



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 repairs 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 proscrib. 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 torism 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 Sultan in the distant province of Albania, is most inconvenient at this juncture. Whatever momentary success may attend these instruments and depes of Russia, who, by the bye, has always 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, Dantemarré d'Erville, De Lorges, Esparbès, De Martinière, Cassinognoles, 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 Meadry, 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 swamp, 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 affairs 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 meanness of every description, the true arts and legitimate weapons of an accomplished statesman; and hold in contempt those who pursue a different course. It doth 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, lest they should refuse to accept the doctrine which they were anxious to teach, and 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 that 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, lest they should refuse to accept the doctrine which they were anxious to teach, and that it required them to renounce what they before had held sacred. 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take up the time of the House, and produce angry discussions. Such was the attempt to question Hon. Mr. McEachron'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 Royalty of Charlotteville (£500).

On Friday evening last, 24th inst. William Cundill 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."

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.

GREEN OAT STRAW. TO be Sold, by Auction, on Wednesday the 29th April, at 2 o'clock, in the Farm Yard of the Subscriber, in Richmond Street, from 12 to 14 tons of the above...

DAVID WILSON. Charlotteville, 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, 3 months credit given on approved notes of hand, for sums over £10.

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE—50 bbls. prime and medium Pork, 5 bbls. "Figs" Cheese, Fat and Feet, 100 rich-lavored particular cured Hams, 50 Slices do. Bacon, 50 bbls. Oatmeal, 20 tubs Butter, 20 tubs Lard, 100 bbls. Newfoundland Herrings, 20 bbls. Apples, 60 boxes Soap, 10 bbls. English and American Vinegar, 5 cwt. Corkwood, 1 cask Cod Oil, 20 tubs black and yellow Paints, 1 box Arrow Root, best quality, &c., &c.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—20 tons old Wrought Iron, Copper, Brass, and Lead, Furniture, in any quantity, 4000 bushels Oats, 1000 bushels Barley, 20 tons Oatmeal. Cash payment, and the highest price. JAMES N. HARRIS. March 28. 2w

EXHIBITION. AN EXHIBITION AND SALE (for purposes connected with the Episcopal Church, Charlotteville), 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. CUNDALL, Mrs. HOBBS, Mrs. T. BERRINGTON, Mrs. BERRINGTON, Mrs. FITZGERALD, Mrs. E. PALMER, Mrs. H. HARRIS, Mrs. A. YATES, Mrs. J. HERRICK, Charlotteville, 7th March, 1854.

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, the whole of his STOCK IN TRADE, Consisting, in part, of—

Black, blue, and green Broad Cloths, Satinets, Dressings, Tweeds, Vestings, Cashmeres, Lustras, Coburgs, Orleans, Dugarcas, Alpaccas; grey, white and printed Cottons, Stripes Shirtings, Demises, 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—3 LARGE FAT OXEN, Prime, fat, and ready for the butcher.

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

ARTEMAS G. SIMMS. Cash advanced upon articles left for Auction.

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.

N.B. A COOK WANTED. Dec. 28th, 1853.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late William Hancock, of Charlotteville, Bachelor, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Calendar Months from this date; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

OFFICE REMOVED. THE Subscriber has removed his Office to his new Dwelling House, lately occupied by Andrew Duncan, Esquire, at the corner of Prince and Water Streets.

MINIATURES! LIKENESSES. THE Subscriber has just received a handsome stock of Plates and Cases, gold and plated Locks and Breeches for Likenesses, done by Top or side light.

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.

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 Square, and will be prepared to furnish Carriages, of every description, at the shortest notice; and he hopes by punctuality and good workmanship, to merit a share of public patronage.

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; it contains 357 1/2 acres of Land, about 60 acres of which are cleared; there is a good spring of water on it, about 50 yards from the road.

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, got 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 Grafton Street, a choice selection of American and other Goods, consisting of—

SUGAR, in hogsheads, barrels and by retail, Leaf, crushed and refined do. Superior Hyson and Souchong TEAS, in chests, half chests, and by retail; COFFEES, RICE, FLAT BREAD, in barrels and by retail; CRACKERS, CHEESE, Vinegar, Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Table Salt, Soda, Saleratus, Soap, Candles, Starch, Blue, Burning Fluid, Matches, Tobacco, Cigars, Koolis, Blacking, &c.

SOLE LEATHER, Neat's Leather, Calf Skins, and Harness Leather. W. B. DAWSON. 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, and resorted to various remedies without any permanent relief.

TO TEACHERS. WANTED a Teacher of the First or Second Class for the Lower Bedouque School. Apply to the Board of Education, Charlotteville, Bedouque, March 23rd, 1854.

FOR SALE. A Schooner sixteen Tons, nearly new, Sale and rigging one year use. For further particulars apply to Mr. KENNETH M'KENZIE, Pownal Street Charlotteville, 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, among which will be found the newest standard Literature of the day.

Prince Edward Dispensary, 111 ST. JOHN STREET, CHARLOTTEVILLE. H. & R. JOHNSON respectfully announce that they supply from their Establishment, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and the various Official Preparations of the Medical College, and from a thorough practical knowledge, obtained in first class Establishments in England, they feel warranted in claiming the confidence of the public, which they will endeavour to retain by uniform personal attention and care.

INDIAN DISPENSIA PILLS. For cure of Costiveness, Acidity of the Stomach, Bilious Habits, Headache, Dizziness, Heart Burning, Pain in the Side, Lung and Liver Complaints.

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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.

A child in Congress-Street was cured by the Soothing Syrup, of insupportable Dysentery or Diarrhoea after being given over by the attending Physician. Mr. Blandford, of Edgington says, it has never failed to cure the Dysentery or Diarrhoea in children whenever used in the village. Lots of it is sold.

PROOF POSITIVE. Messrs. CURTIS & PERKINS—Please send us a further quantity of 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, in all cases of Dysentery or Diarrhoea.

W. D. CRUMBIE, J. MORRILL. New-York, July 10th, 1853, 215 Broadway. Hear the Brooklyn Daily Advertiser, of June 12th 1853.

We cheerfully comply with the request of a friend to insert the following letter which we are assured is from a lady of the first respectability, residing in Lowell, Mass., believing that a vast amount of suffering may be prevented, and many valuable lives saved, by calling the attention of mothers to this valuable prescription of an old and experienced nurse:

Dear Sir:—I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy,—and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic, he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since; and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it.

Lowell, Mass., May 20, 1853. H. A. ALCOCK. Price only 25 cts. a bottle.

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, and resorted to various remedies without any permanent relief.

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