FURTHER EXTRACTS.

THE CHOLERA.—According to the *Cork Examiner* of Wednesday, there is no longer the slightest doubt of the fearful pestilence having visited that city.—Dublin, so far, continues wholly free from the disease. Diarrhœa, however, is still prevalent; and, worse still, fever of the worst type is raging to a considerable extent.

A recent balloting for recruits at Berlin disclosed the fact that the male population is physically degenerating in height, and conformation.

It is asserted in the London *Advertiser* and the *Morning Herald*, that the Home Secretary, Lord Palmerston, has refused the usual Queen's letter, ordering collections to be made for the Society for Propogating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, owing to complaints he had heard of the working of that Society; and when remonstrated with on the subject, by a leading Right Rev. Prelate, and some influential members of the Cabinet, persisted in his determination—the matter belonging solely to his department—and is said to have added, that this was not the only Church Society which would in future be excluded from the privilege of a Queen's letter. It is supposed that after this determination of Lord Palmerston—if the report be correct—it will be impossible for the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Gladstone to remain in the Cabinet with him.

At the recent Hitchen poultry show a game cock and hen (from a Rajah in India) were valued at £1,000; and a hen of a new species called Ptarmigans, or grouse-footed Polands, consisting of a cockered and three pullets, perfectly white, was valued at £200.

SPIRIT RAPPINGS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Literary Gazelle* writes, "Such is the terrible effect that it has created, that it has altogether weaned some persons from their ordinary avocations, has bewildered foolish women, and has actually sent an eminent Paris banker, a departmental perfect, and two or three high functionaries, stark staring mad."

The screw steam-ship Marshall, 300 tons, has been lost, and all on board. She left the Elbe on Sunday, having on board a valuable cargo, and 150 emigrants. On Wednesday one of her boats were picked up in the North Sea, and has been brought up to Hull.

The annual consumption of ivory in Sheffield is about £30,000 in value, and about five hundred persons are employed in working it up for trade. It may be fairly estimated that 18,000 Elephants are killed every year for the purpose.

The Rev. G. Fletcher, who has just completed his 106th year, preached last Sunday in Hope Chapel, St. Luke's, London.

One of the large perfume manufacturers of Grasse, South of France, uses annually 80,000 pounds of orange blossoms, 54,000 pounds of rose-leaves, and immense quantities of other sweet-scented flowers.

At the Privy Council, held on the 25th, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 29th ult. until the 3d of January, 1854, when, if the Eastern question be not settled, the Legislative session will probably commence.

We learn that Mr. S. Wilkes, a miner, subscribed a guinea a day towards the Wesleyan Missionary Society for the year 1852; for the year 1853 Mr. Wilkes is subscribing seven guineas a day; and another astounding promise of 49 guineas a day has been made for the year 1854.

A LITERARY CRŒSUS.—It is estimated that Charles Dickens realized £15,000 by the advertisements in which the numbers of *Bleak-house* were enshrined; as the lowest price for each advertisement was £1, while many were paid for at the rate of £5 or £6. *Household Words* produces, it is said, an income of about £4000, though it is entirely in the hands of an assistant editor, Dickens himself contributing but one article weekly.

AMERICAN NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

Intelligence had reached there of the intense excitements created in Sonora by the report of the sailing of the fillibuster expedition. Troops were sent to Sonora from Guagamas, and it was reported that General Tacon was on the march there with 2000 men.

Governor Gaudara had authorised the settlement of a Colony of German at Sonora.

A Company of U. S. Dragoons had an engagement on the 1st near Rogue River with a party of Indians. Ten Indians were killed and two Americans, besides a number of wounded on both sides.

The squatters have had a large meeting at Sacramento, and passed exciting resolutions. Among other things, they declared Captain Sutter's claims to be invalid, and that the lands upon which Sacramento is built belongs to the United States, as overfloved lands. Large numbers of emigrants were arriving by the Gila route. In one case a party of twelve had been attacked by the Apaches, and all but one killed.

The mining news is generally favorable. The miners on the River beds were preparing to leave on account of the near approach of the rainy season.

The Magnetic Telegraph line between San Francisco, Stockton, Sacramento, and Maryville, is in operation

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—*Santa Anna proclaimed Dictator.*—A private letter, dated Vera Cruz, 8th, states that Gen. Santa Anna was proclaimed Dictator for ten years, with the consent of all the principal States aud cities, excepting Obispa, which wanted him perpetual dictator.

It was reported that the American minister, Mr. Gadsden, had demanded of Mexico the immediate confirmation of the Garay grant, or the United States would take possession of the Mesilla Valley.

THE HARPERS.—Yesterday, Professor Charles Anthon, of Columbia College, most of whose numerous works have been issued from the press of the Harpers, forwarded to those gentlemen $50. to be appropriated for the benefit of the necessitous female operatives who were thrown out of employment by the late fire.

We understand that offers of assistance to the amount of at least *one hundred and forty thousand dollars* have been tendered the Messrs. Harpers, from individuals with whom they have had no previous connection. Another gratifying evidence of the sympathy accorded to them by the business community, is the offer of the various insurance companies to waive their sixty days of grace, and settle at once for their several liabilities. A larger quantity of books have been saved from the conflagration than was supposed, and it is expected that they will be able to furnish a portion of the January number of the magazine on the usual day of publication.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, 13*th*.

CIVIL WAR IN PERU.—By way of Panama we are informed that Domingo Elias has raised an insurrection in the north of Peru, and seems determined to upset the present government. His first attempts was at Tumbes. but he failed miserably; the few men he had with him were all taken prisoners, and he narrowly escaped the same fate himself. He is now at Chiclago, near Lambayeque, among many of his friends and partizans.

The government consider his movements so dangerous, that Gen. Torrico, the minister of War, has gone with three hundred troops to the north to put down the insurrection at once, and news of his success in so doing is daily expected with much auxiety. Elias seems to possess indomitable energy and perseverance, but lacks judgment; and the more reflecting part of the community seems to think he has played his part out in Peru, and that he cannot succeed in his designs.

The Bolivian army in the south has passed the frontiers of Peru, headed by General Belzu himself. This movement seems to have astonished the Peruvians, and at once aroused them into activity. The President, General Echeique is preparing to leave immediately and take command of the troops himself; meantime Belzu has every chance in his favour, there being no able Peruvian general to oppose him.

The position of the government may therefore be regarded as somewhat critical; in the North, civil war is dreaded, from discontent, with Elias as its mover; and in the South, the invasion by the Bolivians, whom it may be no easy matter to repel. Tirado has resigned as Minister, and goes on a mission to the United States; he is succeeded by Paz Soldan. The guano commission have not yet published their report, and fears are entertained that the quantity is but small.

It appears that Belzu, on the 30th of October, crossed the Desaguadero, in the vicinity of Zepita, on rafts, with two battalions of foot and one squadron of cavalry, in all about seven hundred men, the Peruvian villagers retreating before him as he advanced in the country. Thus far there has been no fighting, but Peru is raising a volunteer force, which, with the national guard, will hasten to meet the invader.—*Boston Traveller*.

FROM OREGON.—The overland arrivals continued to be large. Many parties had suffered severely on the rout; some having been reduced to eating their horses

Dr. Evans, of Governor Stevens, surveying expedition, arrived at Portland on the 28th, He reports favorably on the Railroad route from the head of the Mississippi to Puget Sound.

Governor Lane is pledged to advocate a division of the Oregon territory.

We sincerely trust our Island is rapidly returning to that healthy and salubrious state for which it has hitherto been so remarkable. For some days past we have not heard of a single new case of Epidemic, and it will be noticed by our obituary column, that but few deaths have occurred the past week. The Hospitals at Ireland Island and at Prospect are free of fever patients, and we soon hope to hear that the "Tenedos" Hospital Ship, and Ports Island Establishment are in a like state—God grant that the awful disease with which we have been so grieviously tried has passed from amongst us.—*Bermuda R. Gaz 6th.*

We had a heavy gale from the South East on the night of Wednesday last, which nearly completed the destruction of the fruit still remaining on the trees after the long N. E. storm. The growing crops of potatoes have suffered very materially. The temporary roof on the Tower of Trinity Church was blown off.—*Ib.*

It is stated in the Canada papers that Lord Elgin will return to Canada in time to open the coming session of the Provincial Parliament, and that the Hon. D. G. Daly, (Provincial Secretary in Canada,) will succeed Sir Edmund Head as Governor of New-Brunswick.

A correspondent of the Miramichi *Gleaner* says that an old man, a native of England, named John D. Shotton, aged 88, was burned to death at Cocagne, while in a state of intoxication. He was at one time a wealthy man.

NOVA SCOTIA.

GREAT STORM!

Damage to Shipping in Halifax Harbour—Chimnies blown down, &c.

One of the severest gales Halifax has had the misfortune to encounter for many years took place on Friday evening last, 22d ult.

It commenced soon after dark and continued without intermission till daylight Saturday morning. The Wharves presented a fearful appearance of devastation on Saturday.

The whole of the flooring of the Market Wharf was ripped up, and the planks thrown about in scattered confusion. On the North side of Market Wharf the June, of Windsor, and the Flora, of Prince Edward Island, had their sterns partly stove, with other damage—both reparable.

DAMAGE IN THE CITY.

Fences have have been blown down in all directions. Part of the Railing round St. Paul's Church is blown down flat. A Chimney on Mr. Vass's Building adjoining the *Colonist* Office was blown down on the roof and crushed it in.

CHINESE PUNISHMENT.—Yesterday afternoon, Capt. North made quite a haul of Chinamen, from a house in Happy Valley. The attention of Capt. North was attracted by a crowd around the door, who were listening to the cries of a man inside. Capt. North went in and found a Chinaman in one of the back rooms, who was chained, and whom they had been whipping with an enormous whip. The poor fellow stated that he had been kept chained for four days, having been whipped every day; and during the whole time, receiving only sufficient food to barely support life. The only explanation that the parties arrested gave, was, that the man whom they had chained was indebted to the amount of $·00 to one of their number, and that, as he either would not or could not pay it, they were obtaining satisfaction in this novel manner. —*Alta California Nov.* 15

THE LADIES OF DAMASCUS.—Her walk and action are as graceful as her figure and face are prepossessing; but beyond the *naam* (yes) and *la* (no) of conversation, you can seldom get a word from her unless you are a very intimate friend of the family, and then these young ladies are as fond of a little romping or quizzing as their more accomplished and more elegant sisters of the North. It is a mistake to imagine that the natives of the Turkish empire are wholly excluded from any friendly intercourse with the women of those countries, a tale which has gained credence and been perseveringly maintained by travellers, few of whom have ever had an opportunity of testing the truth of the report by personal experience. Amongst the higher classes of the Greek persuasion, in particular, every freedom exists indoors; young ladies not only show themselves, but, after serving the guests with coffee and sweetmeats, they will seat themselves on the edge of the divan, and soon manage to join in the conversation. This state of freedom exists to a greater or less degree till the young girl is betrothed; then it is not considered decorous that she should be present whenever her intended bridegroom visits the house, neither should she hear his name mentioned. Even amongst Turks, and more especially in the villages and smaller towns of Syria, the young Mahommedan sees and converses with the future object of his love till she attains her eleventh or twelfth year; she is then excluded from the society of men; but womanhood has already begun to develope itself in the person of the girl of ten or eleven years old in these climates, where they are oftentimes wives and mothers at thirteen. Hence love exists between the young couple before the destined bridegroom urges his mother to make the requisite proposals of marriage. He loses sight of his lady-love as sooh as she enters upon womanhood, though he may, by means of a third party, catch an occasional glmpse of her features as she passes to and fro, strictly guarded by matrons, and old duennas; but not a single word or one bewitching kiss can the despairing lover hope for untill she is brought home to his house, his lawful consort and partner for life; then, and not till then, commences the great seclusion of the ladies of the Turkish harem. —*The Thistle and the Cedar of Lebanon*.

LOVE-MAKING IN THE EAST.—At this time several British officers were travelling over Syria in all directions on diplomatic missions. These endeavoured to ascertain the exact capabilities of every town and village, as regards the number of men that could bear arms; the number of cattle, horses, &c.; the arms and quantity of ammunition, and the proportion that the Moslem population bore to the Christians. Of these gallant officers, one was sent to Damascus, and whilst residing there he was very much captivated by the beauty of the Moslem ladies. On first arriving, this gay Lothario was well received by the grey-bearded authorities; but soon he lost caste; reports and complaints were of every day occurrance; this white stranger would persist in making love to the Moslem ladies, and the Moslem girls would persist in making love to him. This was a dreadful state of affiairs; but this was not all, for even the old Armenian patriarch was roused into wrath by discovering that a timid little Armenian girl was actually head-over-ears in love with the feather-crowned stranger, or rather with his money. There was no standing this. The people said it was a crying shame, and reported it to the Cadi; the Cadi complained to Nedjid Pacha; and the Pacha, who was one of the old school, and a right down Frank hater, complained to the commander-in-chief of the English forces at Beyrout. The commander-in-chief sent several officers up to Damascus to investigate the case, which was tried in open divan before the Pacha, who summoned such as had charges against the gallant officer to appear before him. The charges brought against him were twofold. First, that he had endeavoured to subvert the minds of the people from rendering due homage to Ottoman authority by asking them such significant questions as, for instance, if the English were to lay siege to the country, with which of the powers would you side? The second charge was, the henious offence of making love to some score of Turkish damsels, besides the Armenian lady in qnestion. The first charge was thrown out as frivolous, absnrd, and annoying; the second was fully proved. I acted as turjaman Bashi to the court of inquiry, and from the circumstance of the gentleman being in a foreign land, I was uaturally disposed to lean rather to the side of the Englishman. The Mahommedans observed this, and were very spiteful against me. The result of all this was, that the military gentleman was advised to leave Damascus; but he, availing himself of a moonless night, put a termination to the whole affair by starting off for the sea-coast, carrying away with him a fair young widow, who had captured his heart by dancing, and to whom he was ultimately married; and, for aught I know to the contrary, they are to this day a very loving and happy couple. Stange to say, neither understood a word of each other's language, and it would appear, from this example, that words are not necessary where such expressive things as eyes and flowers are brought into play.—*The Thistle and the Cedar of Lebanon.*

A PICTURE OF DAMASCUS.—Damascus, like most Eastern towns, has nothing to boast of in the outside appearance of its rough unwhitewashed houses. Its streets are nawrow, dark and intricate—crowds of people—caravans of camels—mules—and troops of donkeys are all perpetually on the move, though not with that rapidity of locomotion so striking to a foreigner on his first visit to London. The stranger is struck dumb with astonishment and disappointment. He has heard so much and seen so little, that his first exclamation is sure to be, 'Can this really be Sham-al Sharif?—the much-praised Damascus;—the so-styled paradise of the East!' Yes, stranger, this ir the justly celebrated Damascus; but the secret cause of your amazement lies hid as the kernel in the shell of a nut, the outer surface of which is the walls of the houses, while within lies concealed the sweet kernel. Open the street door of rough unpolished wood; and after carefully closing the same, as if by magic, the whole train of your thoughts and your discontentement will be diverted into another channel, and you will be struck with surprise and admiration, as the hidden beauties of the city will then burst upon your view. The same may be said with regard to the ladies of Damascus, notoriously the handsomest women in the East—Houris, whose bright eyes have offered an endles theme for the poet's song! Forms enveloped in white and coloured *izars*—features muffled up and completely disguised by hideous black veils. That man must needs be a magician who could identify his own wife or sister from amidst the herd of ghostly figures continually flitting to and fro in the streets; though now and then some Eastern *akruti* (coquette) may even here be found slily contriving to allow the light of her sparkling eyes to beam through this dark screen. Here also is the same mystery, and the beauty lies concealed within the outer shell. Now standing in a spacious quadrangle, exquisitely paved with marble, we take a hasty survey of all around us. In the centre is a square basin of clear crystal-like water, in which gold and silver fish are playfully swimming about, and in the middle of this *birkat* a fountain continually throws its sportive jets to return in showers of pearls upon the many pretty little flowers that are planted round the borders. An arcade, supported by elegant colums, runs round three sides; and the fourth side of the quadrangle is occupied by the lower apartments of the house. The *corna* (or cornices) are all ornamented with Arabic inscriptions, both in poetry and prose, having invariably Scripture texts. In little *fistakiares*, or parterres walled in with marble slabs, a few choice orange and lemon trees are carefully cultivated; and it is difficult to say whether the sweet odour of their blossoms is not rivalled, or even surpassed, by the delicious fragrance of the roses and rich *Baghdad ful* (or dwarf jesamine,) which so thickly cluster about their roots. Of the interior of such a house no one could have given a better idea than did his Excellency Mahomed Pasha, the late ambassador to the court of St. Jameses, who happening, during his residence in London, to give a ball, fitted up some of the apartment so as to exactly represent the interior of a Damascus house. These rooms ware the leading topic of chit-chat among the fashionables of London for many weeks afterwards.—*The Thistle and the Cedar of Lebonon.*

THE PATENT DECEPTIVE HEN'S NEST.—This is one of the most ingenious contrivances of the age, and is the invention or a down east Yankee. The design is to deceive poultry into the speedy and liberal laying of eggs, and which is accomplished by the peculiar construction of the machine. At the bottom of the nest there is a trapdoor, which works on a hinge, being supported by a spring. The moment an egg is placed on this, the trap opens and lets it fall through into a cushioned apartment prepared for its reception. The consequence is that the bird, just as she is preparing to cackle glances at the nest, and seeing nothing, it actually reasons itself into the belief that she has not laid at all, and resumes her position on the nest in hopes of making a more successful effort.

On the first trial of this curious contrivance before the Commissioner of Patents to test its virtues, a singular result was effected. A large imported Russian hen was located on the nest and left to her meditations. On account of pressing business, the hen was forgotten until the next day, when, to the utter astonishment of the commissioner, and even the inventior himself, on examining the nest they found nothing in it but a pair of claws, bill, and a bunch of feathers; the mystery was explained, however, upon examining the chamber beneath, in which they found *half a bushel of eggs*. *Americam Bunch.*

PREPARATIONS FOR CHINESE WAR.—The Chinese are buying up American vessals and American seamen for the war. The San Francisco Herald says: "In addition to the ship Hamilton, we learn that several large vessels have recently been purchased by Chinese merchants, and are now being fitted out in this port, for the opposite cosast of the Pacific. They will be navigated by American seamen, but will sail under the Chinese flag. This will enable them to visit Japan, and we are disposed to think such is the purpose of the owners. It is said they are desirous of reaching Jeddo about the time Com. Perry's squadron has braught the Islanders to terms."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have effected an Astonishing Cure of an Abscess that the Faculty pronounced Incurable.—Robert Parlett, mariner, of Wolsoken, near Wisbeach, was afflicted with a dreadful abscess in the arm. He had been two years in a Hospital abroad, and for a considerable time in one at home, without receiving the least benefit, and at last was given up by the faculty, who pronounced him to be incurable; but after using Holloway's Ointment and Pills for a short time the wound was completely healed, and his health premanently restored. This can be attested by Mr. Abraham Catlin, and other respectable inhabitants of the parish of Wolsoken.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Tuesday, January 10, 1853.

WE have been reminded by the letter of N. L., in our last, of one of the many subjects which it has long been our intention to bring before the notice of the public;—we mean the procuring a Town Clock. We shall not forget the establishment of a Public Library; but will, in the course of the winter, and while the Legislature is in session, comunicate our ideas on this important topic. With respect to the Town Clock, however, we should be disposed to wonder why there had not been one years since, did we not know from experience how hard it is to get that capricious monster the Public to think and act seriously and consistently on any subject. It is when the advantages of improvements of a municipal character are suggested that we pointedly feel the necessity of the town being incorporated. If there were a body to which those anxious—as N. L., and very many others are—to have a Town Clock, and willing to contribute to the expence of getting it, could apply, the thing might be done without difficulty. All that would have to be done would be to prove to the satisfaction of the Corporation that there was a certain number of the community willing to subscribe the sum of £50, or whatever might be necessary for that purpose, in conjunction with such sum as the town itself could afford, and the authorities would in such case lose no time about it. As matters stand, however, we would advise N. L. to associate one or two with him, open a subscription list and go round with it; and when subscriptions had been effected to the desired amount, we would recommend the calling a public meeting of the subscribers, and then determining as to how the clock was to be procured, and where set up; which being settled, a committee to carry the views of the meeting into effect would follow, as a matter of course. There could not be a more eligible place, at present, than the tower of the Catholic chapel,—which has been built with the ultimate view of being furnished with a time-piece. We have said, *at present*, because we think that the Market House, which no doubt will be shortly erected, will when finished be not complete without being surmounted by a Clock. But some years must ncessaerily elapse before a Public Market House, if built as it ought to be, on a sufficiently exteneive scale, to meet, not only the demands of the present generation, but the increasing demands of posterity, will in that state of finish to allow of this necessary, we may almost say, indispensable appendage. We are not aware of what the cost of such an article would be, or rather of what would be a sufficient sum to procure one which would answer the purpose—for they can as a matter of course be had at almost any price varying according to size finish, &c. This however might be easily ascertained by writing to London or Liverpool, New York or Boston. With a little spirit and energy on the part of those, who carry the subscription list around, we doubt not, that a sufficient fund would soon be obtained for this highly important and equally necessary improvement.

A person calling himself "An Insurer in the Company," asks, through the medium of the *Weekly Advertiser*, for information which, if he were really what he terms himself, he ought to be competent to afford rather than seek for. At all events, the Secretary of the Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company would have furnished him with the same answer which he has politely forwarded to us. It would seem that the Company have made it a rule, that they will patronize no paper that does not comply with the following Resolution, passed Wednesday 11th Feb. 1852:—

"Ordered, That the Secretary be empowered to treat with the other publishers of Newspapers on the same terms provided they insure in this Company." Had Mr. Pippy and Mr. Whelan insured in the company, they would have had the benefit of the above determination of the Company.

The Company may not think perhaps that they lose so much, as the proprietor of the *Advertiser* thinks they do, by not making use of the columns of his journal. Mr. Pippy in evidence at St. Eleanor's in the case of Conroy *vs* Pippy stated that the circulation of his paper was about 400, now that of *Haszard's Gazette* is considerably more than double that number, and on the increase. The number of copies of the *Islander* issued by Mr. Ings is also upwards of 600, so that between the two, the Mutual Insurance Company stood a chance of having the benefits it aims to confer pretty extensively known, without the aid of either the *Royal Gazette* or *Weekly Advertiser*.

THE MAILS.—The couriers crossed over and returned again on Sunday last, bringing with them as many of the mail bags as they could carry in two small boats, leaving behind the heavy bags of London papers. They made an unsuccessful attempt to cross on Monday. Yesterday they succeeded in crossing over and returning again with the remaining Bags, and the whole of the British Mails of the 24th December.

The change in the departure of the Western Mails, will oblige us to print our paper on Tuesday evening, in future. If we hear of the arrival of a Mail at the Cape, however, we will defer our town issue as usual, until Wednesday. Advertisers will please hand in there favors on Tuesdays and Fridays to insure attention, we are obliged to leave out some of them handed in this morning.

The last Royal Gazette contains a Proclamation proroguing the House of Assembly until Thursday the 9th February. Then to meet for THE DESPATCH OF BUSINESS.

There is a rumour current in town that His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, has been appointed to the Bahamas, and that Sir Dominic Daly has been appointed to this Island.

Died

After a short illness, at his residence, Princetown Road, Mr. John Legyt, a native of Hereford, England, in the 78th year of his age. His end was peace.

Married,

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Evans, Mr. William Harper, to Miss Ellen Henderson, both of Charlottetown.

On Monday the 26th ult., by the Rev. R. Roach, Mr. Edward Craswell, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. John Murray, Lot, 67.