

allied armies occupy all the ground that they desire to occupy before Sebastopol, and the allied fleets enjoy undisputed rule in the Black Sea. The Russian Plenipotentiaries particularly object to the closing of the Straits. Turkey has made serious objections (in the private meetings) against the opening of the Straits, and is indisposed to consent to a revision of the treaty of 1841, if the consequence of that revision is to be the recognition of the right of every power in the world to pass the Dardanelles and Bosphorus with ships of war. The consequence to be apprehended from such a stipulation would be (the Turkish Minister says) that the independence, and even the existence, of Turkey would be at an end. Constantinople would become a mere commercial town open to all comers, and exposed defenceless to every insult. The principle of closing the Dardanelles is, say the Turks, as ancient as the domination of the Ottomans at Constantinople, and is a consequence of the simultaneous possession of the European and Asiatic provinces situated upon the banks of the Straits.

FINAL DETERMINATION OF THE CZAR.

It is, perhaps, a singular coincidence that we shall receive the intelligence of the final determination of the Czar, during the visit to England of the Emperor of the French. The certainty of our having to wage together a great European war may be announced, perhaps, at the very moment, that our Queen is investing the Emperor Napoleon with the insignia of the highest honour she has to bestow; or the news of peace might be proclaimed, as Victoria and her Imperial Ally pace the transept of Spidham, surrounded by the arts and works of peace. The instructions of Prince Gortschakoff and of M. Titoff cannot reach there till, perhaps, the 20th. The most probable date is, perhaps, the 17th or 18th, until which day public anxiety must postpone its impatience. Whatever conferences may be held previously to that date will have reference to matters of comparatively minor importance.

THE "VIGOROUS" PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.—The amusements of the Easter vacation are drawing to a close, and, as far as appearances go, the country seems as easy and contented as its legislators. Considering what has happened during the last winter, and what may be happening even now, this state of things is to us surprising. The following is the present state of the War-office:—

Lord Palmerston, Secretary of State, laid up with the gout.
Mr. Peel, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, absent.
Col. Munday, Permanent Under-Secretary, absent.
Mr. Roberts, Permanent Under-Secretary, dismissed.

Total of effectives, Mr. Hawes!!!
The office is "working itself" like its sister establishment of the Colonies, which administers the affairs of fifty States by a Secretary at Vienna and an Under-Secretary in Ireland. Government seems determined to put down popular clamour by a system of defiance. Objections are made to the preference of aristocratic connexions to merit, and a cry is raised for new men; so Lord Palmerston makes a Government more aristocratic and more exclusive than any we have known before. The system of our public offices has been subjected to much unfriendly criticism, so, by way of defence, the officials of our two most important departments desert them in a body, and leave them to the care of the clerks!

SPORTING AT THE CAMP.—Dog-hunting has been "open" for some days past, and the ours of Karanyi have had several hard but successful runs for their lives. To-day "our" first spring meeting took place and was numerously attended. The races came off on a little piece of undulating ground, on the top of the ridge near Karanyi, and were regarded with much interest by the Cossack pickets at Kamara and on Canrobert's hill. They evidently thought at first that the assemblage was connected with some military demonstration, and galloped in a state of excitement to and fro, but it is to be hoped they got a clearer notion of the real character of the proceeding, ere the sport was over. In the midst of the races, a party of 12 Russians were seen approaching the vidette on No. 4, Old Redoubt, in the valley. The dragon fired his carbine, and ten of the men turned round and fled, and when the picket came up to the man they found two deserters had come in. One of them was an officer; the other had been an officer, but had suffered degradation for "political causes." They were both Poles and the ex-officer spoke French and German fluently and well. They expressed great satisfaction at their escape; and the latter said, "Send me wherever you like, provided I never see Russia again."—They stated that they had deceived the men who were with them into the belief, that the vidette was one of their own outposts, and, as they belonged to a party that had only just arrived, they believed it was so, and advanced boldly, till the dragon fired on them, when they discovered their mistake and fled. As the Poles were well mounted, they dashed on towards our post; the Cossacks galloped down to try and cut them off, but did not succeed. On being taken to Sir Colin Campbell, they requested that the horses they rode might be sent back to the Russian lines, for, as they did not belong to them, they did not wish to be accused of theft. Sir Colin granted the request, and the horses were taken to the brow of the hill and set free, when they at once galloped off towards the Cossacks. The races proceeded after this little episode just as usual, and subsequently the company resolved itself into small packs of dog-hunters.—Times.

FROM JAMES COOPER, 1ST ROYAL DRAGOONS, WHO THINKS WE CAN STILL WALLOP THE RUSSIANS.—"Near Bala Clava, March 14.—I never enjoyed better health at home than I do in this country, which is one of the greatest blessings we have here. I must acknowledge we have had fighting here most fearful to relate. I can clearly say we have been for a fortnight together and never had a dry thread on our backs, with scarcely a bit of shoes to our feet, and the mud half way up to our knees; but thank God, the worst of the time is over now. We have good boots and good clothes, which will keep out a good storm. We were all turned out this morning, expecting an attack to be made

on us by the Russians. They showed a very good front, supposed to be about 30,000 of them, to attack Bala Clava, but they were not game to try their luck; if they had they would have met with a warm reception from our batteries which we have erected. We have got wooden houses to live in now during the fine weather. We ought to have had these good things a long time ago, and that would have been the means of saving the lives of many thousands of our poor comrades: they have lessened our army greatly. But with all our losses we can still 'wallop' the Russians, for their superior numbers."

FROM SERGEANT ROBERT BENTLEY, ROYAL ARTILLERY.—"Before Sebastopol.—I don't care what I suffer and go through while I am here so that I am able to bear it all, also that we beat the Russians, and I live to come to old England again all safe and sound; and I live in hopes of so doing, in fact, I feel sure of doing so, but we have a great deal to do yet to beat the Russians. If I had to live on my rations only every day, I should not have been so well as I am at present. Our rations are daily 1 lb. of salt beef or pork, 1 lb. of biscuit, coffee night and morning, and now we have got some potatoes, perhaps three times a week, and we find them to do us a great deal of good; but I have lived on salt meat and biscuit for so long that I cannot take it now, so I buy bread, butter, &c., &c., with my pay, and I think it is that that has brought me round so well, but we have to pay very dear for everything we have to buy. The French bake their own bread, and we buy a loaf of them when we can, but we have to give 3s 6d for a loaf of not more than 3 lbs. weight, and if we send to Bala Clava, and that is about seven miles from our camp, we give 2s for a loaf not more than 1 1/2 lb. weight, and glad to get them at that price, butter (salt of course), is 3s 1/2, English cheese, 3s 1/2, sugar, 1s 1/2, flour, 1s 1/2, porter, 2s 6d a bottle, about a pint and a half in the bottle, ale, 1s 6d, if they call it ale, I call it small beer. I heard the other day that there was some red herrings to be got, and I thought I should like one, so I sent for one, and they only charged 4d for it, and it was a very small one! Oranges are also 4d each, so what money we do get it does not go far for a few comforts, but I find they do me good, and as long as I have money and there is such things to be got I will get them."

CROOKED AND SUSPICIOUS POLICY OF THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.—Berlin is at this moment inundated with the most alarming accounts of the sanitary condition of the Austrian army of observation on the Polish frontier. The dragon regiment "Bavaria" is represented as reduced to a mere skeleton; the infantry regiment "the King of Belgium" is said to have lost more than half its numbers by sickness. All these reports come from Vienna, and appear to be of a semi-official character. The time must be near approaching when Austria is bound in honour to draw the sword. But all the antecedents of Austria have evinced an anxious desire to put off that evil day as long as possible. This being the case, it is with some surprise nearly allied to incredulity that men listen to inflated accounts of a dreadful epidemic breaking out, at such a critical moment, in the ranks of an army hitherto believed by all to be in the enjoyment of a fair average state of health. The alleged sickness in the Austrian army bears a most suspicious resemblance to the political sickness of the Earl of Northumberland in Shakspeare's "Henry IV.," when the nobles in arms against that monarch were counting upon the Earl's assistance in the field. If Austria plays us false in this emergency, it will be no more than Austria has done before on similar occasions. Since the days of King John, the policy of the House of Hapsburg has been ever trimming and shifting—ever characterised by a readiness to listen to the last plausible speaker, and to sacrifice its honour and its permanent interests for the attainment of some petty immediate advantage by crooked means. It is one consolation that the Austrian Government has uniformly been the greatest sufferer by its own indirectness. Other nations can afford to look with scorn on the paltry Jesuitical trickster, and dismiss it, contemptuously bidding it "go hang a calf-skin on its recreant limbs." There is little time to waste thought upon what such a versatile and timid Government may do. The main concern of England is that the English Government should be true to itself.

LAUGHABLE AFFAIR.—A very laughable affair has just happened. An English officer, now a prisoner in Sebastopol, had a letter sent him from a young lady in England to the effect that she hoped, when he took Menschikoff prisoner, that he would send her a button from his coat, for her to keep as a relic." The letter was yesterday forwarded by a flag of truce into Sebastopol, with other letters for prisoners now in the enemy's hands. This letter fell into Menschikoff's own hands, of course to be read ere delivered. On coming to the above passage, he immediately cut a button from his coat and sent it out under a flag of truce, to be conveyed to the lady, with a remark to the following effect:—"That he had no idea yet of being taken prisoner, but rather than disappoint a young lady of so simple a request, he would fulfil her wish himself before that time arrived." You may rely that the circumstance has actually occurred.

The Nuremberg Correspondent contains a letter from Vienna which states that in well-informed quarters a rumour prevails that the Emperor Napoleon is to visit that city after his visit to London; also, that the Emperor Francis Joseph and Queen Victoria will at the same time visit his Majesty at Paris during the exhibition.

Judge Halliburton, author of "Sam Slick," etc., is at present on a visit to his son-in-law, the Rev. J. Bainbridge Smith, at Ranby, Lincolnshire.

The Nova Scotia Gazette contains a Proclamation dissolving the present General Assembly.—Writs have been issued for a new election, returnable on the 12th June.

UNITED STATES.

The Washington Star, in speaking of the relations existing between Spain and the government of the United States says:—
"So they have sent Com. McCauley down civilly to notify Concha, that his present course with reference to Americans and American vessels, if persevered in, must insure war, and to urge on him that, if he values peace with the United States, he must cease such practices as must be resisted by force of arms by this government, at all hazards. And further, to assure him, that he may dismiss all fears of the successful departure of filibustering expeditions so long as Franklin Pierce remains in the Presidency. We take it for granted, further, that Commodore McCauley has orders after having delivered the message, to permit no more which we mention above, to permit no more firing of shot over and around American vessels pursuing lawful commerce on the high seas—in the Gulf."

HORRIBLE!—The New York Journal of Commerce says, that some of the large hotels in that city now pay six or seven hundred dollars per annum to keep the cockroaches, &c., from occupying the entire building. In one of these establishments, the smell of them may be perceived in every part of the house, making them a nuisance of the worst description.

THE SHIPPING OF THE WORLD.

Several collisions between ships have taken place off our own coasts, and it has been taken on authority that such collisions are much on the increase. Whether the increased and increasing number of vessels which navigate the ocean was taken into consideration in making the assertion does not appear, but it ought to be. According to the official returns, the total number of vessels that entered and left our ports on coasting and foreign voyages, including repeated entrances and departures by the same vessels, and of course including foreign vessels, was in—

	Number of ships.	Tonnage.
1844	338,339	32,426,337
1854	342,854	42,573,369

Increase in 1854 4,815 10,147,032
The increase in the number of ships was in the ten years only 1.4-10 per cent., but the increase in the tonnage that went to and fro was 31.4 per cent. Three elements combine continually to increase the chances of collision—the increase in the number of ships, their greater size, and their more rapid movement; but all may be counteracted by increased skill and care in captains; and probably in the end it will turn out that collisions become fewer in proportion to the number of ships.

Holloway's Pills are an excellent Family Medicine, and recommended to all sufferers with diseases of the Liver and Stomach.—The surprising effect of these wonderful Pills have naturally made them an universal favourite with the Canadians, as well as to the inhabitants of all other parts of the world, as they are the best and safest remedy for all disorders of the liver and stomach; and to the bilious sufferer they are invaluable. It is undeniably admitted that these Pills have never been known to fail to cure these disorders, when used in accordance with the directions which accompany each box.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, April 28th, 1855.

We are to have a Census taken this summer, and we look for much information and advantage from the results. We had occasion, some few days since, to look into the statistics of the Island, for the purpose of answering certain queries of a gentleman in England, and we were enabled to fulfil our task tolerably well by the aid of the Census taken in former years, and the Custom House and Excise returns in the Appendix of each of the Journals of the Assembly. We regret that the Census Bill for the year was hurried, as it were, through the Legislature, as the Schedules of the last were very imperfect, and might have been amended in this, and there is no excuse for any want of fulness there may be in that of the present year, as the Members of the Legislature had the Census of the United Kingdom, and that of the United States to guide them. Leaving, however, the increase of the population and of the agricultural resources of the Island till after the returns, let us take a short view of the increase of the Revenue, together with that of the imports and exports during the last 20 years.

Amount of goods imported in the year, ending	
5th Jan., 1835, stg.	£111,595 14 6
Exported in the same year.	45,191 16 7 1/2
Imported in the year, ending	
5th July, 1845.	97,110 19 6
Exported do do	59,158 14 8
Imported in the year, ending	
5th July, 1855.	273,861 15 8
Exported do do	151,120 18 1
The amount of Revenue for the year, ending	
5th Jan., 1835, in £8,641 13 11d	
currency, or, sterling.	5,761 2 7 1/2
For the year ending 5th Jan.,	
1845, £15,056 10s. currency, or, 10,037 13 4	
For the year ending 5th Jan.,	
1855, £46,033 4s. 6d., or, 30,689 1 0	
The population at the commencement of the	
year 1835, amounted to about (in	
round numbers).	34,000
In 1845, to about	53,000
In 1855, is supposed to be about	80,000
This will give upwards of 5s. currency	
for each individual, in	1835
Upwards of 5s. 6d. in	1844
And 11s. 6d. in	1855

There cannot be a better proof of the contemporaneous increase of the prosperity of the Colony than this. That the amount of the Revenue will increase with a greater ratio than that of the population, is to be expected, because the amount of goods imported liable to taxation, increases in a greater ratio, owing to the increase of capital, and the increased ability to afford articles of luxury. Between 1835 and 1855, the amount of imports has been considerably more than doubled, and the amount of exports more than trebled; and these exports must be added the amount of the value of ships built and sold in the same years respectively, which are as follows:

In 1834, vessels built, 37; tonnage	4814
And in the same year, the vessels transferred to other ports, were 37	3958
In 1844, vessels built, 72	5486
Transferred to other ports, 50	8056
In 1854, vessels built, 106	24,111
Transferred, 65.	12,343

This will serve to account for the great discrepancy between the imports and exports, making what is called the balance of trade, appear against us, whereas the contrary must have been the case, as the country has gone on as we see, increasing its exports year after year. His Excellency, in his speech at the close of the Session, anticipated a falling off in the Revenue of the current year. We confess we are at a loss to know, upon what data the calculation is founded. We should say, that if the prices of produce continue to be so remunerative as they at present are, and the season is propitious, the demand for dutiable goods will increase, and consequently augment the amount of importations. We have no fear of its greatly falling short, unless in the case of failure of crops, upon which entirely the rise or fall of the Revenue depends. That Prince Edward Island has reached a point of elevation as respects both population and wealth, which will command under Providence, a sure and certain, though it may be, gradual increase in each, is plain to the most careless observer. Every thing now depends upon the energy, industry and prudence of her inhabitants.

(From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.)

MR. JAMES HENRY HASZARD.

The death of this estimable young man, late of the medical class Harvard University, under circumstances so peculiarly distressing, had already been made known in our daily journals, when one of his medical teachers handed to us a paper edited by the brother of the deceased, containing a full account of the fearful sufferings encountered by the party of whom he was the only one who died, although none escaped without serious injury. Mr. Haszard was a favorite both with his teachers and his fellow-students; he possessed talents of just the stamp required to make a useful physician. At the age of 18 years, full of hope and energy, he has been taken away in a most sad and painful manner. It would be difficult to over-rate the terrible endurance of the crew of the fatal boat, which, when within one half mile of a safe landing, was compelled by the force of storm and surf to put out again to sea, and "drifted helplessly in the Gulf (Strait of Northumberland), throughout Saturday, Saturday night, Sunday night, and Monday." 9th and 10th March. Mr. Johnston, a medical student accompanying Mr. Haszard, was badly frost-bitten, as were the others. We believe that all who knew the subject of this notice will acknowledge the truth of an obituary, a portion of which we copy from the paper above referred to.—

The deceased was a student in the Medical College attached to Harvard University, and gave indications of peculiar talent and aptitude for the line of study he had adopted. To these were joined an unremitting industry in the acquisition of knowledge, and sedulous attention to the required exercises, that, had his life been spared, would have raised him, in all human probability, to great eminence in the profession. Kind, gentle, and affectionate, of irreproachable moral character, and mild and gentleman-like in his manners, he had risen high in the esteem of all who knew him. A dutiful son, a kind brother, an attached relative, his untimely loss is severely felt and deeply deplored by his friends and family. When time, however, shall have abated and softened down the poignancy of grief, the remembrance of his virtues will form the most effectual source of consolation, and gradually reconcile them to a patient and humble acquiescence in the decrees of an all-wise, though mysterious Providence."

FOR HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor:

You were kind enough to give publicity in a late number of your useful periodical to a few remarks of mine on the Land Question, which had previously been refused a place in a professedly liberal paper. As I intimated, I shall now proceed to show, that the country has strong grounds to justify the opinions of Mr. Cooper and his adherents in the Assembly. It is certain, that the Crown not only held forward the prospect of a just and equitable settlement of the difference between Landlord and Tenant, but that also Her Majesty in recommending and assenting to the civil list Bill, placed in the hands of the Colonial Government the power to enquire and right to decide, in the matter which was formerly invested in the Crown alone. If the intention were otherwise and of that prohibitory nature represented by our Liberal Government, I should like to know how it is, and for what purposes the casual and territorial Revenues, Quit Rents, &c., &c., mentioned in the VIII and XIX classes, XIV Victoria, Cap. 3, were surrendered to the Colony. It is not surely meant to be said, the compact entered into at that time, is merely binding on the one party—that is the Colony—that the exceptions therein particularly enumerated were used by the Imperial power as a mere subterfuge, a Will-o-the-wisp, to mislead the Colonial Legislature and to entrap them into paying the Civil List, and the Pensions of the late Government Officers, and that when this object had been acquired, it was the intention of the Imperial Government, to render the prospect there held out of no avail by withholding the necessary measures for attaining the desired end. Sir, no subject of Her Majesty on this Island believes such intentions ever were entertained towards us or any other people on the part of the Representative of the British Empire, and yet we are told on the floor of the House of Assembly, the written instructions conveyed in innumerable despatches bear this opinion out.

The 8th and 9th classes of the Statute, to which I just now referred, are clear and comprehensive, from which there is a right to decide that the Crown not only ceded to the Colony all its right and interest in the Lands thereof, but also all arrears of debts, dues, &c., &c., for our use and behoof; it therefore became the first duty of the Government, after putting the Responsible system into full operation, to take sure and active steps to ascertain the full extent of the cessions spoken of so loyally in the Civil List Bill, in order to recover such property from the grasp of persons who laid claim thereto; it then became absolutely necessary to establish a Court of estimate, in order that strict justice might be disposed towards the owners of Real Estate.

Whatever reasons may have formerly prevailed as to the necessity of establishing a Court of this nature, the introduction of such an institution became absolutely necessary and doubly binding on the Government on the advent of the Responsible system, particularly when it is taken into contemplation the possibility of ascertaining the extent of the interest of the right of the Crown to certain lands in the Island; because if a Court of Estimate had been introduced into the Colony, prior to the transfer of the Crown interest to the Colonial public, whatever lands might have been recovered, would as a matter of

course have reverted to the Colony—nor is it improbable that it might have been re-granted to Colonial interest. You, Sir, agree with me in reverently under the force of privilege to ask, that now it is the people to demand this, when we know from the Lieut. Governor is a equitable adjustment of the Lord and Tenant. This have not done, nor have we to do. The public debt is the objections raised by it against Mr. Cooper's situation founded upon opinions drawn from the precedents of the List Bill, which are illu these grounds, the Honour voted the defence upon pressing surprise, that th at the late Election was Liberty, should so far fo dare, that the opinions of and Solicitor General, v of the decisions of a Court William!!

It is curious, Mr. Editor stand how men's opinions the political position in v line of conduct may hav Leader of the Governm obliged to resort to the D in the Government is D Governor, evidently is a Mr. Editor, convey a arbitrary Nays of olden lively lesson taught by Court of the First Char command from the Es precedence of the La men learn wisdom, but own conceit. Deferring number, I remain, Mr.

Charlottetown, April

AN INDIGNATIO

EL

An Indignatio Me House, St. Eleanor's 19th instant, Long Court House was crov state of the roads. T James C. Pope, Esq in taking the Chair, I spirited address, state that it was at the re respecting and intelli the meeting was call pressing their indigna acts of the Governm holders, for the pur phants and ineffici The following Resolv

1. Moved by Dani Andrew, Esquire, Resolved, That t expressing their indigence in the presen ample acts of tyrant them towards intelli independence and cr tion to the wishes c express their entire in the Representati opinion that they portion of the peopl Carried—one no

2. Moved by Ja John Haszard, Esq Resolved, That t Pope, Esquire, Col Navigation Laws fi ent public officer in full confidence of t that system of Ras ceded to this Colo are viewed by this and should be repu pendent people. Carried—one n

3. Moved by H by Benj. Darby, I Resolved, Tha selves insulted a ment, in causing ment of the Post ing a man of kno sidence of the pul in his stead a pe sidence of the pul a doubtful charac Carried unanis

4. Moved by Darby. Resolved, Th J. J. Fraser, I the nuncioled for been discharged and responsibility ten years in a Carried unanis

5. Moved by Benj. Darby, E Resolved, T the vote of £5 demnify him fo in 1847 and 11 are have eli the services amply—th on a flag; he hold u taken for t an the v

6. Moved by John Lafl Resolved, t published in t The Meet Green, Camp much to the valed. The one that app the opposit cillor. The g the gallery, minished he chastisement race and by the g inhabitants, descendant whom faith who, no d for their c to the Ch and in giving the Queen.