ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The real motives of the Russian aggression against Turkey are at length obvious, even to the unwilling minds of British and French statesmen. The truth can be no longer concealed. The Emperor Nicholas is determined upon the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire: nothing less will satisfy him: to that end all his measures for many months past have been directed. Public opinion—derived from the unerring instinct of imminent danger, more than from any reasoning upon the facts of the case—long ago came to the conclusion that the alleged cause of dispute was nothing but a false pretence; and that no concession which the Sultan could at any time have made, would have produced the slightest alteration in the Czar. If there were room for doubt at any previous period of the negotiations—even at that period when the Czar took the law into his own hands, and marched his armies into the territories of his neighbour—the most recent intelligence received from the Danubian Provinces must have dissipated it. Acting under the avowed compulsion of the Czar, the Hospodar of Moldavia has declared himself independent of the Sultan. The same conduct has been dictated, by the same irresistible authority, to the Hospodar of Wallachia; and the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire is thus a *fait accompli*. We are glad to see that the spirit of Great Britain, if not of the other anti-Russian allies, has been effectually aroused by the event; and that this country has assumed an attitude towards Russia which will necessarily bring the question to a speedy and a final issue. The Government of France, and, we believe, that of Austria, have also done at the last moment what ought to have been done many weeks ago. France has notified to the Czar, that the time for compromise has gone by. All Europe has, in fact, determined that the Turkish Empire shall be maintained in spite of the aggression, which, active or passive, is driving it into anarchy and disintegration.

So insolent has been the conduct of the Russian Sovereign in the unhappy dispute which he has fastened, for a malicious purpose, upon Turkey, that the most peaceable nations of Europe have been reluctantly compelled to admit the necessity of a combined action against his pretensions, if not against himself. There is not a state in Europe at the present moment which has not the strongest reasons for remaining at peace; and we may safely say of the people of Europe, as distinguished from their Governments, that they are even more averse from war than their rulers can be. Every possible interest that they have is in favour of peace. They desire leisure to trade, to manufacture, and to thrive; to gain, to consolidate, or to extend their liberties; and to promote their social welfare and enlightenment in an age unparalleled for the great advances which it has made in every branch of human enterprise and energy. But, highly as they severally appreciate the blessings of peace, there is not one first-rate power or leading people throughout the entire length and breadth of Europe which would not, at any inconvenience, defend the Turkish Empire against the wicked projects of the Czar. They all feel—and their instincts were aroused long before the statesmen and diplomatists of Europe awakened to a full consciousness of the subject—that the safest, soundest, and best policy is to resist the beginnings of evil—and that a war with Russia at the present time, deplorable as it might prove, would be much less deplorable than an uncertain peace, purchased by unworthy concessions. To reduce Russia into submission to the general law of Europe, and of honesty, may be a hard task in 1853; but, if Russia be allowed to have her own way— to hold Moldavia and Wallachia for a few weeks or months—to weaken the Turkish empire without crossing the Danube, and simply by the insupportable weight of her presence on a soil that does not belong to her—the task which would be reserved for Great Britain and France in 1854 or 1855 would be infinitely harder. At the present moment the whole reason and sentiment of Europe are against the Emperor Nicholas. He has not a friend among the nations; and although he has evidently calculated upon their divisions and jealousies—or upon the solid and substantial reasons that render war as distasteful as it is inconvenient to them—he will yet find that his calculations are based in error; and that if nothing else be powerful enough to unite them, a common sense of a mutual danger will prove amply sufficient. When there is a fire in the prairies, the wolf, the tiger, the horse, and the man cease their former animosities. Their common dread of a too powerful evil forbids them to hate each other in the presence of danger. When the Czar menaces a universal conflagration in the civilized world, nations that never acted together at a former period, form a Holy League against him in defence of the right. The Czar has misunderstood his position and his power. His haughty refusal—after he had incited the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia to proclaim their independence—to treat with Great Britain and France upon the subject; and his determination to listen to no proposals that did not reach him through the medium of Austria—a state which he, and he alone, had rescued from the destruction that impended over it in 1848 and 1849—are of themselves proofs how little he understands the real sentiments of the Western nations. He will in due time, it is to be hoped, discover his fatal error. He is the common enemy of every state in Europe. He has already inflicted more mischief upon them than has been inflicted by any individual since the days of the French Consulate and Empire. The only course left for this and other countries is to be prepared for him; and we gather from the speech of Lord Clarendon, in answer to the Marquis of Clanricarde, that, as far as this nation is concerned, there is no reason to dread any further indecision or vacillation. The nation knows, at last, the true character of the disturber, and is prepared to make a great present sacrifice, if need be, to prevent still heavier sacrifices at a future period.

Advices from St. Petersburgh state General Count Orlow Denisson had left for Moldavia, and General Count Nesselrode for Warsaw.

On the 18th and 19th ult., the Sultan assembled the Ulemas and dignitaries of the state at Constantinople, and declared to them that, not being able to take part with the army, they should procure money for the defence of the country and faith.

Three new vessels were expected to join the British fleet at the Bay of Besika.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Kreuz Zeitung* states that the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburgh are quite agreed on one point—not to let the influence of England gain a monopoly, or even a preponderance in the East; that this was a matter of vital necessity for Austria, and to attain this, Russia and Austria were determined to unite all their energies.

The news of the assembling of a corps of Russian troops in the neighbourhood of Erzerum is fully confirmed, and that city would be invested by the Russians in the first fortnight in August.

Printed letters from Jassy, of the 20th July, again allude to the efforts made by Russian agents to get up an insurrection, or disturbance of some kind, in Wallachia, which might give a just colour of justification to the occupation of the Principalities. These agents are Greeks, in the pay of Russia, and are extremely active in fomenting disturbances in Servia.

St. Petersburgh letters of the 26th, report that the feeling was still that negociations must be carried on for a very long time, until the Porte can be brought to give way. Nothing as yet had any success in convincing the Cabinet that there were really some reasons why the Porte could not give way.

A letter from Riga states that several Russian ships which formed part of the second Russian fleet, have been sent to Cronstadt, to complete their fitting-out, which was not finished when they sailed.

THE TURKISH ULTIMATUM.

The Turkish Government, harrassed by the conduct of Russia, and having exposed to the world the injustice of that Power, has determined to act with vigour. It has hitherto allowed Russia to have all the *ultimatum* to herself, and has had to endure the most insulting language that ever one Power presumed to address to another with even the slightest show of independence. The Porte has roused itself to exertion; and private accounts from Constantinople state that a note, in the form and with the character of an *ultimatum*, is to be addressed to the Russian Government. The note repeats, but in a more precise manner, the various arguments employed in its previous communications to Russia; it shows how the Porte evinced every disposition and desire to continue on good terms with its neighbours; that it was always disposed to listen to just complaints, and to remedy them; that no distinction was made between the Christian population and Mussulman subjects; that it has very recently given proofs of its love of toleration and of impartial justice, in the firmans it has issued, and which sufficiently secure the immunities, privileges, and rights of the Christian population of every denomination. All this the Sultan has done, but if he be required to do anything more that is inconsistent with his own honour, and with the honour, the dignity, and the indepedence of his people, he shall give the same reply he has already given to the *ultimatum* of Count Nesselrode—namely, a refusal; and if the consequence of that refusal be war, war he must accept; but he leaves it to the world to judge between them, and to pronounce its verdict as to the party that rendered necessary so terrible an alternative. The evacuation of the Principalities "as soon as possible" is demanded, and this is made in the *ultimatum* an indispensable condition of pacific arrangement. The note concludes by reiterating the assurance that the Sultan is ready, should negociations be accepted, to send an Ambassador Extraordinary to St. Petersburg.

(From Willmer's European Times.)

It would certainly be very rash for us to become alarmists whilst the greater part of our contemporaries assure us still every day that a peaceful solution of the Eastern question is proximate and certain; but we confess that, upon the face of the facts placed before us, we try in vain to discover the means by which the Czar is to be forced to admit that he is wholly in the wrong, and still more be persuaded to evacuate the Principalities, where he is establishing an iron despotism. We prefer forming our judgment by what falls from the lips of Lord Clarendon and Lord John Russel, than from the miserable trash which the foreign correspondents furnish from the Eastern parts of Europe, From the statements made in Parliament we collect that all the tales about Baron Bruck's proposition are, as we said they were, pure inventions, or got up to gain time. The state of the case now is that Austria refused, at the period when Prince Menschikoff left Constantinople, to hold a conference of the four great Powers to come to terms of adjustment, while the matter remained in a state of diplomatic negociation, unless Russia, by invading the Principalities, put an end to the *status quo* in Europe. When that event occurred Austria agreed to summon the four Powers to Vienna. The Minister of Russia refused to attend. France, England, and Prussia attended the conference through their Ambassadors. Certain terms were agreed upon, and were despatched last Sunday to St. Petersburgh and to Constantinople for confirmation or rejection. The propositions originated with France, but were adopted and actually proposed by Austria with the concurrence of Prussia. We infer, therefore, that the letters written by Lord Clarendon and M. Drouyn de Lhuys have been embodied in these propositions settled at Vienna, and it now remains to be seen whether the Czar will yield. In the meantime what are his generals doing in the Principalities? They are establishing such a despotism, and levying such unwarrantable exactions, that a deputation of Boyards have gone to St. Petersburgh to obtain justice. Lord Clarendon tells us that Lord Stratford de Redcliff has been informed that a communication had been made by the Consul-General of Russia to the Hospodar of Moldavia, informing him that his relations with the Ottoman Government were to cease; *that the tribute usually transmitted to the Sultan was to be transmitted to the Russian Government;* and that the action of the Sovereign Powers must necessarily, though temporarily, be suspended. The Turkish Government expected to receive a similar notice from the Hospodar of Wallachia, but Mr. Colquhoun, our Consul-General at Bucharest, says, in a letter dated the 22nd July, that, up to the evening before, Hospodar of Wallachia, had not received the notice which had been communicated to the Hospodar of Moldavia. Of course Lord Stratford had sent orders to our Consuls to abdicate their functions in the event of such notice; and Lord Clarendon has signified the entire approval of her Majesty's Government of such a course, and has instructed Sir Hamilton Seymour to demand an explanation of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh respecting this fresh aggravated insult and aggression upon the sovereign rights of the Sultan. Now, with these plain facts before us, the truth of which is beyond doubt, we ask our intelligent commercial readers what evidence there is, what shadow of an indication there is that the Czar intends to recede. The course of the Sultan would be clear enough but that England and France have held his arms lest he might strike a blow rashly. The Sultan, however, has given orders to the Hospodars to withdraw from the Principalities, and to cease their functions the moment the insolent notice of the Czar shall be received. The Egyptian fleet, with 12,000 men on board, has arrived at Constantinople, and everything is ripe for action in the event of the Czar persisting in his treacherous aggressive course of action. All the tales so industriously circulated by the *Times* and certain foreign journals about the concessions mediated by Turkey prove to be, as we said they were, wholly fabulous. The statements we give to-day may be relied upon as proceeding from the Ministers of the Crown, and they were eminently opportune, as only on Tuesday the *Times*, whilst pretending to correct the blunders of their contemporaries, gave out with an air of semi-official authority, all the story of Baron Bruck's pretended negociation, which the day after they were compelled to declare was a mistake altogether. The designs of Russia now appear transparent to all the world. Nothing prevents the Czar from plunging into a war except the want of funds. Already has an application been made for permission to use a portion of the treasure in the vaults of the bank of Russia for carrying on the war which the Czar has provoked. The Russian Minister of Finance dares not take this step, as it would endanger the whole system of paper currency of which this bullion is the basis. The Sacred Synod has refused to advance a loan of sixty millions of roubles, which the Executive Government has attempted to borrow. But money must be raised, and to an immense extent, if the Czar does not recede. We are told that a large Russian army is collecting in Finland, and the Danish Government, perplexed and harrassed with the cholera, which is raging frightfully at Copenhagen, is further threatened by the vast military preparations preparing on the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia. In one word every power in Europe is now arming to arrest the power of the Czar, but such is the infamy of the press that we actually read in the leading journal that England has consented that France should posses Italy as the price of her co-operation, merely providing that Sicily shall become independent. This trash is put into the mouth of an "English gentleman" by the chief correspondent of the chief London journal. Fortunately for mankind England and France are in accord upon this question, and we trust that the conduct of neither nation will be sullied by any selfish consideration in the impending struggle. All that we Englishmen want is PEACE and the *status quo*. Our long experience, however, whispers to us that peace can only be maintained by a resolute course of action. Amidst all these commotions, it is curious to remark that the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, with her husband the crown prince of Wurtemberg has arrived in London, and is about to join her imperial relation the Grand Duchess Marie at Torquay. These are in some measure hostages of peace, but states have neither sisters nor daughters.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent has good reason to believe that the French Cabinet does not reckon with any confidence on receiving a favourable reply to the propositions sent from Vienna to the Emperor of Russia. A rejection is not anticipated, but an answer is considered very probable.

It is not the present intention of the English or French Governments to go to war in the event of rejection or evasion.

On Wednesday a person very high in office, and whose opinion hitherto had great weight in the French Council, said it is a great error to suppose that, if the Emperor should reject our propositions, war will ensue. The negotiations will still continue; the only difference will be that we shall negotiate at Constantinople, with the fleets lying under the walls. Three months may be required to bring the negotiations to an end, or even longer; by that time, however, war this year will be impossible, and then we shall have the whole winter for negotiations. There is no later authentic news. There is no doubt that the Russians are strongly endeavouring to bring about a struggle between the Mussulmen and the Christian population.

THE GREAT REBELLION IN CHINA.

The intelligence we continue to receive from China is of a very extraordinary and eventful character. The great insurrectionary movement of the disciples of Tai-ping-wang, which is interpreted to mean "the Prince of Peace," has nowhere been effectually resisted by the Imperialist troops, and on every point on which the Mandarins and the Mantchoo authorities have been attacked they have been routed and overthrown. The British Plenipotentiary in China proceeded towards the end of April in Her Majesty's Steamer Hermes up the Yang-tse-kiang, to confer with the chiefs of the rebellion, and to announce to them the neutrality of the British Government. The object of this expedition not being at first clearly understood, the Hermes was repeatedly fired upon from the forts along the river, but she succeeded in making good her voyage without loss of life. As Sir George Bonham approached Nankin, a singular indication was seen of the sudden change effected in religious opinions of the Chinese, for the river was strewn with the floating fragments of wooden idols, like the figure-heads of ships scattered from a wreck. Shortly afterwards the interpreters went on shore, and a letter from Sir George Bonham was communicated to the Chiefs, in which he appears to recognize their claim to the title of sovereign authority. The natives visited the ship freely, and great cordiality and eagerness to trade seem to prevail. The interpreters succeeded in obtaining copies of some of the religious books circulated among the new sect, and it is impossible to doubt that they are derived from the Old and New Testaments, with some slight adaptation to the manners of the Chinese Empire. Thus, in the commentary on the seventh commandament, we are informed that *smoking opium* is to be considered as included in the crime of adultery. The prayers and thanksgivings to be used by the faithful in the various occasions of life are expressly offered "through the merits of our Saviour and heavenly brother, the Lord Jesus who redeemed us from sin." The form of praise is evidently taken from the Christian doxology; the observance of the sabbath is enjoined, and the whole dispensation of the Old and New Testaments is set forth in a poem or psalm, called the "Trimetrical Classic," which is one of the most singular productions we can remember to have perused. In point of morals and language, the conduct of the new sect is described as extremely decorous, and strikingly different from the usual habits of the Chinese. It seems, however, that the numbers of troops serving under the standard of this insurrection are less than had been stated. At Nankin their regular force did not exceed 8,000 of their original party, assisted by about 25,000 men who had joined their standard in the provinces they had subdued. Upon the Mandarins and Tartar troops they make war with great ferocity, and many thousands of them have been slain. It is stated that the Mantchoos at Nankin numbered not less than 20,000, of whom 8,000 were regular troops. Yet they struck not a blow in their defence. Only about 100 escaped out of the whole population; the rest, men, women, and children, were all put to the sword. "We killed them all," says the insurgents to the English interpreters, "to the infant in arms; we left not a root to sprout from. Their bodies were thrown into the Yang-tse-kiang." The rabble of the cities of course join the march of the successful army for the purpose of plunder, though in many instances plunder has been punished by death. But the general course pursued by the middling and trading classes, which are so numerous in China, seems to be to barricade themselves in their houses, and to take no part in the contest until it should be more clearly seen which side is likely to come off victorious. Upon the rivers and upon the chief maritime cities the Imperialists had still some hold, because the insurgents appear to be inferior to them in their war junks, or means of water communication. But Amoy had fallen into the power of the enemy on the 19th of May, after a severe combat, and a subsequent attempt of a Chinese admiral to re-take the place was repulsed with loss. This was the first instance in which one of the ports opened to European trade by the treaty of Nankin had been the scene of actual hostilities, and it is gratifying to find that effectual measures were at once taken by the insurgents to protect the foreign factories from insult or pillage, and that they have uniformly testified their anxiety to favour mercantile interests. To Canton the revolution had not yet penetrated at the date of the last accounts, which extended to the 3d of June, but there was reason to believe that a great internal outbreak was impending in that city, probably in connection with the movement going on in other provinces, and, from the bitter hostility of the rabble of Canton to foreigners, it was feared that in the event of disturbances there the Europeans would have chiefly to rely on their own courage and alacrity for defence. The small steamer Rapid was within easy reach of the factory, and it was hoped that reinforcements would be sent up from Hong-kong. It happens, unfortunately, that the chief naval forces, the Spartan, and the French steamer Cassini, had gone up to Shanghai to protect European interests in the immediate neighbourhood of the theatre of war, while the Hermes and Rattler are at Amoy; whereas Canton is still by far the most important point for our authorities to observe, and we shall look with anxiety for accounts of the change that seems about to take place on that station. There is great reason to believe that the successful progress of this insurrection, if it be not put down, will be favourable to many of the first interests of humanity and civilization. We may hope that it will extend the blessings of Christianity, and that it will at least insure toleration to the teachers of a purer creed.

FRANCE.

There is no news from France. The Oriental question absorbs the attention of all Europe, and the press of France is purposely silent respecting everything which is going on amongst our neighbours. It is, however, satisfactory to be assured, from the highest authority, that the most complete good understanding prevails between the cabinets of Versailles and St. James's; all the intrigues of Russia to produce a divarication of interests having utterly failed. A man named Edouard Reynaud has been committed to Newgate for conspiring, with divers others to murder Louis Napoleon, the Emperor of the French. The accused attempted to obtain £20 from the Prince Joinville to enable him to carry out his scheme, but unless it is proved that some other parties are implicated, we do not see very clearly how the charge of conspiracy can be established. Lord Palmerston, however, has very properly instituted a prosecution.

AUSTRALIA.

By the Woolloomooloo, which has arrived from Sydney, we have advices from New South Wales to the 22nd of April, and from Victoria to the 16th. The Woolloomooloo has made the voyage in 87 days, the same time in which she made her outward voyage. She brings 49,000 ounces of gold, and also 1,608 bales of wool. The Legislative Council at Sydney was to meet again, after the prorogation, on the 11th of May. Since the 1st of April 57 vessels had arrived at Sydney, bringing 1,186 passengers, and the departures had been 60, with 1,191 passengers. Seven vessels had arrived from Great Britain with general cargoes. The position of the colony of New South Wales is described by the papers as being most satisfactory. The yield of gold was steady, and the average earnings of each man are quoted at an ounce a day. With regard to agriculture, the prospects of the farmers were excellent. A discovery of valuable tin ore had been made in Victoria. The markets, both at Sydney and Melbourne, where almost bare of goods, and enormous profits were being realised on some articles of import. The Tamar and Cambodia were to leave on the 22d April for London; the Isabella Blyth, Washington Irving, and Lord William Bentinck, on the 25th; and the following vessels were also advertised to leave in a week or two:—The Hooghly, Oriental Queen, Bengal Merchant, Tartar, and Alveston. The Panama had sailed for Liverpool.

A VOICE FROM "THE DIGGINGS."—A gold-digger, writing from Bendigo Creek, Australia, to a friend in England, concludes his letter with the following unique and earnest appeal:—"Now, pray write once a month at least, and number your letters, that I may see whether I receive all. And above all things, vote for "Ocean Penny Postage." Go a head with that. A penny is enough for a letter. Our shippers only pay 3 farthings a pound lb. for freight of wool, and less for tallow. I only paid £15 for my passage out, which is 3,600 pence, and I believe I weigh 3,600 half ounces! Besides, our shippers nearly kept me in food for 100 days, and 22 days more. I must try to remember that, and that a letter does not eat anything. If the Ocean Penny Postage were established, Government would reap the advantage in paper duties, for the stationers would sell a ream where they now sell a quire."

COLONIAL.

THE PICTOU COAL TRADE.—A larger amount of coal has been shipped from this port the present season, up to this date, than has been in the corresponding portion of any season for some years past. Freights have ranged higher than for the previous two years, and vessels engaged in the trade have been doing a profitable business. Freights are at present as follows:—

For Boston (below bridges), per chaldron, $2,65 to $2,75.

New York, per chaldron, $4, Mines measure.
Providence, do. $3,25, custom house mea.
Newburyport, do. $2,75, to 3,00 do do.
Portsmouth, do. $2,65 to 2,70. do. do.
Philadelphia, per ton, $2,50 on $3 p. ch. do.

There are at present about 50 vessels in port, all of which were chartered previous to, or immediately on their arrival. The above rates are somewhat higher than were given during the months of June and July, and there is a prospect of a still further rise from the increasing demand for coal and the comparative scarcity of vessels.—*Eastern Cronicle.*

It is rumoured that the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, will shortly be dissolved.

The Potatoe blight has made its appearance on the farms around Halifax.

Angus McAskil, the Giant, arrived at Sydney, C.B., from the United States, a few days since, on a visit to his parents, who reside at St. Annes.

The Brig *Henry Pook* Cock, master, from Greenock, arrived at Pictou on Friday morning, after a passage of 52 days. She experienced very heavy weather during the passage, and lost her jib-boom and both top masts in a gale. The greater portion of the pipes and fittings for the Gas Works have arrived by this vessel, and the Directors are about to proceed immediately to open the streets and lay down the pipes. The *Henry Pook* also has on board the rails for the Acadia Quarry Railroad; and as the sleepers are now nearly all laid, waiting for the rails, the road will likely be completed and ready for the conveyance of stone from the Quarry in a few weeks.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

A detachment of engineers have been in the vicinity of Pictou for the past week, it is said, surveying the branch line of railway to this harbor. We have heard of their being at Mount Thom, at West River, Middle River, and at Fraser's point; but have not heard the result of their labors, or whether they have expressed an opinion regarding the eligibility of any particular route.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, August 20, 1853.

There was a paragraph in the *Royal Gazette* of Monday last that we passed over without notice, thinking at the time, that silent contempt would be the best comment that could be accorded to its merits. Upon more mature reflection, however, we are of opinion, that we ought not to suffer such wanton attacks upon officers in the discharge of their duty, to be made with impunity.

We allude to an *on dit* that Mr. Binns, who is there termed a "partizan Sheriff," having effected what is called a "cruel ejectment upon a poor widow," who it seems, "was forcibly removed from her cabin, and held by the Sheriff, while his minions laid her home in ruins. The widows tears fell upon the rude hands of the officer, &c., &c.," and all that sort of stuff, which can have but one tendency, and that is, to make the low people among whom the *Royal Gazette* chiefly circulates discontented with the administration of the law, and incite them to a resistance of those whose duty it is to put the law in execution. The *Royal Gazette* claims to be published by and under the authority of the Government, we ought not then to have expected such language in its columns. "A partizan Sheriff." By what party was he appointed? of whom is he the partizan? Does Mr. Whelan dare to accuse the Chief Justice who nominated and the Lieut. Governor who pricked the name of Mr. Binns of combining together to appoint "*the adherent of a faction* to an office to which such high responsibility is attached? We leave Mr. Binns for the present out of the question, and repeat, what has there been in the conduct of the Chief Justice since he came into office, to authorize Mr. Whelan, one of the Government, to insinuate, much less directly charge him with having put into the list of names to be submitted to the Executive, that of one upon whom the slightest imputation of partiality could for a moment rest? And the Government! what was it about when it suffered a man so totally unfit for the office to be sworn into it? The truth is, it is one of those infamous falsehoods to which few pay the least attention, but which are so frequently to be found in the pages of a periodical that is a disgrace to the Island, falsehoods that are held in deserved contempt by every honest man. But this is no excuse for the Executive who are bound to uphold the due and proper administration of justice, and the acts of those who are intrusted with it. It is the imperative duty of the Lieut. Governor to call upon Mr. Whelan for an explanation, and to demand of him how it is that he who is in the pay of the Government endeavours to promote strife, when his utmost exertions should be employed to disseminate a peaceable submission to the execution of the law, however severely it may seem to press upon individuals. The duties of a Sheriff are too often, necessarily, accompanied by acts which he himself, would willingly leave undone, and among them, that of executing what is commonly called a writ of possession, is one, which however, the officer may lament the hardship it entails upon the party, or the distress it occasions to those against whom the writ is issued, he is bound to execute to the letter; and scenes but two frequently occur, heart rending in the extreme, but for which the Sheriff is no more to blame than he is for the agonies of the wretch upon whose neck *his minion* the hangman fixes the fatal cord. Mr. Binns is, it is well known to all who are acquainted with him, extremely mild and forbearing in the exercise of his stern duty, and Bench and Bar and Suitors, whether plaintiff or defendant, would willingly come forward, if it were necessary, and bear testimony to the propriety and humanity of his conduct. In no other country in the world but Prince Edward Island, nor under any other Government that this self-styled "Responsible Government", would such conduct in the printer of a Government periodical, the organ of its sentiments, be tolerated. If under a proper system of official control such a line of conduct was attempted by a Queen's Printer, a letter that "his services were no longer required" would as surely follow, as sentence of punishment, does in a properly constituted court, conviction of the offender.

'Johnson's Dictionary.

TEMPERANCE PIC-NIC.—The little Steamer *Arethusa* started yesterday morning, (Thursday, the 18th,) about 9 o'clock, with a number of the Sons of Temperance and their friends, male and female, for the purpose of enjoying themselves. After going up the River nearly to *Falconwood*, the Boat put about and went to *Ringwood*, the seat of Harry Bentick Cumberland, Esq. After enjoying an *alfresco* lunch, the party took shelter from the shower beneath a spacious markee which the provident kindness of one of the brothers (T. Williams) had supplied, which, conjoined with that afforded by an empty barn kindly lent for the moment by John Lyall, Esq., enabled them to keep from taking a drop too much of the genial element. Tunes from the Band, songs from the Ladies, and good humour and harmless fun of all descriptions, prevented the party from feeling the time either tedious or unpleasant. On the return home, the markee was converted into an awning, by which means the party were landed on the wharf at Charlottetown, without having experienced any serious inconvenience from the change in the weather.—*Isl.*

Launched,

From the shipyard of Francis Longworth, Esq. at Orwell, on the 23d July, a fine copper-fastened Brig of 177 tons, called the *Corsica*; and from the same yard, on the 13 instant, another superior Brig, of 178 tons, called the *Arab*.

On the 13th instant, from the shipyard of Messrs. James Patterson & Co., China Point, a splendid clipper Brig, called the *Marie*, 300 tons register, built for Wm. Welsh, Esq. of this town.