THE SANDWICH ISLANDS AND THEIR RELA-TION TO THE UNITED STATES. BY CHARLES KING, LL. D.

On Tuesday evening Dr. King lectured as above in the large chapel of the University. He said the subject had been suggested by a paragraph in a morning paper, which mentioned that the inhabitants of those islands, who, sevenly years ago, had slain Capt. Cook, eaten his heart, and offered his body as a sacrifice to their idols, saked admission into the Union. As the causes leading to this request were mainly due to American commerce and missionaries, the subject had a poculiar interest for an audience in the Metroplis of America. The lecturer referred to what he considered a significant and lateresting coincidence, namely, the discovery of the islands at the time of the American Revolution. Cook sailed from Plymouth in July, 1776, and alluded to the fact of ships sailing at the same time to suppress the rising in the North American colonies. Dr. K. then gave a rapid view of the geography, population, return formation, are true formation. mouth in July, 1776, and alluded to the fact of ships sailing at the same time to suppress the riung in the North American colonies. Dr. K. then gave a rapid view of the geography, population, natural formation, and products of the Sandwich Islands, which are distant from the American coast 2.800 miles. The inhabitants are a fine race physically: the chiefs show purer blood, and are generally six feet high. Their King and nobles are hereditary. The taboutanslated "prohibition," but more peculiarly meaning "consecration"—was a powerful engine in the hands of the King, who was also the chief priest; any breach of it being punished with death. Everything could be placed under tabou—fields, fishing-grounds, &c.: also persons; they dared not be seen abroad while it lasted; also food. Women and men could not eat at the same table. The Kings soon became alive to the usefulness of an understanding with foreigners; and thus Owyhee was ceded to the British crown. Honolulu has been described as the most romantic of the group. With the increase of the Pacific commercial intercourse to the usefulness of an understanding with foreigners; and thus Owyhee was ceded to the British crown. Honolulu has been described as the most romantic of the group. With the increase of the Pacific commercial intercourse with the Islands has increased, and their population has fallen off under the vices of what is called civilization. The Presbyterian Mission was the first; they caused several youths to be sent to the United States to be educated. King Riorio abolished idolatry; his first step was to violate televity all the idols were reduced to ashes. This act of Riorio, Dr. King regarded as one of high self-sacrifice and lofty moral courage; it opened the way to the Gospel. The American missionaries have been most successful: their chief opposition has been from white settlers who wished to live in debauchery; but Riorio had logic and common sense enough to protect the missionaries. They have reduced the language to a system and published the Bible in it. Sailors, when they land, give the missionaries trouble, by their wish for debauchery. A converted native woman asked what part of America the sailors came from, and if they were not idolaters. The lecturer regretted that the sailor, who is to other nations a type of the people he was born among, is so much neglected; he hoped that their physical, moral and religious wants would be better eared for. Perhaps the missionaries were too puritanical in their opposition to amusements: but there was an excuse in the fact that the games of the natives were all so closely connected with their old idolatry as to be dangerous. In 1849 the French tried to get admission for Roman Catholic ecclesiastics and French brandy at a reduced duty. They have succeeded so far to obtain a portion of the funds for a school, whenever they shall have a sufficient number of pupils. It is estimated that there are 224,000 acres of land capable of producing sugar; the islanders are laborious cultivators. Cleanliness is one of their peculiar virtues. The chiefs have large houses and furnis acres of land capable of producing sugar; the islanders are laborious cultivators. Cleanliness is one of their peculiar virtues. The chiefs have large houses and furnish them samptuously; they lay tables that would not disgrace London, and wear well fitting European clothes. Their politeness is scruplous; though twenty years ago one of their ladies might be seen seated, cross-legged, eating a large fish raw. Their salutation was by rubbing noses; they shake hands, but think it cold. They expressed grief by breaking their teeth. The prices of food are cheap. Whalers run into Honolulu, dispose of their cargoes there to other vessels, and go back to the fishing grounds. American influence predominates at Honolulu; the greatest number of officers of State are Americans. The attractiveness of these islands to other powers, the lecturer said) and their feebleness, make them turn naturally to the United States, and the question soon will be, what is to be done with the Sandwich Islands! They lie in our path to Asia; they are, to a great extent. Americanized. England, France and Russia have claims to them, and while I write a morning paper anuounces the arrival in curr City of the diplomatic agent of Russia. write a morning paper amounces the arrival in our City of the diplomatic agent of Russia to the Sandwich Islands, to watch over Russia interests. The independence of the Governthe Sandwich Islands, to watch over Russian interests. The independence of the Government has been only nominal; every capricious demand of a foreign power has been conceded under its gans. It is believed that the Soverign, fearing for his independence, has assigned his authority to the United States, and that the scaled transfer is in the archives at Washington, to be used when circumstances demand. This is a most favorable aspect of affaire for us, if we can only learn that most difficult of virtues—to wait. Our language is spreading; that noble language, instinct with the spirit of nations, and stamped with the mark of an Imperial Republic. [Applause.] Should we countenance the addition of this island group to our continented Republic! Previous additions have been generally of contiguous territory. There tenance the addition of this island group to our continental Republic! Previous additions have been generally of contiguous territory. There is a new thing under the sun—an emigration to the East. If California and Oregon alone could settle the question of this half-way house between Asia and America, it is settled. There has been an infusion of foreign blood, and an increase of territory, unforseen by the framers of our Federal Constitution. Alex. Hamilton speaks of it as for the thirteen States, and such as might spring up amidst or near them. But when Jefferson added Louisiaua, he admited there was no warrant in the Constitution against adding the Sandwich Islands. The question must be determined on more progressive principles, against which what can hoars wisdom do! There is a change going on in those Islands; in a few years they will be maginly American, and when the voice of blood cries "we are one," them, and not before, those islands will form part and percel of the American Union. [Applause.]

ture of time. It avoids numberless inconvanishees. It is of great moment in relation
to mind and character; and it is essential to
the despatch of all business; for what is
well arranged, easily and wisely proceeds;

CAPTAIN M'CLURE.

Commander McClure and his men found shelter from many perils in a harbour which, they called by a good Arctic name, the Bay c. Mercy, close by the passage in Barrow's Straits; the existence of which solved the problers of the north-west passage. There, in regions never before visited by civilized man, they were frozen in. They arrived there on the twenty-fourth of Soptember, eighteen hundred and fifty-one. Happily the land about them was remarkably well supplied with game. It seemed to form the retired meeting place and foeding-ground of many animals.

When summer should have come to set them at liberty, the ice was still firm. About the middle of Jane "flocks of wild fowl," says Captain McClure, "consisting of syrans, goese, and all descriptions of ducks, began to strive; but, finding no water, morely took a flight round the morth-west extreme of the land, and returned to the southward, from which it would appear that the season is late; indeed, the land is as much covered with snow as in the depth of winter." So wrote the ice-bound captain while the cold summer passed by them, and the crow were employed daily on the hills gathering sorrel; which they all relished much, and ate with vinegar, as a protection against scurvy. In the autumn of that year Captain McClure, having arranged to send home the weekly by boat in the succeeding spring, prepared for a prolonged detention. "Although," he writes, "we had already been twelve months more—a very severe deprivation and constitutional test, but one," says quietly the true Arctic seaman, "which the service we were employed upon called for; the vessel being as sound as the day she entered the ice. It would therefore be discreditable to desert her in eighteen hundred and fifty-three, when a favourable scason came. On the anniversary of the ship's entering England in safety." No favourable season came. On the number surface of the more regions. In January, the average height of the thermometer was seventy-six degrees below freezing point: averaging ninety-four on the w

out of a needle, assurely gets all that is right-headed and right-hearted from the sailor whom the needle guides.—Household Words.

THE ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.—A letter was read from Colonel Rawlinson, at the last meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, de-tailing his progress in the work of collecting and interpreting the Assyrian inscriptions. He considers it now to be pretty well estab-He considers it now to be pretty went want-lished that the Assyrian empire was founded about 1250 B. C. The Assyrian empire must now be considered comparatively mo-dern, and any real antiquity must be sought for in the ante-Assyrian period. The names of three more Assyrian kings have been discovered, which must be interposed between Tiglath Pileser and the original founder of Caleb, but the list cannot yet be regarded as complete, and he fears that the obscurity in which the genealogy is involved cannot be cleared complete tablet of dynasties or more bricks are discovered. From the tablets and syllabaria he has made out a list of some 300 or 400 monograms with their explanations; but he feels quite bewilderd at the immensity of the work, as the number of ideographs and compound signs passes all belief. In one tablet he has found a regular catalogue of all the gods of Asyria and Babylonia, and of the temples and cities in which they were worshipped. This list, although only a fragment, contains nearly 500 names. Mr Hornugd Rassam was to the work with 100 men at Kilch Shergat during the whole of November. Colonel Rawlin-00 or 40 monograms with their explanathe whole of November. Colonel Rawlin-son mentions the discovery of a third obe-lisk at Nineveh. The historical part of this obelisk is very interesting, as it commemo-rates the exploits of a naval expedition in the Mediterranean, which set out from Aradus in thirty-four Phonician vessels, and advanced as far as the Grecian Arch

Narien's Dvine Gaase.—Dr Edward J Scott, of Southeea, was one of the medical attendants of the late Sir Charles James Napier, and was with him compantly for some weeks, and up to his death. De Scott is a Freemason, and at a late meeting of his lodge, took occasion to state that, an hout or so before his death, the hand, of Sir Charles laid in his, and that shortly before that event, Sie Charles took him by the grip of a M. M., and thus died; giving a final proof of his appreciation of freemasonry, dying as a mason, bodding a brother mason's head in this fraternal manner.

"Wood is the thing, after all," as the man with the wooden leg said when the mad dog bit it." An elegy in a paper, upon an old lady who had been thrice married, and left thirteen children, begins—"Adieu, sweet maid !"

The Europa has arrived at N. York, with a week's later intelligence; but our English files had not yet come to hand. The Telegraph which we learn that Lord Palmerston, as had been anticipated, has consented to return to the Home office. The announcement of the fact caused a fall in the French funds, the noble Lord being, it is well known, an earnest advocate for an energetic interference in the Eastern quarrel. Parliament is to meet on the 31st inst. At the latest accounts, the combined fleets had not entered the Black Sea, and hopes were entertained of peace—hopes raised, we firmly believe, only to be disap-pointed. The report is confirmed of the alliance of Russia and Persia, and a Persian army commanded by a Russian General, was preparing to attack Bagdad. On the Danube some skirmishes were Danube some skirmishes were occurring, but no important action had taken place. The Russians were, however, concentrating their forces in the vicinity of Kalafat, and we shall doubtless soon hear of their attack upon the Turkish Camp. Sweden and Denmark, alarmed at the aggressive atti-tude of Russia, have entered into an alliance offensive and defensive.

CHINA.

Advices from Shanghae to the 4th of November has been received, and from Hong Kong to the 8th. The Imperialist were bombarding the former town, but the insurgents were in good spirits, having plenty of powder, rice, &c. Mr. Revnolds, an Englishman. was captured by the Imperialists when he was aiding the rebels and they were talking of executing him. It is stated that the British Consul refused to interfere. The Sloop-of-war, Saratoga is the only American ship of war at Shan-ghae. The stock of rice at Perkin is exhausted. The news of the capture of Shanghae by the Small sword society, had produced a great sensation, and many of the foreign residents were of opinion that Canton would soon rise and expel the Mandarins. Some of the lower order of the people of Canton had behaved very rudely to Americans and British, making threats, &c To secure the lives and property of the foreigners in case of an outbreak, the British sloop-of-war Lily, had moved down near the foreign residence, so as to have them under their guns. The U. S. sloop-of.war Supply remains at her former anchorage. In case of any serious difficulty it was understood that the force of the two nations would act in concert, although nothing was apprehended after these precautions. The U.S. Consul has received instructions from Mr. Marshall to advise all Americans that they should treat both parties on a perfect equality, if they wish to recover for any osses occasioned by the war.

EXTRAORDINARY NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA The following extraordinary intelligence is contained in a letter received by Joseph Abraham, Esq., of Bristol, from a relative in Hobart Town. For really startling intelligence it beats everything that has yet reached us from that golded land. If the account be true, well may the writer say "Goodness only knows where all this will end."—

"Hobart Town, Sept. 8, 1853—Knowing how deeply interesting any nows respecting Australia must be to you, I write to inform you of a great discovery that has again been made on the Geelong side, about 50 miles from the town. They have been digging very deep, and have

great discovery that has again been made on the Geelong side, about 50 miles from the town. They have been digging very deep, and have come on a table of gold about 100 feet from the surface, apparently inexhaustible. All I can tell you respecting it is that the people's minds are partly turned, from the immense discovery. Every tub full of earth they raise from these holes contains pounds weight of gold. The more they dig, the more inexhaustible it appears at Geelong. A tumult has broken out among the diggers. The Government has sent up all the military to quell the disturbances, and the marines of her Majesty's ship Electra are mounting guard at the Treasury, and the sailors of the above steamer of war mount sentry at the banks. The military from Van Diemen's are about to be despatched to Melbourne to aid the military already there. Goodness only knows how all this will end.—[Hobart Town, Sept. 5.—By the steamer from Geelong this day, I find that a good quarry has been die-

Missionary for Locenco.—On Sunday, October 9th, Rev. G. H. Moreton was admitted to the office of a Deacon, in Shanghae. He was about to proceed as a Missionary to the Islands of Locehoo, which is, at the present time, the only channel of access to the secluded Empire of Japan. An edition of the Four Gospels and Acts was to be printed in the Locehooan-Japanese language. It was stased, in a sermon by the Bishop of Shangeae, that during the first half of the present century the Word of God had been rendered accessible to above six hundred millions of the human race, and the Bible, in whole or in part, published in one hundred and forty-eight languages, of which one hundred and twenty-eight had never before appeared in print, and above twenty had never before been reduced to a written form—through the labors and funds of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Our dates from the Bermudas are to the 7th inst.

Seyeral American vessels of large tonage, with valuable cargoes on board, have arrived at these Islands in distress within the last ten days, having suffered severely from the terrible gales which have been prevailing in these latitudes during the great part of December; and most of them have found refuge in the fine harbor of St. George, where they are discharging their cargoes, preparatory to being refitted.

The Troops are now in excellent health. There may be isolated cases of sickness of a febrile nature; but these Islands are at present quite free from any Epidemic.

The winter in Havana would be a gay one. The holidays were being calculated with all the enthusiasm of the Cubans.

There was no news of importance at Havana. The weather was charming, and the health of the island remarkably good.

The Demerara Colonist of Nov. 25, gives as a rumor that Capt. Elliot, who was formerly in British Guana, is likely to be appointed Governor of that Colony. The distinguished officer herein named is, we peed hardly say, the Governor of Bermuda.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—The many friends of the Rev. G. N. Hobbs in England will be glad to learn that he has afely returned to his flock on Pitcairn's Island. Rear Admiral Moresby, commander in chief of the Naval station in the Pacilic, who brought Mr. Hobbs away from the Island, with a view to his ordination, in the autumn of 1852, landed him in good health and spirits at Pitcairn's Island on the 15th of May last. The joy of the inhabitants on seeing their tried friend once more, was exceedingly great; but they were suffering at that time from the double calamity of influenza and a scarcity of food. The Admiral most opportunely assisted them with provisions from the Portland, and has since sent them out from Valparaso not only some supplies to make up for the failure of their crops, but a strong, well built whale-boat, which he expects will prove of great value to them.

## UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES.

DISTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORE—LAPARCE HOTEL IN ASHES.—The immense pile of buildings fronting on Broadway, known as the Metropolitan Hall, and including the new and splendid Lafarge Hotel, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Several adjoining buildings on Broadway and Mercer street were also greatly damaged. The hotel had a large frontage on Broadway, and was built in the coutliest of marble, and extended back to Mercer street, including under its roof the Metropolitan (formerly Tripler) Hall. The fire commenced in the Hall at one o'clock, and in about two hours the whole edifice was in ruins. The loss must be very great, as next to the St. Nicholas the Lafarge was the most costly hotel in the city. It was unoccupied, as not being entirely finished. The weather was intensaly cold, and the fireman worked at much disadvantage.

The Lafarge Hotel building was insured for \$195,000. On the furniture there was an insurance of \$20,000; being less than a fifth of its estimated value. Said to be the most costly furnished house in the county. Scarcely an article of furniture was saved. Partly owned by a gentleman recently from Macon, Ga., where he formerly kept hotel, and who with others was about to open the Lafarge House.—

Traveller.

DESTAUCTIVE FIRE IN PORTLAND. — Pertland

Destructive Fire in Portland. — Portland Custom House Destroyed by Fire—Portland, Jan. 8.—About six o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the Custom House, and by eight o'clock the entire building was in ruins. Besides the offices of Customs the building contained the Post Office, reading room, Atlantic Bank, U. S. Court room, Natural History Society's rooms, J. S. Bailey's book store and other offices. Everything in the Post Office and book store was saved, but the contents of the Custom's offices, the splendid collection of the Natural History Society, Judge Ware's valuable law library, reading room, court room, and other offices were totally destroyed. The loss is very heavy, but will mostly fail on the Government. The building was formerly the Exchange, and was sold to the Government for \$139,000. Will probably cost \$300,000 to rebuild it. The fire originated in the U. S. Court room. The funds of the Atlantic Bank were all saved. The vault was open this afternoon, when the money and papers contained therein were found in a perfect state of preservation.

The collection of the Natural History Society.

therein were found in a persect state of the Natural History Society, which was entirely destroyed was valued at \$25,000. Judge Ware's library cost over \$2000—all lost. The Court library, which is also, lost, was worth at least \$1000. All the records, accounts and lodge books of the Grand Lodge and Encampment of I. O. of O. F. were also consumed. The business of the Atlantic Bank will not be interrupted.—B.

The State Convention of Teachers, at Albany, had adjourned, after having adopted a series of resolutions, in which, among other matters, they opposed a division of the school moneys for acctarian teaching, and recommended a separation of the office of Secretary of State from that of Superintendent of Commission Schools.

From the East we have accounts of some fifteen or twenty vessels having been driven ashore and wrecked doring the late storm. Indeed, one captain states that he came around Cape Cod in company with about seventy-five vessels, most of which he thinks went ashore.

By the latest from Boston we have accounts of the deplorable sufferings of mariners during the recent storm at the East. A large number the recent storm at the East. A large number of vessels have been either wrecked completely, or else dismasted and driven ashore. The most melancholy portion of the sad intelligence is that a great number of lives are known to have been lost, and is believed that some vessels have gene down with all on board. Probably the most heartrending disaster occurred to Capt. Stoat, of the schooner. Elizabeth. His vessel was wrecked of Yarmouth on Wednesday night, 20th. He succeeded in getting his wife ashore, but she died on the beach in his arms. His child perished while jashed to the schooner.

STRAMSHUP SAN FRANCISCO FOUNDMEND.—LOSS OF HUNDREDS OF LAVES!—New York Jan. 13th.—The steamship San Francisco was caught in a gale, on the night of the 24th December, and disabled. Soon after a heavy sea swept her decks, and washed overboard 240 passengers, including Col. S. B. Washington, Lieut. Smith, Capt. H. B. Field, and Maj. Taylor and wife. The ship drifted about until the morning of the 5th, when she was fallen in with by the ship Three Bells from Glasgow, bark Kilby for Boston, and the ship Antarctic for Liverpool, in lat. 38 lon. 39, which vessels took off the crew and the remaining pessengers. The troops were divided among the three vessels; Maj. F. O. Wyse and Lieut. A. A. Winder are on board the Three Belts; Maj. Gates, Maj. Marchant, Capt. Judd, Lieut. Fremont, Lieut. Loeser, Lieut. Van Vorst, and all the ladies, except Mrs. Taylor, are on board the bark Kilby, bound to Boston; Lieut. C. S. Winder and Lieut. T. O. Chandler are on board the Antarctic. The Three Bells arrived here this evening. Her spars and sails were blown away on the night of the 24th.

On the morning of the 25th the engine stopped, the piston red breaking off, leaving the vessel totally unmanageable, the sea striking her tremanduous blows under the guards, and tearing up the planking fore and aft on both sides. At the same time she began making water, when the troops were organized into water bailing gangs.

At 9 o'clock on the 25th a heavy sea struc At 9 o'clock on the 25th a heavy sea struck her amidships, carrying away both smoke stacks, all the upper as 'con, and staving the quarter deck and washing overboard a large number of passengers, including Col. Washington, Major Taylor and wife, Capt. Field, Liout. Smith, two ladies, names unknown, three civilians also unknown, and 150 U. S. troops. At the same time three were killed, namely: Brooks, a waiter, the barber of the boat, and the carpenter's brother, named Duckett.

The New Brunswick Morning News states that arrangements are in progrees to place a first classive treatment of the new states and the Bend. A company is being organized to carry out the object. The boar will be 400 tons register, and 200 horse power, and will cost about £13,000. It is expected she will be ready to put on the route by the month of July next.

A Frenchman named Francis Taylor was murdered at St. John, on board a vessel bound for Havana, on the 7th. The men had been drinking in the forecastle during the night, and several alternations took place among them. In the morning Taylor was among the missing, and marks of blood from the forecastle to the side of the vessel gave evidence of the blood deed perpetrated. Information was given to the police by the captain, and the crew were arrested. £20 has been offered for the recovery of the body within 10 days.

In this mammon-worshiping Age, it is rare to find a man place his usefulness to the public, before his interest. During a late visit to the 'City of Spindles,' we were presented by a professional friend, to the celebrated Chemiat, Dr. J. C. Avga, whose name is now perhaps, more familiar than any other, at the bedeide of sickness, in this country. Knowing the unprecedented popularity of his medicines, and the immense sale of them, we had expected to find him a millionare, and relling in wealth. But no, we found him is his isboratory, busy with his laborers, among his frueibles, alembics, and retorts—giving his best personal care to the compounds, on the virtues of which, thousands hang for health. We learned, that not withstanding his vast business, and its prompt returns in each, the Doctor is not tigh. The reason assigned is, that the material is costly, and he persists in making his preparations so expensively, that the nett profit is small.—American Former, Phil.

## HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

We have been assailed as send in the solumes of the \*Advertiser\*, with a volley of low shute, for which we care nothing, and would not notice bit that it has afforded us a fair opportunity of giving our sentiments openly upon the subject of the approaching session of the Legislature, and the part we mean to take during its continuance. It is at all times deep to get up a party cry, and give to the opposite side is subriqued or nickname, and the words Family Compact, Old Tory rule, and Obstructives, together with many others not, perhaps, so delicate is expression not over-abounding in politoness, have been suite use of, and added to the gentle epithets with which we have correlves been houseds—all which, between much they may have gratified the malignity of those who have used them, might as well have been spared,—the last having done as no injury, and the former not having, as far as we can perceive, advanced their cause in the least possible degree.

To those who know us, the declaration we are about to make would be superfluous; but there are in every community a number who require that the precise views of the leader of a public journal should be set down in words, so that they may stand as a witness assistable in other times are stated by the other times are stated by the other times are to the other times are stated by the other times are as the means the mineral time in other times are stated by the other times are as the means the mineral time in other times are stated to the other times are the mineral time in other times are stated to the other times are the mineral time. WE have been assailed as usual in the splu

set down in words, so that they may stand as a witness against him in after time,—and this we think ness against him in after time,—and this we think but fair, and are willing to meet each reasonable expectations. In the first place, then, we will state, that we are not the advocates for the reastoration of the Family Compact, even if that were possible; nor do we incline in the least to Tory or any other kind of misrale. And so far from haing Obstructives, we are, we flatter ourselves, just exactly the reverse, except when we see attempts made, under the name of reform, to break down these boundaries or ownstep those limits which good some, aided by experience, has prescribed to the Constitution;—then, indeed, we will do our best, and exert ourselves to the intenent, to obstruct those whom we find conserved in this instilwill do our neer, and exerc ourselves to the atmost, to obstruct those whom we find concerned in this insidious work of destruction, under the present of rebuilding in a better and more graceful form. We are conservative—we are proud to acknowledge it—but only for the preservation of that which is good. Let us be we are not difficult to convince, when the argumade use of 'are sound,—and some will bend, them-selves more readily, and with more good, will se the task of amendment than we shall. The administration, whoever may compose it, will have much to do. There are improvements required on every side; and we shall expect them to take the requisits measures for originating and carrying them out,—bagianing first with those that are most essential, and not going helter shelter to work,—and, above all, not for the mere purpose of attracting popular applause. This is the rock—a most fatal one—upon which the ignorant and unskilled pilots of the present remnant of patminterature in have wrocked their bank, previously shuttered by collision with those, of adamantine hardness, of prinanakilfal pilots of the present remnant of administration have wrocked their bark, previously chattered by collision with those, of administration bardness, of principle, honor and honesty—mitness the conflict in the cases of Le Lacheur and Whelin;—yes, the Schoolbill was one of those skilful measures its proposer, the "Head of the Government," thought would be so extremely popular that it would not fail to ensure not only his own triumphant return, but was graced with an accession of devoted followers. How miscrably he has failed, he knows himself as well as well as the lastend of aiming at popular applause, he should have made the gaining and preservation of the popular extens the object of his ambition;—and his atcesses must do so likewise, or, like him, he may at first mount like the rocket, which while it is ascending in halled with applance, but in a little time will come down like the tick, worthless and centemptible. It was a great mintake, and had its origin is that want of knowledge of mankind without which us, man can become a statesment, even of the humblest discs. The great balk of the people of Prince Edward Island are composed of yeomany,—the life-blood, home add time of overy country,—and they are, as a tody, the least likely to be affected by glitter. They require that any measure, to gain their applause, should be pre-eminently stillarian. Accessroused to excludate tail the elective we are cartain of the present cosponsibility eesponsibility ated, we con possible. As that the lat concerning the spinion of som of irresponsib the pleased;— " Peace to it can an longe liberty, be all will not join We shall kee natchful eye detration. V they do what throw in a we productive of en, should Murual b evening last delivered a Advantages tions," to The subject carried cont of the great On Frid Charles Pa Book of Joh

access does no forte, so who seen made use ratchful prod

watchful production in case would do well mind that aft a on the sincere accompanied in

tself form the

the approachis

to the "late."
it, not a splet and coduring pretension, — azortions are c

relfare and th uelf-uggrandiz lignancy. W Responsible G

THE STO bile and the and imperfe As soon, the perceived, v gans are out is to admini apon the st machinary. Hoostand's M. Jackson tive and a changes the gives regula

THE STO

His Excel
cell has been
Boushaw, 7
James Gari
of 14 Victor
His Excel
cil has bee
Esquire, Cc
Debts, for
Place of W
signed.
Warrants
No. 473, of
be paid at t
the interest On Frida a short illu M'Leod, ag

ing in ord Mail, whi Post Office derday or Mingers a st 5 o'clo Manday a of the En morning, and awai. Tormenti Tormenti