

# HASZARD'S GAZETTE

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### OBSERVATIONS ON THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE REMOVAL OF SCOTTISH GRIEVANCES AND THE VINDICATION OF SCOTTISH RIGHTS.

As some of the Scotch and Scotch-descended settlers in this colony may not yet have seen an account of the *National Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights*, a few remarks are here offered on a subject deeply interesting not only to all Scotsmen who dwell within the bounds of Scotland, but also to every son of Calcutta, and to every one of Scottish origin or descent in whatever part of the world his abode may be.

The Association was formed in Edinburgh only a few months ago and already numbers many influential names; the president is the Earl of Eglington; among the vice-presidents are the Marquis of Ailes, the Earl of Erroll, the Earl of Dundonald and Lord Cochrane. Among the members are Sir A. Alison, author of the *History of Europe* and Professor Aytoun the poet; these two are conservators in politics. The provost and town council of many of the towns have joined; the general committee includes about two hundred names and among them are Mr. Buchanan, editor of the *Coleridge Mercury*; the editor of the *Scottish Reformers' Gazette*, and the editors of several other papers. The Association has not the slightest connection with party politics as is shown by the fact that Conservatives and Liberals, Whigs and Tories alike belong to it; nor has it anything to do with ecclesiastical dissensions.

The secretary is Mr. Fred. H. Carter, Accountant, 16, Queen St., Edinb.; the yearly subscription of members is five shillings sterling; the objects of this national society are set forth in a short pamphlet of 36 pages entitled "Address to the People of Scotland and Statement of Grievances by the National Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights."

We entreat every lover of his country to procure this pamphlet, and till he is able to do so, some account of the question may be found in *Blackwood's Mag.* for Sept.

The chief grievance is that the Scotch members of parliament are too few in comparison with those of England, and that the other grievances arise from this, and we shall therefore examine into the matter with great minuteness. To determine the proper proportion of representatives for Scotland and for South Britain respectively, some consideration of the number of the population, and others of the amount of the taxation contributed by each country to the common fund.

One of the chief uses of the House of Commons is to vote away the money paid by the people in the shape of taxes, and as this is the case, they who pay the money ought to have a voice in the disposal thereof corresponding to the proportion they contribute. It is stated in the *Scottish Address* page 12, that the average taxation paid yearly by each inhabitant of Scotland is forty-three shillings, and of England forty-four shillings and two pence. By the census of 1851, the population of Scotland is 2,870,784, and the above tax from this number shows a revenue of £6,171,830.

The population of England and Wales or of South Britain is 17,922,768 and the above tax from this number yields a revenue of £39,878,168.

Now if £6,171,830 the revenue of Scotland is voted away by 53 parliamentary representatives then, £39,878,168 the revenue of England ought to be voted away by 337 and not by 500 members of parliament the present number for England and Wales; England has thus 163 representatives in the House of Commons more than she is fairly entitled to.

Or if it be said that £39,878,168 the revenue of England requires 500 members to administer it, then to observe the same proportion, £6,171,830 the revenue of Scotland ought to have 77 members to look after it and not 53. Thus according to the revenue view of the matter, Scotland has twenty-four representatives in parliament fewer than her fair and just proportion.

We are of the number of those who think that the revenue view is the only proper one by which to adjust the fair or just proportion of members to represent each of the three kingdoms in the United House of Commons, but as a matter of curiosity we may glance at the population view of the same important question.

As 2,870,784 the population of Scotland returns 53 members, then according to our old friend the "Rule of three," 17,922,768 the population of England and Wales ought to return 330 members, and not 500; thus having 170 too many. Or, if 17,922,768 the English population requires 500 members to look after their interests, then 2,870,784 the Scotch population ought to have 79 members and not 53. Thus one of two things is the fact, either England has 170 members too many, or Scotland has 79 too few.

Even supposing that Scotland sent 79 members, and South Britain 330 their just proportions, it is evident that the smaller country would run some risk of its interests being more or less sacrificed to those of a country returning 251 members more than herself, but how much more likely when, as at present the Scotch are 47 fewer in number than the English members. Even if no bad effects resulted from the present plan, we maintain that the under-representation of Scotland in the British House of Commons is an insult to Scotland and places her in a position degrading and humiliating in the sight of foreigners and every one who considers the matter. Scotsmen have as delicate a sense of personal honor as the natives of any other country, and it is generally thought by other nations that they hold the honor of their country in as great regard as their own; or, if possible in still greater regard. Many we know, to whom it would be much safer for any one to offer any impertinence intended for themselves, than it would be if the remark was intended for their country.

That he is the honorable possessor of such feelings every son of Scotia has now an opportunity of availing by immediately joining the new Society, the happy and much required formation of which will give a prominence in Scottish History to the year of our Lord 1853. It is, as it were, a committee of the whole country to watch over the interests of the nation; nor after the Society has succeeded in its objects, will it cease to be required; on the contrary, it will have to continue to watch with the eyes of Wallace and Bruce, over the equitable re-arrangements which will probably be made in that partnership of three nations all whose limits bear with legality to the fair descendant of James VI. King of Scots.

Each Scotch member of Parliament represents an average population of 54,165; each English member represents the interests of 35,845 only, being 18,320 fewer than the Scotch member; if the same choice to legislate that the energies of a member are exhausted after he has attended to the interests of an average constituency of 35,845, then each Scotch member has to neglect the interests of 18,320 persons.

An equitable apportionment of members to Scotland and South Britain, according to their population, might be arranged by adding together the population of the two countries; this amounts to 20,793,562 persons; divide by 553 the number of members for both; thus there is a member for every 37,610 persons. Then divide the Scotch population by 37,610; the result is 76 members and there are 18,108 persons over.

And divide the English population by 37,610; the result is 476 members and there are 24,992 persons over. Seventy six and 476 make 552 and the two remainders make up a number for the deficient members of the 553.

To return to the revenue view of the question, if we divide £6,171,830 the revenue of Scotland, by 53, the number of Scotch members, each member represents £1,164,473 of revenue.

Secondly, if we divide £39,878,168 the revenue of England and Wales, by 500, the number of their members, each member represents only £79,756 being £1,084,743 less than is represented by each Scotch member.

Thirdly, if we divide £4,000,000, the revenue of Ireland, by 104, the number of Irish members, each represents only £38,461 of revenue, being £1,126,292 less than is represented by each Scotch member.

We may now allude to a few of the grievances which flow chiefly from the above insufficient representation of Scotland in the House of Commons. The facts are detailed in the *Scottish Address*.

Last year, under the head of Charitable Institutions and Hospitals, England received from Parliament £3,000, besides a sum for the support of Bethlehem Hospital; Ireland received £48,575; and Scotland received two pounds!

Under the head of Police, it appears that London, receives yearly £131,000, Dublin £26,000, and the Irish counties £48,928. Half of the expense of the English county police is paid out of the common fund. No allowance for police is made to Scotland.

Injustice to Scotland similar or nearly similar to the above, is instanced in the *Scottish Address* under the following heads:—Harbours of Refuge, Free Libraries and Museums, Woods and Forests, Arts and Science, Scottish Royal Palaces, Antiquities, Geological Survey, Post Office, Stamp Office, Military Establishments, Naval Establishments, Militia, Scottish Naval and Military Academy, Naval and Military Charities, Scottish Lighthouses, Patent Laws, A higher Income Tax on Scottish than on English Landlords, University Representation and Allowances, &c. &c.

In speaking of things so irritating to the Scottish mind, it is much easier for every one to raise the burning words of indignation, than to stop short at the simple narration of the facts. But the facts require no comment; they speak too strongly for themselves. Let the Scottish colonist reflect that the more members the Home Society has, the better and let him hasten to join one of the Branch Societies, which will doubtless be formed in every locality abroad, where the sons of Alyn are to be found, and we should like to be told of any place in the world where the adventurous spirit of the hardy Scot has not carried him. Let those in the United States, who are of Scottish descent, forget not the land of their sires.

"Breathes there a Scot with soul so lonely,  
Who never to himself is true,  
Who never to himself is true,  
Whose heart he never within him turned,  
As home his footsteps he has turned,  
From wandering on a foreign strand?"

Sir Walter goes on to say that if such be the wretched centered all in self, living shall forfeit his renown, and doubly dying, shall go down unwept, unthanked, and despised to the dust from whence he sprang.

But we have an earnest hope and expectation that even in these utilitarian days there will not be found any one so base as to forget his native land in his hour of need; these national grievances and indignities have been proclaimed to the world, and as fully known must be the effort to remove them.

A writer in *Blackwood* (Sept. 1853.) truly observes— "there is this peculiarity about the Scots that they are slow to proclaim a grievance, but resolute to redress it when proclaimed. Their extreme quietude of demeanour and reticence in speech have sometimes been incorrectly interpreted as indicating a want of spirit; whereas, on the contrary, no people can be more keenly alive than they are to a sense of injury."

In viewing the state of affairs of the firm of which Scotland, England and Ireland are the partners it ought to have been previously mentioned that the Scotch revenue is the Irish revenue (See "*Companion to the Almanac*"); by the number of the Irish population, it appears that of average yearly taxation each inhabitant of Ireland pays twelve shillings and three pence (each Scot pays £2. 3. 0 and each South Briton £2. 4. 2).

As 24,000,000 the Irish revenue is represented by 105 Irish members, then £5,171,834 the Scotch revenue ought to be represented by 161 Scotch members and not by 53. Compared with Ireland, Scotland has thus 108 members too few. Or, if £6,171,830 the Scotch revenue is voted away by 53 members, then £4,000,000 the Irish revenue ought to be voted away by 64 members and not by 105. Of the Irish revenue, there was last year expended in Ireland £3,847,134 leaving a balance of £133,547 transmitted to London, while of the Scotch revenue only £400,000 was expended in Scotland, and the balance transmitted to South Britain and spent there was £5,704,904. (Society's Address).

We beg to conclude these remarks on a highly important subject by an extract from the *Coleridge Mercury* of the 10th, Oct.

"Scotland has a right to assume a high position, and she has assumed it. When England was a heptarchy and Spain a collection of provinces; when Russia was but the dominions of Muscovy; when Prussia and the empire of Germany were but the dukedoms of Brandenburg and Austria; when Belgium was the county of Flanders; when Saxony, Bavaria and Hanover were, but paltry electorates, Scotland was a Kingdom with a long line of crowned and hereditary monarchs on her throne (man who in the arts of war or peace gave place to none) and she was regal in all her rank, immunities and emblems. We look back to those old historic days with honest pride; and with just scorn the aggressive spirit that would treat us as a province west by the word, and not as a free and independent kingdom united to England by the votes of our parliament even as South Britain was truly and independently united to us."

"Other countries do the Scotch the honor to think that they possess more love of country and more nationality than other races: let every Scot both Highland and Lowland endeavor to preserve this good character; let him not forget that the higher and more responsible the character of any nation, in like degree is each individual of that nation esteemed; let not prostitution cause him to delay sending his name and subscription either to the secretary of the National Society in Edinburgh, or to any branch of it that may be formed in his neighbourhood."

"We are not so impudent as to make any remark in the slightest degree disparaging of what is called Party Politics, but truth permits us to say that the movement now being made by the Scottish National Association, is totally different from, and much superior to anything of the nature of Party Politics. Therefore, let not him who is timid about engaging in politics, hesitate to join the new Society. Be not so base minded as to be satisfied with your own individual advancement or gain. Forget not the stirring memory of a thousand years. Think of your country's Past and of her Future. Think of what her Past has been, and of what her Future ought to be, and will be, if each of you make the slight exertion to join our National Society. Be not ashamed to your posterity."

Nov. 1853. S. S.

### NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE R. M. S. CANADA.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada*, arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning. She brings news that Russia has accepted the challenge of the Ottoman, and has declared war. We elsewhere give the Czar's manifesto. This document will not deceive anybody. The intelligence from the Bank of the Danube has daily become more alarming. Hostilities have assumed a different shape, but the main body of the Russian Army has been defeated by an inferior body of the Ottoman troops. In addition to this, the Emperor of Russia has published a hostile manifesto, couched in threatening terms, and justifying himself in making upon Turkey a war of extermination.

It appears that it was not the fort of Inatchia, but a small town situated near that place, and bearing the same name, that was burned by the fire of the Russian gunboats.

A communication from Constantinople states that the most perfect tranquility prevailed, and that the pay of the functionaries and the army were regularly kept up. Yanet Cattergi, the famous Smyrna bandit, is to be brought to Constantinople for trial, with a view, it is stated, of proving him to be one of the chiefs of the secret societies established at Smyrna, under the inspiration of Russia.

A despatch from Vienna states that the following are the conditions insisted on in an ultimatum presented by Omer Pacha to Prince Gortschakoff:—"All the strong places in the Principality to be given into the hands of the Turks immediately; the complete evacuation of the Principality as speedily as possible, and a guarantee of all the powers against similar invasion."

On the Asiatic borders the Turks are stated to have obtained several decided advantages over the Russian army.

On the 2nd instant the English and French fleets, under the command of Admirals Dundas and Hamelin, anchored in the Bosphorus, and the commanders proceeded to Constantinople.

Five Russian officers, prisoners of war, arrived at Constantinople on the 4th.

A telegraphic despatch states that the Turks have taken Cherkedy, a town in Asia.

25,000 Turks have crossed the Danube, at Whidden into Wallachia.

Fresh military levies are being raised in Egypt. The son of Abba Pacha has been named Minister of war.

The Cholera has made its appearance in France, and several deaths had occurred at Havre.

At the Civic Banquet to inaugurate the new Lord Mayor—the Russian Ambassador being present—Lord Aberdeen, in a few brief but telling sentences, placed his meaning on this head fully before the meeting and the country, and we infer from the tone of his speech that the Ministry are prepared to act with promptitude, if action become necessary; but with the gallant stand which the Turks are now making on the Danube, they seem able to brave the power of the Czar, and to curb it without any assistance from any quarter.

The supplies of Grain in Great Britain and Ireland is said to be superabundant.

The Medea, 6, paddle, Commander J. E. Bailey, notorious for the grievances of the Ward-room Officers, ending in sundry courts martial, arrived at Spithead on the 6th from the North American station.

It is stated that Vice-Admiral Hyde Parkes, now the senior naval Lord of the Admiralty, will succeed Vice-Admiral the Hon. Jocelyn Percy, C. B., as Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness.

Mr. Richardson, the sculptor, has been commissioned by the officers of the 43d Regiment, to erect suitable memorials to those officers of the regiment who fell in the discharge of their duty in the late Caffre war in South Africa. To Capt. Ormsby Gore, for Ormsby Church; to Lieutenant, the Hon.—Wrottesley, for Totten hall Church, near Wolverhampton; and to Or. Davison, for St. Mary's Church, Perth.

The European Times says:—"The proclamation of war by the Czar against Turkey, which was known to the Ministers of the Crown at the time, and was published officially in the St. Petersburg Gazette of the 23, out of all present hope of an adjustment of this lamentable rupture. Those persons who hoped that the Czar would relinquish his presumptuous pretensions to a virtual sovereignty over Turkey, must now see that nothing but brute force or the pressing fear of it, will ever induce him to yield. Several English officers have already taken up arms, and have been sent to the Turkish camp. The Turkish army is described as in an excellent state of discipline, and up to this time have well done their work. We have not given the number of the corps engaged, as the accounts so differ that we cannot guess at an approximate of the truth. However, our own opinion is, that if Omer Pacha has a reserved body of troops ready to cross the river at Brailoff, in addition to the places which he already occupies, he may succeed in turning the flank of the Russians, whose retreat into Moldavia would be completely cut off, and the Turks would achieve a glorious campaign. A single glance at the map will show our readers the practicability of successful military strategy. At any rate, as we predict, the Turks at the outset have gained the advantage, and the prestige of Russian superiority is destroyed. If it be true that the Czar (as the Vienna Press says) has intimated to the Vladikas that he wishes to have the support of the Montenegro, the Czar is certainly bent upon war, and upon provoking other powers to take up arms against him. On the 21st ult., the Czar issued a manifesto, declaring war against Turkey."

The first encounter has, we are glad to find, been altogether favorable to the Turks.

At Kalafat and Otomits the Russians suffered severely: indeed at the latter place the Russian admit the loss of 14 superior officers; and 150 killed; besides 6 superior officers, 18 captains, and 479 privates wounded. The Russian lost three hours, and was fought at the point of the bayonet. Of course the Russian English journals write over this defeat, and whilst they declare in good terms that the Turks are quite in the right to make war, in the same breath they say it will be lucky if Omer Pacha is well liked, as the Russians being conquered the chances of peace will be thereby increased. This is the usual proceeding of those unscrupulous politicians by which they expect to bring about an honorable peace.

### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

#### THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S MANIFESTO.

By the Grace of God, We, Nicholas, the First Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russians, &c.

"By our manifesto of the 14th of June, of the present year, we inform our faithful and well-beloved subjects of the motives which made it incumbent upon us to demand from the Ottoman Porte inviolable guarantees in favour of the sacred rights of the Orthodox Church."

"We at the same time announced to them that all our efforts to bring the Porte, by means of amicable persuasion; to sentiments of equity, and to the faithful observance of treaties, had remained fruitless, and that, consequently, we deemed it indispensable to order our troops to advance into the principality of the Danube. But, in adopting that measure, we still entertained the hope that the Porte would confess its errors, and would resolve to give satisfaction to our just reclamations."

"Our expectations have been deceived. It is in vain also that the great Powers of Europe have endeavored by their exhortations to shake the blind obstinacy of the Ottoman Government. It is by a declaration of war by a proclamation replete with false accusations against Russia, that is replied to the pacific efforts of Europe, and to our forbearance. Finally, enrolling in the ranks of its army the revolutionaries of all countries, the Porte has commenced hostilities on the Danube.—Russia is provoked to the combat; no other means is left them than a recourse to arms to compel the Ottoman Government to respect treaties, and to obtain from it the reparation of the offences by which it responded to our most moderate demands, and to our legitimate solicitude for the defence of the orthodox faith in the East which is also the religion of the Russian People."

"We are firmly convinced that our faithful subjects will join in the fervent prayers which we addressed to the most High, that His hand may design to bless our arms in the holy and just cause which has at all times found ardent defenders in our pious ancestors."

"In to domine speravi; non confundar in aeternum."

Done at Tsarsko Selo, the 29th day of October (3d of November), in the year of Grace, 1853, and the 29th of our reign.

(Signed) NICHOLAS."

In Warsaw it was found that 90 per cent. of those who died of cholera, had been in the habit of drinking ardent spirits to excess; and at Tiflis, in Russia, a town of 20,000 persons, every drunkard was carried off by cholera.

The word "Besika" means "cradle" in Turkish. The Emperor of Russia, in a late caricature, is represented rocking the two fleets in their cradle, whilst the British Queen is looking on in admiration.

FRANCE.

The Russians in Paris speak of the overthrow and annihilation of the Turkish armies in Europe and Asia with as much certainty as if it was already a *fait accompli*. Within a month from the present time, they say, an overwhelming force from Bessarabia will sweep the Turks from the principalities like chaff before the wind, and the Ottoman Empire itself will be at the mercy of the Czar.

Great sympathy continues to be manifested by the Public Parties for the Turks, and the Government—by allowing the vendors of the newspapers to announce with a loud voice: "Defeat with the Russians: victory of the Turks!" which is contrary to the police regulations—are believed to encourage and support it.

Several meetings of the English-Protestants of Paris have been held, with the object of obtaining the erection of a church in some measure commensurate with the requirements of the English resorting there in such numbers, and creditable to the British nation. A series of resolutions were passed, and a deputation submitted to the English Ambassador, Lord Cowley, who promised to use his good offices in the matter.

The Senate was expected to be convoked for the 13th instant, to receive the notification of the approaching marriage of Prince Napoleon (Jerome) Bonaparte with a Princess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen family.

It is stated that, owing to the conduct of the Czar upon the Oriental question, the position of the Russian ambassador, at Paris, becomes every day more embarrassing!

A rumour has been circulated that General Carobert goes to St. Petersburg on a special mission. Nothing positive is known of the nature of his instructions.

PRUSSIA.

Mr. Vroom, the newly accredited United States Minister, was presented to the King at a special audience.

The order for convoking the Prussian Chamber for the 28th instant has not yet been published. Members of both Houses continue to resign their seats, but, as these resignations proceed indifferently from all the various parties in the Chamber, it is difficult to attribute them to other than private motives. The business of the approaching session will be confined as much as possible to matters of urgent necessity, and every attempt will be made to curtail its length.

An order from the Finance Minister has been published for the repeal of the duty on the rice till the end of this year. The southern States of the Danubian Coalition have continued their opposition to the proposal of Prussia most successfully, and have thrown out every liberal proposal for alleviating the burdens on trade and manufactures.

ITALY.

Advices from Rome state that the exciting news from the banks of the Danube has raised the blood of not only the young soldiers of the army of occupation, but even the oldest veterans in the service, and that numerous applications have been transmitted to the competent authorities for permission to witness the operations of the Turkish army.

of the World!  
Compound  
Lozenges  
is at last discovered, and  
Dr. ASTHMA, COSTIVE-  
TION have lost their terror,  
single before this Sovereign  
before known, and Anger  
were cured for less than 6s 1  
incident is to be pined, and  
the consumption,—always ex-  
and the most painful evidence of  
the inner state of the body  
to live.  
ing spirit  
old night, in the home  
putting steps appear.  
question—If you have got  
any other kind of  
the—see you not interested  
ly, DEVISER'S COMPOUND

Wm. CAMPBELL, Secy.  
1853.

FOR THE Eastern  
No. Sixteen. For fur-  
of the Treasurer,  
Wm. CAMPBELL, Secy.  
1853.

BOOKS.  
Chinley's Contracts; Blunt's  
and Chinley's Accounts  
Reports, for sale at Geo. T.  
1853.

ck's Patent  
ZINC PAINT.  
is a highly effective, from Low  
supply of the above, write  
JAMES DESBRISAY, Secy.

YER'S  
1853.

PECTORAL,  
facilitate the business of life,  
and cure the numerous varieties  
which have hitherto swept from  
and thousands every year. In-  
dependent reason to believe a re-  
lief has been found in a reliable  
dangerous affections of the lungs,  
will not permit us to publish any  
not effected by its use, but we  
can assure you that the agent  
always be pleased to furnish re-  
sults, and indisputable proof of  
efficacy, Laurens R. R., S. C.,

near Sir,—My little son four years  
from a severe attack of malle-  
his throat was rotten, and every  
him, pronounced him a dead child.  
DURNEY PECTORAL, in the  
of 1850, for a severe attack of  
I gave him a two-penny trial of  
a greater benefit than any other  
found a decided change in his  
few days and he was able to utter  
with great respect,  
WELL, Sept. Trans., L. R. R.

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