

were made at Vincennes on the required strength in the defensive iron plates, and the necessary thickness having been ascertained, the Emperor drew the plan of the new engine, as it now exists, with a single tier of guns, its external covering defying alike solid or hollow cold or red-hot shot, and gave it the name of "floating battery," to indicate that it was not a ship built to pursue or avoid an enemy, but a veritable siege battery, capable of attacking with energy and persistence fortifications heretofore regarded as unassailable by sea. "As soon," says the official writer, "as the preliminary artillery trials had been made, and before the plan had been actually wrought out, the Emperor lost no time in transmitting the result to our faithful and great ally. Competent judges, men of knowledge and experience, expressed some surprise, for the problem had been regarded as insoluble; but the trials made in England confirmed those made in France, and the two Governments resolved each to construct a certain number of these floating batteries, which have just been employed for the first time at Kinburn. The projectiles which have struck them, although of great dimensions, have not been able to penetrate or damage their surface; while the floating batteries have opened practicable breaches in walls of masonry. Thus not only have they annulled the properties of Paixhan's shells, which produced effects so disastrous at Sinope, but experiments prove that they are proof against solid shot. Our navy and that of our allies now know the properties of this new engine of war, and will be able to make a very good use of it. The Emperor had previously given France a field artillery, which did good service at Alma, Inkermann and Traktir; he has now given to the navy an arm altogether new, the power of which the future will reveal."

INDIA.

THE SANTHAL INSURRECTION.—CONFLICT WITH ROHILLA ROBBERS.—RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES IN OUDE.

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.—The Santals still continue traversing the country, and every here and there committing acts of depredation and violence. The panic that they at the outset occasioned was such, that the people fled from the country, and there still continues much difficulty in getting the preservers of order to withstand or secure the insurgents. Information having been received that a party of Rohilla robbers were plundering the country in the north of Hyderabad, a force consisting of 250 men of the Nizam's cavalry, under Captain Doria, a wing of the 4th Nizam's Infantry, and a couple of howitzers, started on the 6th of September against the enemy. They reached Nandair on the morning of the 8th, but experienced much difficulty in getting across the river then in flood. They reached Sulgharra on the evening of the 9th, after a march of 30 miles. Here they learned that the Rohillas were ignorant of their movements, and it was hoped to take them by surprise. A further march of 40 miles, on which they were compelled to leave their howitzers behind, brought them to Bandur Koonah by daybreak on the 12th. The Rohillas were now only a mile ahead, and the infantry under Captain Daniel, with a few cavalry under Lieutenant Biden, dashed on and took the enemy wholly unawares. A few of them showed fight, and ten or twelve were cut down; a hundred and thirty-six were taken prisoners, of whom twenty-five were wounded. They had hardly well secured their captives and concentrated their force, when they heard of another body of Rohillas having established themselves at Lingi, a couple of miles off. Thitherward the infantry, with a few troopers, started in the afternoon. As they approached the village, the enemy made their escape, and no traces of them could for a time be discovered, till a man found in hiding undertook to show them where they were, and they were soon afterwards perceived skulking in a ravine near by. It was now dark, and the bulk of them made their escape—seventeen were taken prisoners. On their return to camp another party were found hiding, of these seven were captured.

Brigadier Mackenzie is steadily recovering from his wounds. The results of the inquiry instituted under Major Davidson, Assistant to the Resident, have not yet become known, but there is no reason to suppose that there was any national religious feeling mixed up with the disturbance, or that it was anything more than a row amongst a parcel of ill-conditioned fellows, annoyed that the noise of their procession should have been interfered with.

Religious disturbances have once more made their appearance in Oude, and they are not likely on this occasion to be so easily disposed of as formerly. In February last, a Hindoo renegade, who had become Mahomedan, spread about a statement that the Hindoos had defiled and destroyed a temple in Hunnoomanghurree. Contriving to collect a considerable force, he proceeded thitherward, and established his head quarters in the neighbourhood. A violent conflict ensued, in which the Hindoos proved victorious; some seventy or eighty of the Mahomedans put their way through, and found refuge in one of their own temples near by. The Hindoos, in a state of the most violent excitement, now attacked the temple, and after repeated repulses, with heavy loss of life, succeeded in capturing it, and put the whole of their enemies to the sword. This was but the commencement of the strife, and both parties are now so violently inflamed, that it is impossible to foresee the result.

The Punjab frontier continues as usual disturbed. Parties of robbers every now and then descend from their glens and attack our villages, and so continue to pester us till we are from time to time compelled to exact from them a heavy retribution.

The policy brought into existence by Sir George Arthur in 1844, of stopping the promotion of civilians encumbered with debt, is now being rigidly enforced by Government, with promise of infinite advantage to the country.

[From the Boston Daily Chronicle, Nov. 27.]

THE STATE OF THE WAR AT THE END OF THE SECOND YEAR.

Whoever may wish to understand, thoroughly, how vast is the advance that has been made by the Allies in the war, has only to cast his mind's eye back to this time a year ago, and contrast the things that now are with the things that then were. We had then just received accounts of the battle of Inkermann, and the general impression was that as the Russians should come up there would be made an unceasing series of attacks upon the Allied camp, the result of which would be to drive the invaders into the sea. The Russians had passed so suddenly from the defensive to the offensive, that men believed their change of modes was due only to their change of numbers, and that their supplies of soldiers were inexhaustible. If they failed at Bala Clara and Inkermann, after having been reinforced by the corps of Liprandi and Danneberg, they would attack again as soon as other reinforcements, already on their way, should reach the theatre of war. Such was the prevailing opinion. Men did not dispute the bravery of the Allies, or deny that they had the means of contending with Russia, on equal terms, on a fair field; but the advantages, they contended, were all on the side of the Czar, who could pour such vast armies into the Crimea as would be able to push the Allies, as it were, from his soil, by their mere weight. England, it was said, had but few more soldiers to send, and it would take a great while to get them into line. France had men enough, but before they could be sent the war in the old Hellenic peninsula would be over. What made this view of the subject all the more probable was the destitute condition of the allied armies. It had become clear that the English, at least, were badly served, and that starvation was to be added to the ills under which they were suffering. Hunger and cold were again about to do the work of the Muscovite. Sickness, ever the attendant on armies thus situated, would soon appear, and would sweep away thousands of those who had thus audaciously depended upon the body (and stolen) evil of the great empire.

Soon came intelligence of the great storm of November 14th, by which the English suffered so dreadfully, losing extensive supplies of the very articles of which they stood most in need. All things seemed to be making against the Allies, and their well-wishers in this country had as hard a battle to fight, almost, as they themselves had so dearly gained at Inkermann. Yet we never despaired of the result. We knew that errors had been committed, and that the English Ministry were unfit to carry on a mighty contest with Russia; but we felt confident that the soldiers near Sebastopol, and the people of France and England were equal to the tremendous struggle in which they engaged in the interest of civilization; and that if ministers were weak they would be changed, and the army reinforced until it should be found adequate to the demands of the conflict. Time and the events have justified the confidence of the American supporters of the right cause. The English soon got rid of an incapable ministry. Reinforcements were sent to the Crimea in great numbers, and were accompanied or followed by immense material. As soon as the winter months were over, operations were resumed on a comprehensive scale. The Russians were closely pressed. Their sources of supply were partially seized. Their outer works were taken, one by one, until the "crowning glory" of the 8th of September was achieved, and the City of Augusta, which Russia had been seventy odd years in building, and where she had been gathering together the means of conquering and holding the East, fell into the hands of the Allies.

It may feed the hopes of the Russian sympathizers to tell them of the Crimea not having been conquered, of their friends the barbarians still holding the "North side," of the strong positions occupied by Gortschakoff and his lieutenants, and of the repulse of the 18th of June—but it is all useless clamor. The Russians are beaten, and they and the whole world feel and know that they are beaten. The prize was Sebastopol, with the Russian fleet and stores. That was what was stubbornly sought on the one side, and stubbornly defended on the other. Hundreds of millions of people gazed upon the awful conflict, and watched its fluctuations. Tens of millions of them, had Sebastopol repelled its assailants, would have become her subjects in a few years. Sebastopol was but the flag, so to speak, of the Czar. Had they held on to it, all the reasoning in the world would not have been able to convince the people of the East that they must become subjects of that race which had done so much to establish an overwhelming military power. But, in the same proportion that victory would have been beneficial to Russia's interests must defeat prove injurious to them. She has received a terrible blow. She is no longer invincible in the eyes of the people of the orient. Vast armies have come from the West—vast fleets have sprung, as it were, out of the sea—to strike down her power. She has lost a couple of hundred thousand men in defending Sebastopol, and the defence has proved a failure. That gigantic fleet which she had assembled on the Black Sea—a fleet larger than the whole navy of the United States—has perished. It will no longer disturb the peace of the world. Seven months ago peace negotiations were broken off because Russia would not consent to lessen her Euxine fleet. Now it has no existence. There is a story that the Russians mean to raise their sunken ships when the Allies shall return home. The idea is laughable. As well might the Spaniards talk of raising the hulks of the Armada.

In Asia the Russians have accomplished nothing, and have been defeated in all their attempts to establish themselves in Turkish territory. In Kamechatka they have run away, after destroying all their works, which is all that could have been done by their enemies, to say nothing of the chances of the latter being baffled by a brave resistance. All that can be said in favor of Russia at the close of the second campaign is, that she was not made to suffer very severely in the Baltic countries, for which she may thank the stupidity of the English government, or its forbearance, we know not which. Two years of the war, counting from the declaration made by Turkey, have passed away, and who can name a single victory won in that time by the Russians? They butchered an inferior force at Sinope, and they repulsed the Allies when they first assailed the Malakoff and the Redan. These, and the repulse of a few seamen and marines at Petropaulovski, form the sum total of Russian victories, except the rout of a Turkish rabble in Asia. What deeds to be accomplished in two years by the great military empire, that threatened to subdue the world, which it held in terror!

THE EXAMINER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, DECEMBER 17, 1855.

MORE LAND SPECULATING.

We understand that Mr. Douse, recently returned from England, effected, while there, a purchase of that part of the Selkirk Estate situate about the West River; and it is said that the price he gave for it was about 4s. 8d., sterling, per acre. Now, we have no fault to find with Mr. Douse, or any one else, making a lucky speculation in land,—such measures as the Rent Roll Bill, the Compensation Bill, and perhaps the revival, to some extent, of the Escheat question,—have had some influence, no doubt, on the mind of the Earl of Selkirk, in inducing him to part with property the use of which to himself is beset with so many difficulties. The enemies of the present Government have availed themselves of every opportunity, and resorted to every contemptible stratagem they could devise, to make the people on the Worrell Estate discontented with the very moderate price of 12s. 6d. charged for the best land on that estate, since it came into the hands of the Government. Now, as those parties are all friends of Mr. Douse, we should be glad to know what opinion they entertain of him, when he asks the very moderate price of from 35s. to 40s. per acre for land on the estate recently purchased, of a quality no way superior to that for which the Government receives only 12s. 6d., if we except that the former happens to be a little nearer to Charlottetown than the latter. Of course, the parties to whom we allude will not breathe a syllable in disparagement of Mr. Douse, even if he should feel inclined to ask 60s. an acre. We shall hear nothing from them but congratulations—congratulations to Mr. Douse on his lucky speculation, and congratulations to the tenantry on having such an excellent landlord. By the way, this is the language used in the last *Islander*, by some wretched toad-eater, who plays second fiddle to the quondam whipper of niggers. Compliments to Mr. Douse for having placed the tenantry on Lot 31 in such a position that no considerable number of them can ever hope to become freeholders, and congratulations to those tenantry on their being consigned to a more galling state of serfdom than that under which they have yet suffered—present a fine contrast to an editorial article in the same paper, which informs us that all the township lands in this Island are liable to escheat—that, by implication, the assumed proprietors are swindlers; and that Mr. Douse, as well as the rest of them, should have his property immediately confiscated. It is expressly stated in the editorial alluded to, that the Worrell Estate lapsed to the Crown in 1826 on account of a non-fulfillment in the conditions of the original grant. The Selkirk Estate is, or was, in no better position. If Mr. Worrell had a bad title to the former, Mr. Douse has also a bad title to the latter. If it were a swindling transaction, as we are told it was, for the Government to take the public money for the purchase of the Worrell Estate, it was also a swindling transaction for the Earl of Selkirk to take Mr. Douse's money for Lot 31.—Mr. Douse was a fool to give it,—the people on that Lot will be fools to acknowledge him as proprietor, to pay him rents, or to purchase from him. This is a fair statement.

of the *Islander's* logic—not ours. The toad-eater and the slave-driver evidently do not understand each other, otherwise they would not favour us with such charming inconsistency as they do, in two places in the same paper.

The *Islander* has recently cast a great deal of filthy and dirty water at the Hon. Mr. Warburton, because he did not choose to do what Mr. Douse has done—because he did not traffic in the land owned by the Rev. Sir H. Walsh, and make slaves of his tenantry—because he had the self-denial to advise the owner of Lot 11 to take that property out of his hands, from which he received no inconsiderable yearly income—transfer it to the Government, under the Land Bill, at 4s. 6d. per acre,—and under the operation of that Bill, to make freeholders of the people on Lot 11, in the course of a short period. Now, contrast Mr. Warburton's conduct with that of Mr. Douse. The former advises his principal to sell his land to the Government at an extremely low price, by which he loses the profits of the Agency; the latter goes to England, and bargains with his principal to sell him, the Agent, a portion of his estate, so that the Government cannot get it, and then charges such of the tenantry as wish to become freeholders, an enormous price for their lands. Let our readers form their opinion of the relative merits of the two gentlemen.—Since the purchase of the Worrell Estate, we have the best authority for saying, that at least three hundred persons, leaseholders and tenants at will previous to that purchase, have become freeholders and independent farmers. Could there be a better commentary on the wise policy of the Government in purchasing that estate? We should like to know how many years it will take to get three hundred freeholders on the late Selkirk property?

We rejoice to see that Mr. Cooper really can turn his attention to other subjects than that everlasting one of escheat, with which he has entertained the *Islander* for so many years, and with such brilliant results! But whoever thought that a man of his pre-eminent genius would condescend to deliberate upon such a small affair as the propriety of draining the mud and water from the dirty streets of Charlottetown. Let it not be understood that Mr. Cooper is an advocate for draining the mud and water from our streets—nothing of the kind does the great man suggest; he rather loves to go through the puddles whenever he honors us with a visit. The streets of Charlottetown, he says, are broad and airy, therefore, why should we dispense with the puddles? Sewers, he further affirmeth, could not be made here, without, in the first place, borrowing money, which the Act of Incorporation authorises the City Government to do, and to which Act Mr. Cooper gave his support,—and in the next place, sewers, he says, would be useless unless the streets were first paved, and scavengers employed to scrape and clean them; and therefore we are admonished not to distress the sensitive feelings of the illustrious philosopher of Sailor's Hope, by having, "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried," the congenial mud and dirty water through which, we suppose, he loves to waddle. Now, we understand that the people of Georgetown have had, for some time past, a sewer through their main street—that that street is not paved any more than the others—that no scavengers are employed to scrape and clean it, and that the inhabitants were not put to the necessity of borrowing money to construct the sewer.

The letter in *Hazard's Gazette* of Saturday last, to which the above remarks refer, totally misrepresents the view taken of our Corporation affairs in the *EXAMINER* of the 26th ultimo. But misrepresentation is by no means a new ingredient in the correspondence of Mr. Cooper. He is familiar with it. We question whether he could dispense with it, if he would—so confirmed has he grown in the habit of misrepresenting almost everything. The article in the *EXAMINER* was not a censure on the City Council for being four months in office without borrowing money to make sewers. Sewerage and borrowing money were topics merely incidentally noticed in the course of a long article. The object of it was to direct public attention to the general affairs of the City—and to show that its condition had not been much improved. Perhaps there was not time for improvement. That is a matter of opinion which we are not now going to dispute.—Mr. Cooper chuckles at the idea that the government of our City has not fallen into the hands of the Know-Nothings. We were not aware that any of the Yankee faction of that name had found a place in our City; indeed we are quite sure that we have none of the disreputable gang amongst us; and the use of the term by Mr. Cooper was therefore unnecessary and absurd, to say the least. There was not the smallest occasion for the octogenarian of Sailor's Hope to distress himself on behalf of our City fathers—no one will be more ready than ourselves, on all occasions, to make every allowance in their favour; and if we saw them unjustly attacked, perhaps we should be one of the first to give them the support of our press. If we cherished hostile feelings towards them, we could not wish them a heavier calamity than to be placed in such a position as to require Mr. Cooper's defence.

The Packet *H. Ingram* arrived here from Pictou yesterday morning (Sunday), about three o'clock, bringing the Colonial and United States Mails. The papers furnish no news of any importance, and no telegraphic despatches relating to the war.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The following communications were received too late for insertion to-day:—"Punch," " * * * " and "Native."

MRS. DALY, as Patroness, and the Ladies of the Committee of Management of the Bazaar, beg to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from "the Committee having charge of the Temperance Hall in this City," generously granting the gratuitous use of the Hall for the purpose of holding the Bazaar on the 27th inst., for raising a fund to aid the poor of the City, for which benevolent act they tender their united thanks. Mrs. Daly and the Ladies of the Committee also acknowledge the receipt of a communication from Mr. Lobban's Band, offering their gratuitous services for the same charitable object, and which kind offer they thankfully accept.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—I have been informed that in a late No. of the *Islander* the editor of that paper has falsely insinuated that the Hon. Mr. Warburton has exacted rent from a "cripple pauper," and as I am the only "cripple" on Lot 11 who has ever received money as a pauper, it would be exceedingly ungrateful on my part—after the many marks of indulgent kindness which I have received at Mr. Warburton's hands—if I should allow such a falsehood to be circulated without thus contradicting it. I feel called upon to say, that from whatever source the *Islander* has derived its information, it is notoriously false. I hereby publicly assert that for the last sixteen years I have occupied 100 acres of land, under lease from Mr. Warburton, during which time he has never demanded one shilling rent of me, notwithstanding I have a son 19 years old, and for the last five years well able to work my farm. As a further proof of the Hon. Mr. Warburton's indulgence,

he sent me, by my neighbour, on the 18th ultimo, a receipt full for all rents due of me; so that I may have nothing to fear on that head from the land falling into the hands of the Government.

By giving the above a place in the next *EXAMINER* you will confer a favor on a "cripple," but at the same time a lover of truth.

his
GEORGE MURRAY,
mark.
Lot 11, Dec. 11, 1855.
(Signed in presence of Thomas Smallman, senr.)

THE CHARLOTTETOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE commenced its 16th Session on Friday evening under the most brilliant auspices. The Soiree was a most successful affair. The Hall was beautifully decorated and well filled; the tables were amply supplied, and the ladies presided over them with courteous grace. After the more substantial realities had been discussed, his Honor the President took the Chair, and opened the intellectual part of the proceedings by delivering an extemporaneous inaugural address upon the objects of the Institute. The Misses Frances then sang with great power one of their beautiful odes, and the band discoursed sweet music. The Hon. Edward Walsh then read an excellent lecture upon the benefits of Mechanics' Institutes, and Mrs. Warren then sang one of her brilliant Swedish pastoral songs. John Kenry, Esq., very ably addressed the meeting upon the Sciences, and made a very interesting and instructive speech; another ode was then sung, and the band again played. Mr. Heard was then called upon to speak, and made some observations upon the management of the Institute, and upon the capabilities of our Mechanics' establishments with those of other cities. The Hon. the Colonial Secretary then offered some remarks in reply to Mr. Heard; and subsequently paid a well merited compliment to the Ladies, and moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Ladies for their successful efforts in promoting the objects of which the Soiree has been given.

Mr. Heard seconded, and John Lawson, Esq., in quite a gallant style, supported the resolution. It was carried with three cheers.

Mrs. Warren then sang another song, and was heartily applauded.

The Hon. Lt. Col. Swabey, in a neat speech, moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Ladies of the Choir and Gentlemen of the Band for the harmony produced, and for the trouble they have taken in preparing such appropriate music for this Soiree.

And which was seconded by James D. Hazard, Esq., Vice Patron, and carried unanimously.

The Band then played the National Anthem, and the meeting dispersed at ten o'clock, in perfect harmony, after giving three cheers for the Queen, and three cheers for His Excellency, the Patron of the Institute, whose absence, from indisposition, we very much regretted.

It was announced that on Tuesday next the President would give an Address on "The past, present, and future prospects of the Institute," and that immediately after, the Officers-Bearers for the ensuing year would be elected.

The door will be thrown open to the public in the lower Hall, and the Chair taken at 8 o'clock.—*Haz. Gaz.*

The storm of Friday has, as we anticipated, been attended with disastrous effects. The Ferry Wharf, on the other side of the Hillsborough, has been almost entirely destroyed. Several of the new blocks are swept away, and the materials of them were composed scattered along the shore. The schooner *Gad*, Bagg, Master, from Halifax, laying alongside, taking in a cargo of oats, was driven by the fury of the gale upon the wharf, and sunk,—fortunately very little of the cargo was on board. On the opposite coast, we understand, the storm raged with greater violence than here; several vessels are reported to have been lost; so much is certain, but of the names we are left in doubt. One vessel, which had gone to pieces between Country Harbour and Merigomish, is supposed to have been the *Bay Stella*, belonging to James Pope, Esq.; at least, the contents of the cargo—pork, oats, &c., which have been washed on shore along the coast, give every probability to the supposition. We much fear that a long list of casualties will have to be made out, when time has been afforded for more correct information. The barque *Ann Reddy* is said to be among the lost, but on what foundation the rumor is based, we have not been able to learn, it is said to be but too probable. Everything is as yet but matter of conjecture, as the telegraph line of posts in Nova Scotia have been prostrated, and communication cut off.—*Haz. Gaz.*

FAMINE AT CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS.—NEW YORK, Dec. 1. Advice from Cape Verde of Oct. 31st announce that a terrible panic is now prevalent at the Cape De Verde Islands, the crops having totally failed, and nearly all the cattle had died of starvation. Many of the inhabitants were also dying of starvation. The United States consul had made an appeal through Commodore Crabbe to the people of this country for assistance. At the island of San Antonio 30,000 people are living on the stalk of the Banana and the carcasses of the animals that have died of starvation.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

—We learn from the Springfield Republican that—"As the freight train from the North, on Saturday afternoon, was approaching the Deerfield bridge at Cheshire, and had arrived within about one hundred and fifty feet, the wheels of the forward truck of the locomotive, for some unexplained reason, got off the track. The engineer and fireman barely had time to save themselves by jumping, before entering upon the high embankment next to the abutment. The engine kept on by the side of the track till it had crossed the first span of forty feet. The forward freight car crossed the short span, completing the destruction of its flooring, and when the second came to the edge of the abutment, it plunged into the bridge, falling between the two sides into the travelled road below. This car was followed by four others, when the first car which had crossed upon the second span receded and fell into the chasm with the others. A brakeman came down with one of the cars, but fortunately, and almost miraculously, escaped unhurt. The loss to the bridge is less than \$1000; to the engine, cars and merchandise \$6000 or \$7000 more. The bridge will probably be repaired by to-morrow.

BERMUDA, November 27.

A severe storm passed over the Bermudian Islands on the 8th ult., unroofing houses, ripping off slates, uprooting trees, &c.

H. M. Screw Line-of-Battle Ship Cornwallis arrived at Bermuda on the 21st ult.

H. M. Steam Frigate *Ternagant*, (Captain the Hon. Keith Stewart, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Kellet, C. B., arrived on Wednesday last in company with H. M. steam sloop *Buzzard*, Commander W. H. Dobbie, both from Jamaica.

H. M. Steam Frigate *Pembroke*, Captain G. H. Seymour, arrived on Friday last from England.

H. M. Steam sloop *Medea*, Commander Phillimore, arrived on Friday last from St. Thomas.

We learn that one of the War Steamers on this station will be employed, during the winter months, in bringing to Bermuda the middle Month English Mail deposited at Halifax by the Cunard Steam Packets.

Mr. R. G. Wells, sixth son of the late Asael Wells, Esq., passed a very creditable examination on Monday last, and was appointed Assistant Clerk in the Royal Navy, and is attached to the Flag Ship *Boscawen*.

Police Court.

Dec. 11.—Thomas Foley, for having one unstamped pint measure; convicted and fined ten shillings, with costs. John Collins, for having one unstamped gill measure; convicted and fined ten shillings, with costs. Michael Noonan, for having one unstamped gill measure; convicted and fined ten shillings, with costs. Martin Hayden, charged with abstracting two gold rings from the chest of Mary Ann Bogus; charge not substantiated. Thomas Bowdin, drunk and disorderly; convicted