and leave to-day. The Cleopatra is said to be dirty, overcrowded, and unwholesome.

The Adelaide has arrived with the 82d Regiment on board. The 39th Regiment basing the Golden Fleece, and taken up the quarters at the head of the harbour, lately occupied by the 18th Royal Irish.

One of the vessels fitted with necessaries for the use of the troops, and all of which are to be sold at cost price, has now been in the harbour 10 days; but though all the articles on board are thinnes wanted, not one thing has yet been touched. The reason alleged for the distinctness, is, that no noncommissioned officers have yet been "appointed" to superintend the sale, and for this cause, all have to go without the little comforts which would soon be distributed throughout the camp by the sale of this vessel's cargo.

The Sinda has arrived with a number of horses. The Tiral was at Constantinople, and expected up here early due with 250 mules. These animals are worth any money to us in our present position. The Lion steamer has returned from a trip to a little below Odessa, where about 120 tons of hay were purchased from the country people. The Lady Mc-Naughten, sailing transport, has been sent from Balaklava to a little port near Perekop, where the inhabitants are willing to supply 300 oxen, and some sheep. I think the fact of this vessel being able to purchase sheep and cattle near Perekop should at once put an end to all conjectures about the enemy being short of provisions. It is not likely that the Russian army is starving, while the country people sell their supplies to us. Such a system, under the circumstances, would be preposterous in Egypt, or Turkey, where a man does as he likes with his own. How much more so, then, must it be in Russia, where the most arbitrary government in the world has only to claim and to take the property of any citizen.

P. S.—The Australian came into Balaklava last night laden with ammunition stores, and at the same time arrived the Emus, from Malta, with the 14th Regiment on board.

There is not the least sign of such a thing as the railway being extended this winter.

The authorities here seem quite determined that there shall only be main roads they work. Lord Raglan's despatches never miss, though seldom the general mail goes, unless there is good news to communicate.—*Morning Herald.*

Although the strict blockade of the Baltic necessarily interrupted the export of bark, we have managed to tan a good many Russian hides without it.—*Punch.*

The Galvanic apparatus for exploding 200 tons of powder against the sunken ships at Sebastopol, is fixed at Balaklava, and also corps of divers. It is expected the explosion will damage the foundations of forts Constantine and Alexander. The new Russian defences of Odessa are completed,—27 batteries, armed with 119 pieces. The fortifications of Kaffa, Anapa, Kertsh and Sajik Kale are being strengthened.

DIFFICULTY OF FILLING UP THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—In consequence of the difficulty of filling up the ranks of the Russian army the Emperor has ordered that men shall be liable to the age of 37 instead of to that of 20, as heretofore. Thousands of aged or widowed parents hitherto exempted are also now ordered to serve, forming separate corps.

THE SNOW IN THE CRIMEA.—On the 14th of January, the snow was 15 inches deep on the open ground, and it had drifted to an immense depth in some places.

FRUGHTFUL SACRIFICE OF LIFE IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—A report in the *Journal of St. Petersburg* states, that in the defence of Sebastopol, from the 5th of October to the 17th of November, the Russians have sustained the following losses:—Generals, 1 killed 3 wounded; superior officers, 4 killed, 24 wounded; sub-officers, 11 killed, 104 wounded; sub-officers and sailors, 749 killed, and 2,934 wounded. A letter from Warsaw, quoted by the *Cologne Gazette*, says that the loss sustained by the Russian active army (that is, "the Grand Army," under Prince Paskiewitch), during the year 1854, has amounted to 111,132 men, of which 29,294 were killed, 55,304 wounded, 6,429 deserters and absent, while 16,556 have died of divers diseases.

NEW ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT.—It is with satisfaction that we find it is the intention of her Majesty to institute a cross of military merit, which shall be applicable to all ranks of the army, from the general in command to the youngest private in the ranks. We have long seen the necessity or the establishment of an order which, in its distribution, shall be personal and not general, marking the gallantry of individuals and not the indiscriminate courage of a whole army. We hope that what has been at length decided on will be put into immediate execution.

CORRESPONDENCE.

☞ We have communications in our paper to-day, from correspondents taking opposite sides. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. But we must have their real signatures, not for publication, but as a guarantee, as to what is stated. This notice we shall keep in future as a standing head.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor;

I am a resident of Wood Islands, and a constant reader of your paper. The number for 24th January yielded me great satisfaction, while perusing the notice I contained, of the temperance movement in this neighbourhood, and of "the sayings and doings" of the parties connected with that cause; though out of the track of the great world, they, in you proceedings, some life is see, and our advancement in morality is shown to keep pace with that, in other, more conspicuous sections of the Island.

In original composition I am not much the notice, I may safely affirm, that I enclose, in so many words the sympathy of all my neighbours, whether sons of Temperance or not, for we are so knit together, as members of a social family, that whatever good or ill befides one of us, is sure to affect more or less comprehensively the whole body, as it was not without the chance of communicating a general pleasure, that the "writer or writers" forwarded to the Gazette, the notice to which I allude.

It is gurdedly that I say *writer* or *writers*, for, although the production may have been the work of one, the spirit that dictated the theme, appears to manifestly diverse from the author's state of feeling, when he conceived and expressed the sentiments contained in the first and tenderly original one that in the first paragraph, his work was done, nothing more being needed to state his own exaltations, and to convince the uninitiated, of the superiority of the best Bannacher for temperance, and chivalrous devotion to the fair sex. It would have been happy for himself and others, if he had paused there, remembering that "it is good to let well alone," but he would not, or could not, from one or both of these causes, stop short of the second paragraph, in which he flourishes his authorial club, to the demolition of outsiders, especially to the annoyance of those "*unbelieving will not be convinced*" He demonstrates in short, that they are not easily won victories, which he may for himself and others, gain over the Demon Rum, and in proof enumerates instances of insults suffering, and threatened destruction to the members of the Lodge, like what we find somewhere in the book of Martyrs.

There are three particulars in his charge of persecution, that of the saw, that of the cow-bell, and that of the bottle, which, if they were not so exquisite innoxious, may be dismissed, together with a summary consideration. The actors in this part of the drama, are, about a dozen of our young men; young men; and seeing the procession moving in an unusually gay, they were moved with zeal to infuse a musical spirit into the proceedings, and, regulate the steps of the marches; or it might be, that seeing a body of salacious fellows, advancing grimly and silently through a dense forest, they were moved them for Russians, described by the Czar himself to carry and burn the Wood Islands, seeing also the consequence to the whole British Empire, of such prize, they rang with saw and clapper, the alarm and herded from the Woods as Kennedy's, or Hot I the watch word of your, "Cow, cow, cow, O! cow!" The act was spontaneous, the intention good, and the result would claim a martyr crown for such persecution must be fearfully dreadful to the cowed poltroon, who fainted at his own shadow in the river.

The third part is about the bottle, and as such no implement can be more appropriate, for an assault, the inference of the general reader is, that the character who held it above his head, was brandishing it by way of intimidation, and from fear that act inspired was without foundation, the bottle being not empty but full, and for good liquor, to the brave even in the Brethren's opinion, it would as scripture says, be casting pearls before (you know the rest) which is the true reason of the cow. The character represented as the cow of others, he is known here for an affectionate son, a warm and obliging friend, and industrious mechanic. The wind is upon the subject of the bottle, and the man on which he labors, it requires strong argument to impress it, on the occasion mentioned; he with a remarkable resolution, and a little Dutch courage, when they happened to overtake the procession, when the sleigh was a breast of the middle ranks, some of the lodge left their place and hung on behind the riders. These were civilly told, that the sleigh was already loaded sufficiently, and were requested to get down; when the man who accosted the procession, one of the brothers who carried a musket discharged it, fortunately without harm to himself or the other, the character whom behaviour is insidiously mentioned resolving to give a Roland for an Oliver, for a moment was up, and by way of jokes waved the bottle in the air; so the affair, the time passed, and why in the name of "Auld Lang Syne," was it not dropped, and for ever; why rend in pieces a little community that has hitherto been so one, why cast a blight on the social relations who think their character worth something, and each one of whom views their good name as in a manner component of good report in the behaviour of his connexions.

I do not think him altogether an enemy that has done this, but rather an inexperienced workman, who unconscious of his awkwardness has used his pen, as if it were a pitchfork, and shovelled the mire of his vanity, slap in the eyes of his friends.

It might be instructive to the members of Temperance societies, to remember that they like others are on good behaviour, and that a cloud on any one feature in the moral countenance and its possession does not always imply the pursuance of the other graces; that as there are multitudes who have never entered a Temperance Hall, that discharge the duties of good citizens, so there are numbers whose breasts are crossed by the temperance badge, who in mind are ignorant, vain in disposition, backbiters, ungrateful, that if those will throw stones through quiet peoples' windows, they may lay their account for having the dogs at their heels, to drag the lion's skin from the cowardly shoulders.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Yours respectfully,
VULCAN.

Wood Islands, Feb. 13, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,—Your correspondent, Amor Patriæ deserves the thanks of your readers for giving such additional publicity to the article appearing in a recent number of Chambers Journal under the head, "The Operations of the Age." The writer of that article in viewing intemperance as a national evil treats the question in a spirit of disinterested impartial manner; his reasoning is unpretending, sound and logical; his materials, practical facts, and when he draws the conclusion, "that a narrowing of that facility (the facility of obtaining liquor) down to its abolition, is far from being an improbable course of events in Great Britain," we will be disposed to think that he fairly deems "a great fact," leaving only uncertainty in the time of its accomplishments. Political economy is never well understood, than in the present age. The diffusion of education and science amongst the more humble classes of mankind, within the last quarter of the century, has produced, amongst its fruits, Pauperism so long the national incubus of Great Britain, is now arrested in its growth and kept numbered within the improvements in moral institutions and the discernment and vigilence of an enlightened people. The train of evils which follow the wake of a drunkard's life are so well understood upon the principles of cause and effect; and it is rendered obvious to the comprehension of the many, that a drunkard is a nuisance to society. If this be true, the struggle is dawning and a field is laid open inviting the Moralist and Philanthropist to take their ground and plant their standards. The shrewd citizens of our neighbouring Republic are already in advance of us in this respect, and the sense of the Canadian people in this respect, is prejudiced by a permissive law, as expressed in their Legislature, has astonished the minds of even their more temperate fellow colonists. Coming to our own home, the suppression of the liquor traffic is now simply not so hopeful now as it was a year ago: When we look at the position held at present, by the principal Distiller and Dealer in Spirituous Liquors in the Colony, we feel that there must be a change in the Legislature, before we can rely upon a prohibitory law.

It is melancholy enough to reflect, that a man should be permitted by law to sow broad-cast over the land, the seeds of vice and pauperism, under the cloak of a licensed retailer, but when men are openly allowed to resort to means still more debasing, to gain for themselves, by the same degrade, political power, and then use the power thus gained, in arrogantly resisting and even bidding defiance to a public demand for moral reformation, it is monstrous indeed, and should not, and will not, and assertion in due time, will not be tolerated by any, except those characters who are deeply interested in the guilty traffic, and the debased part of humanity, and mankind, by whose vices and sensual appetites they are supported. And yet these very characters *credit patriot!* are ever ready to denounce almost every other opposition shown to them by the term "corruption!!"

Let the Sons and friends of Temperance go on with their noble course; let them persevere in convincing their benighted fellow creatures of the evils which they are entailing upon their children and their Country; let them thus strike at the root, and the time is not far distant when their cause will triumph. Enlightened and *disinterested* statesmen will be forced to legislate, not for the Distiller or the Smuggler, but for the honor of God and happiness and genuine liberty of their fellow creatures.

Your obedient servant,
ALIQUIS.

Feb. 22d.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

PATRIOTIC FUND.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Rose Valley, Lot 67, a subscription paper was opened and has been signed as follows:

Mr. John Mackay was appointed Secretary and Treasurer.

Alex. Dixon, Esq.	5	3
Malcolm Kennedy	1	6
John FitzGerald,	1	0
John M'Kenzie,	1	6
Donald M'Neil,	2	0
Malcolm M'Lean,	1	6
Donald M'Rae,	1	0
Malcolm Gillis,	2	3
Roderick Gillis,	3	0
Donald M'Lood,	2	3
Donald M'Donald, jun.	2	3
Murdock M'Kenzie,	2	0
Murdock M'Lennan,	2	0
John M'Lennan,	1	6
John M'Lean,	1	6
John M'Kenzie, sen.	2	6
John M'Donald,	1	6
John Matheson,	1	6
Donald Matheson,	1	6
Alex. M Donald,	0	9
Angus Matheson,	2	6
Samuel Nicholson,	1	6
Charles M'Kinnon,	1	6
John M'Kenzie,	2	0
Archy Gillis,	2	3
Donald M'Donald,	2	3
Ewen Gillis,	2	3
Ellen M'Kenzie,	0	6
Margaret M'Kenzie,	0	6
Margaret M'Kenzie, sen.	0	6
Mrs. Sam Nicholson,	1	0
" Roderick Gillis,	0	9
" Malcolm Gillis,	0	9
" Murdock M'Lennan,	0	9
" Malcolm Gillis,	0	9
" John Matheson,	0	9
Euphemia M'Kenzie,	0	9
Janet M'Lood,	1	0
John M'Kay,	2	0
	£3	3 0

Received from Mr. John M'Kay, Teacher, Rose Valley, District School, Township sixty-seven, Charter of Lot 67, Commissioners, the above amount being subscriptions received by them, in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

THOMPSON DESBRISAY,
Treasurer Patriotic Fund.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, February 14.

TENANTS' COMPENSATION BILL.

On motion of the Hon. Col. Secretary, that the House go into committee on the Tenant's Compensation Bill—

Mr. Cooper opposed the motion, on the grounds that the Bill was but a prop to the Landlords' titles. It applies merely to a certain class of tenants, those who held written leases for definite periods, while it made no provision for the relief of the large class who had short leases, or had settled on land under an implied tenancy at will, or, for those whose settlement had been known to the proprietor and not objected to for years. If a general measure, affecting all classes of tenants were adopted, it might be a measure of security to those Bill tends but to strengthen the position of Landlords, instead of embracing provisions to investigate their titles. The Commissioners to be appointed under the Bill, should be empowered to enquire into and report upon, the rights and titles of both Landlord and tenant, and if a Landlord should be found to have exceeded his authority it should be known.

Hon. Col. SECRETARY said that the Hon. Member for Queens had spoken, had thrown quite a new light upon the Bill; he appears inclined to make it include all classes of tenants or settlers. But, Sir, this bill is intended to apply merely to parties under agreement for rent, who may have been ejected before the expiration of the period specified in their Lease. It is not required to extend its provisions to those tenants for short periods whose Leases shall have expired; and it has been framed to meet the present settlement of the Country, and is required by the state of affairs caused by the original grants. By this Bill, if a tenant should fall into arrears of rent, it might be by outlay for improvements he cannot be ejected for those arrears, without receiving the value of the improvements he has made upon the land. The Commissioners under the Bill provision will encourage tenants to make improvements, as they will feel that they have a property in the results of their labor and outlay of capital. In cases where the value of the improvements, estimated by arbitrators, shall exceed the amount of the arrears, the tenant will receive the difference. If, Sir, the views of the Hon. Member (Mr. Cooper) be adopted, there will be no end of the matter and no beneficial conclusion can result. Better, Sir, to let this Bill pass, as we which should be the tenant's as far as possible. A Bill similar to this passed the House 3 years since; on that occasion, it was maturely deliberated, and received very general support. The Hon. Member had better embody his views in a separate Bill, and not jeopardize the benefits sought by this measure, by the addition of other matters which might cause the loss of the whole.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY had voted for the previous Bill, and would not oppose the present, although he did not think it would do all the good expected from it—if the bill became Law, Landlords would not proceed against the tenants for the month of ejectment, but would sue the tenants, as for any other debt, and thus avoid the necessity of paying for improvements.

Hon. Col. SECRETARY. The objection of the Hon. Member does not affect the Bill. For supposing that a Landlord should pursue the course stated by the Hon. Gentleman, the land will be sold by the Sheriff at public auction, where competition will secure to the tenant the value of his property. The Sheriff must give ample notice of the intended sale, and if the