HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, September 16, 1854.

THE Steamer *Lady Le Marchant* arrived early on Thursday afternoon with a British Mail. The Royal Mail Steamship *Niagara* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning last, in ten days from Liverpool. She brought 145 passengers, among whom were Mr. Henry Hazzard and Daniel Davies for this place.

BOMARSUND is taken, and it is to be regretted that the attack had not been made long since. The capture of the Isles of Aland, has completely dispelled the illusion that granite forms an impregnable fortress. On the contrary, it would seem that large blocks were driven out at once by the force of the shot, and that these were followed by discharges of debris, composed of loose stones, mortar, &c., compared by one of the writers, to shooting rubbish from a cart when the tail board is removed. Had the true nature of these fortifications been as well known as they are now, the appreciation of the difficulties that would attend the investment of Cronstadt would have been measured by a different scale. It is still hoped in England that Admiral Napier will attempt the demolition of Sveaborgh or Cronstadt, or perhaps both.

If those nearer the scene of action cannot account for the delay that has taken place in the Black Sea with respect to the attack on Sebastopol, we at this distance and with only borrowed lights, can not be expected to throw any illumination on the subject. One thing, however, we may venture to predict, and it is that when our gallant allies, and our own not less gallant men, have battered away their shot spots in even solid (!) granite walls, and that shelling and shotting them will not be like attacking a rhinoceros with muskets loaded with swan shot, they will go boldly to work, and by exhibiting a little more of that *beautiful* shot and mortar practice, convince the Czar that unless he take timely measures of conciliation, his great, and hitherto supposed impregnable Empire, may fall to pieces like the fortress of Bomarsund. His allusion to the defeat of the elder Napoleon is not calculated to weaken the zeal, or dispersed the energies of his successor, but will rather nerve the arm and add vigor to the muscles of those who are burning to obliterate the remembrance of the retreat from Moscow, by writing upon the page of history in which it is recorded, a series of brilliant triumphs over Nicholas, that will throw their former reverses into the shade.

The Russians, it is said, have been more successful in Asia than in Europe; but now, that the Austrians have entered the Principalities, it is not improbable that Omar Pacha may take the command and the tables be turned.

Spain is still in an unsettled state. The Queen Mother Christina has, however, been permitted to depart. Her absence may, perhaps, contribute to restore quiet and order.

The crops in Great Britain are generally good, especially the wheat crops. The potatoe crops are abundant, and are of much superior quality to those grown for some years past. In Dublin the fields of wheat are said to be "dropping with richness." Reports of the potatoe crop are equally satisfactory.

The 54th, 66th, 71st (2nd bat.) and 72d regt, from Canada and Nova Scotia are under orders to England without being replaced by other corps.

In the *London Quarterly Review*, for July last, there is a very amusing article headed "The House of Commons," which gives a pithy account of the manner in which the public business, or "the manufactory of Statute Law," as it is termed, is carried on. We have selected for our readers gratification a portion of this article and shall give an extract or two in succeeding numbers.

A good many years have elapsed since the attention of the country was very earnestly fixed upon the House of Commons, and during that period its place of meeting has been entirely changed, and some alterations have been introduced into its customs. As the generation which has arisen since 1832 is one, which especially clamours for 'facts,' and is hardly satisfied to take a pin without being conducted through every room of the manufactory, and witnessing the process of wire-drawing, clipping, head-twisting, silvering, and sorting, let us so far fall into the habit of the day as to conduct Young England through the principal part of the Manufactory of Statute Law.

"Opposite to Ingenous* sits the Speaker, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, a plain man, whom everybody likes. Mr. Serjeant Yelverton being, in Queen Elizabeth's time, nominated to the office, rose and with much mock modesty disavowed his possession of any qualifications for the chair, 'for,' he said, 'he that supplieth this place ought to be a man big and comely, stately and well spoken, his voice great, his courage majestical, his nature haughty, and his purse plentiful and heavy.' The 'haughtiness' alluded to by Yelverton may be supposed to have meant loftiness, rather than the objectionable quality now implied in the word, and the whole description may be fairly applied to the present First Commoner. He was originally elected Speaker in 1839 on the retirement of Mr. Abercrombie, upon which occasion he was chosen by 317 votes against 299 given for Mr. Goulburn. Since that time he has been thrice re-elected without opposition. When in active politics the right hon. gentleman voted for short Parliaments. Possibly his experience, as the chair, of the time he has to drill a political recruit into a practical statesman may have induced the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel of the Hampshire Yeomanry to change his opinion. To his right—and to our young friend's left—sit the Ministers on the foremost bench in front of a high table. That is Lord John Russell with the large hat. On one side of him sits Mr. Gladstone in black, and beyond is Lord Palmerston; on the other side of him are the lawyers and Sir James Graham. They are backed by the responsible members of Government. Fronting them sit Her Majesty's Opposition: Mr. Disraeli, bounded by Sir John Pakington on this side and Mr. Walpole on the other, forms the center and bearing the brunt of the battle. Behind the Conservative Opposition fill the benches behind. Two gangways occur, one on each side of the House, and behind these are ranged the Ingenous, on the Government side, at the Manchester school, and, on the front row, men of some mark. The good Sir Robert Inglis used to occupy one of these seats. His successor, Sir William Heathcote, sits on one of the back rows opposite, near the Irish ultramontane party, of whom Mr. Lucas, an Englishman, is the only one of any note. Behind the gangway on this side, Irish members are below the gangway, on the Government side of the House—the O'Connells for instance, and others. The galleries along the sides of the House are for the reporters, who occupy there a good deal, and the gallery behind the Speaker is exclusively devoted to the members of the press. The brass grating above the reporters's seats commands a row of very comfortable nooks in which, by favour of the Serjeant-at-Arms, ladies are placed. Little can be seen of them, a white handkerchief or a bright ribbon just making their visible presence known, but they can both see and hear very well; and it would be better if they confined themselves to these two gratifications, instead of talking so loudly and emphatically. The putting them behind a grating, which really excludes them from the chamber, may perhaps be held their justification for considering that they are entitled to comport themselves as if they were not, and are permitted into the House of Lords, and conduct themselves with a decorum which proves that the Commons might be trusted with the same privilege.

Almost every member is armed with a document of which he appears anxious to be rid as soon as possible. This is the time for presenting petitions Ingenous has come down with a bundle of long papers in his quiet country house, and remembers the pains that were bestowed upon the phraseology, the grave discussions whether it might not seem too presumptuous to the Commons to use the word 'regret' instead of 'deplore,' and what a struggle there was to get the phrase 'Roman Catholic brethren' inserted instead of 'Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen,' and how the curates opposed it and the surgeon and lawyer supported it, and how, after a long squabble, they compromised it by the Roman Catholic inhabitants of these islands.' How beautifully the petition was engrossed on parchment by one of Mr. Pounce's clerks, and how carefully the long signatures were affixed. How Mr. Hairsplit, the retired and serious attorney, signed, but affixed a protest that he did so in a sense only, and added several references to texts, that the House of Commons might look them up and quite understand his motives. How Mr. Quaver, the nervous gentleman, signed, but immediately afterwards wrote a long letter withdrawing his signature, and ultimately came to the post-office to affix it again, just as the petition was going away. And Ingenous recollects, no doubt, the rest of the fidgeting, and hesitation, and diffidence, and poignancy, and poignancy, with which the various other petitioners, according to their natures, performed the important duty, and how, finally, the whole document was forwarded to the county member with letters, one to his club, the other to his private house, begging him instantly to acknowledge it, and to present it the first practicable moment. Now listen, for here comes a petition which has been prepared with similar awful care.

'Mr. *Joce*,' cries the speaker,

'Up gets Mr. *Joce* with a petition, Sir, from the inhabitants of (name utterly inaudible), praying that the House will (several words utterly inaudible) Roman Catholic Bill.' And Mr. Joce begins to wind the document while the Speaker is putting the formal question that it do lie upon the table, and a clerk seizes it and runs it into a carpet bag, and when the bag is split full of petitions it is carried out of the House, and it is our firm belief that not one member ever read your petition, Ingenous, or looked out one of Mr. Hairsplit's texts, that it was hurried out and buried out in precisely the same ignominious way. See how fast the process is going on, and how the members run up, throw down their petitions, and run back. But this does not prevent petitions from being sent up by the thousand.

The list of a single night's petitions shows that the celebrated simile of the elephant's trunk, that can pick up a pin or root up an oak, precisely indicates the popular notion of the powers of the House of Commons. In the aggregate night it is prayed for against church rates, against poor rates, against highway rates, against direct taxes, against indirect taxes, against the police, against interments in towns, against the new Reform Act, against public-house, against the licensing system, against explosions in mines, against Temple Bar, against paper duties, against the war with Russia, against Lord Aberdeen, against the Court of Chancery, against tenants having to pay rent in Ireland, against keeping Sunday, against working over-hours; that the master of Killybloxcyne work-house may be discharged; that the British Museum may be open seven days in the week; that the classics be no longer taught in public schools; that the brewers may be deprived of their monopoly; that British and not foreign music may be performed at Her Majesty's dinner parties; that third-class railway carriages may be made as luxurious as first-class; that primogeniture may be abolished; that a man may be at liberty to marry his grandmother; and that no person shall be hanged under any circumstances whatever.

But now comes a more stirring time. Questions are to be asked, and the Ministers are to answer them. There is a certain document, called 'the paper,' which is not every day issued, and which is the programme of the business of the evening—a parliamentary play-bill. It is printed every day, and contains the Latin heading '*Saturni, die Jovis, die Aprilis*, 1854,' supposing that each Saturday were the day of sitting; Saturdays, however, are seldom invoked until late in the session. On this paper, after the orders of the day, comes a list of some such descriptions as the following:

Mr. Lucas. To ask the First Lord of the Admiralty, whether he has read the report that a midshipman of H. M. S. Rosario, off the West India coast, remarked to a companion that the image of the Virgin in one of the Catholic churches at the Havana resembled him of the black doll over a marine store shop, and whether such midshipman is still retained in Her Majesty's service.

Mr. Williams. To ask the Chancellor of the exchequer whether the sums of money which he is perpetually advertising as receipts from Tender Conscences are really received, and if so, what is done with the money; and whether any instruction is given to the police to trace the senders, who, having obviously long pursued a dishonest career, seek to quiet their self-reproaches by such reimbursements.

Mr. Frends. To ask Lord John Russell whether he has any objection to explain to the House the whole designs of our Government in the conduct of the war, and to produce copies of all the secret instructions given to our commanders.

MR. HASZARD;

Sir,—On taking up a number of the *Examiner* newspaper of Halifax, N. S. since, I felt a little amused or rather surprised, or reading an article in its columns on the efficiency of the present Keeper of Point Prim Light House, and the Schooner Pilot, commanded by Capt. Hill, contrasting the conduct of the last with that of the present Keeper. Now, Sir, happening to be present at a conversation which took place on Friday night last, between Capt. Hill, the Schooner President, of Halifax, I will just relate, for the information of the writer of the article alluded to: that he stated that on Tuesday night the 15th inst., that he and his crew in vain endeavoured to make out the Light, but, in fact it was in total eclipse; and finally, was obliged to heave to, and, in consequence, was driven a considerable distance to the Westward. Now, Sir, if Point Prim Light House is reported to be by the *Examiner*, Capt. H. would have been enabled to make his Port shortly after daylight, whereas, he did not get in until the the following night at 7 o'clock. But, Sir, Tuesday being a fine harvest day, and, as I understand, the Keeper's Farm being some 15 or 16 miles from Point Prim, conclude, that he being mind-blighted, the day being fine, the night would be fine also, and he would not be missed from the station. Capt. H. speaks favorably of the Georgetown Harbour Light.

I remain,

Yours, &c.

A TRUE LIBERAL.

September 13, 1854.

* A suppositious visitor.

Summary of Government Advertisements.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

The Hon. William Swabey to be Commissioner of Public Lands, in the terms of the Act 16th Victoria, cap. 18.

The Hon. Robert Mooney to be Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans in place of the Hon. William Swabey.

Charles Stewart, Esq., to be Secretary and Treasurer of the Royal Agricultural Society, for the current year, in the room of Mr. Joseph Longworth.

John McNeill, Esquire, to be a Member of the Board of Education, in the place of William Cundall, Esquire.

Mr. Edward Henry to be a Member of the Board of Health for Saint Eleanor's and Bedeque.

Warrants from No. 339, of the date of the 12th May, 1854, to No. 440, of the date of the 1st June, 1854, (both inclusive) will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the interest due thereon.

Launched,

On Friday, the 8th instant, at Montague Mills, for J. R. Bourke. Esq., of Mill View, Lot 49, a splendid ship of 310 tons, called the "Mary Anne Newett," much for strength and good workmanship reflects much credit on the master builder, Mr. Joseph Fairchild, of Murray Harbour.

From the Shipyard of Mr. Samuel McFadyen, Grand River, for James Yeo, Esq., Port Hill, on the 9th inst., a very fine Brig of 203 tons, called the "Alarm."

At the shipyard of Mr. Thomas Richards, Vernon River, a few days since, a fine Bark of 500 tons, called the '*Annie*,' built for Mr. W. Welsh, Charlottetown.

Passengers,

In the Steamer *Lady LeMarchant*, on Thursday, 12th inst.—Rev. James Waddell; D. Davis and H. Haszard, Esqrs.; Messrs. A. McKenna, T. Wesley, W. Palmer, J. Muirhead, D. McKenzie, J. McKenzie, S. McKenzie, M. Butcher, T. Gill; Mrs. Lydiard, Mrs. Kaye, Mrs. Ross; Miss Martin, Miss Ellis; Master Martin, Master Lydiard, and 11 in the steerage.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 12, Schr. Mars, Sheddon; deal. Belgrade, Lady Le Marchant, Pictou; coal.

13th, Betsey, Martin, Pictou; coal. W. Nelson, Boy Vertes; deal. Deanda, McDermand, New 8d.; 60 passengers.

14th, Vine, Campbell, Bay Verte; deal. Lady Le Marchant, Pictou; mails, &c. Morning Star, Crispe, Pugwash; deal.

16th, Vaney, Finlayson, Pictou; coal.

SAILED.

Sept. 13, Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails, &c. Nancy, Burke, Magdalen Islands. Olive Branch, Pictou. Jason, McDonald, Sidney; bal. LaRoche, Pictou; bal.

14th, Dasada, Cape Breton. Mars, New Brunswick; ballast.

Married,

On Thursday, the 14th instant, at the residence of W. B. Dawes, Esq., by the Rev. Wm Snodgrass, Robert Boswall, Esq., Merchant, Souris, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. John Clark, Cape Traverse.

Died,

At St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 22d of August, after a painful illness which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. Mary Widdecombe, aged 99 years; 86 years of which she spent in that town.—[Boswall was mother of the late Mrs. Mary Travers, of Kildare.

At New York, on the 24th August, Ellenner Goldsbie, wife of John McKinley, Cutthier and draper, in the 58th year of her age.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Liverpool, August 28th—Catharine. 24th—Hebe London, 25th—Alexander, Pepping Tom, Annie Hall.

London, Sept. 2—Loading—Cicely.

Bristol, August 26—Sailed Challenge, for Richmond Bay.

Charlottetown Markets, Sept. 13.

Beef, (small) lb.	3½d a 6d	Oatmeal,	2d
Do. by quarter,	5d a 5d	Pearl Barley,	2d
Pork,	4d a 5d	Turkeys each,	5s a 7s
Do. (small),	3½d a 3d	Fowls,	1s a 1s 6d
Mutton,	3d a 4d	Chickens,	8d a 10d
Veal,	2½d a 4d	Partridges,	9d a 1s
Ham,	7d a 8d	Eggs dozen,	8d a 1s
Butter (fresh),	13d a 15	Butry bush.,	3s a 4s
Do. by tub,	1s a 1s 1d	Oats,	2s 6d a 3s
Lard,	8d a 9d	Potatoes,	2s 9d a 3s
Tallow,	8d a 10d	Turnips yd.,	2s 6d a 3s
Wool,	10d a 15d	Hay, ton,	90s a 100s
Flour,	3d	Straw,	4s

Commercial and Classical School.

MR. J. COSTLY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Charlottetown and Vicinity, that he will open an *ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL* on the 2d of October next, in the *Methodist School*, Grafton Street.

A Prospectus containing the Terms, Course of Instruction & Regulations of the Institution may be had by applying at the Book Store of Mr. G. T. Haszard, or at the School-room after 1st October.

Charlottetown, Sept. 12, 1854.

Rare chance for Speculators

And persons desirous of making a safe and profitable Investment.

THE Subscriber intends offering for SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence, at Twelve o'clock, on the afternoon of Tuesday in October next, all his *VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY*, situate in the Town of RICHIBUCTO, consisting of—

About Ten Acres of LAND, with a front of 16 rods on the main street, and about 120 yards from the Harbour, on which are TWO good DWELLING HOUSES, well finished, with Barns, Out-Houses, and every other necessary and useful appendage attached.

Also—A Valuable TANNERY, being a large and commodious Building 120 by 24 feet, and 12 feet post, containing 19 Vats, Bark Mill, Stoves, &c., &c., in good and complete working order, for carrying on the business.

Likewise, a Blacksmith's Forge, and Shoe Shop.

The above will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, and terms made moderate.

On the following day, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold a BUILDING LOT, in Buctouche, situate between Mr. Atkinson and R. D. Cutler, Esquires, the same being 50 feet from the River, and to which there is a Wharf attached, where a vessel of 1,500 tons can lie alongside.

There will be sold at the same time, a great quantity of other articles.

For particulars of which see Handbills.

JAMES R. CREELMAN.

Richibucto, 1st September, 1854.

WESTMORELAND BANK of New Brunswick.

MONCTON, COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.

THE Notes of this Bank are redeemed at the Bank of New Brunswick, St. John.

AGENTS.

SACKVILLE—Messrs. Allison & Cogswell.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.—James Purdie, Esq.

Bills on London and United States purchased at either the Head Office or Agencies, and all description of Banking Business negotiated on the most favorable terms.

OLIVER JONES, President.

JAMES JOHNSON, Cashier.

Westmoreland Bank of N. B.,

Moncton, 9th September, 1854.