

HONORS OF THE RUSSIAN CONSCRIPTION.

A letter from Cracow of the 2d ult., says: "The recruiting amongst the Jews, and the carrying off for the military schools of Jewish children, aged from eight to ten, caused amongst that class of inhabitants in Poland indescribable terror and desolation. In all the towns and villages near Kielce nothing but weeping and lamentation are to be heard. Mothers tear their hair and beat their heads against the walls, and fathers sacrifice their last penny to buy off their sons. Recently an unfortunate man, whose eldest son, though just about to be married, had been carried off, went to the chief town of the province to beg that a younger son, who accompanied him, might be taken instead of his brother, but the second son was likewise taken, and the elder was not given up. This gave such a shock to the father, that he was taken ill, and died in three days. The manner in which unfortunate recruits are treated is really cruel. For example those assembled at Kielce were, not long since, in spite of the cold, placed quite naked in rows in the streets to undergo medical inspection!" Another letter of the same place, of a later date, says:—"The recruiting is carried on this year in Poland with greater rigour than in any other part of the empire. The kingdom has furnished 60,000 men, one-fourth of whom died in the hospitals before reaching their destination."

FLOWER-POTS FOR ROOMS.—Fill a pot with coarse moss of any kind, in the same manner as it would be filled with earth, and place a cutting or seed in this moss; it will succeed admirably, especially with plants destined to ornament a drawing-room. In such a situation plants grown in moss will thrive better than in garden mould, and possess the great advantage of not causing dirt by the earth washing out of them when watered. For transportation, plants rooted in moss are said to be better adapted, on account of their lightness. The explanation of the practice seems to be this: that moss rammed into a pot, and subjected to continual watering, is soon brought into a state of decomposition, when it becomes a very pure vegetable mould; and it is well known that very pure vegetable mould is the most proper of all materials for the growth of almost all kinds of plants. The moss would also not retain more moisture than precisely the quantity best adapted to the absorbent powers of the root, a condition which can scarcely be obtained with any certainty by the use of earth.

WHAT IT COSTS TO DRESS AN AMERICAN LADY.—A female writer in the Home Journal, in answer to the question, "What does it cost to dress a lady?" replies that \$1000 a year spent very carefully by a person who goes out much, would prove insufficient; that \$2000 is nearer the average, without including furs and jewelry, and that \$3000 or 4000 could be spent very easily when Russian sables and diamonds were brought into question. Another correspondent of the same paper says, she knows a lady moving in the best society, who dresses for \$75 a year.

SCARCITY OF HORSES IN EUROPE.—A correspondent of the Spirit of the Times, writing from Paris, under date of May 31st, remarks on the state of the London horse market as follows:—"Ladies' saddle horses are not to be had, neither are carriage horses, which will surprise you. In thirteen days' search I could not find a decent pair for sale at any price. If this war lasts another year, the Europeans will be importing horses from America, and it would be well worth the attention of our farmers and breeders to raise large horses, fit to draw a heavy carriage, or carry a heavy man. Good saddle-horses for gentlemen are still to be found by paying for them; a first-rate one stands you \$300." A Utica (New York) paper states that a gentleman is now in that city purchasing saddle and carriage horses for the Paris market.—Wool Grower and Stock Register.

DR. KANE, the Arctic Explorer, is in New York, where he has made arrangements with an artist, who is now engaged in the preparation of the maps, charts, plates, &c., for his own report, and for the use of Mr. Grinnel.

Summary of News.

HAMBURG, Nov. 3.—There is some reason to believe that, after all, Russia has accepted the office of mediator between Denmark and the United States, and proposed, as an adjustment of the difficulties, that Denmark shall cede her island of St. Thomas to the United States for the sum of five millions of dollars, and total exemption of American ships and cargoes from the future payment of the Sound-dues. Although the colony is of no value to Denmark in a pecuniary point of view, rather, causing an expense than bringing in a surplus, yet Denmark is said to have declined the proposal, out of consideration to the Western Powers, to whom such an acquisition of territory on the part of the Americans, so close to their own West Indian possessions, cannot be desirable.

According to a letter from Berlin of the 1st inst., in the Post Ampt Gazette of Frankfurt, the Danish government perceives that its project for abolishing the Sound dues on payment of an indemnity equal to their value will encounter insurmountable obstacles; and it therefore proposes to render them less onerous, by allowing commercial ships to pay them to the Danish Consuls in the Baltic ports from which they may have to sail, instead of having to stop in the Sound.

A new conscription is ordered for Poland by the Emperor Alexander, independently of that for the whole Empire, as appointed in a recent manifesto. The conscription will commence in the ensuing month of December.

Lord Monck, M. P. for Portsmouth, one of the Lords of the Treasury, and Mr. W. H. Stephenson, also of the Treasury, and formerly Deputy Paymaster-General, together with Mr. Seaton, as secretary, have been appointed a commission to inquire into all matters connected with the state of public education in Ireland.

It is stated in the Law Review for the present month that Jay, a "victim of Chancery," has bequeathed £300 to the society for the "amendment of the Law."

A vessel called the Robert Peel, which has just arrived in the Loire from Sumatra, has brought a magnificent royal tiger for one of the public menageries. Forty armed men were, it is stated, sent to capture him, but he killed ten and injured thirteen of them before he could be secured.

The steam traffic between the Clyde and New York is about to be resumed, the splendid new steamship Edinburgh, one of a line of vessels, being advertised to sail on her first trip about the middle of December.

M'GILL COLLEGE.—The inaugural addresses of the newly appointed Principal, J. W. Dawson, Esq., was delivered at Burnside Hall on Monday last, in presence of the Governors, Fellows, Professors and Students of the Institution and a fashionable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. His Honor Mr. Justice Day occupied the Chair, and introduced the Principal. Mr. Dawson read a long and beautiful address—pointing out the improvements about to be made in the College system, so as to adapt it to the necessities and wants of the times, and eloquently commending it to the favour and patronage of all parents and guardians of youth.—Montreal Transcript, Nov. 6.

EXPLOSION OF A PROPELLER.—EIGHT LIVES LOST.—The propeller "Finley," Captain Langley, burst her boiler last Thursday morning off Port Stanley, C. W. The after portion of the vessel was blown away, and she sunk immediately in ten fathoms of water. Seven men and one woman were lost. Fifteen saved themselves by clinging to portions of the wreck, until taken off by a schooner.—Quebec Chronicle

The locomotive of a freight train exploded on Friday near Penningtonville, instantly killing the fireman. The engineer was thrown some distance in the air, breaking the telegraph wire in his descent—his thighs were fractured and he was otherwise injured, it is feared fatally.—Id.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, December 1, 1855.

THE MAILS.—The Steamer Lady LeMarchant did not arrive here from Shediac until Thursday morning, at 2 o'clock, owing to the difficulty she experienced in her upward trip of getting into Belesque and Shediac Harbors on account of the ice. She came in last evening with the Colonial Mails, but we find no news of importance in our Exchanges.

A SPEECH on the Union of the Colonies and organization of the Empire, delivered by the Hon. Joseph Howe, to which is added a Review by the Hon. Francis Hincks, of Canada, together with Mr. Howe's Letter in reply to Mr. Hinck's Review, Pictou, E. M. M'Donald, 1855 p. p. 69.

Joseph Howe, whatever may be the opinion entertained by individuals of his merit as a politician, deserves well of these Colonies in general. The Speech, which we intend to review, in a different spirit and with a different purpose from that of Mr. Hincks, has done more to bring prominently before the British Nation, the political importance of the Colonies of North America than any thing that has ever been published in relation to them. The reading such books as those of McGregor and Montgomery is confined to a certain class of individuals, comparatively few in number, while a brochure like the one in question, especially if it be the subject of attack, is in every body's hands, and is likely to produce more discussion and consequently inquiry, into the real state of the Colonies, particularly among members of both Houses of Parliament, than it otherwise would; besides, Chambers's Journal, and where does it not penetrate—quotes it on account of the statistical facts disclosed by it, and though it differs from Mr. Howe with respect to the representation of the Colonies in the Imperial Parliament, it at the same time acknowledges their growing importance, and the necessity there is of coming to some more definite line of policy with regard to them. Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Howe's political antagonist in the Provincial Parliament of Nova Scotia, has, with great ability, and, to our minds, with better show of argument, advocates a Federal Union of those North American Colonies. Mr. Howe, on the contrary, would have them identified and incorporated with the whole nation, and contends that the consolidation of the Empire, by giving to the separate parts of it a representation in the Imperial Parliament will have the effect of concentrating the power, resources, strength and wealth of Great Britain, of making her greater and more powerful than she now is, to such a degree, that she will then be able to encounter single-handed the greatest powers of Europe, if not the whole world itself. Mr. Howe conceived it necessary to his purpose to prove, that in point of territory, population and wealth, British North America was entitled to a different kind of treatment that she has hitherto been subjected to, and he has accordingly given a synopsis of each, and we give the result to our readers as statistical information of the highest importance: whether our readers will join with Mr. Howe in his aspirations, is for them to say. We quote the following as indicative of his hopes for the future.—

Sir, I wish that my leisure had been greater, that I might have brought before you the ripened fruits of meditation, the illustrative stores of history, which research can only accumulate. In no vain spirit do I wish also, that the sentiments that I am about to utter might be heard and pondered, not only as they will be by those who inhabit half this continent, but by members of the British Parliament, by Imperial Statesmen—but the Councilors who stand around, and by the gracious sovereign who sits upon the throne. Perhaps this may not be. Yet I believe that the day is not distant, when our sons, standing in our places, trained in the enjoyment of public liberty by those who have gone before them, and compelled to be statesmen, by the throbbing of their British blood, and the necessities of their position, will be heard across the Atlantic, and will utter to each other, and to all the world, sentiments, which to-day, Mr. Chairman, may fall upon an air of novelty upon your ear. I am not sure, sir, that even out of this discussion may not arise a spirit of union and elevation of thought that may lead North America to cast aside her Colonial habits, to put on national aspect, to assert national claims, and prepare to assume national obligations. Come what may, I do not hesitate to express my hope that, from this, she will aspire to consolidation as an integral portion of the Realm of England, or assert her claims to a national existence.

The great question, Mr. Howe says, that we men of the North must put to ourselves, is—

Have we territory large enough to make a Nation of? and he accordingly answers his question by showing that—

Table with 2 columns: Territory (Square Miles) and Population (Inhabitants). Rows include Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, Newfoundland, and totals.

As to the Commercial importance, he gives the following account of the Imports and Exports for 1853—

Table with 2 columns: Imports and Exports (Value). Rows include Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, Newfoundland, and totals.

Let me now turn your attention to the exports of British America. Canada £5,570,000 Nova Scotia 970,780 New Brunswick, 1852 796,335 P. E. Island 242,675 Newfoundland 965,772

And if we add to this amount another million for the value of new ships annually built and sold, we may take the whole at £9,545,562. Turn again to the statistical return of the United States for 1791, and you will perceive that 16 years after they had declared their independence, their exports amounted to but \$19,000,000 or about half the value of ours.

Table with 2 columns: Revenue (Value). Rows include Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, Newfoundland, and totals.

We raise this amount now, without any extraordinary effort, with a very inefficient force to collect it—without anybody feeling that it is collected.

We shall follow this up in a future Number.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Ramsay, of Township Number Eighteen, Town Road, a Commissioner for the recovery of Small Debts for Princetown Royalty, in the place of James Beattie, Esq., resigned.

Warrants from No. 252, of the date of the 20th of April, 1855, to No. 311, of the date of the 20th of April, 1855, (both inclusive), will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the interest due thereon.

Married, On Tuesday, the 27th November, by the Rev. Mr. Phelan, P. P., Mr. John Carroll, carpenter, to Miss Catharine Murphy, eldest daughter of Mr. William Murphy, baker, all of Charlottetown. At Launching Chapel, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. F. J. McDonald, Mr. John McKinnon, to Caroline McKee, both of Rollo Bay. On Wednesday, 21st instant, by the same, Mr. Donald McPhose, of Royal Spring, to Catharine, second daughter of the late Mr. Alexander McDonald, of Bloomfield.

Died, At Indian River, Lot 18, on the 11th November, Mr. Roderick McLellan, aged 76 years.

Passengers, In the Steamer Lady LeMarchant, from Richibuctou and Shediac, on the 28th.—L. P. W. DesBrisay, Esq., Miss Miller, Messrs. Graham, Capt. Powell, J. Wise, J. Stewart, E. Knight, S. McDonald, J. Wilson. In do. from Pictou, to Charlottetown, 30th Nov. John A. M'Donald, Messrs. Thos. Clay, Robert Barker, John Douglas, Joseph Hawkins, John Cahill, J. B. Weddel, John Collins, Hedson, Compton; Mrs. Wishart, Capt. Wm. Johnson, Capt. Malcolm Nicholson, and seven in the storeroom.

Port of

Nov. 22, Schr. R. Margaret, do. do. Z. Hardscrabble, do. do. 24th, Star, Le Blau Boston; bal. 27th, Jane, Annapolis, do. do. Bal. coal, Sarah, do. Robinson, do. do. 29th, Mayflower, P. goods. Dussing, I. Stull, Belesque; f.

Nov. 25, Brig. Ama Rival, M'Leod, Elizabeth, Scott, do. do. Father M. Orwell, Liverpool, do. do. 1st, do. Zee, Magdalen; east. Har. Liverpool; lambu.

Charlottetown Beef, (small) lb. 2 1/2 Do. by quarter, 2 1/2 Pork, 2 1/2 Do. (small), 6 Mutton, 3 Lamb, per lb. 2 Butter (fresh), 16s do. by tub 1s 3/4 Tallow, 1s 1/2 Lard, 1 1/2 Flour, 3 1/2 Pearl Barley, 2 1/2 Oatmeal, 2 1/2

THE MAILS of the United States month of December morning, precisely rect to Pictou, England will be 4th, 14th, 18th and every article, a THOMAS General Post O

Stov JUST ARRIV ment of Cook and Close Stoves Charlottetown Orwell a/

THE Subscri patronage ORWELL, for t to merit a contin at the above Est. MONTAGUE I on the same pri has obtained a good assortme Country Store a every article, at Establishments

50,000 fresh ca ment, & 300 be kept all-own town, if arrat mation, appli Charlottetown Any pe can have from low price, to Orwell and Th

500 OX & Market Price Cash prices, at A vacancy in EXCHANGES, cas. Sons of will have a de as such.

Orwell, De ALL Perso Note, o that unless th or settled by December ne over to John Attorney, for in good orde payment, and

Orwell and THE Mary Elis expected wif OF GOOL assortment of ducec prices kinds of PR ments.

ON Sandr VEIL, by leaving i November