

THE WAR—EUROPEAN POLITICS.

From the European Times, March 17.

It is now decided, we believe, that Prussia will not be allowed to take part in the conference at Vienna, and her exclusion is a just punishment for her position in the Crimean war, which she exhibited throughout the whole course of the diplomatic negotiations. M. de Wiedell, the Austrian Envoy, is still in Paris. On Thursday he has an audience with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Thursday was fixed upon for his interview with the Emperor; but nothing is expected of this. The policy of the Prussian court differs. The Emperor's representative, and may be productive of serious results to that country, should the Vienna Conference result in a peace. The Emperor is alluded, in another article, to an incident connected with the dying moments of the Emperor Nicholas; and it was intimated, by the failure of all his agency was entailed by the failure of all his schemes for the subjugation of Turkey. Some uneasiness has been expressed at the mission of the Austrian Archduke to St. Petersburg, to conclude with the Czar's family on the loss which they have sustained; and in order to quiet alarm, it is contended, that this visit is purely dictated by the Emperor's wish to see the Archduke, and Emperor Francis Joseph would much to the defect of Austria for assistance at a critical moment in the late war. It is also stated that actual hostilities have not yet been proclaimed between Austria and Russia, this mission must be regarded as one of those polite interchanges of courtesies which are so common in diplomatic deals may be either side. It is added without any compromise on either side. It is included on reliable authority that Austria is not to be allowed to have her capital and in barren results, will at once arm, and plunge herself in the thickest of the conflict,—a prognostication, should the emergency arise, which would result in a serious and bloody war. The next few weeks cannot fail to be pregnant with good or evil with peace or war; and if the latter, we may count ourselves with as good a chance that we will witness with a campaign, but is almost certain to extend over years. The fate of the Crimea, which now occupies the attention of politicians, will be soon forgotten, and will then dwindle into comparative insignificance, for empires will be shaken to their centre, and the map of Europe may possibly undergo serious changes.

The French accounts from the Crimea extend to the 7th inst. The death of the Czar was reviewed in the papers, and it is believed to have produced a profound sensation. The intelligence never has travelled with more than ordinary speed; for it appears to have reached Constantinople on the day that it was received in St. Petersburg. The French, however, the latest news of necessity have fallen like an anvil upon the ears of the Emperor's courtiers, who had been kept in profound ignorance of his illness. The secrecy which is maintained at St. Petersburg is very extraordinary, for now that the Czar has been so long in the city, letters and sketches from the Russian capital came with accounts of his drooping state, and some of his private views on the subject. According to the despatches in the *Monitor* of Thursday, the French have been throwing a new species of rocket into the city of St. Petersburg, which is said to have several places. Two Russian officers are said to have taken refuge in the English lines, and from these sources, supposing them not to be spies, but to be deserters something of the enemy's movements. The siege works were said to be pursued with alacrity. The more detailed accounts, though they do not altogether remove away the uncertainty which previously hung over the affair between the French and the Russians on the night of the 24th of February, they do not remove the uncertainty which the French loss on this occasion amount to 600 men in the taking of the redoubts erected by the Russians in the vicinity of the Russian fortifications at Sebastopol. The French, it now appears, determined to destroy works which had been built to frustrate the plans of the Allies, and which were expected to be used to a murderous fire from the Russian batteries, and from the Russian vessels anchored in the port. They had 100 killed and 300 wounded in the attack, and 1000 more were reported to be at the camp. The Russian loss is said to have been considerable. Two more ships have been sunk, and it is believed that the Russians, fearing an assault, were taking every step to meet it. Indeed, the skill of the Russian engineers in thus defending the fortress, entitles to the highest praise. We may shortly expect to hear of a collision between the opposing armies of a very formidable kind. It is believed that the Russian army will be taken with energy, and that the Russian troops, that the Russian troops in the Crimea have encountered physical sufferings during the winter months, and that the Russian army, if this is any satisfaction to Mr. Roebuck's committee, it ought to be told. But this fact does not at all exculpate our people, for we have not only been obliged to supply the Emperor's army for the conveyance of every thing which we required; whereas, the Russians had to draw their supplies overland, amidst difficulties of roads, and weather, against such human

energy could not struggle. Until we succeed in cutting off the communication between Perekop and Sebastopol, from which the Russians derive their supplies, our success will be very protracted. The French troops, which are now making it very difficult to the Allies, would be obliged to be very early in the morning of making a demonstration at an earliest moment. If something decisive were to reach Vienna from the Crimea, during the sitting of the Conference, the effect would be immediately in favour of the allies, an all but unconditional surrender of the whole question; and if the success of the Russians, recourse, no doubt, would be made to the same means, in order to make the most of circumstances, in which the Czar's negotiators possess the reputation of being very skilful.

The latest accounts from the Cape of Good Hope are favourable, for there was peace, and the news of another Kaffir outbreak had not been realized. If we are to retain this colony, we can only do so by the maintenance of a large military force, for the savages are both clever and cunning,—they are very crafty, and concoct their plans accordingly. Our policy hitherto in South Africa has been very unfortunate, for we have neither civilized the natives, nor have we made them feel our power. They profess allegiance, when it answers their purpose, and they fly to arms in defiance of our authority from the same motives as the Light House.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

The Bill for the regulation of the Library was read a third time and passed.

The Bill empowering the Government to purchase the land for the proposed railway, it allows the Government to shut up an old road, if the Commissioners report favourably and they find that no person makes any substantial objection to the Bill was also read a third time and passed.

Mr. Lord presented a petition of the Mail Co. of England against the proposed Bill to build a boat, and stating that they were led to believe that a Boat would be provided by the Government when they took the mail contract.

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Against—Messrs. Montagu, McDonald, Perry, Laird, Cooper, Muirhead, McIntosh, &c. On the Resolution being put voting £100 to Mr. Stark to purchase a horse, &c. the House divided.

Mr. Speaker substituted a Bill requiring a majority of the Grand Jury to Sanction the attachment of a Public House and also to prevent persons drinking on the premises, where liquor is sold under a £10 licence.

Mr. Montgomery moved an amendment to the latter clause, that in future the Government shall not grant licences to sell in less quantities than one quart, which was lost on the following division:—Messrs. Montgomery, Munroe, Muirhead, Palmer, Longworth, McDonald, Clark, Haviland, &c.

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Mr. Palmer stated that the Bill was suspended and the Bill read a first and second time and put to Committee.

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, April 11th, 1855.

So much of our paper has been left unoccupied with the report of the debates of the Assembly, that we have had no room for remarks on their proceedings. We have previously alluded to the making of a communication upon the transactions of the session finished, because it is our intention after it has been finished, to present our readers with a summary of the proceedings, and we will do so as to note all that has been left undone.

Gas—Now, that a meeting of the Shareholders has been had, and both parties have proved their strength, we would sincerely recommend a friendly and dispassionate meeting of the Shareholders, to be held, to consider the best plan of action satisfactory to both Shareholders and Consumers, may not be agreed upon previous to the general meeting in May. The Consumers will not alter their wish that the Company should go on losing; the Company say it is not their desire to overcharge the Consumers, and they will not alter their wish that they were receiving the moderate compensation that under all circumstances, they could reasonably expect.

We omitted to notice in the proceedings of the House of Assembly, on Thursday, that the Bill for the regulation of the Library, which was proposed to the Government taking the management of it out of the hands of the joint committee of two, and placing it in the hands of the Government, was agreed that the Government should have the appointment of Librarian, for whom a salary of £100 was provided. The Librarian should be a person of high standing, and regulations for keeping the Library in proper order, and the Government should see it carried out. It is intended every week during the year, and that