

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, August 2, 1854.

New Series. No. 160.

Hazard's Gazette.
GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.
Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning.
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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 2c—lines, 2c—title, 2c—12 lines, 2c—12 lines, 2c—20 lines, 4c—28 lines, 6c—36 lines, 8c—44 lines, etc.—2c for each additional line. One-fourth of the above for each continuation.

Advertisements without limitation, will be confined until forbid.

MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces and the United States, will be made up and forwarded via Picton, every WEDNESDAY afternoon at Four o'clock, and SATURDAY morning at Nine o'clock, until further notice. Those on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY by St. John's Packet, and on THURSDAY by St. John's Packet.

Mails for England, will be closed every alternate WEDNESDAY at Four o'clock, afternoon, viz: Wednesday, July 5. Wednesday, Sept. 13. Wednesday, July 19. Wednesday, Sept. 27. Wednesday, Aug. 2. Wednesday, Oct. 11. Wednesday, Aug. 16. Wednesday, Oct. 25. Wednesday, Aug. 30. Mails for Europe, forwarded to New Brunswick, and the United States via Sheldes by the *Lady Merchant*, every THURSDAY morning, on the arrival of that vessel from Picton.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General, General Post Office, June 24, 1854.

THOMAS DOUGLASS,

SOLE AGENT FOR

BEFF'S BRACE.

Commission Merchant, Importer, Manufacturer, and Wholesale Dealer in every description of

AMERICAN HARDWARE,

5 PLATE STREET,
THOMAS DOUGLASS, (Four doors from Pearl,
ASA FARR, Jr., (late of the
firm of Child, Farr & Co., St. Louis.)
NEW-YORK.
June 28. 6m

A CARD.
THE Subscribers beg to inform the Public, generally that he has commenced business as a Commission Merchant and Auctioneer.

At the corner of Queen & Sydney Streets, and hopes by promptness and punctuality to merit a share of their patronage.

ARTEMAS G. SIMMS,
Cash advanced upon articles left for Auction.**MINIATURES ! LIKENESSES.**

THE Subscribers has just received a handsome **Album** of Pictures and Cameo, gold and plated Lockets and Brooches for Likenesses, done by top or side light.

Also, a first rate Camera, for sale, with instructions in the old stand.

W. C. HOBBS.

BRASS FOUNDRY,
AND MACHINE SHOP.

BY W. C. HOBS.

Now open Great George Street, on the old Stand. Old Copper and Brass bought. An Appraiser wanted.

May 18, 1854.

CHARLES STEWART, Sec'y.

Committee Room, May 3, 1854.



For Restoring Preserving and Beautifying the Hair.

THIS elegant preparation is an effectual remedy for Baldness, or falling off of the Hair. It prevents and cures the Scurf and Dandruff, strengthens the Roots of the Hair, and gives it a fine lustrous appearance; it prevents it turning gray. The Hungarian Balm is a purely Vegetable compound, scientifically and chemically combined, and is warranted to contain none of those deleterious ingredients which prove so injurious to the hair. It acts directly upon the skin, cleaning and purifying it from all unhealthy excretions, thereby removing and preventing the accumulation of scurf, dandruff and other impurities, which so frequently cause premature decay and loss of the hair.

The Hungarian Balm is especially adapted to ladies' use; and those who have tried the various oleaginous mixtures, with no benefit, will at once perceive the agreeable and beneficial effects produced by this gentle, delicate preparation. It is of great service in removing the scurf and tangling the hair (which is more or less pulled out in the process of combing); it leaves it free and clean; promotes a natural moisture, and imparts a beautiful dark and glossy appearance. Try it at once, and you will be convinced of its superiority over all other compounds for the hair.

Much more might be said in favor of this nostrum, but it is better to let the proprietors speak for themselves. Add to this, the fact that the proprietor feels confident that our trials will convince the most incredulous of its rare and manifold virtues. Therefore,

If you have lost your hair and wish to restore it, If you are losing your hair and wish to preserve it, If you are troubled with Dandruff and wish to cure it,

If you have hair-sates at the roots of the hair and wish to destroy them,

If you have harsh dry and wiry hair, and wish it to become soft, pliable and beautiful as silk; if you wish to preserve rich, graceful and luxuriant hair, this is the article for you.

Mr. Henry Haszard, Chemist, or

Mr. Hodges, Retailer, 10, Queen Street, Charlottetown, July 18th, 1854 in.

Just published, price 6d.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The Principals in the Strife,

AND

ITS PROBLEMIC ISSUE.

Delivered in Charlottetown, April 29, 1854, by the "Social Improvement Association," by the REV. J. E. NARROWAY.

For sale at G. T. HASZARD'S Book Store.

Schooner for Sale.

THE Schooner *Ruthie*, now lying in Rustic

A Harbour, Thirty Tons Register; two years old;

Sail and Rigging good; will carry a large Cargo for

Terms and to be known at the

Store of Mr. Henry Haszard, Chemist, or

Mr. Hodges, Retailer, 10, Queen Street, Charlottetown, July 18th, 1854 in.

THE PSALMIST, delivered bimonthly

J. HASZARD, Bookseller, in various bindings. The above is the

Edition of Watt's hymns used in the Baptist Chapel

Charlottetown.

Price 2s and 5s, in large leather bound books.

D. TAYLOR, Jr. & Co., General Agents.

Hanover St., Boston.

Commercial Druggists and Manufacturers' American

Patent Goods, Books for sale. One T.

Haszard's Book Store, 10, Queen Street, Charlottetown, July 18th, 1854 in.

Law Books.

CHITTY on Pleasing, City or Counter, Blue's

Commercial Druggists and Manufacturers' American

Patent Goods, Books for sale. One T.

Haszard's Book Store, 10, Queen Street, Charlottetown, July 18th, 1854 in.

A new and improved edition of the

Haszard's Book Store, 10, Queen Street, Charlottetown, July 18th, 1854 in.

Royal Agricultural Society.
CATTLE SHOW FOR 1854.

THE QUEEN'S COUNTY CATTLE SHOW, will be held in Charlottetown, on Wednesday, 20th September, 1854.

PREMIUMS.

For the best Entire Bull, foaled in 1852.

For the second best do do

.. best Blood Filly, do do

.. best 2d do do

.. best 3d do do

.. best Entire Colt for Agricultural purposes, 1853.

For the second best do do

.. best 2d do do

.. best 3d do do

.. best Heifer, foaled since 1st January, 1852.

For the best Bull, dropped since the

January, 1852.

For the second best do do

.. best 2d do do

.. best 3d do do

.. best Ram under 3 years old (Lamb excluded).

Second best do do

.. best Ram Lamb,

.. best 2d do do

.. best 3d do do

PIGS.

Best sow, having reared a litter this season, 1 10 0

2d do do do

3d do do do

Best Boar, 1 10 0

2d do do do

3d do do do

At the Cattle Show in Charlottetown, the following Premiums, offered by the undermentioned gentlemen, will be awarded, viz:

By Judge Peters, £1 for the best half-bred Galloway Bull.

By Mr. Wallinchaw, £1 for the best yearling Ayshire Heifer.

By Mr. Wallinchaw, £1 for the best yearly Heifer of any breed.

By Mr. J. D. Haszard, £1 for the best Poll Cow of any age.

By Mr. B. E. Wright, £1 for the best two year old Heifer of Alderney breed.

All cattle intended for exhibition must be entered at the Society's Depot on or before Saturday the 16th September.

Regulations will be published in a future advertisement.

The same amount of Premiums will be given, to be competed for at Saint Elmo's, in Prince County, and at Finlay's, Creek Roads, in King's County; the time of holding, and the premiums to be determined by the local Committee in each County.

By Order.

CHARLES STEWART, Sec'y.

THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE: ITS PROGRESS.

By a favoring coincidence, the general total of the American census taken last year, has just been received, and we are enabled, in conjunction with the returns made on the 31st of March for England, to measure the absolute progress of the Anglo-Saxon race in its two grand divisions, and to compare the laws of their respective growths in relation to each other and to the rest of the world. It is estimated, including Ireland and the colonies, that there is a grand total of men sharing the same general tendencies of civilization of 56,000,000; from which is to be deducted the three millions of slaves in the United States, leaving a remainder of fifty-three millions, chiefly of Anglo-Saxon descent, and deeply impregnated with its sturdy qualities of heart and brain, as the representative of this advancing stock.

Two centuries ago there were not quite three millions of this race on the face of the earth. There are a million more persons of Magyar descent, speaking the Magyar language, at the present moment in Europe, than were in Europe and America of this conquering and colonizing people in the time of Cromwell. How vain, then, for men to talk of the political necessity for absorbing small tracts! Sixty years ago the Anglo-Saxon race did not exceed 17,000,000 in Europe and America. At that time it was not numerically stronger than the Poles. Thirty years ago it counted only 34,000,000, and a fraction more than the population of Central Europe. In 1851, it is ahead of every civilized race in the world. Of races lying within the zones of civilization, the Slaves alone are more numerous, counted by heads; but comparatively few of this plastic and submissive stock have yet escaped from the barbarism of the dark ages. In wealth, energy, and cultivation they are not to be compared with the Frank, the Teuton, and the Anglo-Saxon. Number is their only element of strength.

Of all the races which are now striving for the mastery of the world, to impress on the future of society and civilization the stamp of its own character and genius, to make its law, idiom, religion, manners, government and opinion prevail, the Anglo-Saxon is now unquestionably the most numerous, powerful and active. The day when it might possibly have been crushed, absorbed, or trampled out, like Hungary or Poland, stronger hordes, is gone forever. That it was subdued at one time for this people to be subdued by violence, or fall a prey to the slower agencies of decline, there can be little doubt. In 1630, the United Provinces seemed more likely to make a grand figure in the world's future history than England. Their wealth, activity, and maritime power, were the most imposing in Europe. They had all the carrying trade of the West in their hands. Their language was spoken in every port. In the great Orient their empire was fixed and their influence paramount; England was then hardly known abroad. Her difficult idiom grated on foreign ears, and her stormy coasts repelled the curiosity of more cultivated travellers.

Had the thought of a day arriving when any single European language would be spoken by millions of persons scattered over the great continents of the earth, from New Zealand to the Hebrides, and from the Cape of Storms to the Arctic Ocean occurred to any speculative mind, Dutch or English, it would probably have been assigned to the tongue of the Saxon. Yet, Holland has fallen nearly as much as the Saxon has risen in the scale of nations. Her idiom is now acquired by few. Her merchants conduct their correspondence and transact their business in French or in English. Even her writers have many of them clothed their genius in a foreign garb. On the other hand, our literature and language have passed entirely out of this danger. Dutch, like Welsh, Flemish, Erse, Basque, and other idioms, is doomed to perish as an intellectual medium; but whatever may be the future changes of the world, the tongue of Shakespeare and of Bacon is now firmly rooted ever to be torn away.

No longer content with mere preservation, it aims at universal mastery. Gradually it is taking possession of all the ports and coasts of the world; isolating all rival idioms, shutting them up from intercourse with each other, making itself the channel of every communication. At a hundred points at once it plays the aggressor. It contends with Spanish on the frontiers of Mexico; drives French and Russian before it in Canada and in the Northern Archipelago; supersedes Dutch at the Cape and Natal; subdues Greek and Italian in the Ionian Islands; usurps the right of Arabia at Suez and Alexandria; maintains itself supreme at Liberia, Hong Kong, and Jamaica and St. Helena; fights its way against multitudinous and various dialects in the Rocky Mountains, in Central America, on the Andes, in Brazil, in the Amazon, and in the Andes; and finally, in Australia, in New Zealand, and in Tasmania, it has superseded the native language.

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE, AUGUST 2.

CLEARINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

THE TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

The following is the text of the Convention between Austria and the Porte, which appeared in the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*:

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, fully aware that the existence of the Ottoman Empire, in its present limits, is necessary for the maintenance of the balance between the State of Europe, and that in particular the emanation of the Danubian Principalities is one of the conditions of the integrity of that Empire,—being, moreover, prepared to co-operate by the means of this disposal in the measures proper to secure the object of the concert established between the Cabinets and the high courts represented at the Conference of Vienna; his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, on his part, having accepted that offer of co-operation amicably proposed by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria—it has appeared fitting to conclude a conversation, in order to regulate the manner in which the co-operation in question shall be effected. In that view his Imperial Majesty the Sultan and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria have named their plenipotentiaries, to wit, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan naming Mustapha Redeschild Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier, and actually his Minister for Foreign Affairs, decorated with the Imperial Order of the Medallion of the First Class, &c.; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the Baron Charles de Bruck, &c., (his titles and honours are here recited,) who, having exchanged the powers found in good and due form, have agreed on the following articles:

1. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria engages to exhaust (quiser) all the means of negotiation and others, to obtain the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities by the foreign army which occupies them, and even to employ in case of need, the number of troops necessary to attain that end.

2. It shall appertain, for this case exclusively, to the Imperial commandant-in-Chief to direct the operations of his army. This last will, nevertheless, take care to inform, in due time, the Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman army respecting his operations.

3. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria takes upon him the establishment to re-establish, by common accord with the Ottoman Government in the Principalities, and as much as possible, the legal state of affairs, such as results from the privilege secured by the Sublime Porte relative to the administration of those countries. The local authorities thus constituted shall not, however, extend their action to the point of wishing to exercise a control over the Imperial army.

4. The Imperial Court of Austria engages, moreover, not to enter with the Court of Russia into any plan of arrangement which shall not have for its basis (*point de départ*) the sovereign rights of the Imperial Majesty the Sultan and the integrity of his empire.

5. From the time that the object of the present Convention shall have been attained by the conclusion of the treaty of peace between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Russia, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria will make at once arrangements to withdraw, in the shortest possible time, his forces from the territory of the principalities. The details concerning the retreat of the Austrian troops shall form the object of a special arrangement (*entente*) with the Sublime Porte.

6. The government of Austria expect that the authorities of the countries temporarily occupied by the imperial troops will afford all assistance and facility, as well for their quarters, and their encampment, as for their subsistence, and that of their horses, and for their communications. The Austrian government expects that all demands will be attended to relative to the requirements of the service which may be addressed by the Austrian commanders either to the Ottoman government by the Imperial Interimperial at Constantinople or directly to the local authorities, unless where reason of great importance render their execution impossible. It is understood that the commanders of the Imperial army shall maintain the strictest discipline among their troops, and shall respect and cause to be respected, property, the laws, the religion, and the usages of the country.

7. The present convention shall be ratified,

Done in duplicate, for one and the same object at Boydiken, this 14th June, 1854.

SILISTRIA.—The following fact, "says the *Paris Patrie*, "will show what extent the Russian Generals carry their fanaticism in the present war. At one of the first assaults on Silistria, the Russian Commander ordered the Greek chaplains to administer the sacrament to all the soldiers. This order was executed in the morning at break of day. Two non-commissioned officers born in Poland, having declared to the priest that, being Catholics, they could not, without committing a sacrilege, receive communion from his hands, were immediately tried by a Council of War, and shot."

CAUDET AT LAST.—Our readers will doubtless recollect the narrative published in 1851, respecting the whale ship "Ann Alexander," Capt. Dubois, being stoved by a sperm whale in the Pacific ocean.

Recently Capt. D. visited Honolulu. He now commands the "Vigilant." We learned from him many striking and remarkable circumstances respecting the attack made by the whale upon the ship. He saw the whale approaching the vessel. He supposed the whale must have been coming at the rate of 15 miles, and his vessel going about 5 per hour. The whale's head came with full force, against the ship's bows, and stove in several feet square. He attempted to go immediately into the forecastle, to ascertain what damage, but was prevented by the rush of water. Without repeating the story, we would state, that about five months subsequently, the same whale was taken by the "Rebecca Sime," Capt. Jernigan. Two harpoons were discovered in the whale, worked "Ann Alexander." The whale's head was found seriously injured, and contained pieces of the ship's timbers. He had lost his windlass and recently being very much dismasted, but when being taken yielded 70 or 80 barrels, if we recollect correctly.—*Sanctus Iustus Friend.*

The Earl of Alborough and Holloway's Pills.—An astonishing cure by this miraculous medicine after every other means had failed. See extract from his lordship's letter, dated "Villa Messing, Leigham, February 21, 1846. To Professor Holloway.—Sir, I beg to acquaint you that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home and all over the Continent had not been able to effect—nay, not even the waters of Carlsbad or Marienbad. (Signed) ALBOROUGH.

These wonderful Pills will cure any disorder of the liver and stomach.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, August 2, 1854.

We give the following announcement from the last Examiner.

"We are informed that on Thursday, the 20th instant, the Hon. Mr. Holt, as leader of the government, placed in the hands of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the resignation of himself and colleagues in the Executive Council. On the following day His Excellency visited the Prov. Council at the first instance to inform him of what had transpired, and said that he should call upon him at an early hour to form a new government. To this Mr. Coles acquiesced, but at the same time expressed a wish that Cincinnati-like, he might be left to follow, for a while longer, the more peaceful and pleasing emoluments of a rural life."

On reading the above, one is at a loss to know whether Mr. Coles compared himself to Cincinnati, or whether the Editor has done so for him.

As Mrs. Malaprop says, "caperisons are always odorous," and this, we think, is peculiarly fragrant. Cincinnati! The Roman Dictator was thrice taken from the plough while in the act of working with it for his livelihood, and placed at the head of the armies of his country, and each time when he had fought and conquered, returned to his primitive employment refusing all rewards, save the greatest of all, perhaps, the consciousness that he had served his country for his country's sake. Our Cincinnati with whom we may suppose Swaby, Warburton, and Clark will claim to be associated, are more enlightened than that poor old heathen. They have left their farms to take care of themselves, it is true, but they will take care to make more by guiding the state plough than they have ever effected with that of Wilkie either No. 1 or 2. Our contemporary is extremely unfortunate in his classical allusions. Nevertheless, however, we shall from henceforth take the liberty of designating this the "Cincinnati administration" on the principle of *focu s a non lucendo*.

We may hereafter, perhaps, make some remarks on the change above announced.

THE GROWTH AND PROGRESS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Continued from Blackwood's Magazine, for July, 54.

Having given to our readers the population and resources of New Brunswick, we now present our readers with those of Nova Scotia.

The province of Nova Scotia next claims our attention, by the rapidity of its recent growth in commerce and population, the latter of which is extensively Scottish, both in origin and in religion. In 1817 the population of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton amounted to 91,912. Its subsequent growth has been as follows:

1827. 1830. 1851.
142,976 200,327 276,117

Showing an increase of 32% per cent. from 1830 to 1851. Excluding Cape Breton, whose population decreased during these years, Nova Scotia has added to its inhabitants nearly 50,000.

The progress of the province, both in population and in wealth, has been materially aided by its chief port, Halifax, being adopted as a calling station for the Cunard line of mail steamers between this country and the United States; and this progress must be materially aided when the railway communications projected from its Atlantic seaboard, to those which are in progress from Lower Canada to the westward, are carried out. This must eventually be done, as the splendid harbours which Nova Scotia possesses point her out as destined to provide a route for a large portion of the traffic which passes between the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence River. It is stated on reliable authority that, between Halifax and Cape Chignac, there are twelve ports capable of receiving ships of the line, and four others of sufficient depth for merchantmen.

Unlike most other portions of British America, the province has not as yet developed a large amount of agricultural resources. Some of its high lands are rocky and sterile; but even those, when the surface is cleared away, are found to possess an under-soil of great fertility. The portion best adapted for cultivation is its north-eastern section, which is thus described:—"its most valuable portion is upon the Bay of Fundy, where there are deep and extensive deposits of rich alluvium, rendered肥沃 by the action of the extraordinary tides of this extensive bay. These marshes have been reclaimed from the sea by dykes; and the 'dyked marshes,' as they are termed, are the richest and most prolific portion of British North America. Nothing can exceed their enduring fertility and fruitfulness, to which there seems no reasonable limit."

These marshes are said to contain, an area of upwards of 40,000 acres, valued at about \$60 dollars per acre. The improved land was about 800,000 acres in 1851. Nova Scotia, however, although as yet behindhand in agriculture, is rich in its fisheries, and in the production of timber. In 1851, the number of vessels employed in the fisheries, with 12,000 tons, was manned by 8,600 men. The number of boats engaged was 6,600 men, manned by 6712 men. The total value of the products of the fish and oil was estimated as greatly exceeding a million of dollars. The coalmines of the provinces are situated at Pictou, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in Cape Breton, and at the head of the Bay of Fundy. The main seat at Pictou is thirty-five feet in thickness, with twenty-four feet of good coal of which thirteen feet are fit for exportation, and the remainder valuable for furnaces and forges. The principal exportation is to ports in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with a small quantity to New York. The quantity is estimated at 1,000,000 tons, the amount shipped to the U.S. The same also was estimated, by the Hon. B. Gould, the general agent for the mines, to have been, in 1850, 62,554 casks of copper, and 518 casks of zinc.

Cape Breton is also rich in minerals and in its fisheries.

While those who love temperate language in regarding such questions, will not be disappointed. It is, at the same time, very pleasant and refreshing to see the calm determination and robustness of the conductors and members of the National Association.

I am Sir,

Your Obed't Servt,

A. Thor Socr.

Address by the National Association for the vindication of Scottish Rights.

A man has elapsed since we issued our first Address, calling on you to join a movement in behalf of the fair, equitable, and just rights of Scotland.

We have now to report to you the progress of the National Association, its present position, and its future prospects.

We have no reason to complain of the responses that we have received in our appeal.

At the end of Scotland, to the other—through the Orkneys to the Firths—we have met with hearty and enthusiastic support.

The efforts of the Friends of the Association, and his efforts in aid of the cause are too well known, and too universally appreciated to require further comment. In the roll of the Vice-Presidents are to be found the names of many of the most distinguished of our ancient nobility; and men of the first distinction in science and letters have ranked themselves as Associates. The Public Bodies and Corporations of Scotland have responded cheerfully to the call. In addition to the thousands who have individually enrolled themselves as Members of the Association, not less than seven Town Councils or Chief Magistracies of Cities and Burghs have formally joined it. Large and influential Meetings have been held at

various establishments of a miscellaneous character. The increase of its imports and exports has been very striking during the past few years, the total having been, in 1849, 7,727,025 pounds; 6,025,492 dollars in 1850; and 8,000,000 in 1851.

But before we enter into a comparative estimate of the progress made by both and by our own Island, we shall afford them the opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of the writer's ideas as to what is to be the future fate of all these provinces.

When we come to regard British America as a whole, there are some considerations with respect to its future which forcibly strike the mind. Throughout the various provinces there was in 1851 a population of close upon two millions five hundred souls, owing allegiance to the British crown, extensive consumers of British produce, and employing a large amount of British capital and shipping, which promises an amazing increase.

In a few years, the great work now in course of formation will be now in course of formation.

It must be obvious to the most careless observer that the progress of this new people, in commerce, in wealth, and in numbers is only just commencing. The vast resources of the soil which they occupy cannot be said to have been as yet developed to more than the mere fraction of their real extent; while the natural advantages of its position, climate, &c., have been very partially made use of, and indeed are scarcely comprehended.

For example, by an order from the Crown Department, dated "Quebec, 6th August, 1852," the price of land east of the county of Ontario, with Upper Canada was fixed at four shillings per acre; and in the city of Ottawa at three shillings; and in the districts of Montreal, one shilling per acre, payable in instalments. There is timber upon which new lands will generally cover the expense of clearing it. There is no opportunity for investment upon terms like those in the United States. The German exodus, as it may with truth be called, has increased since 1852; and during the past few months the streets and quays of our ports of emigration have been thronged with these strangers.

NEWS BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

The only important item of European News via New York is the intelligence that the Spanish Insurgent Forces, under Generals Dulce and O'Donnell held their ground against the Royalist Forces. We are not astonished at this. The infamy of the sovereign, and her still more morally debased Mama, has long since disgusted the mass of the Spanish nation, and alienated the army. The unmistakable countenance of late given by Isabella on a coup de état and subversion of the constitution has at last brought matters to an issue between them and the progressists,—with whom is the heart of the nation. But how will France act?

The sympathy of Louis Napoleon, we fear, will not be with the Liberals. And, if he do not interpose force to put down the insurrection it will only be because of the English Alliance.

In addressing our fellow-countrymen, we may advert to the absurd misrepresentations of our objects that have been made through ignorance, malice, or wilful departure from the truth. Unscrupulous efforts have been made by certain journalists to persuade their readers that we were actuated not by a desire to place the Scottish citizen on a footing of full equality with the English citizen, but by a spirit of actual hostility to the sister country. Such representations are entirely false.

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