

HORRORS OF THE RUSSIAN CONSCRIPTION.

—A letter from Crows of the 2d ult., says: "The recruiting amongst the Jews, and the carrying off for the military schools of Jewish children, aged from eight to ten, caused amongst that class of inhabitants in Poland an indescribable terror and consternation. In all the towns and villages near Kielce nothing but weeping and lamentation are to be heard. Mothers tear their hair and beat their heads against the walls, and fathers sacrifice their last penny to buy off their sons. Recently an unfortunate man, whose eldest son, though just about to be married, had been carried off, went to the chief town of the province to beg that a younger son, who accompanied him, might be taken instead of his brother. The second son was likewise taken, and the eldest was given up. This gave such a shock to the father, that he was taken ill, and died in three days. The manner in which our unfortunate recruits are treated is really excruciating. They are kept in the barracks at Kielce were, not long since, in spite of the cold, placed quite naked in rows in the streets to undergo medical inspection!" Another letter of the same place, of a later date, says:—"The recruiting is carried on in Poland with great regularity, and in that in any other part of the empire. The kingdom has furnished 60,000 men, one fourth of whom died in the hospitals before reaching their destination."

FLOWER-POTS FOR ROOMS.—Fill a pot with coarse moss of any kind, in the same manner as it would be filled with earth, and place a cutting or seed in this; it will succeed admirably, especially with the most delicate and tender seedlings. In such a situation plants grown in moss will thrive better than in garden mould, and possess the great advantage of not causing dirt by the earth washing out when watered. For transportation, plants so raised will be better adapted, on account of their lightness. The explanation of the practice seems to be this: that moss rammed into a pot, and subjected to continual watering, is soon brought into a state of decomposition, which becomes a very rich vegetable mould, and it is well known that very pure vegetable mould is the most proper of all materials for the growth of almost all kinds of plants. It would require a great deal more moisture than precisely the quantity best adapted to the absorbent powers of the root, a condition which can scarcely be obtained with any certainty by the use of earth.

WHAT IT COSTS TO DRESS AN AMERICAN LADY.—A female writer in the *Home Journal*, in answer to the question, "What does it cost to dress a lady?" replies that \$1000 a year spent very carefully by a person who goes out much, would prove insufficient; that \$2000 is nearer the average, without including furs and jewelry, and that \$3000 or 4000 could be spent very easily when Russian sables and diamonds were brought into question. Another correspondent of the same paper says, she knows of no moving in the best society, who dresses for \$750 a year.

SCARCITY OF HORSES IN EUROPE.—A correspondent in the *Spirit of the Times*, writing from Paris, under date of May 31st, remarks on the state of the London horse market as follows:—"Ladies' saddle horses are not to be had, neither are carriage horses, which will surprise you. In thirteen days scarcely a couple of decent pairs for sale at any price. If this war lasts another year, the Europeans will be importing horses from America, and it would be well worth the attention of our farmers and breeders to raise large horses, fit to draw a carriage, and carry a heavy load. Good saddle-horses for gentlemen are still to be found by paying for them: a first-rate one stands you \$300." A *Utica* (New York) paper states that a gentleman is now in that city purchasing saddle and carriage horses for the Paris market.—*Wool Grange and Stock Register.*

DR. KANE, the Arctic Explorer, is in New York, where he has made arrangements with an artist, who is now engaged in the preparation of a large and many-coloured map, for his own report, and for the use of Mr. Grinnel.

Summary of News.

HAMBURG, Nov. 3.—There is some reason to believe that, after all, Russia has accepted the office of mediator between Denmark and the United States; and proposed, as an adjustment of the difficulties, that Denmark shall cede her island of St. Thomas to the United States for the sum of five millions of dollars, and total exemption of American ships and cargoes from the future payment of the Sound-due. Although the colony is of no value to Denmark in a pecuniary point of view, rather causing an expense than bringing in a surplus, yet Denmark is said to have declined the proposal, out of consideration to the Western Powers, to whom such an acquisition of territory on the part of the Americans, so close to their own West Indian possessions, cannot be desirable.

According to a letter from Berlin of the 1st inst., in the *Post-Zeitung* Gazette of Frankfurt, the Danish government perceives that its project for abolishing the Sound dues on payment of an indemnity equal to their value will encounter insurmountable obstacles; and it therefore proposes to render them less onerous, by allowing commercial ships to pay through Germany, as appointed in a recent manifesto. The conscription will commence in the ensuing month of December.

A new conscription is ordered for Poland by Emperor Alexander, independently of that for the whole Empire, as appointed in a recent manifesto. The conscription will commence in the ensuing month of December.

Lord Monck, M. P. for Portsmouth, one of the Lords of the Treasury, and Mr. Thos. H. Stephenson, one of the Clerks, and formerly Deputy Paymaster-General, together with Mr. Scaton, as Secretary, have been appointed a commission to inquire into all matters connected with the state of public education in Poland.

It is stated in the *Law Review* for the present month that Jay, a "victim of Chancery," has bequeathed £300 to the society for the "amendment of the Law."

A vessel called the *Robert Peel*, which has just arrived in the Loire from Sumatra, has just brought in a magnificent royal tiger for one of the Maharajahs, in presence of some men, where it is stated, sent to capture him, but he killed ten and injured thirteen of them before he could be secured.

The steam traffic between the Clyde and New York is about to be resumed, the splendid new steamship *Edinburgh*, one of a line of first vessels, being advertised to sail on her first trip about the middle of December.

M'GILL COLLEGE.—The inaugural addresses of the newly appointed Principal, J. W. Dawson, Esq., was delivered at Bunsaid Hall, Montreal, in presence of the Governors, Fellows, Professors and Students of the Institution and a fashionable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. His Honor Mr. Justice Day occupied the Chair, and introduced the Principal. Mr. Dawson, in a long and beautiful address, pointed out the improvements about to be made in the College system, so as to adapt it to the necessities and wants of the times, and eloquently commending it to the favour and patronage of all parents and guardians of the youth.—*Montreal Transcript*, Nov. 6.

EXPLOSION OF A PROPELLER.—EIGHT LIVES LOST.—The propeller "Pinley," Captain Langley, being boiler-bored, was blown up off Fort St. Charles, C. W. The after portion of the vessel was blown away, and she sunk immediately in ten fathoms of water. Seven men and one woman were lost. Fifteen saved themselves by clinging to portions of the wreck, until taken off by a schooner.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

The locomotive of a freight train exploded on Friday near Penningtonville, instantly killing the fireman. The engineer was thrown a long distance in the air, and the telegraph wire in his descent—his thigh was fractured and he was otherwise injured, it is feared fatally.—*Id.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, December 1, 1855.

THE MAILS.—The Steamer *Lady LeMarchant* did not arrive from Shediac until Thursday morning, at 2 o'clock, owing to the difficulty of procuring her upward trip of getting into Bedoue and Shediac Harbors on account of the ice. She came in last evening with the Colonists' mails, but we find no news of importance in our Exchanges.

A SPEECH ON THE UNION OF THE Colonies and organization of the Empire, delivered by the Hon. Joseph Howe, to which is added a Review by the Hon. Francis Hincks, of Canada, together with Mr. Howe's Letter in reply to Hinck's Review, P. E. M. Donald, 1855 P. p. 69.

Joseph Howe, whatever may be the opinion entertained by individuals of his merit as a politician, deserves well of these Colonies in having published the Speech which is before us, in a different spirit and with a different purpose from that of Mr. Hincks, has done more to bring prominently before the British Nation, the political importance of the Colonies of North America than any thing that has ever been published in relation to them. The reading such books as those of McGregor and Hincks, has done more to certain classes of individuals, comparatively few in number, while a brochure like the one in question, especially if by the subject of the work, in every British hand, and is likely to produce more discussion and consequently inquiry, into the real state of the Colonies, particularly among members of both Houses of Parliament, than otherwise would; besides, Chambers's Journal,—and where does it not penetrate,—quotes it on account of the statistical facts disclosed by it, and though it is not so complete in respect to the representation of the Colonies in the Imperial Parliament, it at the same time fully vindicates the political importance, and the necessity there is of coming to some more definite line of policy with regard to them. Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Howe's political antagonist, has, in his review of Hinck's Review, Nova Scotia, has, with great ability, and, to our minds, with better show of argument, advocates a Federal Union of those North American Colonies. Mr. Howe, on the contrary, would have them identified and incorporated with the whole nation, and contends that the consolidation of the Colonies, and the representation of their interests in their representation in the Imperial Parliament will have the effect of concentrating the power, resources, strength and wealth of Great Britain, of making her more rich and powerful than she now is, to such a degree, that she will then be able to encounter single-handedly the greatest power on earth, if not the whole world itself. Mr. Howe conceived it necessary by his purpose to prove, that in point of territory, population and wealth, British North America was entitled to a different kind of treatment that she has hitherto been subjected to, and he has accordingly given a synopsis of each, and we give the result to our readers. We quote the following as indicative of his conduct; whether our readers will join with Mr. Howe in his aspirations, is for them to say. We quote the following as indicative of his hopes for the future.

Sir, I wish that my leisure had been greater, that I might have brought before you the ripened fruits of meditation, the illustrative stores of history, which research can only accumulate. In no vain spirit do I wish also, that the sentiments that I am about to utter might be heard and pondered, not only as they will be by those who inhabit this continent, but by the members of the British Parliament, and the Colonies, who stand around, and by the gracious sovereign who sits upon the throne. Perhaps this may not be. Yet I believe that the day it is distant, when our sons, standing in our places, trained in the enjoyment of public liberty by those who have gone before them, and compelled to hesitate, men, by the throbbing of their British blood, and the sense of the distance, will feel, as we do, across the Atlantic, and will utter to each other, and to all the world, sentiments, which to-day, Mr. Chairman, may fall with an air of novelty upon your ear. I am not sure, sir, that even out of this discussion may not arise a spirit of union and elevation of thought that may lead North America to cast aside her Colonial habits, to put on national aspect, to assert national claims, and prepare to stand in the ranks of the world, that may, I do not hesitate to express my hope, that this, she will aspire to consolidate, on as an integral portion of the Realm of England, or assert her claims to a national existence.

The great question, Mr. Howe says, that we men of the North must put to ourselves, is—

Have we territory large enough to make a Nation of? and he accordingly answers his question by showing that—

	SQUARE MILES
Canada includes	400,000
New Brunswick	58,000
P. E. Island	10,000
P. E. Island	2,000
Newfoundland	37,000
Then, as to population—	
Making in all	486,000
Then, as to population—	
INHABITANTS	
Canada contains	1,842,964
New Brunswick	200,000
Nova Scotia	300,000
Newfoundland	100,000
P. E. Island	75,000
	2,517,264
As to the Commercial importance, he gives the following account of the Imports and Exports for 1855—	
1855—Canada	£3,200,000
Nova Scotia	1,164,175
New Brunswick, 1852	1,110,000
Newfoundland, 1852	795,730
P. E. Island	208,543
	£11,499,697
Let me now turn your attention to the exports of British America—	
Canada	£5,570,000
Nova Scotia	£970,780
New Brunswick, 1852	796,235
P. E. Island	214,675
Newfoundland	965,772

And if we add to this amount another million for the value of new ships annually built and sold, we may take the whole at £9,545,962. Turn again to the statistical return of the United States for 1791, and you will perceive that 16 years after they had declared their independence, their exports amounted to but \$19,000,000 or about half the value of ours.

He thus adverts to their Revenue—

But, it may be said, if you are going to look like a Nation—if you wish to put on the aspect of a great combined people, you must have some resources to support your pretensions. Well Sir, look at the revenues of these Provinces under tariff remarkably low.

Canada collects	£1,053,000
Nova Scotia	125,286
New Brunswick	180,000
P. E. Island	35,345
Newfoundland	84,333
	£1,478,514

We raise this amount now, without any extraordinary effort, with a very inefficient force to collect it—without anybody feeling that it is collected.

We shall follow this up in a future Number.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Ramsay, of Township Number Eighteen, Town Road, a Commissioner for the recovery of Small Debts for Prince-town Keyville, in the place of James Beattie, Esq., resigned.

Warrants for No. 252, of the date of the 20th of April 1855, No. 311, of the date of the 20th of April, 1855, (both inclusive), will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the interest due thereon.

Married,

On Tuesday, the 27th November, by the Rev. Mr. Phelan, P. P., Mr. John Carroll, carpenter, to Miss Catharine Murphy, eldest daughter of Mr. William Murphy, baker, all of Charlottetown. At Lanching Chapel, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. F. J. McDonald, Mr. John McKinnon, to Catherine, daughter of the late Mr. Alexander McDonald, of Bloomfield.

Passengers,

In the Steamer *Lady LeMarchant*, from Ribouillon and Shediac, on the 28th—L. P. W. Desbry, J. W. Desbry, Miss Galt, H. Galt, Miss Galt, J. W. Desbry, J. W. Stewart, E. Knight, S. McDonald, J. Wilson. From Pictou, to Charlottetown, 30th Nov. John A. McDonald, Messrs. Thos. Clay, Robert Barker, John Douglas, Joseph Hawkins, John Cahill, John Galt, John Galt, John Galt, John Galt, J. W. Desbry, Capt. Wm. Johnson, Capt. Malcolm Nicholson, and seven in the steerage.