[*From the Liverpool European Times.*]

Lord John Russell's acceptance of the office of President of the Council necessitated his re-election for the city of London, and, accordingly, on Wednesday last, the leader of the House of Commons presented himself before his constituents. He was very favourably received, notwithstanding the fact that the Ministry to which he belongs propose to tap the City Corporation, and to compress it into dimensions compatible with greater health and vigour. The speech which Lord J. Russell made on this occasion was a model speech: concise, dignified, and to the purpose. It could only refer, of course, to one topic—the war; but this subject was handled in a bold, frank, and honest style, which went direct to the hearts of the city electors. We learn without surprise from this address, that peace, come when it may, is not to be patched up, at any cost, that "no *insecure peace*," as Lord John Russell expresses it, will be made. "We ought not to lay down our arms," said he, "until we have attained security for the future, and having made the great exertions which we have made, having our eyes opened to the designs of Russia, and the other nations of Europe having had their eyes opened to those designs, —we should be the *most silly of mortals* if we were to sign an insecure peace, which would leave it to our present enemy to bide his time until, by the dissensions of the other Powers, he should find a better opportunity of accomplishing his designs."

There is no misunderstanding in this, which is bravely spoken, and indicates the only safe policy with reference to the future that can be pursued. The time is most opportune for humbling the insolent antics of the Northern Bear, and the Western Powers would deserve the execration of the whole civilised world if they vacated the field and withdrew from the ocean until they had secured the peace of Europe against future aggressions. What the terms of the peace may be depends, as Lord John Russell very correctly intimated, on the fortunes of war, and judging by the isolated position in which Russia has placed herself, this war, we apprehended, cannot be very protracted without the Western Powers being in a position to dictate their own terms. In point of fact, Russia, like a rogue who desires to cheat his own friends, has so contrived matters, that Austria, and even Prussia, begin to find that their own best security requires the curtailment of his claws, accompanied by copious phlebotomising. The great German Powers are by this time convinced that the Czar, when he finds his own house on fire, will only feel too happy in seeing his neighbours' dwellings in a blaze. What Russia has done in stirring up rebellion in Greece, in Montenegro, and in sowing dissension amongst the smaller states of Germany, must read an instructive lesson as to the extent to which the same kind of propagandism would be carried when the Czar and Austria came to an open rupture, as they have probably done ere this. As affairs stand at present, the Western Powers seem likely enough to find an earnest co-operator in one, at least, of the great German Powers, when the deadly strife of the battle-field has given place to the finesse of diplomacy. The permanent opening of the Black Sea has evidently been one of the primary objects of the campaign from the commencement, and the London *Times* of Thursday alludes to it as one of sufficient importance to justify all the expenses of the war. We shall feel greatly disappointed if this is the only concession on which the allied forces will insist. There will be more than this, and it will be conceded, for the straights to which Russia will shortly be driven, isolated as she is in Europe, will compel even greater sacrifices on her part than giving up the Crimea. But sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. France and England know their cue, which has been very gently but efficiently promoted by Lord John Russell on the London hustings, and we must await, with what patience we can command, the termination of hostilities and the restoration of an honourable and enduring peace.

A very animated and almost fierce discussion arose in the House of Commons over an appropriation, in the supply bill, of £550 for the payment of Romanist clergymen attending convicts in Government prisons. The appropriation, though warmly supported by Lord Palmerston and the Ministerial benches, was stricken out by a majority of 22.

Death of Captain Giffard.—We are greatly pained to announce the death of Capt. Giffard, lately in command of her Majesty's ship Tiger. This gallant gentleman received his wounds in defence of his ship, which he only surrendered at the last, when beaten down. He lost one leg, and was badly wounded in the other. In fact, he received several wounds, whilst bravely defending his charge to the last—hopeless as the struggle was against fatal odds, and at every possible disadvantage. The melancholy intelligence of his death was despatched to Vienna by electric telegraph, on the 1st instant, by the Austrian Consul at Odessa. He was to be buried on the 2d of June, with military honours. The young midshipman, who also fell by his side, was not a nephew, but a more distant relative. After the funeral, the captive crew of the Tiger were to proceed to Risan, the officers are to be sent to Moscow, with the exception of the first lieutenant, who is ordered to St. Petersburg, to attend the Emperor of Russia. By a later despatch we learn that the funeral of Captain Giffard took place on the 2d instant.

The Circassians are now masters of the forts and fortified places which border the coast of their country. Soukum-Kaleh, abandoned by the Russians, is now occupied by the Mingrelians. Schamyl has lately taken possession of Usurghet, a very important fortress, defended by 20,000 Russians, who, after a great loss, were obliged to abandon it, with a vast amount of provisions and munitions of war. Schamyl now marches with 120,000 men against Tiflis, and he will then not be more than 24 hours distant from the capital of Russian Georgia.

Public opinion is now quite alive to the importance of attacking Sebastopol and destroying the Russian fleet there; and we are glad to see Lord Lyndhurst re-echoing our very words that this is the best "material guarantee" we can take. A part of the Black Sea fleet will, we hope, be sent to Anapa, so as to destroy that stronghold of the Russians on the East coast. Reports, more or less authentic, establish the fact that the Circassian tribes are on the move.

If it be true that Schamyl has captured the fortresses of Ananar and Duschet, it is very important, as it will give him control over the Dariel pass, and indeed mastery over Tiflis, upon which he is said to be marching at the head of a considerable force. We consider the position of the Russians about Tiflis to be in the highest degree precarious, now that the Russian forts on the coast are destroyed. Sefer Pacha is appointed Governor of Circassia and Abasia. The division under the Duke of Cambridge was embarking for Varna on the 12th instant. The division under Prince Napoleon was then encamped near Scutari, at Doud Pacha. Considerable bodies of troops have marched by way of Adrianople. Omar Pacha had sent on Beiram Pacha at the head of 34,000 troops, to relieve Silistria. We are sorry to add that no doubt now exists about the death of Moussa Pacha.

The destruction of public property at Brahestadt and Uleaborg is confirmed. The French fleet had joined, but whether any attack will be made on Sweaborg or Cronstadt is altogether conjecture. By the last accounts the combined fleets were at Baro Sound, half-way between Sweaborg and Hango Head. The Emperor of Russia has set about borrowing £8,000,000 on the Amsterdam market, and it is said that he has succeeded. The reports are again rife that he is morally and physically broken down, and his health so suffers that he cannot give an interview to the King of Prussia. We have some imperfect accounts of an affair at Ny Carleby, or as some say, at Gumla, a few miles higher north. All we know is, that a boat's crew was lost in an affray in which the Odin and Vulture landed 150 men, who were attacked by an ambuscade. Lieutenant Barrington, a midshipman, a mate, and three men fell; two officers and fourteen men were wounded. We should like to have further particulars of this encounter. We are also informed that the British took possession of Tornea on the 8th inst., unopposed. Admiral Plumridge superintended the landing. We wait further particulars. The King of Sweden is at Gothland. Everything tends to make us believe that a closer alliance is forming between Sweden and the Allied Powers. In fact no one can doubt that the moment Austria and Prussia declare themselves on our side, all the minor Powers of Europe will at once join the confederacy, which is destined, we hope, to curtail the power of Russia for the next century to come.

General Schilders, who has lost a leg, lies in a dangerous state. He is advanced in years, and of nervous temperament. Prince Gorschakoff's wound is severe. General Luders, who is also wounded, is said to be doing well. Marshal Paskiewitsch suffers considerably from his contusion. Count Orloff, jun., lingers without hope of recovery.

On the 2d instant the Sidon and Inflexible towed six Russian and Dutch vessels into Baljik, with stores and contraband articles, average £2000 each. £12,000 will have to be divided between the two ships.

The Last Moments and Burial of Captain Giffard.—The *Kreutz Zeitung* gives the following description of the last moments and burial of poor Captain Giffard:—"We have received interesting dates from Odessa of the 2d June. On that day, at three p. m., the interment of Captain Giffard, of the Tiger, took place. By order of General Osten-Sacken, the whole crew, prisoners of war, as well as the Governor-General, Annenkoff, with the other military authorities, attended the funeral. A Russian battalion, in parade order, formed an escort to the coffin, and fired the usual volleys over the grave. Nearly the whole population was afoot, and followed the procession. The sturdy General Osten-Sacken took the deepest interest in the fate of the captain during his illness. A little before his death, Giffard called the crew around his bed, and said, 'Lads, you owe your lives to my being wounded; this hindered me from blowing up the ship. Farewell! Greet our dear England for me when you see it.' After these words he asked for a glass of lemonade, turned his face from the sailors to the other side, and gave up the ghost."

Plans of the Allies.—Whether Austria will enter the Danubian Principalities to commence hostilities immediately against Russia in the event of the refusal to evacuate, or to serve as a sort of mediator between her and the allies in the event (not considered improbable) of a speedy evacuation, it is believed certain that it will be the signal for the allied armies to enter on the plan of campaign which it is believed has been already adopted. The Anglo French forces will, it appears leave the right bank of the Danube and direct themselves towards the Crimea, where it is thought a combined attack will be made by sea and land, in conjunction with the Circassians. Immense siege preparations are going on, and guns of great power have already been sent to the Black Sea, and the troops in Turkey are frequently exercised in embarking and landing. We may expect, therefore, to hear before long o serious operations in the Black Sea.

A Russian Commander.—A private letter in the *Calmar Posten* states that the commander of Sweaborg has been imprisoned for life. He had sold the cannon balls by thousands, and provided others of wood, painted black. He had also converted two ramparts into gardens.

During the present close alliance of France with England, and under the influence of Mr. Cochrane an Englishman, the Parisians are begining to shut their shops on Sunday. A meeting, presided over by a banker, and attended by many respectable tradesmen, took place, and those present showed themselves very favourable to the movement. It must be an unwholesome condition of society where the work of buying and selling goes on eternally, without pause, and life, without its intervals of rest, is little better than purgatory above ground.

DR. KANE'S POLAR EXPEDITION.

It is well known that a new polar expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, has been endowed by George Peabody, Esq., of London, and furnished with vessels by Mr. Grinnel of New York. The idea is to search the Polar Sea by means of sledge-boats—first passing overland to as high a point as possible in Greenland.

Dr. Kane's reasons for believing in the existance of an open polar sea are, first, the necessity of such a supposition to account for the equalization of temperatures; second, a careful examination of the currents into and out of the Arctic Ocean, third, the proof that there are two poles of cold, or points of extreme cold, both in about latitude 80 degrees; fourth, the fact of a milder temperature at the extreme northern point that has been reached; and fifth, and above all, the immense hordes of birds and quadrupeds and fish that are seen travelling to the north at the utmost limits reached by man. Why do they go north, but to find food, when Greenland and Labrador and Siberia, are too cold for them to live?

His plan of attempting to reach the open Polar Sea by passing over land through Greenland, based upon the assumption that Greenland is a peninsula, which so corresponds in its general contour with the forms of South America, Africa, India, Australia Spain, etc.

He proposed to push his vessel to the very highest attainable point of Bffian's Bay, hoping to reach Smith's Sound, which is seventy miles further north than the utmost limits seen in Willington Channel. At Upernavik, in Greenland, he could procure a supply of Esquimaux dogs and a few picked men to take charge of his sledges. Having secured his vessel for the polar winter, he would proceed with his sledges to plant provision depots in advance, and then start on the decisive journey. Each sledge would carry the blankets, bags and furs of six men, with an allowance of pemmican for food, alcohol for fuel to melt snow for tea, and the few needful instruments of observation; for lodgings the dependance is on Esquimaux snow houses built for the occasion. Mr. Kennedy has accomplished a journey of 140 miles in this way, in midwinter. Dr. Kane covers each sledge with a gutta percha boat to use when he reaches the polar sea.

"Thus equipped," said he, "we follow the lead of the coast, seeking the *open water*. Once there, if such a reward awaits us, we launch our little boats, and bidding God speed us, embark upon the waters!"

Dr. Kane has been heard of at Upernavik, where he made his arrangements satisfactorily, and then himself and his party in cheerful hope, set forward towards the pole. If he has been equally successful in all his plans, he has, ere this, launched his boats on that hitherto unknown sea, and his return may be hoped for by August next.

Capt Inglefield, who is just setting out from England with supplies for the several exploring parties, has lately expressed the highest hopes of Dr. Kane's success, as well as his confident belief that Sir John Franklin and his party are yet alive, and can be found in the open Polar Sea.

Not all Gold that Glitters.—A curious trial recently took place in London, between parties somewhat conspicuous in the world, being no other men than Mr. Wyld, who constructed the monster globe, and had it on exhibition, in 1851, and Mr Calvert, the great gold discoverer. The affair seems to have been very discreditable to both parties. Wyld was to pay Calvert so much for giving his name as being the owner of a great number of large and small nuggets of gold, which were exhibited in the inside of the globe. These nuggets were lead electro-gilded with gold, consequently those who admired such fine specimens as the produce of Australian and British gold mines were greatly deceived.

The Dunkirk Journal says that a gentleman passed through that village en route for Cincinnati, with twelve native Chinese tea culturists, for the purpose of testing the practicability of growing tea in the vicinity of Cincinnati.

A World's Fair in France.—Preparations have been making on a grand scale in France, ever since 1851, to have a World's Fair, (like that in London), next year, 1855. The exhibition is to be opened in Paris, on the first of next May. There will be, strictly speaking, two great exhibitions—one of industry, including agriculture and manufacture; the other of the fine arts. These exhibitions will be simultaneous. A Board, or, as the French term it, a Commission, divided into two sections, has been nominated, who direct and superintend each its proper branch. The President of the general commission is Prince Napoleon.

Melancholy Accident.—A telegraphic despatch received on Wednesday evening, says, a boat, in which were Judge Des Barres, and Ed. B. Sutherland, Barrister, crossing the Bras d'or Lake, near Wycocomah, was upset, and one of the parties, Mr. Sutherland, drowned.—*Halifax Sun.*

AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

Correspondence of the N. Y Tribune.

Bay of Yedo, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1854.

Limited as is my time, I cannot let the opportunity slip of giving you some notice of our doings. We are now anchored off the town of Cunegawa, about fifteen miles above the former anchorage of the squadron, and about 12 miles from the City of Yedo.

We left Hong Kong on the 13th of January. It was a fine sight to see our three noble steamers—the Powhatan, the Susquehanna and the Mississippi—each with a store ship in tow, as they passed out of the harbor. Old Admiral Pellew fired a salute from the Winchester, his flag-ship, manned the rigging and gave us three cheers, which were duly returned. The old Chinese comprador, Eyouk, and the other Chinese purveyors of the squadron, consumed a great quantity of fire-crackers and rockets, and made a tremendous din with gongs and tom-toms, to celebrate our departure. On the 15th we passed Formosa, where we cast off the store-ships, and on the 20th were again at our old anchorage at Napa-Kiang. The temple formerly given up to our use had been turned into a hospital, and a coal depot had been erected beside it. The adjoining grave-yard numbered a few more American tombs—some from the Plymouth, others from the Vandalia, and one from the Susquehanna was added during our stay.

Lieut. Whiting of the Vandalia, had just returned from a coast survey of the whole island, and reported having discovered a fine anchorage and traces of coal, in the northern part. Accordingly, Commodore Perry sent off a party, to make an exploration of the place, and I understand they made a very favorable report.

I was sorry to leave Loo-Choo. It is a delightful place, especially since the natives have overcome their first fear of us, and the system of espionage has been discontinued. Two of the young men, named Yusizata and Nagador, have already learned to speak English tolerably well. They attend to supplying the ships with fresh provisions. In the gardens of an old priest at Napa-Kiang, I saw one of these miniature land scapes which Dutch travellers speak of as being found in Japan. There was a hill about ten feet high, formed of coral rocks, little lakes into which poured tiny waterfalls, little bridges crossing miniature brooks, while dwarf trees, 15 to 18 inches in height, shaded little houses of clay, before which sat the figures of little men. It was a very curious, but a very pretty toy.

On the 7th of February we put to sea, the sailing vessels having left on the 1st. On the 11th we made land at daylight.

We now started for the Bay of Yedo, the Susquehanna taking in tow the Lexington, the Powhatan the Vandalia, and the Mississippi the Macedonian. At noon we rounded Cape Sagami, and stood up the middle of the bay. After passing Rubicon Point, we saw the Southampton further up, and in the afternoon anchored near her, about three miles east of Webster Island. The next day several Japanese officers came up from Uraga to desire the Commodore to go there, but he refused, on account of the insecure anchorage. At last it was arranged that Capt. Adams should go in the Vandalia to Uraga, and confer with the authorities there. The Vandalia got under way on the 21st, but on account of the bad weather was obliged to return to the American anchorage until the following day, when she sailed down to Uraga, decorated with the national colors at the fore and mizzen peaks, on account of its being Washington's birth-day, and as she came to anchor, a salute was fired from all the vessels comprising the squadron.

The landing was made at the western end of the harbor of Uraga, opposite a new battery which has just been completed. Several buildings had been erected, surrounded by those everlasting canvas screens, inside of which a multitude of more than twenty thousand people endavored to get a sight of the foreign visitors. They all landed in two cutters, without military escort, except a sergeant and two orderlies for Capt. Adams.

To the left of the landing-place was a large shed for the accommodation of the men, spacious enough for five or six hundred persons. To the right was a large building painted black, which apparently served both as a storehouse and as a residence for the Commissioners, with a large hall in the centre for our reception. We were first ushered into an entrance-hall, to the right of which was a little guard-house, with a dozen soldiers armed with swords and matchlocks, which, however, were kept in flannel coverings. In the outer hall there were also a dozen guardsmen, and in the large audience-hall at least 150 attendants were ranged along the walls. The latter were all up on their knees. At the end opposite the entrance there was a baldachin of pink silk, with benches on both sides, containing places for about a hundred guests. We took our seats on the left, where tables, covered with silk, were placed, the three Imperial Commissioners opposite; and between Capt. Adams and the Chief Commissioner the Japanese interpreters knelt upon the floor.

Capt. Adams gave to the Imperial Commissioner (who was called *U ra-ba-mi-ma-sai-ka-mi*) the Commodore's letter, and added an explanation of the reasons why the Commodore desired an interview nearer our anchorage. He also stated that one of the steamers would come to Uraga to take the Commissioner up to the fleet. To this they promised an answer the next morning. We were treated to tea, cakes, candy, oranges, *cuini*, (a kind of wine made of rice,) and sacki. The sea was so rough that we could not go on board before evening, and so we remained with our hosts and made merry. As the weather was cool we sat around several braziers of beautiful workmanship, smoked, drank sacki and chatted with the Japanese, who examined with great curiosity our cloths, swords, watches, and whatever we had with us, and in return showed us several of their curiosities, such as quadrants of their own manufacture, books with very good wood-cuts, etc. etc. To our surprise they showed us very correct engravings of our guns and other things they had seen on board the ships last year. Several watches were also produced, and some of them showed the name of Bovet, in Canton. Our hosts seemed to enjoy their little carouse, and it was with some feeling of regret that we separated.

The next day our old friend, Yezaimon, brought the answer on board, which was to the effect that the Commissioners were ready to make a treaty, and waited only for him to sign it. We were still detained the rest of the day at Uraga, but on the 24th, in the morning, we got up anchor to join the fleet, which in the mean time had gone ten miles higher up the bay, as far as Cunegawa. Shortly after us another deputation arrived from Uraga, communicating the permission from Yedo to have the meeting at our anchorage, and Capt. Adams, accompanied by Capt. Buchanan and Lieut. Pegram, went with Yezaimon ashore to select a convenient spot, which was found near the village of Yoko-hamma, about a mile and a half southward of this place. The Japanese are at this moment busy at work erecting convenient buildings for the Commodore's reception. We expect the interview shortly, and all anticipate a favorable result. When you receive these lines the treaty will probably be already signed and on its way to the United States. I am perfectly assured of our success, and think that all engaged in this enterprise may feel justly proud to have participated in it.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, July 8, 1854.

The Town was startled from its propriety on Saturday last, by the coming off of the Grand Demonstration and triumph of Radicalism.

We find no fault with displays of this kind. In a land of civil and religious freedom, all have a right to amuse themselves as they think proper. The truth however of Pope's Aphorism "Men are but children of a larger growth" was never more conspicuously seen than on Saturday; nor were we ourselves of the whole crowd—not 1600 nor 600 nor perhaps even 300, but what was wanting in numbers was made up in noise—the least amused, for we never, we confess with the Editor of the *Examiner*, saw anything equal to it in Charlottetown during the 30 years we have been acquainted with it, particularly the Allegorical Car, or to speak more correctly, the Waggon with the Allegorical Personages which it contained—Much as we admired the *tout ensemble* our classical lore served us in no stead as to informing us who the lovely Goddess might be. We racked our brains in vain to find out which of the numerous lady deities bore a *parasol* as one of the emblems of their rank and station, on "Olympus high." At first we thought it might have been some one of the Chinese or Hindoo, mythology, but the Cornucopia—so truly Grecian—soon put an end to that idea. The costume! not *grecian* certainly, but then as far removed on the other hand from Chinese or Indian—On the whole we were bothered—we may as well confess it—It was not until the *Examiner* deigned to throw its light on the group, that we were enabled to form even a tolerable guess. Then indeed we found out that it was the Goddess of Fame, and that the little boys in front so tastefully attired, carried her Trumpets. In the old figures of Fame, she is generally represented as carrying her own trumpet, and never a parasol; and we have often in our younger days been put to the blush to observe how much the very reverse of veiled Madam Fame was among the ancients. Our modern Fame was however in all respects the very opposite of the old Lady, and we continued to puzzle ourselves how to reconcile these differences, when all of a sudden the truth flashed upon us. It was a true representation of the Goddess of Fame sure enough. REFORMED FAME!! and the attendant penny trumpet bearers, with their instruments of tin or paper we could not learn which, were the representatives of the Examiner and Advertiser!!! Nothing could be more appropriate, nothing more classical (modern classic, of course.) And the Goddess herself——But Fame after all is seldom better than a baggage, and perhaps Trenaman's serving wench, with her wel painted cheeks and meretricious appearance, was about as much in character as anything else in the pageant.

The *Courier*, St. John, New Brunswick, gives a list of the new members returned, and the six following measures on which it is said that the new House will take a stand.

"1st. Registration of Voters and Vote by Ballot, the suffrage to be extended, or confined to rate payers on £50 real estate, or £100 personal.

2d. Municipal Corporations in each County.

3d. Apportionment of Road Grants in gross to their Corporations

4th An improved system of education based on compulsory taxation for half the cost, the other to be supplied from the general revenue. Every child in the Province to be entitled to free education in all its branches.

5th. *The exclusion of all employers of Government from the exercise of the Franchise, interference in elections, and from seats in the people's House.*

6th. *An elevation of the moral standard of the House, so that even a suspicion of habits of picking and stealing may not be fairly brought against the Members, individually or collectively.*

On carefully annalysing the list of Members, we are satisfied that there will be a large majority for the above measures.

The gentlemen who have before voted for such reforms, or are known to be favorable to them, number some thirty out of forty-one, who compose, the Assembly. These men are known to be all of one mind on all the the great questions of policy with which they are called upon to deal. The coalition of such a number will cost a sacrifice of personal likes or dislikes, if there are such amongst them. No sacrifice of principle is required The designation of Whig and Tory, Conservative and Liberal,