[illegible] Royal Albert landed her [illegible] of the 71st Regiment, draughts [illegible] Guards, a company [illegible] and another of Sappers and [illegible] up to Mackado Sebasto[illegible] has arrived, and [illegible] upon Fort Constan[illegible] The Europa has just returned [illegible] where she landed 1500 Turks [illegible] part of Omar Pasha's army who [illegible] in Gilicia. When she left Eupatoria [illegible] 7000 Turks there and 2000 French, strongly entrenched. The Jason has arrived here from Constantinople, with 400 horses for the Commissariat; and, if the fine weather continues, the camp will be much better off. Yesterday those and other horses were busy conveying all kinds of stores to the camp, and the French artillery were assisting us in carrying up shot, shell, &c.

"Dec. 22.—On the night of the 20th, there was a sortie of the garrison in force against a portion of our trenches, where a body of the 50th were on duty. They were taken by surprise, and obliged to fly to the nearest battery for protection, which opened upon the advancing Russians with shot, shell, and rockets. All the camp were called to arms, and the French opened a cross-fire upon our foes, the result of which was that they were obliged to retire to Sebastopol quicker than they came out, leaving four or five prisoners in our hands; their killed and wounded I could not ascertain, but ours amount to about 30, twelve of whom were killed, including the major of the 50th; a captain and subaltern of the same regiment were wounded. The Tynemouth arrived here from Varna and Eupatoria with Turkish horses last night, but I am sorry to say, that the rain returned yesterday evening, and is pouring heavily to-day. By-the-bye, the Turks are dirty, filthy creatures, and not fit to hold such a beautiful country. You lose all romance in their cause once you have seen them. Captain Dacres, of the Sanspareil, is a general favourite. So are Captain Hay and Captain Christie, all of them able and efficient officers, contrasting very much with some of the other officials."

SIR C. NAPIER AND THE GOVERNMENT.

It appears almost impossible (says the *Hampshire Telegraph*) any longer to conceal the fact, that considerable misunderstanding has arisen between the Government on the one hand and Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier on the other, in reference to the character and results of the operations in the Baltic. It is no secret, that Sir Charles does not consider full justice has been done him by some members of the Government, in reference to the amount of discretion he was empowered to exercise and the withholding of permission to undertake certain enterprises when they were proposed to him. The various speeches made at the Reform dinner, in parliament, and at other places, left no question, but that the Baltic fleet was expected by ministers to perform greater exploits than they have performed, whilst it is also pretty well known, that Sir Charles Napier himself feared if he did not excite these anticipations. The determined skulking of the Russian fleet in harbour of itself was sufficient to prevent their realization, whilst the unexpected strength of the Russian fortifications, and the difficulties of navigation in the waters of the Baltic, also further prevented the achievement of any brilliant operations. We are not, however, disposed to join in any indiscriminate grumbling at the results of the Baltic campaign, for after all, they have been by no means insignificant, whilst they have been obtained with comparatively little loss of either life or treasure.

With regard to the chief operation in the Baltic—the destruction of Bomarsund—complaints have been made that it was not effected by an attack by the great fleet under the Admiral's orders and the landing of the strong force of the marines belonging to the English and French squadrons. Some persons have even gone so far as to assert, that this was actually owing to the want of enterprise on the part of the admirals, and that Sir Charles himself was the person who applied to the governments of England and France for a military force to effect the capture of the rapidly-rising Sebastopol of the Baltic. But, if we are correctly informed, it was Sir Charles Napier who pointed out the necessity of the capture and destruction of Bomarsund, owing to its menacing position as regarded Northern Europe; and also declared his readiness to carry his proposal into effect with the fleet and marines alone. The soundness of Sir Charles's advice was, we understand, acquiesced in, but he was directed not to undertake the siege, until the arrival of a French military force. This, it is said, caused as much annoyance to the gallant admiral, as to any other officer or man in the fleet, as he believed the trouble and expense of sending a military force for such a purpose to be unnecessary. Again, we are informed that Sir Charles Napier applied for, and was refused, permission to attack and destroy Abo, Hango, and Revel.

With regard to the expectations that were formed of an attack on Sweaborg, it appeared that a council of war was held on the subject, and that among others who gave their opinion, the French officer of engineers, General Neal, expressed his belief that it could be reduced in four days. Other views as to the time the operation would require were given, a general unanimity of opinion being entertained as to its practicability. One captain of the navy offered to lead his fine screw two-decker into the harbour and run stem on to a Russian three-decker moored with her broadside commanding the harbour channel, by which he declared he would sink the Russian although he might get his own ship much damaged. A distinguished flag officer, however, gave it as his opinion that the place was next to impregnable so far as a naval attack alone was concerned, the destruction of a greater part of the fleet being inevitable. Weight being attached to this opinion, the attack was decided not to be made.

Other facts will doubtlessly shortly transpire in reference to the past Baltic campaign, as the matter will be brought before Parliament on its meeting.

Sir Charles Napier, viewing the order to strike his flag as denoting disapproval of his conduct, has demanded a court-martial, for the purpose of its being thoroughly sifted; but we much doubt whether this demand will be acceded to. In all probability, it will be refused on the ground that as Sir Charles has received no censure, direct or implied, from the Admiralty, in reference to his performance, in the Baltic, there is no charge against him to investigate.

A Fashionable Trip.—A California paper says that a trip from San Francisco to Honolulu is cutting quite the fashion—going down and spending there a fortnight, amid the bananas, cocoanuts and nice apples; making a visit to the volcanoes and other natural curiosities, and returning in time to be home [illegible]

NEWS OF THE WAR.

PROSPECTS OF THE ALLIES IN THE CRIMEA.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* has the following article on this subject:—"We have news from Sebastopol to the 24th of December. They do not contain many new facts. The besiegers quietly pursued their operations, awaiting the order for the assault from their generals. A Russian despatch, informs us that up to the 30th of December no decisive effort had been attempted against the city. This inaction of the Commanders-in-Chief, which our correspondents in the Crimea have some difficulty in understanding, ignorant of the news of Europe, is easily explained. Before striking the decisive blow, the generals wait until the whole of the Turkish division shall have landed at Eupatoria, so as to combine its movements with theirs. What is the obstacle which has hitherto rendered the capture of Sebastopol impossible? It is, that the allies have not been able to invest the place, that it was easily supplied with provisions, and that the garrison could receive continual reinforcements by troops from the army of support. The Russians have only sought to prolongate this state of things, since the battle of Inkermann taught them that they could not raise the siege. The allies on their side are anxious to put an end to it. Eupatoria has been re-occupied by a European division; artillery and engineer officers have been sent there to fortify the place and make it a rival of Balaklava, so as to become a *point d'appui* for an army of operations. That army ought to be there ere this; it consists of an Egyptian division and of the best troops of Omar Pacha. It is under the orders of the Turkish Generalissimo. We have said, that Eupatoria is to the north of Sebastopol what Balaklava is to the south of that city. That will suffice to indicate in what position the landing of Omar Pacha places the Russian army, which will be between two fires. Of two things one will happen: either the Russian army will attempt to crush the troops that support themselves upon Eupatoria, with the certainty of being immediately attacked in the rear by the Anglo-French army, and the destruction of that army of support will deprive Sebastopol of all hopes of a successful resistance; or, to avoid giving battle under such disadvantageous circumstances and with such contrary chances, the Russian army will retreat from the banks of the Belbek, as it has already retreated from the banks of the Tchernaya; it will concentrate on Bakschiseral or on Simferopol, and will abandon Sebastopol to its own resources and the chances of an assault. The retreat of the Russian army would, in fact, be immediately followed by the complete investment of the place, and the *denouncement* would not have to be waited for long. Thus there would be either a great and decisive battle under the most favourable conditions for the allies, or the retreat of the Russians without a combat and an immediate assault of Sebastopol. Such was the position of affairs in the Crimea in the last days of the year which has just expired. Let us rest assured that the year 1855 has commenced well for the arms of France and her allies."

CAPTURE OF RUSSIAN FIREWOOD.

On the night of the 28th our advanced picquet, attracted by some tempting wooden palings which were in advance of their position, and likely to be of considerable service in the culinary process which rations *occasionally* undergo, made an attack upon the Russian picquet for the purpose of driving them back and securing the prize. In this little exploit our fellows were of course successful. As they approached the enemy's picquet the latter began a retreat, which a few shots turned into a perfect flight, when the planks and palings were immediately carried off in triumph to the trench inside "Ovens." The Russians who had retreated, I presume, spread an alarm, that the place was about to be attacked *instanter*, for the batteries near the place began a cannonade, which gradually spread along the whole of the line of earthworks. This was continued at intervals for half an hour or three-quarters, by which time they were re-assured by the noise they had made, and gradually suffered their apprehensions to subside.—*Morning Herald.*

Soldiers with their Clothes on for six Months.—A private soldier, dating Camp before Sebastopol, Nov. 20, writes to his sister at Colchester:—"The weather is getting very bad, and duty is very hard upon us. We have not had our clothes off these six months, and have not time even to wash our hands. We lie in our tents with our belts on, and our firelocks by our sides ready to be carried at a moment's notice, and that is very often, I can assure you. As regards our rations, we lie pretty fair, having 1½lb. of biscuit every day, and 1½lb. of beef, sometimes salt and sometimes fresh. We also get sugar and coffee every third day, but the coffee is green, and we have to roast it ourselves in the lid of a camp kettle, and grind it with a cannon ball or stone. In fact, we have to cook our food the best way we can; and it would puzzle some of you, women folks to see us cooking."

From the *London Patriot* we learn that as, before the battle of the Alma, the pious men in the army commended themselves by an act of social prayer to divine protection, so—

"The battle of Inkerman was preceded by a remarkable intercessory meeting, at which ministers and other persons of various denominations assembled to commend the allied arms to the blessing of the God of Battles. This 'concert of prayer' took place at Constantinople. The subject, which had been previously mentioned in private, was introduced, on the day before the battle, at a meeting for business of the American missionaries. Without any foresight, of course, of the impending action, arrangements were made for simultaneous prayer in all the Protestant congregations, native and foreign, throughout the Moslem capital. While the hostile armies were actually contending in the field, the Christians of Constantinople were thus unitedly commending them to the care and help of Heaven. Although the Chaplain to the British Embassy was prevented, by the restrictions of his Church, from offering special prayer for the troops at the regular time of service, he held a prayer meeting on their behalf in the afternoon, precisely, in all probability, when they stood in the most imminent need of the Divine help. Thus during the entire progress of that tremendous conflict and till victory crowned the cause of right, were its brave champions sustained by the intercessions of their fellow-Christians, offered up in six different languages, and in twice as many separate services, in the capital of the empire whose independence is at stake."

Lieutenant Glyn has been promoted to the rank of commander for important services rendered on the Danube in July last.

Omar Pasha and the Allies.—"Spectator," the London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, expresses the opinion, that there is no longer a doubt that Omar Pasha has been sent into the Crimea, not so much because his military talents were required there, as because he had grown troublesome to his government by his opposition to the Austrian occupation of the Principalities. His feelings of hostility to the Austrian General are such, that a cordial joint occupation was impossible, and had it not been for the imperatively expressed wish of England and France, the Ottoman government would never have conceded this right to Austria. At the commencement of the war, Omar Pasha had the eyes of all the world directed towards him; since the arrival of the allies he has sunk into an insignificant position, and he has naturally grown irritable, overbearing, and difficult to satisfy.

The Lancaster Gun.—In the course of a conversation with a distinguished officer from the Crimea, I asked his opinion of the Lancaster gun. He told me, it was a failure—not because it is a less powerful instrument of war than its partisans have declared it to be, when it came to be used with effect, but because that its effect is uncertain. Where one ball hits the mark, six deviate from it considerably, and as the cost of each shot is enormous, the system cannot be kept up, without a ruinous expense. My informant says, that in all probability some improvements will be made to remove this uncertainty, and then nothing will resist the effect of the gun. He estimates the cost of each discharge from a Lancaster gun at more than £20. This will appear incredible, and if my authority were not so good, I would not repeat what he says.—*Paris Correspondent of the Globe.*

French Sang Froid.—The *Constitutionel* says,—"A letter from Constantinople, received by the last mail, confirms the intelligence that the Russians have abandoned the ground in front of the Quarantine Fort, occupied by a small village. The French soldiers hurried in to seize all they could—vegetables from gardens, articles of furniture, and even the doors and windows from the cottages. General Bizot had six windows placed aside to serve in General Canrobert's dining room—when erected. 'All that,' says a letter from a French officer, 'was done under a sharp fire of musketry, which, however, only wounded two men slightly. I saw Captain de Marivault, of the Navy, carrying away with the greatest precaution a window, which he protected with infinite address with his body against the balls. Near him I saw an artilleryman gathering a salad in one of the gardens. A ball knocked out of his hands what he had collected; grumbling at being so treated, he again set about his work, and finished it without further molestation. Such examples of *sang froid* are by no means rare.'"

Accounts from Alexandria state, that the 10th Hussars will proceed forthwith to the Crimea, as well as two regiments of infantry from Bombay.

Two Greek priests had been arrested at Eupatoria, with a proclamation from Menschikoff to the inhabitants, ordering them to burn the town.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The first locomotive engine ever constructed in Italy left the factory at Sampier d'Arena, Piedmont, on the 30th ult. Its trial trips to Pontedecimo proved satisfactory.

A new vessel, called the Southern Cross, of 100 tons burthen, intended to be used by Dr. Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand, in the missionary labours through his extensive diocese, has been launched from Messrs. Wigram's Dock, at Poplar.

Mr. Joseph Tucker, shipwright, of Bristol, last week submitted to a number of practical men in that city a model and drawing for a detachable safety poop for saving lives from shipwreck. The invention, which is very favourably spoken of, has been registered preparatory to enrolment, and details of it have been transmitted for the consideration of the Admiralty authorities.

Gigantic Railway Scheme.—A vast project has been started in Australia. It looks to the construction of a railway 1000 miles in length, to connect the three colonies of South Australia, Victoria and Sydney. The plan, as detailed by Sir Henry Young, the Governor of South Australia, is that the necessary capital, which is estimated at £10,000,000, should be raised by a loan, the interest of which should be provided for by votes of the three colonies, and guaranteed at the same time by the Imperial Government, and that the lands for ten miles on both sides of the line, amounting to 12,800,000 acres, should be placed under the administration of commissioners, with a view of being gradually realized, one-half of their proceeds to be applied to redeem the loan and the other for introducing labor.

Extradition.—A letter from Paris, in the Commercial, of the date of Dec. 26, says;—The first criminal delivered by France to the United States authorities under the new extradition law of 1852, left Paris this week for the United States. The criminal in question is Ainsley, who drew a sum of $14,000 from a bank at New Orleans, on a forged draft, some time ago, and fled to Europe with the money. He had spent most of it at the baths of Germany, in gambling and debauchery, before arriving at Paris. 24 hours after his arrival in Paris, the police found him, although passing under a false name! The commissary of police, of the section of the opera entered the room of Ainsley, in the rue de Choiseul, and found him in company with a French girl. He asked Ainsley his name, Ainsley replied, "They call me Dupont." He asked for his passport. It also bore the name of Dupont. The commissary turned to the girl and asked her her name: "Louise Dupont," was the reply. The commissary then said to Ainsley, "It may be the custom in your country, when a man marries, to take the name of his wife, but in this country it is the reverse: your name is Ainsley, and I arrest you for forgery. He was taken to the Conciergerie, and the same evening confessed his identity. But six or seven hundred francs remained in his possession, all the rest of the money having been spent in high living. Truly, there is nothing so extraordinary as this Paris police.—*Boston Paper.*

No Sabbath.—In a "Prize Essay on the Sabbath," written by a journeyman printer in Scotland, there occurs the following passage:—

"Yoke fellow! think how the abstraction of the Sabbath would hopelessly enslave the working classes, with which we are identified. Think of labor thus going on in one monotonous and continuous and eternal cycle—limbs forever on the rack; the fingers forever playing, the eyeballs forever straining, the brow forever sweating, the feet forever plodding, the brain forever throbbing, the shoulders forever dropping, the loins forever aching, and the restless mind forever scheming.

"Think of the beauty it would efface; of the merry-heartedness it would extinguish; of the giant strength it would tame; of the resources of nature that it would exhaust; of the aspirations it would crush; of the sickness it would breed; of the projects it would wreck; of the groans it would extort; of the lives it would immolate; and of the cheerless graves that it would prematurely dig! See them, toiling and moiling, sweating and freting, grinding and hewing, weaving and spinning, sowing and gathering, mowing and reaping, razing and building, digging and planting, unloading and storing, striving and struggling—in the garden and in the field, in the granary and in the mill, in the warehouse and in the shop, on the mountain and in the ditch, on the roadside and in the wood, in the city and in the country, on the sea and on the shore, on the earth, in days of brightness and of gloom.—What a sad picture would the world present, if we had no Sabbath!"

UNITED STATES.

The New York *Courier & Enquirer* in a spirit of moderation and fairness for which its management is distinguished remarks:

"One of our progressive contemporaries had a smart article the other day, under the caption of "Blunders in England," and this sort of demonstration, we observe is becoming quite common. Judging by the tone of the more radical portion of the press generally, one would be led to think that the statesmen of England did nothing but blunder, while all the wisdom of the world was engrossed by Louis Kossuth, George Sanders & Co. It must, however, be conceded, that a peculiar blessing of Providence has attended the blunders of English statesmanship—since this little Island, contemptible as it is geographically, has been able through nearly its whole history to rank as a first-rate power, and at this day sways the destiny of more men than any other power on earth.

SOUTHERN MARKETS.

The 'Savannah Georgian' of the 9th inst. has the following market intelligence:—

"Monday last, the 1st, was 'general sales day, throughout many of the Southern States, a day when sheriffs, executors, &c, offer property at public auction, to satisfy executions, to close estates, &c. We notice, from reported sales in various localities, that property, generally, brought good prices—affording gratifying evidence that 'the times' are not as 'hard' as has been supposed. In this city, railroad and bank stocks, lands and negroes sold well, bringing, generally, all they were worth. In Colombia, South Carolina, two plantations were sold—one for $6,000 the other for $7,300. Negroes sold at a range of from $150 to $1,000, according to age, sex, and condition, Girls, from 15 to 17, brought from $550 to $750; boys, same ages, $600 to $750. Eight negroes, from one estate, averaged $738 dollars each. We need no better evidences than are thus afforded that the money pressure is by no means of a general or serious character. As we have already said, the country is solvent, and business affairs will soon regulate themselves."

It is reported, that the Mormons are not only docile, but are much pleased with their new Governor, whom they soon hope to convert to their religious faith. Several of the Officers under Col. Steptoe have declared their approval of the Mormon custom relative to matrimony. It is to be hoped, they have left no family ties behind them, or they will find it a "hard road to travel over Jordan."

COLONIAL.

The Albion Mines.—It must be very gratifying to the community at large, to learn that the produce of these Mines is being deposited on the surface with unusual rapidity, and to an extent beyond that of former years, and that we have every reason to believe the supply will fully meet the increased demand of the ensuing season. We learn from good authority that the quantity banked, even at this early period of the season, is rather more than 20,000 chaldrons, or about 9,000 more than was raised at this time last year. We may therefore reasonably indulge in the hope, that the improved condition and capabilities of these Mines will be found equal to all the demands of the approaching season. We are glad also to know that such despatch will be given at the Loading Ground as has not heretofore been enjoyed.

We are borne out in these predictions from our knowledge of the various contemplated improvements and extensions, both at the loading ground and at the Mines, all of which are calculated to produce these happy results. The General Mining Association appear now to be doing all they can to meet the increasing demand for coal at this port, and these exertions and the enlargement of their works consequent thereon, must conduce to the general prosperity of the Province.—*Pictou Chronicle.*

THE EARTHQUAKE.

The Halifax Daily Sun says:—At a few minutes after 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt very sensibly in all parts of the city. The vibration, which continued about 3 seconds, was preceded by a loud rumbling noise such as comes of the rolling of a very heavily laden coach passing rapidly over a frozen road. Oscillation of the ground was from W. to E.

The St. John Telegraph has the following.—Two shocks of an Earthquake were felt here this morning. The first, which was the most severe, occurred about half-past six o'clock, and the other about half an hour afterwards. The sound resembled the noise made by a chimney on fire or a small wheel-carriage passing rapidly over a hall or verandah floor, and the tremor was so great as to set some of the house-bells ringing. The shocks appear to have been felt all over the Province, and a Telegraph despatch from the Bend, states that they were so violent there as to break the windows in some of the houses.

A young man from Cape Breton, named Donald McIntyre, who has lived for some years with Mr. William Fraser, opposite New Glasgow, left one of those drinking holes (for which this place has become notorious for some time past) late in the evening of the 11th December, in a state of intoxication, and has not since been heard of. It is generally supposed that he has fallen into the river on his way home and was drowned, as the night was dark and stormy. Another victim to the rum traffic.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a most Important Remedy for Erysipelas.—Mr. James Craven, of No. 1, Brownlow Cottages, Stonehouse, Plymouth, was severely afflicted for more than three years with that dreadful disease, "Erysipelas." His sufferings were incredible; and although he received some of the best medical advice, he obtained little or no relief. Almost in despair, he determined on giving Holloway's Ointment and Pills a trial; and, by a little perseverance with them he was completely restored to health, and strongly recommends these medicines to others similarly afflicted. Mr. G. Williams, of 10, Edgecumbe-street, Plymouth, can verify this case.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, February 14, 1855.

We were promised, that when Responsible Government was once well established, every thing would be placed on so regular and systematic a footing—that complaints would be unheard of, as the causes of dissatisfaction would no longer exist. In one respect at least, we have been greatly disappointed, and in alluding to the inefficient and unsatisfactory arrangements adopted with respect to the conveyance of the Mails, we wish to have it fully understood that it is not for the sake of fault-finding, or of seeking to cast any reflections on the Administrators of the Government, or on any individuals of that Government, that we write, but in the hope of seeing this important public service put upon a footing less liable to animadversion and more worthy of the increased and increasing resources of the country. Still less is it a matter of feeling with us as to who are employed for the purpose of carrying out the details, provided the work is well done. Our first complaint is, that the Government have not shewn a proper appreciation of the importance of having the postal communications put upon the best footing that past experience should, by this time, have suggested. We object *in toto*, to the letting of the conveyance of the Mails by tender to the lowest offer, and still more, by periods of years. It is the interest of every contractor to perform the service he has undertaken with the least possible expense to himself, and provided he keep within the letter of the contract, he cannot be interfered with, no matter how expedient a change may be. And for this reason, we would have the carrying out the details, left to the Postmaster General. He would not, perhaps, like the additional responsibility; we do not in the least doubt, however, but that in the course of a year or two, the whole system would be so modified and improved, that his real responsibility would be less than it is at present. The Mail carriers, whether in summer or winter, should be completely under the control of the postal department, and the private contracts of the Postmaster General with the carriers should be of a nature, so as to allow of modifications from time to time, as they might become necessary. The revenue arising from the transmission of letters should remain in his hands to be expended in the service, and any additional sum that may be required should be freely granted. It must not be supposed however, that we wish to render this officer independent of the Government; on the contrary, we would have the system fully laid before the Governor and Council, and approved of by them, and all his transactions should be laid before them periodically, as well as he himself liable to be called upon at any time for the purpose of accounting for or explaining any thing that may appear amiss. The result would be, that the officer, having been made fully sensible, that the safe and speedy transmission of the Mails was the object of primary importance, and the expense, though of great consideration, secondary, would give his whole attention to the subject, and it would be to him a matter for every day's reflection, and as he would be best acquainted with the errors and deficiencies in the service, so he would be the most capable of correcting the abuse or applying the remedy.

It is of the utmost importance to the growing interests of the Commercial part of the community that the communication by post be steady and regular. A single day's detention of the Mail may be productive of great loss to hundreds of individuals, and it must never be lost sight of, that upon our importation depends our Revenue, and that loss to the Merchant re-acts in effecting a diminution of receipts at the Impost and Excise office. For this purpose every precaution should be taken to prevent such a casualty. And that this is more particularly necessary in the spring, autumn and winter months, all will readily acknowledge. The great point which should be aimed at is, to ensure a regular succession of Mails during the above months, and no reasonable expense should be spared to effect it. Whenever the Mail arrives in Halifax, at a time when it can not be dispatched by the regular conveyance, it should be sent on by Express, and there should be at all times a boat in reserve at the Cape Tormentine side, to bring it over to Cape Traverse with the least unnecessary delay. What is an hundred or two of Pounds in comparison with the loss that may arise, or the injury that may be sustained by the non-arrival of the Mail in time for answers to be sent so as to reach the return English Mail? The last Atlantic Steamer arrived in Halifax on the Tuesday, a few hours after the Mails had left for the Capes, now, had the Mail brought by this vessel been forwarded by Express, we should have had our letters on the Monday morning following, and been able to answer them by the Mail made up for England, which left that afternoon. The transmission of the Mails in winter is a service of danger and difficulty, and requires men, not only of courage, determination, and presence of mind in difficulties, but provided with resources in periods of emergency that can be obtained only by practice and experience, and when such men as the Irvings have performed this service to the satisfaction of all concerned, good policy would have dictated that they should have been retained, and not only so, but that they should have been encouraged to suggest such alterations and improvements as must have occurred to them during their frequent crossings, to be practicable, which improvements should have been carried out, either at their own expense—they of course being remunerated—or at the expense of the Government. Had there been a determination on the part of the Government to employ an additional set of carriers, resident on the New Brunswick side of the Strait, we should have hailed it as a measure for which they were entitled to the highest degree of credit. And we should be glad to see the matter taken up in the present session, and the question considered in all its bearings, without any reference to party. There are a certain description of topics presented for consideration in both houses,

such as the improvement of Educa[illegible] [illegible]istration of Justice, and this of F[illegible] [illegible]unication, which should receive [illegible] attention from both sides of the Ho[illegible] [illegible]the discussion of which, members [illegible] minds divested of party spleen or [illegible] be willing to contribute to the utmo[illegible] ability, all that talent, learning or [illegible] may enable them to give to the furt[illegible] the public welfare and advantage.

We are actuated in our discussio[illegible] [illegible]tters by no private motives, no[illegible] [illegible]tained to advocate any private inter[illegible] [illegible] far from having any private pique [illegible] malice against the Hon Mr. Lord, [illegible] [illegible] the case, and we have admire[illegible] [illegible] body must—the noble use Mr. Lo[illegible] [illegible] of the wealth of his own earning, i[illegible] his young relations, and furthering [illegible] [illegible]pects in the world. W. W. Lord [illegible] and the Hon. W. W. Lord, M. P. P. [illegible] Councillor, &c., &c., &c., are two [illegible] [illegible] beings, in our eyes. We do not thi[illegible] [illegible] bound to pay the same respect to [illegible] and doings of the politician that [illegible] [illegible]cord to those of the man.

Blackwood's Magazine, for Jan[illegible] contains:—The conduct of the Wa[illegible] [illegible]tion: The Census, Education. Za[illegible] [illegible]mance, Part II. Rural Econom[illegible] Britain and Ireland. Mr. Thacke[illegible] Novels. Peace and Patriotism: [illegible] Irenæus. The Story of the Campa[illegible] written in a Tent in the Crime[illegible] Position before Sebastopol,—X. Co[illegible] of the Siege,—XI. Attack on Balal[illegible] First Action of Inkerman, 26th Oct[illegible]

MECHANICS' INSTITUT[illegible]

According to previous announc[illegible] G. Daly, Esq., delivered a lectu[illegible] "Reign of George the Third." Ha[illegible] wide field, Mr. Daly felt much diffic[illegible] pressing his subject-matter within [illegible] of an hour,—but he did it ably, a[illegible] well. After presenting an histor[illegible] Europe, during the long and un[illegible] Reign of the old monarch, he g[illegible] sketch of his life, and of the lives [illegible] the most eminent statesmen,—Hero[illegible] and others—celebrated for science, [illegible] inventions during that period of [illegible] genius and lustre, made it, in ve[illegible] *golden reign.*"

Mr. Daly read his lecture easily [illegible] and acquitted himself with much [illegible] was complimented during the a[illegible] cussion that followed; and many [illegible] pressed a wish, that he would soo[illegible] to lecture again.

William M. Howe, Esquire, will [illegible] Tuesday evening, on "Capital Pun[illegible]

In consequence of the second Vic[illegible] having declined to serve, T. Heat[illegible] Esq., M. P. P. at the close of the e[illegible] ceedings was elected, by ballot, [illegible] office.

Royal Agricultural Soci[illegible]

Committee Meeting, January 1[illegible]

PRESENT:

Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., } Vice [illegible]
Henry Longworth, Esq., }
The Hon. Judge Peters, Hon. Ge[illegible]
W. W. Lord, Daniel H[illegible]

Ordered, That the Annual Show [illegible] held on Wednesday, the 7th day of [illegible] that Prizes, same as last year, be o[illegible]

The Easter Show of Fat Cattle, [illegible] held on Wednesday, the 4th of [illegible] Prizes to be offered same as last yea[illegible] following alterations, viz:

The Second Class Oxen to be 3 y[illegible] Heifers to be admitted to compe[illegible] Cows.

On the same day, the underme[illegible] miums will be offered, to be comp[illegible] Stallions, bred in the Island.

First, £5. Second, £3. Third, [illegible]

Ordered, That the sum of £15 be [illegible] agent of the owner of the *Fairy Q*[illegible] vice performed in going to tow th[illegible] Charlottetown from the Gut of Ca[illegible] 1853.

Ordered, That the Secretary do w[illegible] John Spinks, Liverpool, requesting [illegible] chase and ship by a Spring vessel, [illegible] bred Durham Bull, 1 year old o[illegible] Mr. Spinks be not limited as to p[illegible] stricted to procure a well-bred ani[illegible]

Five hundred pounds of Swede [illegible] to be ordered for importation in th[illegible]

The following Resolution was m[illegible] Honor Judge Peters, and carried;

Whereas uncertain or incorrect [illegible] respecting the price of Agricultu[illegible] in the neighbouring markets, fre[illegible] to depress the prices here, and ar[illegible] jurious to the Farmers on this Isla[illegible]

Therefore Resolved, That the [illegible] take measures to procure weekly a[illegible] prices of produce in St. John, N. [illegible] and St. John's, Newfoundland, an[illegible] week, between the first day of [illegible] first day of June, furnish such [illegible] one of the papers published in Ch[illegible]

By order,
C. Stew[illegible]

The following rates have been [illegible] the Royal Agricultural Society, of [illegible] produce in St. John, N. B.

Oats, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. Barley, [illegible] 5s. to 5s. 6d. Butter, 1s. 2d. [illegible] 18s. 9d. to 20s. per cwt. Oatme[illegible] to 25s. 9d.

Blooming Rose Division S. of [illegible]

At a Meeting of the above Divi[illegible] their Room on Friday evening [illegible] After the business of the Divis[illegible] through, the members entered into [illegible] as to the best way, that could b[illegible] prevent the sale of Spirituous Liq[illegible] community, until the passing of th[illegible] for Maine Liquor Law. That w[illegible] appear, that not later than last au[illegible] had been no more than 3 taverns [illegible] District, between Belle Creek and [illegible] distance of about 8 miles, and it [illegible] that there have been 14 different pe[illegible] run this winter in this community [illegible] ing only 2 out of them paying Li[illegible] bers of the Division strongly con[illegible] conduct of some of those Retailers [illegible] earn a livelihood otherwise witho[illegible] at the wicked traffic of rum-sellin[illegible] sidering them enemies to the you[illegible] the few old rum-drinkers, beside th[illegible] of our settlement. Truly it is full [illegible] an immediate stop to such a sta[illegible] and to close the doors of some of [illegible] of wickedness who are still pera[illegible] awful traffic, not fearing the duty [illegible] of our country Magistrates, and [illegible]