horses left, and of that number 300 were *hors de combat*. The larger amount of them died from sickness, exposure to the climate, and overwork. The cost of a cavalry horse was £75. He wrote to Lord Raglan, stating that he could obtain baggage mules from Asia Minor for five pounds a-head for the work the cavalry horses were being sacrificed for, and which they ought not to have performed. He also adverted in his communication to the humiliation the officers of his division felt, at the position they were called upon to fill. A great sacrifice of horses arose from the deficient character of the commissariat. A baggage pony, such as could have been obtained for £5 in the Crimea, would have done the work of four of the cavalry horses. He calculated that 800 cavalry horses were worth £60,000. He could, from the internal resources of Turkey in Europe and Asia, have formed an efficient transport service apart and independent of the commissariat, and made a proposal to Lord Raglan to that effect, but no step was taken in the matter. They lost a large number of their horses between Varna and the Crimea by over-crowding and the removal of the partitions by which they were separated. When the vessel rolled, those partitions which remained gave way, and the whole mass of horses fell about and crushed each other to death. After the clothing was issued to the horses, the condition of the animals somewhat improved. The horses of the Chasseurs d'Afrique undoubtedly stood the weather by far the best, but next to these, our own troop horses went through the weather and the work extremely well. In this respect, they were far superior to the French cavalry horses. The Russian horses which were sent into the camp were in good condition, and were very good horses. They were not used for the cavalry, in consequence of an order from Lord Raglan to appropriate them to the artillery. He handed over 65 horses to that portion of the army. No offer of tarpaulin for the purpose of covering horses was made to him personally. He had heard such an offer was made by some captain, but he did not know by whom. The first huts raised for the horses were by himself. He fetched his planking with a few baggage horses attached to his division, but his greatest difficulty at first was a want of nails. When he came away, the mortality among the horses ceased. There were ambulance wagons, of course, but he must say a worse organized corps he never encountered. The wounded were removed by them. He did not consider the ambulance carriages were well adapted for the purpose to which they were applied Indeed when the roads became bad, they were quite useless, and the men were dependent upon the French and other means which were devised for their removal. He wrote to the Adjutant-General on the subject of organizing a more efficient ambulance corps, in all respects similar to the French. He received a reply from the Adjutant-General, thanking him on behalf of Lord Raglan for his letter, and stating that the subject was under the consideration of the English Government. With regard to cavalry equipment, he thought great improvements might be made. What was termed a patrol order, gave a man quite sufficient change of clothing, and should always be the order on which light cavalry entered upon a campaign. The valise was too large, and was, under certain circumstances, too heavy for the horses. If, from any cause whatever, there were no means of transport, he thought Lord Raglan was justified and was quite right in employing cavalry horses to perform the duties to which they were put rather than that the army should suffer unnecessary privations. When he received the first batch of mules, he had them all clipped in the left ear, and he recommended that a similar mark should be placed on every Government horse in the army, in order that they might be recognised at any time. He did not know whether the mules from Spain were branded with the initials "V. R."

The noble earl then went on to state the number of horses that were lost in the steamer War Cloud and other vessels, but said he was not certain as to the numbers, upon which the chairman said, he would move the House to call for the returns. In the event of a long campaign, horses ought to be provided with clothing, but it was unusual. Fewer of the officers' horses died, because they had clothing. There never was such a campaign, as that in the Crimea. The light Mackintosh sheeting kept the wet off, but did not give the warmth. Our horses suffered much from the weather, and far more than the French: the condition of the latter was much higher. The horses suffered as much from want of water as of food. They sometimes had only half rations. No offer of tarpaulins was made to him by any one, and when he left every horse was hutted. He could not use the planking, for they had forgotten the nails. (Laughter.) There was a mistake about them at Constantinople, and they were kept several days for want of nails, and the horses suffered, from not being covered in. When he left the Crimea, the mortality in the horses ceased, and the 780 horses he left, if not overworked, would be well. There was at first a great difficulty in getting "planking," and they were stopped for timber for rafters. A more ill-composed corps, or more ill-suited to the service, was never attached to any army, than the ambulance corps. The ambulances were cumbrous, large, and exceedingly uneasy. As soon as the roads became hard, they became useless. The French had no carriage for their ambulances, but carried their sick on mules. The horses were weak, when the men were strong, and when the horses got strong, the men were too weak to use them. They were tolerably well off for medical assistance, and the horses were well supplied with veterinary surgeons. There was no great abundance of horse medicines. The Medway brought out a large quantity of horse medicines, but it was never discovered, until five months afterwards. (Laughter.) No officer was specially appointed at Balaklava to attend to the forage, and some of the hay about the harbour at Balaklava might have been saved. The sailors might have been employed for the purpose. The horses, having only one-third the proper quantity of forage, landed in a fearful state of debility. Nothing was more ridiculous than the present size of the valise. You might put two or three French ones into it. The commissariat officers were boys from the Treasury, who had no experience in the field. The heavy brigade drew the whole of their own forage. A great many of the horses were stolen the first night they landed. He did not know the number of experienced officers there were in the commissariat, but an experienced one in the cavalry was extremely important. They were ten or twelve days in landing. When the commissary gave them warning, that they could not continue the supplies, he sent his men down to get the forage. With the Light Brigade, there was a Mr. Cruikshank, a very experienced officer; a Mr. Sutherland, a young and inexperienced one; and Mr. Murray, a very good officer. He told Mr. Filder that not only his division, but the public interests were suffering from the management of the commissariat, but his representations to Mr. Filder were never attended to at any time. He always thought the ambulance corps ill-arranged for the service. They consisted of invalids and men without constitutions, totally unfitted for the service.

After referring to a variety of letters on the subject of the commissariat management in the Crimea, the noble earl's evidence was concluded, no allusion whatever in the course of it being made, either by the committee or the noble lord himself, to the notable charge at Balaklava.

The noble lord, as he retired from the committee room along the corridors, was saluted with an extemporaneous round of cheers—a compliment as yet paid to no other witness—from the public, who waited without to witness his departure.

THE RUSSIANS AFTER THEIR DEFEAT AT EUPATORIA.

The *Post-Amts-Zeitung* publishes the following details respecting the situation of the Russians in the Crimea since the battle of Eupatoria, and relative to the stragetic measures adopted by their generals:—

"According to the last accounts received from the Crimea, the Russians are exerting every nerve to repair the evil done them by the occupation of Eupatoria by the Turks. A second attack upon Eupatoria is shortly expected. A Russian camp is being established at Orta-Oblau; it will consist, it is said, of 40,000 men who will form a corps of observation opposed to the troops of Eupatoria, and will be intrusted with the operation against that town. The Turks are fortifying themselves on all points, even on the side of the Lake of Sasik, on which side, however, it is difficult to attack them.

"The tongue of land situated between that lake and the sea has likewise been provided with new works, and it is obsolutely impossible to approach on that side, more especially as it is defended by the fleet; but the fortifications of the north and north-west of the town are the most considerable.

"To prevent the Turks annoying the reinforcements coming from Perekop the Russians have established moving columns in the vicinity of Eupatoria, who immediately give the alarm on any movement. During the bad weather, a portion of the Russian army found shelter in the villages in the interior of the Crimea. The Russian outposts of the valley of Baidar, which are near Katnara, have fallen back on Karlewka, and are in communication with the main body at Tchorgoun. Liprandi is *a cheval* on the Inkerman road, having his centre at Tchorgoun and his left wing in the valley of Baidar. His right wing touches the corps of General Osten-Sacken, which extends from the Inkerman ruins to the northern fort.

"The garrison of Sebastopol is at least 40,000 strong, and 20,000 men are concentrated near Backtshiserai, to cover the Perekop road or hasten to the assistance of any point menaced. Three divisions watch Eupatoria, whose duty it is to paralyse any operation attempted by the Turks against Sebastopol."

ADDRESS OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER TO HIS TROOPS.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—The following addresses to the army appeared simultaneously with the manifesto of Alexander II to the nation:—

I. Valiant warriors, faithful defenders of the church, the throne, and the country! it has pleased Almighty God to visit us with the most painful and grievous loss. We have all lost our common father and benefactor.

In the midst of his unwearied care for Russia's property and the glory of the Russian arms, the Emperor Nicholas Palovitch, my most beloved father, has departed to eternal life.

His last words were:—"I thank the glorious loyal guards, who in 1825 saved Russia, and I also thank the brave army and fleet; I pray God to maintain, however, the courage and spirit by which they have distinguished themselves under me. So long as this spirit remains upheld, Russia's tranquility is secured both within and without; then woe to her enemies! I loved them as my own children, and strove as much as I could to improve their condition. If I was not entirely successful in that respect, it was from no want of will, but because I was unable to devise anything better or to do more."

May these ever-memorable words remain preserved in your hearts, as a proof of his sincere love for you, which I share to the largest extent, and let them be a pledge of your devotion for me and Russia.

ALEXANDER.

St. Petersburg, March 3, 1855.

II. Brave warriors! Courageous participators in the deeds of your supreme military chief now sleeping in the Lord! You have sealed in your hearts the last words of his tender and paternal love for you. As a mark of this love to the troops of the guard, the 1st corps of cadets, and the grenadier regiment of the general issimo, Prince Suvarov (Suwarrow.) I present to you the uniforms of his majesty, those which the emperor, your benefactor, deigned himself to wear. Preserve this pledge, which I trust may remain among you sacred as a relic, and like an enduring memorial for future generations. Moreover, I ordain as follows:—

1. In the companies and squadrons that have borne his Majesty's name, all the distinctive charges on the epaulettes and shoulder-knots shall retain the initial letter of the Emperor Nicholas I., so long as one of those registered down to March 2, 1855, shall continue in the said companies and squadrons.

2. Those who were attached to his Majesty's person as generals or aides-de-camp general, or as aides de-camp adlate, will retain the same initial.

May the sacred memory of Nicholas I., survive amongst our ranks, as a terror to the foe and for the glory of Russia.

ALEXANDER.

St. Petersburg, March 3, 1855.

The funeral of the late Czar is to take place on the 20th.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state, that the taking of the oath of fidelity to the new emperor, and in general, all acts of homage to him, have been marked by a total absence of enthusiasm.

A gentleman at Marseilles has received a letter from his brother, a French superier officer in the Crimea, in which, in addition to a request for various preserved meats and other necessaries, he expresses a wish for a supply of garden seeds, such as salad and spinach, as he says the soil is rich, and he expects to have time to gather a crop previous to the conclusion of the campaign.

The Crœsus, which arrived at Portsmouth a few days since, took out 100 troops to Malta, and brought home from thence to England 300 invalids in three weeks, having gone a distance of 4000 miles in that time.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government has prohibited the exportation of articles contraband of war; also of sulphur, saltpetre, and lead, if not the produce of the States of the Zollverein.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, April 4.

The Bill entitled "an Act relating to the office of Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws for Charlottetown, and Collector of Excise and Registrar, and his assistant and Surveyor of shippings," was read a third time and passed.

The Bill from the Council relating to the Lunatic asylum was read a third time and passed.

House in Committee on Temperance Petitions —Mr. Perry in the Chair.

Mr. Palmer moved the following Resolution—

Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit by law, —to take effect from the First day of the manufacture, importation and sale of Spirituous and all other intoxicating Liquors, except for Medicinal, Chemical and Mechanical purposes, and the Sacred Ordinances of Religion, and also to prohibit the keeping of such Liquors for sale, except for the purposes aforesaid.

And then spoke as follows—a similar resolution passed last year, and an act was framed founded thereon, which was discussed in the Legislative Council, and ordered to be printed. Disappointment was felt, that it did not pass, but since that period the question had lost none of its interest, but rather, had gained strength, for wherever it had been agitated it had obtained favour. The present numerously signed Petition had been intrusted to Hon. Mr. Lord, Mr. Haviland, and himself, it contained he beleived no names of children, or no person under 16 years, some females had signed it, but they did not form the bulk of the Petition. The females, however, he thought were particularly interested in restricting the use of intoxicating liquors, they were famous for their discretion on moral subjects, and some weight ought to be given to their judgment. The names he believed were all genuine, but one sheet of foolscap belonging to the petition intended for the Legislative Council, was inadvertently attached to this petition.

The question was one which had under gone so much discussion, that very little new ground had been left to walk upon. The result in Nova Scotia this winter, had been much the same as it was here last winter. It has passed in New Brunswick, and will soon be in operation. In Canada, it had passed through the lower branch with a large majority. In the United States, he believed it was or would soon be the Law of the land in nine States, all the most intelligent States of the Union; with these examples then, there can be nothing hazardous in following and giving it the sanction of the Law. He was always of opinion, that although it is not immoral to use liquor in moderation, it was expedient for the Legislature to prevent its abuse. Many in the other Colonies had agreed to abolish its use altogether, why should not we follow their example in such a good and beneficial measure. It would be no use for him to go into the proof of the pernicious effects of the Liquor Traffic; there is no man but will allow that it was the greatest evil, the greatest destroyer of happiness and the greatest corruptor of the morals of the community, it leads to crime of all kinds, and even to the direst murders. There was nothing interfered so much with business transactions; when such evils were the result, it was surely incumbent on the Legislature as far as possible to prevent them. Experience had shown, that it was impossible to regulate the traffic, all they could do should be done to prevent it. The present Revenue Laws are evaded, but no Legislature has said, that because excise Laws have been evaded, they should not be enacted. Let them be carried out as far as they can reach; they should they be partially evaded, the great traffic will be stopped and the great temptation to the youth of the community will be removed. Experience will enable them to frame such Laws as will perhaps in the end arrive at perfection, and cure the evil entirely. It may be said, that it will affect the pockets of persons in the trade; elsewhere we have not seen these claims recognized, because perhaps there were so many engaged and so much capital employed, that they could not compensate them; as far as that went in this Island, rather than see the measure fail, he would, if the house were agreed, give those injured a fair and liberal compensation. So much would it improve the condition of the people in every point of view that the Colony would consider it a great boon. People might impute motives to him for his strenuous advocacy of the measure; but he disclaimed them all, his only object was to benefit the great body of the people. A number of his constituents would feel some inconvenience, and he might suffer some loss, but he would run all risks, and vote for such a measure, as would benefit the Island generally; aye, and he was willing to pay a double or quadruple share of any tax, that might be put on, to get this measure carried. There was a very responsible duty upon the Legislature to provide for the morality and welfare of the Community. We have said to those people, who would not educate their children, that they *should* educate them, and we have taxed them for that purpose; he saw little or no distinction between the two cases. Spirituous Liquors were a luxury, and such an one as could easily be dispensed with, and ought to be dispensed with, when it caused so much misery in its train, and there was nothing to hinder them from prohibiting it altogether. They could not say, he was carried away by his zeal, he respected the Temperance body, but he was not one of them; he did not subscribe to their rules, therefore they could not say, he was particularly bound to them, in common with others he would use liquor, when he conceived it did him any good, but he would willingly give it up, when he found it would be of so great a benefit to the public generally. It was not the present generation, that would reap the full benefit of this measure, it was the rising youth of the Colony, that would feel the results of an entire prohibition. The temptation would be removed from them and they would not have the desire to partake of any of the destructive compounds. It has been said, that it was a political question; there may be persons that have made it such, but that is no reason, it should be condemned, there is no subject but what may be looked upon in that light; he looked upon it as a moral question, as one conducive to the happiness, to the wealth and to the improvement of the Community. He had dealt with the question generally; persons who read, would be fully conversant with it, and it would be useless to take up the time of the Committee in repeating or urging it upon the House. No person had ever been found to deny the evil consequences the traffic had produced, and the only question now, was, whether it was expedient for the Legislature to take it up. He thought it was, and that, it was the only way the evil could be arrested. He hoped the Committee would adopt the resolutions, and in dealing with the question, he wished them to take it up, with proper spirit, and divest it of all personality.

MR. LAIRD would not dispute the truth of what was said, but he could not go with the Resolution of the Hon. Member; he would move a resolution, which all ought to vote for if they had the subject sincerely at heart; if it was allowed to be imported at all, a person might get a puncheon, presumedly for his own use, but afterwards dispose of it among his friends, and thus its use would be perpetuated; this, he thought hipocritical and unfair, but the following resolution if carried out would put an effectual stop to the traffic.

Resolved, That no Spirituous Liquors be manufactured, imported, or sold in this Island, after

MR. MOONEY observed that the resolution came very near his notion of the matter.

MR. COOPER had listened with great attention and was conversant with all the evils that attended the liquor traffic, but situated as this Island is at present, he did not think a Prohibitory Law could be carried out. With American vessels around the coast in every direction, and nearly every one interested in concealing any liquor that might be in the settlement, he was afraid a Prohibitory Law would be of very little use. The Temperance people had done a great deal of good, and had made a great impression on the people, still only a small number of the people were con-