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ve Boxes for \$1.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Tuesday, January 31, 1854.

New Series, No. 108.

Haszard's Gazette. GEORGE T. HASZ ARD, Propertor, and Published every Wednesday and Saturday moraing Office, South side Quiece Square, P. E. Hand.

Tauss—Annual Suberription, 15s. Discount for ca

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 2a.—6 lines, 2a. 6d.—9 lines, 3a.—12 lines, 2a. 6d.—16 lines, 4a. 6d.—26 lines, 5a.—12 lines, 5a.—16 lines, 5a.—26 lines, 6a.—26 lines, 6a.

MAILS. THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c. will be forwarded on and after the 18th December instant via Cape Traverse and Cape

December instant va cape
Termenties.
They will be made up on that day, and every following Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, and a mail for England will be made up every week at the same time, and forwarded to Hairfax.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office. Dec. 5, 1863.

Georgetown Mails. THE MAILS for Georgetown until further Notice
I will be made up and forwarded every Monday
and Priday morning at nine o'clock.
THOS: OWEN, Postmaster General.

May 2, 1858. LAND ASSESSMENT.

LAND ASSESMENT.

Treasurer's Office, Charlo: tetown, P. E. Island, January 14, 1854.

IN pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, initialed "An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education," and of an Act made in amoudment therety, and passed in the Twelfth year of Her said Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to explain and amend the present Act for the Assessment of Land, and the encouragement of Education, and also of an Act made and passed in the Fitnenth year of Her mid Majesty's Reign, initialed An Act for the encouragement of Education, and to raise Funds for that year pose by imposing an additional Assessment on Land in the said Island and on Real Estate in Charlotteloun and Common, and Georgetown and Common:

to Common:
reby give Public Notice that I have made hereby give Public Notice that I have made mation, according to the terms of the said Acts, undermentioned Town Lets, Common Lets, Lots, Pasture Lets, Islands, and parts of hips in this Island, in arrears for the non-nt of the several same due and owing to ther Majesty, under and by virtue of the entioned Act, viz:

Township No. 54, 12723 56, 785 56, 486 57, 481 58, 600 60, 1900 62, 2377 62, 2377 4172 5000 3256 13, 1000 17, 104 18, 3899 20, 2306 22, 885 24, 211 25, 10076 31, 794 32, 2935 33, 1298 38, 1063 39, 800 40, 935 41, 984 42, 442 42, 442 43, 250 44, 290 46, 850 47, 1317 48, 933 49, 273 52, 11095 52, 11095 53, 1000 George's Island, 6 Gover's Island, 100 Gevernor's Island, 100 Gevernor's Island, 150 Kildare Island, 250 Cavandish Sand 228 Island, 6 Gowernor Sand Island, 50 Fish Island, 150 Bedford Bay Island, 40 Savags Island, 40 Frim Islands, 66 Fownal Island, 60 Goose Island, 12 York River Island, 40 Gange Island, 10 Gang

First Hundred of Town Lots in Common of No. 41.

800000 Hundred,—No. 88, 1-4 of No. 89, No. 81, 1-4 of No. 80, No. 81, 1-4 of No. 80.

Fourth Hundred,—No. 48, and No. 81.

Fasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty,—1-2 of No. First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlotte

Fourth Hundred,—No. 40, 1-4 of No. 80.
Fifth Hundred,—No. 18, and No. 31.
Pasters Lots in Charlottetown Reyalty,—1-2 of No.
72, and 1.3 of No. 238.
Town Lots in Georgetown:
No. Range, Letter. No. Range, Letter.
8, 2 G, 15, 4 F.
97 & 1.3 B, 1 of 3, 4 A.
16, 3 B, 13, 4 A.
Water Lots in Georgetown.—No. 10.
Pasters Lots in Georgetown.—No. 10.
Pasters Lots in Georgetown.—No. 10.
Town Lots in Frincetown:
No. 5, Row 2, Division 1, Letter B.
4 do 3, do 5, do C.
5, do 4, do 1, do D.
6, do 10, do 1, do J.
4, do 2, do 3, do B.
5, do 3, do 5, do C.
8, do 5, do 1, do D.
8, do 3, do 5, do C.
8, do 5, do 1, do G.
Pasters Lots in Frincetown Beynty,—3-4 of No.
151, No. 240, and 1-2 of No. 457.
And the owners of the said Lots and Tracts of Landson in arraws and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the sums charged on them as aforesaid, tegather with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court of Judicature, is be held at Charlottetown, which will commence on Tuesday the 2d day of May next, application will be unade to the Supreme Court, during the and Term, for Judgment equits the ead Lots and Term. To Judgment equits the ead Lots and Term for Judgment equits the ead

ively. The interpolation of the state of the MILL be held at the Temperance Hall, at Charlottetown, on Tuesday, 14th February, 1854, we aid in the erection of the Farsonage House, in consection with St. John Charch, at Crapaud. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following

months with St. John to the state of the sta

TO CONTRACTORS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received from competent persons by the Consultee of St. Michael's Church, until WEDNESDAY, let March next, for making a Frame for a Parachial tloues, 30 by 26 feet, and 12 feet, post, and rough-boarding and shingling the roof and walls of same. Materials delivered on the ground. Plan to be seen at the office of the Hon. D. Brishad, Charlottetown; or PATE. STEPHERS, Eq., MAN, Charlottetown; or PAT Drwell. Montagno, 13th Jan., 1854.

Royal Agricultural Society. GRAIN SHOW.

GRAIN SHOW.

A SHOW OF GRAIN, under the directions of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be held in Charlottetown on WEDNES-DAY, the FIRST of MARCH next, when the following Premiums will be offered for competi-

following Premiums will be offered for competition:

For this best Wheat,
Do. 2d best do.
Do. best two-rowed Barley.
1 10 0
Do. 2d best do.
Do. best four-rowed Barley.
1 10 0
Do. 2d best do.
Do. best black Oats,
1 10 0
Do. best black Oats,
1 10 0
Do. best black Oats,
1 10 0
Do. best sample of Red Clover
Seed, not less than 50 lbs. 1 10 0
Do. 2d best do.
Do. best sample of Red Clover
Seed, not less than 50 lbs. 1 10 0
Do. 2d best do.
Do. best sample of Red Clover
Seed, not less than 50 lbs. 1 10 0
Do. 2d best do.
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competition of three samples, both of first and second quality. The competitors must be members of the Society. The prize Grain will be set up, and sold for the benefit of the exhibition after the decision of the Jedges.

Immediately after the Grain Show, the Annual Meating, of the Society will take place, when the Committee's Report and an abstract of the Accounts will be read.

By Order.

By Order, CHARLES STEWART, See'y. January 25, 1854.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs loave to inform the Public, generally that he has commenced business as, a Commission Merchant and Auctioneer. At the corner of Queen & Sydney Streets, an hopes by promptness and punctuality to merit a shar of their patronage.

Their patronage.

ARTEMAS G. SIMMS.

CASH advanced upon articles left for Au-

DR. CHALMERS' WORKS. DR. CHALMERS' WORKS.

"To commend these works is superfluous; they have not wolft universal approbation from the British press and public. That the periodical press, representing so great a variety of religious and political opinion, should have so generally noticed them, and that too with high commendation, is circumslance exceedingly rare, if not allogather unparalelled. They have charms for the merely literary man, and they will obtain a hearing for evangelical truth in quarters from which it would otherwise be excluded."]—Rillo's Journal.

"ORIGINAL WEBSTINGS.

otherwise be excluded."]—Kitlo's Journal.

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This important Series is completed by the publication of the Prefections on BUTLER, PALEY, HILL, &c., and the whole may now be had, in Nine Volumes 8vo, price ceparately, at 10s. 6d. per Volume.

The above are the prices of Chalmers Works in sterling, as published in Edinburgh. The Subscriber

sterling, as published in Edinburgh. The Subscriber has made arrangements to sell them on this Island, at the above price currency, being a large deduction on the original price.

GEO. T. HASZARD.

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IN demy octave, printed from a new pica type, on superfine paper, and, elegantly bound in cloth A new and splendid Library Edition of the POPLAR POETRY AND POETRY. OF BRITAIN, Edited, with Biographical and Critical Notices, by the REW. GEORGE SILLFILLAN, Author of "Gallery of Literary Portraits": "Bards of the Bible," etc. A volume to be published every alternate month, forming six volumes, averaging \$2 opages each, to be delivered to Subscribers in the curse of the year. Annual Subscribton, one Guine Annual Subscription, one Guino Subscriber's name received by G. T. HASZAD where speciman numbers may be seen.

The Wonder of the World! Devines' Compound Pitch Lozenge.

Pitch Lozenge.

THE Great Ramedy is at last discovered, and COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA. COSTIVE. MESS AND CONSUMPTION have feet their serior, and vanish as as if by magic before this Sovereign remedy. Was it over before known that, Hopeless cases of Consumption were erred for less than 55?

Truly, if any individual is to be pitted, inid aceds sympathy, it is the consumptive, always expecting to get well, and yet the painful evidence of decay almost "makes the inner soul shrink with the outer flesh."

"Some bloom as roses bloom, And live as roses live, "And live as roses live, "And live as roses live, "And live as roses live, "The prints of their parting steps appear."

All we ask is this one question:—If you have got mucoan sembrance, or any other members of the body that are "heirs to lik."—are you not interested a thin great remedy, DEVINES COMPOUND. PLYCH "LORENCE".

Sold by W. R. WAYSON and T. DESBRIARY & Qp, at APOTRECARIES HALL.

(From the London News of the World.)

(From the London News of the World.)

PRINCE ALBERT.

If we add our voice to that of the other members of the public press of this country, who have spoken with painful but praises worthy boldness upon the subject of Prince Albert's supposed interposition in the political affairs of the kingdom, it is only in a spirit of the most affectionate and devoted loyalty to the Queen, and of carnest and anxious solicitude for the Prince's own happiness and welfaire that we presume to do so.

anxious solicitude for the Prince's own happiness and welfare that we presume to do so. It is feared that his Royal Highness has somewhat mistaken the position which the Constitution of England assigns to Princes enjoying the exalted relationship of Consort with the British Crown. It is undoubtedly true that under the Divine law, man and affection whether the Royal Consort with the Western and Consort with the British Crown. wife, in whatever grade or station of society, are invariably esteemed as one. Our own common and ecclesiastical laws fully recognize the same principle, and in all the ordinary conditions of life the complete unity of persons joined in wedlock is laid down as an incontestible and incontroverties. down as an incontestible and incontrovertible axiom. For political purposes, however, the constitutional law of this kingdom
draws a marked and jealous distinction between the public functions which shall be
exercised by the occupant of the throne and
the Consort to whom he or she may be
alliad. Compelling our Sovereigns to form
their matrimonial alliances abroad, but at
the same time jealous to the last degree of
any undue or irresponsible influence that
may be brought to bear upon the councils
or conduct of the Crown, the constitutional
law declares that the Consort shall not be
regarded as equal or one with the Crown,

law declares that the Consort shall not be regarded as equal or one with the Crown, but only as the first subject of the Crown. This is the point which Prince Albert appears to have misunderstood.

It is alleged, that his Royal Highness is invariably and upon all occasions present when her Majesty receives her Ministers in Council; that he is not at such times a silent spectator, but always takes an active.

Council; that he is not at such times a silent spectator, but always takes an active, often a leading part in the deliberations; that this practice is not of recent origin, but was first permitted by Sir Robort Peel; that Lord Melbourne never suffered it, and that by his prohibition he incurred the lasting displeasure of the Prince.

These allegations, supposing them to be true, are so easy of refutation, that it is impossible not to regard the rigid silence which has been maintained in respect of them since they have been made public, as a tacit admission of their substantial accuracy. It would be well, however, if the Prince's imputed interposition in the affairs of the State did not extend further than to his intrusion into the Council Chamber.

State did not extend further than to his intrusion into the Council Chamber.

We grieve to say, it is further imputed to his Royal Highness that he is in the practice of corresponding largely with British Ministers employed at foreign courts,—his letters being, of course, private, and their contents unknown to the Foreign Secretary for the time being. It is openly asserted, that several diplomatists have received such letters—which, in point of fact, have been private instructions from the Court, not couveyed through the Foreign Office. Now, anything more glaringly unconstitutional than this, or more pregnant with mischief and danger to the public service, can hardly be conceived. Every one will at once perceive what the result of such a practice must necessarily be in all cases in which the Court and the Ministry may happen to differ in an opinion. The en to differ in an opinion.

such a practice must necessarily be in all cases in which the Court and the Ministry may happen to differ in an opinion. The views of the Court, which is not responsible to the nation, would supersede the views of the Minister who is responsible, and thus one of the leading principles, and most jealous provisions of the Constitution would be utterly and completely defeated.

No one, of course, attributes to Prince Albert a deliberate intention or purpose of betraying the interests, or prejudicing the welfare of the country, with which he has become so happily allied; but however good and pure his motives may be, it is quite certain that the course he is said to have pursued is utterly inconsistent with the spirit of the British Constitution, and if persisted in, may not improbably be some day productive of results which his Royal Highness would be one of the very first to deprecate and deplore.

We would fain hope that there is no truth in the imputation that there has for some time past existed a good deal of direct and necessarily secret communication between the English and certain continental courts. Rumour has latterly been busy upon this subject; and several very suspicious facts have been boldly referred to as furnishing incontestible evidence of the existence of some secret communication between the Court of St. James's and the Courts of Berlin and Vienna. Let us trust that this is not so; or if unhappily something of the sort has indeed existed, let us fervently hope it will never be repeated.

As the Consort of the most popular monarch who ever as upon the throne of England—as the father of a line of princes upon whom the nation looks with a proud fondages—as the unblemished exemplar of the virtues which must adarn the private and

domestic life of a christian gentleman—and as the enlightened promoter of the arts which contribute most to the physical improvement and intellectual refinement of mankind, Prince Albert justly holds, and will ever continue to hold, a deep and lasting place in the esteem and affections of the people of this country. If he desires thus to live in the regard of his adopted countrymen—thus to preserve his own happiness—and thus to spare His Sovereign and our own the pain, perhaps the anguish, that would result from a popular revulsion against him, we would respectfully but most earnestly warn him to leave the conduct of public affairs to the hands to which the Constitution assigns them, and to take no part in matters which lie beyond the legitimate sphere of his personal influence and interposition. domestic life of a christian gentleman

FORGING BANK NOTES.

The new art of forging bank notes by the photographic apparatus, continues to attract much attention in England. It appears that a photographic foe-simile of a bank of England note was exchanged for gold at the bank itself. The Times says:—So close was the resemblance between the spurious note and the genuine one, that not only were the signature and the private marks (the latter known only to the bank officials) imitated with the closest accuracy, but the water mark itself, in all its integrity, was as clearly and closely defined as the other more prominent characteristics of the genuine document. The process adopted to produce these effects, is well known to all photographers as "the wax paper process." The directors of the Bank of Eugland, in order most effectually to put a stop to the possibility of frauds being perpetrated to so alarming an extent by photographic agency, have determined, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected, to alter the colour of the paper on which the notes are produced, as well as the ink used in printing them. They have ascertained that if their notes be printed on yellow tinged paper on blue ink, it would be impossible to transfer foe-similes to photographic negative wax paper, from which the imitatations of the genuine notes are obtained. Another plan which would be equality efficacious would be to have a few words or some ornamental device, atruck off on the back of the genuine notes. These words or device, by the process of san printing would be transferred to the front of the imitation note, and thus the attempts of the fraudulent would be engirely foiled.

The CLIMATE OF NEW ZEALAND.—"\* The gene-FORGING BANK NOTES.

THE CLIMATE OF NEW ZEALAND.—" The general salubrity of the climate of New Zealand has now been established by the experience of years. For persons of delicate constitution pre-disposed to disease of the lungs, it is unequalled, save by Maderia. Compared with that of Nice-one of the most celebrated continental climates—the climate of Auckland is more temperate in summer, milder in the winter, equally mild in the spring, but a little colder in the autumn:—with this advantage, too, over all the boasted continental climates, that it is not so liable to the very great variations of temperature common to them all, from sudden shifts of wind. The climate of New Zealand is doubtless less charming and delightful than that of Itsly and the south of France, but it is certainly more salubricous, and probably better suited to the English constitution, generally, than even the climate of Maderia. For although it has its share of wind, rain, and bruken weather, it has the advantage over Italy and France, in being more limited in range of temperature; embracing a less oppressive summer heat, and less sudden changes of temperature during the twenty-four, hours, and a more gradual change of temperature from month to month." THE CLIMATE OF NEW ZEALAND .- " The gene-

of temperature from month to month."

A Monatza Organ.—A gentleman writing from Hull, England, gives the following description of an organ about to be built in London for the new Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

"I have just seen the scheme of the monster organ to be built for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Its contemplated erection has not as yet been made public, so that you will, doubtless, be apprised of its dimensions before any one in America at least. It will be a prodigious instrument, at least three times as large as any ever constructed. It is to occupy a position at the east end of the transept. It will contain, in all one hundred and thirty-oine stops, and ten

ment, at least three times as large as any ever constructed. It is to occupy a position at the cast end of the transept. It will contain, in all one hundred and thirty-nine stops, and ten thousand one hundred and thirty-nine stops, and ten thousand one hundred and thirty-nine stops.

The Great Organ 40 stops and 3,132 pipes. The Choir Organ 20 "1,682 "1 The Neell Organ 29 "1,692 "1 The Neell Organ 29 "2,030 "1 The Pedal Organ 30 "1,750 "1 will be one hundred and twenty feet high, fifty feet deep, with a breadth of ninety-five feet, and will have four rowa of keys.

The cost of this mammoth instrument is to be £25,000 or \$125,000! The bellows will be worked by ateam.

Mr. Hill, of London, has the contract for its completion. The largest pipe will be 64 feet long, which is double the length of any now in use. It will be built in stories, like a house, with staircases. Sec.—The sides of the case will, be of glass, and the 64 feet pipe to stand in front."

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA—CURIOUS CALCULATION—In a lecture on China, which he delivered at Bolton the other day Dr. Bowring said it had been calculated, that if all the bricks, stones, and masonry of Great Britain were gathered together, they would not be able to furnish materials enough for the wall of China; and that all the buildings in London put together would not make the towers and turrets which adore it.

not make the towers and turrets which adorn it.

Suppars in the tran 1854.—In 1854 there will be five Sundays in each of the months of January, April, July, October and December—making fifty-three in the ways blowing up somebody.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK ASLEEP

The following from the New York Tribuse is in the best vein of Dickens—"It is curious to see the circulation of a great city that had voared itself to sleep. True, there was a feeble pulse all night; the cars beat to and fro; a carriage now and then gave a flutter, but after all there had been a quiet hour. About half a million of the people had been lying 'on a dead level,' for four or five hours; some on pillows of down and some on curb-stones; some beneath silken counterpanes and some heneath the great blue quilt of heaven. Queer figure they make in the mind's eye, to be sure—400,000 folks, more or less, lying in tiers or rows, five or six miles long—lying three or four deep. In the cellar—that is the "primitive formation"—then first floor, second, third, and so on up to the garret. Three hundred thousand people in red night-caps, one hundred thousand people in red night-caps, one hundred thousand people dreaming. Two hundred thousand people in red night-caps, one hundred thousand people in red night-caps, one hundred thousand people with lace. Fifty thousand curls twisted up in papers, giving their owners an appearance of having made a pillow of cigar-lighters. Twenty thousand curls hanging over the backs of chairs or tossed upon tables. How gently Time touches such people; they never grow gray at all! Ten thousand people weeping, and now and then one dying; dying in his sleep; dying in a dream. And then the getting up is ridiculous enough; though going to bed—should we say "retire" in these refined times?—is a solemn piece of business, whether people thimk of it or not. But the getting up, the waking up, is funny enough for a farce—its process is a species of gradualism. Here's one who has slept 'like a top' for nine hours, and now he begins to wake; first its a half-lurch and a long breath and a yawn; then an arm is thrust out, then a foot; the muscles are waking up. Next, the rattle of the early wagons strikes his ear; hearing is 'coming to.' Then his tongue moves uneasily: taste is returning. Last, his

TEMPERANCE AND SABBATH-SCHOOLS,-TEMPERANCE AND SABBATR-SCHOOLS.—
Two meetings of the teachers, attended by about eight hundred of them have just been held, to consider the propriety of a proposal to inculcate generally on their scholars the principles of abstinence from been and other strong liquors. Mr. Edward Baines, editor of the Lects Mercury, presided, and strongly supported the proposal. It was stated, that in England 2,400,000 children, being one-seventh of the population, attend Sabbath-schools, instructed by 300,000 teachers. who thus have it in their 300,000 teachers, who thus have it in their power to secure the enlightenment of the next generation in regard to strong drink and the drinking customs. The terrible statistics of crime and drinking among the the young of the nation generally, and of Leeds in patricular, were discussed, showing that almost all these poor victims had been warned against that special evil which most readily and surely was to beset them. The result was a general resolution in favour of the proposal to inculcate abstifavour of the proposal to inculcate absti-nence. At the same time, as some teachers nence. At the same time, as some teachers might not join in this, care was to be taken not to make them personally uncomfortable on that account. If this movement extend, and the same gentle and loving spirit be kept up, the effects will be vast and beneficial.—London paper.

PRINCIPAL FORCE TERTOTALERS. The Presidat Force Trerovaters. The testotalers of Carlalaum, in South Sweden have been making a rather ominous physical-force demonstration. Having marched in immense crowds to the distilleries, they extinguished the fires in the boiling-rooms, and demanded that no more corn and polatoes shall be converted into "hell broth" (as they call brandy) while the famine lasts.

Onio and Canada.—Ohio far exceeds Canada, in Indian corn, butter, and choese, grass seed, wool, tobacco, beel, and pork. Canada far exceeds Ohio in wheat, pens, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, hay, hemp, and flax, hope, maple sugar, and potatoes.