

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir:

The People that live in the Country will be astonished to learn through the medium of your valuable Journal, that the Island has been run in Debt almost needlessly since the last General Election, equivalent to (£67,081.) Sixty seven thousand and eighty one Pounds, which debt will make the Government that contracted it, and the majority in the House of Assembly that made and supported the Government, to be remembered by the people, not for one year only, but for many a long year to their cost, as the following plain facts and figures will shew, no matter how cunningly they have attempted to blind the public.

An Account shewing increase of Salaries and debt since the last General Election, when the present majority came into power and office, which power they have abused as follows, viz:

	Per year	£	s	d
To the Unelected Legislative Council,	400	0	0	
Added to Coles' office £250 a year,				
for Road Correspondent,	100	0	0	
Deputy Secretary,	150	0	0	
Private Secretary,	100	0	0	
Added to Warburton's office for Deputy,	50	0	0	
Do. to Mooney's office for Deputy	50	0	0	
Do. to Clark's office £200 a year, for				
Controller,	100	0	0	
Assistant,	100	0	0	
Do. to Whelan's office for Public Printing	100	0	0	
Solicitor General, the 1st with a Salary	100	0	0	
Librarian	30	0	0	
£300 for Land to Col. Lane's heirs interest of	15	0	0	
£100 to Sir A Bannerman, for Mr. Stark's				
Horse and Gig,	5	0	0	
Pensioners in Barracks, say	1,000	0	0	
Reporter, and Printing Debates, (Whelan				
again) say	200	0	0	
Contingencies,	100	0	0	
£13,000 according to Cooper and M'Intosh,				
for Worrell Estate, more than Worrell				
got, to make few rich and many poor,				
—interest of	650	0	0	
£2,000 Patriotic fund—interest of	100	0	0	
£400 Asylum—interest of	20	0	0	
£1100 Government House, for Gas &c.,	55	0	0	
£281 Colonial Building Gas &c.,	19	1	0	
Charlottetown Mechanics' Institute	10	0	0	
Head Ranger of Woods and Forests				
Salary to C. Little—not known				
Total per year,	£3,354	1	0	

All of the above Salaries and debts were contracted within a year after the last General Election, and are spent on persons and property in and about Charlottetown, except part of the following three items, viz: what is paid to Members of the Legislative Council that live in the Country; and Morton and Pope senior's share of Worrell Estate, and the Country's share of Patriotic Fund. Three thousand three hundred and fifty-four Pounds one shilling a year, will pay the interest of, and is equivalent to a funded debt of sixty-seven thousand and eighty-one Pounds, (£67,081) which sum would have been sufficient to make the whole of King's County Freehold, at the same rate as the Worrell Estate. Poor Prince Edward Island, how deeply thou art wounded, and how freely thou art bleeding for the benefit of thy Servants and Trustees; some say, perhaps the Country has been sunk in debt to prevent the passing of a prohibitory Liquor Law, in order to secure the trade in whiskey to the Premier, when the trade in politics fails him, by putting it out of the power of any future Government, to be able to do without the duty on Spirituous Liquors; if faith is to be kept with the public creditor, and every honest man will say it must be kept, be that as it may, the above are set before the people to open their eyes, to the doings of their servants. But some may say, how are we to get rid of the wasters? it can be done thus, let the people rise and petition his Excellency for a Dissolution as under, (and it will be granted, for a refusal will be received, viewed and adjudged as tantamount to a denial of safety and protection to the people,) and a majority of signatures for a dissolution, and a majority of votes at the hustings, will deal a death blow to the wasters, and is the price to pay for liberty; and if the people regard their own interests, and have care and ope for their kindred and Country, they will pay the price cheerfully, and the sooner it is paid the better, and when they do pay it, they must not forget, that the waste, squandering and mismanaging of the majority, cry aloud for Economy, Retrenchment and Reform; and for men that live in the Country to be representatives, to do the business of the Country, and not to have men that live in the City for Members who waste the public money on persons and property in and about Charlottetown. To conclude, I have set before you the bane and antidote, in plain figures and facts, that touch every man's pocket and are every man's concern, hoping you will

quit yourselves like freemen, and strike a blow for your Country's freedom, and make a new Party to be called the Reform party, who will not waste the funds of the Country on persons and property in and about Charlottetown, for the present circumstances of the Country require neither Tories nor Liberals, for Tory it is said means Robber, and Liberal with other people's money against their will, and to their injury, means "as the Indians say, all same brother to robbers." Therefore the names Tory and Liberal must give way and cease, and Waster and Reformer take their place.

Yours, &c,
A REFORMER.

St. Peter's Dec. 13, 1855.

[THIS PETITION IS TO RID US OF THE WASTERS.]

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency;

We beg to inform you, that the squandering and mismanaging of the Public Funds by the majority of our Representatives, since the last General Election, is unparalleled in the history of the Island, and we are convinced that it would be very unwise, to allow the strings of the Public Purse to remain any longer in their hands, as we consider the Public Funds are not in safe keeping whilst in their possession. We therefore pray your Excellency will be pleased to grant the petition, we now prefer, to dissolve the House of Assembly, and by so doing, you will not only convince your Petitioners, but every one else (except the recipients of the squandering,) that it is your desire and intention to give safety and protection to the people, and for giving us the requisite safety and protection we require from you, we as in duty bound will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

News by the last English Mail.

THE PURSUIT OF COOKING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Fine well-built cookhouses are constructed from the cut stone of Sebastopol, which lies in large blocks around unfinished houses or is taken from the ruined edifices and walls about the place. Mechanical ingenuity has been largely developed in the use of resources. One officer converts the funnel of a small steamer into a chimney—another uses one of the pipes of an engine as a hot air apparatus to heat his hut—a third has arranged a portion of machinery so that he can communicate from his salon, sleeping-room, and dining-room (three single gentlemen rolled into one) with his cook in the adjacent kitchen, and dinner is handed through direct from the fire to the table, after the fashion of those mysterious apparatus which obey the behests of London waiters in the matter of roast meats, and their satellites. Many officers have distinguished themselves by the trouble they have taken in showing the men how to make themselves comfortable.

CARPENTERING TACTICS.

Wood, canvas, little bits of glass, tar and pitch, and above all nails and tacks, are eagerly sought after. At the head-quarters' sale, on General Simpson's departure, a hammer, hatchet, and saw sold for £2 15s. A bag of nails was disposed of by auction the same week for 40s, and on counting the contents, it was found there were only 130 nails in the bag. Friendly little felonies of planking and such things are not unheard-of, and the greatest favour you can do a friend is "to let him have a piece of board about 6 feet long by a foot wide;" or, "The Captain says, Sir, as how he'd be very grateful if you could give him a bit of glass about three inches square, for his winder." The heart soon grows hardened under such constant pressure, and one is obliged at last to refuse "a couple of tennenny nails" or "the loan of the hammer for an hour" with the sternness of a Brutus. Pictures of saints, the erotic scripture pieces in which the Muscovites delight at Potiphar's wives and garmentless Josephs, very plump Susannahs and very withered elders, and "subjects" of the kind, as well as straight-backed uncomfortable arm-chairs of walnut, heavy tables, and chests of drawers are not uncommon in the officers' huts.

VISITS FROM THE DOGS AND CATS.

Cats from Sebastopol abound in the camp, and are very useful, inasmuch as the huts are over-run with rats and mice, not to speak of other small deer, now disappearing before the march of King Frost. Dogs have come in from the deserted city, and domesticated themselves whether you will or not. There are always an odd half-dozen about my hut and tent which make night hideous with their quarrels—greyhounds, mastiffs, and sheep-dogs, and their descendants, of very mixed and indistinct types; and for two whole days, our peace was menaced by a huge double humped Bactrian camel, which took a fancy to the space before our door, and lay there constantly, so that our legs as we went out and in were within easy-reach of his prodigious teeth. But he was a good-natured brute, and never attempted to

bite unless one tried to mount him, when he disgorged his food, and spat it out at the assailant, or snapped his jaws at him in *terrorem*. However, no one was sorry when he heard that the "ship of the desert" had got under way in the night, and had sailed off on a piratical excursion against other infidel habitations.

MURDER OF AN ENGLISH SAILOR.

A very shocking murder has been committed near Kasatch. The body of an English sailor, covered with stabs to the number of 18, many of them in the belly, and some apparently inflicted by a bayonet, was found, not very far from a French guard. The soldiers knew nothing about the affair, and as the body had not yet been identified, no one can tell whether the murder was committed for the sake of plunder. A short time previously I was disgusted and horrified by seeing one of the Maltese boats towing out the body of a sailor from Bala Clava harbour, as if it was the carcass of a dog, a rope tied round the waist and a stone fastened to the other end, which lay in the boat, in order to sink the remains at sea. I was told there were marks of violence on the throat, but no one could tell anything about the man, except that his body had started from the bottom and was floating about till disposed of in this disgraceful and revolting manner. They might, at all events, have put the corpse into a sack.

THE RUSSIANS WELL SUPPLIED WITH PROVISIONS.

A deserter states that the Russians are not short of provisions; and altogether there is no one probable sign of their speedy retreat. We cannot, without the very greatest difficulty, owing to a want of roads, turn their left by a second advance from Baidar; nor can we, with much hope of sufficient success, attack them from Bala Clava in front, so that a movement from Eupatoria upon their right and rear (difficult to us for want of water), seems the only alternative. But their rear may be as strong as their front by this time, and, if so, we ought at once to stop their receiving further supplies (of which *Odesa is yet quite full*), or the siege of Sebastopol may equal in length the siege of Troy. They can and do yet receive daily supplies on the north side.

THE RUSSIANS EXPECTED AT KERTCH.

A Marseilles despatch mentions the report that General Vivian had asked and had obtained from the Ottoman government a reinforcement of 12,000 Turkish soldiers. The reason assigned for this augmentation—the expectation that the Russians will act against Kertch as soon as the Sea of Azoff is frozen up—may have more reality about it than the pretended fact. The despatch of a body of cavalry from the Bosphorus to Kertch was announced from Trieste and Marseilles as having taken place, in compliance with the urgent entreaties of General Vivian, who was said to be apprehensive of an attack. Letters from Constantinople state that so far from this being the case, the cavalry were on arriving at Kertch sent back, and arrived once more in the Bosphorus.

Admiral Lyons continues to cruise near the shore of the Crimea, to survey the point of Kertch, against which the Russians seem to be preparing an attack during the winter. They are fortifying Arabat, and are concentrating in its environs 30,000 men, whilst 15,000 more are sent towards Genetche, in order to re-establish communications between the mass of the army of Prince Gortschoff, and the interior of Russia by the road over the Spit of Arabat. The guns of the boats and steamers of the Allies, and of their floating batteries, can reach the Russian convoys along the whole route, and across the whole breadth of the Spit, unless maritime operations are suspended by the freezing of the Sea of Azoff. Accounts from Kertch state that the Russian cavalry, which had been in the neighbourhood of that place, have retired into the interior. Five gun-boats are still cruising in the Sea of Azoff. Three hundred sail of merchantmen are lying wind-bound in the Sulina mouth of the Danube.

PEACE LEAGUES.—It is said that a gentleman recently deceased has testified his approbation of peace principles, although neither a Quaker nor a member of the Peace Society, by bequeathing to Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright £1,500 each, and £100 each to three gentlemen who went as messengers of peace to the Czar Nicholas.

Flax dressers, in large numbers, are leaving Arboath and Kirkaldy, for Landernau, in France. An agent is in Farnshire for the purpose of engaging female power-loom weavers and spinners for Alblassarbon, in Holland, but in consequence of the character given of the Dutch factories by those who lately returned from them, his success has been very limited.

The London papers speak of a ball of fire which, on the evening of the 30th ult., appeared in mid air, and darted along in a straight line over about a third of the sphere, leaving behind it a comet-like trail. It then burst like a rocket, but without noise, falling in a shower of sparks, which, however, instantly disappeared.