

INDIA.

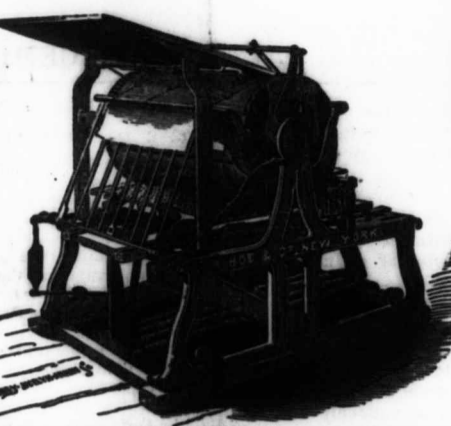
miles from the Bay of Bengal, the river divides into two separate branches, one leading eastward, the other, as both flow south towards the Bay of Bengal, the eastern branch on the east retains the greatest portion of the water, and flows in a direct course for 300 miles to Sunderbund through which, in many separate channels, it enters the Bay. The western branch, flowing at 40 miles divides, and after a distance again unites and becomes a single stream, which, though shallow, which forms the port of Calcutta, and is the only part of this river system navigable by the great maritime nations who now trade with British India. The city of Calcutta stands about 100 miles from the western bank of this noble river from this point inland, to near Rajmahal, which stands on the north bank above the first dividing of the river, the navigation, even for the small craft that use it, is dangerous and difficult, and the growing commerce of the city has led to the projection of a canal, which is to connect the grand stream with the Bay. This undertaking has been successfully carried out, until it begins to be completed, and it approaches the hilly country of the Santals. A race of mountaineers very different in many respects from the Hindoos from the Mahomedan population. Their idolatry is of a more dour and colder nature, and they have the caste of the Hindoos, nor does it if they had the deep bigotry of the Hindoos. With many of the vices of the Hindoos, they are said to evince a love of truth unusual among the people of India. One of the most fatal of insurrections has burst upon the Santals, and descending the hills, they have destroyed villages and peaceful inhabitants of the lowly in indiscriminate fury. It was said, that unjust and licentious conduct of the British employed on the land provoked the rising. It was stated, that the approach of the railroad to them, and the idea of their being seized, and their liberties being taken away, were the cause of the insurrection. These reports, however, are set aside by the discovery of a plot on the person of one of their chiefs. It states that the Santals have pressed by the Bengalee money who had settled in their hills, that they also oppressed by the Amhars, officers of our Government, from which they could obtain no redress, and their oppressions were "the sins of their fathers."—That is, that the Government is unable to take up arms to redress their wrongs; that their Thakoor, or hereditary chief, and the house of Thakoor, through whom all communications to him would be made. The British directs the Santals to assemble at appointed rendezvous, and promise sovereignty of the whole country. This indicates that the evil is one of a considerable growth.

It is proving of the greatest importance to forward troops to the scene of the insurrection, and there is little doubt that they will soon be quelled, still it is one of the most serious kind, and from the nature of the country, full as it is of all but impenetrable jungle, it may turn out to be too much of the characteristics of the insurrection. It is one of those instructive lessons that teach us, with no gentle necessity of seeking the enlightenment of the heathen, and also their defence against grasping and wicked hands of those who seem ever to walk in the van of civilization, to give the savage the worst view of civilized man, by robbing and murdering as they go along. We would doubt not it is to protect the tribes from the wrongs to which they are subjected, millions less would be required to keep them in order. We cannot that prevention will yet be found by Governments to be infinitely better and cheaper in all such concerns.

HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, December 12, 1855. New Series. No. 299.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE,
Published by Haszard & Owen,
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THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

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ROBERT MCINTYRE returns thanks for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and would inform the public, that he keeps on hand, and makes to order,
Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, &c.
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EDWARD DANA,
MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER
29 Kilby Street (near State), Boston.
OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enamelled Cloth, Patent and Enamelled Leather; all of first quality. SUPERIOR malleable Iron on hand, and furnished to order and pattern. Full assortment American Harness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.

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Neuropathic Drops,
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Wild Cherry Bitters.
For Sale by Haszard & Owen,
Sole wholesale Agents for Prince Edward Island.

NEW BOOK
Just issued from the Press of Haszard & Owen, price 2s.
The Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland
IN its Legislative and Executive Departments, with Appendix containing the Rules and Orders of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly by JOHN LITTLE, Esq., Barrister at Law.

New Books!
HASZARD & OWEN have JUST RECEIVED this day, per "Majestic," 1 case BOOKS, from Edinburgh, among which, are a new supply of CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS, viz.—Chambers' Information, English Literature, Journal of Popular Literature, now series, Jan. to July, 1855. Historical History of England, 1st volume.—A History of the People as well as of the Kingdom, illustrated with many hundred Wood Engravings, to be completed in 10 volumes. Chambers' Pocket Miscellany. Tales for the Road and Rail. Mathematics. Algebra. Geometry. Arithmetic. Book-keeping & Natural Philosophy and Science, in all its branches, &c.
Also, from Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Eton Latin Grammar; Edward's Latin Delectus; Dymock's Cmsar; Reid's English Dictionary; Fulton's Johnston's do.; Hutton's Book-keeping; Bridges' Algebra & Key; Key to Lennie's Grammar; Mangall's Questions; Markham's English; Markham's France; Stewart's Modern Geography; Cumming's Signs of the Times, urgent questions; Protestant Discussion with D. French, Esq., &c.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having been appointed by Power of Attorney, from the Heirs of the Estate of the late DONALD McDONALD, of Glensdale, deceased, dated 24 September, and 10th October, is empowered to sell or lease all their Lands on the Island, and to collect all Debts, Rents, Arrears of Rents, Promissory Notes and Book Accounts, &c.
JOHN ARCH. McDONALD,
Glensdale, Oct. 13.

All persons desirous of purchasing or leasing Lands will do well to call on the Agent as soon as possible, for the best Farms will be first taken. Two MILL SITES to let.
Any person or persons found trespassing on the above Estate, either by cutting, hauling Timber, making Roads, barking or boxing Trees, or in any other way damaging or destroying the said Property, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the Law.

Freshold Farm for Sale.
TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a valuable FRESHOLD FARM, 6 miles from Town, consisting of 60 acres of LAND, or thereabouts, 54 of which are cleared, and in an excellent state of cultivation. Nearly the whole has been cleared within the last 12 years. It is situated on the north side of, and adjoins, the West River, and contiguous to Mr. John Hyde's Mill. The House is placed on a commanding situation, well sheltered from the north and north-west winds, and has a splendid view of the river. The farm buildings have been all erected by the present proprietor, and consists of a Barn 63 x 28 feet, including Stable and Cow-house, also, a Coach-house and Granary, Out-houses, Green-house and Pigsty. Mangel Mill to any extent can be obtained from the river. For particulars apply to
NICHOLAS BROWN,
Kest Street,
Oct. 22.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.
FOR Sale TOWN LOTS Nos. 23, 29, 30, and 62 in the 1st Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, fronting on Water Street and King Street or such parts thereof as may be agreed on. Part of the purchase money may remain unpaid for a limited period, by being secured on the premises.
F. BRECKEN,
Barrister-at-Law.
September, 18, 1855.

Cigars! Cigars!!
40,000 SUPERIOR GERMAN CIGARS received by the Subscriber on Consignment, and for sale at his Auction Mart, corner of Queen and Water Streets.
The above Cigars are for unreserved sale, and will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.
BENJAMIN DAVIES,
Oct. 19.

AMERICAN GOODS.
FROM ALBANY DIRECT, and for SALE at DODD'S Brick Store, in Pownall Street:
200 Cooking, Parlour and Air Tight Stoves, which will be Sold Twenty-five per cent. less than any ever imported into this City.
THOMAS W. DODD.

NOTICE.
THE Sale of the Land on the St. Peter's Road, near Dr. Boswell's, is postponed until further notice.
JOHN ARCH. McDONALD,
Agent.
Nov. 26th, 1855. Is.

TAKE NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are hereby notified, that unless their respective Accounts are settled in one month after this date, they will be sued for without further notice.
JOSEPH McLELLAN,
Charlottetown, Nov. 12.

Sky Light Glass For Sale.
HASZARD & OWEN have a good stock of the above (such as is used in the United States for Sky Lights in the Roofs of Houses), each sheet is 26 x 15 inches, and 1/4 inch thick.

Gleanings from late Papers.
TRUE POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Albany Evening Journal, in an article on the growth of States, has the following paragraphs:
"Manufactures—whether of iron, cloth, paper, wool, cotton, or anything else—are what are needed to keep the inland towns and counties of New York increasing, instead of diminishing. Bringing a market close to the farmer's door, supplying him with the manufacturer's products, without the cost of the double transportation to and from the sea-coast—bringing mouths to be fed, bodies to be clothed, heads to be taught, and pockets to help pay taxes—these are the means of preventing him from leaving his farm and running off after prairie land and gold mines."
There is a whole treatise on Political Economy, compressed into a paragraph. Countries which are merely agricultural must be poor. Countries depending chiefly on manufactures are subject to violent revulsions of fortune, periods of morbid prosperity alternating with times of complete depression. But the two united in the same district are to be the guarantee of steady and permanent prosperity.

EFFECTS OF FROST.—The Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican says the action of the frost upon the earth on Tuesday night occasioned a constant succession of explosions, similar to those which occur in the Arctic regions, varying in character and intensity from a light pistol shot to a light earthquake. Fissures in the earth were seen in various places, and by one of those operations, the file shop of the United States Armory was cracked from the roof to the ground.

INDUSTRY AND SUCCESS.—Richard Burke being found in a reverie shortly after an extraordinary display of powers in Parliament by his brother Edmund Burke, was questioned by a friend as to the cause, and replied—"I have been wondering how Ned has contrived to monopolize all the talents of the family; but then again, I remember, when we were at play, he was always at work." The force of this anecdote is increased by the fact, that Richard Burke was considered inferior in natural talents to his brother. Yet the one rose to greatness, while the other died comparatively obscure. Don't trust to your genius, young man, if you would rise; but work! work!

THE ADVANTAGES OF SINGING.—If you would keep spring in your hearts, learn to sing. There is more merit in melody than most people are aware of. A cobbler who smooths his wax-ends with a song, will do as much work in a day as one given to ill-nature and fretting would effect in a week. Songs are like sunshine; they run to cheerfulness—to fill the bosom with such buoyancy, that, for the time being, you feel filled with June air, or lake a meadow of clover in blossom.—The Reflector.

DOUBTFUL NOMENCLATURE.—The new Russian Minister to the United States is called Somanosoff (saw my nose off). An attaché of the same legation at Washington, Biomanosoff (blow my nose off). Besides which we have Colonel Kumanosoff (cut my nose off), of the Imperial Guard; Marshal Pulmanosoff (pull my nose off), General Nozebegon (nose be gone), and many others.—Boston Journal.

WRINKLES.—It is said to have been very satisfactorily demonstrated, that every time a wife scolds her husband, she adds a wrinkle to her face! It is thought the announcement of this fact will have a most satisfactory effect, especially as it is understood that every time a wife smiles on her husband, it will remove one of the old wrinkles.

THE TELEGRAPH.—"Wife, I don't see, for my part, how they send letters on them' ere wires, without tassin' 'em all to bits." "Oh, my! they don't send the paper, they just send the writin' in a fluid state."

A CALCULATING YANKEE.—"My son," said Mr. Nunks, "how could you marry an Irish girl?" "Why father," says the son: "I'm not able to keep two women; and if I'd married a Yankee girl, I'd had to have hired an Irish girl to take care of her.—American paper.

THE WRONG TRAIN.—Some young men, going from Columbus to Cincinnati, Ohio, in the cars, were getting rather noisy and profane, when a gentleman in a white cravat tapped one of them on the shoulder, with the remark, "Young man, do you know you are on the road to perdition?" "That's just my luck; I took for Cincinnati, and I've got on the wrong train."

"Well, Sambo, what's yer up to now a days?" "Oh, I see a carp'nter and jiner." "He, I guess yer in. What department do you perform, Sambo?" "I does the circular work." "What's dat?" "Why, I turns do grindstone."

Now that the civic chair is filled by a Hebrew, the Mansion-house may be regarded for the time being as Solomon's temple!

Holloway's Pills, undoubtedly the best Medicine on sale in Canada.—The extraordinary power possessed by these Pills has rendered them justly an universal favourite with the Canadians, owing it is presumed to their efficacy in all diseases of the liver, and stomach. For the cure of sick headaches, bile and indigestion they are also unequalled; and for all female complaints, whether of the daughter entering into womanhood, or the mother at the turn of life, their effect is infallible, as they speedily remove all such complaints from the system.

The Great American Hair Tonic.
Bogle's celebrated Hyperion Fluid, for the growth and preservation of the Hair is well known to be without a rival on this continent. Hundreds of imitations have started into an ephemeral existence, since the introduction of this unrivalled Hair restorative, and their doom been sealed, whilst Bogle's Hyperion Hair Fluid, with a popularity never attained by any other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer." There is no malady, which can affect the Hair, but can be cured by this incomparable preparation. To ladies it is invaluable; and on children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of Hair. It is now patronized by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe. Bogle's Electric Hair Dye converts red or grey hair into a beautiful black or brown, the moment it is applied, literally dyeing the hair without staining the skin and leaving the Hair soft and glossy without injuring its texture in the least; a decided superiority over all other Hair dyes. Bogle's Anole Shaving compound renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided luxury. Bogle's Hebeaion removes Freckles and tan from the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknowledged to be the very best article for beautifying the complexion. To be had, wholesale or retail, of W. Bogle, 227, Washington street, Boston, U. S. And by all Druggists and perfumers throughout the Canada, United States and Great Britain. W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I. Jan 19th. 1 yw

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.
The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it never fails.—Boston Post

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Inventor and Sole Proprietor.
For sale by Druggists, Hair Dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States. General Agent for P. E. Island, W. R. WATSON.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE FRENCH FLOATING BATTERIES.

A Belgian contemporary quotes the following from the letter of a French officer attached to the Kinburn expedition:—"We have just put the floating batteries to a most satisfactory proof. They opened their fire at a quarter-past nine, at a distance somewhere between 400 and 600 metres, and by noon there was a splendid breach. The 50 pound balls quickly scaled off the facing of the rampart, and the shells knocked over everything. I was in the fort after its surrender, when the fire kindled by the mortar-vessels was still burning. I never saw such a confusion of smashed gun-carriages, of broken or dismounted guns; the chaos was superb. Now, we must set to work and try to do better still. The first trial has been good, but there is yet room for improvement; the engines are not powerful enough, and the hulls do not readily answer the helm. But one thing is decidedly proved—the main and essential thing—and that is, the invulnerability of the floating batteries. They all of them bear the dints of from forty to fifty shots, just like the marks of bullets on a target. We have only lost a few men from some projectiles that entered by the port-holes. We are well rewarded by the signs of astonishment and admiration on the part of the English and the Russians."

RUSSIAN WARFARE.

The Russians themselves certainly have no reason to be desirous of prolonging a contest in which they have experienced nothing but defeat since it was begun. Prince Gortschakoff comforts his army by telling them, that they are no worse off in evacuating Sebastopol than the Russians were in deserting Moscow after the battle of Borodino, and that in both cases, they had the pleasure of destroying their own cities, and presenting a smouldering heap of ashes and stones to their conquerors. The Russian mode of warfare is something like duelling among the Japanese, when each party rips open his own bowels, instead of performing that act of destruction upon his antagonist. Thus far, Russia has destroyed her fleet in the Black Sea, burnt Sebastopol, and sacrificed a hundred thousand, or more, of her men; and as Prince Gortschakoff appears to think that it is a feather in his cap, to destroy his towns and ships, if the war should continue much longer, he may yet have the pleasure of seeing St. Petersburg under water—for it would be easier to drown than to burn it—and Moscow again in flames, after Odessa and all the smaller cities have been laid in ashes. "Two years," says the *Times*, "have elapsed since the first struggle of Russians and Turks at the earthworks of Otenitza. What was then the position of Russia in Europe? During forty years, she has been in the estimation of the world the first military power. She had broken the spell which bound mankind to the throne of the great Napoleon; she had taken the lead in the deliverance of Germany, and if the Prussians had been more frequently and more successfully engaged during the campaign of 1813, Russia at least had been the great support, the reserve, which was to sustain in the conflict the more forward of the allies. She had not shared in Waterloo, but she had borne the chief part in the discussions which preceded and followed the crowning victory. The world had peace, and Russia shared in its benefits; but it was only, that she might extend her dominion over the more or less helpless nations which dwelt on her frontier. Poland fell for ever; Turkey lost the mouths of the Danube and two Pachaics in Asia. Austria, threatened with destruction in the convulsion of 1848, was saved by Russian arms, and fell apparently under Russian vassalage. Not only in the despotic courts of Europe, but in our own parliament, the praises of the autocrat resounded. His greatness, his magnanimity, his moderation, were the themes of a large party in the freest country of Europe. It cannot be wondered at that his heart grew high, and that to him the resistance of Turkey was ridiculous—the intervention of Europe a thing not to be dreamt of. From Otenitza and Cistate to Silistria and Giurgevo, from the Alma to the bloody battle of the Tcher-

naya and the capture of the Malakoff, from the cannonade of Odessa to the occupation of Kinburn, from the capture of Chef-katil to the defence of Kars, the allies may count a series of almost unbroken successes. All that balances the Russian reverses are a few successful sorties at Sebastopol, and the successful repulse of attacks in June and September. The flood of victory had set strongly against the Muscovite empire, and there is not the least sign of a change in its direction. We may, therefore, count it among the greatest triumphs of the present war, that this great and wide-spreading reputation has been so suddenly and completely overthrown.

ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSION IN SEBASTOPOL.

On the 1st instant, an explosion occurred in the part of the town occupied by the French. The report was compressed and loud, and the reverberation was so strong as to lead to the impression that some considerable magazine had been exploded; but some Frenchmen, bringing up a wounded man to one of the ambulances, declared that it was loose powder in an ammunition wagon which had been accidentally fired, and that two or three injuries to bystanders, and those comparatively slight, were the only ill-effects resulting. Our allies are not very communicative on such matters. The Russians evidently concluded, that they had blown up one of the magazines of the mortar battery behind Fort Nicholas, not far from which the column of smoke which followed the explosion appeared to rise, for during the remainder of the day they concentrated a heavy shelling fire in that direction.

Despatch from General Codrington.

Lord Panmure forwards the following telegraphic despatch, received from General Sir W. Codrington, dated Nov. 16:—"A very heavy explosion of a store of powder at a French siege train took place about 3 p. m. yesterday. It communicated fire to our siege train, close to it, where there was no powder, but some naval live shells, most of which were removed; but the loss of life and damage done is considerable. The great explosion threw shell over the camp of our siege train, and the huts of the 1st Brigade, being entirely damaged, but not by fire. All officers and men were on the spot at once, and worked with good will and energy, and I saw all safe when I quitted at 7 p. m.—Killed: Deputy-Assistant Commissary Yellow, R. A., and 21 non-commissioned officers and men.—Wounded: Lieutenant Dawson, R. A., lost his leg below his knee; Lieutenant Robert, dangerously in the arm; Lieutenant Eccles and Assistant Surgeon Reade, 2d Battalion Rifle Brigade, slightly; 116 brigade noncommissioned officers and men, of whom 47 slightly. Missing, 4 rank and file."

According to the Berlin correspondence of the *Times*, the steam corvette Harrier, which arrived off Waxholm (fortress near Stockholm) on the 8th instant, left there again on the 10th for Sandhamn to watch an American vessel lying there, which was understood to be laden with revolvers for Russian account, and to be only waiting for a favourable opportunity to cross over to Finland.

There are now under Government contract as war ships about 240 steamers and 200 sailing ships. The maximum price paid by the Government for the hire of these vessels is £2 15s per ton per month, and the minimum price is 16s per ton per month.

The British government have taken up four more steamers to be employed as regular transports, namely, the Queen Victoria, the Eglinton, the Sardinian, and the Nicholas Wood.

Every available mechanic is now employed upon the construction of the despatch gunboats at the dockyard at Pembroke Dock. They will very shortly be ready for launching, and, being built upon the diagonal principle, like the Agamemnon, 91, will prove to be of very great strength.

(From Wilmer's European Times).

RISE IN THE VALUE OF PRODUCE.

The enormous increase in the value of sugar has directed attention to the statistics of the subject, from which it appears, that the stocks on hand are small, and that a fear of exhaustion has mainly led to the panic now raging. In the present state of the market, it will be to the manifest advantage of the West Indians to send forward their supplies with all imaginable speed, if they desire to avail themselves of the rates which are now prevailing. During the last twelve months, the price of sugar has nearly doubled, and speculation in the article recently has been immense. We hear of some houses which have cleared as much as £200,000 by their stocks, of others which have notched half that amount, of others again, which have realized £50,000, and so on—all, of course turning over the pound and the penny at a moment so favourable to fortune-making. One version of the cause of the rise is, that the beet root this year in France has been a failure, another that America, to supply her wants, has been compelled to import largely; but certain it is, that the speculation in sugar has been amazing, and that immense sums have been made by the general feeling of scarcity which exists. The speculation, nevertheless, is not confined to sugar. All articles of consumption, such as coffee, tea, rice, tallow, bread-stuffs, and linseed, have been in great demand, and the prices of which have almost equally advanced. Indeed, during the last fortnight or three weeks, the transactions in these articles have tripled and even quadrupled the ordinary amounts. The fever for speculation is now at its height and never, perhaps, within the memory of man, was there so high a range of prices contemporaneous with the same dearth of money. In fact, the theory of the political economists has been reversed during this unprecedented crisis,—namely, that when money is dear, prices fall. Not only is money scarce and dear, from causes to which in former numbers we have referred, but the value of all the necessaries of life is more than correspondingly elevated, and seems likely, from present appearances, to continue so during the winter. As regards bread, the range of prices astonishes every one, even the farmers themselves, considering the late excellent harvest, and the ample supplies which exist in America. Trade, like other things, is susceptible of a good deal of trickery, and mankind rarely take their inventive powers higher, than in the effort to turn passing events to pecuniary profit. The infirmity has even reached, it is said, at least, one Royal head; for it is now pretty plainly understood, that the cry of a deficient harvest, which was raised in France a short time ago on official authority, has answered the purpose of the Government,—namely, that of securing ample importations to assist a cereal yield which was little, if at all, below an average one. But the *ruse* answered other ends than that which the French Emperor designed. He, far-seeing man, was mainly solicitous for his own welfare,—knew that physical destitution was the parent of political convulsions, and adroitly announced in the Government organ the existence of all but a famine in France. In England, we leave these things to private enterprise—to the natural laws of demand and supply; but the bait was too tempting not to be seized by the corn-dealers of this country, who have long learnt intuitively how to make the most of that useful cry—"wolf." Mr. Caird, an authority on the statistics of grain, at length raised his voice, and showed that a very slight importation of corn would suffice for our wants until the next harvest; but his statistics were denied, and his reasoning assailed by a host of persons, all having an interest in the continuance of extreme rates. The result will be, that in the course of a few months, we shall have enormous importations of breadstuffs from the Western world, to be followed, soon after, by as rapid a decline in prices; and the unfortunate sufferer will be the importer, taxed with freight, insurance, commission, and the other *et ceteras* of commerce, to meet unremunerative quotations.

Returning to the subject of sugar, with which we commenced these remarks, the official statistics show that instead of the home consumption increasing, it has positively fallen off. In the first nine months of last year 5,954,314 cwt., were taken for consumption; in the first nine months of the present year, 5,885,514 cwt., exhibiting a decrease of 68,800 cwt. Imports have, however, fallen off to the extent, it is asserted, of fifty per cent., caused, mainly, by the absence of cultivation last year in Louisiana, and not to any deficiency in the crop. In 1853 the production of sugar in that State was so much in excess that the article became unproductive, followed, the next year, by non-cultivation, to a large extent, and this year, necessarily, by considerable exports into the Union. If this be a correct solution of the increased value of sugar, the cause is temporary, and our sugar colonies must be prepared to take advantage of it. But it would be difficult to find half so good a reason for the advance which has taken place in many other articles for which we are dependent on foreign countries. The intelligence will reach Jamaica at an in-

teresting time, for we perceive by the last mail that the position of the island is improving,—that the government expenditure as well as the parochial expenditure has been largely reduced, and that the island debt has been considerably liquidated, by means of large issues of inconvertible paper, on the principle suggested by the Legislative Committee. The radical wants of the West Indies are money and labour. The first might be remedied by an issue, on the part of the Imperial Parliament, of a colonial paper currency, to be made a legal tender in England; and the second, by sending our convict population to these beautiful islands, under such restrictions for the preservation of their health, as might comport with proper discipline and the reformatory process. These suggestions are so important, that we shall probably return to them again.

RELIGIOUS DISCONTENT.—The rumour of considerable religious discontent existing in Russia, is confirmed by a Government circular just issued to the Russian clergy:—"He who doubts the Czar to be the sole protector of the Orthodox Church is declared to be an apostate."

The appeal of the English consul at Cologne against his sentence (for illegally enlisting for the Foreign Legion) has been unfortunate. The court has condemned him to six months' imprisonment instead of three; and his secretary, who was acquitted, has been now sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

THE POPE AND THE QUEEN OF SPAIN'S PRESENT.

The following passage is extracted from a letter which has just been received in Paris from Madrid:—"We learnt yesterday, at Madrid, with considerable astonishment, that the Pope had just sold, at the Church of St. Peter, at Rome, for the sum of \$80,000, the magnificent tiara which Queen Isabella presented to him last spring."—*London Daily News*

UNITED STATES.

RHODE ISLAND LIQUOR LAW.—A new Act has been introduced into the Rhode Island Assembly to supersede the existing liquor law. It provides, in substance, that cities and towns may grant licences for the sale of liquors in quantities not less than one quart—the party licensed giving bond, that he will not allow any such liquors to be drunk on the premises where the same are sold—that he will not sell to any person under the influence of intoxicating drink—nor upon Sunday, or any week day after ten o'clock in the evening—nor sell any liquors not pronounced pure by a commissioner appointed for that purpose—nor give credit for any liquor sold. Another act for the suppression of tipping-shops was introduced at the same time, which possesses provisions similar to those of the Maine law with regard to complaint of parties and seizure.

JAPANESE POTATO PLANT.—The Japanese potato plant, "*Dioscorea Japonica*," has been successfully cultivated this season by a florist in New York city. He planted over twenty roots in May last, in pots, in his hot-house, and when he dug them up in October, they had, in some cases, grown to the length of two feet. All grew finely. This root having been recommended as a substitute for the common potato, is now in great demand. It grows fast, can be cultivated in any climate, and will do well in any soil, though sandy loam is preferable.

SWALLOWING NEEDLES.—Dr. Fearing, of Nantucket, Massachusetts, has taken from the stomach, abdomen, and left side of a patient, named Jane James, sixty-two needles, and more remain. The patient, some years ago, was deranged in mind, and fancied herself a pincushion, swallowing all the needles and pins she could lay hands on.

SICKNESS IN OHIO.—Several parts of Ohio are said to be afflicted with sickness unparalleled in the history of the State. It is not confined to particular localities, but appears to be general, on the hills as well as in the valleys, in towns, as well as in the country. In Central Ohio, where the chills were never before known, they have been shaking the people most cordially.

When we alluded to order, upon the Que was in conformity with public Journalist, in j outline of what was p cil. We did not pr opinion of the Record Mr. Counsellor Davies much as would enable what had been done tainly, with no view discussion. Mr. Da to publish his sentim port of his own speec had read his opinio think he has thrown question, much less an unseasonable in thus expresses him:

"I allow that gossip displayed in getting honorable gentleman is porfant, and indeed th the Council felt any in expected our legal adv ded opinion, this ho sh ship.—What right do the Common? (to t aware, and it is wel possession of public p in no way lessens the

The question of only one in Mr. Davies is no Lawy shows. He does n port of the word " have talked of th and of its immor public have noth commoners, and t fact is, that the q set with difficult over been a Comn Davies says:—

"When, your V price, have the citiz the noble gift besto just King George t to the Lieutenant G served upwards of purpose of a Comn when required."

(The italics a here is a difficult explain. How m for the Common. ment of the Tow what proportion note? It is clea that part which and it is equal to itself the rig as the Town Lo Mr. Davies, wh where end? wh Before any atte in possession of certain wher will be imposi are trespassers Recorder had t What action ca the right of C ants? And th the negative. They are, as a ing, that the which they ar instance is co which is clai Ward of the C the Common t sers. Mr. I Recorder:—

"But, I ask they bona fide thereof? (Unle bona fide own port-drown up and artifice, fa

The answer short. Their bona fide own there need be in any other of a house, a lue of £5 by gives him a indeed, if brought by t House divid and a major the Recorder do they not professional have no con send a case upon, to an adjoining I England, a favor, they soon be do

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, December 12, 1855.

we perceive by the last mail of the island is improving, and expenditure as well as the deficit has been largely reduced, by means of large issue paper, on the principle suggested by the Committee. The public debt is money and is to be remedied by an issue of the Imperial Parliament, of a currency, to be made a legal tender; and the second by sending out to these beautiful islands restrictions for the preservation of their beautiful islands might comport with proper reformatory process. These are so important, that we shall not be again.

DISCONTENT.—The rumour of religious discontent existing in the island, as affirmed by a Government circular to the Russian clergy; who the Czar to be the sole Orthodox Church is deplorable.

of the English consul at St. John's (for illegally the Foreign Legion) has been. The court has condemned the imprisonment instead of the secretary, who was acquitted on sentence to three months.

AND THE QUEEN OF SPAIN'S. The following passage is extracted from a letter which has just been received from Madrid:—"We are, at Madrid, with consideration, that the Pope had just Church of St. Peter, at Rome, of \$80,000, the magnificent tiara of Isabella presented to him on the 12th of May."

UNITED STATES.—A new Act introduced into the Rhode Island Legislature to supersede the existing liquor laws, in substance, that cities may grant licence for the sale of liquors not less than one quart licensed giving bond, that he own any such liquor to be drunk in any place where the same are sold—shall not sell to any person under the age of twenty-one years, or any week day after ten o'clock in the evening—nor sell any liquors unadvised by a commissioner for that purpose—nor give credit for any liquor. Another act for the regulation of tippling-shops was introduced at the same time, which possesses a similarity to those of the Maine law and to complaint of parties and

POTATO PLANT.—The "Jacon potato plant," *Dioscorea Japonica*, successfully cultivated this season in New York city. He over twenty roots in May last, in his hot-house, and when he dug in October, they had, in some cases, to the length of two feet. All the roots having been recommended as a substitute for the common potato, now in great demand. It grows in any climate, and well in any soil, though sandy loam is best.

LOWING NEEDLES.—Dr. Fearing, of West, Massachusetts, has taken from a man, abdomen, and left side of a named Jane James, sixty-two needles, and more remain. The patient, some ago, was deranged in mind, and herself a pincushion, swallowing needles and pins she could lay hands

NESS IN OHIO.—Several parts of the State are said to be afflicted with sickness called in the history of the State. It is confined to particular localities, but is to be general, on the hills as well as the valleys, in towns, as well as in the country. In Central Ohio, where they were never before known, they have been shaking the people most cordially.

When we alluded to the opinion of the Recorder, upon the Question of the Common, it was in conformity with the usual duty of a public Journalist, in giving to our readers an outline of what was passing in the City Council. We did not profess to give either the opinion of the Recorder, or the observations of Mr. Councillor Davies at full length, but just so much as would enable the public to ascertain what had been done in the matter; and, certainly, with no view of provoking any angry discussion. Mr. Davies has, however, chosen to publish his sentiments in the form of a report of his own speech, made after the Recorder had read his opinion; and truly, we cannot think he has thrown any greater light upon the question, much less proved, that the opinion is an unsound one. In speaking of it, Mr. Davies thus expresses himself:—

"I allow that considerable research and ability are displayed in getting it up, but I disagree with the honorable gentleman in his conclusions on one important, and indeed the only doubtful point on which the Council felt any indecision, and on which it was expected our legal adviser would have offered a decided opinion, this is, your Worship,—"What right does possession give the holders of the Common?" On this he is silent; but you are aware, and it is well known, that a party holding possession of public property for any length of time in no way lessens the right of the public thereto."

The question of time might have been the only one in Mr. Davies's opinion, but, Mr. Davies is no Lawyer, as his speech very clearly shows. He does not even know the legal import of the word "Common," or he would not have talked of the right of the public thereto, and of its immunity from prescription. The public have nothing to do with it—it is the commoners, and they are private persons. The fact is, that the question of the Common is beset with difficulties. The first is,—Has there ever been a Common for Charlottetown? Mr. Davies says:—

"When, your Worship, at what time, for what price, have the citizens of Charlottetown parted with the noble gift bestowed by Royalty itself? His Majesty King George the III., in the Royal Instructions to the Lieutenant Governor, having set apart and reserved upwards of five hundred acres of land for the purpose of a Common, and for enlarging the Town when required."

(The italics are Mr. Davies's own.) Now, here is a difficulty which he would do well to explain. How much of the 500 acres is reserved for the Common, and how much for the enlargement of the Town? Was a fifth, or a half, or what proportion appropriated to the latter purpose? It is clear, that whatever it was, it was that part which was contiguous to the Town, and it is equally clear, that the Crown reserved to itself the right of granting it to individuals as the Town Lots were granted. Now, we ask Mr. Davies, where does the Common begin, and where end? what are its metes and bounds? Before any attempt is made to oust the parties in possession of the Common, it must be first ascertained where it precisely is, for otherwise, it will be impossible to determine whether they are trespassers or not. The question that the Recorder had to answer, as he thought, was—"What action can the City take, in order to have the right of Common restored to its inhabitants?" And this question he has answered in the negative. The City Council can do nothing. They are, as a body, debarred from even asserting, that there is a Common, for the Act by which they are created, and by which their existence is continued, has incorporated that which is claimed as Common into the Fifth Ward of the City. The City is in possession of the Common through the occupation of its Citizens. Mr. Davies puts this question to the Recorder:—

"But, I ask him, had they a right to vote? Are they bona fide owners of the Common, or any part thereof? Unless the Recorder can prove them to be bona fide owners of the Common property, the Report drawn up in their favor with so much labour and artifice, falls to the ground."

The answer to this is very plain and very short. There is no necessity of proving them bona fide owners, possession is quite sufficient, there need be no question of title any more than in any other part of the City.—"Occupation" of a house, shop, or piece of ground of the value of £5 by the year, constitutes a Citizen, and gives him a vote. It would be a strange anomaly indeed, if an action of ejectment could be brought by the Citizens against themselves.—A House divided against itself. If Mr. Davies and a majority of the Council really think that the Recorder's opinion is an incorrect one, why do they not move, that the legal opinion of some professional man or men be requested? If they have no confidence in the Bar of Charlottetown, send a case in which the facts are fully agreed upon, to some eminent Counsel in either of the adjoining Provinces, or, if they like better, to England, and if his or their opinion is in their favor, they can then do, as Mr. Davies says will soon be done:—"Make it a Common indeed."

The Committee of arrangements for the Tea Party, held Nov. 30th, for the purpose of raising a fund to meet the expense in plastering Providence Chapel, Charlottetown, respectfully tender their thanks to the friends of the different denominations, for the deep interest manifested by them on that occasion, and it is with pleasure they inform them, that the proceeds of the evening amounted to the sum of £16. They regret, that in consequence of the large number assembled, the building, though extensive, was not sufficient to carry out the arrangements of the evening, and that the company were deprived of addresses from our esteemed friends, the Rev. Mr. Scoolgrass, (Church of Scotland), and the Rev. Mr. Brewster, (Wesleyan), who were present on the occasion. They also tender their acknowledgments to David Wilson, Esq., for the use of his noble mansion.

MARGARET HUGHES, Secretary.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE commenced its sixteenth Session last night under the most brilliant auspices. The Soiree was a most successful affair. The Hall was beautifully decorated, and well filled; the Tables were amply supplied, and the Ladies presided over them, with courteous grace. After the more substantial realities had been discussed, His Honor the President took the Chair, and opened the intellectual part of the proceedings by delivering an extemporaneous inaugural address upon the objects of the Institute. The Misses Preedy then sang with great power, one of their beautiful odes, and the Band discoursed sweet Music. The Hon. Edward Whelan then read an excellent Lecture upon the benefits of Mechanics' Institute, and Mrs. Warren then sang one of her brilliant Swedish pastoral songs. John Kenny, Esq., then addressed the meeting upon the Sciences, and made a very interesting and instructive speech; another ode was then sung, and the Band again played. Mr. Heard was then called upon to speak, and made some observations upon the management of the Institute, and upon the capabilities of our Mechanics compared with those of other cities. The Hon. the Colonial Secretary then offered some remarks in reply to Mr. Heard; and subsequently paid a well merited compliment to the Ladies, and moved the following resolution:

Resolved.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Ladies, for their successful efforts in promoting the objects for which this Soiree has been held. Mr. Heard seconded, and John Lawson, Esq., in quite a gallant style, supported the resolution. It was carried with 3 cheers. Mr. Warren then sang another song, and was heartily encored. The Hon. Lt. Col. Swabey, in a neat speech, moved the following resolution: Resolved.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Ladies of the Choir, and Gentlemen of the Band for the Harmony produced, and for the trouble they have taken in preparing such appropriate Music for this Soiree. And which was seconded by James D. Haszard, Esq., Vice Patron, and carried unanimously. The Band then played the National Anthem, and the meeting dispersed at ten o'clock in perfect harmony, after giving three cheers for the Queen, and 3 cheers for His Excellency the Patron of the Institute, whose absence from indisposition, we very much regretted.

It was announced, that on Tuesday evening next, the President would give an Address on—"The past, present, and future prospects of the Institute," and, that immediately after, the Office-Bearers for the ensuing year would be elected. The Door will be thrown open to the public in the lower Hall, and the Chair taken at 8 o'clock.

The Storm of Friday has, as we anticipated, been attended with disastrous effects. The Ferry Wharf on the other side of the Hillsborough has been almost entirely destroyed. Several of the new blocks are swept away, and the materials of which they were composed scattered along the shores. The Schooner *Gad*, Bagg, Master, from Halifax, lying alongside, taking in a cargo of Oats, was driven by the fury of the gale upon the wharf, and sunk,—fortunately, very little of the Cargo was on board. On the opposite coast, we understand, the storm raged with greater violence than here; several vessels are reported to have been lost; so much is certain, but of the names we are left in doubt. One vessel which had gone to pieces between Country Harbour and Merigonish, is supposed to have been the *Bay Stella*, belonging to James Pope, Esq.; at least, the contents of the Cargo: Pork, Oats, &c., which have been washed ashore along the coast, give every probability to the supposition. We much fear, that a long list of casualties will have to be made out, when time has been afforded for more correct information. The *Barque Ann Reddin* is said to be among the lost, but on what foundation the rumor is based, we have not been able to learn, it is said to be but too probable. Everything is as yet but matter of conjecture, as the telegraph line of posts in Nova Scotia have been prostrated, and communication cut off.

We learn from the *Examiner*, that the Bill for Taxing the Rent Rolls of Proprietors, and the Tenants Compensation Bill have been refused the Royal Allowance. We shall, in our next, give a short review of their purpose, and of the reasons why they have not been sent out, agreed to, as was confidently expected. We hear also, from the same source, that the Enrolled Pensioners have been disbanded.

The Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald thankfully acknowledges the sum of 2s. 6d. from John Calbeck, being the amount of a fine received by him against a neighbor, which he hands over for charitable purposes.

The Governor of New Brunswick has appointed Thursday the thirteenth day of December next, to be observed throughout the Province, as a Day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for his abundant mercies vouchsafed to it and to the Nation.

POLICE COURT.

Dec. 11.—Thomas Foley, for having one unstamped Pint measure, convicted, fined 10s., with costs. John Collins, for having one unstamped Gill measure, convicted; fined 10s., with costs. Michael Noonan, for having one unstamped Gill measure, convicted; fined 10s., with costs. Martin Hayden, charged with abstracting two Gold Rings from the chest of Mary Ann Doyne—charge not substantiated. Thomas Bowdin, drunk and disorderly, convicted; fined 5s., with costs, or be imprisoned 48 hours.—committed.

Published by Authority of the City Council. LAW RELATING TO LAMPS.

[Passed, Nov. 28, 1855.]

BE it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown:

That whoever shall willfully, maliciously, carelessly or wantonly break, throw down, extinguish or otherwise injure any of the City Lamps, or the posts, irons or other furniture to the same belonging, shall upon conviction thereof forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings nor more than five pounds for each lamp so broken or damaged, and the like sum for each post or iron or furniture so broken or damaged; and costs of prosecution, which fines and forfeitures, shall go, the one moiety thereof, to the use of the City funds, and the other moiety to the person who shall prosecute for the same; and the foregoing penalties shall apply to any person or persons committing the same depredations on lamps and posts being the property of private persons, or posts and lamps put up and kept at their expense and it shall be lawful to punish the offender or offenders, in case of non-ability or refusal to comply with the foregoing fines by committing to jail for a space of time not exceeding ten days for each and every pound so fined.

ROBT. HUTCHINSON, Mayor. WILLIAM B. WELLSNER, City Clerk.

LAW TO ESTABLISH THE CITY SEAL. [Passed, Nov. 28, 1855.]

BE it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown:

Sec. 1. That the Common Seal of the City made of Silver having engraved on it the device of a ship, a Ploegh and a Sheaf of Grain and the words "City of Charlottetown Prince Edward Island Incorporated A. D. 1855" shall be the City Seal. Sec. 2. The City Seal shall be kept by the City Clerk. Sec. 3. All deeds or documents where the City is a party and where to a seal is requisite shall be authenticated by the City Seal, and the Mayor and City Clerk shall sign the same, when authorized by any law or by any city ordinance, or by direction or resolution of the City Council.

Sec. 4. The Mayor may affix the Seal to any certificate at the request of any person desiring it. Sec. 5. Any person requiring the City Seal to authenticate documents shall pay to the City the following fees: For any document to be used abroad or out of the City, for the Seal 7s 6d. If to be used only within the City, 5 0. For the Seal to any Certificate, 3 9.

ROBT. HUTCHINSON, Mayor. WILLIAM B. WELLSNER, City Clerk.

Married.

On Thursday, the 22d of November, at St. Paul's Church, Antigonish, by the Rector of the Parish. The Rev. W. Stewart, of Cherry Valley, P. E. Island, to Charlotte Sophia, youngest daughter of John Dexter, Esq. Antigonish.

Died.

On Saturday evening, the 8th December, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. William Sumner, aged 68 years. She was a native of Devon, England.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED. Dec. 3, Julia, St. John, N. B.; goods. John Hastings, St. John's, Newfld.; fish, &c. H. Ingram, Pictou; flour, &c. Alice, Rogers, Halifax; goods. Mary Ann, Anderson; do. Favorita, St. John, N. B.; goods. 4th, Mary, LeBlanc, Boston; goods. Foam, Halifax; do. Aurora, do.; do. Gad, do.; do. Lark, O'Brien, do.; do. Amandale, Bouristo, do.; do. 6th, Jonima, Green, Boston; do.

SAILED. Nov. 30th, Barque Perthshire, Liverpool, by Wm. Welsh. Ann Reddin, MeRae, do., by D. Reddin. Brig Stella, St. John's Newfld., by J. C. Pope. Dec. 3, Industry, O'Brien, Halifax. Lark, Pictou. Belgrade, Grand River. 5th, Barque Hillsborough, Hobbs, London, by Robert. John Hastings, Pictou; bal. Bay State Boston; produce. Brig Katy Darling, Sidney. Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax.

Ship News.

Schr. *Saxe Gotha*, hence for Boston, with a cargo of Produce, struck on a rock in St. Andrew's Passage, and sank. Schr. Tradesman, at Halifax from P. E. Island, got ashore on Saturday evening, at the entrance of the Eastern Passage. Was got off, on Sunday, with loss of chains and anchors, and towed up to the city by one of the steamers. The Bark *Islandville*, Captain James Malcolm, owned by the master and the late firm of Messrs. A. & J. Duncan & Co., P. E. I., from Calcutta, homeward bound, struck on a sunken rock off the Island of Prearis, in the Bay of Bengal, on the 3d September. The crew stuck to the ship until she heeled over, when they were obliged to take to the boats. The Captain and eight of the crew took the long boat, and the remainder of the crew took the other two boats. The latter two boats were picked up, and taken into Calcutta, but we regret to hear the Captain with the long boat has not since been heard of.

THE Subscriber has received instructions to sell by AUCTION, at the Shipping of Mr. FRANCIS AULD, RUSTICO.

On Thursday next, 18th December, At twelve o'clock, a. m., the Schooner *Perseverance*, Burthen per Register, 17 7/100 N. M., with her SPARS, RIGGING, CHAIN, ANCHORS, &c., as she now lays capized in the Harbour of Rustico. Also, the SAILS, RUNNING GEAR, BLOCKS, BOAT, &c. of the said vessel, delivered at the place of sale. Dec. 6. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

A STRAY COW.

A BROWN COW, 4 years old, has been on the Subscriber's premises for the last month. The owner can get her by paying expenses. JOHN McPHEE, North River. Dec. 12, 1855.

A LARGE STOCK of New and Popular pieces of MUSIC just received from the UNITED STATES and for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN,

among which are— Battle of Alma, with descriptive Frontispiece 3 0. Alma March, 1 6. Sebastopol in song, Song, 1 6. "March with a beautiful Lithograph view of the City, 2 6. Fall of Sebastopol, a descriptive Fantasia, 3 4. The Queen's Letter, 2 6. Captain's Waltzes, 1 6. Military Parade March, 1 6. Minnie Myrtle, Song & Chorus, 1 4. The Yankee Song Robin Almad, 1 4. Le Mardi Gras, Shrove Tuesday, viz. Pandemonium, 1 6. The Children of Haiman by the National Guard Band 7th Regiment, 1 6. Zephyrs from Newport, 1 6. Rival Polka, 1 4. Malakoff, 1 6. The Trench Quadrille, 1 6. Flag that braved a thousand years, 1 6. Canadian Sleigh Song, 1 6. My Cot beside the Sea, 1 4.

Auction at York River.

BY H. W. LOBBAN. ON TUESDAY, the 18th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. HECTOR McKINNON, at the junction of the York River and Bedouque Road.

The Stock and Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c.,

comprising 5 COWS, in calf; 2 Heifers, 2 two year old Oxen, 10 Sheep, 2 Pigs, 1 Cart, 1 pair Harrows, 1 Ploegh, 1 Winnowing Machine, 1 Truck, Feather and other Beds, Bedsteads, Parlour and Kitchen Furniture. The Household Furniture is of good quality, and in the very best condition, the Auctioneer having viewed them personally. Terms—Cash up to £2; from £2 to £5, three months; from £5 upwards, five months. Dec. 7th.

WANTED.

A MILLER, for a Grist Mill, who thoroughly understands his business, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Apply to JESSE WRIGHT. Bedouque Mills, Sept. 26. N. B.—A single Man preferred.

