THE COST OF WAR.

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In a statement lately laid before the Parliament, of the estimated naval expositions for the correct year, the large sum of £3,996,700 is set down for "the expenses of transporting troops and horses." It will be but a poor consolation to the British nation, who have these expenses to paragraph or other than the total expense of the return passage of these men and horses, is likely to be very much reduced. Among the other items of the suplementary estimate, are £220,000 for a year's wages of 5000 additional seamen, hesides £1100,000 for six month's additional pay of £500 seamen, previously voted for six months only-£1100,000 for six month's additional pay of £500 seamen, previously voted for six months only. There are also £100,000 for fuel for steam vessels; £252,674 for the purchase and repair of steam machinery, and £244,657 for the purchase of steam vessels, gun boats, &c. The asplemental army estimate, provides for a further addition to the army of 14,799 men of all ranks to the land forces, making the whole numerical force of the army 142,776, it being 40,493 additional to the force authorized last year, making the enlargement of the estimate for this item of the service, £1,133,470.

£1,133,470.

From Parliamentary returns it appears that the expenditure of England during the war, from 1803 to 1815, inclusive, amounted to £1,159,729,-256, or close upon five thousand eight hundred million dollows. In the last year of that war the expenditure ran thus : £103,421,538 in the year 1812 : £199,952,657 in 1813; £116,843,889 in 1814; and £116,491,051 in 1815—in which last year the campaign commenced in April and finished at Waterloo, in Jane. This is the mere money cost for maistaining armies What it has caused the nation may be seen in the overloading taxes and the amount of comfort which the people are deprived of in consequence, and the positive misery and destitution existing.

THE CAPITAL OF RUSSIA.

where we have been destitution of the curious. The first brick house was built in 1713, and in 1712, the residence of the Emperor was transferred from Mocow to the new city, which was named S. Peters of the Emperor was transferred from Mocow to the new city, which was named S. Peters of the Emperor was transferred from Mocow to the new city, which was named S. Peters of the Emperor was transferred from Mocow to the new city, which was named S. Peters of the Emperor was transferred from Mocow to the new city, which was named S. Peters of the Emperor was transferred from Mocow to the new city, which was named S. Peters of the Emperor was transferred from Mocow to the new city, which was named S. Peters of the Emperor was transferred from Mocow to the new city, which was named S. Peters of the Emperor was transferred from Mocow to the new city, which was named S. Peters of the Emperor of the Company of the Comp the broadest part, is about three quarters of a mile wide and is deep enough for heavy ships, but a bar across the mouth pevents vessels trawing more than seven feet from going up. Near the Isaac bridge, in the centre of the city, is a famous bronze equestrian statue of Peter the Great, weighting sixteen tons, and rasting on a piece of granite of nearly fifteen hundred tons, being the largest block ever moved by art.

rt. The royal residences are so numerous that Petersburg may be called the city of pala-

The Canton River.—Of all the extraordinary scenes which can be witnessed, nothing can be more surprising or astounding to a European, than the appearance of Canton river; for let him have travelled "far and wide," nought can give him an idea of the scene but occular demonstration. Myriads of boats float on the waters, some devoted to handicraftmen of all descriptions; others to retailers of edibles, cooked and uncooked; boats laden with chests of tea piled one upon another, tier above tier, until the side of the boat, is level with the water's edge; mandarin boats forcing their way sutheritatively through the crowd; war junks at anchor; while here and there is an European boat manned by sailers who give vent to their excited feelings by uttering sundry and divers ejaculations, not particularly complimentary to the good esamanship of the natives, or expressive of kindly feelings towards them. Glower boats, and others belonging to artisans, venders of food, peddlers, merchants, positry and sand-pass, are wedged together in one solid mass, apparently impenetrable; while the air is filled, and, the earn stunned with the deafening counds of gongs and wind instruments, discourang most unearthly music, accompanied by the yelling, screaming, gabbling, and clamor of hundreds of thousands of human tongues, producing a hodge-podge of sounds, antivalled and enequalled cince the building of the Tower of Babel. As there is no part of the world so densely populated as China, so there is no part of China so thickly populated as Canton; the population of the city of Caston and its suburbating estimated as above one million; and the denirons of the river, whe habitually reside in their boate, are said to exceed two hundred, thousand. THE CANTON RIVER .- Of all the extraordinary

Barreen Indian territories over which Great Britain extends her away cover in area of 1,366,113 square miles, and contain a population of searly 200,000,000 of paople. They are didded into four Governments of Presidencies, viz., Bengal, Madrae, Bombay and Agra. An army of 209,529, besides a native coptingent of 32,000 is constantly kipt up, 49,000 being Europeas and 326,000 native trook. This memors tearliery has all been acquired within the space of one hundred years, as England did not possess a single sovereignty in India a century age.

It is picked up and wheeled to the absolut, it appears, by contractor. The contractor valuable stones are also found. This memors the imported Chinamen for this work, nearly six hundred of whom are now on these inlands. The Amapanance of the John of the United States Navy, has furnished the American Scientific Asso-

HUBBANDS AND WIVES IN FRANCE.—A hubband has generally nothing to do with the details of household affairs; he never buys linen, plate or furniture, much less previsions. The same would be acceptably ridiculous who should think of bringing home a "bit of fish" for dinner. He is supposed not to know the price of any article of first necessity. In gented noticity his scarcely ever is aware whom his wife has invited to dinage until he sees his guests. The lady of the faster overloaks everything—even the dress of her husband, she buys his shirts, his cravats, his gloves ther taste presides over all.

A CENTERY of RUSSIAN EMPERORS.—Such a list as the following account of a century cannot be prepared from the annals of any European kingdom, and scarcely perhaps from an Asiatle monarchy in ordinary times:—

1718. Alexis son and heir of Peter the Great, executed by order of his father.

1730. Peter the second, son of Alexis, died suddenly, deposed and murdered: with him ends the male branch of the house of Romanoff.

1740. Ivan Antanovitch, an infant, succeeded his aust Anna, in 1740. In a year he was deposed by his cousin, the Empress Elizabeth, who confined him in various prisons. In 1754 he was made away with by Catherine the Second, during an insurrection.

was many uring an insurrection.

1762 Peter the third murdered by his wife, the compress Catherine the Second.'

1801. Paul, het son, murdered by a conspiracy

1825. Alexander, supposed for a time to have been made away with by the conspirecy which broke out on his death; but later discoveries— from Russian sources, however—throw doubte

from Russian sources, however—throw doubts on this ramour.

That is something like reigning! exclaimed the youthful Loais the Fourteenth, in reference to the absolute power of the Turkish Sultan. But, Sire, several of these Sultans have been strangled in my time, said an old noble, who dreaded the impression. Still Russia is supereminent in the annals of despotism: every Euperor or male heir from Peter the Great to Abstander, represented.

BROOKLYN AND NEW YORK RIOTS.—The spirits of lawlesness seems to be rampant just now Last Sunday Brooklys & N. York cities were disgraced by fearful riots, and the peace and sancity of the day utterly destroyed by scenes of violence and blood. Street preaching so called was the occasion, if not the cause, of these breaches of the Sabbath and of the peace. In Brooklyn, from all accounts the Irish were the aggressors, though provoked to the aggressors were sense of violence and blood. Street preaching party. The riot was violent and many persons were injured, but it does not appear that any one was actually killed though the most trightful accounts of murdered persons were freely circulated through the city and country. About thirty persons were sere freely circulated through the city and country. About thirty persons were sere freely circulated through the city and country. About thirty persons were severe freely circulated through the city and country. About thirty persons were severe freely circulated through the city and country. About thirty persons were assembled, an alarm of fire was given, and multitudes immediately rushed towards the fire. This being extinguished, two segine companies, which had long cherished ill will towards each other, commenced a fight.

Mostalty in N. Y. City Sunday was also a day of the ward scheduled by the police, but was afterward to companies, which had long cherished ill will towards each other, commenced a fight.

Mostalty in N. Y. City Sunday was also a day of the street, and it required a strong police force to a companies, which had long cherished ill will towards each other, commenced a fight.

Mostalty in N. York.—There were 415 deaths in New York city last week; which were 150 more than in the corresponding week of the city of t

There is danger that the fine prospects of the wheat growers will be blasted by the Hessian fly, joint-worm, and other insects. The work of destruction has commenced in Virginia, and ruined wheat-fields have already been ploughed in, to plant with corn

In, to plant with corn.

The San Francisco Herald records the following extraordinary circumstance; a poor fellow who had been begging from door to door for a dollar to buy a little meal, two days afterwards, at Yankee Hill diggings so called, found a lump of pure gold weighing 27 lbs. The nugget lay about eighteen inches beneath the surface and had the appearance of having been in the fire, the outside being black and burnt; in shape it was quadrangular and rather flat, value about \$6000,

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times states that there is reasen to suspect that Russia will, ere long, offer the United States tempting bribes for its alliance, including a repeal of all duties on American products imported into Russia, and the offering of liberal bounties on some important articles.

The underwriters of New York have resolved The underwriters of New York have resolved not to perfect insurence on any vessel carrying grain in bulk. This measure is adopted to protect insurers against frequent losses, such as have recently occured, resulting from the shifting of grain cargoes. This measure has been adopted as well for the better prevention of the loss of vessels, as for the preservation of lives.

vessels, as for the preservation of lives.

The Flying Cloud's Passage beaten by Herself.
The New York Commercial leaves by telegraph from New Orleans, that the clipper ship Flying Cloud has beaten herself, having made the passage from that city to San Francisco in eighty-eight days. She had discharged-her cargo of 200 tons of merchandise, and saligh again for Chius on the ninety-ninth day from leaving New York—a feat heyond anything before accomplished.

HORRORS OF THE GUANO TRADE.

The New York Herald states that the treaty The New York Herald states that the treaty agreed upon by the Sucretary of State and the British Minister, not only includes the adjustment of the fishery question, but also provides for reciprocity of trade with the North American Colonies. The principle is extended to all the natural products of each country, with the exception of coal, tobacco and sugar, and it is thought the first named article will likewise be included. Great Britain has acquiesed in the terms, but with the important proviso that the Colonies also agree to them.

By Telegraph to St. John, June 11th. Pacific arrived at New York June 11. Pacific arrived at New York June 11. Silistria continued to hold out against Russians. British frigates have bombarded and destroyed the advanced works of Haugo, Finland, on the Baltic, and Admiral Napier was preparing to attack the main fortificactions of the place.

In the Black Sea the allied fleets were

number of vessels have arrived within a week past. In four days 120 square-rigged vessels from all parts of the world, many of them largest sized ships, arrived at that port. About 180 ships are now in that port. Nearly 200 sail of ships, barques and brigs are in the port of Boston. Freights, for both large and small vessels continue good, and vessels are fitted away as soon as they are discharged. and the whole is to be done in the most approved manner, with the most approved materials, and to the entire satisfaction of the Chief Engineer."

The permanent way to be laid down upon it will consist of hacmatac sleepers ten feet long, ten inches wide, and five inches thick at the small end, lying at an average distance from each other of three feet, from centre. Upon which will be placed a heavy rail of 63 lbs. to the yand, or about 100 tons to the mile. Chairs corresponding. The gauge of the road heing 6 feet and a

or about 100 tons to the mile. Chairs corresponding. The guage of the road being 6 feet and a
half—the whole when completed, if not superior,
being certainly not second to any road in America.

The Rails for the first ten miles have been
purchased, and will be shipped early in the
senson. Their cost per ton delivered on board
in Wales, is £7 15s. stg., at 6 months—less 3
ner cent for cash per cent for cash.

The June Term of the Supreme Court for this The June Term of the Supreme Court for this County closed its sittings here on Thursday last. On that morning the bail of the crew of the Fairy Queen was discharged by order of the Court, the indictment under which they were held for trial having been set aside by the Bench in Hallifax, on account of the illegal construction of the Grand Jury, and there being no witness present at this term to give evidence on which a new Bill could be framed.—Pictou Chronicle. Chronicle.

A STRANGER.—A neat little steamer made her appearance in our waters yesterday morning. She is called the "Col. Fremont," is a Philidelphia built boat, and is on her way from St. John N. B. to the Miramichi river, where she is intended for a ferry-boat, to ply between Chatham and Newcastle. Having received a supply of coal she proceeded on her voyage about 12 o'clock. The Col. Fremont has a high-pressure engine, is of about 60 tons register, and is propelled by a single paddle-wheel at the stern.—Pictou Chronicle.

[The Col. Fremont visited this Harbeau on Wad-A STRANGER.-A neat little steamer made her

[The Col. Fremont visited thin needay, and sailed again on The Gaz.]. ited this Harbour on Wed-on Thursday.—ED. HAS.

Springbolt, arrived at Boston on the 15th inst., brings Cape Town dates to the 24th of March. The papers are filled with accounts of gold discoveries, and the whole extent of the sovereignty is said to be rich in gold. It is reported to be more plentiful on the surface than in either California or Austraila, Many parties are leaving Cape Town for the diggings. Agates and other valuable stones are also found.

CABBAGES. - A correspondent of the CABBAGES.—A correspondent of the Horticulturist says:—"It may not be generally known that cabbages readily grow and are easily propagated by slips. A stump may be put out in the spring and the sprouts as they vegitate cut of, the cut allowed to dry; and then planted. When cabbages or cuiffowers throw off side shoots they may be used in the same way. Cabbages thus raised have short stalks and are sure of being true to the parent. I have often pursued this method when short of seed.

Men are aeronted in the ranks of the lovers of social order, sound morality, and Constitutesonal Government. Our opponents omit no opportunities of enlisting in their ranks men the very opposite in their natures—men with whom whisky is more powerful the reasoning—who are led by the wildest notions of free-land, freedom from taxation, and other watchwords equally delusive, and which those who are deceived by them. Come therefore to the hustings, if you would not be ranked among these lost, for they will, as they did at the last contest, contend

MANUAE FOR STRAWBERRIES.—The following is from a communication to the Friend's Review, and may be very useful to many of our readers:

"The writer had a very productive bed, 30 by 40 feet. I applied, says he, about once per week, for three times, commencing when the green leaves first begin to start, and made the last application just before the plants were in full bloom, the following preparation: Nitrate of potash (saltpetre,) glauber salts, and sal soda) earbonate soda, each one pound: nitrate of ammonis one quarter of a pound, disolving them in thirty gallons of river or rain water. One third of this was applied at a time; and when the weather was dry I applied clear soft water between the times of using the preparation, as the growth of the young larter is a tide, says Shakespere, in the affairs I applied clear soft water between the times of using the preparation, as the growth of the young leaves is so rapid, that, unless supplied with water, the sun will scorch them. I used a common watering-pot, making the application towards evening. Managed in this way, and the weeds kept out, there is never any necessity of digging over the bed, or setting out new. Beds of ten years are not only as good, but better than those two or three years old. "?

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, June 17, 1854. TO THE ELECTORS OF PRINCE EDWARD

ing as son as they can see to work. They have do tone of goans to dig and wheel in a distance of over one-sights of a sile. It isn't, nearly all, as hard that it has to be picked up; and if they do not accomplish these five tons by 5 o'clock P. M., they are diagond with raw hide whips, some five feet long, reterving one deare stripes, each of which start the blood it has not be picked up; and if they do not accomplish these five tons by 5 o'clock P. M., they are diagond with raw hide whips, some five feet long, reterving one deare stripes, each of which starts the blood it has not been do not accomplish these five tons by 5 o'clock P. M., they are diagond with raw hide whips, some five feet long, reterving one deare stripes, each of which starts the blood it has not been the surface, on the temperature at that depth 89 desired their work. The gease has a very baselfied upon them, swelling their legs and arms and giving them had so roes on their legs, feet, and hands. Notwithstanding all these, however, if they may get along they are compelled to finish their task. Out informant says: ...—"I have have the exception of one in a year, the same work going on on Sunday allowed, with the exception of one in a year, the same work going on on Sunday silvers and the complete the same work going on on Sunday silvers and the stripe of the limits of vision is about the deares of the limits of the same work going on on Sunday silvers and the same than the took of the limits of the limits of vision is about the demonstration of the limits of vision is about the demonstration of the same than the same of the same of the Amendment of the feet of the week. The same work going on on Sunday silvers and the same of the same of the Amendment of the same of the they dropped doad.—Saunder's News Letter

Velocity of the history of the standard in a lecture recently delivered on the hurricane, in Knox country, Ohio, stated that in one town a grove of oak trees was almost entirely blown down. The trunk of one of these trees was about three feet in diameter. Assuming, however, its diameter to be but two and a half feet, a force of 147,000 pounds would be required to break it. The surface of the tree exposed to the action of the wind was about 1000 feet, which would give a pressure by the wind of 147 pounds per square foot, or a velocity of not less than 171 miles per hour, which is nearly one-fourth initial velocity of a cannon ball. Allowing the height of the hurricane, or whirlwind, to have been sixty feet, the whole force exerted at one time along its track was five thousand million pounds, or working power equal to more than half the steam power of the globe.

Cannages.—A correspondent of the eary that you should come forward, if only to show that you are earolled in the ranks of the lovers of socia order, sound morality, and Constituteous Govern-

hustings, if you would not be ranked among these lost, for they will, as they did at the last contest, contend

THERE is a tide, says Shakespere, in the affairs

of men, which taken at flood, lead on to fortune, and so it is, we sometimes think, with communities. Years, it may be, of great and intense struggle, pass away without any signs of great improvements, a visible inferiority is seen and felt, as the state of kept out, there is never any necessity of digging over the bed, or setting out new Beds of ten years are not only as good, but better than those two or three years old."

GOLDEN METTOS.—A vain man's motto—
"Win gold and wear it." A generous man's—
"Win gold and share it." A profigate's—"Win gold and spare it." A profigate's—"Win gold and spare it." A profigate's—"Win gold and spare it." A profigate's—"Win gold and end it." A gambler's—"Win gold and cruise it." A wise man's—"Win gold and cruise it." A sailor's—"Win gold and cruise it." A wise man's—"Win gold and cruise it." A wise man's—"Win gold and ese it." A sailor's—"Win gold and ses it." The boys in New York are doing a thriving business in "Turkish moustaches, only six cents," made of bits of sealskin. About every third youngster in the street has one stuck under his nose. not exactly aware. There is no doubt, however, that the establishment will be formed, and commerce business in the course of a short time. As respects own Gas Light Company, we are better prepared to speak, having been acquainted with its actings and doings from the first, and having watched over its progress from its inception to i completion, with an almost paternal anxiety.

In successing you for the last time permitted to us, previous to your being called on to exercise the most important act of citizenship—the choice of persons to represent you in provincial parliament—we would most earnestly beg of you not to be inhanced. most earnestly beg of you not to be lukewarm in the matter, but to come early to the hustings, and tender your suffrages as men who have made up their minds

The arrival of Mr. McAusland, the Engineer, was your suffrages as men who have made up their minds to accept of no qualified or adulterated system of self-government. As the descendents of Britons, shew yourselves worthy of the mame, and sully not the fame of your fathers, by electing men who, for the sake of temporary power, or a transient participation in the emoluments of office, have bent the kneet to the Baal of the most elavish and absurd system of despotic rule that ever diagraced the most venial and corrupt people. It is impossible we think to imagine any epocies of government more humilisting than one in which all the forms of liberty and freedom are carefully retained, while the people are cherced with "a rod of iron" ostentatiously decorated it may be with every symbol of constitutional freedom but not the less oppressive, and to the high minded not the fees dagtading on that account. The more abject the slavis his state of servitude, the more tyramic and fiered will be be in the day in which he happens to be entrasted with power, and you may be as morally earthin as if it were demonstrated from Earlish that every strained of the model of the for more. B The Methodis (Sunday.) Witted in the V met. without it—carrying to effect. The c it—the comportant of the modertaking and indepently wishers to the content. The content. general, must this nature a prosecuted wi in other count Incorporation copions supp clean, well walks, an ext other amenitie the march, of by experimen Mr. J. W. lation from a From six au in one hour, 1 Hundred cubi Tallow Candl the cost of wh

A few mon Congregation
Leod preside presented his presented hi fortable Slei worthy of in The Rev M Halifax, wil

dered-as we

cheaper than

give more cop expence of us

Six o'clock, The Rev. ture in the evening nex on "the Sig Church in pr We h Lady La Ma day, and the make arrang

At Cliften, of the Honor county Susse killens, to Ch of the late Jan and niece of (Royalty.

Por

a-week.

June 14th, Susan, Mu Buctouche, 16th, Lady S and salt. mails, and Nelson, B William, I 17th, 9 o'cle from the E June 14th, L Mayflower Primrose, 15th, Susan, Webster, Lass, and Halifax, prod

To the SIR:

THE Under PUBLIC Queen's Con Addressing Esquire, cong Government. Daniel Thomas Wm. C James Daniel James John L John F Henry T. Ste J. Brocharle Wellin Samue John A John A Charle Wellin Samue John A Control of the Charle Charle Charles Ch James N. Le John M Charle J. McI Charlottet IN compliant laboratory

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THE Un Ladies he purposee Cantelo's A Writing o'clock a. 8 10 o'clock Terms for Please read Specimen

WANTE CA-liberal Wa