

Further details by the Herald.

From British papers of March 8.

THE FALL OF KARS.

The papers relating to the fall of Kars have been laid before Parliament, published in the Blue Book. They embrace the whole subject of the war, the defence and fall of Kars, the conduct of Lord Stratford, the proceedings of the Allied Generals, and the policy of the Allied movements. The Book discloses some singular circumstances. On the 14th of July, 1855, Gen. Simpson forwarded to his Government the particulars of a conference attended by Gen. Pelissier, Gen. Marreco, Admirals Lybns, Brast, Stewart and Gen. Simpson, at which Omar Pasha endeavoured to induce them to send a portion of the troops from the Crimea to Asia. Omar offered to proceed with the 25,000 men, whom he brought from Eupatoria, to Asia, for the purpose of relieving Kars. All the Generals and Admirals were unanimous in rejecting his proposal, and as he still maintained his opinion he left for Constantinople, to lay the plan before the Sultan. In order to counteract Omar's proceeding, the Generals wrote thus to Lord Stratford de Radcliffe:—"Use your powerful influence to cause our opinion to prevail over that of his Highness, for great public interests are at stake, and serious consequences might result from his success."

Omar Pasha's plan was to make a powerful diversion from Redoubt Kalah, with the view of engaging the communications of the Russians, and compelling them to raise the siege of Kars. This project found favour in the Turkish Council at Constantinople. Lord Clarendon also seems to have approved of, at least a trial of the plan, and attributed the opposition made to it to the Turkish Government. He (Clarendon) therefore wrote to Lord Cowley at Paris in these terms:—"I regret that the French Government should oppose the expedition, and the British Government would doubt whether it were wise, even if they had the right to do so, to object to the adoption of such a course by the Porte, since the void made by the withdrawal of Omar Pasha's troops from the Crimea might be filled up by sending Gen. Vivian's contingent to either Balaklava or Eupatoria."

On the 4th of August, Lord Cowley replied by telegraph:—"The French Government will not oppose the projected expedition to Asia Minor under Omar Pasha, provided that the numbers of the Turkish contingent before Sebastopol are not diminished."

On the same day, Lord Clarendon telegraphed to Lord Radcliffe:—"Omar Pasha can go to relieve Kars, provided he does not diminish the Turkish troops before Sebastopol or disturb the garrison of Yenikale."

General Williams meantime continued note after note to Lord Radcliffe, and at length he complains that he had written fifty four despatches and fifty-four private letters, and the only reply he had received was a request to try to "recover some Russian Ladies who had been carried off by a Turk." Desire Vivian to hold himself in readiness to go to Eupatoria with his Turkish contingent. Napoleon seems to have interposed some new objections.

On the 29th of August, Lord Cowley again writes to Clarendon, and says the Emperor has no objection to the removal of the troops from Balaklava, and to their being replaced by others, provided that the allied commanders have no objection, but he will not take upon himself the responsibility of saying more.

On the 10th Dec General Codrington writes to Lord Stratford:—"I wrote Marshal Pelissier in the general tone of your letter, expressing to him the great object, it seems to be to get the Turkish troops to Trebizond, and that if done at all, it should be done at once, and offer my assistance, if I could by communication with the Government navy, to further this object." His answer was that he could not consent to their leaving Eupatoria without the express sanction of the Emperor of the French.

At length Lord Radcliffe vouchsafed the following lame explanation:—"It remains for me to say a word respecting my silence towards Gen. Williams. It has in truth continued longer than I intended. It originated in my anxiety, not to occasion disappointment by announcing measures that might or might not be carried into effect. I know that during the winter season little comparatively could be done, and I preferred, under the pleasure of business flowing in abundantly from other sources, to give my correspondent an answer in full rather than keep up a succession of partial communications."

THE CONFERENCE.

Nothing in reality is known of the proceedings of the negotiations. The "Emancipation Belge" publishes a communication purporting to proceed from Paris, which says that the first four points were at once decided on Thursday, and that the discussion of Saturday was reported to be very warm, and was so in fact between Baron Brunow and the English Plenipotentiaries, during which Count Orloff remained quiet,

but at last he broke his long silence, and said as follows:—"Peace must be restored to the civilized world. We are all great enough to pass over certain details in the treaty of Adrianople, and to let it belong to tear it. We accept the rectification of the limits proposed for Bessarabia, and for the Asiatic Provinces, we adhere to the condition about re-establishing the fortress of Bomarsund, and desire that the Isles of Aland shall be a menace for no one. There is no doubt we will give up Nicotoff without compensation, and the city of Kars to our ancient ally the Sultan."

The Emancipation goes on to say that this language caused, as well it might, a profound sensation; so profound that the Plenipotentiaries remained silent, no doubt with joy. One of them found his utterance sufficiently to say:—"After we are all agreed let us sign." The signatures were at once affixed, and the Plenipotentiaries shook hands and parted. The Emancipation unluckily adds, that on the following day, Monday, the Emperor's speech would announce that peace was made.

MILTON AND NAPOLEON.—Symonds, in his Life of Milton, says that Napoleon Bonaparte declared to Sir John Colin Campbell, who had charge of his person on the Isle of Elba, that he was a great admirer of Milton's "Paradise Lost," and that he had read it to some purpose, for that the plan of the battle of Austerlitz he borrowed from the sixth book of that work, where Satan brings his artillery to bear upon Michael and his angelic host with such direful effect:—"Training his devilish energy, impal'd On every side with shadowing squadrons deep, To hide the fraud."

This new mode of warfare appeared to Bonaparte so likely to succeed, if applied in actual use, that he determined upon its adoption, and succeeded beyond expectation. A reference to the details of that battle will be found to assimilate so completely with Milton's imaginary fight, as to leave no doubt of assertion.

MORE ABOUT MANURE SHEDS.—As a general thing, I think we farmers do not attach sufficient importance to housing our manure. It ought to be done in every case, unless it be where we have large quantities of coarse litter, which needs to become decomposed in a measure, before it is applied to the soil. In this case, it might be in an open yard, where it would be exposed to the falling rain and the atmospheric influences. But in every other case, it no doubt pays largely to erect shelter, especially to protect the manure heap. A course which I have seen practised where there has been no manure cellar is this:—Instead of throwing the contents of the stable directly out of the door or window, to form an unsightly pile, take a wheel-barrow into the stable, and wheel the manure into the cow-shed—for it is taken for granted every farmer has an establishment of this kind appended to his barn-yard—and then every day or two level down with the fork, and scatter over it sufficient litter to make it comfortable for your stock.—Rural New Yorker.

THE BLEEDING PREMIER.—When Sir Robert Peel lately made his memorable speech on going out of office, he was much agitated. He bled profusely by the nose; and an hon. member behind him (Col. Rushbrook) observing that he had only a white silk handkerchief—soon disfigured by the stains—banded to him a red handkerchief. The Premier bowed, accepted the proffer, and proceeded with a speech destined, perhaps, to affect the legislation of the world. The debate went on, great excitement prevailed; decent Colonel Rushbrook, retiring about one or two o'clock in the morning, his mind occupied with the international affairs of the whole-terrestrial globe, was suddenly brought down from his attitude by Peel's livery servant, with his master's compliments and thanks, presenting the said red silk handkerchief, carefully washed, ironed and folded, just as if it had been lent by a milliner's girl to a laundress.

The Viennese papers tell us that the Archbishop of Vienna has refused to allow a monument to be erected to Mozart in one of his churches, on the ground that the worship of genius is a sort of idolatry.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, March 29, 1856.

THE MODEL FARM AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

That the system of public education should in every country be adapted to the peculiar circumstances of each, is what no one if it is presumed with any degree of probability, is able to be drafted into the standing army of its sovereign, we are not at all surprised to find, that a warlike tone pervades every department of state education. Strict discipline and military subordination are as much attended to, as reading and writing; and gymnastic and other exercises prepare the body of the youth to endure the hardships of the campaign to which the ballot may eventually destine him. But as it is impossible to foresee to what height of profaneism the embryo conceit may attain, it is wisely provided, that his education shall be so conducted, that he shall have it in his power to acquire the information that may be requisite for an accomplished general. Nor is this all, there are great chances, that he may not be destined to serve the state as a military officer; but that his talents may call him to the civil service of the state. It is besides considered, that he may be employed in neither of these capacities, but he eventually destined to be a Divine, a Lawyer, Physician, Merchant or Farmer. Hence in a well regulated country, such as Prussia—where education is a state concern—the method pursued in teaching is such, that it is not only applicable, but deemed essential to every class of pupils, as forming a solid foundation whereon to erect the particular structure suitable to the genius and talent of each individual. We would have something of this spirit enter into the constitution and formation of the public schools of the island. Agriculture is and must ever be an object of primary importance with the mass of the inhabitants; upon the successful prosecution of this highly honorable as well as essential and important art depend the success of its commerce, its domestic manufactures, its trades and professions. Ought it not therefore to be the care of the government in providing for the education of the youth of the country to have an especial regard to enable those composing it to become adepts and proficient in the profitable and successful cultivation of that soil upon which the ultimate prosperity of the whole depends? We take it for granted, that the answer must be in the affirmative. Then comes the question, How is this to be effected? The principles of some sciences and arts are to be best acquired in the quiet and seclusion of a building or buildings appropriated to those purposes, such are those of Theology and Law, while Medicine and Surgery require something else beside profound study to enable the searcher after knowledge to be successful in the pursuit of it. Clinical lectures must teach the former to test the truth of the theory and maxims of the masters he has studied by the results of actual practice, and the anatomical theatre and dissecting room are equally essential to the latter, if he is to acquire that minute knowledge of the economy of the human body, without which he is but an empiric and pretender. Just so is it with Agriculture; every school may be furnished with the requisite numbers of copies of Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry, and the boy may get it by rote, and his lectures may be read by the man till the party reading may repeat them *verbatim*; and yet, with all this knowledge of both the one and the other, he may be totally unfit for the management of a farm. That theory and practice may go hand in hand we would advocate the establishment of an Agricultural College with a model farm attached, so that what was taught in the school might be exemplified in the field. We would have the institution also, the Normal School, and give to the principal the office of visitor of Schools; putting Mr. Stark in his proper station at the head of a Moral Training School in Charlottetown, the only place having a sufficient youthful population for the support of one. Although it should be imperative upon all the students to acquire at least the rudiments of Agricultural knowledge, both theoretical and practical; we would by no means limit their educational requirements to this department of science only. The winter is long comparatively, and will afford sufficient time to enable the pupils to perfect themselves in classical, mathematical, ethical and philosophical learning. The successful farmer may be, as he is now, called upon to take his share in the legislation of the country; we would have his mind imbued with a sufficiency of general knowledge to enable him to set his parts with pride in this important capacity. And inasmuch as he will be more likely to come to a correct decision in his judgments, if the principles of logic have been instilled into his tender mind and have exercised in maturer years, when his day of corporal activity and labor shall have ceased; we would that his mind stored with various knowledge, should have recourse to its treasures, as well for his own gratification as for the delight or edification of his descendants. In a word, we would elevate the future farmer

Prince Edward Island to their proper station in society. They are the pillars of that society; we would have these also pillars settled on the firm basis of science and knowledge, the acquirement of which is necessary to plain and substantial, but there is no reason why there should not be found among them those that are highly polished and appropriately embellished. Why should a man be an accomplished agriculturist, as well as an accomplished divine, lawyer or physician?

We attended at the House of Assembly last evening for the purpose of taking notes of the Speeches of Hon. Members, on the Debate relative to the Despatch of Sir George Grey and Mr. Labouchere, and the petitions of certain Land Proprietors. The debate was opened by the Hon. Col. Secretary reading extracts, and commenting thereon, but he confined himself more to a personal abuse of some of the Petitioners and an exposure of some of their peculiarities than to a refutation of the charges made against the Legislature. He was followed by Mr. Yeo and Mr. Dumas who combated some of his statements and rallied him on his personal abuse of the proprietors. Mr. Wheat then went over much of the same ground as the Col. Secretary, but gave the author of "P. E. I. under Responsible Government" a greater share of abuse than any of the others, during which he was called to order by several hon. members, who disputed his right to take up a pamphlet and criticise it on the floor of the House. He Mr. W. reiterated and endorsed, the scolding editorial of the 10th December, and added by reading several very lengthy resolutions, which were intended to be embodied in an address to the Queen from both branches of the Legislature; they were laid on the table for the subsequent consideration of the House. Mr. Cooper believed that in Law every person was innocent until they were proved to be guilty, and as the Government had not yet brought the proprietors to a trial, they must be held blameless. He quoted the authority of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals that the Government had in 1835 power to establish a Court of Exchequer, and if they had it then, they had it still, and until the title of the proprietors had been proved bad, he believed they had a right to protect their property.

Mr. Palmer said he heard nothing to call for a reply on the subject matter before them, as Hon. Members had confined themselves to personal abuse which was beneath the dignity of the House, he accused the government of being Land jobbers by creating supporters out of their sales of Land, by finding salaries for its management and putting money into the pockets of their friends. Mr. Haviland dared the Col. Secretary to use the same language out of the House that he had on that evening, and made some very pertinent remarks on the appointments to the Legislative Council, and warned them to be cautious in making attacks on the rights of property.

Mr. Coles frequently rose to explain, but we cannot spare time or limits to notice to-day everything that was said.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—Mr. A. A. McKeezie, will Lecture next Tuesday evening on Man, as organically formed, with an inquiry into those agencies by which Mind is connected with Nature.

The Presbytery of Prince Edward Island, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, met at Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 12th. The Rev. Daniel M'Curdy, gave an interesting report of his mission to Dog River. Mr. M'Curdy was appointed to preach at said place for six Sabbaths. The Rev. Henry Crawford was appointed Moderator, and the Rev. John M. Leod, Clerk of Presbytery, in the room of Rev. K. S. Patterson resigned. A meeting of Presbytery was appointed to be at Lot 16 on the third Wednesday of April.

The Treasurer of the Ladies' Benevolent Society acknowledges the receipt of Two pounds Ten shillings, from Mr. Donald A. Hoopes, being his moiety of a Fine imposed on James Ellis for selling Spirituous Liquors without a License.

In the list of Prizes for Fat Cattle, &c., the Prize for Fat Ewes was left out. They were awarded as follows: 1st Prize, John Lyall, Esq., 2d do. John Lyall, Esq.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint John G. Lewis, Esq., a Commissioner for the recovery of Small Debts for Murray Harbour, in the place of the Honorable Thomas Clow.

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. James Macdonald, Esq., and Robert Hunter for Hurd's Point, in the course of the Act of 18 Victoria, cap. 18. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. G. B. Macdonald to be Assayer of Weights and Measures for St. Mary's Bay, Lot 61.