went down to the graveyard. The firing had certainly not ceased twenty minutes, and yet at least 2,000 Tartars had rushed out of the town, and stripped and plundered the dead Russians. When Omar Pacha reached the spot, he drove them all away, but not before every one of the bodies was stark naked. The greater number seemed very young men, some mere boys; all wore an expression of perfect repose; no straining or distortion was visible either in the features or the limbs; they lay like men who were weary and slept. Many were half buried and crushed under the tombstones, which the round-shot and the rockets had hurled from their places, and sent flying in pieces in all directions. Many of the Russians had still a shred of a shirt or an old pair of drawers clinging to their mangled remains, and it would have required no great stretch of imagination, to have supposed them the peaceable tenants of the tombs around, who had risen to ask the cause of the wild tumult which ranged above their bodies. In all 200 bodies were collected and buried by the Turks. As the artillery must have carried off a large portion of theirs, as is usually the case, I think the Russian loss may be fairly estimated at 300 killed and 700 wounded. The Turks have lost 80 killed and 200 wounded. These accounts both exceed my rough guess, given in a telegraphic despatch immediately after the action. The damage done to the fortifications was very trifling, and was repaired in three or four hours. The troops are now working night and day in strengthening the position, and I think no fears whatever, considering the large force which garrisons it, and notwithstanding the enormous masses of artillery with which the Russians threaten it, need be entertained as to its safety. The whole of Liprandi's division is supposed to be here. They have an overwhelming force of cavalry all round the town, and they are right, for no finer cavalry ground, I suppose, exists in the world. The whole country from this to Perekop is one immense plain, smooth as a bowling green.

The Russians have retired nearly two leagues hence. The mainguard of their cavalry is, however, still in the plain, below the town. The videttes are less numerous than before the attack. It is considered not improbable, that their next attempt will be made in the right. I omitted to mention, that seven of the inhabitants of the town were killed and twenty wounded in the affair of the 17th. The want of surgeons was greatly felt. The Tartars have eaten or salted all the dead horses of both parties. For the last two days, they have been feasting and making merry. This need excite neither pity nor surprise, as horse-flesh, *more majorum*, is their usual food, even in their villages.

Grand Coup Contemplated by the Emperor Napoleon. We copy the following from the New Orleans *Picayune* of Feb'y 21st, As to the correctness of the facts stated, future events can only afford the proof:

We give the following extraordinary intelligence to our readers. We are not permitted to name our authority. It will suffice to say, that by the last mails, a letter was received from Paris by an individual in this city We have been permitted to publish a translation of a portion of this correspondence.

"The Emperor has seen all the calamities and reverses of Sebastopol ever since the allied army sat down before the city. St. Arnaud was a trooper (*pandour*)—he might have taken the place by a charge of cavalry at the first outset, but failing that, a siege became necessary. Neither Raglan nor Canrobert were equal to their position, and Louis Napoleon knew it. He did not want Sebastopol to be taken this winter. He knew that short of a butchery, of which the history of war affords no parallel, the place could not be carried. He determined, that Sebastopol should subserve a mighty political purpose.

"For this, he has been delaying supplies while he has concentrated his forces in France. An overwhelming army is gathering on the Prussian frontier. At Marseilles, Toulon, and Algiers, a flotilla, to be reinforced by English vessels, will be ready to sail on March 15. On the arrival of this armada in the Crimea, the Emperor will leave Paris and appear in person before Sebastopol. A *coup de main*, upon a gigantic scale, will be attempted. Sebastopol will fall. The elated army, flushed with the feat, will sweep over the Crimea and occupy the Isthmus of Perekop. After a campaign which will endure a fortnight, Louis Napoleon will return to Paris, where the suddenness of his departure and promptness of his return will find all conspiracies unprepared for developement, and where the glory of his victory will scatter all treason to the winds.

"Such is the campaign contemplated by Louis Napoleon. Be assured, that if Providence does not interfere, it will take place as I have said. Collaterally with the departure of the Emperor for the East, the French army on the Prussian frontier will operate upon Rhenish Prussia. A note will be sent to the King of Prussia, demanding free passage for the French troops through his dominions, which, if refused, will advance to the Rhine."

If the above prove correct, Louis Napoleon has outplayed the whole world. We have only been creating a monster in Sebastopol, we have been endowing it with terrors, so as to appreciate the feat in contemplation by the astute Emperor, of achieving a great Russian victory, where his uncle encountered his most disastrous defeat.

The Edinburgh Review is just fifty years old; the Quarterly, forty-four; the New Monthly Magazine, thirty-three; Blackwood, thirty-eight; and Frazer, twenty-four.

BRITISH RECRUITING IN NEW YORK.

If ever a city was filled with "the cankers of a calm world and a long peace;" if ever city stood in need of phlebotomy and depletion, that city is New York. We are therefore rejoiced to learn, that Queen Victoria, in her hour of need, in her lack of food for powder on the shores of the Black Sea, has bethought herself of her stray subjects and liegemen who have been subsisting on the doles of public and private charity in the Empire city of the Western World, during the past winter. The Know Nothings will certainly thank her for reclaiming her subjects in the streets of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the other American centres of population.

It seems that Mr. Angus McDonald, the British recruiting agent in New York, is meeting with abundant success in his endeavours to fill the exhausted ranks of his sovereign's armies on this side of the water. Needy Rhinelanders, Patlanders and expatriated John Bulls, who fondly imagined, that they had foresworn their allegiance to the Imperial Lady of the Isles, forever and aye, will shortly find themselves once more under the folds of the banner of St. George.

Some of the New York journals, with decided Russian proclivities, are somewhat indignant at the success which the British recruiting sergeant is meeting with, in their city, and are calling upon Mr. District Attorney McKeon to look to it, that the neutrality laws are not violated; but it seems, that Mr. Angus McDonald is conducting his business in such a manner, as to dodge these laws completely. And if he should make himself obnoxious to their penalties, we do not think, that anybody but a maniacal admirer of Russian Czarism would lodge a complaint against him, for, all things considered, his errand to New York is a merciful one, in view of the pinched bellies and forced idleness and misery, which have been the lot of hosts of the laborless poor of that city for months past. It seems that the Crimean fever has not attacked the ex-European population of New York alone. Native American Bowerydom has been seized. "Mose" would feign find vent for his pugnacity in a skrimmage with the Russians round Sevastopol. The cool-blooded and dare-d—l audacity of "Mose" and his unconquerable propensity to disfigure the profiles of his neighbours, and to draw their claret, which only make a ruffan and outlaw of him at home, which only lead to Sandwix Hall tragedies in Gotham, would win him an abundant harvest of laurels, and make a hero of him on the shores of the Black Sea. What a field Sergeant McDonald's offer opens to discontented, restless and disappointed filibusteros and ex-Mexican officers and soldiers, who have been forced to give up the idea of ravishing the Queen of the Antilles from its Castilian proprietors. An opportunity is now afforded them to forget their disappointments, and signalize themselves on an arena which is the cynosure of all eyes, the focus and centre of attraction for the fixed gaze of the world.

"IF IT DOES?"

A recent number of the organ of the "United Kingdom Alliance," published at Manchester, contains an interesting and forcible letter from the Rev. Henry Gale, a minister of the Church of England, residing near Ilminster. Mr. Gale, by a series of brief propositions, places the wickedness of the liquor traffic, and the consequences legitimately flowing from it, in a light so intensely vivid, that we see not, how it can fail to flash conviction into every mind. We transfer a portion of his letter to our columns, and in doing so, ask for it the earnest consideration of all Christian ministers, especially of those whose ecclesiastical connections will naturally induce them to sympathize with the "Establishment," of which Mr. Gale is a member. Says he:

"If the drunkard's drink runs away with resources that should be used in the distribution of the Scriptures, the advancement of education, and the elevation of the masses of society, AS IT DOES—IF it obscures the intellect and perverts the judgement, causing men to despise and reject the best gift of the Almighty, a Savior to redeem them from their sins, and to give them light, peace and joy, AS IT DOES—IF it not only hinders and obstructs the accession of *new* members to the visible church of Christ, but steals in and robs that church of members *already* there, AS IT DOES—IF it produces nine-tenths of the *cognizable* (*et ergo*, a large proportion of the, at present, *unrevealed* and *secret*) crime of the land, AS IT UNDOUBTEDLY DOES—IF, in short, it unfits men for the duties and true pleasures of life, as it does, and prevents their preparation for death and judgement, as it does—If it sends our brethren hourly into the presence of *our great and holy God and Father*, rebels against *His* authority, unsubdued to *His* will, spurning *His* proffered mercy, courting, as it were, the miseries of an everlasting hell—what duty so incumbent upon the ministers of the Gospel, as the coming out, and being separate from, and touching not, the unclean thing!' And, oh! what fearful responsibility upon the heads of those ministers who neglect such imperious, such overwhelming duty!"

At Pekin, when a newspaper publishes any false intelligence, the possibility of its repetition is removed by the removal of the publisher's head! What a sad thing it would be for some of our contemporaries if such were the case here.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, April 14th, 1855.

REV. MR. FITZGERALD'S LECTURE ON EDUCATION.

That we have not noticed the delivery of this lecture at an earlier period, must not be attributed to any want of respect for the Rev. Gentleman, nor a due appreciation of the importance of the subject.

Mr. Stark, in giving his account of the nature and aim of the moral and normal training-schools, the adoption of which, with its costly apparatus, of platforms and play-grounds, is to make Prince Edward Island "a model and example" to surrounding provinces, omitted to state that the end and aim of Mr. Stow's method—the one professed by Mr. Stark—is not only to have the bible read and expounded every morning, but that moral training means bible training, and that the bible must not only be read, but taught, in the normal schools and colleges, under the system in force at Glasgow. It was to supply this omission that Mr. Fitzgerald came forward, and frankly stated that, in his opinion, and in that of several very eminent men, whose names were mentioned and sentiments quoted in the course of the evening, no system of education could be pronounced perfect, no code of morals pure, which was not based on the principles of christianity; and that, in order to produce the religious and moral effect which should be the aim of every system of education, it is essentially necessary that the bible, the whole bible, be adopted in the schools as a class book. That the maxims of christianity are the only safe basis on which to erect a permanent super-structure of morality, is a truth which no one will ever pretend to impugn; and that these maxims are to be sought for in the bible only, every class of christians readily admit. The second part of Mr. Fitzgerald's proposition will not meet with such universal concurrence, and this the Rev. Lecturer candidly admitted. We have ever deprecated the introduction of discussions on topics of religious differences, whether of faith or practice, into the columns of a newspaper; they seldom, if ever, produce conviction; and they never fail to aggravate that worst of all species of animosity, religious rancour. In this Island, two-fifths, at the least, of its Inhatants profess the Roman Catholic Faith; and it must, we think, appear obvious that any system of education which is to be sustained at the expense of all, and under which all are to be taught alike, must, in order to be beneficial, meet with general approbation, and here it is that the difficulty begins. It is not that the Scriptures are not the rule of faith common to both parties, but because they cannot agree which version of these scriptures shall be the one from which the rule shall be drawn, that makes the difference. That there is no very irreconciliable difference between these versions is, the writer of this thinks, evident, for if there were, the Apostle's Creed, the *sumbalon* or universal watchword of christianity, would not have been common to both parties, and which every community proves that the essential doctrine is the same in both

"*Sed non nostrum tantas componere lites,*"

and we are not going to offend against our own rule.

There is a third class, however, which includes both parties, and is, we think, daily gaining ground; the object of which is to give as a class book, one containing extracts from the Old and New Testaments, concerning which there is no dispute, and which it is essentially requisite that every christian should be acquainted with, thus inculcating in the tender mind, a knowledge of the general principles of the christian religion in the public school, leaving the peculiar doctrinal points to be taught in the private families, or the respective Sunday Schools of the different denominations. The temperate language of the lecture was such, as obtained for it universal applause, as well from those who were of the Rev. Lecturer's faith, as from those who differed from him. We shall, however, when Mr. Stark's Normal School is in operation, discover the means by which these differences are to be reconciled and difficulties overcome. The model teachers to be turned out of his manufactory, will, no doubt, be capable of conducting the public schools of the Island on such a system as shall ensure the approbation of all parties. We are curious as to what will be the result.

Holloway's Pills, the most celebrated Remedy in the World for the cure of diseases of the Liver and Stomach.—Edmund Alga, of Niagara, was for the period of nineteen years a complete misery to himself and a burden to his friends; he sufferd so severely and continuously from liver complaint, and a disorderd stomach, that he was constantly for weeks together confined to his bed, the doctors did him no good, and he therefore left off consulting them. Nine weeks ago, he commenced using Holloway's Pills, and his wife called last week at the store of Professor Holloway, to acknowledge most gratefully, that her husband is quite cured. Professor Holloway hopes that the thousand others who have been benefited will now come forward.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Sir;

The foregoing Letter was written for the Advertiser some six weeks ago, promised to be published, retained for nearly four weeks in his possession and then returned; if you deem it worthy a place in your columns you will oblige, Sir, yours,

COLONIST.

April 3, 1854.

After years of anxious perseverance, of undeviating pursuit towards the desired object of their wishes—after the disappointments, the obloquy and sufferings, of those who earnestly advocated the cause of the people, by seeking the introduction of a Court of Escheat—after having been disappointed by excellent promises, brow-beaten by the hirelings of the proprietary faction, their delegate repulsed from the Colonial office, and themselves obliged to yield their sturdy opinions up to the force of arms, the people in the years forty-eight and forty-nine, with undeviating consistency and unwavering pursuit, again resumed their opposition to the proprietary rule, and returned a majority to the Assembly of 1850, who overturned the late, and obtained the present system of governing, and who, by the desertion of the land question, have aroused against them the ire of their own supporters. Sir, the people to the Eastward are becoming alive too, and those to the West will soon follow, in tracing we have only obtained a change of men, but not of the principles of governing on this very important question.

I have thought Mr. Editor, a few recollections from the pen of a friend closely connected with the political events of the country, from the time last named to the present period might not be uninteresting, and the revelation of these things at the present moment is desirable, and probably will ere long, burst with the indignant fury which sometimes marks the bitterness of disappointment in a confiding people, on the heads of those upon whom they have relied.

So many representations have been put forward through the press, by the partizans of the different political parties, each professedly labouring to cultivate the understanding, that either were the advocates of the rights of the people, all so contradictory and of such a conflicting nature, at least so far as regards the adherence of those in power towards the popular cause, that any unbiased mind, willing to arrive at the truth, would have to wade through such a slough of contradictions, recrimination and personal abuse, as would involve him in a maze of fallacies, from which nothing but inconsistency and confusion can be drawn; at least, viewing the actions of the parties over in my own mind, such appears the conclusion.

Under the old oligarchic sway, one unwavering conception had taken possession of the minds of the people; they believed the government of that time were so strongly prepossessed and interested in favor of proprietary claims, that any scheme, however just or equitably framed, which touched upon an investigation of the rights of title of the grantees, would be rejected with disdain, although urged upon them by the necessities of the country, the uncertainty of the landed tenure, as well as the deliberate and repeated resolutions of the Assembly; the latter body, the Eighteenth General Assembly in their first Session in the year 1850, were so well aware of this fact, and of the slight regard heretofore paid by the government to the will of the body which they represented, that almost with one accord they stood for Responsible or Self-government, as then offered by Her Majesty's Ministers, under the impression, that the principles of that system of government would alone insure to the country, the equitable settlement of this grievance, which they had labored under so long to remove.

Such, then, Mr. Editor, was the state of things, as well as the course of feeling which guided the Assembly prior to the introduction of the present system of Government, nor do I conceive this opinion can be denied; the recollection of the efforts of the Electors and their undeviating course towards the attainment of that object, and the number who held such opinions in the Assembly in 1850, are of too recent, and form too interesting a period in the annals of the country, to be easily forgotten,—having made shipwreck of their principles, they offer up in lieu thereof the humbug of the one-ninth and tenants' compensation Bills,—much I, in common with many of their former supporters, regret, that the majority of 1850 from whom were formed the first Government under the Responsible system, have not marked their course, with consistency in principles, with the same undeviating line which distinguished Cooper, Rae, M'Intosh, Le Lacheur, and others of the early reformers.

Amongst most of the better informed of Charlottetown, I know, Mr. Editor, there is an apathy towards the settlement of the Land question; that there are many who will not conform to the foregoing facts and opinions, but that on the contrary, some will be found to look upon the cause and still popular ideas of earlier times as being illusory. But why this objection, what was it the Country struggled for? merely a Court of inquiry to ascertain or rather distinguish public rights from claims. Is there any thing inconsistent with the dictates which regulate the known principles, by which all moral men are guided, for gentlemen chosen to protect the public interest to authorize the introduction of a Court for the investigation of the titles of those who are believed to have infringed largely upon the public domain, is it extraordinary, is it unprincipled, has provincial patriotism fallen so low as to fear the vindicating its rights? are a few, mostly strangers to our soil, to ride rough-shod over us? shall they be allowed to enact tribute from us and our posterity for ever, while we know they refused to make good their claim thereto? No! Mr. Editor, such is not the case for many are ready when called on to come forward and nobly defend their countrymen from this entailment of feudal oppression; for my own part, I cannot conceive any just grounds of fear on the part of gentlemen who hold their estates under a *bona fide* title, but rather, on the contrary such an institution would