ing. To this Schamyl objected, but stated that of his son were alive and could be restored to him, he would exchange all his prisoners. The Emperor Nicholas sent for young Schamyl, gave him his liberty, and fitted him out with the needful equipment to take the long journey. The exchange took place about six weeks ago.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—The poor clergy of the established Church are about to petition the Queen and the two Houses of Parliament for a more equal distribution of ecclesiastical revenues.—The facts on which the petitioners ground their case are, that while bishops and great dignitaries receive enormous incomes, the yearly income of 10,000 parochial clergymen does not exceed £200 each, the yearly incomes of 1,800 are under £150, and of 600 under £50. The men who received these pitiful salaries are the working clergy.

AUSTRALIA.

FROM CAPE TOWN.—By the arrival at Boston of the bark Silver Cloud, Cape Town papers to Feb. 14 have been received. Her Majesty's discovery ship Enterprise, Capt Collinson, from the Arctic Seas, for England, last from Hong Kong, arrived at Table Bay Feb. 6. She has been absent over 5 years, having sailed with her consort, the Investigator, from Plymouth Jan. 20, 1850. The latter, as has been stated, was abandoned on the ice in Mercy Bay. Only 8 men had died out of a company of about 70 on board, and the state of the health of the crew has been remarkably good. The Cape Town Advertiser observes that the problem of the North West passage has been solved. There is a passage, but nobody can pass it except on foot.

CALIFORNIA.

A WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, March 31, arrived at New York on Saturday, with California dates to March 26, and $716,167 in gold.

Business continued to be very dull at San Francisco.

The bank excitement has in a great measure subsided.

Robinson & Co's Savings' Bank has turned out as rotten as could be. The deposits amount to $207,000—the assets nothing at all. It is doubtful if the depositors will receive one cent on the dollar. Mr. Robinson has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement, and is now awaiting the action of the grand jury.

The recent intelligence respecting the Kern River mines is of a mixed character. Quite a number of persons have returned very much discouraged from the accounts they received on the road, to the diggings.

On the 1st instant, an attempt was made by a company of one hundred men to rescue a prisoner who had been incarcerated in the Yreka jail, for breaking a water ditch. The sheriff however, having prepared himself with a posse of men, made a desperate and successful resistance, although one hundred shots were fired, two men killed and quite a number wounded.—Slicer, the stage agent at Yreka, was shot through the thigh. The mob failed to succeed in rescuing the prisoner, and, at last advices, all was quite.

The accounts received from the mining regions continued exceedingly favorable, and the work so long suspended from want of rain has commenced in earnest, and is being prosecuted with the utmost vigor on all sides.

UNITED STATES.

RUMOUR OF A WAR WITH SPAIN.

The New York Evening Post tells us that a prominent merchant in Louisville, Ky., an intimate friend of the Secretary of the Treasury, has advised his correspondents of the receipt of letters from a high source at Washington assuring him that there will be a war between the United States and Spain within 60 or 90 days; that the Cabinet was divided, but that the war party would prevail, and advising him to arrange his business, which is very extensive, as speedily as possible. The gentlemen also says:—

"While the difficulties with Spain were most promising of trouble, under the Soule regime, our government quietly concentrated for embarkation, and actually loaded one or two sailing vessels with heavy guns and ammunition, and had them ready near at hand. The port in Cuba was selected at which they were to land.

"Such was the position of affairs when the singular rumor came up that the cabinet had changed its policy, and henceforth was to be pacific. Whether this last position, was a further ruse, a mere blind: the result must show. One thing seems certain—the government does not show the expected activity in respect to the Sioux campaign.—They are tardy about it. Only some 12 or 1400 troops are yet assembled at Jefferson Barracks, and it may be that the new regiments will have another destination yet.

POLICY OF THE U. S. ADMINISTRATION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in his letter dated on Wednesday, has the following in regard to the Cabinet;

The Cabinet was in session some hours yesterday, and rumour has it that the policy of the Administration in regard to Cuba was fully and warmly discussed. It is sufficiently well known that the President and his War and Navy Secretaries are the sole advocates of an extreme policy, looking towards a war for the the acquisition of Cuba. The Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Interior are not much consulted on the subject, and take no special part in the controversy in regard to it.

The stand fast, able and persevering antifilibusters are Marcy, Cushing, and Guthrie, and it is yet to be seen whether their views will prevail.

The Cuba squadron is to be fitted out as soon as possible, and soon after it reaches its station we may have some developements in regard to the real intention of the President concerning Cuba.—*Boston Transcript.*

All accounts concur in the behalf that a large and *efficient* fleet is about to be despatched by government to cruise in the gulf of Mexico with an eye on Cuba, and Spanish men of war. But all this is not "war on Spain;" it is simply protection of our commerce. We apprehend that Spanish outrages in the gulf will soon cease—or if they are repeated, it will be manifest that Spain is backed by England and France. If so, we ought to know it. The sooner the better. "The President is for war," say the letter writers. We guess not—but for peace to be procured by resenting results.—*Boston Post.*

EDITORIAL CHANGES.—The *International Journal*, published at Boston, has now become the property of William Charles St. John, Esq., a gentleman of talent and some reputation as a writer, who was formerly connected with the press in Newfoundland, where he acquired much knowledge of Colonial affairs. We have little doubt, that under the able management of Mr. St. John, the *International* will soon become a valuable and useful paper, for we already notice a marked improvement in its columns.

SAD ACCIDENT—TWENTY-FIVE MEN BURIED ALIVE—EIGHT BODIES RECOVERED.—*Philadelphia*, April 3.—The new and extensive Glass Factory, at the town of Progress, on the mouth of Rancocas Creek. N. J., was blown down yesterday, during the gale, and twenty-five men, engaged in the manufacture of glass, were buried in the ruins. At the latest dates from the scene of disaster, eight dead bodies had been recovered, and several men taken out, seriously injured. Among the killed was a son of Alderman Palmer of this city. The property belonged to Julius Ketter, and is damaged to the amount of $15,000.

A MAN OF EXTRAORDINARY ENTERPRISE.—Our readers have no doubt heard of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, for whether we go to the confines of India, the diggins of Australia or California, the wilds of Oregon, the Empire of China, or in fact, to any other part of the world, "*Holloway's Medicines are known*," for in every language and in every newspaper in the world of any note, his *Pills and Ointment* are advertised. It would scarcely be believed that his advertisements appear in thirteen hundred papers in the Union alone; and again, few would scarcely credit, that he has expended, in different parts of the world the enormous sum of *two millions of dollars for advertising.*

Holloway's establishment, in the Strand is one of the lions of London, and should be visited by every sojourner in the modern Babylon. He has now one in the Maiden Lane, New York, where his Medicines are manufactured, the Professor himself being there for a few months; they are now no longer imported from his house in London (thus saving the duty to the American public.)

As a proof of the great celebrity of the Professor, we may add, among other things, that he has been a great traveller, and last year visited St. Petersburg, where he had the honor of being presented to the Emperor, and obtained permission for the sale of his medicines throughout the Russian Empire. A few months before this, he had audiences of the Queens of Spain and Portugal, which resulted in royal orders being granted for the introduction and sale of his medicines in those two kingdoms.

A similar honor was conferred upon him by the King of Naples, and the king of Sardinia. He had been to all the courts of Europe, obtaining almost every where special privileges for the sale of his medicines

It must be admitted that Holloway is the greatest advertiser that ever lived, and has made by far the largest fortune in that line of any other man.—*New York Daily Sun.*

"The most confirmed cases of the most distressing diseases, oft imes arise from indigestion. All of us, more or less, are troubled with this annoying symptom, still as it is a general thing, we do not attempt to medicate, until something serious intervenes. We would as a public monitor warn all our readers against the sin of neglect, and at the same time recommend to their notice Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, the original preparation as prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. We have seen cures effected through its influence." *Scott's Weekly.* See Advertisement.

Punch says:—A young beginner, whom we are anxious to encourage, sends us the following at his first attempt:—"The difference between the two potentates who rule over the destinies of Turkey and Russia, is simply this,—the one is a sultan, and the other Isaulin." That will do for a beginning.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, April 25th, 1855.

REPORTING DURING THE LATE SESSION.

Several Hon. Members, at an early part of the late Session, impressed with the idea that the method then in use of publishing the debates was unsatisfactory, both to themselves and to the public, persuaded the House, that it would be more advisable, that the Legislature should pay for printing the debates on a separate sheet, than that they should be furnished by the Reporter to the printers successively for publication in their respective papers. If the House had been willing to employ three or four efficient reporters, each attending his turn in the house, and while out of it, copying off his notes for the press, the speeches of the Members might be in the possession of the public within a few hours after they are delivered, but where only one reporter is retained who attends both the morning and the evening session, it is vain to expect, that he should be able singly to accomplish that which it would take four to perform with the required accuracy; and the consequence is, that the publication of the debates is necessarily postponed for nearly a month after they are delivered (as in the session just finished,) by which time the interest that the public would have taken in them has passed away. We did not think it worth the while to make any opposition to this arrangement at the time, as we were satisfied that the public, and Hon. Members themselves, would be better convinced of its insufficiency after a trial. But as we were unwilling that the public should be for so long a time kept in total ignorance of what was doing by their representatives, and believing that it would prefer having a summary of their transactions furnished up to the time of the publication of the paper, to waiting for weeks, for a more detailed account, we accordingly commenced furnishing our readers semi-weekly, with such summary up to the evening previous to publication, until the occurrence of the melancholy catastrophe in crossing the straits, which prevented our attendance from the 17th, to the 26th of March, when the summary was again resumed and continued to the end of the session; we were unable to see to our synopsis being as correctly printed, as we should have wished; our readers will however be more inclined to pardon any inaccuracies when they are informed, that we were compelled to be in attendance on the house from 5 to 9 hours, per diem, and sometimes longer, leaving us a very brief space for the performance of other duties.

Imperfect, however, as our Reports were, our contemporaries have been glad to avail themselves of our labours, and we notice that, latterly, the *Advertiser* has done so without giving us credit for them. With respect to the period above alluded to, between the 17th and the 26th March, we have not been able, as yet, to supply the deficiency, in consequence of the whole debate during that period, not having been published by the Reporter, who has passed over that portion, for a time, to give the important debate on the Escheat question. That Mr. Howe has given general satisfaction to the Members of the lower House, may be fairly inferred from the amount of the sum voted to him for his services this session, being 50 per cent more than has ever been paid to any previous reporter. Not that we think the remuneration more than barely adequate to the labour, he has undergone. At the same time, we must state that he has not been able to keep pace in providing the reports with his predecessor (Mr. Irving): this, we understand, has been owing to Mr. Howe being short-sighted which renders him unable to write off his notes during the night. Now, if Mr. Howe had had a person to take notes of the transactions of the morning, during which there is seldom any debate, he would have been able to prepare the proceedings of the previous evening or the following day—except perhaps when some extraordinary debate took place—and the morning reporter would have sufficient leisure to copy from his notes the same afternoon, and thus the public would be furnished with the proceedings in a short time after they took place. The expence attending the present system, which will not fall short of £200, has not been attended with any benefit. What advantage we would ask will accrue to the great bulk of the community, from each member receiving ten copies of the debates for distribution among his friends! Supposing them all given away, there are but 240 copies dispersed throughout the Island. Now had £30 or £40 been given to a Morning Reporter and the debates furnished to the public papers consecutively as they were published, the country would have reaped a greater benefit and a saving of at least £150 been effected.

A Colonial Mail arrived yesterday afternoon, but it gives no later intelligence from the seat of War. The American fillibusterers are likely yet to cause a war with that country and Spain. The U. S. Government are fitting out their vessels of war.

We have been told that a person has arrived from Nova Scotia, who will remain a few days in town for the purpose of paying the Pensioners their allowances.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

At a Meeting of the members of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, held after the closing P. F. Division, at Whitefield, Friday, April 13th, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted, which you will please make known to the Representatives of the several Divisions in Charlottetown, who assemble in the Grand Division, this Evening.

Yours in L. P. & F.
JONATHAN RYDER, Chairman.
To J. T. Pidwell, Esq., G. W. P.

Moved by Mr C. F. Harris, seconded by Mr John Bowers.

Resolved, That the Members of the order of the Sons of Temperance assembled in the Temperance Hall, this evening, hereby desire to express their indignation, at the foul calumnies hurled against the Sons of Temperance by the Hons G. Coles, leader of the Government, when the House of Assembly was in Committee on the Temperance Petitions, and further would request their representatives in the Grand Division to repel the charges, on that occasion alleged against the Sons of Temperance.

GRAND DIVISION ROOM.
THURSDAY APRIL, 19, 1855.

The following Resolutions passed unanimously.

Whereas the Hon. George Coles in his place in the House of Assembly, on the 4th day of April inst, when the House was in Committee on the Temperance Petitions, made a most virulent and unfounded attack on the character of the Sons of Temperance in this Island: It is therefore Resolved, by this Grand Division, that the said attack on our Order has a tendency to prejudice the members in the estimation of the public, and especially calculated to raise up a feeling of religious animosity in this community, regardless of the sad consequences which would be likely to ensue, deserves the severest reprehension of every friend of morality and peace, and renders the Hon. Col. Secretary, unworthy of the confidence and respect of every well-wisher to the Temperance cause.

Resolved, That as there appears to be little hope of redress from the Government as at present constituted, for the base and unmitigated falsehoods, which the Hon. Colonial Secretary alleged against the Sons of Temperance, in stating as a fact, that the Sons of Temperance were identical with the "Know Nothings" of the United States: This Grand Division hereby protests before the world against the foul calumny contained in the statements of the Hon. G. Coles, Brewer and Distiller and leader of the Government of this Island, as altogether *unfounded* and *utterly false.*

Whereas the House of Assembly when in Committee on the Temperance Petitions, during its recent Session refused a Prohibitory Liquor Law, for the reasons expressed in the Resolution adopted by the House as follows:—

"*Resolved*; That it is inexpedient to prohibit by Law, the manufacture, importation, or sale of Spirituous Liquors, inasmuch as such prohibition would be a serious infringement of the private and inalienable rights of individuals, and society at large—would entail an excessive loss to the Revenue, to meet which, no provision has been indicated, and further, inasmuch as there is no evidence before this Committee, that the majority of the Inhabitants of this Island desire a Prohibition of the sale, manufacture or importation of Spirituous Liquors, nor have this Committee any sufficient reason to believe, that Prohibitory Liquor Laws have been productive of any material advantages in those parts of the United States, wherein it has been attempted to put them in practice—no part of Her Majesty's Dominions having yet imitated the example of the United States in this respect"

Resolved, That this Grand Division will use its utmost endeavours, not only to expose the fallacy and falsehood of the above objections, but to urge the public generally to adopt such measures as will induce their Representatives in the next Session of the Legislature to imitate New Brunswick and other Colonies in their noble and successful efforts to prohibit the Liquor Traffic, and abolish the sad consequences that have resulted from it throughout this Island.

Resolved, That this Grand Division hereby expresses its unqualified disapprobation of the conduct of those Members of the House of Assembly, who while determined in their opposition to a Prohibitory Law, on the ground of a supposed loss to the Revenue, have voted for the reduction of the duty on home manufactured Spirits to the extent of 6d. per gallon, manifestly for the benefit of those engaged in the manufacture, and opening greatly the facilities for the increase of the drinking habits of society in this Island.

Resolved, That this Grand Division desires to express its grateful appreciation of the advocacy and support of the Hon. E. Palmer, Hon W. W. Lord, T. H. Haviland, Esq. W. E. Clark, Esq. A. M'Donald, Esq. Hon. D. Montgomery, Hon F. Longworth, and Donald Munroe, Esqr. who voted in favour of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, and also to the Hon. C. Young, and such other members of the Legislative Council who in their place in the Legislature advocated our principles.

An Address was also agreed to at the meeting, and the following gentlemen were appointed to wait on His Excellency with the same:—Rev. David Pitt Gerald, Rev. John Knox, Rev. J. M'Murray, Rev. C. J. Burnett, J. T. Pidwell, Esq. and J. W. Morrison, Esq.