NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(From Wilmer's European Times.)

The battle of Citale, in which the Russians have been signally defeated, has restored the *prestige* of the Turkish arms, and has proved that the ancient valour of the Ottomans has not degenerated. The battle of Sinope was a surprise, but the merciless massacre of 3,000 Turks, overwhelmed by a vastly superior force—heavy line of battle ships against frigates—is now avenged by their gallant compatriots in the open field. It appears that the Russians meditated an attack on Kalafat on the 13th of January, but the Turkish general, Selim Pasha (Zedlinsky), anticipated the blow. On the 6th instant, before the Russians could bring up all their troops, he marched out of Kalafat with 15,000 men to storm the enemy's entrenchments at Citale, nine miles distant on the north. The battle lasted till the afternoon, and was a bloody struggle. On the 7th the contest was renewed, the Turks captured two redoubts, but lost some small pieces of cannon; on the 8th the battle was resumed, when the Russions were thoroughly defeated. They left at least 5,000 men killed and wounded on the field; General Aurep, who commanded the Russians, was severely wounded, as well as General Tuinont. The Russians were driven back, but the Turkish commander prudently retired to his position at Kalafat. As we have said all along, the Turks have proved that they are at least equal to the Russians in the field of battle; and we are not afraid now of any overwhelming numbers which may be brought from the interior of Russia in the spring. By that time the quarrel will be in other hands, and we shall not allow the Scythians again to overrun or even to threaten Europe. Whilst these military preparations are going on, in spite of the inclemency of the winter, the Anglo-French admirals have entered the Black Sea, at the head of their respective squadrons. They were preceded by the Retribution and *Caire* frigates, which were despatched to Sebastopol to convey to the Russian commander "a friendly message," in the terms of the manifesto issued by M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The Russian commander in plain terms is told to give the requisite instructions to the admiral commanding the Russian forces in the Black Sea, "so as to obviate any occurrence calculated to endanger *peace*." The word *peace* is said to be underlined, intimating very distinctly that the Russian ships there will not be allowed to commit any hostile act whatever. In one word, it is a courteous, but conditional, declaration of war, as it is scarcely conceivable that the Czar will submit to have his vessels of war in the Euxine confined to his own harbours, still less that he can tolerate the humiliating and dangerous position of having his forces in Asia and the Caucasus cut off from all reinforcements by sea. Whilst however we thus cripple the power of the Russians to do mischief, it is reported that we have faciliated the transmission of 10,000 Turks with arms and ammunition of war to succour the Turkish military forces on the Armenian frontiers. If this be true war cannot be avoided. Whether the combined squadrons, consisting of thirty-one sail, chiefly line-of-battle-ships, and vessels of great power, will presently bombard Sebastopol, remains to be seen. We earnestly trust they will, and keep the Russian fleet as "a material guarantee" until the Czar signs a treaty, stipulating not to meddle in Turkish politics; and, further, declaring the Black Sea, with the mouths of the Danube, and all the navigable rivers, open to the commerce of all the nations of the world. This is worth fighting for, setting aside the higher consideration of European peace and the balance of power, so essential to its maintenance. The French and English Governments are preparing for the worst. Besides extensive arrangements for the embarkation of 4,000 men from the Southern ports of France, if needful, the French Government has called into active service all the registered seamen between twenty and forty years of age. The Admirality has invited seamen to enter the Royal Navy, and placards to this effect have been extensively posted in the metropolis. Admiral Sir Charles Napier has had an interview with Lord Aberdeen. The preparations of the Emperor of Russia are upon the most stupendous scale; but he cannot, with all his efforts, organise such a military and naval force as we can raise, as it were by magic. The more we reflect upon the matter, the more we are convinced he must yield, unless he is prepared to see Poland reintegrated, and to witness the downfall of his colossal power. M. de Reizet, the French extraordinary envoy, bearer of the categorical note of the French Government, has arrived in St. Petersburgh; and the *ultimatum*, together with one of the same tenor from Sir Hamilton Seymour, was presented to the Czar. The Imperial Council was in deliberation on this communication, but their answer had not transpired. Very little is known of what passes at St. Petersburgh, as we are assured from a number of one of the oldest Russian houses that not a line about politics is contained even in the most confidential letters from their agents in the Russian capital. The Emperor, however, is said to be in a high state of excitement, which the entry of the Anglo-French fleets into the Black Sea is not calculated to allay. It is conjectured that the fleets have proceeded Eastward towards Sinope and Trebizond from the Bosphorus, as no vessel returning from Odessa has fallen in with either French or English men-of-war. Russia men-of-war have been seen off Batoum and Subisoned. The accounts respecting the attitude of Persia are again contradictory; but we have no apprehension that the Schar will dare to oppose France and England. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* recurs to the story about Khiva, but does no furnish one little of proof that even a Russian expedition is on its way to that isolated spot. As he refers to a French work respecting this almost unknown country, we beg to state, for the information of our readers, that the best authority extant is the Journey of Colonel Mouravief, the Russian Envoy, whose book and itinerary, published in Paris, deserves a place in the public libraries of Liverpool. A perusal of that interesting work will demonstrate the insurmountable obstacles which must attend any expedition to that remote spot.

A great fuss is being made at Paris the proceedings of the Fusionists; but as the rumours set on foot are contradicted from authority almost daily, we pay no notice to them. An attempt is being made to bring the name of M. Thiers on the *tapis*. It is given out that he is not unwilling to tender his "services" to the reigning power. The way this is put forth makes us believe that the overtures proceed from the reigning authorities themselves; at any rate we are quite sure that he is one of the ablest men now in France. A monarch desirous of doing right must be proud of the services of such an eminent man.

From Austria and Prussia we have the same uncertain accounts of the neutrality of these powers as usual. They are both making very large additions to their military forces, but we continue of opinion, whatever may be said to the contrary, that neither of these Powers would venture to oppose the settled determination of the great Western nations. The defection of Austria and Prussia would be the signal for the restoration of the kiugdom of Poland, under the guarantee of Great Britain and France.

Commercial.—In the absence of any *definite* news from Russia this week the public mind has been kept in a state of suspense, and the greatest anxiety is manifested to know the Emperor of Russia's reply to the *ultimatum* presented by the mediating Powers. The prevalent opinion is that he will not accept the negotiations for peace, and, goaded on by the fanaticism of his subjects, will not pause ere plunging Europe in a continental war. The rumours circulated daily have exercised a depressing effect upon the Funds, which closed to-night at 91½—the lowest points reached for the last few weeks.

The latest intelligence which has been received from St. Petersburgh holds out little prospect of a pacific settlement of the existing misunderstanding. The Emperor is evidently crazy; believes himself inspired by a Supreme Power to drive the Turks out of Europe; and regrets that he has suffered so many years to elapse without fulfilling his mission. The enthusiasm of the people for war is said to be boundless, the Emperor is lustily cheered whenever he appears in public; and all the Ministers of the Czar, with the exception of Nesselrode, are encouraging the war fever. —If this information can be relied on,—and the *Times* in its second edition of yesterday indorses its truth—the only means left to restore the Emperor to his senses are English and French guns and bayonets.

The calumnies which have been uttered so earnestly and propagated so industriously against Prince Albert have at length received a formal and emphatic contradiction from the London *Times*. This is well, but it would have been much better if the denial had come a little sooner. In the case of a high personage it may be difficult to deal with floating rumours; but months have elapsed since these rumours assumed form and consistency, and then was the time for the ministerial organ to have dispersed with its thunder the clouds charged with moral poison which have been hanging so long over the head of the Prince. In fact, the absence of all official notice of the subject had an injurious effect in two ways—it induced many to believe that statements so circumstantially put forth had *some* foundation on which to rest; and it emboldened the gossipers to proceed with greater vigilance in their work of detraction. Every one knows that, in the hands of the Backbiters and the Sneerwells, such statements as have recently found admission into the Conservative prints were certain to gather strength with every day's growth, and it is to be regretted, we repeat, that the tardy denial of the charges has been reserved for the middle of this week.

A Vienna correspondent writes thus on the 16th:—I am bound to express my conviction that war has become almost inevitable. We may possibly have to witness a few weeks more of diplomatic manœuvring, but I take it the die is cast at last. The three great Powers—that is, England, France, and Russia—have gone too far to retreat or yield.

A private telegraph from Vienna purports to bring intelligence from Constantinople of the 9th inst. It mentions that an order was sent from Constantinople to the fleets after having gone to sea, to change their route, and proceed with the Turkish convoy to Varna instead of to Batoum, and then to cruise part before Sabastopol and part before Sinope. It is supposed that news had been received of some design on the part of the Russians to land troops at the latter place, or to attempt to force the Bosphorus and attack Constantinople itself.

COLONIAL.

(From the New-Brunswick Courier.)

It is too often the case that a state of prosperity, and the rapid accumulation of wealth, in a community, lead to reckless speculation, and habits of wastefulness and extravagance.

It affords us much pleasure to observe, that with us, the means with which Providence has blessed us, are, in very many cases, being made use of for purpose which are calculated not alone to be reproductive of wealth, but likewise to add largely to social and moral improvement. The Government acted wisely and well in devoting the first surplus income to the payment of the debts of the Province; and it is probable that another year will witness the completion of the Lunatic Asylum, and such improvements in the construction of bridges, as will prevent the great annual outlay required to keep up the imperfect structures hitherto in use.

Besides the many brick and stone buildings which will be erected next season in our principal streets, we learn that a magnificent Hotel on the site of the present Saint John Hotel is contemplated, and quite likely to be carried into execution; and that a Company is being formed to place a large Screw Steamer on the route between St. John and the Bend, and to be used, after the completion of the Railway, between Prince Edward Island and Shediac. We observe also, that many of our Ship-building establishments are fitting up steam engines on their premises, to economise labour.

While so much is baing done to advance material interests, we are glad to learn that Religion gets its tythes of the general wealth. The Episcopal Parishioners of St. John Paris, at a meeting held on the 5th inst., resolved to pay off the amount due for the building and completion of the Sunday School House attached to Trinity Church, and to make certain additions and improvements to that venerable and venerated fabric—Old Trinity—the whole outlay estimated at £2000. At the meeting alluded to the sum of £710 was subscribed at once by a few individuals.

The congregation of the Church of Scotland, in this City, have also resolved to pay off the debts on the Church, amounting to £1000; and the congregation of the Free Presbyterian Church are making efforts in a like direction.

The Methodist congregation in Portland, recently determined to build a brick Mission House on the vacant lot adjoining the Chapel, and have subscribed upwards of £800 for that purpose—one generous-hearted member putting his name down for £300; while another has liberally offered to put an Organ in the Chapel.

We have before noticed the very liberal contributions of the Roman Catholics, for their new Cathedral, which it is expected will be ready for consecration on the 15th of August, 1855, and will be quite an ornament to the City.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Thursday, February 9, 1854.

That drowning men will catch at a straw has passed into a proverb for the purpose of exemplifying the strange and inconsistent acts attempted by men when driven to desperation. The present holders of the reins of power are now fully convinced that there will be a majority in the House against them, and instead of gathering their robes around them, and preparing to fall, since fall they must, with dignity are resorting to every species of trick and finesse to retain possession of the emoluments of Office and the sweets of power to the last moment. Among other expedients recourse has been had, to the getting up of an address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying him "not to admit of any change being effected in the Constitution of the Country, not to yield to any vote of the majority of the Assembly which may have a tendency to alter the political complexion, and introduce different principles into the Government, from those by which it is at present influenced, without first affording to the Memorialists an opportunity by means of another General Election, of rectifying the errors of the past, and deciding on the merits of the party seeking to change the Government." The greatest public benefit, we were told three years since, that would result from the adoption of Responsible Government, would be, that once in every four years at least, an appeal would be made to the people, who would then have an opportunity,—if they disliked the policy of those to whom the administration of the affairs of the Colony had been entrusted—to cause them to be deprived of it, by electing men of different principles, who might take their places, and who would, in their turn, be subjected to the same ordeal. Now, however, the time has arrived, when the party, who, during the continuance of the late House, held a majority, will, as they themselves anticipate, become the minority, are unwilling to abide by the rule which they themselves have laid down as the constitutional one and which alone could satisfy the people. Let us hear what the Editor of the *Royal Gazette* says upon this important subject premising however that it would be difficult we think, for any other than himself to have put together in such small space so great an amount of unconstitutional, illogical conclusions and misrepresentations that is contained in the following paragraph—the italics are our own—

"We are well aware that the extreme partizans of Toryism indulge the most extravagant expectations respecting the action of the new House in bringing about a change of Government, and, what they desire, perhaps, as much as any thing else, excluding Mr. Coles from the Assembly. It is easy, and no doubt gratifying to the hopes of certain individuals, to talk about a change of Government; *but it will be extremely difficult*, we opine, for a majority in the Assembly—if there *be* a majority so *rashly* disposed—to shew what offences have been committed by the Administration that they should retire and make room for a party that had so long misgoverned the Colony before them. The country, we are quite convinced neither wish for, nor expect any such change. As to making any alteration in the Constitution, such as may be contemplated by some of the deluded followers of the clique, the idea is too preposterous to be entertained, *so long as the rights of the Colonists may safely challenge the protection of the Legislative Council, the Queen's Representative and her Colonial Minister*. We have no misgivings as to the ultimate position in which Mr. Coles will stand. Let the present House overlook the justice of his case, and sanction the illegality of Mr. Sheriff Binns's return, there is a spirit abroad and a love of fair play that cannot fail to make the triumph of his adversaries short."

That the leaders of the minority in the last Provincial Parliament—but who will in all probability in a few days become the leaders of the majority in the present one—should indulge in the prospect of a change in the Administration, is nothing very wonderful nor under all the circumstances indulging in very extravagant expectations, but that it will be very *difficult* for them to shew good and sufficient reasons why the minority should cease to bear sway over the majority, we confess we are unable conceive. As to the rashness of the attempt, we think that the charge may with much greater propriety be transferred to a minority who has the audacity to attempt to withstand the exercise of an hitherto undoubted constitutional privilege. It will be quite sufficient we take it that a vote of want of confidence in those at present administering the Government should be agreed to and the thing is done. Besides when the majority of the members of an Assembly have only themselves to convince, there will be no difficulty in finding arguments sufficiently cogent to satisfy themselves, however they may fail to impress the minority with the like conviction. As to the country neither wishing for, nor expecting any such change, it should be always remembered, that the House of Representatives is the Country, and that their will is the will of the Country.

But now comes the cream of the thing. It seems that if the people of Prince Edward Island, shall by their representatives make any just and necessary alteration in the law or constitution, recourse is to be had first to the power of the Legislative Council, and failing that, to the Lieut. Governor or Queen's Representative as he is called, and failing him to the Colonial Minister. This is self Government is it? Why it is toryism of the most rampant description, of the worst possible species. All the family compacts and all the family or party cliques that have ever existed could not get beyond that. It was but the other day "or, ere their shoes ware old" that the Legislative Council because they exercised their undoubted right of rejecting or amending some Bill were designated as an appendage to the constitution neither useful nor ornamental, and strong hints were thrown out of the expediency of dispensing wi h their services altogether. We have not the paper at hand, or we would quote the exact words. That the Lieutenant Governor should express his dissent under Responsible Government we were led to believe was an impossibility, inasmuch as he was guided by the advice of his Council in all things, and could do nothing without their consent first had and obtained; and as to the Colonial Minister rejecting a Bill passed by the three Estates of the Colony, the very idea was scouted. Mr. Warburton distinctly stated, on the public hustings, that there would be no need, when Responsible Government was granted, of putting a suspending clause to a Bill, for the Queen's assent was no longer necessary. But circumstances alter cases. The same law that would have been relied upon while the party was in power, appears to be unsound when they have lost it, or rather too good for their successors. It is, however, but a confirmation of what we have often said, and which is now proved, that the profession of extreme liberalism is always a mask for the purest and most unscrupulous despotism. As to the extent of His Excellency's constitutional power of dissolving the House, we will not now enter upon the topic, first, because we have been carried much further than we at first intended, and secondly, because when necessary we will give the subject the full measure of calm deliberation which its importance merits. As to Mr. Coles's election, when that comes on the tapis we doubt not but that it will receive the fullest deliberation from the Committee of Privileges—to which it will, without question, be referred. And as to the threat contained in the close of the article, we treat it with the contempt that it deserves. Mr. Coles will have justice done to him, and he cannot—or ought not—to seek for more.

It was our intention to have offered some remarks upon the account of the meeting at Malpeque, as given in the *Royal Gazette*; but on consideration, and reflecting that our brother of the *Islander* was there in person, we think it but right that we should first hear his version of the story.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Sir;

In consequence of having been asked, the other day, by Mr. Road Commissioner Williams, if I would sign a petition to the Governor, praying him to dissolve the House, if—as he said—the successors of the party in power should alter, what he called the Constitution I am inclined to believe that such will be attempted by them in their death struggle,—and, strange to say, by those who have violated every constitutional principle, even as explained by themselves.

The disregard of British Constitutionalism by the present Government, I was led to ascribe to ignorance of the system,—for, indeed, it was not to be expected they should know much about that; but on looking at their conduct lately, I can no longer judge of them so charitably; and I would not have troubled you now, but that I think at such a time as this, no one interested in the land of his birth or adoption can longer remain silent.

When we see the residuary of a faction, who, under cover of a profession of liberalism, have shewn themselves possessed of no principle, but that of self-aggrandisement and despotism in every form; and who, when deserted by those who had been their warmest supporters, neither altered their measures, nor gave place honorably to others, and who now openly proclaim that they will rule the country by physical force,—for the suffrage under the bill which we are told is to be sanctioned, is neither more nor less than a trial of physical force,—it is high time for every man having a stake in the country, or who is desirous that true liberalism shall prevail, to arouse himself; and I am very much deceived, should a new election take place, if an effort be not made to get rid of our present tyrants that will astonish not a few. I have no doubt a great outcry will be raised against supporting what is called the old system; but if it were possible even to restore that system,—although holding what would be considered extreme liberalism in Britain,—I would rather support an open tory than a pretended liberal, who was ignorant of what the term liberal really meant; and I should only exact one pledge from a candidate—Will you assist to free the country from the iron grasp of despotism, by helping to turn out the present party? I have no doubt Mr. Williams will be a candidate under the new suffrage Act; I believe he half intended to have stood at last election; he is what may be called a "*Go the whole Hogger*," as I have heard him declare, that every member of the House should be an office-holder. I would beg leave to say, in conclusion, to some parties of high respectability who have expressed their intention of leaving the country: Do not despair; there are more than seven thousand in Prince Edward Island who have not bowed the knee to Baal. No one feels our disappointment more, Sir, than I do. The Island, as I thought, had procured a system of self-government that might have worked out its regeneration; but woe to those men who have so grievously disappointed us.

A TRUE LIBERAL.

Charlottetown Royalty, Feb. 4, 1854.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Sir—I notice in the *Royal Gazette* of yesterday an editorial article headed "Meeting of Parliament," which I would suggest that you would copy into your *Gazette* for the information of many of the inhabitants who do not see that Periodical; for, sir, when the individuals composing the present Government were endeavouring to establish Responsible Government in this Island, forming as they did the majority of the House of Assembly, their arguments were, "We want a Government in which the Representatives of the people would have their due weight, composed for the most part of members of the House of Assembly, so that the people should rule in the Councils of the Country. We do not want to be Governed by a Ministry." With these sentiments I agreed and bent my feeble efforts to bring about the change, But Sir, I find by the article in the *Royal Gazette* before alluded to, that the Editor of the *Gazette*, the *would* be *thought Champion* of the *people's rights* and *privileges*, is now when in *office* the advocate for curtailing the *People's rights*, and openly declares that the Legislative Council (filled up as it has been by the nominees of the existing Government) the Queen's Representative and her Colonial Minister are to obstruct the natural working of the Constitution by not allowing the majority of the House of Assembly to form a new Government, and to prevent their effecting the Reforms that the events of every day show to be indispensible. But Sir, I think the Lieutenant Governor will not altogether be pleased at the insinuation of Her Majesty's Printer, for I imagine he is no party Governor, but will give his constitutional support to whatever party may prove themselves to be in a majority, and thus entitled to carry on the Government, although he was not disposed during the recess to so far listen to the address of the said majority as to call the House together at an unusual time, in which I think he was right, for had he done so, I imagine he would have been open to the charge of sacrificing his present Government. Sir, I believe that whatever party may be in the ascendancy in Parliament, they will find his Excellency no party man, but a constitutional Governor yielding to them their proper weight in the constitution, and right minded in every respect, and holding these opinions I should deplore his being removed, feeling assured as I do, that in the Government which doubtless will in the course of a few days be established (not the old compact Government as the *Royal Gazette* and its worthy ally the *Advertiser* would feign mislead the Public into the belief, that it is the intention of the present majority to establish, although some members of that same Government may be again called to office, although under quite altered circumstances now responsible to the people but in old times *Responsible* to the *Head* of the *Government* and the *Colonial Office*) that they would find his Excellency everything they could wish; And Sir, that he would no more listen to the last prayer of the Government about to be condemned, to dissolve the House of Assembly than he would while yielding them his constitutional support, listen to the statements of the party out of power to shorten the reign of his then advisers, by convening the Legislature at an unusual time.

Dissolve the House. Why? because the members of his Government had failed, although possessed of the powers of the Government and had been allowed to use the full influence thereof in possession and in expectancy, and still had failed to secure a majority on an appeal to the people. No Sir, that is not Sir Alexander's character. I am not in his Excellency's secrets, nor am I a party man, but I am a close observer of passing events, and from what I have seen of his Excellency he is not the person to listen to a memorial based upon the fears of a few office holders who would feign dissolve the House, because they lost the last chance and want another.

I am Sir, Yours,

A Looker On.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Sir,

A few days since, I addressed a few lines to you on the subject which I am now again about to allude to, viz: the use that is being made of the name of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in connection with the Petitions that are in circulation throughout the Island for signature praying His Excellency to dissolve the House of Assembly, as stated in my last, it is very evident that these Petitions have emanated from the individuals who surround His Excellency, and who feel that the present House of Assembly will shortly pass sentence of condemnation upon them, and therefore their only hope is by getting a vast number of names together (never mind by what means or what names they are, children or voters, or whether they get 20 Donald McDonalds in a settlement where only 10 reside) to be enabled to pursuade His Excellency that the voice of the majority of the Country is in favor of dissolving the House. I again say let this be done, their gratification will be shortlived, for although they would thereby be enabled to hold on to their places for a few *short weeks* yet their *defeat* is certain the majority against them would be doubled. I notice that the Editor of the Royal Gazette, would feign persuade himself and his readers, that the public are in favor of the present Government; this, Sir, is not the case, the majority of the country is in favor of Responsible Government properly administered, not in favor of a set of individuals who when out of power, cry "We want the majority to rule," but when they are in, and find the majority is against them, cry out, "the public do not desire a change,—what have the present Government done that they should give place to the old Tory party?" Sir, the majority of the inhabitants are tired of this clap-trap cry of Tory party, they want actions, not words. But we are told the Revenue is increased, and who increased it?—not the Government, but the increased numbers of consumers and the good crops and markets, made an increased demand for imported articles, and consequently the Revenue is increased. But, Sir, I will tell you what the Government has done: they have increased the expenditure to an amount very much greater than ever it was before, and if the Revenue had not increased, we would have been in a pretty situation. More of this again. I will now give you another instance of the means resorted to, to obtain signatures to these Petitions. A copy was presented by a very respectable young man,—from whom better things might be expected—to a highly respectable Farmer, residing on the Hillsborough, a few days since; on the Farmer asking, where the Petition come from, and what was the necessity for it, when the House was so soon to meet, the young gentleman who had it said, that the Governor did not like the present House of Assembly, and wanted the Petitions signed and sent in to him by Monday next (that is to day). Now, Sir, my reason for addressing you on this occasion, is to ask the question if it is possible that His Excellency can be aware of the use that is being made of his name. That you need not be alarmed at making this public, I annex the names of both the party who had the Petition and of the Farmer who was requested to sign it, and doubtless there are hundreds of similar instances, and many who on hearing that it is the wish of His Excellency that the Petitions be signed, will affix their signatures thereto, the old Gentleman alluded to, refused to sign it, until he knew what the House would do, he would not condemn without a trial. Were we not told by the present Government when out of office that under Responsible Government, the Governor would have to rule in accordance with the views of the majority of the House of Assembly, and I believe His Excellency has done so with his present Government, as forming the majority of the late House. But Sir, are we to be told that because the tables are turned, that now that his Government have failed to secure a majority in the new House, that the rule is not to work. The whole weight and influence of the Government was brought to bear at the Elections; appointments to office were made of Electioneering Bulleys, without reference to their qualifications to discharge the duties thereof. The Crown Lands were made use of to secure votes, and the influence of the Land Purchase Bill was used in quarters where it was expected the Lands on which the voters then resided, would be pur-