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THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

From the European Times.

The certainty of a war with Russia has necessarily fixed attention on the business transactions of the two countries, and it is gratifying to find that while the war has been forced on us, and while we have done everything which prudence and honour could suggest to avoid it, the consequences, even in a commercial aspect of the case, are likely to fall with much greater severity on the power which has so wantonly disturbed the peace of Europe. The contrast is very marked between the pecuniary condition of the free and the despotic countries. While England, as regards material prosperity, was never in a better condition to go to war, Russia is reduced to the verge of bankruptcy, and the Emperor is already having recourse to the most desperate means to sustain his credit. The longer the contest continues, the more straitened will his means become, and whatever may be the reverses of his armies, military operations cannot long survive the exhaustion of the military chest. England, with whom he is now going to fight, is one of his best customers; for while Russia only takes about a million of our goods per annum, we import from that country more than ten times the value of our exports. It seems that our countrymen engaged in the Russian trade are accustomed every autumn to make considerable advances to Russian agents, to enable them during the winter season to purchase goods, and forward them to England in the spring; but this course of trade has been stopped this year, and the greatest sufferers are, of course, the Czar and his subjects. The information contained in the following extract is so useful at the present moment, and bears so materially upon the advantages which have resulted from the war being deferred until the present time, that we make no apology for quoting it.

But there is one other advantage which we have gained by delay, and to which as yet no direct reference has been made, of such enormous importance to us as a nation, that we are prepared to estimate its advantage as equal in all probability to the whole cost of the war. To make this clear, let us explain the peculiar character of our trade with Russia. As a market for exports, its importance is of the most trivial character:—as a source of our imports, the importance of which cannot well be over-rated, Russia is one of the largest markets with which we are connected. But our exports being so trifling in amount and our imports so large in amount, the balance is necessarily furnished from British capital. And the private capitals in Russia being so small when compared with the enormous amount of the transactions, it has from time immemorial been the practice for the Russian houses in London to make cash advances to their agents in St. Petersburg, to enable them to purchase the produce in the interior, and deliver it in the shipping ports. The practice has been as follows:—The Russian ports may be said to be open from the 1st May till the beginning of November, and closed by the ice from November till the end of April; it may, therefore, be called a six months' trade. But as the great articles received from Russia are the produce of provinces very remote from the shipping ports, and as the transit of such goods is most easy while the snow is on the ground, the operation of their collection goes on chiefly during the winter, with a view of their arrival in the ports during the six months of the shipping season. The wealthy London houses engaged in the Russian trade have, therefore, been in the habit of making very large advances in the autumn of the year to the native dealers in Russia, which have enabled them to proceed into the interior over thousands of miles, with the means of purchasing produce, and fulfilling in due time the contracts into which they have entered with the English houses for shipments during the following season. And it is greatly to the credit of the Russian native merchants, who receive these enormous advances without any other security than their personal honour and credit, that there has scarcely ever been a case known in which the confidence thus reposed in them has been abused. These advances are made in cash in St. Petersburg, and are provided on the spot either by remittances from London or by drafts from St. Petersburg by the English agents of the London houses drawn on the latter, and negotiated on the spot, as the state of the exchanges best suit. From the month of October forward to the month of May in every year, therefore, the Russian houses in London have usually been coming largely under advances to Russia; and which advances have been gradually liquidated by the shipments

from May to October. So, in like manner from the nature of the trade, our shipping engaged in the Russian trade has in former years been employed in the Baltic during the six summer months, and engaged in other trades for the six winter months.

Now, with this explanation, what was our condition when the Russian troops crossed the Pruth? What would have been the effects, commercially considered at that moment had England and France rushed into war? The most accurate calculation which we have been able to make, with the assistance of persons largely engaged in the trade, shows that at that moment the British capital in Russia, and advanced to Russian subjects, was at least £3,000,000, including the sums for which houses in this country were under acceptance to Russia. Nor was that all. British merchant ships, to a number of many hundreds, manned by British sailors to the number of many thousands, were at the moment engaged in the trade with Russia, and a large portion of them were in Russian waters and in Russian ports. If war had then been declared, what would have been the fate of this £7,000,000 of British capital—of these hundreds of British ships—of these thousands of British sailors? As it is, the time gained by negotiation has brought home every ship and every sailor in the ordinary course of trade; and the whole of the £7,000,000 advanced by England has been repaid by the shipments of last year, yielding an enormous profit to our merchants, in place of their being landed in hopeless ruin, as they would have been had war been declared at the time referred to, and of course it is needless to say, that under the circumstances of our relations with Russia since September, the usual advances made during the winter have been entirely withheld, and that no purchases on English account for shipment in the next season have been made. So that, for the first time in our day, it may be said there is no property of any description in Russia belonging to British subjects which can be seized or lost in the event of a war. So enormous, then, in a commercial point, have been the advantages of the delay.

This is a very important, a very truthful, and, to all concerned, a very satisfactory view of the effects of our diplomacy. Symptoms are already apparent that the Emperor would back out if he could; but he has evidently gone too far, and must now enter on one of the most hopeless contests recorded in European history. The shattered state of his finances will not be the only shattered thing before the contest has terminated; and the man whose unbridled ambition has caused so much human misery may not be the least of the sufferers. This withdrawal of English capital from Russia will be keenly felt at the outset, and its effects upon the contest cannot be slight.

THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION CARRIED INTO EFFECT.—The Hampshire, barque, having put into Portsmouth through stress of weather, and information being given that she was laden with warlike and engineering stores, an admiralty order was speedily put into requisition, and proper officers boarded the said Hampshire, which was bound for Odessa, with boiler-plates, shot, chain cables, and engine gear. The officers of her Majesty's customs have taken possession pending an inquiry. The Times of Friday says:—"The public will rejoice to hear that, under the operation of the order which recently appeared, a quantity of gunpowder, intended for exportation and for delivery to the enemies of England, has been seized. Two large operations of this kind have been happily disconcerted, and it is hoped that many others will meet with the same fate." The lords commissioners of her Majesty's treasury have directed the commissioners of customs to issue instructions to their officers at the several ports throughout the kingdom not to permit the shipment of gunpowder or of warlike stores to any port in the kingdom of Greece, and that in all cases where it is proposed to ship gunpowder or other warlike stores in quantities unusual for the markets to which it is proposed to send them, they will take special care to require a satisfactory explanation of such shipments before they are permitted to be made.

It is stated that the whole number of Jews in England is only 30,000, 20,000 of whom are located in London. Russia contains 104 millions, Constantinople, 60,000, and India, 17,000. It is also stated that out of the 20,000 in London 2000 are baptised Christians.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.

MESSAGES FROM LT. GOVERNOR.

Two Messages from the Lieutenant Governor, were presented by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary; the first having reference to Minutes of Council, respecting the issue of Treasury Notes; and the second, to the Office of the Post Master General, Charlottetown. The House have directed that the first shall be published, and that 150 copies, in addition, be struck off for general circulation.

GEORGETOWN AND ROYALTY.

Mr. H. HAVILAND, agreeably to notice, introduced a Bill, intitled, "A Bill to authorise the appointment of a Commissioner of Highways for the Town and Royalty of Georgetown," which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The remarks, with which the hon. member prefaced the introduction of this Bill, were to this effect:—"The Town and Royalty of Georgetown, although formerly a separate Road District, were attached to one, which was so extensive, that it was almost impossible for one Commissioner to discharge the duties consequent upon the union. The object of the Bill was, therefore, to discontinue the Town and Royalty of Georgetown from the District to which they had, for some time, been annexed, and to render them again a separate and distinct District."

SERVICE OF NON-DEBTABLE PROCESS.

Mr. H. HAVILAND introduced a Bill, intitled, "A Bill to amend the Act for making Provision for the Service of Non-debtible Process in certain cases," which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

In introducing this Bill the hon. member briefly explained its object. He said, the Act to which it was intended to be an amendment, was introduced by himself two years ago, for the purpose of providing for the service of Non-debtible Process against any Body Corporate, or person carrying on business in the Island, having a place of business, but no residence therein. It had been found that the Act did not go far enough, because it gave no power to his lordships after judgment had been obtained, but left the satisfying of it to the honor, as it were, of the parties against whom it was given. The object of the Bill was to remedy that defect.

DISTRESS FOR RENT.

Mr. GORR, agreeably to notice, introduced a Bill, intitled, "An Act in further amendment of the Law relating to Distress for Rent," which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The hon. member prefaced his introduction by saying, that, although there was a law, upon the Statute Book of the Island, to prevent Landlords from detaining and selling horses or cattle, for arrears of rent, at certain seasons of the year, the relief or protection which that law was intended to afford to tenants, was not so comprehensive as it ought to have been. It was not of much use to prevent the selling, at certain seasons, of horses and cattle, detained, if the hay and fodder, necessary for the support of such horses and cattle, could be sold without any such restriction as applied to the horses and cattle themselves. The object of the Bill was, therefore, to prevent the hay and straw of tenants from being distrained and sold for arrears of rent, between the 29th day of December, in any year, and the 1st day of June, in the next ensuing year. Such a provision, he thought, in accordance with the principles of equity; and he hoped the House would agree to it.

ONE-NINTH BILL.

The Bill introduced by the Hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL, intitled, "An Act relating to certain Lease and Monetary Obligations, entered into before the passing of the Currency Act," was read a second time, and agreed to thereby. On the House being resumed, it was reported agreed to in committee, and ordered to be engrossed.

The object of the Bill is merely to protect landlords from loss through any future depreciation of the Currency.

PETITIONS.

For the last three days, the House have been chiefly engaged in receiving Petitions. As many more are expected to be sent in, the time for receiving them has been extended to the rising of the House on Saturday, the 25th instant.

THURSDAY, March 23.

THE ONE-NINTH BILL.
This Bill, introduced by the Hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL, and intitled "An Act relating to certain Lease and Monetary Obligations, entered into before the passing of the Currency Act," was read a third time and passed.

SERVICE OF NON-DEBTABLE PROCESS.

Mr. H. HAVILAND's Bill, intitled "An Act to amend the Act for making provision for the service of Non-debtible Process, in certain cases," was read a second time, submitted to a Committee of the whole House, agreed to therein without amendment, reported accordingly, and ordered to be engrossed.

GEORGETOWN AND ROYALTY.

Mr. H. HAVILAND's Bill to authorize the appointment of a Commissioner of Highways for

Georgetown and Royalty, as a distinct and separate District, was read a second time, and submitted to a Committee of the whole House. The Committee having had the Bill under consideration for some time, it was agreed, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Warburton, seconded by Mr. Yeo, to amend the Bill by adding a clause to authorize also the appointment of an additional Commissioner of Highways for the First District of Prince County. To admit of the amendments being made, the Committee rose, and the Chairman, Mr. Clark, reported progress, and asked and obtained leave for the Committee to sit again.

DISTRESS FOR RENT.

Mr. GORR's Bill, intitled, "An Act in further amendment of the Law relating to Distress for Rent," was read a second time, submitted to a Committee of the whole House, agreed to therein without amendment, and reported accordingly.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN moved, That the Bill be referred back to the Committee with a view to amend the same by inserting the words, "or thrashed grain," after the words, "straw, thrashed or unthrashed," as often as they occur in the Bill. The object of the hon. member of this proposed amendment, was, as he explained it, to allow the Tenant to thrash out his grain, and freely to use it, either in the feeding of his stock, or otherwise for the sustenance of himself and family:—the grain thrashed out not to be liable to distraint and sale by the landlord, any more than if it were in sheaf, for the time during which it would be protected by Law, were it in sheaf, or unthrashed.

The question having been put thereon, the House divided:

Yeas—Hon. Mr. WHELAN, Mr. MOONEY, Hon. Mr. Warburton, Mr. McGill, Mr. DAVIES, and Mr. CLARK—6.

Nays—Mr. DONNE, Mr. YEO, Hon. the Attorney General, Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. HAVILAND, Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MCGOWAN, Mr. WIGHTMAN, Hon. Mr. MACULAY, Hon. Mr. MACSACHEN, Mr. BEER, Mr. McLEOD, Mr. FRAZER, and Mr. GORR—14.

The Bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

FRIDAY, March 24.

TONNAGE BOUNTIES ON FISHING VOYAGES.

Mr. WRIGHTMAN, as Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to report to the House on several Petitions praying for the Tonnage Bounty on Fishing Voyages, presented the Report of the Committee; as well as some observations, that, as the question was about to be put on the motion, that the same be received, the Hon. Mr. Warburton, rose and observed, that, as certain Petitions of a similar nature, which had been before the late Executive Council, and by them, directed to be referred to the House of Assembly, as well as some entrusted to himself, had not yet been laid before the House, the Report was incomplete. In consequence of this representation of the hon. member, the Report was withdrawn, to allow time for the presentation of the Petitions alluded to by him, and that, if received, they might be referred to the said Committee, and reported on, together with those which had been previously referred to it.

DISTRESS FOR RENT.

Mr. GORR's Bill intitled, "An Act in further amendment of the Law relating to Distress for Rent," was read a third time, and passed.

Before it passed, the House divided on a motion, That a Rider be added to the Bill for the purpose of exempting "thrashed grain" from distraint and sale, by the Landlord, for arrears of Rent, between the 29th day of December, in any year, and the 1st day of June, in the next ensuing year, made by the Hon. Mr. Warburton, during the temporary absence of the Hon. Mr. Whelan, who, the evening before, had submitted a similar motion, both in the Committee and after the House was resumed; but which motion was again made by the Hon. Mr. Whelan, before the question was put upon it, as submitted by the Hon. Mr. Warburton.

Yeas—Hon. Mr. WHELAN, Hon. Mr. Warburton, Hon. Mr. Lord, Mr. McGill, Mr. Clark, Mr. Mooney, and Mr. Davies—7.

Nays—Mr. GORR, Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Hon. the Attorney General, Hon. Mr. Montgomery, Hon. Mr. McEachern, Mr. Yeo, Mr. Donne, Mr. McGowan, Mr. H. Haviland, Mr. Beer, Mr. Wightman, Mr. Frazer, Mr. McLeod—13.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Mr. H. HAVILAND, agreeably to notice, introduced a Bill intitled "An Act to restrain the issue of certain Promissory Notes, which was read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

In introducing the Bill, the hon. and learned member said—The Act which it was intended to repeal was passed in 1836, in consequence, he believed, of the circulation of certain Promissory Notes for small sums, issued chiefly by Mr. Joseph Curran, of Miramichi, and Mr. Hazard, of Charlottetown, besides some Leather Notes, for the sum of Five Shillings, issued by Mr. James Fitzpatrick, of Charlottetown. Such a Law, he thought, should never have been passed; for, in his opinion, it was very unwise to cripple or fetter commercial transactions by legislative enactments: the limits imposed upon the issue of private com-

mmercial paper, should be prescribed by the extent of the confidence which the public were disposed to place in the responsibility of the issuers of such paper. He held legislative interference with private enterprise, to be very dangerous to the interests of commerce. Experience had shown, he believed, that the less the enterprise of those engaged in commerce was fettered and restrained by legislative enactments, the greater were the beneficial results arising from such enterprise, not only to the individuals immediately engaged in it, but to the country at large, the government of which recognised the wisdom of adopting, as far as possible, the laissez-faire or noninterference policy with respect to trade and commerce.

JOINT STOCK BANKING COMPANY.

Mr. H. HAVILAND, agreeably to notice, presented a Petition from James Peake and others, praying that a Bill may be passed to incorporate a Joint Stock Banking Company.

The Petition was received and read; and a motion of Mr. H. HAVILAND, "That the Petition be referred to a Special Committee, to report thereon by Bill or otherwise," having been agreed to, it was ordered that—

Mr. H. HAVILAND, Mr. WIGHTMAN, the Hon. the Attorney General, Mr. BEER, and Mr. CLARK, constitute a Committee accordingly.

In presenting the Petition, the hon. and learned member observed, that he thought there could be but one opinion concerning the object of the Petitioners. The utility and necessity of such an institution were, surely evident to all. It was indeed strange, he thought, that the Colony had existed so long, and that our merchants, ship-builders, traders, agriculturists, and others, had, hitherto, been able to prosecute their several pursuits, so successfully as they had done, independently of the advantages which such an institution, when based upon a safe foundation, was capable of affording. For want of the accommodations which a Bank, so established, and conducted upon sound principles, could have afforded, it was not to be doubted, however, that commercial and agricultural enterprises had been fettered and narrowed amongst us. The fact that, at present, there was in circulation, in the Island, to the amount of £50,000 or £60,000 of the Notes of the Banks of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, was, in itself, sufficient to show the necessity for the formation of such a Company as that prayed for by the petitioners. That such a circulation of Bank Paper, or one even to a much greater amount, in addition to that of our Treasury Notes, was necessary for the facilitating of our commercial and business transactions in general, could not be denied; but it would surely be much more for our interests if the necessary circulating medium of business were supplied by ourselves, by means of the issue of Notes, payable on demand, in gold or silver, by a Banking Company of our own; rather than drawn from the Banks of the neighbouring Provinces. The circulation of the Bank Paper of those Provinces, in the Island, whilst it afforded considerable credit to those by whom it was issued, was, at the same time, a matter of great and essential convenience to our whole community, in the present limited state of our own circulating medium; but the possibility of its bringing ruin upon parties amongst us, in the event of any serious financial disaster falling upon the Banks whence our foreign circulation proceeded, was a subject for grave consideration; and one which, if duly weighed, would render still more obvious the propriety and prudence of establishing a Joint Stock Banking Company of our own, whose Notes, payable on demand, would, untrammelled by any risk, circulate freely; and which, by means of the advantages and recommendation that it would otherwise afford, would give a powerful stimulus to all our business operations, and greatly benefit the whole Island.

The hon. and learned member then proceeded to take a brief review of the Prospectus, appended to the Memorial. It is proposed, by the Prospectus, that the capital stock shall consist of gold and silver coins, or Treasury Notes, to the amount, in the first instance, of £30,000 Currency, to be divided into 1000 shares of £30 currency each. And, to guard against a monopoly, and create, as far as possible, a general interest and confidence in the Bank, as well as a general concern for the success of its operations, it is proposed that no member, during one calendar month after the passing of the Act, shall be allowed to hold or subscribe for more than 50 shares; but that, at the expiration of that time, if the whole of the stock is not taken up, it shall be lawful for any stockholder, to increase his stock to any amount. It is also further proposed that the Bank shall not be permitted to commence operation until one-third of the capital stock shall have been actually paid in on account of the subscriptions; that the total amount of the debts due by the Bank, for Notes issued, shall not exceed treble the amount of the capital stock actually paid in; that all Bills of Notes, issued by the Bank, shall be payable, in gold or silver, on demand; and that authority shall be given to increase the capital stock of the Bank, by the further sum of £20,000 Currency.

It is also further proposed that the Bank shall not be permitted to commence operation until one-third of the capital stock shall have been actually paid in on account of the subscriptions; that the total amount of the debts due by the Bank, for Notes issued, shall not exceed treble the amount of the capital stock actually paid in; that all Bills of Notes, issued by the Bank, shall be payable, in gold or silver, on demand; and that authority shall be given to increase the capital stock of the Bank, by the further sum of £20,000 Currency.

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ESTIMATES. Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency, laid before the House the Estimates of the expenditure of the Government for the current year. It moved that they be referred to the House when in Committee of Supply.

DETAILED PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command, presented the Detailed Public Accounts for the past year, and moved that they be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts.

PAPERS CONSISTING OF PETITIONS AND REPORTS. The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY presented certain Papers, consisting of Petitions and Reports, sent to the late Executive Council, and by them directed to be laid before the House of Assembly.

PETITIONS. The House, during the greater part of the time they sat to-day, were engaged in receiving Petitions, all of which, with one exception, related to the opening of short lines of new roads, or the repair of bridges and wharfs.

SATURDAY, March 18. Petition from the Trustees of St. Dunstan's School, Charlestown. (Condensed Debate.)

The Hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a Petition from the Trustees of St. Dunstan's School, Charlestown, setting forth that, although the School Rooms are spacious and well ventilated, yet, owing to the defects of the School Act, or the difficulty of bringing it into a satisfactory operation in Charlestown, the Trustees regret to have to state that these Schools have, as yet, derived no benefit whatever from the Taxes paid by them and the parents of the Children attending thereat.

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tion which he had just presented, meant to carry proscription of churches and sects, he could not tell. He should, however, like to know what sect or sects he wished to proscribe. Was it the Presbyterians of Belfast? or was it the Methodists? or was it the Baptists? or was it the Catholics? With such a spirit of intolerance as (the Hon. Mr. Macaulay) could have no fellowship; and he hoped that such exclusiveness, such despotism, such torments would never again be displayed upon the floor of the House.

The Hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Davies) was evidently most anxious that the Government party should commit themselves, before the public, by some act at variance with established principles of legislation and the liberality of the age. He wished them, as was said in law, to raise the question, to which he had casually and needlessly adverted. He would, no doubt, said the hon. and learned gentleman, have been very glad, had we, on this side of the House, taken up the prayer of the Petition which I have just presented, and proposed to deal with it in such a way as he has vainly striven to show we are disposed to do. He is, I dare say, grievously disappointed in our having given no cause of offence, to any denomination, by the course we have pursued; but he must console himself in the best way he can. It will, I think, require more ability than he is possessed of, to enable any one to show that, because a member, in the discharge of his duty, presents a Petition, having reference to education, from, or on behalf of, a body of his constituents, being all members of one church, even although in that Petition they might indicate their attachment to the tenets of their church, he is, therefore, seeking to introduce the spirit of sectarianism into legislation.

Mr. Davies was about to reply; but, being interrupted by the Hon. Mr. MACAULAY and the Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY, in succession, who both maintained that he was out of order in speaking to a question already disposed of by the House, he refrained from further remarks, maintaining, however, that, in noticing the motion made by the Hon. the Attorney General, with respect to the Petition, he was perfectly in order.

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

EUROPEAN NEWS. THE WAR WITH RUSSIA. (The European Times.)

Some French and English officers have at last been appointed to commands in the Turkish army, and when the campaign fairly opens, it is quite conceivable to us that the Russians can achieve any thing against the allied army. If they should adventure force the position at Kalafat, and cross the Danube, they stand the change of being utterly cut off by an Anglo-French army taking them in the rear. Prince Paskiewitch has been appointed Generalissimo of the Russian forces, but below will be found a list of a dozen French generals with whom he will have to cope, the least of whom will prove more than a match for an old Prince of 70 years of age. Lord Raglan and Sir Baldwin Walker have been to Paris to concert with the Emperor the plan of both the military and naval operations, and a circular of M. Drouny de Lhuys to all the foreign French agents abroad, commanding them to act in concert with the English authorities against the common enemy, gives fresh strength to our alliance with France, and must convince the Czar of the hopelessness of sowing disunion between the allies.

The Greek insurrection, or rather the rebellion of the Sultanate in the distant province of Albania, is most inconvenient at this juncture. Whatever momentary success may attend these instruments and depes which abandoned them in the hour of peril, it is quite certain that the movement will be speedily suppressed. Prompt measures have been taken from Constantinople to put down this hopeless scheme, and, if needful, the French and English naval and military forces will step in and prevent the useless effusion of blood. The Russian frigates in Trieste have taken refuge in the inner harbour, where our English frigates watching them cannot reach them. The speech of the Emperor of the French at the opening of the Chambers will be found in extension in another column. Paris, which was threatened with disturbances a few days ago, continues tranquil, and the funeral of the eccentric Abbe Lammonais, who has paid the debt of nature, took place without any disturbance. The following two generals, beside General St. Arnaud and Marshal Vaillant, have received commands in the French expeditionary army:—Prince Napoleon, Canrobert, Bosquet, Forey, d'Altonville, Bouat, d'Aurelle de Paladine, Dantemarre d'Erville, De Legermel Epagnose, De Martiniere, Cannigolles, Vinoy, &c. Several divisions of infantry and cavalry are ready for embarkation. We shall not be surprised to learn that a military force of some thousand men will accompany the fleet to the Baltic.

SPAIN. One of those frightful tragedies which occur in Spain alone has been enacted at Saragossa. Gen. Hore having raised the revolutionary flag, marched at the head of his regiment, and of some civilians to

whom he had distributed arms, to the great square. Here he was encountered by the officers and troops who remained faithful to the Queen; and, after a bloody encounter, the general and the whole regiment were cut to pieces. Upon the news arriving at Madrid, all Spain was placed under martial law. Gonzalez Bravo, Castro, and Hernandez, have received their passports for foreign parts. Concha has escaped to Bordeaux. It is not known yet whether the affair at Saragossa is only an isolated case. Barcelona, as usual, was said to be in arms, but at any rate Saragossa was perfectly tranquil at the last dates. The Queen, when the news of the above troubles reached Madrid, rode ostentatiously through the streets, as if to defy public opinion. We are afraid that intestine troubles in the Peninsula are about to recommence.

INDIA. The news from India, with dates from Bombay to the 29th January, and Hong Kong to the 11th January, is interesting. The Governor General, after fixing the boundary line beyond Measday, had returned to Rangoon. The north west frontier was tranquil, but we have vague reports of fresh troubles in Persia. The insurgents in China appear to be once more gaining ground, and it was reported they had captured a city north of Peking, so as to cut off the Emperor's escape. The French seemed to have been treated with some degree of leniency by the leaders of the rebels. The Russian Admiral left Shanghai for Japan on the 24th December, whither it was expected the United States squadron would shortly follow. All the wild stories about Khiva are repeated by this mail, but the real facts are precisely as we indicated some months ago. Sir Charles Wood, in the House of Commons, says that some subjects of Kokan had erected a fort within the Russian boundary, on the right bank of the Sir Deria; a body of Russians were despatched thither, and after destroying the fort, returned to their quarters at Kaimak. Writers constantly confounded the Sir Deria (Jaxartes) with the Amou Deria (Oxus), which runs through Khiva, and thus perpetually blunders arise. The tales about treaties between the Khans of Khiva and Bokhara, and still more absurdly, with Dost Mohammed, all implacable foes of each other, and separated by frightful inaccessible deserts and mountains, are of course destitute of foundation. The destruction of the mud fort constructed to resist the attacks of the wild Kirghese, merely horsemen, has given rise to the stupid reports repeated during many months. The story of the Russians constructing "cantonments" within two days' march of Khiva exhibits deplorable ignorance of the nature of the country. It is all a fiction.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Wednesday, March 29, 1854.

Some of the leading members of the opposition have commenced, and are carrying on, a series of unwarrantable attacks on the Honorable Emmanuel McEachern. There is no species of abuse which he has not, at times, been made the object of,—but without incurring the honorable gentleman in the slightest degree. As a *derisive* resort, they have attacked his qualification as a member of the Assembly. How the party who sustained the right of Lecheur and Whelan to retain their seats, under the titles proposed by them, can have the assurance to question the rights of others, might be matter of astonishment, and would naturally call forth exclamations of surprise, were we not fully aware that nothing can equal the intensity of the blindness, forgetfulness, and folly of partisanship, save the hatred and malice engendered by political animosity. Under the influence of these feelings, and supposing all others to be unappreciated as themselves, they have taken it for granted that Mr. McEachern was as lax in his principles and as careless of the obligations of an oath as either of the two wretched abjects mentioned. They have, by this time, however, we take it, found out their mistake,—the hon. member having tabled his title to a qualification for a seat in that House,—not truly, a deed executed subsequent to the election, and depending for its validity upon an agreement that would not bear the light, but a clear and undisputed freedom title of inheritance, in fee simple, to his share of the estate left by his father, who died intestate; and of the prescribed value of which there can be no possible doubt.—Rather a different qualification, and somewhat better, than that derived from 75 acres of wilderness land, part-wamp, which had never been paid for, and of which neither buyer nor seller had ever been in legal possession. There is something highly amusing in Edward Whelan taking the lead in such an investigation,—it is on the principle, we suppose, of setting a thief to catch a thief; or, making a successful smuggler an excise officer. They have also asserted, that Mr. McEachern is insane; and truly they have a better right, in our opinion, to make such an assertion, than to question his qualification. Compare the conduct of McEachern and Whelan, and it will be found that the one is as opposed to the other as light is to darkness; if, therefore, Whelan's conduct is that of a sane man, McEachern's must be that of a mad man. And unless it may be matter of question whether a man who sets on himself, uprightly, and independently in political matters as he

does in private ones, may not be considered somewhat weak of intellect, noting that those who consider themselves great politicians pursue the right contrary course, and concern lying, duplicity, treachery, and mendacity of every description, the true arts and legitimate weapons of an accomplished statesman; and hold in contempt those who pursue a different course. It does not become us to run counter to such high authority; but we trust we may be pardoned if we suggest that there are those who are of opinion that truth, candor, and simplicity are equally available, or rather, more potent, in the long run, in political as well as other matters, than their opposites. We would, therefore, counsel the hon. member to persevere in the course he has hitherto adopted; for it is better, we think, that he should fall under the reproach of folly and madness from the lips of rogues and knaves, than be even suspected of regnery by honest men.

Six Disquisitions on Doctrinal and Practical Theology, by the late William Thomas Whately, of St. John, N. B.; printed by A. & J. McMillan, 1853, pp. 248. Sold by Geo. T. Hazard, at his Bookstore, Charlestown.

The author of this book was evidently a man of no common mind, as even a very superficial examination of his work will convince those who may be disposed to try. Not thinking ourselves competent to give any opinion on the doctrines endeavored to be inculcated,—which are somewhat novel, we think,—we avail ourselves of the labors of a contemporary of a neighboring Province, to give a synopsis of one of the lectures, which is best calculated to show the tendency of the work.

The fourth lecture is on the essence or unity of the Christian system. Passages of Scripture are adduced, and reasons given why this unity should be deemed to prevail in the very extent that the spirit of christianity obtains in the world. The heresies, divisions, contentions, and animosities that have disgraced the church, are traced to the fact that men have looked upon but one half or side of a doctrine, and that each party contended for the view of it that he had taken, without believing it possible that there could be another aspect which did not destroy or degrade his favorite one, but that would on the contrary make it, if true, the more perfect and harmonious. So that while men thought they were contending for the truth, they were in reality fighting a battle for their own inability to understand the whole counsel of God. Another, and far more fertile cause of division and contention, is asserted to be the literal, ceremonial, or carnal element which has been mixed up with religion, though not entitled to a place there, brought in by taking that as a reality—as the end aimed at,—which the spirit uses but as a symbol of his deeper meaning, which, setting human nature in its first and not in its second intention, was laid hold of as it stood; and that room was thereby left for disputes, which, if they were anxious to teach,—when they found that instead of the form, another means by which this end had been promoted is this: the apostles and other holy men have consented to old ceremonies that men believe, but they should refuse to accept of doctrines which the spirit uses to teach,—when they found that it required them to renounce what they before had held sacred. They did this, intending, when the new doctrine had taken root, to eradicate the old; but the old was more consistent with human nature; and instead of the combination preparing them for the purely spiritual, the spiritual was diluted, paralyzed by the opposite principle; that religion, being thus a single eye among two eyes,—one animated with the spirit of our nature, and hence come wars and divisions amongst us. These carnal elements removed, no hindrance to unity would remain; each word would be found as harmonious as his from whom it proceeded; it would teach one doctrine to all; and all being influenced by one spirit, there would be one Lord, one faith, one baptism; men would see with a single eye, and with one voice,—be animated with the same hope, and love, and zeal,—pursue the same object, and so become the one body, one bread, one building, or temple, or church, which Christ has called his people.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC. To the People of Prince Edward Island. Fellow Countrymen.—It is objected that a prohibitory Liquor Law would be evaded. We admit, that, in some instances, this would be the case; and, are not other Laws also, sometimes evaded? There are, in every country, instances of evasions, so to be restrained by no enactments, and to the extent success in evading with impunity. But we know many men engaged in the Liquor Traffic, who, were a prohibitory Law enacted, would not, for a moment, think of continuing to sell the intoxicating fluid. A few instances of detection of offenders, and of rigorous infliction of the penalty of the Law, would, in a great measure, extinguish the illicit traffic. We are not to harbor the presumption, that a Law, constitutionally enacted, may not be enforced. People of Prince Edward Island. Do you love your country? Does the glow of patriotism warm your bosom, and shall we delay? What would you think of those persons, who saw a number of their fellow creatures ready to sink into a watery grave and would say, "something must be done to prevent such a catastrophe for the future; but, in the mean time, no relief can be afforded to these unfortunate individuals?" Similar to this is the conduct of those, who would delay the passage of a prohibitory liquor law, while, through the effects of the liquid poison, many are sinking into the grave around us. Let me urge you then to solicit from the legislature without delay, the enactment of a law so salutary. And surely our legislators will not resist the passing of such a law, until they are absolutely compelled to it by the public voice. Let them evince their sincere desire to promote their country's good, by removing an evil so onerous as the liquor traffic.

PHILOPATRIE. TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Sir: I notice in the last Number that Mr. Whelan intimates that the House of Assembly are doing scarcely any business, while, in the same No., he is unable to finish the proceedings that took place more than a month since, and which you published on the 7th March. I am glad to see that the majority of the House of Assembly are disposed to do business, and not to spend their time in useless debate; and that a few in the opposition are willing to concede their—but are somewhat thwarted by the attempts of Political Progress to introduce matters which only

take up the time of the House, and produce angry discussions. Such was the attempt to question Hon. Mr. McEachern's qualification, which they knew to be perfectly good; but they thought that the majority would act up to the strict interpretation of the Act, and refuse to take it into consideration at this late part of the proceedings. The majority wisely voted for it to be laid before them. Had they refused, however, these self-styled liberals would, no doubt, have kept up an agitation on the subject in their illiberal papers,—as they are at present hard run for faults to find with the Government, and the least accusation is made political capital of.

There is one Bill, introduced by the Government, more good likely to accrue, than from all the proceedings of the former administration, viz., the Bill for the incorporation of a Bank; and such a Bill the former Government refused to introduce, although solicited to do so, because, I presume, they could make no political capital out of it, and they thought it would be favoring the monied interests of the Colony. May Providence save us from such political economists! The establishment of a Bank will be of more good to the man of small means, than to large money holders. During Mr. Coles's administration, I heard of honest thriving people having to pay at the rate of twenty per cent. interest for the use of a little money. Will such be the case when we have a Bank established? No. The person having money to lend will have it in constant use, and will be willing to take a fair per centage; and the person wanting to borrow, will be more anxious to receive it, and get more benefit from its use. Merchants and traders can be more punctual to meet their liabilities, and more willing to extend their business operations; and every person who has a stake and interest in the country will derive a benefit from it.

I have more to say, on the Education Act, which the Government are taking every pains to improve; but as you reminded us that communications must be short, I must now close. Yours, &c., CONSERVATIVE.

The following appropriation for Roads and Bridges, has passed the House of Assembly—

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Includes Queen's County (£1700), King's County (1300), Prince County (1300), and Royalty of Charlestown, including Popular Island Bridge (£500).

We delayed our paper until this morning, in hope of being of the arrival of the mail, but at the time of our going to press it had not come in, and cannot now be expected before night.

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—On Friday evening last, 24th inst. William Cuddehugh delivered a highly instructive and elaborate lecture on "Noah's Flood."

On Friday next 31st inst. Mr. Taylor will deliver a lecture on "Engraving."

BIRTH. On the 24th inst. the wife of Mr. James Perkin Union Hill, of a son. Mr. Perkin had been married 20 years and this his first child was born to him on his wedding day. Mother and son are doing well.

GREEN OAT STRAW. TO BE Sold, by Auction, on Wednesday the 29th April, at 2 o'clock in the Foot Yard of the Subscriber, in Richmond Street, from 12 to 14 tons of GREEN OAT STRAW. In lots not less than 5 cwt. Terms at Sale. DAVID WILSON. Charlestown, March 28.

HAY! HAY! TO BE SOLD BY Auction, on Tuesday, 4th April, on the Farm of Mr. Theo. Doyle, Royalty, near the "Queen's Arms," about 20 TONS GOOD UPLAND HAY, 3 months credit given on approved notes of hand, for sums over £10. March 24, 1854. A. H. YATES.

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE.—50 bbls. prime and prime mess Pork 20 lbs. Lead 100 bbls. Newfoundland Herring 20 bbls. Apples 60 boxes Soap 10 bbls. English and American Vinegar 5 cwt. Corkwood 1 cwt. Cast Oil 1 box Black and yellow Paints 1 box Arrow Root, best quality; &c., &c. JAMES N. HARRIS. Charlestown, March 28. 1854.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—20 tons of Wrought Iron Copper, Brass, and Lead Feathers, in any quantity 4000 bushels Oats 1000 bushels Barley 2000 bushels Corn Cash payment, and the highest price. JAMES N. HARRIS. March 28. 5w

EXHIBITION. AN EXHIBITION AND SALE (for purposes connected with the Episcopal Church, Charlestown,) of fancy and useful Articles, will (D.V.) take place at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July next. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies forming the Committee: Mrs. BAYFIELD, Mrs. D. HODGSON, Mrs. O'NEILL, Mrs. HOBBS, Mrs. DEBRIBB, Mrs. HERRICK, Mrs. FITZGERALD, Mrs. E. FALKNER, Mrs. B. HARRIS, Mrs. A. YATES, Mrs. J. HENNESSY. Charlestown, 7th March, 1854.

take up the time of the House, and produce angry discussions. Such was the attempt to question Hon. Mr. McClellan's qualification...

There is in one Bill, introduced by the Government, more good likely to accrue, than from all the proceedings of the former administration...

The following appropriation for Roads and Bridges, has passed the House of Assembly—

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Amount. Includes Queen's County (£1700), King's County (£1300), Prince County (£1300), and Charlotte County (£4800).

On Friday evening last, 24th inst. William Cundall Esq. delivered a highly instructive and elaborate lecture on "Noah's Flood."

On Friday next 31st inst. Mr. Taylor will deliver a lecture on "Engraving."

GREEN OAT STRAW. TO be Sold, by Auction, on Wednesday the 29th April, at 2 o'clock, in the Farm Yard of the Subscriber...

GREEN OAT STRAW. TO be Sold, by Auction, on Wednesday the 29th April, at 2 o'clock, in the Farm Yard of the Subscriber...

DAVID WILSON. Charlotte, March 28.

HAY! HAY! TO BE SOLD by Auction, on Tuesday, 4th April, on the Farm of Mr. Thos. Doyle, Royalty, near "Queen's Arms," about 20 TONS of GOOD TYLEND HAY...

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE—50 bbls. prime and medium Pork, 5 bbls. "Figs" Cheese, Fat and Feet, 100 rich-lavored particular cured Hams...

WANTED TO PURCHASE—30 tons old Wrought Iron, Copper, Brass, and Lead, Firestone, in any quantity...

EXHIBITION. AN EXHIBITION AND SALE (for purposes connected with the Episcopal Church, Charlotte, of fancy and useful Articles, will (D.V.) take place at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July next...

PHILOPATRIE. Remember that Mr. Whosever of Assembly are seen, while, in the name of the proceedings that month since, and which I March, I am glad to the House of Assembly...

AUCTIONS. EXTENSIVE SALE Of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Chinaware, &c.

BY JAMES MORRIS, TO be Sold, by Auction, on Tuesday the 4th of April next, at 11 o'clock, at the Store of Mr. JOHN ARCHBOLD McDOWALL, Sydney Street, opposite the store of S. Nelson & Son...

STOCK IN TRADE. Consisting, in part, of—Black, blue, and green Broad Cloths, Satinets, Dressings, Tweeds, Vestings, Cashmeres, Lace, Coburg, Orleans, Dugarcas, Alpaccas, grey, white and printed Cottons, Stripes, Shirts, Demos, blue and white Cotton Warp, &c.

Fat Cattle! Fat Cattle!! BY JAMES MORRIS. FOR Sale, by Auction, on Friday the 7th of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Farm Yard at Government House—

A CARD. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, generally that he has commenced business as a Commission Merchant and Auctioneer...

EATING HOUSE. THE Subscriber has opened an EATING HOUSE in Mr. Sparrow's buildings, opposite to the Market House, where DINNERS, SOUPS, TEA and COFFEE can be had at the shortest notice...

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late William Hancock, of Charlotte, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three Calendar Months from this date...

NOTICE. ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to settle their Accounts before the 1st of April next, as all accounts open at that time will be left with an Attorney for collection...

NOTICE. Carriages! Carriages! Carriages! THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, takes this opportunity to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to Green's Store, and will be prepared to furnish Carriages, of every description, at the shortest notice...

Farm for Sale or to Let. THE Subscriber offers for Sale or to Let, by Private Contract, that valuable Leasehold Farm known by the name of the Red House, situated in the thriving Settlement of Bay Fortune, Township No. 66...

WINNOWER MACHINES. HAVING now permanently located myself one mile from New Glasgow, on the New Glasgow Road, the farmers in the surrounding country may depend upon being supplied with anything in my line, put up in the very best and most substantial manner...

FALL GOODS. JUST IMPORTED, and for sale by the Subscriber, at his NEW STORE, next door to his residence in Graham Street, a choice selection of American and other Goods...

SUGAR, in hogsheads, barrels and by retail, Leaf, crushed and refined do. Superior Hyson and Souchong TEAS, in chests, half chests, and by retail...

CRACKERS, CHEESE, Vinegar, Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Table Salt, Soda, Saleratus, Soap, Candles, Starch, Blue, Burning Field, Matches, Tobacco, Cigars, Koolie, Blacking, &c.

SOLE LEATHER, Neat's Leather, Calf Skins, and Harness Leather. CHARLOTTEVILLE, November 14.

Temperance Petition. THOSE Persons in the country having charge of the Temperance Petitions, are requested to have them sent in by the 31st instant, addressed to "Mr. J. W. Morrison, Lower Queen Street."

SMITH BROTHERS, Commission Merchants, NORTH MARKET WHARF, St. John, New Brunswick.

NEUROLOGY, or SCIATIC RHEUMATISM CURED. This may certify, that for about four years I was seriously afflicted with a disease in the hip, which Physicians termed Neurology, or Sciatic Rheumatism...

TO Teachers. WANTED a Teacher of the First or Second Class for the Lower Bedoule School. Apply to Mr. KENNETH M'KENZIE, Bedoule, March 23rd, 1854.

FOR SALE. A Schooner nineteen Tons, nearly new, Sale and rigging one year use. For further particulars apply to Mr. KENNETH M'KENZIE, Dec. 19th, 1853.

Glasgow & Manchester House. RECEIVED by late arrivals, and for Sale by the Subscriber, a General Supply of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES...

FOR Sale or to Let. A FARM on the St. Peter's Road, about three miles from Charlotteville, consisting of 26 Acres of Land, in a high state of cultivation...

Books! New Books! JUST OPENED at G. T. HASZARD'S Book Store, a large supply of NEW BOOKS and STATIONERY...

Prince Edward Dispensary, 111 & R. JOHNSON respectfully announce that they supply from their Establishment, DRUGS, CHEMICALS...

MRS. WINSLOW'S. An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of Mothers, her SOOTHING SYRUP, For Children Teething.

For the Nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c. that attend this period of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect, giving Rest to the Mother, and Relief and Health to the Infant.

PROOF POSITIVE. Messrs. CURTIS & PERKINS—Please send us a further quantity of your Soothing Syrup. We are selling large quantities of it, and from what we can learn, it is used with success, both by children and adults...

NEW-YORK, July 10th, 1853, S. B. HUNTER. Hear the Brooklyn Daily Advertiser, of June 12th 1853.

DR. CHALMERS' WORKS. [It] contained these works is superfluous; they have not met with universal approbation from the British press and public. That the periodical press, representing so great a variety of religious and political opinions, should have so generally noticed them, and that too with high commendation, is a circumstance exceedingly rare, if not altogether unparalleled.

DR. CHALMERS' WORKS. As re-published by the Author, in 25 volumes, 12mo, cloth. Vols. Contents of this Series.

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THE WONDER OF THE WORLD! DEVINE'S COMPOUND FITCH LOZENGES. THE GREAT REMEDY is at last discovered, and COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, COSTIVENESS AND CONSUMPTION have lost their terror, and vanish as if by magic before this Sovereign remedy.

NEW PERFUMES, &c. LUBIN'S EXTRACTS Balley's Ess. Bouquet, L'Eda's Holy-water, Delicate's Fashionable Perfumes, Low's Fragrant Perfume, and Genuine Eau de Cologne.

HENDRIE'S MOELINE. For preserving the Beauty and Lustrance of the Hair, an extract of Vegetable and Animal Oiling-substances, most beneficial for promoting the beauty and lustrance of the Hair, and of a very grateful perfume.

EMOLIENT CAMPHOR CREAM. Has been long approved of, as a certain and agreeable remedy for chapped hands, and the injuries effects of cold and piercing winds on the skin, which, however rough or red, is rendered soft and delicate in a few days.

ROYLANDS KILDOR. For improving and beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all cutaneous eruptions.

PEARL DENTIFRICE. Is a most innocent and effectual preparation for beautifying the Teeth. By its tonic and astringent properties, it braces and strengthens the Gums and Sockets, preserving them in a sound and healthy condition.

ALL THE FAVORITE TOILET SOAPS. Prepared in the useful form of a Tablet without angular corners.

Tooth, Nail, Hair and Cloth BLUSHES in great variety, all from London. Wm. R. WATSON, Nov. 21st, 1853. Adv. 6 ld.

