HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, December 21, 1853. New Series. No. 96.

Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.

TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.

Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c., will be forwarded on and after the 15th December instant via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine.

They will be made up on that day, and every following Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, and a mail for England will be made up every week at the same time, and forwarded to Halifax.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Dec. 5, 1853.

Georgetown Mails.

THE MAILS for Georgetown until further Notice, will be made up and forwarded every Monday and Friday morning at nine o'clock.

THOS' OWEN, Postmaster General.

May 2, 1853.

COMMISSARIAT.

DRAFTS at sight on the Commissariat Chest at Halifax, will be given in exchange for British Coins, or Mexican Dollars, at par.

JAMES B. LUNDY, D. A. C. G.

Commissariat, P. E. Island. 22d Nov., 1853.

Religious Tract Society's Publications.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the publications of the London Religious Tract Society are now sold for cash at the book store of Mr. G. T. Haszard. The stock has been much enlarged by recent importations, and many works of the best English divines will be found on their shelves—The Parent Society has also entrusted this Committee with six Libraries to be sold at half price to Sunday Schools. These libraries numbering from 80 to 1000 volumes, can thus be purchased for £25 cy. As it will materially advance the interests of religion amongst our scattered population to have grants of books towards the formation of libraries and the establishment of Sunday Schools, especially in the country parts; it is earnestly hoped that Christian friends will help us with their subscriptions. A few pounds subscribed now, would enable the Committee to do much towards supplying the most destitute settlements with sound, wholesome religious reading.

Mr. Hubbard, the depositary, is instructed to receive any contributions, however small—and will keep an account of the same,

By order
JOHN ORLEBAR.

BAZAAR.

THE Christian Public are hereby notified, that the Ladies of the *BAPTIST CHURCH* and congregation worshiping in the Baptist Church, in Charlottetown, purpose holding a *BAZAAR* in the Temperance Hall on Thursday the 29th, December, to aid in raising *Funds* for the erection of a *Tower* and *Porch* to the said Chapel.

Contributions in donations or work, will be thankfully received by either of the undersigned Committee

Mrs. W. Barnstead,
" J. McGregor,
" D. Wilson,
" J. Weatherbe,
" J. Scott,
" J. Love,
" T. Desbrisay,
" J. Curry.

Charlottetown, Nov. 1, 1853. (All papers.)

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally that he has commenced business as,

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.

Temperance Hall Company.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the above Company, held in the Temperance Hall, this evening, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted viz:—

"Resolved, That the Treasurer (Mr. John W. Morrison) be instructed to take the necessary legal measures for the recovery of all unsettled Subscriptions to the Temperance Hall Company."

By Order,
J. B. COOPER, Sec'y.

Charlottetown, March 17, 1853.

A CARD.

THE undersigned having this day entered into *CO-PARTNERSHIP* as GENERAL and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, their Business heretofore carried on by them individually, will in future be conducted under the Name and Firm of *LONGWORTH & YATES.*

FRANCIS LONGWORTH,
ALBERT H. YATES.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
June, 16th, 1853.

N. B. The AUCTION business will at all times receive their best attention.

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IN demy octavo, printed from a new pica type, on superfine paper, and elegantly bound in cloth A new and splendid Library Edition of the POPLAR POETS and POETRY of BRITAIN, Edited, with Biographical and Critical Notices, by the Rev. George Gillfillan, Author of "Gallery of Literary Portraits'" "Bards of the Bible," etc.

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THE WOES OF SCOTLAND.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Sir:

As you have published "The observations of T. S. on the Scottish National Association for the Removal of Scottish Grievances and the Vindication of Scottish Rights." I trust for the sake of justice, and that both sides of the Question may be placed before the public, that you will insert the articles relative to the same subject contained in the Illustrated London News of the 2d. October, and in the Supplement to the same paper of the 12th Nov. last. By so doing you oblige many besides.

An Anglo American.

Charlottetown, 12th Dec. 1853.

(From the London Illustrated News.)

For a whole century Scotland has been without a grievance. Ever since the Battle of Culloden put an end to rebellion—and introduced the law into districts where writs, and parchments, and the officers of justice, were matters of vague rumour, sometimes witnessed south of the Grampians, but never permitted to penetrate into the sacred retreats of the Celtic aborigines in the far North and the savage West—Scotland has been a prosperous and a contented country. Her national pride was satisfied by the accession of Her Royal house to the throne of England; and when revolution set aside and exiled the male representative of that illustrious line, it was in virtue of their descent from a female branch of the house of Stuart that the family of Hanover were elected by the Supreme Council of the Nation to occupy the vacant throne. Under a settled form of Government the energies of the Scottish people soon began to develop themselves. Edinburgh, it is true, descended to the rank of a provincial city, and became of scarcely more political importtance than York or Chester; but instead of Edinburgh, there arose the city of Glasgow, which, next to London itself, is the finest, the richest, the most thriving, and the most populous city in the British Isles. Even Edinburgh did not suffer like other mediæval cities in the southern parts of the Island. Situated near the noble estuary of the Forth, she had a port in Leith, which enabled her to maintain a commercial position, and to assume and hold a high rank in the encouragement of art and literature. In all those fertile counties north of the Tweed, where that rich "Doric" dialect of the English language commonly known as broad Scotch is spoken, and which are inhabited by a people descended from the same Saxons and Scandinavians that occupied Cumberland, Yorkshire, and the other English counties, agriculture improved, manufactures were introduced, and trade and commerce flourished to an extent which, though equalled, was not surpassed, in England. In all the great fields of human thought and enterprise Scotchmen were competitors. The records of art, of science, of literature, of philosophy, of divinity, of the army, of the navy, of the diplomatic service, and of the most extensive commerce in the world, show the names of illustrious Scotchmen who have become eminent in each. No disability, civil or religious, afflicted the Scotchman. No impediment to his success ever stood in his way that did not stand equally in the way of an Englishman. To all intents and purposes the English and Scotch became one people. If there be a dark side to the glowing picture, that might be drawn of the progress of Scotland, subsequent to the "'46," the darkness is no result of government or of politics, but is solely attributable to blood and race. It could scarcely be expected that the Celt could prosper in the same degree as the Southron: his temperament is different; he speaks a barbarous language, and is ignorant of the noble speech that prevails in every other part of the island except amidst the rude and remote fastnesses of the mountains. By these unfortunate circumstances he is shut out from much of the civilisation of his time and nation. Like his unhappy brother in Ireland—suffering from the same causes—he lacked energy, and lived contentedly upon potatoes, while a man of the south would have meditated rebellion, unless he had had beef. He increased, and multiplied, and replenished the earth; and at last found, to his sorrow, that his means of subsistence had not increased in anything like the same ratio. Hence arose the only real misery of Scotland. But the operation of these causes stopped at Glenfalloch and the Grampians. It was never felt at Perth or at Dumbarton, and no more afflicted Edinburgh or Glasgow than it did Liverpool or Southampton. With this exception, the history of Saxon Scotland is but a history of peaceful progress. In fact, Scotland—like the king in the Eastern fable, or like a rich hypochondriac—has been too happy. There was not a single screw loose in her whole machinery—there was not a button off her garments to torment her. She was sound in wind and limb; had her own say and her own way in religion and in politics; had comfortable balances at her bankers, and had nobody in the world to coerce or overawe her. But, alas, for the vanity of humau wishes! Neither men nor nations will be happy when they may. Scotland, in the plethora of her well-being, has discovered in the year 1853, that there is something wrong in her. She has found out a grievance, and determined to make herself duly miserable about it. Taking an example from the late Daniel O'Connell, she has resolved to agitate, to get up petitions, to hold monster meetings, and even to talk of a repeal of the Union, unless she be properly humoured in her demands. Before next Saturday the people of Scotland, or a few zealous individuals claiming to be representatives of the national wish, will have assembled in solemn conclave in the ancient city of Edinburgh, under the presidency of one of the most illustrious of Scotchmen, the representative of the ancient house of Montgomerie—the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, the mediæval champion, the redoubtable lord of the tournament. The machinery of the press has been employed for some months past in Scotland in preparing the national mind for this great manifestation, and speeches will be made, resolutions will be passed, and petitions will be adopted to show that the burs of the old Scottish thistle are by no means flaccid, but can prick and sting as venomously as of yore. But the English reader will naturally enquire whence comes all the outcry? And are the Scottish people, or any portion of them, really in earnest? We believe that there can be no doubt of the earnestness of those persons who have taken up the question of what they are pleased to call the grievances and the wrongs of Scotland. We shall endeavor to show as briefly as we can of what those wrongs and grievances in reality consist, even upon the showing of those who have taken upon themselves to agitate in this matter.

We have not before us all the documents that have been issued upon the subject: but we think we shall be enabled to state without much danger of having our accuracy impugned, that the "grievances" of Scotland amount to five. If there be any more we shall be glad to rectify the omission on the behest of any ultra-Scot who may consider himself or his country aggrieved or insulted by our neglect or misinterpretation.

The first grievance is an heraldic one. It appears that the old lion of Scotland—for Scotland has a lion as well as a unicorn—has not that place on the national flag which these jealous Scotchmen consider to be his inalienable and impresceriptible right. He plays a subordinate part, his nose is put out of joint, and the dignity of the noble brute is sorely wounded—of course to the great discomfort of all true Scotchmen.

The second grievance is of a similar kind, and must have taken a very keen eye to have discovered it. It appears that on the new coin, the florin, the shield of Scotland is placed in a position inferior to the shield of England. For this also the doughty champions are in arms; and, to obtain redress, the lance of Eglinton and the sword of Lion "King-at-Arms" are to be aimed against all who gainsay or deny. Whether the outraged honour of Scotland will be satisfied with anything else than the withdrawal of the obnoxious coin remains to be seen.

The third grievance appears to be that the ancient Palace of Holyrood has been suffered to fall into decay, and that niggardly and tyrannical England begrudges the money to repair it. It is true that a palace more splendid than Holyrood is rising at Balmoral, but this fact has been overlooked by the Scottish agitators. But we must confess that in this item our sympathy with the Scottish cause, infinitesimal though it be, begins to be excited. It seems to us that it would be a judicious expenditure of the public money to restore Holyrood to as high a pitch of splendour as it ever attained in the palmiest days of the Stuarts. We hope that the thing will be done, and that Lord Eglinton may hold another tournament within its precincts, and that we may be there to see and to illustrate it.

The fourth grievance is, that Scotland is "denied the honour of a guard-ship at any of her ports; and that thus the capital of Scotland—which might have sent her own fleets to sweep the waters—is degraded to a mere seaport town or fishing village." But it is not only on the point of honour—although that is something—that the Scotch are dissatisfied in this respect. "A guard-ship," says one of the newspaper organs of the disaffected, "is something more than a mere point of honour, for the constant victualling, the pay, &c., of a crew of five or six hnndred officers and seamen, are a permanent benefit to the town where such a ship is stationed." Here the triumphant spirit of shop betrays itself and the "douce and cannie" character of the nation is vindicated as it ought to be. We, therefore, hope that Leith will have a guard-ship, and Greenock and Cromarty to boot!

But the fifth grievance appears to be the most serious one. Though Scotland, as we learn from the authority already quoted, "was the birthplace of James Watt and Henry Bell, yet England retains all the dockyards and great naval arsenals, as if she were jealous of entrusting the Scotch with a share in building their own wooden walls, or as if they were ignorant and unable to achieve their construction." This, however, strikes us as being a grievance that Yorkshire, or any county on the coast, might as well put forward as Scotland. It is a great question whether the Government would not do wisely to relinquish the trade of ship-building, and have its ships built by private contract, as the mercantile community of England and Scotland is glad to do. We believe that by such a course the Government would be provided both with better and with cheaper ships than by the present system. If Scotland could, under such circumstances, build cheaper and better men-of-war than can be built in England, she would, no doubt have her fair share of all the work that was going. But in such a cause must the sword of Eglinton and Winton be necessarily unsheathed? And shall we repeal the Union on so vile and unsatisfactory a pretext? Scotchmen are too "cannie" and sensible to desire such an absurdity. "But," say the agitators, "there is a good time coming. Scotland is awaking from her lethargy. She is about to throw off the incubus that so long has weighed her down, and the voice of the association for the vindication of Scottish rights has gone throughout the length and breadth of the land, like the summons that went with the fiery cross of old." On the 2d of November—eventful day! Scotland will require the redress of these grievances in a manner which we are told "shall startle the dullest echoes in Downing-street." Seriously, we did not think that there were twenty men in wise and thrifty Scotland who could make such fools of themselves.

(From the Supplement to the Illustrated London News.)

It appears that we have not done full justice to Lord Eglinton and the Scottish agitators. Their grievances amount to more than the five we stated, and are not by any means so entirely heraldic as the hard-hearted English have been led to suppose. At the Edinburgh meeting held last week, Lord Eglinton and other speakers explained more fully what was meant by the phrase of "Justice for Scotland." Although we do not find, with the exception of Lord Eglinton himself, that any Scotch nobleman of wealth or influence has joined the cause; although we see in the list of its supporters, no great Scottish manufacturers or employers of labour; no literary celebrities, except Sir Archibald Alison, who may be considered as the last Protectionist left in that part of the country; and although the Scottish members have cautiously refrained from giving any countenance or support to the movement, yet it must not be supposed that the cry of justice for Scotland, would not be heard with attention in England, if the agitators had in reality any case on which to rely. With all due respect for Scotland and Scotchmen, we must confess that a more unsubstantial and visionary catalogue of wrongs was never put before the world by any body of men who claim to be in earnest. In addition to the injuries said to be inflicted both upon the pride and upon the purse of the nation by the "English" Government, in consequence of the five insults and omissions which were specified in this journal on the 29th ultimo, Lord Eglinton, as the spokesman of the Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights, has cited several others which, in his opinion, are still more galling and unjust. Scotland not only claims her own Lion and Unicorn, but desires a national mint for the perpetuation of these devices upon the coin of the realm. She requires a larger portion of the public money to be spent on Scottish ruins, and on Scottish policemen, than has hitherto been employed for those purposes. It is wrong, in the opinion of the agitators, that no more than a £5 note has been expended upon the Royal Palace of Linlithgow, while no one knows how much has been expended upon Hampton Court; and they think it a national insult to a sensitive and high-minded people, that, while Windsor Park is lavishly maintained at the general expense, the grounds of Holyrood Palace should be let to a market gardener. But a greater grievance is discovered in the fact that, while Scotland contributes £6,000,000 per annum to the national exchequer, only £400,000 of that sum finds its way back again to the north of the Tweed. There are other grievances which do not bear quite so much of a pecuniary impress. There are docks and harbours of refuge on the east coast of Scotland; and the Russians might swoop down from the Baltic, and sack Edinburgh and Glasgow, before any efficient means could be adopted to repel and punish the invader. When we add, that the Lord Advocate, who manages Scottish business in London, is not held to be an officer of sufficient respectability or dignity for the purpose, and that a Secretary of State for Scotland is needed to satisfy the leaders of the agitation; and that the notable fact is discovered that Scotland is not fairly nor fully represented in Parliament, and ought to have seventy-eight members instead of fifty-three, we have exhausted the catalogue of insults and injuries. We think Scotchmen themselves would laugh if the Welsh or the Manxmen resolved to agitate on similar pretences. As much might be said for the goat and the leek as for the unicorn and the thistle, and Wales is surely as much entitled to a mint as Scotland is. And, not only Wales, but Lancashire or Kent might put forward a plea as good—or as bad—as the one urged in behalf of Scotland for a greater share in the expenditure of public money. The parish of St. Pancras contributes a large annual sum to the national Exchequer, not one farthing of which is expended in St. Pancras for Pancrasian purposes; and Lancashire and Yorkshire together contribute even more than Scotland, without thinking themselves aggrieved that the money is expended on national, and not on local, objects. If it be a fact that the east coast of Scotland is not properly defended, the Scottish members and the Scottish newspapers have but to make it known in a proper manner, and a remedy will be applied in due time. But why all the hubbub of a popular, if not seditious, agitation should be raised on such a question, is difficult to imagine. The Lord Advocate may, or may not, be an inefficient officer for the discharge of Scottish duties; but as the Secretary of State for England, is also Secretary of State for Scotland, and as he is fully competent to the task of managing what is called the Home Department of both countries, there can be no reason for establishing any further division of government between England and Scotland, although there may be many reasons for abolishing the political functions at present exercised by the Lord Advocate. The question of the Parliamentary representation of Scotland might well have been left in abeyance until February next, when Lord John Russell will introduce his new Reform Bill. Yet, it might have struck even the Scottish agitators, that if the representation is to be based upon numbers alone, London has a far greater claim for additional members than Scotland can have. If Scotland, with 3,000,000 of people, sends fifty-three members to Parliament, the metropoltian districts, with their 2,250,000 inhabitants, ought at least to send forty. But the fact is, the grievances of Scotland are no grievances at all, and Lord Eglinton's agitation is a mistake. There may be oversights on the part of the Government as regards Scotland, as there may be with regard to Wales or the Isle of Wight. But such oversights can be repaired without appeals to the spirit of nationality, or attempted revivals of animosities and hostilities that went to sleep more than a century ago.

A minister was once speaking to a brother clergyman of his gratitude for a merciful deliverance he had just experienced. "As I was riding here to day," said he, "my horse stumbled, and came very near throwing me from a bridge, where the fall would have killed me, but I escaped unhurt. "I can tell you something more than that," said the other. 'As I rode past here to day, my horse did not stumble at all." We are too apt to forget common mercies.

THE FORMATION OF COAL.

Few people have any conception of the process by which those immense deposits of combustible matter were prepared, from which the fuel of the world in all coming time, so long as fuel shall be required, is to be supplied—nor of the peculiar condition of the earth and its surroundings during the long period occupied by that mighty chemical elaboration. The thought that during the slow lapse of these uncounted years, and indeed during the almost inconceivable ages that had preceeded them, no living voice broke upon the stillness of eternity, and no "moving thing that had life" existed above the surface of the waters, is one of peculiar interest and grandeur. Yet that such was the fact is made evident by the unerring record of the great Architect himself upon his work. This was most clearly shown in the recent course of lecturers on Geology, given by Dr. Boynton.

In the coal beds traces of a peculiar vegetation have been found, more luxuriant than any which now exists upon the Globe.

This peculiarity, with the fact that no air breathing animals existed previous to the formation of the beds, led to the belief that carbon existed in the atmosphere in the form of carbonic acid gas in such quantities as to prevent the existence of animals breathing air. How solitary must have been the earth during the period of coal formation! No birds fluttered from branch to branch amid the dense foliage, and no living creature traversed its plains or threaded its lonely forests. Verdure flourished and beauty shone upon the surface, but the essential charms of life were wanting. Silence, too, reigned throughout the world, broken only by the hoarse thunders of the earthquake, as the pent up fires vainly endeavoured to burst through the bonds that confined them.

But the gigantic race of vegetation absorbed this carbon from the air. As fast as those plants died and fell to the earth, they were succeeded by others, which in their turn died, and fell to the earth; and in this manner an immense mass of vegetable substance was accumulated, which upon subsequent fermentation was changed into a mass of coal. The calling into existence of this race of plants was the great purifying process of the world. They were not of a nature to sustain animal life, but after they had succeeded in absorbing the poison in the atmosphere, and rendering the earth fit for the habitation of air breathing creatures, such plants were produced.

The vegetation of the coal period differed from that in the present day in the fact that nearly all of the plants grew on the inside; whereas nine-tenths of them now grow on the outside. They were somewhat analagous to the fern &c., of our tropics. All the plants found as low as the coal strata, were of orders which induced the belief that thoughout our planet generally, even as far north as Melville Island, coal is to be found; and that in searching for it, it may be proper to dig or bore; and when at last we find the beds of coal, they will be found to be regular arranged between a roof and floor of coal slate or shale.

But it by no means follows, that beds of shale and slate necessarily indicate coal; those of the primary series would scarcely contain any combustible, unless it were plumbago, or possibly a little anthractite.

The Geological Laws of Coal are very strict; a through acquaintance with them is the only safe-guard against fruitless enterprises.—[Professor Silliman, in Winter's Wonders of Geology.]

A Turkish Palace.—The Sultan of Turkey is building himself a new palace, one which for extent and magnificence will possess but few equals. It is thus described by the *Builder*:—

"The structure is of stone and marble, the workmanship is very common; the frontage extends along the Bosphorus, from Dolma Baktche to Besik Task, and must have a facade of upwards of one thousand feet; the situation is exquisite. The palace is like a town in extent. The chimney pieces are of crimson colored crystal and painted china; the flour is china; and the basin of the fountain is of enamelled slate, exquisitely painted with flowers. The principal floor comprises vast halls and apartments, fitted up in a most costly manner in gilding and painting, executed by Italians and natives. The baths are fitted up with Egyptian alabaster. The roof is covered with lead; all the Sultan's palaces, and only these, are covered with that metal. The great staircase is lighted by a large skylight of crimson colored glass. The ceilings are generally low. The harem contains apartments for three or four hundred women. The palace is approached through a costly triumphal gateway."

Some wag remarks truly when he says that "popularity" in politics is to see your name in large type posted to a fence. Somebody will inquire as to who you are, and when the first rain comes you will disappear.