NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(Wilmer and Smiths European Times.)

We noticed some time back a gigantic undertaking called the Euphrates Valley Railway, and stated that it was in high favour with the authorities at Constantinople. The intention is to make the line gradually, connecting in the first place the Euphrates with the Mediterranean, and so favourably disposed is the Porte to the project, that it has offered to guarantee six per cent on the outlay. The work will be undertaken by an English company and the sum of eight millions is named as the capital,—a sum quite inadequate for so colossal a project. The projector of this scheme is General Chesney, and from the surveys which have been made and the spirit which prevails in Turkey respecting it, the speculation promises to be highly successful.

We are going to have another little war, and a very expensive little war we fear it will prove. In this instance, Persia is our foe, a power which is said to favour Russia, and which the Government prints tell us we are bound to punish. As far as we can pick out the cause of quarrel from the labyrinth of words in which it is involved. Persia has seized or is about to seize the Affghan city of Herat, very far removed from the North-West frontier of British India, and about half way between our frontier and the Caspian. To chastise the Shah, we are fitting out a great expedition in the Persian Gulf, because it seems that we have guaranteed Herat to Dost Mahommed, and the heavily-taxed people of Great Britain will be called upon to pay smartly for this interference in the quarrels of two semi-barbarous powers. Those who remember that unfortunate stroke of policy, the Affghan war in 1836, during the declining years of Lord Melbourne's Government, will receive this startling intelligence with anything but pleasurable feelings. If Parliament had been sitting, we should have known the precise cause of this quarrel, which is certain to entail upon this country an expenditure of millions of money, and the inglorious character of the affair will call to the reader's mind the saying of the late Duke of Wellington, that "England could not afford to carry on a little war." This power of levying war, without the consent of Parliament, is a power which ought not to be left in the hands of the executive, and the sooner it is abrogated the better. It has its origin in that unfortunate system of secret diplomacy which enables our rulers to bring us to the verge of war, and even to plunge us into war, at the whim or caprice of the fussy, and not always sensible, diplomatists abroad. A ministerial journal, inspired from Downing-street, coolly says,—"The British Government cannot be accused of precipitancy in dealing with the Persian difficulty." But the British Government, it will occur to most persons, owed it to the people of England to explain, whether the "difficulty" could not have been overcome without this hasty appeal to arms. The same authority then enters into the following exposition of the case, which may possibly satisfy those who are very easily satisfied; but we must confess ourselves not of the number. "An ultimatum, it is understood. was sent to the Shah, requiring him to withdraw his forces from Herat, and retire within the Persian frontier, or to prepare for war with England; and instructions were to have been at the same time forwarded to India, to organize a powerful expedition, and hold it ready for service in the Persian Gulf as soon as the monsoon was over and the great heats of the Gulf had been moderated. The Shah's answer to the ultimatum is, in substance, that he will withdraw his forces from Herat, if we will undertake to compel Dost Mahommed to retire to Cabul, leaving Candahar in the possession of Koherdil's family; and as an answer of this evasive nature is equivalent to a refusal, we should be authorised to declare war at once; but there is still a channel opened for negociation. Terrackh Khan, who was despatched from Teheran to Constantinople, to arrange the mission affair, before our ultimatum reached the Persian Court, has since, it is said, received plenary powers to discuss, and, if it be possible, to adjust the Herat question also; and although no great hopes are entertained of a pacific settlement through this officer's means, still it would be inconsistent with diplomatic usage to commence hostilities before receiving the proffered explanations. There is only one point against which we ought most especially to guard, and that is, the indefinite prolongation of a state of hostilities. There is, in reality, very little room for diplomatic argument, and the assertion by Persia of counter rights is altogether fictitious." It would seem from this explanation, which explains nothing, that we are up to the head and ears in the miserable intrigues of these Eastern despots, and that our first thought is the levying of war, the destruction of human life, and the expenditure of vast sums of money, unless we can bring our refractory ally to terms on the instant. Surely Lord Palmerston must calculate on a long lease of power if he thinks the British public will endorse this summary mode of proceeding during the Parlimentary recess. Besides, Persia, like Russia, is difficult to be got at, protected in the summer by the great heat, in the winter by the severe cold, and an invading army would be exposed to almost insurmountable obstacles, unless we reached her through the territory of neutral powers, a result which might still more complicate our position.

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAM CONTRACT.

The pioneer of the new line of steamers to Australia is the Oneida, which takes out to Melbourne the new Governor of Victoria, Sir Henry Barkly, and his suite. The Oneida is to be followed on the 12th of November by the Simla, which has been chartered for a couple of years by the European and Australian Company. The European and the Colombian are now fitting out on the Clyde to convey the mails on the 12th of December and the 12th of January; and besides these vessels, there are now building at Glasgow tha Australasian, the Tasmanian, and the Asian, steamers of great tonnage and corresponding horse-power, and the African, of lesser capacity, but these vessels, it is believed, cannot be ready to take their stations on the line before the summer or autumn of next year. But the regular mail service to and from England and Australia, *via* Suez, will not commence until February next, when the first homeward-bound mail may be expected at Southampton. The company to which the Australian postal contract has been given are making the most commendable exertions to execute their work, impelled thereto by the heavy penalties which will be exacted from them in case of failure. The new company, in the outset of their undertaking, are receiving every assistance from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, who have placed at their disposal the Simla the vessel already referred to, and this company have also aided the new undertaking by the use of their coaling stations in Australia and the Red Sea,— an absence of jealousy for the promotion of the public interest which is deserving of the highest praise.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN CIRCASSIA.

Constantinople, Oct. 9th.—Sefer Pacha has beaten the Russians in Circassia, and taken 800 prisoners and 21 guns.

An ex-deputy of the Parliament of Turin, M. Prever, died lately at his country-house, near Moncaliez, He was a remarkably tall man, and the hearse used for Catholic burials being too short to contain his coffin, another which was longer was borrowed from the Protestants. But when the priests saw the heretical vehicle drawing nigh, they refused to allow it to enter the church, and declined to perform the funeral service over the body of the good Catholic which laid therein.

A Russian Defaulter.—During the late war a certain Tselotsky, attached to the commissariat of the 4th *aorps d'armee* in Russia, took to flight, carrying with him the contents of the treasury, amounting to the enormous sum of 600,000fr. By an official notice in the *Journal de St. Petersburg* he is summoned to appear before a military tribunal at Warsaw in the course of six months, if in Europe, and one year if he be out of Europe. If he fail to return at the expiration of this period, sentence will be passed on him *par contumace*.

Religion is much talked of, but little understood, till the couscience be awakened; then a man knows the worth of a soul and the want of a Saviour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Sir.

I some time since, as you are aware. handed by request to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, a petition numerously signed praying that Her Majesty's assent might be withheld from the Bill to increase the representation. On Saturday last, I received through M. B. Daly, Esq., Private Sec'y, the enclosed copy of Col. Secretary's answer to the same, which I will thank you to publish for the information of the petitioners.

I am &c.,
THEO. DESBRISAY.

Charlottetewn, Nov. 11th, 1856.

(Copy) No. 34.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge your Despatch No. 45 of the 18th September enclosing a Petition to the Queen from divers inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, praying for the reasons therein set forth, that Her Majesty's sanction may be withheld from the "Act to increase the number of members to serve in the General Assembly and to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Elections."

You will inform the Petitioners that their objections to this Act have been attentively considered, but that I have not felt myself at liberty to advise Her Majesty to interfere with a measure which has received the deliberate sanction of the Colonial Legislature.

The Act will therefore be allowed on the first opportunity of a Council being held.

I have &c. &c.
H. Labouchere.

Lieut. Governor
Sir D. Daley, P. E. Island.
Downing Street, 15th October, 1856.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, November 12, 1856.

New Brunswick with a brief outline of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.—Their History Civil disvisons, Geography and Productions; with statistics of the several countries, affording views of the resources and capabilities of the provinces and intended to convey useful information as well to their inhabitants as to emigrants, strangers and travellers and for the use of schools—By Alexander Munro, Esq.,—Author of a treatise on thoretical and practical land surveying — Halifax, N. S., printed by Richard Nugent, 1855, p.p. 384.

These provinces are every day becoming more and more known and their importance is being forced upon the consideration of the mother country in consequence of the progressive increase in wealth, population and development of resources. When they shall have become more intimately connected, each with the other, by means of railroads and steamboats, it may be safely predicated that this increase will proceed in an augmented ratio and proportionate with that in the neighboring province of Canada and the United States. The vast extent of coast and the proximity to inexhaustible fisheries, the abundance of minerals of all kinds, the various kinds of soil, the healthiness of climate, all contribute to impress on the mind the absolute certainty that these hitherto comparatively despised colonies are destined, at no very distant date, to take a more prominent station on the Continent of America than has hitherto been assigned them. The work, the title page of which heads this article, has been published with the view of making the present state of these colonies known; for, as is well observed in commencement, "The vast extent of the British possessions in North America is scarcely known to its inhabitants; and there are few of our fellow countrymen on the other side of the Atlantic, who are aware, that British America includes a larger area than that under the government of the United states." And the author often remarking that Canada is too extensive to be made the subject of his volume, informs his readers that "New Brunswick is therefore *his* principal object, and that the chapters devoted to the other two lower colonies must be considered as a very brief sketch of their present state." As respects New Brunswick, the book seems to leave nothing of importance untouched. It abounds in statistical details of every description and is extremely diffuse in its descriptions of the counties, districts, lakes, rivers, roads, mines, minerals, and agricultural products, it is in short, a Hand-book as the Germans call it, of that province, and will undoubtedly, be of great advantage to its inhabitants. We could wish that there were similar works on Nova Scotia and this Island, for we fully agree with the author, that every child in the British provinces should be acquainted, not only with the geography of his own, but with that of the adjacent provinces. In the work in question, Prince Edward Island occupies, as may be supposed, but a small amount of letter press 20 pages only, but it is gratifying to add that what is said of the Island is correct, and that is more than can be affirmed of some other publications, in which mention has been made of it; we have no hesitation in recommending the book, and would say, that it ought to be in the library of every one who is anxious to obtain a proper knowledge of the colony of which it professedly treats.

As a proof of the extreme mildness of the season, the writer begs to state that he, two days since took from the open ground in his garden a bunch of radishes, some heads of cauliflowers and a bouquet of flowers, the latter composed of pansies, stocks, mignionette, Indian pink, daisies and sweet scabions. The daisies were not one-eyed ones, but the

"Wee, modest. crimson-tipped flower"
Of the poet Burns.

It is stated that the Sultan has determined to pension off all his wives expect one, who is to bear the title of Empress, and that Turkish women are to go unveiled in public. The *young* women, it is said, received this news with joy.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that letters have been received in that city from New York, stating that the French Government has shipped to the United States twenty thousand barrels of prime mess pork, which was bought in Cincinnati during the late war. The Government had no use for it, and is sending it back to find a market.

Married,

At Indian River, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Macdonald, P. P., Mr. John Arseueaux, to Miss Charlotte Arseneaux, both of St. Eleanor's.

Died,

At Charlottetown, on the 31st ultimo, Evan James Henry, youngest son of John Rigg, Esq., aged 11 months.

On the 31st ultimo, at Bideford, Lot 12, of the scarlet fever, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Henry Andrews, aged 11½ years.

On the 30th ult., at the same place, of scarlet fever, Mr. Charles Rayner, in the 28th year of his age—leaving a widow and small family.

At Charlottetown, on the 9th inst., after a short illness, Mrs. Tobin, an old and respected inhabitant of this City, aged 58 years. *Requiescat in pace.*

POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

A MEETING of the Members of the above Alliance will be held in the Temperance Hall, on THURSDAY Evening next, the 13th instant, at eight o'clock, p. m. A full attendance is particularly requested.

JAMES J. BEVAN, Secretary.
Ch. Town, Nov. 12, 1856.

"ACADIA" GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened the Store adjoining Messrs. McNUTT & BROWN, on Queen Square, as a—

Tea, Coffee and General Grocery Store.

With a carefully selected Stock of Goods, consisting of

Fine Oolong, Souchong and Congo TEAS,
Jamaica COFFEE, (green and ground)
PICKLES, SAUCES, &c., (all kinds)
A variety of CAKES and BISCUIT,
SUGARS (brown and white), MOLASSES,
Vinegar, Fluid, Raisins, Starch,
SOAP, CANDLES (patent, sperm and tallow),
Currants, Orange, Lemon and Citron Peel,
Scotch Marmalade, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, &c.

Also, sole Agent for M'Dougalls Pipes and the Glenfield Starch.

JARDINE MACLEAN.
Nov. 12, 1856

No. 8. Queen-street. No. 8.

REMOVAL!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS EXTENSIVE

Stock of British and Foreign GOODS,

Ex "J. W.," Elizabeth, Isabella, and Albion,

TO the Store formerly occupied by Mr. George Room, a few doors higher up, which premises he has remodelled and reffitted; and having now increased facilities for the accommodation of his Customers, he trusts to be favored with a continuance of their patronage.

He also begs to intimate, that he is daily expecting a further supply, to complete his

Fall Importations,

all of which will be disposed of at the lowest cash prices.

☞ Observe, No. 8, Queen Street,
J. W. MORRISON,
Charlottetown, Nov. 11, 1856.

Cows, Oxen and Heifers.

TO be sold, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at Hillsborongh Hill, the residenee of L. C. Worthy, Esquire, fifteen miles from Charlottetown, on the St. Peter's Road, commencing at 11 o'clock, the stock on said farm, comprising 4 Cows in calf, 2 Heifers rising 3 years old, 1 ditto rising 2 years, 2 Oxen rising 3 years, 1 three year old Bull, also a very strong Horse together with sundry other articles. Sale positive, unless the day is very unfavorable.

H. W. LOBBAN, Auctioneer.
Nov. 10, 1855.