

ESTIMATES. Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency, laid before the House the Estimates of the expenditure of the Government for the current year. It moved that they be referred to the House when in Committee of Supply.

DETAILED PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency, presented the Detailed Public Accounts for the past year, and moved that they be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts.

PAPERS CONSISTING OF PETITIONS AND REPORTS. The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY presented certain Papers, consisting of Petitions and Reports, sent to the late Executive Council, and by them directed to be laid before the House of Assembly.

PETITIONS. The House, during the greater part of the time they sat to-day, were engaged in receiving Petitions, all of which, with one exception, related to the opening of short lines of new roads, or the repair of bridges and wharfs.

SATURDAY, March 18. Petition from the Trustees of St. Dunstan's School, Charlotetown. (Condensed Debate.)

The Hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a Petition from the Trustees of St. Dunstan's School, Charlotetown, setting forth that, although the School Rooms are spacious and well ventilated, yet, owing to the defects of the School Act, or the difficulty of bringing it into a satisfactory operation in Charlotetown, Memorialists regret to have to state that these Schools have, as yet, derived no benefit whatever from the Taxes paid by them and the parents of the Children attending thereat.

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tion which he had just presented, meant to carry proscription of churches and sects, he could not tell. He should, however, like to know what sect or sects he wished to proscribe. Was it the Presbyterians of Belfast? or was it the Methodists? or was it the Baptists? or was it the Catholics? With such a spirit of intolerance as (the Hon. Mr. Macaulay) could have no fellowship; and he hoped that such exclusiveness, such despotism, such torments would never again be displayed upon the floor of the House.

The Hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Davies) was evidently most anxious that the Government party should commit themselves, before the public, by some act at variance with established principles of legislation and the liberality of the age. He wished them, as was said in law, to raise the question, to which he had casually and needlessly adverted. He would, no doubt, said the hon. and learned gentleman, have been very glad, had we, on this side of the House, taken up the prayer of the Petition which I have just presented, and proposed to deal with it in such a way as he has vainly striven to show we are disposed to do. He is, I dare say, grievously disappointed in our having given no cause of offence, to any denomination, by the course we have pursued; but he must console himself in the best way he can. It will, I think, require more ability than he is possessed of, to enable any one to show that, because a member, in the discharge of his duty, presents a Petition, having reference to education, from, or on behalf of, a body of his constituents, being all members of one church, even although in that Petition they might indicate their attachment to the tenets of their church, he is, therefore, seeking to introduce the spirit of sectarianism into legislation.

Mr. Davies was about to reply; but, being interrupted by the Hon. Mr. MACAULAY and the Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY, in succession, who both maintained that he was out of order in speaking to a question already disposed of by the House, he refrained from further remarks, maintaining, however, that, in noticing the motion made by the Hon. the Attorney General, with respect to the Petition, he was perfectly in order.

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

EUROPEAN NEWS. THE WAR WITH RUSSIA. (The European Times.)

Some French and English officers have at last been appointed to commands in the Turkish army, and when the campaign fairly opens, it is quite inconceivable to us that the Russians can achieve any thing against the allied army. If they should adventure force the position at Kalafat, and cross the Danube, they stand the change of being utterly cut off by an Anglo-French army taking them in the rear. Prince Paskiewitch has been appointed Generalissimo of the Russian forces, but below will be found a list of a dozen French generals with whom he will have to cope, the least of whom will prove more than a match for an old Prince of 70 years of age. Lord Raglan and Sir Baldwin Walker have been to Paris to concert with the Emperor the plan of both the military and naval operations, and a circular of M. Drouny de Lhuys to all the foreign French agents abroad, commanding them to act in concert with the English authorities against the common enemy, gives fresh strength to our alliance with France, and must convince the Czar of the hopelessness of sowing disunion between the allies.

The Greek insurrection, or rather the rebellion of the Sultanate in the distant province of Albania, is most inconvenient at this juncture. Whatever momentary success may attend these instruments and depes of Russia, who, by the bye, has always abandoned them in the hour of peril, it is quite certain that the movement will be speedily suppressed. Prompt measures have been taken from Constantinople to put down this hopeless scheme, and, if needful, the French and English naval and military forces will step in and prevent the useless effusion of blood. The Russian frigates in Trieste have taken refuge in the inner harbour, where our English frigates watching them cannot reach them. The speech of the Emperor of the French at the opening of the Chambers will be found in extension in another column. Paris, which was threatened with disturbances a few days ago, continues tranquil, and the funeral of the eccentric Abbe Lammonais, who has paid the debt of nature, took place without any disturbance. The following two generals, beside General St. Arnaud and Marshal Vaillant, have received commands in the French expeditionary army:—Prince Napoleon, Canrobert, Bosquet, Forey, d'Altonville, Bouat, d'Aurelle de Paladine, Dantemarré d'Erville, De Lorges, and Espartero, &c. Several divisions of infantry and cavalry are ready for embarkation. We shall not be surprised to learn that a military force of some thousand men will accompany the fleet to the Baltic.

SPAIN. One of those frightful tragedies which occur in Spain alone has been enacted at Saragossa. Gen. Hore having raised the revolutionary flag, marched at the head of his regiment, and of some civilians to

whom he had distributed arms, to the great square. Here he was encountered by the officers and troops who remained faithful to the Queen; and, after a bloody encounter, the general and the whole regiment were cut to pieces. Upon the news arriving at Madrid, all Spain was placed under martial law. Gonzalez Bravo, Castro, and Hernandez, have received their passports for foreign parts. Concha has escaped to Bordeaux. It is not known yet whether the affair at Saragossa is only an isolated case. Barcelona, as usual, was said to be in arms, but at any rate Saragossa was perfectly tranquil at the last dates. The Queen, when the news of the above troubles reached Madrid, rode ostentatiously through the streets, as if to defy public opinion. We are afraid that intestine troubles in the Peninsula are about to recommence.

INDIA. The news from India, with dates from Bombay to the 29th January, and Hong Kong to the 11th January, is interesting. The Governor General, after fixing the boundary line beyond Measday, had returned to Rangoon. The north west frontier was tranquil, but we have vague reports of fresh troubles in Persia. The insurgents in China appear to be once more gaining ground, and it was reported they had captured a city north of Peking, so as to cut off the Emperor's escape. The French seemed to have been treated with some degree of leniency by the leaders of the rebels. The Russian Admiral left Shanghai for Japan on the 24th December, whither it was expected the United States squadron would shortly follow. All the wild stories about Khiva are repeated by this mail, but the real facts are precisely as we indicated some months ago. Sir Charles Wood, in the House of Commons, says that some subjects of Kokan had erected a fort within the Russian boundary, on the right bank of the Sir Deria; a body of Russians were despatched thither, and after destroying the fort, returned to their quarters at Kaimak. Writers constantly confounded the Sir Deria (Jaxartes) with the Amou Deria (Oxus), which runs through Khiva, and thus perpetually blunders arise. The tales about treaties between the Khans of Khiva and Bokhara, and still more absurdly, with Dost Mohammed, all implacable foes of each other, and separated by frightful inaccessible deserts and mountains, are of course destitute of foundation. The destruction of the mud fort constructed to resist the attacks of the wild Kirghese, merely horsemen, has given rise to the stupid reports repeated during many months. The story of the Russians constructing "cantonments" within two days' march of Khiva exhibits deplorable ignorance of the nature of the country. It is all a fiction.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Wednesday, March 29, 1854.

Some of the leading members of the opposition have commenced, and are carrying on, a series of unwarrantable attacks on the Honorable Emmanuel McEachern. There is no species of abuse which he has not, at times, been made the object of,—but without incurring the honorable gentleman in the slightest degree. As a *derisive* resort, they have attacked his qualification as a member of the Assembly. How the party who sustained the right of Lecheur and Whelan to retain their seats, under the titles proposed by them, can have the assurance to question the rights of others, might be matter of astonishment, and would naturally call forth exclamations of surprise, were we not fully aware that nothing can equal the intensity of the blindness, forgetfulness, and folly of partisanship, save the hatred and malice engendered by political animosity. Under the influence of these feelings, and supposing all others to be unprincipled as themselves, they have taken it for granted that Mr. McEachern was as lax in his principles and as careless of the obligations of an oath as either of the two wretched abjects mentioned. They have, by this time, however, we take it, found out their mistake,—the hon. member having tabled his title to a qualification for a seat in that House,—not truly, a deed executed subsequent to the election, and depending for its validity upon an agreement that would not bear the light, but a clear and undisputed freehold title of inheritance, in fee simple, to his share of the estate left by his father, who died intestate; and of the prescribed value of which there can be no possible doubt.—Rather a different qualification, and somewhat better, than that derived from 75 acres of wilderness land, part swamp, which had never been paid for, and of which neither buyer nor seller had ever been in legal possession. There is something highly amusing in Edward Whelan taking the lead in such an investigation,—it is on the principle, we suppose, of setting a thief to catch a thief; or, making a successful smuggler an excise officer. They have also asserted, that Mr. McEachern is insane; and truly they have a better right, in our opinion, to make such an assertion, than to question his qualification. Compare the conduct of McEachern and Whelan, and it will be found that the one is as opposed to the other as light is to darkness; if, therefore, Whelan's conduct is that of a sane man, McEachern's must be that of a mad man. And unless it may be matter of question whether a man who sets on himself, uprightly, and independently in political opinions as he

does in private ones, may not be considered somewhat weak of intellect, noting that those who consider themselves great politicians pursue the right contrary course, and concern lying, duplicity, treachery, and mendacity of every description, the true arts and legitimate weapons of an accomplished statesman; and hold in contempt those who pursue a different course. It doth not become us to run counter to such high authority; but we trust we may be pardoned if we suggest that there are those who are of opinion that truth, candor, and simplicity are equally available, or rather, more potent, in the long run, in political as well as other matters, than their opposites. We would, therefore, counsel the hon. member to persevere in the course he has hitherto adopted; for it is better, we think, that he should fall under the reproach of folly and madness from the lips of rogues and knaves, than be even suspected of regnery by honest men.

Six Disquisitions on Doctrinal and Practical Theology, by the late William Thomas Whately, of St. John, N. B.; printed by A. & J. McMillan, 1853, pp. 248. Sold by Geo. T. Hazard, at his Bookstore, Charlotetown.

The author of this book was evidently a man of no common mind, as even a very superficial examination of his work will convince those who may be disposed to try. Not thinking ourselves competent to give any opinion on the doctrines endeavored to be inculcated,—which are somewhat novel, we think,—we avail ourselves of the labors of a contemporary of a neighboring Province, to give a synopsis of one of the lectures, which is best calculated to show the tendency of the work.

The fourth lecture is on the essence or unity of the Christian system. Passages of Scripture are adduced, and reasons given why this unity should be deemed to prevail in the very extent that the spirit of christianity obtains in the world. The heresies, divisions, contentions, and animosities that have disgraced the church, are traced to the fact that men have looked upon but one half or side of a doctrine, and that each party contended for the view of it that he had taken, without believing it possible that there could be another aspect which did not destroy or degrade his favorite one, but that would on the contrary make it, if true, the more perfect and harmonious. So that while men thought they were contending for the truth, they were in reality fighting a battle for their own inability to understand the whole counsel of God. Another, and far more fertile cause of division and contention, is asserted to be the literal, ceremonial, or carnal element which has been mixed up with religion, though not entitled to a place there, brought in by taking that as a reality—as the end aimed at,—which the spirit uses but as a symbol of his deeper meaning, which, setting human nature in its first and not in its second intention, was laid hold of as it stood; and that room was thereby left for disputes, which, if they were anxious to teach,—when they found that instead of the form, another means by which this end had been promoted is this: the apostles and other holy men have consented to old ceremonies that men believe, lest they should refuse to accept of the doctrine which they were anxious to teach, and that it required them to renounce what they before held sacred. They did this, intending, when the new doctrine had taken root, to eradicate the old; but the old was more consistent with human nature; and instead of the combination preparing them for the purely spiritual, the spiritual was diluted, paralyzed by the opposite principle; that religion, being that which the spirit uses, cannot ever be the carnal propensities of our nature, and hence come wars and divisions amongst us. These carnal elements removed, no hindrance to unity would remain; each word would be as harmonious as his form, when it proceeded; it would teach one doctrine to all; and all being influenced by one spirit, there would be one Lord, one faith, one baptism; men would see with a single eye, and with one voice,—be animated with the same hope, and love, and zeal,—pursue the same object, and so become the one body, one bread, one building, or temple, or church, which Christ has called his people.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC. To the People of Prince Edward Island. Fellow Countrymen.—It is objected that a prohibitory Liquor Law would be evaded. We admit, that, in some instances, this would be the case; and, are not other Laws also, sometimes evaded? There are, in every country, instances of evasions, so to be restrained by no enactments, and the system would succeed in escaping with impunity. But we know many men engaged in the Liquor Traffic, who, were a prohibitory Law enacted, would not, for a moment, think of continuing to sell the intoxicating fluid. A few instances of detection of offenders, and of rigorous infliction of the penalty of the Law, would, in a great measure, extinguish the illicit traffic. We are not to harbor the presumption, that a Law, constitutionally enacted, may not be enforced. People of Prince Edward Island, do you love your country? Does the glow of patriotism warm your bosom, and shall we delay? What would you think of those persons, who saw a number of their fellow creatures ready to sink into a watery grave and would say, "something must be done to prevent such a catastrophe for the future; but, in the mean time, no relief can be afforded to these unfortunate individuals?" Similar to this is the conduct of those, who would delay the passage of a prohibitory liquor law, while, through the effects of the liquid poison, many are sinking into the grave around us. Let me urge you then to solicit from the legislature without delay, the enactment of a law so salutary. And surely our legislators will not resist the passing of such a law, until they are absolutely compelled to it by the public voice. Let them evince their sincere desire to promote their country's good, by removing an evil so enormous as the liquor traffic.

PHILOPATRIE. TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Sir: I notice in the last Number that Mr. Whelan intimates that the House of Assembly are doing scarcely any business, while, in the same No., he is unable to finish the proceedings that took place more than a month since, and which you published on the 7th March. I am glad to see that the majority of the House of Assembly are disposed to do business, and not to spend their time in useless debate; and that a few in the opposition are willing to concede their—but are somewhat thwarted by the attempts of Political Progress to introduce matters which only

take up the time of the House, and produce angry discussions. Such was the attempt to question Hon. Mr. McEachern's qualification, which they knew to be perfectly good; but they thought that the majority would act up to the strict interpretation of the Act, and refuse to take it into consideration at this late part of the proceedings. The majority wisely voted for it to be laid before them. Had they refused, however, these self-styled liberals would, no doubt, have kept up an agitation on the subject in their illiberal papers,—as they are at present hard run for faults to find with the Government, and the least accusation is made political capital of.

There is one Bill, introduced by the Government, more good likely to accrue, than from all the proceedings of the former administration, viz., the Bill for the incorporation of a Bank; and such a Bill the former Government refused to introduce, although solicited to do so, because, I presume, they could make no political capital out of it, and they thought it would be favoring the monied interests of the Colony. May Providence save us from such political economists! The establishment of a Bank will be of more good to the man of small means, than to large money holders. During Mr. Coles's administration, I heard of honest thriving people having to pay at the rate of twenty per cent. interest for the use of a little money. Will such be the case when we have a Bank established? No. The person having money to lend will have it in constant use, and will be willing to take a fair per centage; and the person wanting to borrow, will be more anxious to receive it, and get more benefit from its use. Merchants and traders can be more punctual to meet their liabilities, and more willing to extend their business operations; and every person who has a stake and interest in the country will derive a benefit from it.

I have more to say, on the Education Act, which the Government are taking every pains to improve; but as you reminded us that communications must be short, I must now close. Yours, &c., CONSERVATIVE.

The following appropriation for Roads and Bridges, has passed the House of Assembly—

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Includes Queen's County (£1700), King's County (1300), Prince County (1300), and Royalty of Charlotetown, including Popular Island Bridge (£500).

We delayed our paper until this morning, in hope of being of the arrival of the mail, but at the time of our going to press it had not come in, and cannot now be expected before night.

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—On Friday evening last, 24th inst. William Cuddey Esq. delivered a highly instructive and elaborate lecture on "Noah's Flood."

On Friday next 31st inst. Mr. Taylor will deliver a lecture on "Engraving."

Birth. On the 24 inst. the wife of Mr. James Perkin Union Hill, of a son. Mr. Perkin had been married 20 years and this his first child was born to him on his wedding day. Mother and son are doing well.

GREEN OAT STRAW. TO BE Sold, by Auction, on Wednesday the 29th April, at 2 o'clock in the Foot Yard of the Subscriber, in Richmond Street, from 12 to 14 tons of GREEN OAT STRAW. In lots not less than 5 cwt. Terms at Sale. DAVID WILSON. Charlotetown, March 28.

HAY! HAY! TO BE SOLD BY Auction, on Tuesday, 4th April, on the Farm of Mr. Theo. Doyle, Royalty, near the "Queen's Arms," about 20 TONS GOOD UPLAND HAY, 3 months credit given on approved notes of hand, for sums over £10. March 24, 1854. A. H. YATES.

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE.—50 bbls. prime and prime mess Pork 20 lbs. Lead 100 bbls. Newfoundland Herring 20 bbls. Apples 60 boxes Soap 10 bbls. English and American Vinegar 5 cwt. Corkwood 1 cwt. Oak Oil 1 box Black and yellow Paints 1 box Arrow Root, best quality; &c., &c. JAMES N. HARRIS. Charlotetown, March 28. 1st—54

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—20 tons of Wrought Iron Copper, Brass, and Lead Feathers, in any quantity 4000 bushels Oats 1000 bushels Barley 2000 bushels Potatoes Cash payment, and the highest price. JAMES N. HARRIS. March 28. 54

EXHIBITION. AN EXHIBITION AND SALE (for purposes connected with the Episcopal Church, Charlotetown,) 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, Mrs. O'NEILL, Mrs. HOBBS, Mrs. DEBRIBB, Mrs. HERRICK, Mrs. FITZGERALD, Mrs. E. FALKNER, Mrs. B. HARRIS, Mrs. A. YATES, Mrs. J. HERRICK, Charlotetown, 7th March, 1854.