

Wednesday, March 26, 1856.

A most convincing proof of the ability of our farmers to supply the public with the very best of butchers' meat was afforded in the appearance of the Meat Market on Saturday. We doubt, if better beef was ever exposed for sale in any country. There may be, and we believe there is, larger, and perhaps fatter meat exhibited in the Markets of London, but we cannot conceive it being possible to have wholesome food, or in finer condition placed on the table, than that from the prize cattle of Wednesday. We were particularly struck with the Judges for the weight, age, &c. We could wish we were able to report as favorably of the Market House, as of the articles in market. It is not at all evident in the way the market is arranged for the convenience of the public in buying and selling, is most felt. We had hoped to have heard of the Legislature appropriating a sum for the purchase of a site, for a building of this nature is as much wanted for the benefit of the country as a town, and the expense ought to be mutually borne. The splendid carcasses of fine beef were not the only pleasant objects that met our eye on Saturday. Opposite to Mr. William Judd's stall, and extending to what is mostly now of finished ploughs—30 in number—accompanied by 16 pairs of Harrows, and 16 sets of ploughs, &c. The show was well, as affording a proof of increasing capital laid out to the best advantage. It is by means of the plough and land, that the soil is kept in a very good distant date, to become for its size, one of the most celebrated agricultural communities on this side the Atlantic. Persons desiring to examine the merits of the ploughing, we would fain hope, the dignity of their position, and it is with heartfelt pleasure, that we frequently recommend to the agriculturists of this island and the United States of America will have increased in a ratio, and it is not a little gratifying to think that a variety of articles will have to be raised, that their little dream of now. Some of the farmers are already preparing to send their best visit those ports on the Atlantic, and carefully note their wants, and calculate whether the farmers of the Island can afford to supply them. It is not a little profitable to themselves and beneficial to the others, and by communicating the result of their observations, and their own experience, to the proprietors of those articles which are most wanted, and for which there will be the most extensive demand. It is not a little gratifying to see that reliance is placed, that we are likely to have an early spring, and we shall be pleased to see that our crops will have been secured. It is of great importance to the earliness of the season as we do to the continuance of fine weather; after it has commenced, we have frequently known an early spring succeed, so that frost which did more injury to the farmer and gardener, than the precocity of the season. It is not a little gratifying to see that of great importance to the farmer in the saving of fodder, and in the enabling him to get his land in good order for sowing, as well as affording the ground the opportunity of getting warmer before the seed is put in. There are many circumstances at the present time that are telling in favor of the farmer, and these are well inclined to place the prosecution of the railways in the neighbouring provinces in a very favorable light. It is not a little gratifying to see that the Island by well appointed steam boats, and we are brought within a day or two of those parts of the world, which are so fertile. It is not a little gratifying to see that the number of strangers that will be by this means attracted to the island, will be naturally great. It will be too soon to hope that many of these will be induced to see, that we must have an Alien Act passed; but that would tend to develop the resources of the Island, and make it valuable land twice as valuable as it now is. The passing such an Act would be no proof of sound financial policy, and consequently it is not to be thought of.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. J. MacLeod will lecture on Thursday next on "Infidelity and Christianity contrasted."

A rumor is current in the city, that there is to be an early dissolution of the House of Assembly.

There has been some routine business transacted in the House since our last, but not affording any great interest to our readers. The only business presented for consideration by the inhabitants of St. Eleanor's, praying for an Elective Legislative Council. The House has refused to take any notice of a petition presented, which is in conformity to Parliamentary practice. A petition by Hon. Mr. MacLeod, in relation to the Mill stream, referred to a special Committee.

House on ways and means Gas Light Company, Bill passed.

THE EXILES OF RUSSIA.
WILKIE RUSSELL and the Russians are the prevailing topics in all circles, a few general remarks upon those victims of Russian policy, the poor exiles, and as we have deemed improper, and as a few of our readers require that all those condemned in whatever part of the country they may have received sentence, should pass through Moscow on their way to Siberia, the traveller who may be chance to be there, and to attend the weekly gathering, will have little difficulty in recognizing facts in the following account.

On reaching that city, they are all allowed a brief rest in the convict-prison; the daily journey being so calculated that the separate bands all arrive there from divers directions each Saturday night. After resting through the ensuing week, during which term they are relieved of their chains, they are despatched in one common band on the second Monday after their arrival; but, ere their departure, government appoints a committee of prison authorities to control the journey, and they do not use necessary harshness. These members are also empowered to hear statements from the prisoners, and, in many cases, to grant redress. Such interferences do not, however, prevent the carrying of legal proceedings, but merely to the prisoner's comfort, his health, or perhaps some last wishes respecting his family. The excellent Sialy, physician to the prisons, was, on some occasions, and was one of the warmest philanthropists ever known. His exertions on behalf of those unhappy convicts were incessant; his labor was evidently that of a true friend, and he deemed no sacrifice of time or comfort too great. He was a German, from Cologne, and as keen a Roman Catholic as that zealous city ever sent forth; and if he would be well for the world, he would only possessed as much of the true Christian spirit as this worthy philanthropist.

Sparrow's Hill—for so is the place named from which the doomed band depart—is situated at some distance from the city, and consists of a prison, as we have said, but consists of a number of log-huts, united by a strong wooden-wall, and in the interior divided into two or three courts, each strictly guarded by sentinels. In the morning, both sexes are to be seen mingling indiscriminately, and all dressed alike in long loose greatcoats, made of a kind of grey cloth, the only distinguishing mark, that the men have half their faces shaven, and the women retain their long hair—a privilege also granted to the men as regards their beards; which decoration is the pride and delight both of the merchant-class and the peasantry. They are led thence into a second court, where their names are registered; as also their crime and history. Here they make their petitions; some soliciting leave to travel by the side of a brother, a fellow-exile, or of half the wife, of being allowed to disgrace; but the boon, if granted, is hailed with the greatest joy. A woman will also sometimes petition to accompany her husband; but only in rare cases is this petition granted. The laws of Russia, she may marry again, for the banishment of the husband cancels the marriage-bond as completely as death; but if her prayer is granted, government pays her expenses, and she is clothed in convict dress, though not the fetters.

The children of convicts, after five years of age, become parish property; a rule which the various proprietors in the territory are not disposed to relax, as the boys, when they serve to work the farms, furnish the conscription of the army.

The examination pass, the exiles are led to a third court, where fetters are placed upon the whole band. This is a most cruel mental affliction, and the fetters consist of couple of iron rings, one for each ankle, united by a chain, not adapted to the size of the person and his length of stride, but of one unvarying length, about two feet, and is connected by a chain of iron, four to five inches long, with another chain fastened round the waist. The hoops round the ankles are not fastened by a padlock, so as to be taken off at night, but are fastened by the executioner, who drives an iron bolt through the rings, and

by strong and careless hammering—so he cannot release the mark, and strikes the flesh which flattens the bolt at both ends, in such a manner that a removal is impossible, except by means of the file; and with these chains, the poor weary footsore wretches are to walk every step of a journey, which takes them only a few months, and as the answer for their security with his own life, as he takes charge of them during their pilgrimage; and he sees them properly secured, and bound together by the wrists. At the head of the line stands a little table, covered with copper coins, from which every man receives in advance a certain part of his daily allowance; government giving one for his maintenance forty-eight kopecks—a fraction less than fivepence a day—and to each woman permitted to accompany her husband, half that sum. This ceremony over, the gates are opened, and the wretches are ordered to exist for them. It is surprising to witness the calm bearing, the sad but resigned looks of that melancholy assembly. Hope is now dead; and in its place a dim vague glimmer appears in the distance of one to which they look, perhaps, more with a dreamy curiosity than with any active feeling of terror or despair.

The gates thrown open, the exiles are handed over to the guard, employed exclusively on this duty, and each soldier loads his gun in their presence; there is also a mounted escort, with spears, the commander of which carries a long whip, and the cavalry and officers, and they move on, the males first, then the carts, and, lastly, the females. Their day's journey is from 22 to 25 vests (from 143 to 163 miles English). Persons of rank are not treated otherwise than the lowest serf—noblemen being compelled to march the dreary journey on foot, and as heavily chained as the vilest felon. Political prisoners are undoubtedly treated more harshly than the criminals, and they are held out, and although, during the contest with Poland, there may have been exaggerated accounts published in England as to the numbers banished, there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the number of those who were so. During their short rest at Moscow, they were linked together like felons; treated by their jailers like brutes. The Times, many years ago, gave a touching account of the march of the exiles, which is confirmed. One hundred and fifty Lithuanian nobles were mentioned as having been met barefooted and chained, on their march to Siberia—their sentence being, that they should be put in common soldiers into the regiments of the Caucasus, Orenburg, and Siberia. The two young Counts Tyskiewicz, almost children, were so loaded with heavy chains, as at each step to sink into the ground; and they held out their little hands, imploring charity to buy lighter fetters, which their guards refused them. At Chorzowicz was to be seen Mr. Arcyński, the man who had murdered the same noble, Kirgiz murdered in a church 400 women and children. He was seated in an open wagon—a blessed privilege, too, was this considered—his hands and feet were chained, a collar of iron sunk to his waist like a yoke; he was encircled his neck; his long gray beard flowed over his breast; and his head was shaved in the form of a cross—his coat being half black and half white. He was condemned to hard labour for life. Those destined for the mines are shut out even from the light of heaven; they not only lose rank and riches, but by a refinement of cruelty, are numbered given them instead of names, and a number given them instead, which the driver of each band calls when he has need to address them.

"A SIGN OF THE TIMES."—The schooner Lucy Ann arrived at St. John N. B. from Poughkeeps, New York, bringing cargo: 1000 bushels of potatoes, 2026 bushels and 100 bags of oats, 300 bags of salt, &c., &c. Potatoes must be plenty in the State of Maine this year.

The Northern Bee, published at St. Petersburg, has been very successful in peace, we shall take advantage of it to provide Russia with railways."

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

I beg to send you the above list of prizes awarded at the Easter Show of Fat Stock on Wednesday last, and I do not wish you should miss the pleasure of attending the market Saturday to view the carcasses of the prize animals. Finer Beef, I believe, was never exhibited in this City; and it is gratifying to think that the labors of the Royal Agricultural Society, in introducing pure-bred animals here, has so far succeeded. It is now a full and finished fact—even in P. E. Island—that stock of any kind coming to maturity at an early age, pay the breeder and feeder much better than a mongrel breed, which are extremely difficult to feed at any rate.

The short-horns commenced to feed fat when calves, this property increases with their growth, and at a year old, they have all the abundance of Cows. The breeders of short horns in England, instead of keeping them three, four, or five years of age, fatten them and sell them off at from two to two and half years; they can thus turn off one half more at least, if not a greater proportion of Beef from the farm or the stall, than could possibly be done with any other breed. Hence they have quick returns, and large amounts of beef for the food consumed. It is not denied that the short-horns require good care and shelter and exercise—"They require more care than any other breed,"—but she pays for it, for she is a cow when winter is a calf, the ox is fat, when the other is growing."

The short-horns will feed to an enormous size. The famous Durham ox weighed 2620 lbs. and the still more famous Yorkshire ox, 3760. Some well known Bulls, bred by Mr. Charles Collings, sold for £1000 sterling, £500, £500, and even £700 are still given for first rate short-horn Bulls. Comparing small fat cows with great, we need not be at all ashamed of the recent exhibition, for notwithstanding the severity of our winter, which has hitherto been considered the great drawback to the successful introduction of breeds of improved stock—the absence of Oil Cakes and other necessaries for the feeding of the stock, the Durham young stock shows by Messrs. Bear and Thors, were in the highest degree creditable both to breeders and feeders, and may be looked upon as an earnest of what will be-and-by-and-by in both respects. In comparing the weight of the oxen exhibited by the above parties, it is not to be forgotten that the Great Britain is usually placed to the "Swiss" and is not so much possible to the appearance of the hind quarters, as is not included in the weight given of Messrs. Bear's Oxen; had this been done, the weight of that gentleman's Red Ox would have come very near to that of Mr. Thors's.

It is not to be forgotten that the weight of the oxen shown in former years; this may be the fact, but the reason is plain; the demand for beef has been so excessive, that in former times past, that the general stock of good wares has become considerably reduced, and it is not inferior animals that are given of, as long as from 50s to £3 a head can be obtained