

will now return; and I earnestly pray that Providence may bless the industry of this Province and continue to vouchsafe to us his guidance and protection.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Raglan, it is now understood, has made known his intention not to quit his present command unless formally recalled; maintaining that he has done all that man could do, and he is not, therefore called upon to perform any voluntary act which could be construed as an acknowledgement of neglect or error.

The *Morning Advertiser* states that Earl Dundonald's plan for destroying Cronstadt has been accepted by the Government. It will be put to the test towards the end of June, or early in July, fine weather being essential.

Lord Lyndhurst, in the House of Lords, brought forward the motion of which he had given notice, and which had excited great interest in the country, to call the attention of Parliament to the proposition of Prussia with reference to the approaching negotiations at Vienna. He, in a speech of great length and ability, demonstrates from diplomatic documents, that the conduct of Prussia, throughout the whole of the question at issue between Russia and the Western Powers, had been stamped by weakness, vacillation and bad faith. He concluded by warning the Minister of Foreign Affairs against entering into any alliance with so doubtful a friend as Prussia within the past few months had proved herself to be.

The Earl of Clarendon did not rise to reply to Lord L. with any intention of becoming the opologist of Prussia. It was melancholy to see a state, entitled by position, population and intelligence to take her place among the great powers of Europe, voluntarily descending from that rank by a course of policy contrary to the interests of the nation, and which might be characterized as neither European or Prussian. Still, however eccentric her course might be, he still entertained hopes that she would not persist in trampling upon the feelings of her subjects, but that she would at last awaken to the remembrance that she is a great power, and she would throw in her lot with the rest of civilized Europe. At present Prussia was in an isolated and false position, and therefore powerless. From this position it was the desire of England and France and Austria that she should be delivered. No pains should be spared by Great Britain to obtain this result, by friendly advances, made with every regard to the honor and dignity of Prussia as a great and independent power.

In the House of Commons, Lord W. Graham asked the Government whether the Austrian Ambassador had asked for explanations of words said to have been used by Sir Robert Peel, a member of the present administration, "that no settlement would be satisfactory unless Hungary and Poland were restored."

Lord Palmerston replied that the Austrian Government had known all along that the Government of Great Britain would regard it as a great misfortune if Hungary should be separated from the Austrian empire. With respect to Poland, in his opinion, it was a standing menace to the Government of Germany, and it was for them to determine how far it endangered their interests; but the negotiations going on at Vienna were confined to the four points, and the Austrian Ambassador and Government were perfectly cognizant of the objects of the British Government.

Mr. Roebuck, in the Commons, inquired what was the intended policy of the Administration with respect to the Colony of Newfoundland; whether the people of that Colony would be permitted to have, as promised, a responsible government; whether or not the complaints of the people against the Governor, who, it was said, had rendered himself very unpopular, were about to be listened to, or whether it was the intention of the Government to remove him from Newfoundland to New Brunswick.

Lord Palmerston said, in reply, that it was the firm intention of the British Government to keep faith with the people of Newfoundland, with regard to their having a responsible government, and steps had been taken to carry the promise into execution. He thought the course taken by the Government, with respect to elections, was founded on law. As to the personal question, he declined to state what might be the intention of Government, with respect to the removal, continuance, or exchange of Colonial Governors. All he could say was, that the Colony of Newfoundland should enjoy in reality the advantages of responsible government.

A circular has been issued by the Court of St. Petersburg, to Russian representatives abroad. It

states that the mission of the new Emperor is to shield the integrity of Russia, but especially to restore peace to his empire and to the world.

The instructions to the Russian representative at Vienna have been received in this sense.

Wednesday, the 21st day of March, was observed throughout Great Britain as a national fast, on account of the war.

Louis Kossuth announces by advertisement, that he has formed a permanent engagement with the *London Atlas*, and solicits subscriptions for that (weekly) paper.

Lord Erskine, the eldest son of the celebrated Chancellor Erskine, died at Brighton on the 18th. He was minister plenipotentiary to Washington in 1806.

In the celebrated trial, *Butler vs. Mountgarret*, a new verdict has been given for the defendant.—This cause involves the Mountgarret peerage and £10,000 a year.

THE POLICY OF THE CZAR IS WARLIKE.—Accounts from St. Petersburg, probably reliable, of date March 9, state that the substance of the Czar Alexander's speeches to the representatives of the different bodies and administrations of the State, may be condensed into these words:—"I will maintain firmly the plans traced out by my father!" In his address to the Council of State, the officers of the Guard, and a deputation of nobles, who reported concerning the militia, the Czar expressed himself yet more strongly:

"I solemnly declare," said he, "that I will not give up the first inch of Russian territory to our enemies! I will take good care to prevent their penetrating any further on the soil of our country, and never—never!—may my hand wither first!—will I affix my signature to a treaty which shall bring the slightest dishonour on the national honour!"

This speech was responded to with vehement applause.

On March 3d, Omar Pacha's force in the Crimea was 35,000 men, including 1,000 horse, and four batteries. Reinforcements continue to arrive and the troops were well off for provisions.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The China Mail of the 22nd of January says:—

From the northern Provinces we have no intelligence about the rebellion, and infer that it must be dwindling away, otherwise even the rumour of success would have been proclaimed by its trumpeters in the Shanghai paper.

There was no improvement either in the condition or prospects of trade at Canton. The piratical bands, who for some months past have infested its neighbourhood, are, mainly by the passive neutrality observed by Admiral Stirling and Commodore Abbot, become so formidable on the river that no native boat dared ply between Canton and Whampoa; and foreign vessels had therefore been employed to convey cargo at a dollar a ton.

A wing of the 12th Lancers have left Bangalore, en route to Mangalore, for embarkation to the Crimea, and the remainder will follow in a few days. The transports for the conveyance of these troops left Bombay on the 15th of February.

FROM AUSTRALIA.—The Sydney Herald of Jan. 12th has been received.

An expedition is about to be undertaken by Dr. Catherwood, an American physician, to explore the interior of Australia. Government gives no aid to the project.

Melbourne advices are to the 6th of January.—The investigation consequent upon the late riot had terminated and the charges brought against the Government officials proved to be unfounded. The leaders of the dissatisfied miners were found to be men who had themselves nothing to complain of or to redress, in fact political rowdies.—The gold licences are, however, to be done away with.

Mercantile business is very dull, and the excessive importations tend to still further distress the market, stocks of all kinds appear to be overabundant and prices very low, nevertheless the revenue returns show an increase, showing that the bulk of the community was not affected by the late commercial disasters.

The late crisis is principally attributed to the conduct of persons calling themselves commission merchants, trading with the sums realized by sale of goods consigned and being therefore unable to remit.

The *Argus* says that it is "an undoubted fact, that for a considerable period there has been a steady decrease in the production of gold."

The Vienna Correspondent of the *London Times* remarks,—"By the Czar's death both the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia have acquired greater freedom of action, and, if his

successor does not voluntarily consent to make the concession considered necessary for the future welfare and security of Europe, he will be forced to do so, by those very persons which have hitherto exhibited such an extreme disinclination to proceed offensively against Russia."

The Journal de Debats has the following.—Public opinion in Russia attributes to the present ruler a policy different from the late Emperor of Russia. It is affirmed that he did not always approve the conduct followed for the last two years by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg in the Eastern question, and that he regretted the mission of Menschikoff to Constantinople, and the invasion of the principalities.

MORE SHIPS SUNK AT SEBASTOPOL.—Letters from the fleet off Sebastopol, dated the 27th and 28th February, supply us with the fact only surmised in Lord Raglan's last despatches relative to the sinking of more of their fleet by the Russians:—"During the night of the 25th the Russians sank three more of their line of battle ships and a frigate besides a boom at the mouth of the harbour of Sebastopol, and by what we can see through glasses, they appear to be making with them another barrier across the harbour, and as it appears as yet only half way across. I suppose when ready, they will sink some more to complete it, which will leave but two or three of their boasted Black Sea fleet. We are erecting new batteries which would have commanded their ships; so, sooner than see them destroyed by us, they are sinking them in the most advantageous position; that is the only conclusion we can come to."

FRESH RUSSIAN MANIFESTO.—News has been received by Telegraph from St. Petersburg of a fresh Manifesto of the Czar, which may be expected to arrive in a few days. It is said to be of a very hostile character. Especial reference is made in it to the policy of Catherine, which would naturally imply that peace is not to be thought of till after a long and desperate war, for it is well known that all the plans of that ambitious and warlike Empress were concentrated in the possession of Constantinople, and making Stamboul the residence of the Czars. It was Catherine who ordered the words "Road to Constantinople!" to be written up on the gates of Cherson.

SECRETS ABOUT THE CRIMEAN EXPEDITION.—A pamphlet said to have been written by a general officer on information furnished by Prince Napoleon, has been suppressed by the French government; but the *London Examiner* having obtained a copy, furnishes an abstract of its leading statements.

The idea of the expedition is affirmed to have originated at the beginning of July with the French Emperor, who drew out the plans with his own hand, and submitted it to the governments of London and Vienna, both of which gave it their warmest approval. On its arrival at the allied camps, Marshal St. Arnaud adopted it with enthusiasm.—He propounded it to a council of war, held at Varna on the 10th August, and gave it as his opinion that after defeating the Russians in a pitched battle, the allies could march straight on Sebastopol and take it by a coup de main, Lord Raglan however, hesitated and pointed out the want of information that existed, and the difficulties which would probably present themselves, but after a time was won over, and joined St. Arnaud, Canrobert, and Bosquet in voting for the expedition, while Admiral Hamelin, Admiral Dundas, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Napoleon voted against it.

Marshal St. Arnaud, as it is known, became too ill to take any part in the operations, and after the victory of the 20th, the mouth and left bank of the Belbeck being defended by batteries, a council of war considered it would be dangerous to attempt to carry them, and a march to the South was therefore determined upon.

The pamphleteer does not scruple to give his opinion upon the different courses which were open to the allies:—"Could we," he asks "have taken Sebastopol by a coup de main on the north after the battle of Alma? Perhaps; at all events it should have been tried. Once arrived on the south could we reduce the place by a bombardment, make a breach and carry it by assault?—This is more doubtful. If we had carried the place we could not have held it. The fort Sieverna on the north, which commands the town, the harbor and the port, was armed with more than 300 heavy cannon, and defended by a garrison of 3000. As long as that fort is occupied by the enemy, the place, when taken, is not tenable. The commanders-in-chief never appeared conscious of the existence of this obstacle.

The pamphlet continues the narrative down to

the day after the battle of Inkerman, when the French were inclined to take advantage of the demoralization of the Russians to attempt the assault, but Lord Raglan urged upon General Canrobert that the allied forces, and especially those of the English, were insufficient for the enterprise.

THE DEFENCES OF CUBA.—A Havana letter to the *New Orleans Bulletin*, says:—

"We have now this island in a perfect state of defence—on a war footing—no less than 80,000 men armed and equipped, ready to spill their last drop of blood in defence of what they consider their rights and their government. There is one great fact that speaks volumes in favour of the volunteer militia; it is this: over \$200,000 have been required to be spent in the different parts of the island to equip (uniform, &c.) the militia, and every cent of that money has been willingly and cheerfully spent by the volunteers as they enlist. Havana alone goes in for a share of nearly one-half that amount."

AID FOR THE ALLIES.—The *New York Tribune*, speaking of the proposition to raise a Canadian battalion for service in the Crimea, says:—

"Indeed, were a tolerable bounty to be paid for recruits in Canada, the British Government might easily draw 20,000 men from the unemployed population from the United States. It is rather singular that so obvious a resource is not adopted in the present scarcity of recruits. It would have every advantage possible over the foreign mercenary system, with none of the practical difficulties which have rendered that experiment abortive."

One of the last acts of the Emperor Nicholas was to present a diamond ring to a writer named Rotchoff, for a pamphlet, entitled "The Truth about England."

During the month of March the losses by fire in the United States reached an aggregate of \$1,608,000 without including the destruction caused by the recent forest fires at the South. During the last three months the losses by fire amount to \$3,382,000. This is at the rate of \$1,204,000 per month.

Punch says, "Out of deference to the age and infirmities of the senior naval executives, the admiralty intend for the future instead of styling them 'Admirals of the Fleet,' to dub them 'Admirals of the Slow.'"

Letter from Havana states that Secretary Marcy has instructed the acting U. S. Consul there to notify the Captain-General of the Island, that if one drop of American blood is spilled in the present crisis, the government of the United States will not be answerable for the result.

Interesting to those suffering from Headache.

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOUND IN DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.—The following is a sample of certificates received daily from our own citizens.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1852.
This is to certify that I have been subject at times to severe headaches, sometimes the pain would be so severe could rest neither day nor night. Hearing of Dr. M'LANE'S celebrated Liver Pills, I sent and got a box, of which I took two Pills on going to bed, for two nights. They relieved me entirely. Some time has now elapsed, and I have had no more trouble from Sick Headache.

M. JOHNSTON, 118 Lewis street.
P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'LANE'S celebrated Vermifuge can now be had at all respectable Drug-Stores in this City.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr. M'LANE'S Liver Pills. All others, in comparison, are worthless.
Sold in Woodstock by Wm. T. Baird.

Marriages.

At the Howard Settlement, Dumfries, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Hartin, Missionary, Mr. William Cunningham, Junior, to Miss Ellen Farrell, all of the Settlement.

Deaths.

On the 19th inst., in the 21st year of his age, after a tedious illness which he bore with Christian fortitude, James Dingee, eldest son of Mr. Nathaniel Fletcher of this place.

Funeral to-day (Saturday) at 4 o'clock P. M.
Canada and St. John papers will please copy.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies all persons who are indebted to him, either by Note or Book Acct., to call and make immediate payment. This is the last time such persons will be notified by him, as he intends to place all unpaid Accounts in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
Woodstock, April 21. JOHN CALDWELL.

Time! Time! Time!

A QUANTITY of superior LIME for sale by Woodstock, April 20. W. & H. WILLIAMS.