

English News.

(By Telegraph via St. John to Sentinel News Room.)

The Arabia arrived at Halifax half past 2 o'clock P.M.

Her paddle floats are much destroyed by ice. No later news from the Danube or Asia.

The Vienna Times correspondent, date 2nd, says that Austrian Manifesto is about to announce that the Austrians will occupy Bosnia and Servia.

The St. Petersburg Journal of the 14th contains the following as the substance of the answer by the Czar to the Emperor Napoleon—if his imperial majesty extends his hand to me as I extend mine, I am ready to forget the mortification I have experienced, harsh though it be—then, but then only can I discuss the subject treated of in his letter, and may, perhaps, arrive at an understanding. Let the French fleet prevent the Turks from transporting reinforcements to the Theatre of War and let the Turks send me a plenipotentiary to negotiate whom I will receive as befits his character. The conditions already made known to the conference at Vienna are the sole basis on which I will consent to treat.

Latest intelligence.—Paris, Friday. Bourse heavy—funds declined.

Vienna, Feb. 27th.—Movement of troops towards the Frontier continues.

The Government has decided in conjunction with the Western Powers to summon Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and if necessary to employ force to compel her to do so.

The Brussels papers publish Hamburg letters which state that the Russian fleet is preparing to leave Cronstadt probably to gain the sea before the arrival of the combined fleets.

The War.—Actual operations exhibit no new feature.

Every Power in Europe continues to arm. Admiral Seymour is second in command of the Baltic fleet under Sir Charles Napier.

Over 20 ships are already assembled at Spithead.

The ice in the Baltic is breaking up.

The Russian Fleet at Cronstadt is all ready to sail.

Some military men do not think that the Russians intend to attack Kalafat, but think they wish to entrap the Turks to come out.

Another convoy of 16000 is preparing to leave Constantinople for Beteoum.

Greek insurrection is in way of being suppressed.

Several British Ships of War are ordered from Malta to the Piroeus.

Political aspect.—A current statement is that Couriers are on their way to St. Petersburg with a Joint Note demanding a categorical reply within one week whether the Czar will or will not evacuate the Principalities before April 30th.

Britain.—The war is quite popular although not without a shade of anxiety.

France.—Napoleon opened the Legislative session of 1854 on Thursday 2nd. He said France has gone as far as honor permitted to avoid collision, but must now draw the sword.

The English Press is unanimous in praising Napoleon's speech.

Marshall St. Arnaud reported commander of an Army in the East.

Russia demands that the Swedish and Prussian ports should be closed against the English and French ships.

England and France request Denmark to allow the allied fleets to lie at Kiel.

Spain. An Insurrection in Saragossa is formidable.

Madrid is in a state of siege.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.—Flour declined.—Wheat 3d to 4d.—Flour 1s. 6d to 2s.—Indian 1s. to 2s.—Brown & Shipley quote White Wheat at 11s. 6d. to 12s. 3d. Red, 10s 10d to 11s. 9d.

Western Canal Flour 39s. Canada, 39s 6d.

Money easy.—Consuls 91 1-8 to 91 3-4.

Freights firm particularly to the city of New York.

STRANGE IF TRUE.

By Telegraph from Quebec to the News Room.

QUEBEC 13th Feb.—We find the following in the Quebec Mercury of the 11th.

Political correspondence, rumor of Russian intrigue in Quebec. It seems that an order of some sort from the British Government, whether from the Privy Council or Secretary of state for the Colonies, does not appear, has come out from England directing the seizure of letters sent to foreign parts if suspected of being for Russia and it is asserted that three days after the coming out of the order a letter for the Emperor of Russia was actually intercepted by the authorities in the Que-

bec Post Office subjected to the deliberations of the Council and the opinions of the law officers who expressed the opinion that the contents amounted to high treason—what the contents of this letter were is not particularly known but sufficient has transpired to lead to the belief that it embodied the following programme—That some thousands of Russian veterans too old in the service to desert it, influenced by large promises, should be introduced into the states in civilian dress as peaceful emigrants without even their nationality being declared, an easy matter from the difference of language and race in the Russian service. A depot of arms formed on the Frontier and at one moment the whole to rush by rail unarmed and unannounced to the crossing point, there to assume weapons badges and colors and at once dash into Canada and attempt Quebec Coup de Main from the plains, it was further suggested that some attempt should be made by the Russian Government to bring about a secret understanding with the United States for the partition of British Territory in America so to be arranged as to leave the question of Slavery in its present position that is to give as much to the slave states as to the free States the sacrifice of the West Indies and if need be a large slice of Mexico to be included in such arrangement between the two powers."

LATER.

FROM QUEBEC.—The Gazette of this morning says. "In reference to the Russian correspondents in Saturdays Mercury, it may be satisfactory to know the supposed writer has been arrested and his papers examined, but in consequence of having about ten minutes notice of the arrest there was nothing found to criminate and he was immediately discharged. It is more satisfactory to know that the Government have adopted the determination of calling out 10,000 militia.—There is no reason to doubt that the Government will meet the unanimous support of the people of Canada at the present crisis.

Franklin J. May, a bar-tender of New York, in the Purhnm lottery, won the farm on the banks of the Delaware. He has been offered \$14,000 for his prize. We will venture the prediction that in four years Mr. May will not own that farm nor its equivalent.

Legislative Summary.

(From our own Correspondent.)

(By Telegraph.)

FRIDAY MARCH 10.

A Bill introduced to increase the capital stock of the Nashwalk Boom Company.

Progress made in a Bill to establish polling places in the Counties of Charlotte, York, Queens and Gloucester.

A Bill passed to close up the Roman Catholic burying ground in Portland St. John on the 1st. day of May next and no other person to be buried there except Patrick power provision made in the Bill, he having petitioned to that effect.

A Bill passed relating to Streets, Sidewalks and Highways in St. Stephens. Also a Bill to incorporate the St. Andrews Gas Company.

Considerable progress made in the amended laws—laws for the regulation of the Surveyors of Lumber, to be furnished at the expense of the Province to different Surveyors by the Clerk of the Peace. Long discussion relating to Marriage licences, and the solemnization of Marriages by Magistrates, no decision.—Attorney Gen. by command of his Excellency laid on the table certain documents relative to King's College.

SATURDAY MARCH 11th.

Attorney General moved that 200 copies of the Bill for the safe keeping of Provincial drunkards be printed for the use of the Legislature.—Progress made in a Bill to exempt from duties, all articles required for the prosecution of the Grand Manan fisheries also a bill to amend the statute labor Act.

Discussion of 4 hours on codified laws referring to Marriage licences—Solemnization of Marriages but not a Chapter passed.

Mr. Connell, reported as chairman of the committee that His Excellency would cause all the information relative to Granting Charter to Victoria to be laid before the House by message except the opinion of the Attorney General as law officer of the Crown.

MONDAY MARCH 13th.

A Bill passed to increase the Capital stock of Nashwalk Boom Company. Mr. Gilbert presented 14 orange petitions containing upwards of 1800 names praying for an act of incorporation—a motion made by Mr Gilbert to have 200 copies of the Bill printed for the information of the Legislature or the Country was lost Yeas 14 Nays 12.

A Bill to increase the representation of Kings

County was lost after a long discussion on a motion made by Johnston to postpone it—yeas 20 nays 18.

Mr. English moved an amendment that an additional member be given to the Counties of Carleton, Queens, Kent, Gloucester and the City of Fredericton—lost Yeas 16 nays 21. Long discussion on the codification of the laws—in the same Section as Thursday's, Friday and Saturday Marriage licences and Solemnization of Marriage very warm debate not a Section passed up to 5 o'clock when the house adjourned.

TUESDAY MARCH 14th.

Hon. Provincial Secretary in answer to a question of the Hon Member from Kent, said that the Government had done nothing respecting a draw in a Bridge for that County—the House in committee of the whole on a Bill to establish different polling places agreed to establish a new one for Victoria, one for Lancaster, St. John, and for Hamstead, Queens County.

A Bill was committed and introduced by Mr. Earle passed to prevent parties from voting on property, received for ecclesiastical education or charitable purposes.

At half past 11 o'clock the codification of the laws was again committed, the matrimonial Section seemed to be of too ticklish a nature to discuss again to-day, and was passed over for the present—Considerable progress made—progress reported to consider a Section.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on ways and means for raising a revenue, on motion of the Provincial Secretary that only the articles of Flour, Corn meal, rye flour, molasses and coal be considered and come in free of duty—supported by McPherson, Boyd, English, Robertson, and others and opposed by Attorney General, Surveyor General Montgomery Botsford and others who considered it not advisable to open up the matter—better leave it to a new House and extend the present law for another year—progress reported, question not taken, House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 15th.

Mr. Hatheway moved an address to His Excellency to have a commissioner appointed to prepare materials during the winter season, to rebuild the bridges over the Macnaquack and Nackawicka.

His Honor the speaker informed the House that this was the day appointed for hearing Henry Gilbert by Council at the Bar of the house respecting the European and North American Railway taking land for Railway stations &c.,

George G. Gilbert appeared as Council and in a speech of three fourths of an hour made an able defence.

Committee on way and means debate up to 5 o'clock, when the question was taken it was decided 20 yeas 19 nays not to alter the revenue bill, it stands at present until a new house meets.

THURSDAY, March 16.

A Bill passed to increase the Capital stock of the South Bay Boom Company.

Progress made in a bill relating to the Incorporation of Agriculture. Mr. English moved that progress be reported until after the Agricultural Committee reported.—Agreed to.

A Committee was appointed, consisting of the following members:—Attorney General, Smith, Barberie, Scoullar and Harding, to take into consideration the Bill relating to the European and North American Railway, and the petition of Henry Gilbert, praying that certain sections may not pass, and report to the House.

Codified laws committed at 12 o'clock, and passed 14 Chapters from Chapter 114 to 128.

On motion of the Provincial Secretary a committee of supply order of the day for Wednesday next—rule suspended and Mr. Cutler presented 9 School petitions.

On motion of Attorney General a committee to take into consideration Henry Gilbert's petition and the Bill to amend the E. & N. A. Railway Act meet to-morrow, as several members were up from St. John and wish to be examined.

We are pleased to learn that Messrs Harris & Allan's loss will not be so great as has been reported, as their two-extensive Moulding Shops, Blacksmith, Boiler and new Pattern Shops, and a large Warehouse, containing nearly all their most valuable patterns, together with a large stock of stoves and agricultural implements, were saved—the buildings named not being connected with the Engine and Machine Shops.

This enterprising and well deserving firm, we are further pleased to learn, have already commenced clearing out the ruins of the fire, and in a very short time will have their Foundries in full operation, and a temporary Fitting Shop at work.

"What monsters these cotton factories must be," said Mrs. Partington; "I'm told one of them has more than a hundred hands!"

RUSSIA.

Before the fifth corps d'armee marched from Moscow, the Patriarch issued a fanatical address to the soldiers. He told them that Russia was again "provoked" by the enemy so often vanquished; that "the Czar, the country, and Christianity call upon them;" that their brothers had already revived the old habit of beating their enemies by land and sea; that they would fight for the "most pious" of Czar's, against the profaners of the cities that had seen the birth, passion, and resurrection of Christ; and that they would go forth followed by the prayers of the Church; and now, if ever victory was due to them, by faith they would conquer.

A telegraph despatch says, that on the 27th of January the Emperor Nicholas addressed a letter to Prince Cholutoff, the Hetman of the Don Cossacks, in which the following phrases occur:—"In the war which has broken out in defence of the Christian faith, my brave Cossacks of the Don have given new proofs of their devotion and valour.—The glorious history of their faithful service to the throne and country is well known; and I have a firm conviction, that, during the present year, they will be, as they have always been, the terror of the foes of Russia and of the Holy Cross."

WAR AND PESTILENCE.—Some interesting tables have issued from the Health office, comparing the loss of life by war and by pestilence. It appears that in 22 years of war there were 19,760 killed and 79,709 wounded; giving an annual average of 899 killed and 3,623 wounded. In 1848-49 there were no fewer than 72,180 persons killed by cholera and diarrhoea in England and Wales, and 144,360 attacked; 34,597 of the killed were able-bodied persons capable of getting their own living! Besides these deaths from the great epidemic, 115,000 die annually, on an average, of preventible diseases; while 11,419 die by violence. Comparing the killed in nine great battles, including Waterloo—4,740—with the number killed by cholera in London in 1848-49—14,138—we find a difference of 9,399 in favor of war. In cholera visitations, 12 per cent, sometimes 20 per cent, of the medical men employed died. The London missionaries die as fast as those in foreign countries, and there are some districts in London which make the Mission Society ask themselves whether they have a right to send men into them. From the returns of 12 unions it is found that 4,567 widows and orphans are chargeable to the cholera of 1848-1849, entailing an expenditure of £121,000 in four years only.

How is this?—It is true that the Maine law Journals in the State are constantly contending that the practical working of the law is the strongest evidence of its excellence; and the same is declared by those who go from Maine on lecturing Missions. These declarations are in strange contrast with the reports from localities that are weekly made through the Maine Temperance Journal. From a number of that paper before us we learn that at Calais "temperance is at a very low ebb." Many of the young men, of respectable parents, frequent rum shops, and it is not an unfrequent occurrence to see them in a state of degradation parallel with swine. Conscientious scruples of church members and clergymen forbid the march of temperance. Wine is used at fashionable parties, and the young are tempted by fashion. Scenes too black to be recorded are enacted by young men of good society, while the parents, used to such vices, express their sorrow and pass by on the other side."

Also that at Augusta rum prevails; and the names of a score or so of traffickers are published, among them that of the keeper of the hotel that is the head quarters of the Maine law people. This is not so strange, when liquor has been an essential of the triumphs of the coalition. A Portland paper, speaking of a recent celebration in that city emphatically said "Portland was drunk" We understand that liquor was openly supplied at the table, a thing we do not do in Belfast. We hope, then, that Maine law presses and lecturers will hereafter make their assertions as to the working of the law, square with the facts.—Belfast Journal.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The following is stated to be a prophecy taken from an old volume of predictions written in the 15th century:—

In twice two hundred years the Bear The Crescent will assail: But if the Cock and Bull unite, The Bear shall not prevail. In twice two hundred years again Let Ismael know and fear, The Cross shall stand, the Crescent wane, Dissolve, and disappear.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT. Edwin J. Jacob, Esquire, to be Inspector of Schools for the County of Carleton, in the room of Charles H. Connell, Esquire.

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