THE CIVIL WAR IN CRIPA.

The way the control of the the northern and western suburbs. On the lat Instant all, was quiet, the Imperialists remaining in camp. H. M. 's alopo Lily has been eent up to guard the factories: and, apparently emboldened by a reliance on the probability of quiet existance for some time, his Excellency Admiral Pellew intends, it is reported, to proceed to Manilla shortly, with the Winchester

Admiral Pellew intends, it is reported, to proceed to Manilla shortly, with the Winchester and Styz.

Authentic intelligence reached Canton a day or two ago, to the effect that a detachment from the Nankin army had reached the borders of Kwangsi, at the point where the Pearl River enters from the Kwangtung Province, and that the patriots only waited news of the fall of Pekin to advance towards Canton. Hard fighting is looked for about the Mciling Pass, to which place Vicercy Yeh has been for some time sending troops.

Subjoined is an extract from a letter from the northword:

""Shanghai, Aug. 26. The

some time sending troops.

Subjoined is an extract from a letter from the northword:

"Shanghai, Aug. 26. The latest reports are that the detachment sent to the north had taken possession of Kai-fung, the capital of Honan, and had marched thence to Kiang ping, a place about 100 miles to the north of the Yellow River, and was gradually but steadily advancing towards Pekin without macting with much opposition. The Man-choo troops sent to oppose them had been disgracefully beaten, and the Emperor, as a last resource, had called in the Mongol Tartars to his assistance; should they be unsuccessful in stopping the progress of the insurgents, there will be no barrier to their becoming masters of the capital of the empire, particularly as the inhabitants appeared to be much dissatisfied with their rulers, and have more than once lately risen against the Mandarins. From Kiang sie we have no accounts further than that the robels there are encamped in the neighbourhood of the Poyang Lake, and have possession of the surrounding country. Their presence has caused a good deal of uneasiness to the natives, and as the teas intended for Canton have to pass through that district, their transit for the present has been completely stopped. Here the authorities have lately been much alarmed, anticipating a rise among the

master by the organs of the Government. It is said that within the last two days he has declared that if these attacks were continued, it would be impossible for him to remain in Paris.

THE AUSTRIANS MUST BE WATCHED. Should hostilities continue between the Russians and Turks, it is certain that the conduct of Austria will be closely watched, and perhaps guarantees required for the maintenance of a neutrality which will afford no material advantage to Russia. The Austrian Government issued on the 27th ult. a circular to the Ministers at 27th ult. a circular to the ministers at foreign Courts giving assurances of its neutrality. The following appears to be the most important passage of that document:—"His Imperial Majesty, faithful to his pacific system, has not hesitated a his pacific system, has not hesitated a moment as to the line of conduct which has duty pointed out in the new phase into which the Eastern question has entered. As long the Eastern question has entered. As long as the interests of his own empire shall not be directly menaced by war, his Majesty will remain neutral, the more so as the positive and reiterated declarations of the Court of Russia give him the certainty that that Power does not mean to infringe on the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, nor on the sovereign rights of the Sultan."

The Rome Sentinel says a gentleman of an adjoining town was so badly bitten in the hand by a grasshopper that he came near losing his arm, and in truth his life.

The Emperor of Russia has in contemplation to build a railroad from Moscow to the River Amou on the Pacific Ocean, to secure the tea and China trade.—N. Y.

chised classes in matters not remote and difficult, like questions of State policy, but easy and within their own experience, we see every reason to doubt the soundness of their judgement, and to shrink from placing our affairs in hands so little able prudently and judiciously to administer their own. Look at what is now passing in the manufacturing districts. A period of prosperity has arrived which offers the working man the means of saving, over and above the wants of the moment, money enough to provide him against the subsequent fluctuations of trade. Torms are offered him by his employers which he himself considers liberal, and he would, in most cases, thankfully accept. But here step in those whom, in an evil hour, he has constituted his leaders, and to whom he yields a servile and indiscriminating obedisence. They tell him, contrary to his own knowledge, that his master fattens on his rain; they encourage him to claim the ridiculous priviledge of fixing the rate of his own wages, and urge him to endure any misery and inflict any wretchedness on his own family, rather-than submit to terms which would enable him to live in comfort and respectability. The operatives yield to these persuasions and are now linked together in the insane design of effecting the rain of their masters, and, through their rain, their own. These, surely, are not the people to whom we can intrust the management of our affairs. It will not be, we apprehend, for them that we shall make a new Reform Bill. The man who cannot manage his own concerns with ordinary prudence is unfit to be trusted with those of others, and he who is too stupid, too weak, or too unruly to conform to the regulations of a factory has little claims to a voice in the government of our affairs. It will not be, we apprehend, for them that we shall make a new Reform Bill. The man who cannot manage his own concerns with ordinary prudence is unfit to be trusted with those of others, and he who is too stupid, too weak, or too unruly to conform to the regulations of a

Triads, who are reported to amount to fully EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE. trivance for laying an insulated wire along the ground by the mere locomotion of the vehicles, trivance for laying an insulated ware along on ground by the mere becomotion of the vehicles, the wire being so protected that it remains uniquized under the pressure of the binaviest artillery passing over it. By this means orders are to be instantly conveyed from the Emperor's station and that of the chief commanders, to froops at almost any distance on the field of the mannecurres. We are living in a progressive

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE ADMINISTRATION VS. OFFICIAL PACTS. A correspondent of the New York Herald, signing himself "Canada," fur-nishes the appended statistical criticism, comprising matter of much interest, con-trasting Canadian progress with that of the United States:—

United States:—
The progress of Canada compared with that of our adjacent States, any be seen by inspecting the following table showing the advance of the population in the two countries is not the way 1830: advance of the population in the two co

1830 1840 1850 228,835 512,955 572,195 1,918,608 2,428,921 3,097,394— 21,638 212,257 307,554 30,945 303,191 43,111 192,214

The one is the progress of a free, intelligent race of republicans; the other, of a race of men of the same Anglo Saxon stock, dragging along with them, the heavy car of monarchy — De Bow's Review, Industrial Resource etc., s.Aug. 1853, 'pp. 200 and

201. Such, according to the above, is the comparative position in regard to population in the two countries—Canada and the United States—and the deductions of Mr. De Bow from these premises. If true, it is lament-able p if untrue, what are we to think of the author of the comparison and deductions? able so if untrue, what are we to think of the author of the comparison and deductions?

De Bow now occupies a high position, being no less than Superintendent of the Census Bureau; and hence we might expect that he would not pervert his figures, "which cannot lie." But let us refer to official returns on the positions he has given to the countries represented. Neither in 1830, 1840, nor 1850 were censuses taken in countries represented. Neither in 1830, 1840, nor 1850 were censuses taken in Canada; they were taken in Lower Canada in 1831 and 1851, and there were also estimated the countries of the countries. mates made of the population of that province in 1844 and 1848, and in Upper Canada in 1830, 1841 and 1851. The

And thus it will be seen that Canada has, in all the periods of comparison, increased more rapidly than any of the American States except New York, from 1830 to 1840, and that in both decades the ratio of in-crease in Canada has infinitely surpassed that of New York. In the decade ending that of New York. In the decade ending with the last census, Canada increased 686,170 and New York—the great gun in the comparison—only 668,473. So much for the deductions of De Bow and his "heavy car of monarchy."

Let it be known to De Bow, that in Up-

per Canada the population has more than doubled in the last ten years, and that in Lower Canada it has increased nearly 200,000. In Upper Canada they are "men of the same Anglo-Saxon stock," and in of the same Anglo-Saxon stock, Lower Canada such as they have Lowor Canada such as they have in New Orleans, where his Review is published.

And finally, let us present De Bow with the following table, which exhibits the proportion of each grain per capita, grown in Canada and the United States in the year represented by the last census of each:-

	Upper Canada	Lower Canadr.	United Stacs
Wheat bushels	13.3	3.4	4.4
Rye	0.5	0.4	0.6
Onts	11.7	10.1	6.1
Buckwheat	0.7	0.9	0.
Barley	0.8	0.5	0.
Maize	1.7	0.5	25.
Wheat.	13 3. ver	sus 4 4; oa	ts, 117

versus 6 5; buckwheat, 9, versus 4; barley 9, versus 2; and so on, comparatively with the "free, intelligent race of republicans." Maize for "republicans," 25 9 to 1 7. It may here, also, be stated that in the

value of its manufactures, Canada exceeds all of the United States west of Pensylvania, and that excepting that of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, her foreign com-merce is as large as that of all the other ports of the Atlantic States together Will De Bow refer to official statistics

A COLD WINTER COMING .- The Canada muskrate are busily engaged in fortifying their houses against the attacks of frost. This betokens, says the Montreal Herald,

the next time he gives his opinon on his

neighbour?

a very severe winter. FIGHTING BY TELEGRAFH.—The Vienna Lloyds describes three omnibus looking vehicles in the camp at Olmutz, each of which contains a complete telegraphing apparatus, with a con-

The only powdermills in Upper Canada, namely those in Hulton, were blown up or The only powdernills in Upper Canada, namely those in Halton, were blown up on the 4th inst., by the tremendous explosion of 300 kegs of gunpowder. Every pane of glass within 2 miles of the scene of disaster was broken, but, fortunately, no lives were lost.

We are sorry to learn, says the Quebec Gazette, that Licett, Rose, R. N., who formerly commanded the Alliance, together with his wife were drowned in the Annie Jane, recently lost on her passage from England.

A fair for the Exhibition of Farm Produce and Domestic Manufactures, is to be held at Picton in the early part of

Quebec has lately lost by death, two of her distinguished citizens, namely, Mr. Stevenson, proprietor of the Chronicle and F X. Methot formerly M. M. P. for Quebec.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, December 7, 1853. . TOWN AND COUNTRY. WHEN we discontinued this article, we premised to give the subject of a Public Market House a separate consideration. Every one will allow that there exists an almost imperious necessity for such an evection. The population of the Island increases much finster than most people suppose, and the amount of produce raised every year multiplies itself in a ratio not only corresponding with the increase of of population, but with the enlarged area of cultivated land and the great superiority of tillage compared with a few years back, combined with the improvement of stock, and above all the great though gradual accumulation of capital. Much larger quantities of every kind of agricultural production is every year brough and cart or sled, exposed to the changes of the wea-ther, and wait for a purchaser; the other, and by far the more common, to hawk whatever he may have to dispose of about from store to store, or from house to house, till some one is found who may take a part, if not all of what he has; and then the tramp begins by the province in 1844 and 1848, and in Upper Canada in 1830, 1841 and 1851. The results of these censuses were as follows:—

1830-31, 1841-44 1881.

Upper Canada 511 922 690,738 890,261

Total 722,259 1,156,095 1,842,265

—The latter sum, an aggregate of 1,270,070 more than shown by De Bow's table. The figures refering to the States with which he compares Canada are not far from a correspondence with the official returns. Having exhibited the delinquency in reference to Canada, and having accepted the statistics refering to the American States, let us examine their relative bearing, and it will be seen that in each decade the movements were as follows:

Canada:

Increase 1830-40**

Increase* 1840-50**

433,736 or 60 0 per ct. 688,473 or 27 5 per ct. **Michigan***

Increase* 1840-50**

** their respective seasons. It passes by pernaps the best article, because wet with rain —covered with snow—or soiled with dust—it presents a more uninviting appearance than it otherwise would; and a great many shun the mixing in the throng of carts, horses, barrels, stalls, auctioneers,—vendors of lumber, laths, wood, hay, potatoes, fish, and a variety of other mixing the state of the mixing the state of the control of the mixing the state of the maximum time stock of different states. wood, hay, potatoes, fish, and a variety of other miscellaneous articles,—not to mention live stock of different descriptions,—all so irregularly crowded together that there is hardly a possibility of fisding one's
way through the maze without some disagreeable
adventure. Now where the nuisance—for it is such
—is common to both, each ought to bear a proportion
of the expence incurred in the removal of it. On this
account, therefore, we think that the expence of building the Market House should be borne by the whole
Island;—the necessary funds for keeping it in repair
would, as a matter of course, fall upon the town. And
we would have it so constructed as to obviate the we would have it so constructed as to obviate the whole of the evils before alluded to. It should be of a sufficient size not only for the pres a sufficient size not only for the present wants of the country, but in anticipation of those of 18 or 20 years at least. It should have a warehouse or warehouses for flour, meal, grainj fruit, cloth, in short for every sort of produce that requires to be kept under cover, and which might be contained in packages or delivered by tale, without measuring or weighing. This would easily the Parent coming to town the evening able the Farmer coming to town the evening previous to the market duy to store his goods, and thus have them in readiness at the opening of the market.

If the commodity was in any great quantity, he might
in the course of the evening notify such of the dealers.

as he expected, might become purchasers as to ther
fact of such goods being on sale; and after a very fact of such goods being on sale; and after a very short time this would be unnecessary, as they would be on the qui size tooking for him. If there were great quantity, the article might be deposited in the public market hall—which should be as spacious as possible, and so divided that these who come to buy might see all the different varieties of the same article on sale at once. This would be advantageous to both. The best samples would command the best price, and inferior ones obtain that which correspondent to their value. Many things might—as in other price, and inferior ones obtain that which corresponded to their value. Many things might—as in other countries—be sold by sample, and thus obvisite the necessity of bringing the article to market antil it was wanted. In addition to stalls for butchers, as at present, there should be similar conveniences for these sent, there should be similar conveniences for those who sold ponitry, eggs, butter, vegetables, &c.—snd these might be hired either by the day or for a longer period. There should be also a space enclosed with sheds, so that those who come with care sid sled loads of potatoes, turnips, fish, &c. might drive into them, thus protecting horse, drover and load from the heat or inclemency of the weather, as well as giving to intending purchassers the means of viewing with case the various articles exposed. In the same way, there should be a place for cattle, sheep, swine, &c. It is plain that the advantages would be considerably, in the long ran, in favor of the sellers, for the number of the bayers would as soon as the thing was known

Miny pourly be doubted. Many people we me dide present survival to the chings that we use condomn and atterwards by his wissend to predict that the and store advantageous to both brisk competition. We the friends to conject this matter think it merits; and if any of differ in popular with m, we their views on the subject presention of the pursuits deland tooks for a participation of the present of the pre doubled. deland tooks for a participati invaries enjoyed by other or or opinion have so great a laring of superior articles, may be, as the providing of confut sale of them. It would into the sale of them. diverting some part of the a the capital a well regulate House, about We had some faint h Royal Gazette the extra Sun and the New Brus of Public men in the Co

of the Government Orgexample of forbearance example of forbarance glance at the Royal was quite sufficient to band they been of the Under the head of "cg ter signed "Observer" and of course distings most gentlemanly cot honored. But we dis opithets with with he we are not entitled to we are not entitled t up undeserved honors can't help thinking at a sort of editorial in our "most particula stept forward on the o stept forward on the o let :those :who :were ourselves we will appe himself whether it wa whether he was not he the excitement of the whether the offer state ult. to intert his own a speecha and observati stated,—we fearlessly gautleman knowing the political he would for Mr. Whelan or ult. to insert his own that no man but the the Royal Gazette, v inserted in a paper will pass over to an in disguige" a lett Tenante" and this fi a passage by way of mon. The writer I read a letter of "A also that of a gallan in Hazard's Gazette in Hazard's Gazette

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A Colonial and Post Office, on Islands. The P The H. Ingra to return, she me muil on Friday. By Telegraph

Steamship 4 morning. MARKETS.—F —Wheat has a For Tea the