GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON THE ENGLISH MARKETS.

On the 18th ult., Earl Carlisle, in the House of Lords asserted, that Russian produce continues to flow almost as freely as ever into England, the only difference being that it is conveyed by land over the Russian frontiers to the Prussian ports, instead of being directly shipped at the ports of the gulf of Finland and of Riga. Two-thirds of the produce that passes in this way goes to British ports, and it is almost entirely by British capital, that the trade is carried on. More than ten millions of pounds sterling, in gold and silver, went into Russia from Great Britain, in the first year of the war, for goods *to be* received.

The three great products of Russia, leaving wheat out of the question, are hemp, flax, and tallow. It is a curious fact, that great reductions in price have taken place in each of these articles since the commencement of the war. Hemp which was then worth £70 per ton, has fallen to £50; flax which was £52 per ton, has fallen to £37, and tallow has declined from £70 to £48. In fact, the export trade in flax, hemp, tallow, &c., (the export of grain had been prohibited by the Emperor himself) has kept up a flow of gold into Russia, that has nearly sustained the exchangeable value of the rouble, 3s 8d, at the credit point, even to the present time; and the Russian rouble now bears about the same proportion to public credit, as the present price of English consols to the English par standard.

England cannot revoke the concession made, for the obvious reason that France refuses her assent. It has been proposed in Parliament, however, as a sort of experiment having the probability of success in its favor, that "all produce shall be excluded from England, which is not certified to be of non-Russian origin. The proposition met with very little favor—it being generally agreed that such certificates would be forged without scruple, or the requirement in some other way evaded."

Out of doors the plan is not generally approved, it being objected that, "England has had practical experience in this line in the practical defeat of her law excluding slave-grown sugar, by a system of false affidavits." And the attempt to indentify non-Russian goods by means of a 'certificate of origin,' is laughed at as unreliable and absurd altogether.

Objection is also made to the imposition of differential duties'—but the principle of free trade has too strongly rooted itself in the English mind to admit of a resort to any such system. Besides, it is argued, the same difficulty of identifying the goods subject to such duties would attach as in the other case, for shipments would in like manner be made from neutral ports. It is impossible to break up this indirect trade. It is found so, even in regard to material necessary for war The statement is made by the London "Times," that in consequence of the prohibition of the export of saltpetre from Great Britain to the North of Europe, large quantities of that article have been sent from England to the United States, for the mere purpose of being exported from the United States to Hamburg and Rotterdam.

The sum of the matter is, that without declaring war against Prussia, hazarding disruption of her alliance with France, and a conflict with the United States, England cannot help herself in the premises.

And thus it ought not to create astonishment, that Lord Palmerston should promise no change in the present system; or that the resolution of the Earl Albemarle, in the House of Lords, that "it is necessary to restrict the trade with Russia by more efficient measures than any which have hitherto been adopted or announced by Her Majesty's Government" should have been defeated.

Army Trouser-making.—A careworn and emaciated looking female was charged, before one of the London police magistrates, the other day, with pledging the cloth which had been entrusted to her by an army trousers-maker. Her defence was, that the work was so laborious that, by the closest application, she could only complete three pairs of trousers per day, and that she only received 2½d per pair. The magistrate discharged the prisoner, who acknowledged his leniency with thanks and tears, and quitted the court.

LETTER FROM SEBASTOPOL.

The following letter is from an Irishman, named Philip O'Flaherty, to the Rev. Mr. Sutherland of the East (Free) Church here. He is a remarkable character and of eminent ability. Honourable mention has been made of him by Sir George Brown, and by Mr. Russell, the *Times* correspondent, who said, that he distanced all competition in proficiency in the Turkish language and in the Greek."

"Camp before Sebastopol, May 7, 1855.

"Rev. Sir,—I have the honour to receive your letter, and am quite happy to answer it. I will tell you of what is going on here. The weather is fine. The Russians are fortifying themselves, or rather their position, all along the banks of the Tchernaya, Tchorgoun, Belbec, and Alma. We are advancing our works, and strengthening our position in like manner. We are getting up shot and shell in great quantities. We are within a stone's throw of the enemy's works. Scarcely a night elapses, but we have some men either killed or wounded. Last night some of our men had narrow escapes. Some had their firelocks broken, and some had the belts cut off their breasts, &c. The Russian are certainly good shots and good soldiers. They have fortified their position most creditably, and nothing but the dauntless courage of English and French troops can overcome them. On the 2d instant, many French regiments (some say 30,000 men) left this and embarked at Balaklava for Eupatoria, and to-morrow the 3d Zouaves, l'Infantrie des Marines, and the 22d Regiment, with several others, embark for the same destination. Our Highland regiments and Rifles have gone to—— on secret duty, in order to cut off the communication from Perekop. Sir George Brown has departed on secret service. Omer Pasha personally has gone to Eupatoria to give instructions to his men. I know myself what will be the consequence of all this. The Russian generals are full of stratagem. They have made a certain movement in anticipation. Of this our generals have got a slight insight, and are endeavouring to foil it; and by the steps they have taken, I have not the least doubt of their succeeding in doing so. Sebastopol is stronger than ever it has been. Some may report this thing and the other about Sebastopol being taken, but rest yourself contented, that Sebastopol will not fall, till there be fought a series of battles between Eupatoria and Balaklava, and then, and not till then, will Sebastopol be effectually destroyed.

"On the night of the 2d, the French took two batteries, eight mortars, and eleven pieces of cannon, from the Russians, and occupied these batteries. On the night of the 3d, they cut a covered way from their batteries to communicate with those they had taken. The French say that they took 400 Russian prisoners, and that the enemy had a great number killed and wounded. It was a sanguinary affair, for the French had nearly 600 *hors de combat* in killed and wounded.

"It is quite difficult to get wood now.—The men are obliged to go the distance of two miles and upwards to dig up the roots of trees and shrubs for fuel. Perhaps they may search for some time before they find one, or be half-a-day in gathering a bag of roots.

"It is now nearly five years, since I saw you in Ireland, and heard you preach the Gaelic sermon in the glen. Two years thereafter, when I was in Liverpool, I was gratified by hearing that you inquired much after me. I am much obliged to you for writing me. I hope you will write me occasionally, when you can spare a little time. I hope you will write Mr. Macgregor, Gartly, and tell him I am well.——wrote to me to let him know about Lord Raglan, and if what was in the papers was correct. Even if these reports were true, I would not tell him or anybody else—it is not my place. If Mr. A. Ross lives near you, please tell him that I send my best respects to himself, wife, and family.

"I am learning the Turkish, French, and Russe, and have made progress in the two former. I have a great deal of intercourse with some of the Turkish officers—some of the particulars you may have seen in my letters to Mr. Brannigan. One of my best Turkish friends is very ill with the fever in Balaklava. I am quite sorry for it.

"I have just received a letter from that benevolent Christian lady, Miss C. Pringle, Edinburgh. She is sending me French books. I should like to write you a long letter, and a long one I could write; but, for various reasons, I do not want to let the public know what I do amongst the Turks. I must not transgress rules I have laid down. Mr. B. will let you know all this privately.

"I saw Mr. Fraser (Kirkhill) a few days ago, and bought a horse for him from a Turkish commanding officer. He is indeed, as you say, a nice man. I will write you again when my time allows. I am much obliged to you for your kind letter. I hope you will not take it amiss that I do not write more particularly about———. It would not be my duty to give my opinion—it would be very injudicions in a young man entering life to transgress the rule. As to what I am enabled to do amongst the Turks, I do only what I should do—there is no praise due to me for it. I trust to hear from you shortly. Hoping that the war may soon terminate in an honourable peace, or by speedy victory with the sword: and wishing you a long and useful life, to God's glory, I remain your humble servant and faithful soldier.

"Philip O'Flaherty, Interpreter, and Corporal, 7th Royal Fusiliers,"

The Danish Succession.—Some of the Vienna journals state that the Danish question is to be one of the subjects confidentially discussed among the allied powers, shonld peace be re-established. According to the protocol of London of May 8, 1852, Prince Christian of Glucksburg is to succeed the present monarch, Frederick VII. But the agnatic line of Prnice Christian only comprises two sons, both in their minority, and if they happened to die the Emperor of Russia would succeed to Denmark and to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holestein, and become thereby a member of the Germanic Confederation. In consequence of this contingency, the allied powers, according to the above journals, intend to take tho snbject into consideration.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Foreign Legion.—A batch of British officers arrived at the island of Heligoland on the 4th instant, to make arrangements for the reception of the Foreign Legion. According to the *Weser Zeitung*, the terms under which German recruits are being obtained for the Foreign Legion are £6 down as bounty, with keep, pay, and treatment, the same as enjoyed by the English soldier.

The green pea crop has failed in Portugal this season. Large quantities of green peas are imported into England from Portugal, owing to their coming to perfection sooner in the latter place than in the former.

The first steamer of the new line between England and Hamburg, on arriving at the latter port, was unable to enter the dock gates, in consequence of the width of her paddle-boxes, and was obliged to discharge her goods into lighters.

The yacht America, now lying at Gosport, is advertised as for sale.

The Liquor venders of New York are said to have in contemplation the starting of an "Organ" of their own. It is to be issued on Sunday, and devoted to the express purpose of denouncing and ridiculing the views of the Prohibitionists.

The promoters of this movement are fools or worse.

Hon. Joseph Howe took passage on Friday afternoon in the Steamship "*America*," for England. The object of his mission has not been made public.

Flax.—The legislature of Maine has made an appropriation of $500, to be awarded the coming season, in premiums to encourage the growth of flax in that state.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, infallible Remedies for Salt Rheum.—Edward Jackson, of Bridgewater, N. S., suffered unceasingly for four years with salt rheum, so bad was he that for four or five months at a time, he was compelled to keep to his bed, and the doctors told him candidly that he need never again expect to be well. Finding this to be the case, he dismissed them, and immediately put himself under a course of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, these fine remedies soon made such an improvement in him that he was enabled to resume his occupation, and by continuing them for a short time, he was restored to the blessings of health, which he has enjoyed ever since.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, June 16, 1855.

It amuses us sometimes to read in the *Examiner* and the *Advertiser*, a long list of the great advantages that the country has derived from the institution of Responsible Government—our overflowing revenue, good markets, abundant crops, reciprocity with the United States, and extension of commerce of course, cheap education, and a variety of others, are claimed as the results. Now, though it is perhaps more than doubtful, whether they are entitled to take credit for many of these advantages, we wish they could add with truth to the number, *good roads, and postal and commercial communications greatly facilitated thereby*. They will hardly dare, we think, to do this, for the experience of every man who has travelled ten miles out of Charlottetown would afford materials of contradiction, in the shape of facts, that the most sceptical would not venture to call in question. The road from Charlottetown to St. Eleanor's, is not only bad, but dangerous, and what is worse, that part of it nearest the town is incomparably most so. The state of the main post road through the Royalty to Crabb's, is infamously disgraceful to all concerned —to the Commissioner under whose superintendence it is placed, and to the Government who employ an official so thoroughly unfitted for his task. The misfortune is, we do not see any reasonable hopes for amendment in a system that is so radically wrong. We looked at first with some degree of confidence, for a thorough revision of the laws relative to Statute Labor, and we did hope that this remnant of barbarity, however necessary or unavoidable in the infant state of a Colony, would have been done away with, and a tax, either by way of commutation for the labor on the roads, or on the lands through which these roads passed, would have been imposed in lieu. We soon, however, found that the old and confessedly defective system was not to be abolished, but on the contrary, its evils extended by multiplying the number of Commissioners. We have still a hope that something will be done yet. The old saying "when things are at the worst, they are like to mend," may probably be realized in this case. *The road system is no longer a party question, it is a fixed fact, a crying evil, a downright nuisance.* All ranks of men, of both parties, or rather of all parties, cry out and demand a change. Now, that the present Administration have so powerful a majority in both Houses, let them shew, that they are reformers in real earnest. We do not ask them to mend their own ways—we have long since given up meddling with those—but we do demand of them in the name of the public, to mend the public ways, the highways—the bye-ways must take their chance. Talk of improving and of extending the facilities for commerce—how can it better be effected, than by making internal communications by means of roads and bridges for the transit of produce and merchandize safe, easy and expeditious? Good roads are a clear, decided, and unquestionable proof of good government, as bad roads are of a negligent and inefficient one. If a comparison in this respect be instituted between the old regime and the new, the superiority of the latter will appear most conspicuous. The Family Compact, or Tory Obstructives, or by whatever name they may be called, certainly deserve the highest credit for the state of the roads during their administration, for with very limited means, and a sparse and scattered population, the individuals of which had not had time to arrive at the same degree of wealth, that they may boast of now, they caused roads to be opened, and kept them in far better repair, than they are at present, from one end of the Island to the other. They had all the difficulties of the Pioneer to contend with, and they are entitled to all the credit.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

(continued.)

We found soon after our arrival in St. John, that no Steamer would leave for Boston, on the Monday, as usual, the Steamer Adelaide having been taken off to repair some injuries done to her copper. About forty passengers were in waiting, expecting to proceed, and many of them were exceedingly urgent. One of the steamers plying to Monckton could have been obtained, had the agent been willing, and an American gentleman offered $100 for his passage, if she were allowed to go. Another gentleman belonging to Richibucto, finding there was no vessel ready to sail at the appointed time returned home, but before doing so entered an action for damages against the Steamboat Company, for loss of time, and expences; this trial, unless it be arranged between the parties, will come off in November, at St. John. It will be an interesting case, and one of importance to travellers, and if the Steamboat Company be mulcted in damages, it will make parties more careful for the future, and prevent travellers being misled or disappointed. There is a great difference of opinion among Lawyers on the subject, some arguing in favor of the Plaintiff and some against him. We think the American gentleman and the plaintiff in this case, have every chance in their favour; the former went to the agent on the previous trip and enquired if there would be a boat on the Monday, "for" said he, "if there be none, I will go this trip," he was assured that the boat would go as usual; again, when he found that the Adelaide had been taken off to repair, he asked Mr. Walker, the proprietor of the boats plying to the Bend, if he would charter one of them for Portland, and he found that he would, if the other compamy were willing to employ him. This was reported to the agent of the Boston line, but he declined to have anything to do with them, although $100 was offered towards the expense. When the trial comes off, we will duly report the decision to our readers, for we feel assured, that it is one of those important subjects in which all will feel interested.

When we had ascertained that we were to be detained in St. John for four days, we were determined that we would see every thing that was worth seeing in and about the city. St. John has some very picturesque scenery in its vicinity, and were it not, that it is covered for a third of the most pleasant part of the year with fog, it would be a very delightful place to live in. We visited again as we had often done before, the suspension bridge over the Falls, and again admired the noble and extensive view which it affords. That part of the river where the suspension bridge crosses, should more properly be called a rapid, for there is no cataract, and when the tide is in the water is comparatively still. The bridge is at a height sufficient to let the loftiest vessel sail beneath it, but from the rapidity of the current and the force of the Eddies that are formed by its collision with the various obstacles it meets with, vessels are only able to go through, when the tide is high. It is well known that in the Bay of Fundy the tide