GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS

THE COST OF WAR.

In a statement lately laid before the Parliament, of the estimated naval expenditures for the current year, the large sum of £3,096,700 is set down for "the expenses of transporting troops and horses." It will be but a poor consolation to the British nation, who have these expenses to pay, to reflect that the total expense of the return passage of these men and horses, is likely to be very much reduced. Among the other items of the suplementary estimate, are £220,000 for a year's wages of 5000 additional seamen, besides £1100,000 for six month's additional pay of £500 seamen, previously voted for six months only. There are also £160,000 for fuel for steam vessels; £252,674 for the purchase and repair of steam mhchinery, and £244,657 for the purchase of steam vessels, gun boats, &c. The suplemental army estimate, provides for a further addition to the army of 14,799 men of all ranks to the land forces, making the whole numerical force of the army 142,776, it being 40,493 additional to the force authorized last year, making the enlargement of the estimate for this item of the service, £1,133,470.

From Parliamentary returns it appears that the expenditure of England during the war, from 1803 to 1815, inclusive, amounted to £1,159,729,-256, or close upon *five thousand eight hundred million dollars*. In the last year of that war the expenditure ran thus: £103,421,538 in the year 1812: £120,952,657 in 1813; £116,843,889 in 1814; and £116,491,051 in 1815—in which last year the campaign commenced in April and finished at Waterloo, in June. This is the mere money cost for maintaining armies What it has caused the nation may be seen in the overloading taxes and the amount of comfort which the people are deprived of in consequence, and the positive misery and destitution existing.

THE CAPITAL OF RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, the present capital of the Russian Empire, now contains a population of about 350,000, is little more than a century old, having been founded by Peter the Great in 1703, when he raised with his own hands the first hut, which is still preserved for the inspection of the curious. The first brick house was built in 1710, and in 1712, the residence of the Emperor was transferred from Moscow to the new city, which was named St. Petersburg, after the patron saint of its founder. The approach of the city is through a wild and desert country. There are neither country seats nor gardens in the environs of this large town. The steeples are not sufficiently high to be seen at a distance. The entrance is under a wooden *barriere*, and for a mile the traveller drives through a small street of wooden houses. Turning an angle, he finds himself on a bridge over the blue Neva, having before him the Admiralty, the winter palace of the Emperor, the Heritage, the Marble Palace, and a succesion of magnificent buildings on the granite quay. No dirty lanes or paltry huts to be seen, the ground being the properity of the Emperor or the nobles. Most of the original edifices have been destroyed by time or fire, and none of the principles streets are now permitted to be built with wood. The usual material is brick well stuccoed, and the proprietors being compelled to renew the outer wash once a year, the buildings always look new. The modren houses are built on piles, the ground being marshy. They are lofty and generally handsome, with roofs nearly flat sheeted with iron, painted red or green; they are all numbered and the name of the proprietor is on each door; the ground floors are chiefly shops, the first and second floors being occupied by families. The panes of glass in the windows are as large as 6 feet by 4 feet and upwards, so that each appears a separate window. At the corner of each street is a policeman in a sentry box. Three large and several small canals, studded with bridges of cast iron and granite, facilitate the intercourse between the different parts of the city whose circumference on the banks of the Neva is nearly twenty miles, though scarcely a fourth part of the area is covered with buildings. The waters of the Neva are perfectly blue and transparent, and reflect the long line of Gracian pillars on the banks. The river at the broadest part, is about three quarters of a mile wide and is deep enough for heavy ships, but a bar across the mouth pevents vessels drawing more than seven feet from going up. Near the Isaac bridge, in the centre of the city, is a famous bronze equestrian statue of Peter the Great, weighting sixteen tons, and resting on a piece of granite of nearly fifteen hundred tons. being the largest block ever moved by art.

The royal residences are so numerous that St. Petersburg may be called the city of palaces.

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

British Indian Territories.—It appears that the East Indian territories over which Great Britain extends her sway cover an area of 1,368,113 square miles, and contain a population of nearly 200,000,000 of people. They are divided into four Governments or Presidencias, viz., Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Agra. An army of 289,529, besides a native coptingent of 32,000 is constantly kept up, 49,000 being European and 240,000 native troops. This immense terriory has all been acquired within the space of one hundred years, as England did not possess a single sovereignty in India a century ago.

Husbands and Wives in France.—A husband has generally nothing to do with the details of household affairs; he never buys linen, plate or furniture, much less provisions. The man would be eternally ridiculous who should think of bringing home a "bit of fish" for dinner. He is supposed not to know the price of any article of first necessity. In genteel society he scarcely ever is aware whom his wife has invited to dinner until he sees his guests. The lady of the house overlooks everything—even the dress of her husband, she buys his shirts, his cravats, his gloves; her taste presides over all.

A Century of Russian Emperors.—Such a list as the following account of a century cannot be prepared from the annals of any European kingdom, and scarcely perhaps from an Asiatic monarchy in ordinary times:—

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

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

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

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

1801. Paul, her son, murdered by a conspiracy of his nobles.

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

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

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON. June 6.

Brooklyn and New York Riots.—The spirits of lawlesness seems to be rampant just now. Last Sunday Brooklyn & N. York cities were disgraced by fearful riots, and the peace and sanctity of the day utterly destroyed by scenes of violence and blood. Street preaching so called was the occasion, if not the cause, of these breaches of the Sabbath and of the peace. In Brooklyn, from all accounts the Irish were the aggressors, though provoked to the aggression by the arrangements and proceedings of the street preaching party. The riot was violent and many persons were injured, but it does not appear that any one was actually killed; though the most frightful accounts of murdered persons were freely circulated through the city and country. About thirty persons were wounded by pistols, clubs, &c. and about 50 Irishmen were arrested.

In N. Y. city Sunday was also a day of the most intense excitement. There was street preaching and some skirmishing during the afternoon in diffierent places During the Discourse in the Park about 4 o'clock, where some 5000 persons were assembled, an alarm of fire was given, and multitudes immediately rushed towards the fire. This being extinguished, two engine companies, which had long cherished ill will towards each other, commenced a fight This was quelled by the police, but was afterwards renewed by the original parties, supported by several hundred partizans on either side. Thirty thousand people, it is said, lined the streets, and it required a strong police force to arrest the progress of the fight.

Mortality in New York.—There were 415 deaths in New York city last week; which were 150 more than in the corresponding week of 1853. Among the deaths there were twelve cases of cholera.

Shipping Interests.—A large number of vessels are now at this port, considering the general demand for shipping, On Wednesday nearly 60 ships, exclusive of barques, lay at the wharves of this city. At New York a vast number of vessels have arrived within a week past. In four days 120 square-rigged vessels from all parts of the world, many of them largest sized ships, arrived at that port. About 180 ships are now in that port. Nearly 200 sail of ships, barques and brigs are in the port of Boston. Freights, for both large and small vessels continue good, and vessels are fitted away as soon as they are discharged.

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

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

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

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

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

HORRORS OF THE GUANO TRADE.

We haae received full confirmation of the horrors reported to be in the course of perpetration in connection with the guano trade, at the Chincha Isstands. It is picked up and wheeled to the shootu, it appears, by contract. The contractor has imported Chinamen for this work, nearly six hundred of whom are now on these islands. They are hired for five years, at the rate of $48 per annum. They commence work in the morning as soon as they can see to work. They have five tons of guano to dig and wheel to a distance of over one-eighth of a mile. It is all, nearly all, so hard that it has to be picked up; and if they do not accomplish these five tons by 5 o'clock P. M., they are flogged with raw hide whips, some five feet long, receiving one dozen stripes, each of which starts the blood; then they are driven back to finish their work. The guano has a very bad effect upon them, swelling their legs and arms and giving them bad sores on their legs, feet, and hands. Notwithstanding all these, however, if they can get along they are compelled to finish their task. Our informant says:—"I have known as many as thirty flogged in one day. They have no Sunday allowed, with the exception of one in a year, the same work going on on Sunday as during the rest of the week. The consequence of this ill-treatment is suicide in various forms, such as leaping from the rocks one hundred feet high, cutting their throats, and burying themselves alive. This last has actually been the case, to my knowledge. One morning three were found who had so buried themselves; two were dead and one alive. The last recovered to prolong his miserable existence for a short time." It is time that the voice of civilization throughout the world was heard in denunciation of such horrors as these.—*New Orleans Picaune.*

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

By Telegraph to St. John, June 11th.

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

In the Black Sea the allied fleets were blockading Sebastapol. Dates from China are to April 10th. March 10th Imperialists made an unsuccessful attempt to retake Shanghai. The Insurgents were steadily marching to Pekin.

Bread stuffs, Market dull, with decline of 1s. on flour 2s. on meal

NOVA SCOTIA.

The first Sod turned.—We understand the first sod of the Railroad was turned, near the Governor's Farm, yesterday morning, in the presence of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, the Railway Commissioners, and other persons of note and influence in the community. A hundred labourers, a moiety of the one thousand required, were at hand. Wheelbarrows, (a pile of which we noticed on the evening previously turned upside down, at the "diggings,") Pickaxes, and Shovels, are now in motion. The thing was quietly done—no parade or hurrah, and all the better for that.—*Halifax Sun.*

The Tenders for grading the first 6½ miles of the Provincial Railroad were opened on Thursday, the eight instant. There was considerable competition—there were 12 tenders. The lowest was that of Messrs. Cameron, Fraser, Cameron and Turnbull, of Pictou, and to them the work has been awarded. Our contemporary the *Morning Chronicle* says, "the contractors engage to grade, that is to cut down, and fill up and level 6 miles, 44 chains and ninety links—a little over six and a half miles—commencing at the Governor's North Farm at Richmond and terminating near the Nine Mile River, at Piers' Mill, and spread the whole with a foot of clean ballast ready for the sleepers, to be finished on the 8th day of October next, and delivered over to the Commissioners for the gross sum of 22,925, or at the rate of £3,527 per mile.

This contract covers all contingencies, such as masonry, carpenter work, bridging draining, culvert work, rock-cuttings, grubbings, &c., &c., and the whole is to be done in the most approved manner, with the most approved materials, and to the entire satisfaction of the Chief Engineer."

The permanent way to be laid down upon it will consist of hacmatac sleepers ten feet long, ten inches wide, and five inches thick at the small end, lying at an average distance from each other of three feet, from centre. Upon which will be placed a heavy rail of 63 lbs. to the yard, or about 100 tons to the mile. Chairs corresponding. The guage of the road being 6 feet and a half—the whole when completed, if not superior, being certainly not second to any road in America.

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

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

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

[The *Col. Fremont* visited this Harbour on Wednesday, and sailed again on Thursday.—Ed. Has. Gaz.]

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

Transparancy of the Ocean.—Commander Glynn of the United States Navy, has furnished the American Scientific Association an interesting paper on this subject. The lowest depth at which objects are visible from the surface, under the most favourable circumstances, he finds to be twenty five fathoms, or one hundred and fifty feet, and the temperature at that depth 89 degrees Fahrenheit. The peculiar transparency of this spot (in the Pacific Ocean) he attributes to its freedom from admixture with the comparatively turbid waters of the great rivers of the East and North-east of Asia, and partly to its high temperature. Near Cape Horn the limit of vision is about ten fathoms—sixty feet.

Deaths from Joy.—Upon the occasion of the recent announcement of a free discharge to the convicts in Newgate Prison, Dublin, under sentences of penal servitude, so overjoyed were four of them at the sudden intelligence, that they dropped dead.—*Saunder's News Letter*

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

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

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

Golden Mottos.—A vain man's motto—"Win gold and wear it." A generous man's—"Win gold and share it." A miser's—"Win gold and spare it." A profligate's—"Win gold and spend it." A broker's—"Win gold and lend it" (on firm security and good interest.) A Fool's—"Win gold and end it." A gambler's—"Win gold and lose it." A sailor's—"Win gold and cruise it." A wise man's—"Win gold and use it."

The boys in New York are doing a thriving business in "Turkish moustaches, only six cents," made of bits of sealskin. About every third youngster in the street has one stuck under his nose.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, June 17, 1854.

TO THE ELECTORS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In addressing you for the last time permitted to us, previous to your being called on to exercise the most important act of citizenship—the choice of persons to represent you in provincial parliament—we would most earnestly beg of you not to be lukewarm in the matter, but to come early to the hustings, and tender your suffrages as men who have made up their minds to accept of no qualified or adulterated system of self-government. As the descendents of Britons, shew yourselves worthy of the name, and sully not the fame of your fathers, by electing men who, for the sake of temporary power, or a transient participation in the emoluments of office, have bent the knee to the Baal of the most slavish and absurd system of despotic rule that ever disgraced the most venial and corrupt people. It is impossible we think to imagine any species of government more humiliating than one in which all the forms of liberty and freedom are carefully retained, while the people are coerced with "a rod of iron" ostentatiously decorated it may be with every symbol of constitutional freedom but not the less oppressive, and to the high minded not the less degrading on that account. The more abject the slave in his state of servitude, the more tyrannic and fierce will he be in the day in which he happens to be entrusted with power, and you may be as morally certain as if it were demonstrated from Euclid, that those who advocate the principle that the Lieut. Governor may dismiss his Executive Councillors at his will and pleasure, will bow down and crouch before him, upon whose word their very being as Councillors depends, and you may be equally certain that having thus degraded themselves in their own eyes—for they cannot conceal their shame even from themselves—they will endeavour to console themselves by inflicting the same tyranny upon those who are subject to their control, and exact the same species of servility, and look for the same fulsome adulation that they feel themselves compelled to render. Remember that it has been by the most unquestionable abuse and unjustifiable stretch of the powers granted to the Lieut. Governor, that this Election has been brought about. Had the dissolution been a legal one, had it been caused by the majority of the House having passed a vote of want of confidence in the present Administration, we should have been the last to impugn or arraign it, however unjust or undeserved we might have thought it. It would have been constitutional; however arbitrary might have been the exercise of their privilege on the part of the members of the Assembly, we should have bowed to it, because it was constitutionally done. We should have trusted to the returing good sense of the people in their hours of calmness and freedom from undue excitement. But this has been an open violation of the Royal Instructions to the Lieut. Governor, and consequently, a total disregard of every principle that is constitutional and just, a removal of the landmarks and a trampling down of the division lines, by which alone, true Responsible or Self Government can be distinguished from tyranny and despotism. Viewed in every light, the conduct of those calling themselves Liberals, has been the very reverse of their own principles. They have made the Crown the arbiter between the people and their representatives, they have invested the Lieut. Governor with a power more extensive, and a prerogative more arbitrary than that enjoyed by the Sovereign herself. in a word, instead of a limited constitutional monarchy, they have substituted an unlimited despotism, which, if not checked, must end in anarchy; and in the mean time, your interests, and the interests of all persons in the Island must suffer. Come forward then, we again exhort you, come one, come all. Let every man stimulate his neighbour. Let there be no hanging back, not that we in the least doubt your courage or your good will, but many are too apt to say: "There will be plenty there without me, one vote is not of much consequence, I shall not be missed." This is a great mistake, in a struggle of this kind, for it is a struggle, and one in which our opponents are most active, every vote is of importance, not only numerically, but morally, for the presence of every man has more or less influence with others, and unity is stnength. It is the more necessary that you should come forward, if only to shew that you are enrolled in the ranks of the lovers of socia order, sound morality, and Constitutsonal Government.

Our opponents omit no opportunities of enlisting in their ranks men the very opposite in their natures —men with whom whisky is more powerful then reasoning—who are led by the wildest notions of free-land, freedom from taxation, and other watchwords equally delusive, and which those who use them laugh at and ridicule the folly of those who are deceived by them. Come therefore to the hustings, if you would not be ranked among these last, for they will, as they did at the last contest, contend that every man that did not poll, would have voted for them, but that he was incapacitated from attending—was intimidated, or the like. Do not, therefore, subject yourselves to a reproach of this description, but come forward, manfully, and by your vote display your principles. Let each of you show that he is an advocate of temperance, good order, sobriety, and, above all, true and genuine Responsible or Self-government. Men honouring and upholding the constitutional exercise of the progorative but determined not to yield one iota of the undoubted privileges of the people.

There is a tide, says Shakespere, in the affairs of men, which taken at flood, lead on to fortune, and so it is, we sometimes think, with communities. Years, it may be, of great and intense struggle, pass away without any signs of great improvements, a visible inferiority is seen and felt, as the state of civilization and advancement of one country is compared with that of the surrounding one, when of a sudden, at least so it appears to the unthinking mind, an immense change takes place, and projects of utility, requiring not only individual exertion, but combined movements, accompanied with an outlay of capital, that a few years since, it would have been thought almost impossible to realize, spring up, and are carried out in less time than could in former periods, have been supposed possible. Of this nature, are two Associations that have sprung up within the course of a year. The first, the lighting of the Town with Gas; and the other, the establishment of a Bank. The one happily carried out and in operation; and the other not far from it, waiting only, we understand, for information from Britain, respecting some details of management, but of what nature, we are not exactly aware. There is no doubt, however, that the establishment will be formed, and commence business in the course of a short time. As respects the Charlottetown Gas Light Company, we are better prepared to speak, having been acquainted with its actings and doings from the first, and having watched over its progress from its inception to its completion, with an almost paternal anxiety.

The first movement that was made in the matter, was about the middle of January, 1853, when the Company was formed, and a provisional Committee appointed, who did all that was in their power to do at that season of the year. The Bill of Incorporation was not passed until the middle of April following. The arrival of Mr. McAusland, the Engineer, was from various circumstances, arising out of his previous avocations delayed until the last of May, and it became imperatively necessary for him to proceed immediately to Scotland, to superintend the fitting up and exportation of the requisite machinery, materials, &c. He returned early in August, but the machinery did not arrive until the last of September, and some very important parts of it were not then sent here, nor have as yet arrived, and the ingenuity of the Engineer was taxed to manufacture them on the spot. The site had been, in the mean time, procured, and the necessary contracts entered into; unforseen difficulties, however, spring up, which were overcome by the union of skill and labour, occompanied with an unflinching perseverance, which reflects credit on all concerned. Not among the least of them, was the unprecedented cold of last winter, which converted the water in the tank into the solidity almost of stone, this occasioned a considerable delay, and we are sorry to add, was the occasion of a great increase of expense. We should hardly have gone into this minuteness of detail, were it not that our Pictou friends have twitted us with the delay, and vaunted their own superior activity, in getting their Gas Works into operation before ours, but the fact is, that the Pictou works are considerable smaller than ours, and their buildings were erected, and their apparatus on the spot, before there was a stick or stone on the ground in Charlottetown. Their Engineer had arrived in Pictou, and the machinery was shipped from Scotland before our Engineer had left Charlottetown on his way thither. Under these circumstances, the Pictou people have nothing to boast of. Taking October as the commencement of active operations, eight mouths have only elapsed until, in spite of difficulties, which some prophesied were insurmountable, the Charlottetown Gas Works are in full operation, and ready and able to supply light either for public or private purposes to any extent. Upwards of 6,000 yards of main and service pipes have been already laid down, and there is an increasing demand