

natives, Delisavetgrad (St. Elizabeth's fort), is situate to the north of Nicolaieff, in the midst of a fertile plain. At first it was only a fortress, constructed on the frontier against the incursions of Tartars from the Crimea, and the Empress Elizabeth sent there Moldavian, Servian and Hungarian colonists. At present it is an important town, which stands on the two banks of the Ingul, to the east and north of the citadel. The streets of the town are regular, and the churches numerous; but the houses are plastered over with a fine white clay, which is decked in such a way with quartz and mica, as to dazzle and fatigue the eye. To the east of the town is an important suburb, on a height surmounted with windmills; beyond is the steppe, and at intervals on the horizon may be seen some of the hills so frequently found in this part of the world, and in the Crimea, in which the ancient Scythians were accustomed to bury their heroes, and which resemble the Celtic tombs of Ireland.

PREPARATIONS FOR WINTERING IN THE CAMP.

The anticipated attack on our position has not taken place, and matters in camp are resuming gradually their condition prior to the alarm respecting it. The road-making, which was almost wholly at a stand-still, is again progressing. The accumulation of forage and stores for the winter is an object of particular concern, and fatigue parties and every available means of transport are pressed in the furtherance of this service. A certain amount of drill having been practised in the several divisions, the troops are now about to be exercised at ball practice. The health of the army continues excellent. In consequence of the intended occupation of Sebastopol, should the Russians on the north side leave us anything to occupy, the troops have been forbidden to fetch any more timber from its ruins; otherwise, if lime and permission were granted, the men would be able to get much that would be useful in forming a substantial protection, in lieu of the Government huts. There are solid beams and rafters without end to be obtained, but serviceable planks are becoming very rare. These can be obtained, however, at a reasonable rate from Sinope and other places on the coast of the Black Sea. The employment of the men in constructing their own huts might be made beneficial in many ways; and under simple directions from the Sappers and Miners, warm and comfortable protection could be thus procured without much cost or expenditure. When the shelter was secured, there would still be many days available for ball practice. It is expected huts will be provided for the Highland division a short distance beyond their present encampment near Kamara. The enemy continues to be very actively employed about the new earthworks on the opposite side of the roadstead. The number of guns in the batteries has also been increased, and an active discharge of shot and shell is directed against Sebastopol and the Karabelina. The guns also on the cliffs overlooking the Tchernaya valley have not been idle, but, with little effect, have been frequently seeking to annoy the French in the right flank, or troops from the encampments in the plain going to water at the river. The Russians have a line of sharpshooters in ambuscades at gunshot distance from the stream, which passes along the aqueduct to the reservoir. The characteristic appearance of our approaches, and of the Russian works, such as was offered to view immediately after the final bombardment and retreat of the enemy, is fast fading. Already, in some parts, the change is so great that observers are bewildered in trying to recollect former impressions; and old campaigners, laid low on the 8th of September, but now sufficiently recovered to revisit the scenes of conflict, fall at first to recognise their former haunts, or to find particular spots in the trenches bearing especial interest, as the scenes of hair-breadth escapes to themselves, or of sad mutilations and fatal injuries to their friends and companions. Batteries are dismantled; platforms, timber, and every kind of military store removed, gabions and fascines carried away for firewood; new roads and paths made irrespective of shelter, convenience only studied in their direction; trenches filled and openings cut wherever required; and time, the leveller, with the assistance of his active agents, storm and rain, is helping in the work of demolition. A like process is going on in the enemy's works, though, from their massive construction and huge proportions, less obvious to observation.

DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN TRADE.

Two years since the quays of Odessa were laden with the produce of the vast southern plains of Russia. Fear of impending war had urged the dealers in corn to buy on every side to make good the deficiency of the English harvests. The flags of all nations were to be seen entering the ports of the isles bringing food from the great empire which was so soon to be our enemy. What is now the state of the Russian seaport? Not the smallest craft dare leave that blockaded harbour; its warehouses are empty, or stocked only with the supplies for a hopeless and devastating war. An official article has just been published in Russia relative to the exportation of grain. As might be expected, the writer labours to show that the loss of his country by the present war is less than it has been estimated by the world. If his facts are correct he proves two things—that the wants of England have of late years been the principal causes of prosperity to the Russian proprietors, and, consequently, that the hostility of this country has caused the commerce of the Czar's empire to collapse speedily and completely. The Russian exports, which were in 1845 of the value of 16,000,000 silver roubles, rose in 1847 to more than 70,000,000. Although this high amount was not sustained during the succeeding years of plenty, yet the Russian trade still increased rapidly. In 1852 the exportation was to the value of 34,000,000 roubles; and in 1853, the last year of peace, it had risen to 55,000,000, partly from natural development, partly under the influence of the deficient harvest of the preceding year. Now came to an end this great and sudden prosperity. In eight years the value of exported Russian grain had increased three-and-a-half fold; landowners had been enriched, the State had been relieved, material improvements, roads, canals, &c., had been commenced, when in an evil hour the Czar outraged the rights of nations and of liberty, and all has come to a close. In 1854 the export of grain fell to the value of 14,000,000 roubles, and most of this was probably shipped during the three months which preceded the declaration of war. The export at the present moment from the whole of Russia is probably not a tenth of what it was two years since.

RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

The mystery that has always shrouded the present visit of the Czar to the southern provinces of his empire has never been completely dispelled, though the curtain has been at intervals partly lifted. Nothing has been heard of his personal movements for, perhaps, the last fortnight. The *Ost Deutch Post* says that he has quitted Nicolaieff to return to the interior of the empire, but it does not say to what place he has gone. The Grand Duke Constantine certainly remains at Nicolaieff. He has ordered that the Institution of Naval Cadets there shall take the title of "the Naval School of the Guard," and that all the sons of officers of the Black Sea fleet shall be admitted to it gratuitously. This measure has been favourably received by the southern provinces. Before the war, the higher nobility sent their sons into the cavalry, and the inferior theirs into the infantry; but both entertained a repugnance for the naval service.

By an order of the day, of the 17th, dated St. Petersburg, General Luders has been named chief of the infantry regiment of Araja; and at the recommendation of Prince Gortschakoff, General Liprandi has been honored with the order of St. Vladimir of the 2d class, and General Teterewnekow with that of St. Anne of the 1st class, for their distinguished services in the Crimea.

A letter from Warsaw, of the 23rd ult., in the *Danube*, says:—"We have received intelligence here that eight regiments of grenadiers have arrived at Simpheropol, commanded by Generals Plautin, Scherhoff and Kryloff. When the Russians heard of the expedition of the Allies to the Liman, General Gortschakoff did not send the Grenadiers; then at Perekop, to cover Nicolaieff and Kherson; but despatched from his own camp some brigades of reserves to the menaced point, whilst the choice troops received orders to reinforce the Crimean army. The Grenadiers are accompanied by their division of artillery, under General Korniloff; but we know nothing of the whereabouts of the 7th division of cavalry, which left Poland at the same time as the Grenadiers."

A letter from Kalisch, in the *Austrian Gazette*, says:—"There is no indication that the Russians are going to evacuate the Crimea. If they intended to take that step voluntarily, why, it may be asked, have they chosen that precise moment for sending there the corps of Grenadiers. It is certain that the Russians have in the Crimea fourteen divisions of infantry, but lately a part of the 14th has been recalled to Kherson and Nicolaieff, and replaced by two divisions of Grenadiers. The Russian army in the Crimea at this moment consists of fourteen divisions of infantry, not including the reserve, and constantly arriving bodies of national militia."

THE RUMOURS OF PEACE.

The rumours of peace first circulated by some of the German journals, not being sustained by further intelligence, are rapidly falling in credit. The few journals which speak in the name of Russia, deny that any new propositions have been sent from St. Petersburg, and allege that it is the Emperor of France who is sending round the olive branch. The *New Prussian Gazette* even affirms that Napoleon III. has caused it to be notified at Vienna, that he is ready, at this moment, to negotiate on the basis of the Four Points. The *Independence*, which very sensibly discredits this news, however states its belief, that at no time, before or since the fall of Sebastopol, have the Western belligerent powers declared themselves disengaged from the "Four Points."

It is again repeated in Berlin that the Czar has made confidential communications to Prussia and Austria of his hearty wishes for a renewal of negotiations. The Emperor of Austria is stated to have expressed himself in the same sense to the Pope's Nuncio at a very recent interview. M. de Bourquency has returned to Vienna, furnished, it is said, with fresh instructions to meet the contingency of propositions from Russia. Prince Gortschakoff (the Russian Minister at Vienna) and the other Russian Ministers to the German Courts, are certainly to meet the Czar at Warsaw about the middle of this month. The question of negotiation will then be settled. There is no doubt that the Czar and the Grand Duke Constantine beheld the cannonade on Kinburna Fort from an eminence on the Otchakoff side of the estuary.

THE EXAMINER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, DECEMBER 3, 1853.

We copied into this paper, of the 19th ult., an article from the *London Times*, which gave rise to the most painful apprehensions in England lest the peaceful relations between that country and the U. States should be disturbed by alleged blundering or mismanagement on the part of British authorities in violating the neutrality laws of the Republic. The very bellicose spirit of the United States Attorney General, and the desire, too apparent in the conduct of the President, to embroil the Republic in a war with Great Britain at this inauspicious time, for mere electioneering purposes, appeared to warrant the worst apprehensions that could be entertained. But the United States press, at least the influential and respectable part of it, has, with almost one voice, repudiated the idea that a war with Great Britain is at all likely to occur, or is even desired by the people of the United States. We take from the *Boston Post*, an influential journal, the following article, which may be said to breathe the spirit of the great bulk of the American people, and shows that so far as they are concerned, the peaceful relations of the two countries are likely to remain undisturbed.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The war panic in England is certainly remarkable. For a week the topic of the United States fairly eclipsed even the theme of the Crimea. One thing resulted from this breeze: a demonstration that there is in England no desire for a war with America. Nobody need deny that England has national spirit. No country has more of it; and were the United States to enter upon a system of deliberate insult to her, then there would be war. But this is what our Government never attempted, and what our people never desired. Least of all do they desire it now.

It is astonishing that such a panic could have been got up by such carelessly and recklessly written articles as the editorials in the *Times* about this country. There is not a strong point about them. We have before us its issue of October 25, and after re-examining this article, have no hesitation in writing, that in this country it would not stir the faintest political ripple. It adduces no facts, cites no proofs, contains no argument, and has not a single sparkle of wit. It assumes that "a large portion of the United States" are determined to "force war upon" England; that this determination proceeds from their settled filibustering propensities; that these are so strong, and our executive is of so weak a cast, that they cannot be controlled here without a British fleet. This spirit, it is alleged, was about to take the shape of a descent on Ireland. As it was manifest the American Government could not stop those "engaged in enrolling unhappy men for these desperate and criminal enterprises," therefore a British fleet was ordered to the American seas to stop it! These were the words of the *Times*—

"It is because we see no hope of finding in the United States a Government capable of preventing its citizens from waging private war on their own account against the best and truest allies of the great republic, that we are most unwillingly compelled, even in the midst of the great European struggle in which we are engaged, to assume a defensive attitude, in order to trample out the first sparks of this fire, and to prevent a conflagration which, if once allowed to spread, may cause incalculable misery to the human race."

Here then was its ground of panic, a solid mass of pure assumption. It was in fact even worse than this. It was assumption at war with, and in the face and eyes of, a series of facts concerning which one who writes for such a journal as the *Times*—termed the leading journal of Europe—had no business to be ignorant. We now allude to the steady, uniform, firm, unmistakable course of our Government for a long series of years as to this matter. The people of this country, by an overwhelming majority, nor their Government, have ever justified what is termed filibustering. On the contrary, this Government, on many occasions, and indeed, on every occasion, has by work and deed, has by argument and by force, denounced and put down this "private war." Indeed, the United States, as soon almost as they became a national power, embodied this opinion in stringent and efficient laws, for punishing those who violated the duty of neutrality. It is just that the country should be judged by these laws. There they are on the statute book, and there they have been for sixty years; and we claim that they are the true exponents of American public opinion.

The *London Times*, too, should not have been so ignorant as not to have known, that these laws against "private war" have been firmly carried into effect; and this from the time of the French revolution down to the last attempted expedition of Kinney.

To go no further back. Should not this writer have known, that, in times of the revolution of the Spanish American colonies, congress, in spite of their warm sympathies with the

revolutionists, passed additional laws designed to enforce the duty of neutrality, applicable to cases of colonial insurrection? Should it not have known that, in 1838, for the special purpose of restraining military enterprises from the United States into Canada, congress passed laws still more stringent and especially applicable to the existing case? Did not President Van Buren go to the full extent of executing this new law in 1839, as to invasions of Canada? Did he not for this purpose despatch the chief of the United States army, General Scott, to the northern frontier? And so important was the occasion considered, that the Governor of New York, the present Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy, went with him? Were they not completely successful? More; have not British officials again and again had these laws brought to their notice?

And to come to more recent times. Did not our gallant navy, in the administration of President Fillmore, do good service in breaking up filibustering expeditions on Cuba? It is true the Lopez expedition succeeded in escaping the vigilance of the United States officers; but did even an American official justify this, or apologise for it? Did not our Government deplore it and condemn it? Did not, subsequently, valuable officers lose their lives in fighting these very bands of filibusters? Was not that excellent officer, Lieut. Allen, killed in one of these encounters? And has not government vigilance, from that time to this, succeeded in breaking up all such parties of adventurers? How many months is it since one of the ships of the Kinney expedition laid for a long time under the guns of an American man-of-war, watched and detained, because she was suspected of being engaged in this private war? Should not a writer know a little, at least, of such facts as these?

This is but a glimpse of an array of law, argument and action that may be adduced in reply to the disgraceful editorial of the *London Times* of Oct. 25. It was so infamously base as a libel, and so rapid, faint, absurd and untenable as an argument, that the American press, with hardly an exception, to its lasting credit, wisely treated it as utterly beneath contempt. And yet it was this very article—a piece of "heartless trifling" with a momentous subject—that proved an incendiary torch to light a war blaze. It was this that set the panic going in England.

In beating its retreat, the *Times* asserts, that the American cabinet has used discourteous language to the court of St. James. What has passed between the two cabinets, in due time, the public will know. Neither President Pierce nor Secretary Marcy is in the habit of using discourteous language; and thus far, this administration have managed our foreign relations with a firmness, foresight, dignity, unsurpassed ability, and splendid success, that have won the confidence and received the applause of the country. When, under the signature of William L. Marcy, the discourteous language is seen, it will be believed to have been used; but not until then. The fact is, the retreat of this libellous incendiary is as disgraceful as the advance was absurd. The October 25 complaint of the *Times* was, that the American Government could not stop the filibusters; the November 1 complaint of the *Times* is that the American Government has been too energetic in stopping filibustering.

The *Washington Union* of Saturday says—"Dispatches by the Pacific confirm previous assurances that there is nothing whatever in the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and this country that need awaken a moment's solicitude."

"The Central American question is still a subject of earnest discussion, and very serious differences of opinion exist on some points; but those differences are matters still belonging to negotiation."

The *Union* further says that the despatch of the British fleet to the West India station was probably caused by the alarm produced by the British consul's mistake in relation to the Bark Maury. The *Union* also gives a positive denial to the statement of the *London Times*, that Mr. Buchanan had expressed sympathy with the English Government.

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for the perusal of an American paper which seldom finds its way to this Colony—the *Kennebec Journal*—in which we were gratified to find the following just tribute to the importance and efficiency of the free institutions gained for this Island by the untiring zeal of the Liberal Party. The testimony of one so well informed as the writer evidently is, and so free from local bias and mere party prejudice, will be well received and fully appreciated by all our readers:—

[From the Kennebec (Maine) Journal.]

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

It is well known to many of our readers that P. E. Island is a very beautiful and highly fertile location of the English possessions in America. The following letter from an intelligent gentleman, a native of that Island, now a resident and an active business man in Maine, will be found highly interesting, showing, as it does, the improvements which have been made within a few years in the condition and civil government of the people:—

NORWAY, August 22, 1855.

"After an absence of many years from my native place, I was highly gratified to find so many great and radical changes in the ideas of the people and the government of the Province. It is now some nine years since I first left it. At that time the people, as a mass, took little or no interest in the particular measures which were prominent in the Legislature of those days, and still less did they scrutinize the character and principles which actuated the minds of the men who ruled over them."

"The Elective Franchise was enjoyed only by a very inconsiderable portion of the people, and a qualification for it based on property. Free schools at that time were unknown, on the principles of our own; and, in fact, the whole Legislature of the Colony was controlled by what is termed a Family Compact, under whose lead every interest, every enterprise of the people, and the general welfare of the Colony, was always sacrificed, where they in any way came in collision with the self-interest or aggrandizement of this particular clique, who, in the administration of the affairs of the Colony, were guilty of the most disgraceful frauds and basest corruption ever practised upon an unsuspecting and confiding people. But at present all is changed; the people everywhere are deeply interested in the Legislature of the Province; they watch their Representatives, and scrutinize their acts, and woe betide the man who betrays their interest."

"They have succeeded in getting what they term a Responsible Government, which gives them the control of many of the appointments to office before not enjoyed, as well as the amount of salary to be paid those officers, and has abolished many offices which were of no practical service but to make situations for the rising generations of the Family Compact."

"The party thereby coming into power have done many very commendable things, among which is an Act for the extension of the Franchise, making it now universal, and basing a qualification for the exercise of that important right—not on the accidents of a man, his social position, education, wealth, or circumstances of birth—but simply on his own intrinsic manhood as a member of the great human family and a subject of Great Britain."

"Free schools have also been established on the same basis as our own, making it the duty of the Province as well as the parents to educate the rising generation; and, in fact, the legislation of this party, although defective in many particulars, is on the whole in the right direction, and shows a great advance on the old Hunkerism of the past. The sceptre of the Family Compact has departed from them—they have been broken up—and many of them, whose offices alone held them up, (that support being taken away), have sunk into insignificance and contempt; others who were men of honor, integrity, and devoted to the best interests of the people, are still doing honor to the stations they are called to fill. Thus does the principles of truth everywhere advance, and grow in the hearts and lives of the children of men, a sure and hopeful pledge of the good time coming."

GAS LIGHT.

MR. MURPHY, the Superintendent of the Gas Works, has handed to us the following short letter, in reply to a paragraph which appeared in last Monday's *EXAMINER*. We readily give it insertion:—

SIR,—I was surprised to see in your paper of Monday last, a paragraph upon the inferior quality of the Gas supplied to the inhabitants of this City—(it being equal to any made in any land)—the burners alone, and not the Gas, being in fault. The "fluttering" your name is caused by an excess of water in the main or service pipes, and has nothing to do with the quality of the Gas. Upon reading the paragraph, I am determined to enter fully into the matter, by giving the result of many Photometric experiments to prove that the combustion of Gas in old and worn-out burners is very imperfect; but, trusting to your known wish of doing justice to all parties concerned, I will confine my observations to asking—If you have ever (as many others have, among whom is the Hon. George Colver) double the light from the new burners, since fixed in your offices with the tap only turned half on, than you could before obtain from the old burners with the tap full on? Yours, &c., Wm. MURPHY, Nov. 30, 1855.

We unhesitatingly answer the concluding question of the above letter, by saying that we have far more than double the light since the new burners were put in; indeed, with the old burners we had scarcely any light worthy of the name, for the last fortnight especially. Very many persons have fallen into the same error as ourselves, of attributing the badness of the light to an inferior quality of Gas, and we are glad we directed public attention to the matter, since the error can be so easily corrected, without the credit of the Company being impaired. This, however, we may say, that the old burners, as they are called, could not have been very good ones when new, as they were put in use for the first time only last winter, and a very great quantity of Gas has been consumed in our establishment since then. The light is now as good as we could wish it, but not so brilliant indeed as during the first year of the Company's operations. We have been informed, and we see no reason to discredit the information, that the Company could not continue to give Gas of the same richness and brilliancy as they did at first, at the price then fixed, without incurring such heavy loss as must have speedily terminated their career. With regard to the fluttering or jumping of the Gas, admitted by Mr. Murphy, and which, we know, has been general throughout town, as being the result of an "excess of water in the main or service pipes," we beg to say, that that is an occurrence which the Company could and ought to have prevented. They may manufacture the best quality of Gas ever consumed, but if its efficiency be impaired by an excess of water in the pipes, they cannot blame the uninitiated for supposing the Gas itself to be bad. A good deal of misconception and dissatisfaction would be prevented, if the Company would authorise their gas-fitter to make a periodical inspection of the burners in use, and where worn-out ones were found, to replace them with new.

We were not disappointed at observing in the last *Islander* a repetition of the falsehood—contradicted in the *EXAMINER* of Monday—as to the officers of the Volunteers receiving pay for their services. As the *Islander* is evidently hard-up for a grievance, and as the old reprobate who edits it must have somebody to fling his filth at—we may reasonably conclude that the story about the enormity of appointing officers to the enrolled volunteers, will be a standing dish for three months yet to come. It is reasserted that Mr. Mitchell receives 12s. per day; we again deny that he receives one penny for the service alluded to. It is stated that Mr. McGill receives 15s. per day; we deny, likewise, that he receives one penny for any service connected with the Volunteers. The *Islander*, in a note, remarks; that this denial is a "quibble," because "it is notorious," says that print, "that these individuals accept office with the express understanding that they were to be paid." The writer of the note, by the bye, betrays the editor of the *Islander*. The latter insists positively that Messrs. Mitchell and McGill are in the receipt of pay; while the former admits that they are not to be paid until the Rent Roll Bill receives the royal assent! What a pity it is there is not a better "understanding" between the editor and his commentators! they would not then render themselves so ridiculous by contradictory statements.

Now, as to the "understanding" about giving any of the officers pay—either the Colonel, the Major or the Paymaster—nothing was implied or expressed at the time of their appointment. They receive nothing; and nothing has been promised, nothing asked. Is that denial explicit enough for the *Islander*? The continual outcry about the enrolment of the Company—the cost of which must be paid out of the pockets of the *Islander's* good friends, the land proprietors, or if not so paid the Company will be disbanded—demonstrates the imbecile weakness of the opposition press. We may, therefore, congratulate the Government on leaving its enemies no other cause of complaint. But the *Islander's* peculiar and unceasing irritability on the subject of pay to the enrolled volunteers, may be traceable to the fact, that that pay is designed to come out of the pockets of the landlords, under the operation of the Rent Roll Bill. If the pay were to be taken from the general revenue, the thought of it would not be so irritating. The *Islander* is—ever has been—ever must be, so long as it exists—the obsequious whelp of the landlords,—no wonder, then, it displays its toothless gums in barking away at a Government which harbours a design on the pockets of its masters.

A HUGE FALSEHOOD—That Mr. Haviland formerly received only £200 a year for doing the work of the Secretary's Office. See the last *Islander*.

A PROOF OF DOATING IMBECILITY—The leader in the last *Islander*, headed "Loyalty—the state of the Colony." If not in his second-childhood, Duncan must have been in his cups when he penned that wishy-washy affair.

The following paragraph appears amongst the Police Reports for last week:—

"Nov. 27.—Hon. E. Whelan, for an alleged assault on Patrick Boney; case dismissed; plaintiff to pay costs."

A few words will suffice to show the grounds on which the plaintiff in the above case preferred his charge. About three or four days before Pat Boney made his complaint at the Mayor's Office, he called here and asked for a copy of the *EXAMINER* of the 12th November; it was handed to him, and he threw upon the table, with unusual formality and noise, the price commonly charged for it. He then demanded, in the most insolent and overbearing tone, a pen and ink, "to mark," as he said, "on the margin of the paper the date of its purchase, before witness." This insulting intimation of a prosecution was no sooner uttered, than the paper was taken from the fellow—d—d—for a contemptible scoundrel—ordered to take his money, and leave the office instantly. He refused to leave the office—continued to give impudence in it, insisting that the paper should be restored to him, as he had purchased it. He was answered, that if he did not leave quietly he would be forcibly ejected; and thereupon, considering dis-