

Advertiser

VOL. 21

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1851.

NO. 1134

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS OF MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighboring Provinces, during the Winter, will be made up at this Office every FRIDAY MORNING at Seven o'clock, to be forwarded via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine commencing on FRIDAY the 19th of December, and on

Friday, 24 January,
" 16th January,
" 29th January,
" 13th February,
and " 27th February.

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Charlottetown, Dec. 9, 1851.
The Mails from Nova Scotia will be due every Monday night.
(All the Papers.)

Molasses, Oatmeal and Seal Oil.

TENDERS will be received at the Sheriff's Office, until Wednesday the Twenty-first day of December, from persons desirous of furnishing the Charlottetown Jail with such quantities of Molasses, Oatmeal and Seal Oil, as may be required for Twelve Months, the same to be of an unexceptionable quality. Tenders to express the price per gallon and per pound. Payment will be made quarterly.

WILLIAM HODGES,
Sheriff of Queen's County.

Charlottetown, Nov. 28, 1851.

FIREWOOD and BREAD.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, until Wednesday the last day of December next, from persons desirous of supplying the Charlottetown Jail with Firewood and Bread, for the ensuing Twelve Months; the price of each article to be stated in current money of this Island; the Bread to be of the best quality; and it is to be distinctly understood, that the Firewood is to be four feet long, piled six feet high, and to consist of Beech, Black and Yellow Birch, Ash and Rock Maple; and that no crooked or rotten wood will be received. Each Tender must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons, willing to become Securities for the due performance of the Contract.

JAMES WARBURTON, Col. Secretary,
Secretary's Office, Nov. 28, 1851.

INFORMATION is wanted of JAMES DRINKAN, a native of Kinnel, Cork, a House Carpenter by trade, who left that place about 24 years ago, and is believed to have settled in Prince Edward Island. A letter is stated to have arrived from him 10 or 12 years ago, addressed to his brother, but, in consequence of his death, it was returned through the Post Office. Two daughters of his, one named Sarah Mather and Marianne Delany, who are residing in the United States, are believed to be addressed to Messrs. STAMMERS & Co., Colonial Agents, 5, Barge Yard, London.

December 9, 1851.

[Editors will oblige by copying.]

Notice.

A MEETING of the Free-holders of St. James's Church will take place in the Court-house on THURSDAY 25th of December, at 11 o'clock, on business of importance. J. MACKIESON.

Charlottetown, Dec. 4, 1851.

R. B. IRVING,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,
And Public Accountant:

Office,—Hos. Mr. Lord's Commercial Buildings,
DORCHESTER STREET.

DEALS of Conveyance of all descriptions, of Leasehold and Freehold Estates, including Assignments, Mortgages, &c., Letters of Attorney, Bonds, Indentures of Apprenticeship, Bills of Sale, Charter Parties, Arbitration Bonds and Awards, Petitions, &c., prepared with accuracy and dispatch; Merchants' Books, Partnership and other complicated Accounts, &c., arranged and balanced, at moderate charges.

Charlottetown, 28th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Farm-steadings or Proprietors of Land for Sale, and to Lot or Lease, in Prince Edward Island, are solicited to communicate with the Subscriber, as to the present year or to the information of intending settlers of small capital, of the South Agricultural class. An early notice, per Post (prepaid), will meet attention.

WILLIAM LA MONT,
General Com. Agent.

2 Howard Street, Glasgow,
8th September, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Georgetown Branch of the Royal Agricultural Society, whose Subscriptions for the present year are not paid up, are hereby notified, that unless the same be paid on or before the 1st January, 1852, they will not be entitled to any of the privileges of the Society. Persons desirous of becoming Members, are requested to signify their intention to the Secretary, and pay their Subscriptions on or before the same date.

By order of the Committee,
MARTIN BYRNE,
Sec'y. & Treasurer.

Georgetown, Oct. 24, 1851.

To the Tenants on Lots 9 & 61.

THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, dated the 6th day of March, 1851, been appointed Agent to take charge of Lots 9 & 61, in this Island, the Property of Laurence Sullivan Esq., notices the Tenants on those Townships, that all rents, and Arrears of Rent, due on the said Property, are required to be paid to him forthwith, he alone being authorized to receive the same.

Per Hill, April 9, 1851.

WHEREAS by Power of Attorney, bearing date the Seventh day of July, 1851, I have been appointed the Agent of Miss Charlotte Alice Lisle Compton, of France, to take the management of her property in this Island. This is to give Notice to all persons indebted to the said Miss Compton, for Rent, arrears of Rent or otherwise, to pay the same to me, who am also empowered to sell or lease Land in this Island, belonging to the said Miss Compton.

HANNAH COMPTON.

St. Eleanor's, Nov. 4, 1851.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES McDONALD, late of Georgetown, Esquire, deceased, are requested to furnish the same duly attested to Mr. Andrew J. McDonald, of Georgetown, within Six calendar months; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment of their respective Accounts, Promissory Notes, &c., &c., to Mr. A. McDonald.

E. THORNTON,
MARTIN BYRNE,
DANIEL BRENNAN, } Executors.

Georgetown, 31st Oct., 1851.

J. S. DEARBY,

Commissioner, Merchant & Ship Broker,
BEGS to solicit the patronage of his friends and the public in the Island, and particularly calls their attention to the Sale of Produce of every kind, having made himself well acquainted with that market during his residence in New York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To His Excellency SIR ALEXANDER BURNHAM,
Knight, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c.

IN COLONIAL PARLIAMENT:

THE Petition of William Cooper, on behalf of the Tenantry, respectfully submits for consideration, that the enactments shall be well considered; that they will not assume or assert any thing but the truth; that they will be founded upon just and equitable principles. But the Tenant Compensation Bill is a violation of the essential. That Bill assumes, that the Landlords have a just and lawful title to the lands, the rents, and to the tenants' improvements. Now, it is well known, that the Landlords' title to the lands, has been in dispute many years, and a trial for their title has never been allowed, therefore a Bill constructed as to gain a title for the Landlords, under the deceptive colour of preserving the value of the improvements to the Tenantry is inequitable, and consequently, could not receive the Royal Assent.

But if such a Bill were to pass the Legislature of this Colony, it would serve the purpose of the Landlords for a time. It would acknowledge the Landlords' Title, as far as the opinion of our Legislature went; and the withholding the Royal Assent from such a measure, would afford the Landlords a pretext to say, that the Colonial Legislature tried to deprive the Proprietors of their property; but the Imperial Government would not allow any compensation to Tenants for improvements, because the Tenants must have known when they took their leases, that they would have to improve the property.

There are other objections to the bill, but what is already submitted will show, that the Legislature cannot legislate with any advantage to benefit the Colony, until the Landlords' titles to the Township Lands are legally investigated and extinguished. With view to these objects, Petitioner respectfully submits the following remarks:

It has been the opinion of some governments, that an introduction of certain Foreigners would be a benefit to the community of the country into which they were introduced; and the Grants of the Townships of this Island, are founded on such an opinion. The lands of this Island were the property of the British public, and if it were questioned, whether the King in Council could alienate public lands to be settled with foreigners, and detain them for any length of time for that purpose, without an act of Parliament: it can be said in answer, that the Grants in whom the Titles were vested, were British subjects, and they were allowed four years only to settle their grants with foreigners, and if they failed to do so, the lands reverted to the public again; consequently, there was only four years allowed to the Grantees to try the experiment, as to whether they could settle their Grants with the foreigners required, and if they were not settled, the Grants were void of any effect. Such are the conditions of the Grants, and the Grantees were perfectly at liberty to accept or reject them as they pleased.

The plan for the settlement of the Township Lands with Foreign Protestants, or else the Grants to be void at the expiration of four years, appears to have been duly considered, and made perfectly consistent in every respect. The plan was made by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, and submitted by them to the King in Council who approved of it, and ordered Grants to be passed, and directed them to be sealed with the words, that if the Grantees shall not settle one-third of their Grants (with the specified number of foreigners), within four years from the date of the Grants, then the whole of the Township shall become forfeited (to the Crown), and the Grant shall be void of any effect, and as all the Township Grants were passed under the same Order in Council, and contain the same conditions for settlement or forfeiture; and as no such persons were introduced and settled upon the Township Lands as required, the grants are void and of no effect, and the lands have never been forfeited, and the Ministers' despatches have been cited as authority to show, that the Landlords have a right to recover rent from the Tenantry, because the Tenantry have not complied with the conditions of the Grants, and as the forfeiture of the lands, for in consequence of such covenant, they would have to pay the same rent to the Crown.

The Crown Lands are the property of the public, and there are public servants appointed whose duty it is to proceed against forfeited Lands, and revert them to the Crown. But the forfeiture of any public servant, or servants, with a set of men to allow them to the same ownership, over the public lands with the intent of obtaining rents from the people who are improving the lands, does not deprive the public of the right, to recover such lands, or to expose the collection of public revenue. Neither should it prevent the justification of the injured parties.

The Grantees were not at liberty to settle their grants with British subjects, in lieu of the foreigners required; but when the Grantees failed to settle their Grants with foreigners, the lands were to be settled with British subjects, and the Grantees were certainly not with any disparagement to British subjects; therefore the Ejectment of the forfeited lands became indispensable, to enable the Government to settle the lands, with British subjects, in the same manner as the like persons have been settled in this and in other Colonies.

There is no authority to show, that the King in Council ever intended or could intend, that the labouring and industrious classes of British subjects, should have to clear and cultivate the lands of this Colony for the representation of the British subjects, who have and do soil the lands with the fruits of their labour, under the pretence that the lands are not forfeited; nor is there any authority to show, that a Minister's despatch can set aside or suspend the solemn act of the King in Council, for such inquiries, neither is it consistent with justice, that such a course of oppression should be continued for length of time, when that time is prolonged by the servants of the Crown, assuming the name and authority of the Sovereign, to suspend the law, that Landlords without a title to the land, shall demand and take a rent from the agricultural population of a Colony, and when those Tenants have provided the government with the Public Lands, upon the Tenants' right to purchase the lands, and when since the year 1787, that the Landlords' Titles to the lands should be tried!

When so many of the original Grants were bought and sold, the Grants which were worthless in the hands of the holders were made valuable in the hands of the purchasers, the Grants of land in the hands of the Grantees, were scarcely worth a farthing an acre; but immediately on the purchase, were made worth a pound an acre, but not by improvements! The depression on one side, and the extraordinary advances on the other, can be accounted for in one way only. The Grantees believed, that the lands would be resumed by the Crown as a matter of course. The purchasers had contrived a scheme, to make Tenants of British subjects, and led the labouring class to believe, that they had obtained indulgence to settle their land with any persons, and hold the full title for non-settlement with Foreign Protestants, a subject for ridicule.

THE Imperial Government, Governor Fanning became a proprietor of several Grants! Thus the Colonial authorities, instead of protecting labour and industry, usurped a title as proprietor over the public lands, and assumed the name and authority of the Sovereign, to suspend the law, that Landlords without a title to the land, shall demand and take a rent from the agricultural population of a Colony, and when those Tenants have provided the government with the Public Lands, upon the Tenants' right to purchase the lands, and when since the year 1787, that the Landlords' Titles to the lands should be tried!

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MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Congress of the United States assembled at Washington, on Monday last, when Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, the compromise candidate, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. After some other preliminary business had been disposed of, both Houses adjourned until the following day, at 12 o'clock, when the President delivered his annual Message.

CUBA.

The invasion of Cuba forms the first and most prominent portion of the Message, and is entered upon at very considerable length. The President represents, that certain Cubans and other foreigners resident in the United States, had abused the hospitality of the country, by equipping another military expedition against Cuba, and they were contumacious and joined by citizens of the Union. The President's proclamation, warning parties against being inveigled into a scheme of such unlawful character, is submitted to Congress; and a detail is given of the stealthy sailing of the steamer Pampero with 400 men, from New Orleans for Cuba, with the view of making war upon the inhabitants of that Island. The leader was a Spaniard; the chief officers, foreigners; but the men were chiefly citizens of the United States, young and ill-iterate. The progress of the expedition is stated, and the execution of fifty of the men of the expedition at Havana. At the trial, before a military tribunal, these men all admitted the offence charged against them, of being hostile invaders of the Island. After mentioning the dispersion of the rest of the expedition, and the capture and execution of Lopez, the President says:—

"Such is the melancholy result of this illegal and ill-fated expedition. Thus, thoughtless young men have been induced, by false and fraudulent representations, to violate the laws of their country through rash and unfounded expectations of assisting to accomplish political revolutions in other States, and have lost their lives in the undertaking. Too severe a judgment can hardly be passed by the indignant sense of the community upon those, who being better informed than themselves, have yet led away the ardor of youth, and an ill-directed love of political liberty."

The intention of the Government to apply for the pardon and release of the survivors of this unlawful expedition, is signified— simply as a matter of sympathy for their unoffending families and friends. But this intimation is not to be drawn into a precedent for future interferences, as, if the United States desire to maintain their respectability among the nations of the earth, they must enforce, strictly and sternly, the neutrality Acts passed by Congress, and follow their violation by consign punishment. The President states in strong terms, and very clearly, the duties of the people of the United States with regard to other countries.—He says, that friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none, has long been their maxim. Their true mission is, not to propagate their opinions, or enforce their form of Government upon other countries by artifice or force; but to teach, by example, and show by success, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions.

RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE WITH THE COLONIES.

On this, to us, important topic, the President speaks as follows:— "Your attention is again invited to the question of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada, and other British Possessions near our frontier. Overtures for a Convention upon this subject have been received from Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, but it seems to me to be in many respects preferable, that the matter should be regulated by reciprocal legislation. Documents are laid before you, showing the terms upon which the British Government is willing to offer, and the measures which it may adopt, if some arrangement upon this subject is not made."

BOUNDARY OF OREGON.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government having expressed a desire, that the boundary between Oregon and the British Possessions should be authoritatively marked out, the correspondence is submitted, and Congress is invited to make an appropriation to defray the expense on the part of the United States.

TURKEY AND KOSUTH.

The Turkish Government has expressed its thanks for the kind reception given to Amin Bey, the Sultan's agent in the United States.—That Government having been asked to grant permission for the Hungarians imprisoned within the dominions of the Sultan's Porte to remove to the United States, the request was granted, Governor Kosuth, and his companions had been released from prison, and embarked in the steam frigate Mississippi. Governor Kosuth had left the Mississippi at Gibraltar to make a short visit to England; but might shortly be expected at New York. He had expressed his grateful acknowledgments to the Government of the United States for its interposition in behalf of himself and associates.

Congress is recommended to consider in what manner Governor Kosuth and his companions, brought to the United States by its authority, shall be received and treated.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The President expresses an earnest hope, that the difference between the Government of these Islands and the French, may be satisfactorily adjusted, so as to secure the tranquillity of the Islands. He desires, that they should not pass under the control of any other great maritime state, but remain independent, accessible and useful to the commerce of all nations.

MEXICO.

The tranquillity of this State has been again disturbed by the recent outbreak in Tamaulipas. The President deprecates this, and states the measures he has adopted to prevent citizens of the United States joining in the insurrection.

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

The convention for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, has not been ratified by the Mexican Government, owing to unexpected difficulties and delays. The object of the United States has merely been to attain the shortest and best passage from Ocean to Ocean, for passengers and merchandise which should be equally open to all the world; and all proper efforts will be made to bring about arrangements with Mexico, for a speedy completion of the work.

The questions pending with Nicaragua have not been settled; but inter-communication has been actually established between the mouth of the Saint Juan river and the Pacific. A considerable part of the railroad across the Isthmus of Panama has been completed, and the mail and passengers will in future be conveyed thereon.

ST. DOMINGO AND CHINA.

After announcing that peace has been concluded between the contending parties in St. Domingo, the President states, that the office of Commissioner to China remains vacant—no person being found willing to accept it, the compensation being inadequate. A further allowance is suggested.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1851, were \$32,312,979; the total expenditure during the same period was \$48,005,278. The total imports for the same year were \$215,725,000, of which \$4,967,201 consisted of specie. The exports during the same period were \$217,517,120, of which there were in domestic products \$178,546,558, in foreign goods re-exported \$9,738,690, and in specie \$29,232,890.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The Public Debt of the United States, on the 30th of last month, was \$63,200,000, exclusive of Stock authorized to be issued to Texas. The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at \$31,000,000, and with the probable unappropriated balance in the Treasury, will give, as the probable available means for the year, the sum of \$63,255,743.

The total expenditure for the next fiscal year is estimated at \$42,752,289; the difference between receipt and expenditure will be applied to paying off the public debt.

Miscellaneous.

AWFUL CALCULATION.

An ingenious, authentic, and valuable statistical work, published a few years since, states that the number of the inhabitants who have lived on the earth amount to about 36,827,843,195,846. The sum, the writer says, when divided by 3,096,000, the number of square leagues of land on this surface of the globe, leaves 11,910,690,723 acres to each square league. There are 37,264,000 square miles of land, which being divided into leagues, give about 1,814,822,076 leagues to each square rod, which rod, being reduced to feet and inches as above, will give about five persons to each square foot of terra firma on the globe. Let the earth be supposed to be one vast burying ground, and according to the above statement, there will be 1,283 persons to be buried on each square rod, capable of being divided into twelve graves; it appears that each grave contained 100 persons, and the whole earth has been one hundred times dug over to bury its inhabitants—supposing they had been equally distributed! What a awful overwhelming thought! What a lesson to the infatuated being who has centered all his hopes and affections upon the transient pleasures of this truly transitory life!

IMPROVEMENT IN SPY GLASSES.

The London papers, in speaking of works of art in the great Exhibition, mention a newly invented very small powerful waistcoat pocket glass, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known one and a half miles distant; they answer every purpose on the race course, at the opera house, country scenery, and ships are clearly seen at twelve and fourteen miles; they are invaluable for hunting, shooting, deer stalking, yachting, to sportsmen, gentlemen, game keepers, and tourists.

TELESCOPES.

A new and most important invention in telescopes, possessing such extraordinary powers, that some three and a half inches, with an extra eye piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moon, Saturn's ring, and the double stars with the same telescope, weighing only three ounces, can be seen at a person's constant eye, and a half mile distant, and an object from sixteen to twenty miles. They supersede all other kind for the waistcoat pocket, and of larger and all sizes, with increasing power accordingly.—The Globe.

INTERESTING ASTRONOMICAL FACT.

Two persons were born at the same place, at the same moment of time. After an age of fifty years, they both died, also on the same spot, and at the same instant, yet one of them lived one hundred days more than the other. How was this possible? Not to keep our friends in suspense, the solution turns on a curious, but when a very little is known, a very curious point of astronomical fact. A person going round the world, in a very short time, and towards the east he gains one.—Supposing, then, two persons born at the Cape of Good Hope, whence a voyage round the world may be performed in one year; if one perform this constantly towards the west, in fifty days he will be fifty days behind the stationary inhabitants; and if the other sail equally east, he will gain fifty days in advance of them. One, therefore, will have seen one hundred days more than the other, though they were born and died at the same moment, and even lived continually in the same latitude, and reckoned by the same calendar.

SHOCKING NEWS.—Speaking of dresses, the Paris correspondent of the "Boston Atlas," states that the fashionable dress-makers are attempting the revival of the hideous fashions of the empire—short waist; narrow petticoats, and long dresses; the "confiture" to be "à la Grecque," and cambré to be as intricate in the surrounding neighborhood. A party of men accompanied by a number of dogs, started in pursuit of him on Thursday morning, and succeeded in bringing him to bay. A desperate fight soon took place between the dogs and the bear. Three of the dogs were killed in a few moments, one of which had his head completely severed from his body by a single stroke of the bear, which was finally killed by a rifle ball. He weighed 468 pounds. His skin was nearly an inch in thickness, and his tusks were nearly three inches in length. He measured three feet across his shoulders.

WILD BOAR KILLED.—On Thursday last a very large wild boar was killed near the plantation of Mrs. Mary Marshall, six miles from Savannah, Ga., by a party of hunters who went in pursuit of him. He was the terror of all the negroes in the surrounding neighborhood. A party of men accompanied by a number of dogs, started in pursuit of him on Thursday morning, and succeeded in bringing him to bay. A desperate fight soon took place between the dogs and the bear. Three of the dogs were killed in a few moments, one of which had his head completely severed from his body by a single stroke of the bear, which was finally killed by a rifle ball. He weighed 468 pounds. His skin was nearly an inch in thickness, and his tusks were nearly three inches in length. He measured three feet across his shoulders.

THE Imperial Geographical Society of St. Petersburg, which recently sent an expedition to the source of the Nile, has set out the preparation of a new mission to explore the peninsula of Kamachtha and other Russian possessions in the Pacific Ocean. This latter expedition is to be placed under the direction of a young Polish geographer, the Count de Czapski, who has volunteered to contribute an annual sum of 5,000 silver rubles (\$4,000) towards its cost.

OVERFLOW OF THE NILE.—The unusual height to which the Nile has risen this year has caused a great deal of damage to the country, and some of the next year's crops will suffer considerably from it. In some places the embankments have given way, and whole villages have been destroyed by the flood. In some villages in the interior there is also a great deal of disease among the cattle.

"CALIFORNIA SOAP PLANT."—From a paper read before the Boston Society of Natural History, it appears that the soap plant grows all over California. The leaves make their appearance about the middle of November, or about six weeks after the rainy season has fully set in; the plants never grow more than a foot high, and the leaves and stalk drop entirely off in May, though the balls remain on the ground all summer without decaying. It is used to wash with, in all parts of the country, and, by those who know its virtues, it is preferred to the best of soap. The method of using it is merely to strip off the husk, dip the clothes into the water, and rub the balls on them. It makes a thick lather, and smells not unlike brown soap. The botanical name of the plant is *Flourensiana* (Lamour.) Besides this plant, the bark of a tree is also used in South America, for the purpose of washing. Several other plants have been used in different countries as a substitute for soap.