

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

FRANCE.

It has again been reported that the Government are about to negotiate a loan of 100,000,000 francs...

On the 23d, the Council of State voted 8,000,000 francs to pay the legacies left by the Emperor Napoleon...

A Polish Legion for service in the Turkish war is being formed in Paris...

The Minister says:—The Government of the United States has just given satisfaction to a new series of claims brought forward by French shipowners and merchants...

A telegraphic despatch has been received from Constantinople, dated the 17th, stating that the Russian forces had attacked St. Nicholas, in Asia, by land and sea...

General Baraguay D'Hilliers, the new French ambassador, arrived at Constantinople on the 15th...

Letters from Bucharest to the 17th state that the city was tranquil, and that the Russians had taken positions to effectually protect the city from the accidents of war...

On the 18th instant renewed attempts were made by the Turkish forces to cross the Danube, at Nikopoli and Sistow, but in which, however, they were unsuccessful...

Advices from Krakova to the 14th state that 9000 Russians were stationed there and its environs. The outposts are established at Delas and Radawa...

The news of the retreat of the Turks had produced a favourable impression in Vienna, and hopes are entertained of the early resumption of negotiations...

The Russian and Turkish commanders are stated to have placed batteries on the heights commanding the crossings of the Danube on each side near Oltenitz...

The Morning Advertiser states that the English Government had received a telegraphic despatch announcing the entrance of the English and French squadrons into the Black Sea...

The Paris Bourse yesterday was active, and the French funds have considerably advanced, speculators being in confident hopes of a pacific settlement of the Eastern question...

A further sum of £8000 in gold was sent on Friday to Russia. An opinion prevails, however, that the greater portion of the amount already despatched will, before long, return...

The decline in Exchange at Canton will further tend to check the shipments of silver in this country...

The present aspect of affairs seems calculated to occasion considerable suspense. It appears beyond question that the Turks maintained their position at Oltenitz with the utmost discipline, and that neither in science nor in discipline did they evince any inferiority to their assailants...

The appointment of Genl. Eftendi, as Commissioner to the army of Omar Pacha, has given great dissatisfaction to the Wallachians and who, notwithstanding his quarrel with Prince Menschikoff, took upon him as a Russian agent...

It has been stated that the Emperor of Russia, in reply to an enquiry of Austria, states that he will still enter into negotiations, if the Porte proposes a project of peace...

Considerable reinforcements from the frontiers of Poland are being sent to the Russian army in Asia...

A private letter from Odessa states that a Russian squadron, consisting of three ships of the line, five frigates, and several steamers, have left Sebastopol, in consequence of the Turkish ships of war having been seen in the Black Sea...

A letter from Vienna announces that it is the intention of the Russians to attempt a great operation on the Danube by crossing the river at Rutenick and Silietria...

The statement of the entrance of the English and French fleets into the Black Sea has been contradicted in the most positive manner...

General Baraguay d'Hilliers (the new French ambassador) and staff were expected at Constantinople on the 15th inst., in the Promethee. Owing to a heavy north-westerly wind, she had to put into Messina on the 9th inst...

A telegraphic despatch has been received from Vienna, stating that the latest orders sent to Omar Pacha were for the continuation of hostilities...

The Sultan was reported to have received from the English and French Ambassadors the assurance that he might, in case of need, count on the co-operation of France and England...

A division of the Turkish fleet was preparing to sail in the evening of the 10th or 11th for the Black Sea, where, according to the reports of some captains of merchantmen, a certain number of Russian vessels had been seen proceeding towards the coast of Asia...

The main force of the Russians is moving towards Lesser Wallachia, where it is believed stringent measures will be employed, as the people exhibit symptoms of an inclination to rise against their Russian protectors...

On the 18th, 15th, and 16th, the Turks made attempts, probably feigned ones, to land opposite Nicopolis, Sistow, and Rutenick...

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The city correspondent of the London Times of the 25th says.—The accounts of the movements of the ministers of the King of the Sandwich Islands, most of whom are Americans, to bring about the annexation of the islands to the United States, confirm anticipations which have been long entertained, and are not without commercial importance...

The duties levied on British goods at these islands do not in any case exceed five per cent (with the exception of spirits, which are highly taxed, on temperance grounds), while, if annexation were to take place, they would at once be raised to the level of the American tariff, which averages 26 per cent...

By treaty the King is bound to grant no commercial advantages to other nations beyond those enjoyed by England and France, and any act on his part which would result in the free admission of American goods, and the imposition of increased duties on those of other countries, must, consequently, be a violation of these conditions...

The shipping trade with the islands, in case of such a step, would likewise then come under the restrictions of the American coasting trade. For the present the attempt seems to have been checked by the feeling of the population generally, which has led to the dismissal of Dr. Judd, the minister assumed to have been most active in promoting it...

From the yearly increase in the number of American residents, the probability is that the period of its consummation will not be much delayed. The traffic of Europe with the islands, although it is rapidly increasing, is not of such importance as to render it likely the affair would be met in any other way than by a formal protest on the part of the Powers affected by it, but the impropriety of its character, supposing it to be carried out without any modifying provisions, must, of course, in the eyes of the world, be wholly independent of any question as to the greater or less extent of the rights involved...

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—This company have made another attempt to throw across their cable from the Irish to the Scotch coast, which has resulted in another very disastrous failure! It would really seem that they are fated to endure disappointments which would blast the hopes of men of moderately sanguine temperament...

Whether it has been the state of the weather, or the mismanagement of their own officials, every effort which they have yet made to place themselves on a footing with their more successful, and apparently more skilful, competitors—the Magnetic Company—has proved abortive, and they now stand in a position little in advance of that which they occupied eight or ten months ago...

On Tuesday the cable of the company was "paid out" from a steamer which took its departure from Nillisle for the Scotch coast, but the vessel had not proceeded more than four miles seaward when it was again hauled in, and the cable again returned to the shore, and no other attempt has since been made to lay down the cable. These repeated failures are really extraordinary, and do not augur well for the position which this Company will hold in the public confidence...

The Citizens of Liverpool were urging upon the government the necessity of giving efficient support to Turkey in the present struggle with Russia...

The Queen of Portugal died in Child-bed on the 15th ult.

It is rumored that the British Parliament will meet before Christmas, on account of the war between Turkey and Russia.

ARRIVAL AND WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP HUMBOLDT.—The powerful Steamship Humboldt, 19 days from Havre, bound to New York, with over 60 passengers, and a valuable cargo, in putting into this harbour on Tuesday morning, short of coals, struck on Chebucto head, and backing off again, was found so much injured that she had to be run on shore to save the lives of her crew and passengers...

The Mail Steamship Company, which arrived in the morning, and one of the Dartmouth Steamers proceeded to her rescue; and returned at 4 p.m., with the passengers and their luggage, which were landed at Canada's wharf. The report was that the Humboldt had been run on shore—her bows high and dry and stern in deep water. No hope of the ship being saved; but exertions were being made to secure the cargo...

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Boston Courier that on Tuesday evening last, an accident occurred on the Fall River Railroad, between Stoughton and North Bridgewater, by which four or five passengers were injured. The steamboat train, which left Boston at 5 o'clock, was stopped in consequence of the breaking of a wheel of the second class car. The conductor of the train immediately seized the signal lantern, and went back to stop the special train from South Braintree to South Bridgewater, which was following behind. Owing to the darkness the engine of the moving train did not observe the lantern, and the result was a collision with the disabled train. The engine of the Bridgewater train passed two-thirds of the way through the last car of the steamboat train, and the second class car ran into the first passenger car. Upon the occurrence of the accident the first train many passengers got out, so that at the time of the collision not many persons were in the cars that were broken. Of these, the Rev. Mr. Potter, of South Carolina, was considerably bruised about the head. A gentleman from Lynn was badly scalded. Mr. Babcock, of St. Andrews, was injured, but not much hurt. Miss Briggs sprained her ankle in leaping from the car. A brakeman had his arm crushed, and three or four others were slightly hurt...

Since the above was in type, we regret to learn from the Boston papers, that Mrs. Babcock expired on Thursday last, owing to internal injuries received from inhaling the steam. He was an enterprising business man, and his loss will be much felt by the inhabitants of St. Andrews.

What is more soul-harrowing than page in one's boots?

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, December 14, 1853.

There are two books on our table of which we have too long delayed giving some account to our readers. One of them "The Westminster Review" for October last, is one of the best numbers of that able periodical that we have lately seen. It contains several well-written articles. "Religion in Italy" will prove interesting and instructive to those who take an interest—and who does not?—in the probable fate of the once Mistress of the World. "The Progress of Fiction as an Art" we have not read, having been attracted by the article "Partnership with limited liability," well worthy of a perusal by all who wish to see the fetters, which the ignorance of our ancestors were in the habit of imposing upon commerce, struck off. It is a subject of the first importance to all communities, but confessedly to a young and rising country, abounding in natural resources but limited in capital wherewith to bring those into action. We intend to avail ourselves of some of the arguments and illustrations. "The Book of Job" is a splendid piece of criticism upon that incomparable poem; with its religious tendencies we attempt not to meddle, leaving every man to his own conviction, but to those who wish to have their enjoyment in the reading of the Book of Job heightened, and much of its obscurity dispelled, we would recommend the perusal of this article. "The School claims of Languages," like the article on Partnership, has received our best attention. The question between the preference to be given to either, in teaching the Ancient and Modern Languages, is well discussed; and we trust to be able to bring it before our readers at no very distant period. "German mysticism in the 17th century" will please those who delight in the mysterious and obscure. "The Universal Postulate," on the contrary, will prove attractive to those in search of Truth, divested of all that is either mythic or mysterious. Short as is the article on the "Progress of Russia," it is yet sufficiently long to show the systematic and well-directed efforts of that Power to increase its dominion over the surrounding countries, and merits attention at this particular juncture. The Review is accompanied by the usual notices of the "Contemporary Literature of England, America, Germany and France."

The other "The Anglo-American Magazine," published at Toronto, by Thomas MacLean, 45 Yonge street, is a highly respectable publication, and we regret that we have not seen it before. We peruse by the October and November Numbers before us, that it has advanced as far as No. 5 of the 2d volume, and as it is always difficult, almost impossible to pronounce correctly upon the merit of articles of which we have not seen the commencement, we shall not attempt it. The War of 1812, '13, '14 reaches to chapter 11. The Chronicles of Dropdeadly are in number 17, and if all are as humorous as No. 16, we do not wonder at the Magazine having an extensive circulation. We would heartily recommend it, as containing, besides the usual miscellany such local and critical information under the head of "The Editor's Shanty." The price is 63 per annum.

The Royal Gazette attacks us with the usual polite and gentlemanly language, by the use of which it is peculiarly kind and distinguished. We think we recognize "Observer" now, and beg to inform him that as nothing reputable can, in our opinion, emanate from such a source, we are perfectly indifferent as to what he either says or writes concerning us. "Fair Play" is another of the same stamp, and as he merits so he will receive from us as the same contempt. So much for them. The Hon. W. W. Lord is entitled, from his having put his own name to his letter, to be treated with somewhat more of courtesy. Mr. Lord ought not to find fault with the expression made use of by us with respect to his having been appointed a Commissioner to enquire into the causes of the loss of the Fairy Queen. We reiterate that the Government had no right to appoint him, and he ought to have refused the appointment. Mr. Lord is the owner of a number of vessels, and we take it, in the habit of insuring, and of course must know something of the practice of Insurance Offices upon occasions of loss. And let us suppose the Fairy Queen had been insured, and a doubt had arisen with respect to her seaworthiness: would the Insurance Company have been likely to have appointed Mr. Lord as a proper person to repair to the spot and report on the state of seaworthiness in which the vessel went to sea, or as in the cases which led to her loss? Or would they have considered any report as coming from him who was the agent at the moment of the loss, and had been one of those upon whose recommendation the vessel had been employed, as worthy of being relied upon? Suppose Mr. Lord had volunteered to become the Commissioner of the Insurance Company, would not the Directors have said to him, "Mr. Lord, you ought to know that appointing you would be highly improper; and we must candidly tell you, that had it as it may seem, no reliance can be placed upon anything that may come from you, who are an interested party, who stand in the place of the owner. We might as well appoint Mr. Whitney himself, if he were here, as you, his representative. Had you not been concerned in the matter, and was not your own reputation at stake, perhaps from your knowledge of shipping we might have availed ourselves of your services, as it is we must decline your offer to be our Commissioner. We shall have occasion, however, to examine you as a witness, and shall be glad of any information that you can give to the perfectly disinterested men we intend to appoint for the investigation of this delicate and perhaps difficult matter.—Would Mr. Lord have any right to be offended at such a reply,—or if he were, would any man of common sense sympathize with him? Not he might as well be offended at having his name struck off by the plaintiff from a special jury list, in case it happened to be on the panel, in a case between the same Insurance Office and Whitney the proprietor. If Mr. Lord is offended with that paragraph, it is without reason. We can make allowances, too, for Mr. Lord's misapprehension of his reception at the Public Meeting alluded to. We qualified our account of it by alluding to "the excitement of the moment." There was some attempt made, as Mr. Lord states, to put him down; but Mr. Lord seems to have forgotten that the parties making the attempt were almost immediately silenced, and that he was heard, and repeatedly heard; and so have since been informed, and we believe that it was the case—though it occupied our memory at the time—that Mr. Lord expressed his thanks to the meeting for the opportunity that had been given to him of publicly vindicating his character. We thought then, and we think now, that Mr. Lord would have acted wisely had he stated himself from the meeting altogether, and trusted to some friend—not Observer—to give a quiet account of the nature and extent of

his connection with the ill-fated Fairy Queen, and Mr. Whitney the proprietor. As to Mr. Theophilus Stewart, there is no doubt—and it was so stated in the account given in Haszard's Gazette—that he was compelled to sit down. This is a privilege which public meetings often exercise. As for Whitney, he had chosen to come as a listener, according to his own account, and it seems shared the fate of other listeners, "had no god of himself." He then foolishly attempted to express his contempt of the meeting and of its resolutions, and met with the treatment which he deserved. If Mr. Lord thinks that any apology is due to him, it must be for having given him credit for a sincerity and candor to which it seems he has no claim. We were mistaken in his character, and we crave his pardon for having misrepresented him.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Sir: I attended at the "Anglo Rastico District School House," on Thursday evening, 1st December inst., where a very respectable audience were assembled, to hear a well-written and very instructive lecture on the "Benefit of Education," by Mr. E. Roberts, the able and efficient Teacher in charge of this school. The learned lecturer improved the subject in a very interesting manner,—denouncing the many evils incorporated and inseparably connected with ignorance,—making a forcible and animated appeal to parents to discharge their parental duties right, and to offer every facility to their children for reading and storing the mind with truly useful knowledge. The lecturer also took occasion to expatiate at some length on the benefit and necessity of a School Library; and after their feelings were raised to the required zenith, a previously prepared Constitution was read and resolutions were submitted for instituting a Juvenile School Library; many names were enrolled, and all preliminary arrangements. A Managing Committee was elected; a President, Vice President, Librarian, Secretary and Treasurer were appointed,—and thus a Library, to be designated the "Anglo Rastico School Library" was constituted the 1st day of December, 1853. Success to the enterprise and laudable spirit of the Anglo-Saxon Rasticians!—May they speed in their endeavors for the benefit of the young and rising generation.

It is scarcely two years since the first move was made for defining this district and of erecting the School House; while those interested therein were few and far between. Now they have—where trees and bushes then stood—a substantial, comfortable School House, well finished and well furnished. Here may be seen suspended to the nicely plastered walls a large Map of the Hemisphere, the Terrestrial Globe, a Thermometer for regulating the temperature of the room, a Book-case well filled with books, and much other School furniture, that give it really a prepossessing appearance. What a useful acquisition will the School Library be!

I cannot conclude without contributing my share of the just tribute of praise due to the able and experienced Teacher, Mr. Roberts, who improves every opportunity, and takes the lead in all praiseworthy exertions for the benefit of the young; marshalling his willing ranks, and stimulating those to renewed exertion. The inhabitants of this district were sorely fortunate in securing the talents and experience of Mr. Roberts in opening their new school—a period when inexperience might have proved its ruin. The present prosperous state of their school is mainly attributable to his exertions.

By giving the above a place in your valuable and widely circulated paper, you will oblige

A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENT. Township No. 24, Queen's County, 2d December, 1853.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE: ITS PRESENT AND LATE MANAGEMENT COMPARATIVELY CONSIDERED.

To His Excellency, Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c. May it please Your Excellency,

I observe that, in the correspondence between yourself and the Rev. Dr. Evans, it is stated, by Your Excellency, that, "not long after your assumption of the Government of this Colony, you wished and suggested that The Royal Gazette should be published separately, but that you were informed that The Royal Gazette, embellished with Her Majesty's Arms, had always been the vehicle of political and all other topics, and you did not think it your province to urge on the Government, at an additional expense to the Colony, any departure from a practice which had been so long sanctioned by the confidential advisers of your predecessors, intimating to its Editor, of which the public must be aware, that he must be responsible for all articles published in The Royal Gazette, unauthorized by the Government."

Now, as, at the time of Your Excellency's arrival in this Colony, I was, and had been, for many years previous, the Editor and publisher of The Royal Gazette, I feel myself called upon, in consequence of the publication of the above statement of Your Excellency, to make, and give publicity to a few observations with reference to that statement and the inferences to be drawn from it, in the way of explanation of my management of The Royal Gazette, as compared with that of my successor in office; and, in doing so, I beg leave to assure Your Excellency that nothing can be farther from my intention than to impinge in the smallest degree upon the respect due to Your Excellency, either in your public or in your private capacity. If I am betrayed into any asperity, my course and conduct will be directed solely against your confidential and "respectable" advisers; for, under RESPONSIBLE or PARLIAMENTARY Government—even in a Colony as much as in the Parent State—I am of opinion that the public and personal character of the Chief Magistrate should scarcely ever be involved in any close and rigorous scrutiny of the acts or political bearings of the Government.

That the Royal Gazette, before the assumption of the Government of this Colony, by Your Excellency, had been the vehicle of political, as well as other, but not "all other" topics, I freely admit. At the same time, however, I feel that I can, with perfect safety, positively deny, as I now do, that, whilst in my hands, the Royal Gazette was ever made the vehicle of indefensible severity or unwarrantable personal abuse; and I hesitate not to adopt, and re-echo, as my own sentiment, that paragraph of the Rev. Dr. Evans, upon which it has pleased Your Excellency particularly to animadvert. "That it can but be lamented, by all who have been taught to regard the Royal Arms as the insignia of truth and honor, that the Royal Gazette should be made the vehicle of such misrepresentations."

From the tenor of Your Excellency's remarks, it seems that you are impressed with the belief

that the Royal Gazette was conducted with private feeling and character, as have columns since it was written. I cannot be assured for the public press; respectful manner, and Your Excellency's opinion on this subject if it really exists has been indeed scrupulously mis-Your Excellency's Whilst the Royal was it was very so partook of a decided spirit; and, certain disgraced by the close, or, in any w public peace. As now completely do rabid, and forcible of the editorials cations, to the Ro against a party of has been conducted That such has been editorial and has been edited by Mr ly justified, by t of the most resp of this communit smudged, did not Y Your Excellency. It is well w when public an excited and indecious and unresist editorials, "Pru ly set forth in t that shall be w Excellency's inte ly betrayed, and "that he was to published in the of the Governmen According to reme on the par loudly called fo without good res then, your Attor greatest propriety him to account with which he b and his press. justly esteemed infliction of a attempt to bri; into contempt; much more was to ask, must a a government c member of the prostitution of not only his coll degree also, the personal hatred heretic and re ally. With respect Gazette, your E one time, wish it should be pub for reasons adv province, to ur additional caper the practice of the predecessors. That the ap to the Colony, cally's sugi founded, and-ought to be in-urged, is, I re opinion, the co means difficult. If the course all libellous and the obscen-ness, in th- had been vo- lency, you a perceived how ingrafted upon imperfect acco Excellency's a ther have into subscribed th- etc. nor have disbursement, directed that: ticles, unauth appear in the ral news, for ment and of scientific seleo rials, except a- the confid I crowd, should therance of th This is, pr course pursu founded, and, asial Royal G- would have b- difficulties—t- nagement of if Your Exc- into effect, w your own ju- ations but s- direct the pu- such a way a- ly tend to th- the enhan- of your Gove- There will Excellency, e me, in this I have presum- tion of Your I they offend, by my part, of Excellency o So far, he character of deed, they e- as to the lig- the manner to them. About, I ha- continue "t- er violence characteris and rihard respect my other senti- tempt. You Recently what you are

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