUNDALL, " HOBKIRK,
" T. DESBRISAY, " JENKINS,
" FITZGERALD, " E. PALMER,
" H. HASZARD, " A. YATES.
" J. HENSLEY,

Charlottetown, 7th March, 1854.

TURNIPS.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY offer the following Premiums, to be competed for in Queen's County this season, viz:

For the best acre of Swede Turnips,	£3	0	0
2d do do	2	10	0
3d do do	2	0	0
4th do do	1	10	0
5th do do	1	0	0
6th do do	0	10	0

Should the most successful competitor have been a winner of a First Prize on any previous occasion, he will receive, instead of the Money-Prize, a Silver Medal, with suitable inscription; and the money for the first Prize will be awarded to the next successful competitor, and so on to the end of the list.

AN INDUSTRIAL SHOW will be held in Charlottetown in November, at which the usual Prizes will be awarded.

By Order,
C. STEWART, Secretary.
Committee Room, 24 May, 1854.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

A GOOD variety for Sale, from Sixteen to Fifty Shillings.
February 24, 1854. GEORGE BEER, Jun.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, generally that he has commenced business as, a

Commission Merchant and Auctioneer.

At the corner of Queen & Sydney Streets, and hopes by promptness and punctuality to merit a share of their patronage.

ARTEMAS G. SIMMS.

☞ CASH advanced upon articles left for Auction.

MINIATURES! LIKENESSES.

THE Subscriber has just received a handsome stock of Plates and Cases, gold and plated Lockets and Brooches for Likenesses, done by top or side light.

Also, a first rate Camera, for sale, with instructions in the old stand.

W. C. HOBBS.

DAGUERREOTYPES!

GEO. W. MILLNER having returned to the Island begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlottetown and vicinity, that he is now ready to commence the above business, at his rooms (Great George Street) wherein he feels assured, perfect satisfaction will be given to all who may be pleased to favor him with a call—a top light having been cut expressly for the purpose. He has on hand, a variety of Stock, varying in prices, according to quality. Please call and examine.

N. B.—Old Pictures retaken, 4s. 6d., each. 3w

THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, bearing date the 16th of January last, been appointed Agent for the Misses Stewart, of Charlottetown, in this Island, to take the management of their Property, on Township No. 18, hereby notifies all persons on the said Lot, indebted to the Misses Stewart, for Rent, Arrears of Rent, or otherwise, to pay the same forthwith.

Any person or persons found Trespassing on the said Property, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

CHARLES S. HUNT.
Miscouche, February 22, 1854.

Carriages! Carriages! Carriages!

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, takes this opportunity to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to Green's Shore, and will be prepared to furnish Carriages, of every description, at the shortest notice; and he hopes by punctuality and good workmanship, to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN TODD.

WANTED, for the Fanning Grammar School, at Princetown Royalty, a *TEACHER*, of the Second, or highest Class. This School having latterly been ably conducted, the inhabitants are the more desirous that it should not retrograde; consequently none need appy who are not fully competent, and who can produce satisfactory references as to their competency and general good conduct. Apply to the undersigned.

THOS. MACNUTT,
Chairman of Trustees.
Princetown Royalty, March 28, 1854.

NOTICE,

To the Tenants and Settlers on that part of Township No. 23 formerly belonging to the Subscriber.

WHEREAS by Indenture of Release, bearing date the 8th day of May, 1854, I have conveyed and assured in fee to Daniel Hodgson, of Charlottetown, Esquire, all my right, title and freehold interest in and to the said tract of Land, together with all Rents and Arrears of Rent due thereon: I do, therefore, hereby give notice to the said Tenants and Settlers, that all Rents now due, or hereafter to become due, are to be paid to the said Daniel Hodgson, he being fully empowered to grant acquittances for the same.

ROBERT RENNIE.

NOTICE.—The Tenants and Settlers in arrear for Rent on that portion of Township No. 23 formerly owned by Robert Rennie, Esq., are requested to pay the same forthwith to the Subscriber; and also all sums of money hereafter to become due, in respect of rent or otherwise.

DANIEL HODGSON.
Charlottetown, 9th May, 1854.

Spring Park Distillery,

FOR Sale or to be Let, the Premises occupied by Mr. Archibald White, near Spring Park, consisting of a House and Distillery. For further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Broyderick or to

ARCHIBALD WHITE.

A Hooded Waggon for Sale.

AT Mr. RICHARD HEARTZ'S will be found a very comfortable and easy HOODED WAGGON for Sale. Price £40 at three months, on approved note.

Charlottetown, April 20th, 1854.

MILLER WANTED

WANTED by the Subscribers a steady man to take charge of a Grist Mill, to whom liberal wages will be given.

Also.

A Woman who is capable of taking charge of a Carding Mill.

WILLIAM & G. BAGNALL.
Clyde Mills, New Glasgow, May 9, 1854.

ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS.—4000 pieces of the above, comprising an assortment of 100 different patterns, from 9d. to 7s. per piece—for sale at the store of the Subscriber.

DANIEL DAVIES.
Charlottetown, April 24. 1sl—6w 1iew

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANACK FOR 1854.

FOR SALE by GEO. T. HASZARD.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC:

Ought it to be protected, or to be prohibited by Law?

THE ADDRESS, recently delivered at the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, before *the Members of both Houses of Legislature*, and others, by the Rev. J. R. NARRAWAY, just Published and for sale by Mr. G. T. Haszard and Mr. Stamper. Price sixpence; considerable reduction if sold by the dozen.

Brick Yard and 18 Acres of Land.

TO BE LET, and immediate possession given, the above Premises, consisting of 1½ Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty, fronting 9 chains on the Princetown Road, and adjoining the Red Lion Inn,—the Stream of water on which the Cloth Mill is situate, (the Three Mile Creek) runs nearly through the centre of it. About half the Land has been ploughed, a part ready to stump, and the remainder is covered with trees, reserved for shelter and ornament. There is a small Dwelling House on it. It will be Let altogether, or the Brick Yard will be reserved. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES D. HASZARD.
Recreation, April 10, 1854.

Freehold Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a freehold farm at Dog River, there is a new House and Barn on the premises, a fresh water spring running through the middle, and a Creek on the back side of the farm, the farm is about ¼ mile below Dog River Bridge, and is half clear.

DONALD LIVINGSTON.
Lot 31, Dog River April 21st, 1854.

To be Let,

Corner of Great George and King Streets,

A NEW and commodious SHOP, suitable for a GROCERY or DRAPERY STORE, with CELLAR and Out-House room. Apply to

W. C. HOBBS.

Farm for Sale or to Let.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale or to Let, by Private Contract, that valuable Leasehold Farm known by the name of the *Red House*, situated in the thriving Settlement of Bay Fortune, Township No. 56; it contains 357½ acres of Land, about 60 acres of which are cleared; there is a good spring of water on it, about 50 yards from the road Term of Lease (unexpired) 362 years; rent about 3½d per acre, part of the purchase money may remain on Security on the Farm; immediate possession given. For further particulars, apply to

HEYMAN J. P. TERLIZZICK.
Charlottetown, March 15, 1854.

LAND FOR SALE.

FIVE Hundred acres of *LAND*, with a Marsh attached, which cuts annually Forty tons of Hay, situate on Township No. 28, head of the Hillsborough River.

For terms apply to SAMUEL NELSON.
Charlottetown, Nov. 24th, 1853.

To be Sold.

BY PRIVATE SALE, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE of the late Hon. Colonel A. Lane, situate in Charlottetown, and its vicinity, viz:

TOWN LOTS Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the Third Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown aforesaid, and One-twentieth part of Town Lots Nos 67, 68 and 69, in the Second hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, adjoining the property of Daniel Hodgson, Esq., in lots to suit purchasers.

TOWN LOTS Nos. 3, 4, and 5, in the Fifth hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, aforesaid, in lots to suit purchasers.

TOWN LOT No. 64. in the Fourth hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, adjoining the residence of the Chief Justice.

COMMON LOTS 12 and 13, in the Common of, and in close proximity to Charlottetown, containing Twenty-four Acres, in lots to suit purchasers.

Part of Common Lot No. 18, in the Common of Charlottetown, and which forms the Western side of the approach from Town to Government House, in lots to suit purchasers.

PASTURE LOT No. 554, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, containing Twelve Acres.

ALSO—PEW No. 31, in the South Aisle of St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown.

For further particulars, apply to W. FORGAN, Esq. Barrister at Law, Charlottetown; at Pictou, to J. HAMILTON LANE, Esq., the Acting Executor, and one of the Trustees named in the Will of the late Colonel A. Lane.

The above property if not previously disposed of at private sale, will be offered at Public Auction, on Thursday 29th day of June next. Terms made known at time of Sale.

TO BE LET at a moderate rent the Residence of the late Col. Lane, with the grounds attached. Apply as above.
Charlottetown, 22d May, 1854.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable plot of GROUND at the head of Prince Street, formerly the site of the Baptist Chapel, fronting 100 feet on Euston Street, and 104 on Upper Prince Street. It is one of the most desirable situations in the suburbs for a gentleman's residence, or is capable of being divided into three good building Lots. For Terms, &c. apply to

W. H. POPE.
June 8.

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES of land on Township No. 51 having a front of 20 Chains on Montague River.

200 Acres on Lot No. 8, embracing the West Point of the Island.

100 Acres on Township No. 60.

Pasture Lot No. 188 in the Royalty of Georgetown and

Town Lot No. 95 in the 4th hundred of Lots in Charlottetown. Apply to

WILLIAM FORGAN.
Feb. 7th, 1854.

Thirty Lots of Land for Sale.

THERE will be offered in June next, for sale by the Subscriber, at Summerside, about 30 building lots, part of which is within a few hundred feet of the Wharf at that place, and others, within from 15 to 20 Chains, part of which are water Lots. Terms made easy, and further notice of sale to be given,

J. WEATHERBY,
May, 12th 1854.

Pew in St. Paul's Church.

FOR SALE, a commodious PEW, on South Side of St. Paul's Church. Apply to

JAMES PEAKE.
Charlottetown, May 16.

THE WAR IN THE EAST: The Principals in the Strife, and its probable issue.—By the Rev. J. R. NARRAWAY. Charlottetown, G. T. Haszard, 1854. Price 6d.

Cause of the War and its probable issue.

* * * * We will now refer to the causes which have involved these nations [Turkey and Russia] in the miseries and guilt of war. Louis Napoleon, raised to supreme rule in France, in pursuance of the policy which prompted the overthrow of the republicans who held sway in Rome, and the restoration of the Roman Pontiff to his throne, obtained a firman from the Ottoman Porte, declaring him, Louis Napoleon, Protector of the Holy Places. Under the influence of French diplomacy, which did not hesitate to threaten hostilities if its demands were not complied with, certain privileges were accorded to the Latin Church which had previously been shared in common with the Greek Church, or possessed by the Greek Church alone. These privileges seem to the eyes of a distant Protestant of the most trivial kind. Thus did they appear to the judgment of the Ottoman Porte. The Moslems of Syria have long gazed with wonder and contempt at the unseemly and violent struggles of Greek and Latin Christians, who have in murderous strife stained with Christian blood the floors of the venerable Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Mahommedan police have often kept the rival worshippers of the same God, from cutting each other's throats on what was deemed to be the very grave of the Redeemer of the world. The Czar professed high indignation at the favor shewn to the followers of the Latin Church; and he sent one of the highest dignitaries of his Court, Prince Menschikoff, to Constantinople to demand restitution or reparation. By the judicious aid of the English and French diplomatists the question of the Holy Places was satisfactorily settled by the admission of Menschikoff himself. But meanwhile, this worthy representative of his rapacious master, endeavoured to alarm the Sultan into a secret treaty, which, under penalty of Russian vengeance, was to be kept from the knowledge of the other European Powers. There were dignity and courage enough left in the bosom of the descendant of Solyman and Othman to reject the insulting proposal. Then it was that Menschikoff, with unheard-of insolence of speech, of manner, and of purpose, openly demanded a Convention to be entered into with Russia by the Sultan which should have the binding force of a solemn treaty. The object sought through such Convention was, to all intents and purposes, to make the Czar the virtual ruler of those Christian subjects of the Porte that belonged to the Greek communion—these in the European provinces of Turkey, are at least three-fourths of the population. Had this demand been complied with Turkey was lost. Consequent upon the Turkish refusal to commit national suicide, a powerful Russian army crossed the Pruth, and took military occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia, tributary dependencies of the Ottoman Porte. From these transactions arose the Eastern War.

Can charity itself believe that Russia was influenced in her demands, and in her subsequent proceedings by a pious regard for the sacred scenes of the Saviour's birth and burial; and by a generous sympathy towards her fellow religionists of the orthodox Greek rite? We have seen that for more than half a century, amid all the vicissitudes of rising and falling dynasties around her, Russia had pursued an unwavering course of aggrandizement,—that Turkey, both in Asia and in Europe, had been bereft of some of her most valuable provinces. But it was not enough that the Black Sea was fast becoming a Russian lake—that the mouths of the Danube were guarded by Russian cannon, or allowed to become unnavigable through Muscovite craft or negligence—that Servia was nominally under the Ottoman sway, but virtually under Russian influence—that Moldavia and Wallachia were half Russian already—all this was not enough. The crescent still glittered over the dome of St. Sophia—the Othman race still ruled around the Golden Horn—and the Straits of the Bosphorus and the Hellespont sealed the Mediterranean against the fleets of Sebastapol. Since the foundation of the Russian monarchy, Constantinople had been the object of the Sclavonian's panting desire—Nicholas mistook desire for destiny. He was weary of waiting to clutch the coveted prize—there was danger in further delay. Turkey whom all men had thought dying, seemed to have passed the dangerous crisis of her fate. She had survived the loss of Greece. Egypt was no longer an object of dread. The latest discoveries in the military art were being introduced into the Ottoman armies; and discipline was superseding insubordination. Commerce was rapidly extending. Steamboats were plying upon the Turkish waters. The era of Rail-Roads and Electric Telegraphs was dawning upon the taciturn Turkman. Newspapers were discussing politics in the Turkish capital. Mohammedan fanaticism was dying out; and the causes of Christian discontent were expiring. Protestantism fresh from Republican America had a legal standing in the dominions of the Sublime Porte; and built churches on the banks of the Euphrates and within the walls of Constantinople. An Anglican Bishop wore his mitre upon Mount Zion; and a Protestant ministry was re-lighting—re-trimming the quivering lamps of Smyrna. The generous Sultan had dared to give an asylum to the patriots of Hungary.

There was progress everywhere. Turkey might be regenerated—nay become Protestant and free. If Egypt "basest of kingdoms," had awakened to new life, why might not Turkey do the same? Besides, France had founded a powerful colony in Algiers—she might extend her conquests, and the granary of Ancient Rome might again be enriched with golden harvests. The increase of French power in that direction might be destructive to Russian interests, and a barrier to Russian ambition. The Autocrat deemed it high time to be up and doing. He quietly but energetically made vast preparations. The hour seemed to be propitious. An excuse for quarrel presented itself. He could exhibit himself to his uninquiring minions as the champion of the Church whose temporal Head he claimed to be. He might expect but little interruption from neighbouring nations. Sweden and Denmark were too impotent to breathe disapprobation. Prussia owned Nicholas's brother-in-law for King. Austria owed her existence to Russian aid, and could not forget the services that brought captive Hungary to her feet. France, if united in purpose and policy with England, could trouble his dreams—but would England trust the man whose uncle had died in St. Helena, and against whose dreaded ambition she had armed her militia?—would France ever forget or forgive the victors at Waterloo? But England herself had borne a principal part in the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Navarino; had sanctioned Russian aggrandisement on the Danube. England too was busy in her workshops—at her looms, in her dockyards and at her mines. Peace Societies were lulling the British Lion to sleep. Cotton-lords, with Cobden as their prophet, were declaring that England's great mission was to forge plough shares and print calices for all mankind. Palmerston, whom Russia had never been able either to frighten or cajole, was no longer the guiding genius of England's foreign policy. Aberdeen was the Autocrat's "much esteemed friend;" and Aberdeen was England's Prime Minister. Besides in particularly confidential conversations with the British Ambassador, Nicholas had striven "to come to an understanding" with the British Government respecting the disposal of the effects of the sick Moslem when he should become defunct. True, the British Government was unable to perceive those symptoms of rapid decay which the skilful Czar detected so clearly—but might not the certainty of possessing Candia and Egypt operate favorably on British vision? The opportunity appeared to be too ripe and too tempting for Nicholas not to pluck it.

Rejecting every proposal for peace, and for the withdrawal of his forces from the Danubian Principalities, the Czar has stooped to the most contemptible and unblushing falsehoods in furtherance of his objects, or in justification of his acts. "He has exhausted every modification of falsehood." He presumed to publish to the world the mendacious statement that his occupation of the Principalities was in consequence of the appearance of the Anglo-French fleet at Besika Bay, in the vicinity of the Hellespont—all Europe knowing the utter falsity of the assertion.

Violating the solemn laws of Heaven, committing robbery upon the territories of an unoffending Sovereign—with the lust of conquest in his heart, and lying words upon his lips, he calls upon the pious and enlightened serfs of his semi-barbarous realms to exclaim—"O Lord our Redeemer! whom shall we fear! May God be glorified, and his enemies be scattered."

Hitherto, in this great struggle, the Sublime Porte has acted with dignity, wisdom and courage. The Turks have never been cowards; and now better arms and better discipline are placing the Ottoman troops more upon an equality with the armies of the Russian Despot, than formerly. Many important successes won by the Turks during the course of the strife, demonstrate this. Nevertheless, there is no hope that Turkey, unaided by her western allies, could ultimately withstand the mighty armaments of the north. The Turks have never won fame upon the Sea. The fleet of Sebastapol forcing the Bosphorus, and the navies of Sveaburg, of Revel and of Cronstadt, sweeping through the Dardanelles, would meet in the harbour of Istamboul,—while an army of two hundred thousand men, which had poured its irresistible masses over the range of the Balkans, thundered upon the walls, and hurled its iron-storm upon the minarets of the Moslem Capital. Turkey would bite the dust.

Would the conquest of Turkey by Russia be beneficial to the inhabitants of the Turkish Empire? Not in a religious point of view—the Christians of Turkey, are, step by step, obtaining every religious right to which they are entitled. Not for the Jew, who cannot "forget thee, O Jerusalem," would the change of masters be for the better—the numerous Jews of Russian Poland fare not so well as those of Turkish Syria. Not for commerce would it be better that the northern Bear should make his den in Constantinople—the Turkish tariff is one of the most moderate in the world—the Russian tariff one of the most restrictive. Assuredly not for the advantage of civil liberty of political freedom would the Russian knout take the place of the Ottoman bastinado. Both the Sultan and the Czar are despotic sovereigns—but the absolutism of the Czar is more energetic than that of the Sultan; and the municipal institutions of Turkey, with time and the kindly sympathy of more advanced nations, might more readily and naturally be expanded into self-governing appliances than ought that Russian centralism permits.

But if Nicholas were enthroned at Constantinople, in what aspect would Russia appear to the other nations of Europe and of the East? The phantom of a Greek Kingdom would vanish like a morning cloud. The woody slopes of newly acquired mountain regions would give ships; and the sea-loving people of the Grecian coasts and Grecian Isles would furnish seamen; which with the Baltic Squadrons would ensure to Russia an overwhelming supremacy on the seas. Turkey subdued; Persia, already weakened by Muscovite conquests, would fall speedily and ignobly. Syria is the highway to Egypt—one campaign would give to Russia the land of the Ptolemies. The waters of the Red Sea and of the Persian Gulf would float the navies of Russia. The Russian Flag would wave in triumph over the fortresses that guard the Afghanistan frontier of Persia. The dashing Afghan would be compelled to recede before the Cossack and the countless bayonets of the hardy North. Russian gold and the proverbial perfidy and cunning of Russian diplomacy would corrupt, and then unite the native races of