discussed, that which relates to the diminution of the power of Russia in the Black Sea. The protocols relative to the second point will be signed at the beginning of the conference.

VIENNA, March 26.—Yesterday the representatives of the allies held a conference in order to agree on the conditions to be made with Russia for effecting a diminution of her power in the Black Sea.

VIENNA, March 27.—The political horizon has again become somewhat gloomy. It is said that yesterday's Conference, which was the first on the third point, was not satisfactory. Although the Western Powers do not insist on razing the fortifications of Sebastopol, they propose other conditions which are not agreeable to Russia.

VIENNA, March 29.—The Conference took the fourth point into consideration to-day. The third point is left aside for the present. On Monday Prince Gortschakoff moved for the admission of Prussia.

The proceedings of the Vienna Conferences have been suddenly interrupted. The third and most important of the Four Points having come under the consideration of the Congress, and the Plenipotentiaries having exchanged their ideas upon this important condition, it has been found by them necessary to communicate with their various Governments, and especially with St. Petersburg, in consequence of the inability of the Plenipotentiaries to reconcile their respective instructions.

The third point, it will be remembered, (says the *Morning Post*,) stipulates for the entrance of Turkey into the European family, and for the limitation of the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. This point, it is true, as well as the others, accepted by that power; but now, when its object and scope come to be determined, it is not surprising that Russia should endeavour to interpret them in a manner as little injurious to herself as useless to us—whilst we are determined to see them carried out in material guarantees, such as the limitation of the naval forces of Russia in the Black Sea to a squadron of a strength merely necessary for the purposes of police, and quite inadequate for aggression. In matters of such importance as these, it would not be expected, that Plenipotentiaries would be authorised to give a final answer. But as the case now stands, M. Titoff and Prince Gortschakoff will have to put their Imperial Master in possession of the requirements of the Allies on this point, and will, on doubt, in the course of some days, receive his instructions.

The *Globe* has a leader confirmatory of the article in the *Morning Post*, which states that the Plenipotentiaries at Vienna had been obliged to refer to their Governments for instructions respecting the third point.

The following, on the same subject, is from the *Times* of yesterday:—Although we have studiously abstained from any remarks which might throw discredit on the negotiations now going on at Vienna, or indicate our distrust of their result, we have never lost sight of the difficulties by which this Conference of the belligerent powers is inevitably beset, and, though willing to accept an honourable peace, we have not disguised our opinion, that the interests of this nation and of Europe may require a long, vigorous prosecution of the war. The interruption which is now understood to have taken place in the deliberations of the Conference on the third point, and the reference said to have been made by plenipotentiaries to their respective Courts, confirm the sad conviction which we uniformly have entertained in this country by those who are most acquainted with the real course of public affairs. The discussion of the third point in the articles submitted to the Conference, and interpreted by the Western Powers, has checked the progress of the negotiation, and has given rise to grave doubts of its ultimate success. The Russian plenipotentiaries appear not to have been authorised to accede to the terms on which Lord John Russell and M. de Bourqueney were prepared to insist, as to the abatement of the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, and it will be for us with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to determine whether the Conference is to persevere in its pacific labours, or to abandon for the present the attempt.

ADMIRAL LORD DUNDONALD ON THE CAPTURE OF SEBASTOPOL AND CRONSTADT.—This venerable and gallant officer, in a letter to the London journals, states that he has drawn up a petition to Parliament stating the means, first, secretly to demonstrate to competent persons the efficiency of his plans, and then to obtain authority (during eight or ten days of fine weather), to put them in execution. The obstinate resistance of Sebastopol, (he alleges), could by their means be overcome in a day, and Cronstadt speedily reduced. In his petition he states, that in 1811 he submitted to the Prince Regent a simple, yet irresistible means whereby ordinary implements in war might be dispensed with, and speedy and successful results ensued. He next laid the plans before William IV., and in February and July last, he again offered his scheme, and sanctioned its reference to a commission of naval officers. He prays that the "House will be pleased, by a searching inquiry, to ascertain whether the aforesaid secret plans are capable, speedily, certainly, and cheaply to surmount obstacles which our gallant, persevering, and costly armies and fleets have failed to accomplish."

EUPATORIA.

SKIRMISH BETWEEN THE TURKS AAD RUSSIANS.

Under the date of Eupatoria, 5th March, the *Moniteur* publishes the following extract from the *Journal de Constantinople*:—"To-day, Skender Beg left Eupatoria with 300 irregular cavalry and 400 Tartar Bashibazouks, to make a reconnoissance, and he was met by four strong squadrons of Russian regular cavalry. Notwithstanding the disproportion of numbers, an obstinate struggle ensued. At last, hard pressed, Skender Beg was compelled to retreat, retiring slowly, and fighting inch by inch of ground. In this affair, the Russians had about 200 men. The Tartars had made five prisoners, but they afterwards escaped. Skender Beg had only eleven men killed and two wounded, but he himself received a very severe wound. He received a sabre cut on his right hand, which damaged three fingers, and rendered amputation of a fourth necessary; he also received a thrust of a lance near the heart; but the most serious wound was a cut from a sabre across his forehead. No fears are, however, entertained of saving the life of this brave and dashing cavalry officer. The bombardments of Eupatoria are being carried on with great activity, and will soon be terminated."

A later account brings the death of this gallant soldier.

Letters from the *Times*' correspondents at Eupatoria and the camp before Sebastopol have arrived. They bring news down to March 6th from the former, and March 10th from the latter. Nothing of any importance had happened since the date of previous communications. We extract the following paragraphs:—

March 3.—The activity on the landing-piers is greater than ever, through the arrival of seven steamers and nine sailing vessels, charged mostly with cavalry and artillery. Now that the vessels and the Turkish authorities—thanks to Mascher Pasha's (Sir G. Lakemen) exertions—are to get into the way of it, the embarkation of the cavalry at Scropolis is proceeding rapidly. Thus the Thames went from here to Burgas, was loaded with horses, and returned again to this place in four days and a half. A stage is constructed at Scropolis from which the horses can be walked into the barges, while the steamers themselves are only at one cable's length from the stage. The Thames remained only six hours, and took in 199 horses.

THE CRIMEA.

[*By Submarine Telegraph.*]

MARSEILLES, March 29.

All the troops have arrived at Toulon and Marseilles in order to embark.

A small Sardinian squadron, commanded by M. Dinegro, is about to sail for the Crimea.

The English government has given orders to assemble immediately at Malta all transports available for active service.

MESOPOTAMIA.

VIENNA, March 29.

It was reported, that an insurrection had broken out in Mesopotamia, and that the rebels amounted to 30,000 men.

EGYPT AND CHINA.

ALEXANDRIA, March 28.

A thousand English lancers from India have reached this city from Suez. The last news from Bagdad comes down to the 19th of Feb.

Advices from Hong Kong state, that the Chinese insurgents, who are beseiging Canton, have taken the Tiger Fort, and pillaged the neighbouring villages.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 27.

MR. ROEBUCK'S COMMITTEE.

MR. ROEBUCK stated that the evidence collected by the Sebastopol Inquiry Committee, so far as the investigation had now gone, would be laid before the House before the Easter recess. To a further question the hon. and learned member replied that the committee hoped to close their labours in no long time after re-assembling at the end of the holidays.

RECONSTITUTION OF POLAND.

MR. PRINN moved, that an address should be presented to the Crown, praying that, while attempting to negotiate a peace, the British envoys should use their best exertions for the reconstitution of the Kingdom of Poland within its ancient limits, as a measure just in itself, accordant with the ancient policy of the country, and absolutely essential to the due maintenance of the balance of power in Europe. The hon. member supported his motion by enlarging upon the political crimes which had attended the partition of Poland, and the beneficial results that might be anticipated from its restoration. The present moment, when the balance of power in Europe was again brought under discussion and settlement, was, he considered, peculiarly fit for the ventilation of the question of Polish nationality. —The motion was seconded by MR. Scholefield, and supported by MR. Milnes.—LORD R. CECIL contended, that England had no right to interfere in such a cause, since she could not come into court with clean hands, having herself guilty of the suppression of free nationalities in different parts of the world.—LORD PALMERSTON denied that the territorial extension of the British empire had been accomplished by means of criminal aggression. On the moral question, he agreed in all that had been said respecting the lawless character of the partition of Poland. Practically, however, he submitted, that the motion laid before the House was highly inexpedient. It would embarrass the government in their diplomatic proceedings, and implied a pledge of actually taking up arms against the present possessors of Polish territory, for the purpose of vindicating the independence of that people. The introduction of such a controversy would add enormously to the already existing difficulties in the way of concluding a peace. He appealed to the honourable member to withdraw his resolution.—MR. PRINN consented to this course, and the motion was accordingly withdrawn.

The sum of £1000, offered by the proprietors of the *Times* for the discovery of a new material for making paper, is likely to be claimed for a Mr. Watts, who has produced an admirable article from wood shavings and bran and obtained a patent for it.

One of the largest distilleries in Scotland, the Leith Distillery, where 1,200,000 gallons of whisky used to be annually made, has just been converted into a flourmill!

Mr. C. H. Darling, late Governor at the Cape has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland. Mr. Kerr Baillie Hamilton, appointed Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands.

A note from Genoa, of the 21st, states that the submarine telegraph communications between the continent and the island of Sardina are completed. Despatches have been exchanged between La Spezzia and Cagliari.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* of Vienna announces that Spain and Portugal have acceded to the European coalition, and that the treaty was signed at Paris on the 21st. We find no corroboration of this news in any other quarter.

Government have called upon a number of the most distinguished officers now in England—both of the Queen's and the Indian armies—to state, in writing, their opinions as to the advisability of amalgamating the two services.

The arrangements for the visit of the Emperor of the French and the Empress Eugenie to this country are now said to be complete, and on the 16th of the present month the Queen of France is expected to arrive on a visit to her Majesty the Queen, either at Windsor Castle or in London.

Holloway's Pills, a certain Remedy for Dropsy—Charles Hutchison, of Quebec' was for fifteen months a sad victim to this complaint, so bad was he one part of the time, that the water actually oozed through the pores of the skin, and thrice per day change of apparel became necessary. Every time his doctor called he expected to find him dead, and in fact gave his friends no hopes of his recovery; his sisters who had derived great benefit by the use of Holloway's Pills, begged him as a favour to her, to try them; fortunately for him he did not refuse, and they soon produced a change for the better, in four weeks he was again attending to business having thoroughly got rid of the disorder, and in the most excellent health and spirits. These Pills work wonders in liver and bilious complaints.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, April 18th, 1855.

THE MAILS.—The English Mail was received at the Post Office at Three o'clock on Thursday morning. The news by this arrival will be found on our first page. We understand that the Mail will be sent by the sailing Vessel to Pictou, for the first time, on Wednesday.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY SATURDAY, April 14th.

A Message from the Council with the Bill for the incorporation of certain persons as the Bank of Prince Edward Island, which they agreed to with several amendments.

The said amendments being read, the standing order was suspended and the House went into Committee on the same. Mr. M'Donald in the Chair.

Without any discussion, the House agreed to all the amendments save two,—the altering Charlottetown into Charlotteton, and striking out the clause prohibiting the issue of Notes similar to Bank notes.

The first alteration was contingent on the Charlottetown Incorporation Act, which had not yet passed the Council. If it passed, the House was willing to agree to, the amendment.

Mr. Coles stated that the clause prohibiting the issue of notes similar to Bank notes was in accordance with a short Act in the laws of New Brunswick. The House should protect the public from any liability to imposition. Parties who issue such notes now, may be well known, but others may get up notes finer looking than the Treasury notes, and pass them in the country to the extent of thousands of pounds, and they may not be worth anything. Notwithstanding it may be an interference of the private rights of individuals, they were bound to protect the public.

(Quoted Smith's Wealth of nations, Book 11, Chap. 11.)

The liberty of the subject is restrained on many occasions, and this was one which required the interference of the House. They were chartering a Bank, and now was the best time to introduce such a provision. The Bank must have specie to meet their notes, and the Vaults must be open to the inspection of the Government. Private individuals were not under such regulations, they might issue notes so long as they could get them in circulation. When private notes were issued some years since, a public meeting was held to protest against the system. He thought the Legislative Council should not object to that part of the Bill.

MR. Cooper.—It would have been of no use chartering a Bank, if private individuals were allowed to issue notes. It would be the same as letting individuals coin money, without bringing them under the same regulations as the Bank.

Mr. Warburton,—If that clause is left out there would be no use of the Bank Bill at all. The public must be protected. Such notes would get into the hands of the country, if allowed, and the public would have no security.

Mr. Haviland hoped the house was fully agreed on the subject. They were legislating for a principle and not for any Hon. Member in particular. The principle on which the clause is founded is sound, and it was their duty to protect the ignorant who might be incapable of judging whether such notes were good or not. Sooner than agree to that amendment, he would give up the Bill altogether. They were prohibiting a number of people from issuing paper money, except under certain restrictions, but by striking out that clause, they allowed individuals to issue as much as they could get into circulation, Hon. members would be aware of the evil effects of such a licence, and he felt assured the House would be unanimous in support of the clause in the Bill, as agreed to originally by the House.

Mr. Speaker hoped the House would be as unanimous in opposing the amendment of the Council, as it had been in putting the Clause into the Bill. The House should shew the Council, good and sufficient reasons for its determination. Any person may now issue notes, such as those in question, payable at his office, or in Halifax, Britain or elsewhere, at his option, and if you demand payment at once, he may elect, to give you a cheque on some of those places. What are you to do with it? Merchants do not want Cheques for such a small amount, and if you send them on perhaps the issuer may have vanished, before you find out that they are of no value. He did not allude to anyone in particular, he spoke generally. Many persons cannot tell whether a note is good or bad he had heard of some of the notes now afloat, being actually passed for £5 Halifax, by persons who had got hold of them in the Country. He would much rather vote against the Bill altogether, than have it passed without the Clause, struck out by the Council.

Chairman reported all the amendments agreed to, except two.

A message was sent to the Legislative Council desiring a conference, which being held—a further conference was desired by the Legislative Council and being held, the Chairman reported, that the Council had not adhered to the two amendments disagreed to by the House.

The Bill for continuing the Act relating to the running at large of Hogs in Charlottetown and Royalty, was read a second and third time and passed.

[The following Acts were passed during the Session.]

1. An Act to naturalize James Searl Mann.
2. An Act to establish a Normal School.
3. An Act in addition to an Act in amendment of altering Highways.
4. An Act regulating the Legislative Library.
5. An Act to require Landlords to put their titles on record.
6. An Act relating to the Offices of Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws.
7. An Act to pay Legislative Councillors for their services.
8. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to public Wharfs at Georgetown and other Wharfs.
9. Act to amend the Laws relating to the sale by license of Spirituous Liquors.
10. Act to impose a rate or duty on the Rent Rolls of proprietors.
11. Act to prevent the running at large of Swine within the Town and Royalty of Princetown.
12. Act relating to the Office of Road Correspondent, and the appointment of assistants in offices, &c.
13. Act relating to the partition of Lands.
14. Limits and rules of Jails.
15. Herrings' and Alewives' fisheries.
16. Stamped Instruments.
17. Appointment of Sheriffs.
18. Amendment of Statute Labor.
19. Consolidated Election Law.