RUSSIA.

There is a report of a conspiracy against the imperial government of St. Petersburgh, mentioned in the accondition of the Cologne Gazefic, which, if true, is very important. It is as follows:—"Runn's are in circulation of a nowly disc vared conspiracy among the nobility at St. Petersburgh, and of the arrest of several considerable persons standing very near the throne The discovery, it is said, was much by officers of the body guard of the Emperor, whom the conspirators endeavored to bring over to their party, but who revealed the whole matter to the Emperor. Further details are not known. The St. Petersburgh journals make no almison whatever to the affair. But it is not to be expected, that in Russia such events should be publicly announced till three or four months a iter their occurrence."

The Tuscan Moniteur states, that the Dowage Duchees Maria Louiss drove out of Florence in a court carriage by the estate of St. Fredinno. When a mile out of the town, some drunken Austrian soldiers, with drawn bayonets, forced them to descend from the carriage, which the lides did, and sought refige in a house. After tearing the cushions of the carriage to pieces, the soldiers attacked the house, endeavoring to force an entrance; but, before they could succeed, some neighbors came and drove them off, declaring that it was "time to rid the country of such low rule fams." Some of them were arrested, and order was restored by the arrival of a detachment of cavalry.

ENGLAND.

We regret to announce the docease of the Dowager Countess Monitogo, which the highest the country of such low rule fams." Some of them were arrested, and order was restored by the arrival of a detachment of cavalry.

ENGLAND.

We regret to announce the docease of the Dowager Countes of Monitogon, which the phase at the resistence in Gravener square that it was "time to rid the country of such low rule fams." The rest are very long, those of the female being called the particular to the particular tops of the country of such low rule family to t

Mornington, and brother to the late Marquis of Wellesley and the Duke of Welliagton.

DEATH OF ONE OF NELSON'S LIBUTENANTS.—Vice-Admiral James Noble died on the 24th inst., after having been in the service no less then 64 years. Of this time he served affoat only 13 years, but it was during the most active period of the war. The roteran officer was one of Nelson's lieutenants, and was desperately woulded when serving with him. He was the "Noble" spoken of Nelson's lieutenants, and was desperately woulded when serving with him. He was the "Noble" spoken of Nelson's lieutenants, and was desperately woulded when serving with him. He was the "Noble" spoken of Nelson's manufacture of the southern district. The Soverament of Hong Kong have passed an ordinance for the regulation of trial by jury in that Colony. The solutions of the solution of trial by jury in that Colony. The solutions of the solution of trial by jury in that Colony. The solution of trial by jury in that Colony. The solution of trial by jury in that Colony. The solution of trial by jury in that Colony. The solution of trial by jury in that Colony. The solution of trial by jury in that Colony. The solution of trial by jury in that Colony. The solution of trial by jury in that Colony. The solution of trial by jury in that Colony. The solution of trial by jury in that Colony. The solution of trial by jury in that Colony. The solution of trial by jury in that Colony. The solution of trial by jury in that Colony. The solution of trial by jury in that Colony. The solution of trial by jury in that Colony. The solution of trial by jury in that Colony. The solution of trial by jury in the colon of the solution of trial by jury in the colon of the solution of trial by jury in the colon of the solution of trial by jury in the colon of the solution of trial by jury in the colon of the solution of trial by jury in the colon of the solution of trial by jury in the colon of the solution of trial by jury in the colon of the solution of trial by jury in the colon of

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MASSES.—A correspondent of the Gardene's Chronicle had lately some conversation with a cottager who gave him a list of articles used by the peasantry forty years since. As many now living are not aware of the great difference in cost that has taken place since then, we subjoin the list:—

	1	1810.			1831.		
Hat.	£1	0	0	£0	7	0	
Gown,	1	0	0	0	6	0	
Shirt.	0	10	6	0	3	0	
Calico print, per yard.	0	2	9	0	0	6	
Brown holland lining of gown.	. 0	1	8	0	0	4	
Packing cloth, then used for a	prons. 0	1	6	0	0	6	
ARTICLI	S OF FO	on.					
A gallon of flour.	0	3	3	0	C	10	
A bushel of flour.	. 1	0	0	.0	5	0	
Salt, per bushel.	0	18	0	0	1	0	
Bacon, home cured, per lb.	0	1	6	0	0	8	
Tea (not good).	0	8	0	0	4	0	
Brown sugar, per lb.	0	0	10	0	0	4	
Butter per lb.	0	1	0	0	0	8	
Soap, per lb.	0	2	6	0	0	6	
Starch, per lb.	0	2	6	0	0	8	

Brown holland lining of govn. 0 1 8 0 0 4
Packing cloth, then used for aprona 0 1 6 0 0 6
Packing cloth, then used for aprona 0 1 6 0 0 6
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Packing cloth, then used for aprona 0 1 6 0 0 6
Packing cloth, then used for aprona 0 1 6 0 0 8
Packing cloth, then used for a 1 0 0 0 5 0
Packing cloth clo tention of all visitors, particularly the officers of the French and English Navier.

THE LARGEST ROPE-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.—In Charlestown, in this State, is the largest Rope Manufactory in the world. It belongs to the National Government, and is situated in the Navy Yard, not far from Chelsea Bridge. Here is made all the rigging for the ships of the United States. The work is done by the invention of machinery, invented expressly for the purpose. The building, including the machines, cost about \$330,000; and since being erected and put in operation, the establishment has paid for itself once if not twice over, out of the gains to the government, produced under the admirable system of the officers on this station, over the old made of carrying on the manufacture. The cordage is of the very best description and consters and sea-going vessels are chartered every year at this port, to take the cordage and Government stores to the navel vessels of the United States, in the harbors along our shores, and in all parts of the world. Until recently it was the only public work of the kind in the Union. Now there is another similar to it, built within two or three years, at Memphis.—Transcript.

SEVEN HUNDAED CANNON IN ONE DEFOT IN BOSTON HANDON.—For the deferce of this port, and the smooly of the Unite. THE LARGEST ROPE-MAKING ESPABLISHMENT IN THE

The Government of Hong Kong have passed an ordinance for the regulation of trial by jary in that Colony. The ordinance copies the English model with two exceptions—one, the, the adoption of a rule of a verdict by the majority, instead of control of a rule of a verdict by the rule of a rule of a verdict by the rule of a rule of a rule

CLOSE OF THE DEBATE—PRINCIPLE OF THE BIJE AF-FIRMED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

FIRMED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

On Saturday, Mr. Locke opened the debate in a skort and sensible speech, advocating the Bill. Mr. Jost spoke in opposition. Mr. Mosher advocated the Railroad, in a speech at some length, and gave a variety of reasons for the vote he was about to give. Mr. Zwicker followed upon the same side, excusing himself for the short address of a previous day. He then had a tooth ache, and he got up to relieve himself, and found that speaking in favour of the Encasure cured it. Although differing from his colleagues as he was likely to do, he should nevertheless give an independent vote.

The Committee for trying Mr. Campbell's election for Colchester was then drawn.

After receiving Petitions against the returns of several of the sitting members, and drawing an Election Committee—Morse rs. Bent—the House proceeded on

there is another similar to it, built within two or three years, at Memphis.—Transcript.

Seven Henders of this port, and the supply of the United States Henders of this port, and the supply of the United States Steamers and other vessols stationed here, or built, or to be built in this quarter of the country, we are told, that there are deposited at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, not less than zeres and the reason. They are of the most approved model and description known to military men, have each been throughly tested any proved by the artillery officers and engineers of the general government. Quite a number of them were east at the foundry at South Reston. Some of them cost 91400 each, if not more. Were their average price, summented, not more than \$300 each, the expense of the whole would exceed \$200,000.

The whole number of foreign immigrants which arrived at New York during the ten months—from January 1 to Oct. 31—was 221, 220. There arrived during the month of October 21, 337, of whom 11,000 were Irish, 6,500 German, and 2,900 English.

There were received into the City Prison at New York, during the new of October, 1894 prisoness of whom 1,347 were foreigners and 200 only natives of the United States.

A Melancitary States.—Dr. Reid, a traveller through the highlands of Peru, is said to have found table, in the desert of the said to have found table, in the desert of the said to have found table, in the desert of the months—from January 1 to Det. 31—was 221, 220. There arrived during the month of October, 1894 prisoness of whom 1,347 were foreigners and 200 only natives of the United States.

A Melancitary States, when the control of the control of

the expenses of construction be extinguished, each Province shall retain that portion of the Railroad within its own limits.—And therefore Resolved, That in any agreement among the three Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, this Province ought not to be required to assume a greater responsibility than the construction and operation of that portion of the line within its own territory."

This resolution, like its predecessor, was negatived by a large majority—10 for and 30 against.

Monday was almost wholly occupied by the House of Assembly, in debating whether the three central counties should be assessed in larger proportions than other counties, for the support of the Railway, and the result was the reference of the subject to a special Committee, to report to-day, when the House meets at three o'clock.

THE POYATO BLIGHT.—We are happy to have it in our power to record, that this scourge of the farmer has nearly disappeared from this Province. In a few localities, where the soil is damp and cold, it has displayed itself; but in the great agricultural counties, Kings and Auanpolis, it has almost entirely disappeared. The yield of potatoes the present season exceeds that of any year since the disease first appeared. The farmers in those counties find a ready sale for their surplus, and at remunerative prices; and usver, perhaps, in the history of this Province, were this class more highly blessed, and rewarded for their toil, than during the past year.

inever, perhaps, in the instory of this Province, were this class more highly bessed, and rewarded for their toil, than during the past year.

The reverses of this class, for the last few years, have not been without their beneficial influences. They have taught them how to his-band their resources, and how to retrench many of their extravagances, and also the necessity of zealous industry. If they have anly wisdom to profit by the experience, they will find in the end that they were never more the recipients of the favours of Providence, than when the curse of blight and mildew seemed heavy upon their fields. We have as fine a country as the san shines upon; all we want to make it the happiest, and wisset, is men who can appreciate its worth, and improve its natural advantages to their utmost capacity for good.—**Acadian Recorder.**

Morally in a Windom.—*We are pained to hear that a fearful mortality has been raging in Windoor for the space of several weeks, in the form of Searlet Fover. Its ravages have been chiefly among children, some families having lost as many as three within a few days. A number of adults, also, have fallen victims. The disease is of the most viculent and deadly kind, and terminates fatally in a few hours. Many a home has been made desolate, and many a heart too, by this fearful securge.

The R. M. Steamship Europa, arrived from Boston, last evening, at about 16 o'clock, and brings dates to the 12th inst. She had 70 passengers on beard, 25 of whom were for Halifax. The following is a summary of the most important items of news received by her arrival.

The United States steam frigate Misissippi arrived on Monday

arrival.

The United States steam frigate Misissippi arrived on Monday morning last at New York, from the Dardanelles, and had on board 42 of the Companions of Kossuth. Great arrangements were being made for their reception, and they were to remain on board the steamer till they are completed.

42 of the Companions of Kossuth. Great arrangements were being made for their reception, and they were to remain on board the steamer till they are completed.

Jadge Sharkey, it is said, has accepted the appointment of Consul at Havana.

There were 313 deaths in New York City, during the past week.

The Steamer Buckeye State, was destroyed by fire at Buffalo, on the 10th inst. value \$150,000.

Father Mathew's farewell address to the Citizens of the United States, appears in the New York Herald, of the 11th inst.

We learn that the United States difficulties with Spain, are in a fair way of being adjusted, and the American prisoners in Spain released.

According to the latest information, from the Fields of Hostilities between Frazil and the Argentine and Oriental States, Gen. Oribe, the Cammander of the forces of the latter Countries, was trying to make a treaty with his enemies.

Peace has been concluded for one year, between Hayti, and Dominica.

Accounts from Santa Fe state, that the society of the territory for the past year has been no better then that in California. Murder and assasination seem to go unpunished, and general confusion prevails.

Advices from Havana to the inst., state that Mr. Thrasher late

had the good sense and patriotism to act for the country, irrespective of former associations. The combination of parties to carry out the Great Question of the day, is creditable to both sides of the House, and the spirit which characterized the discussion affords gratifying evidence of the patriotic motives of gentlemen who on other and, perhaps, less important topics are at variance. The triumph, if triumph there be, is not one of party, but of principle and progress."

We had prepared an article on the "Tenant Com-pensation Bill," which is unavoidably deferred until our next issue. It is an important question, and one which will require more space than our present No. would admit.

Post Office.—A notice has been given from the Post Office, that the Mails for Halifax, &c., &c., will close on Monday and Thursday nights, at eight o'clock, during the time the steamer Ros will continue to run for the remainder of the season.

To the Editor of Hassard's Gazette.

Dear Sir;
Many rumors having been circulated in this community prejudicial to the Dafayette Insurance Company of Indiana, of which the Hon. W. W. Lord, James Purdic and Benjamin Davies, Esquires, were the local Directors, and of which I had the honor to be the Agent for this Island; and some censure having been attached to the directors and myself for lending our names, as it has been charitably affirmed, for the purpose of decsiving the public, I think it due to the directors and myself to state, that before a Policy had been issued in this Island due inquiry had been made as to the stability of the company, and that the directors and myself were satisfied, from information we received from reliable sources, that the Company was bone-fide; and to confirm this impression, a highly respectable Sarrister in New York thus writes:—"I think that you may acfoly engage as their Agent and without fear of being in any way decsived."

amount the trade now in your hands, you will lose no time is giving information to the home Office, so that the same can be speedily adjusted and paid.

"I bet to assure you, that in your connexion with the company, you have merited and still posses the confidence of our officers and directors."

Upon the receipt of this letter, I discontinued issuing policies; and as most of the parties interested in outstanding risks were absent, and could not be treated with, I made out lists and sent one to each of my Agents at Halifax, Boston and New York, to get re-insurance effected at the expense of the Lafayette.

Sent one to each of my Agents at Hallias, Sosion and New York, to get re-insurance effected at the expense of the Lafayette.

In due course I received answer, viz:—from Halifax, "declining to name a premium;" from Boston, "no office here would look at them at this season of the year;" and from New York, "I have been unable to get any of the company to name a rate."

Subsequently I received a letter from the Secretary, setting forth the desire of the Company to wind up their business instanter, and he saya, "You may have some difficulty in effecting this object for the Company, but please inform each assured, that it may be for his interest to seek indemnity in some other company."

Immediately on receipt of this letter, I addressed a note to each of the assured, or their agents, to the above effect. Having heard the rumour that had been industriously circulated by some ill-natured persons, doubting even the existence, as well as the solvency of the company, I addressed a letter to Messra. Gibson, Stockwell & Co., weathy Bankers at New York, and by last mail received the following reply, dated 25th October:—

"The Insurance Company at Lafayette are perfectly good."

York, and by last mail received the following reply, dated 25th October:—

"The Insurance Company at Lafayette are perfectly good for, and will pay any losses that may have occurred through your agency. We are their Bankers here."

Having thus, at some leneth, placed all the facts before the public, I think that it will acquit the Directors and myself of imprudence is lending our names to this Company—that everything has been done by me that could be done under the circumstances; and that the Company is not only substantial and bana-fide, but also able and willing to pay any losses that may have been sustained.

I am, yours truly, Charlottetown, Nov. 18, 1851. CHARLES YOUNG.

(From the Montreal Herald, October 30, 1851.)

(From the Montreal Herald, October 30, 1851.)

LUE ASSURANCE.—We have so often arged apon our readers, the wisdom—in many cases the duty—of providing for the support and comfort after their deaths, of those dependant upon them, by insuring their lives, that it must appear like a "t twice-told tale" to revert to the subject. At the same time, should the perusal of our present remarks induce one head of a family to adopt our advice, and, thus, secure a provision for these, who would, otherwise, be impoverished by his death—an event which awaits us all.

And who so artful as to put it by!-

steamer till they are completed.

Jadge Shartey, it is said, has accepted the appointment of Consul at Havam.

The Steamer Buckeys State, was destroyed by fire at Baffalo, on the 10th inst. value § 130,000.

Father Mathew's farewell address to the Citizens of the United States, appears in the New York Events, of the 11th inst.

According to the latest information, from the Fields of Hostilites According to the forces of the Intelligence of the Citizens of the United States, appears in the New Jacobs of the Citizens of the United States, appears in the New Jacobs of the Citizens of the United States, Concerning to the latest information, from the Fields of Hostilites between First and the Argentine and Oriental States, Gen. Oribe, the Cammandor of the forces of the later Countries, was trying to Peace has been concluded for one year, between Hayti, and Dominian.

Accounts from Santa Fe state, that the seciety of the territory for the past year has been no better them that in California. Burder and assessimation seem to go upunsibed, and general contends in prison, at the Frivate Fort.

The steamer Mantgenery, with 2,508 bates of cotton on board, Advisor for the Proposition of the Carlon State of the Bay of Chaleur on the State of the simple accumulation of the advantages derived from the simple accumulation of savings, and the securing to the survivors the benefit of averaging the life of those on whem they depend, and thus escaping the disastrous results of their sudden or premature decease, is, we think, the great merit of the National Loan Fand system. We are well aware that life assurance is frequently and beneficially resorted to as a menus for facilitating pecuniary arrangements of every description; but, in the vast majority of cases, we believe, it is adopted by the right-hearted and affectionate father, to sward poverty and distress from the lot of those who are desere to him than life, in the event of their being deprived of his protection and care. Life Assurance, of all the investions and discoveries of modern times, is most eminently calculated to prove the stay of the widow and orphan—to protect them from the cold selfshness of the world—and therefore is it that we lose no opportunity of explaining its morits, and enforcing them upon the attention of our readers.

The besiness of the National Loan Fund Society is rapidly increasing—by their annual report of this year, it will be seen that they is seed 1056 policies in 1850. The General Agency in this city, under the direction of an influential and experienced Local Board, has done a large business and is distinguished for its prompt adjustment of claims.

Royal Agricultural Society.

COMMITTEE MEETING, November 19, 1851.

Hon. Stophen Rice, Present.
His Honor Judge Peters, First Vice
Charles Haszard, Esq., Second Vic
Hon. W. Swabey.
Hon. George Coles,
Hon. J. M. Holf,
C. Stewart, Esq.,
Alexander Laird, Esq.,
D. Hodgson, Esq.,
A. Fraser, Esq.,
Mr. George Beer, jdn.,
Mr. Henry Longworth,
to proceedings of last Meeting, also I

net., for which Premiums had a sent, namely :o Miss Pippy, Lot 48, for a B Miss Abbot, for a Hearth R Miss Hyde, for des.
Miss Hyde, for des.
Miss Hyde, for des.
Miss Hyde, for des.
The following is a list of the 24 Woellen Shawis,
28 Pieces Cloth,
8 Pieces Flannel,
3 Grass Plait Hats,
2 Heres Rugs,
4 Linen Table Cloths,
6 Linen Sacks,
2 Hearth Rugs,
1 Knit Jacket,
Sheep Skin Mats, &c.

p Skin Mats, &c.

No. 10 —All Subscriptions s ety. All Subscriptions due, are re And all Agriculturists are in

Cunnabell's Nova Scotia entaining 86 pages, has been formation, and is superior to tained from Mr. Wellner.

TREASUS WARRANTS from Nus May, 1850, to nus August, 1850, (both inclusive lemand, together ERRATUM .- In the 16th

On the 20th instant, by than, to Miss Ann Lund.
At Murray Harbor, on Bethune of the Free Churc Harbour, to Mary, second the same place.

Communication, inserted in comments read converts.

At Charlottetown, on 3
Hill., youngest son of The
the 24th year of his age.
residence of his father, on
On Sunday the 9th inst.
which she bore which she
the Divine Will, Elizan
STEWART. Esquire, aged
Jarga family and circle of 6
At Charlottetown, on T
FORREST, the second son o
aged 19 months and 15 da
At the Manse of Berner
Rev. John Bethune, Minis
his age, and 31st of his M
On the 15th inst. at Nor
feet of a wound received o
the poles of a triangle, use
on the premises of his bro
hurt, John McDonald, ag
regretted by a large circle
disconnoslate widow and fi
lived about 12 hours after

A body, supposed to be it covered to be lying on the 14th inst., it was immediate Equ., and conveyed to a hor pared, he was interred in t name was, or to what vesse flesh was entirely off his hout the bare skull, his hand consisted of a blue shirt, i pilot cloth, a suit of oil clot There were no papers four resembling a heart and a latout in proportion. He has that it may be a consolation stout in proportion.
but it may be a consolation and a stout in the stout it may be a consolation and a stout it may act of kindness and a stout it may be a sometime.