the I would, factand, have been disreposited by the same percent of the tenth of the same percent of notice. It could not be shown that any of their duties had been neglected, or any moneys misapplied by them. No complaints against them had been made, either to the Government or to the Assembly. Mr. Douse. I have complained on the floor of the House. I was the hon, member for Belfast had complained. But why! Only because some of his own creatures had not been appointed. It is alleged against us, as a crime, that we dismissed such Road Commissianers as Messrs. Higgins and Simpson. I ask, in reply. Was it likely that we should retain, in such appointments, men who were amongst the most determined enemies of our party, and who, we had good reason to believe, would seek every opportunity, to injure us? Too many such were, however, allowed to retain their offices under our government: but, whilst I was in the government, government: but, whilst I was in the government, it was done against my will. How much soever a man's private character may entitle him to a man's private character may entitle him to respect, if politically opposed to a government, it would be very imprudent, in that government, to give him political influence by conferring on him any public employment. ** • • • If we are to have party government, let us have it as it exists in all the other Colonies of British North America. • • • • The hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Douse) has said that the people are dissatisfied with the tyranny of the Government. [Mr. Douss.] I will prove it.] During the short time that I was a member of the Government, it was acknowledged to be the respective of the Resource of t the Government, it was acknowledged to be the paramount dûty of the Executive to enquire into the grounds of every complaint laid before them, from what quarter seever it proceeded: and it was their practice, as often as they proved to be well-founded, to afford immediate them, from what quarter soever it proceeded: and it was their practice, as often as they proved to be well-founded, to afford immediate and complete redress. The hon, member (Mr. Douse) has also spoken of the danger of allowing persons of small means to occupy positions which enable them to lay their hands upon the public money. I suppose I am one of those persons of small means to whom he alludes; and I thank him, as he deserves, for his opinion of me. Were I to exercise my memory, however, I should not find it difficult to recal to mind a period in his own life, when, perhaps his means were quite as smail, nay smaller, than mine have ever been; and when he would have been rejoiced to see a prospect, however distant, of eventually being able to aggrandish himself, at the expense either of the public sheet; but they look in vain for a single act of defaleation, or of improper appropriation of moneys on the part of officials, or of the Government to carry troops to Constantisple; of defaleation, or of improper appropriation of moneys on the part of officials, or of the Government to carry troops to Constantisple; of defaleation, or of improper appropriation of moneys on the part of officials, or of the Government to carry troops to Constantisple; of defaleation, or of improper appropriation of moneys on the part of officials, or of the Government to carry troops to Constantisple; of defaleation, or of improper appropriation of moneys on the part of officials, or of the Government to carry troops to Constantisple; of defaleation, or of improper appropriation of moneys on the part of officials, or of the Government to carry troops to Constantisple; of defaleation, or of improper appropriation of moneys on the part of officials, or of the Government to carry troops to Constantisple; of defaleation, or of improper appropriation of moneys of the continuity of the Constantisple; of the Government to carry troops to Constantisple; of the Government to carry troops to Constantisple; of the Government to carry troops to

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

Four days later from Europe.

It is positively stated that the Cunard Steam-ships are ordered into service to convey troops to Constantinople. Ten thousand British troops were rapidly being collected to form the first

The Czar's rejection of the note of the Four Powers has been officially received in Paris.

MARKETS.—Flour. The improved feeling exhibited on the departure of the last mail has not been sustained, and a further reduction of is, on Flour has been experienced. Flour and Wheat have declined 3s, per barrel, and is, per 70 lbs from the highest point. Indian Corn has receded from 2s. to 3s. A limited business doing.

Cutton was active, with an apward tendency.

Consols 914 to 918

SECOND DESPATCH.

It is said that the Servian Government, yielding to the suggestion of the Russian Consul at Belgrave, will refuse to accept the two firmans of the Sultan, unless Russia gives her consent.

and at the last accounts was only two days' distance from Bucharest, were the Russian force in weak. The supposed object of Omer's movement was to attack the rear of the Russian army, on its march from Crajuon against Kalafat.—New Brans.

FLOVE.—The improved feeling exhibited on the departure of the last mail has not been sustained, and a further reduction of 1s. on Flows has been experienced. Flour and Wheat have declined 3s. per Parrel, and 1s. per 70 lbs. from the highest point. Indian Corn has re-ceded from 2s. to 3s. A limited business doing. It is stated that orders have been received at the Royal Carriage Department, Woolwich, to mount 1,100 pieces of ordnance of various calibre, with the greatest despatch, and that the workmen are to work overtime to meet the requirements of the Service.

Russia.—An Imperial akase orders all reserves and soldiers on furlough immediately to join the Russian arms.

In France preparations for war go on unceasing the property of the strength with the property of the strength of

the engineers are r pounders from the batteries commanding the 32 pounders from the batteries commanding the entrance of the harbour, and replacing them with 68 pounders.

Two hundred and fifty packages of Medical Stores amounting to 50 tons, were shipped from England by one of the last Mediterranean Packets for the Fleet in the Black Sca. Most of this new supply apportains to articles geneally required after a naval action.

BERMUDA.

We have Bermuda dates to the 7th inst., in-lusive, received per Steamer Ospray, The Yellow Fever still lingers in the lalands. Four cases reported.

His Excellency Governor Elliot, has received the annointment as Governor in the fine Colony His Excellency Governor Elliot, has received, the appointment as Governor in the fine Colony, of Trinidad; this colony has a population of about 70,000. We understand Captain Elliot will very soon leave Hermuda for his new Government.

Col. Poole was to assume the administration.

Col. Poole was to assume the administration.

Stoves and fireplaces are coming more and more into requisition every winter; the comforts and benefits experienced by such are sufficient to bring them into general use. From the nature of the porous stone of which the houses in Bermuda are built, it is almost impossible to coat them with any coment that will prevent the rain from showing itself inside of the walls which gives out a chilling dampsess and renders the rooms exceedingly enhealthy. Doubless one half of the consumptive cases in Bermuda are engendered in damp houses, but the inmates of dwellings who have their sleeping apartments walescotted, are with few exceptions active and healthy people.—

Advertiser.

The Combine these views of the Paris Pairie confirms the attacement that Omar Pasha's movements have cut off all communication between the Rassian armies.

The Russian fleet is understood to be concentrated at Kaffir.

The news from the Danobe states that Omar Pasha has effected a most important movement, having crossed the Danobe with 50,000 men, and divided the Rassian army, the right wing of which is an Krapion, the left at Ghlats, and the centre at Bucharest. Omer crossed in person at Ottenius,

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

of real actual debt, for which there were bone fide creditions who required to be paid. There is a great difference between £5000 and £30,000, and not an inconsiderable one between £16,000 and £30,000. Now, bearing in mind that £5000 was the debt of 1850, as registed on the 31st January, 1851, let us examine the Journals of 1852, and use what was the examine the Journals of 1992, and see what was just public debt of 1891. Now, on page 142 of the Jour-nals of the House of Assembly, we find that the pub-lic debt is reckened at £17,938 17 45; deduct from lie debt is reckoosed at £17,088 17 4§; deduct from that £11,000 er Notes affloat, and the balance is £438 17 4§; and we fairly admit that the reason why the balance of 1881 is greater than that of 1880 is estimated from the satisfactorily accounted for;—but still, the fact is, that the public debt of 1891 was greater than that of 1850, the year previous to their taking office. Passe we now to the public debt of 1892. In page 68 of the Journals of 1893, the balance against the Colony is reduced to £8910 8 6, the £11,500 Treasure.

Notes included. Now this looks were practiced in the first of the Notes included. Now this looks very pretty on pa-per. But on looking at the items of the account, we find the debit side is made up of three items, viz:—

To Warrants unpaid to the Sist Jan., 1853, £12,100 16 04 Debentures, 10,000 0 0 Tressury Notes, 11,500 0 0 £38,600 16 0}

Cr. By Assets in the Treasurer's hands, 31st January, 1853, £24,669 7 64 Balance against the Colony, 8910 8 6

£38,600 16 04 The first thing that strikes the eye is the item of Debeatures £10,000 on the debit side, side by side with the £11,500 Treasury Notes. Now let us, as before, strike out the £11,500 Treasury Notes,—it being only nominal debt, for which there is no creditor

£12,100 16 04 10,000 0 0 2268 11 6

£24,669 7 64

Ce.

Assets in Treasurer's hands. £24,669 7 6½

How comes it, we ask, that in the year 1852, with a great increase of revenue, we are paying the sum of £500 interest on £10,000, when it would appear that the £10,000 had been paid, leaving a surplus of £2568 11 6? Now, on the 31st Jan., 1851, the interest on the public debt, £5151 16 4½, was only £300 1 4½. The conclusion is, that on the 31st January, 1853, we are actually paying £190 18 7½ oer annum interest for debt more than we did on the per annum interest for debt more than we did on the Stet January, 1861,—and this at a time when we ought to be paying nothing, but, on the contrary, reducing the amount of warrants. Now for the debt of 1858,—it stands thus:—

Dr. Warrante due and unpaid Stet Jan. 1854, Treasury Notes, Debentures £11,416 5 7 11,500 0 0 10,000 0 0 £82,916 5 7 Cr.

£32,916 5 7

Let us again deduct the £11,500 and the account stands thus:-

£11,416 5 7 10,000 0 0 8471 8 6 29,887 14 1 Assets in Treasurer's hands, £29,887 14 1

Assets in Treasurer's hands,

And here is the anomaly still costinued. We are paying £500 per annuar interest, when there is a surplus of upwards of £5000 in the Treasury. The reply is, We can't pay the Debentures for some time to come.—To which we put in this rejoinder: If you could not pay the £10,000, you could not death to have reduced the amount of Warrants due and anpaid, which are bearing interest all this orbits. It is said, also, that the Assets in the hands of the Treasurer are bearing an equivalent interest to the Warrants and Debentures. Now, we begleave to doubt the correctness of this, for it presupposes that there is upwards of £22,000 of Bonds due and bearing interest; and it would be diagraceful to the late Government, and discredinable to the Merchants of Frince Edward Island, if such were the fact; for it is admitted on all hands and were the fact; for it is admitted on all hands that the country is in a prosperous estate.—for which we have to thank a kind and beneficent Providence—not the Coles' administration.—But on this subject we shall have something to say hereafire. In the mean time, it is clear and evident, we think, that so long as we are paying interest for £10,000, we are in debt that jum. Many things may happen before the £10,000 Debentures are called for; and we may not—though we trust we shall—be as well' able to respond to the call as we are now.

When Mr. Coles and Mr. Whelen assert, that they have, during their administration, paid apwards of £20,000 of the public debt of the Colony, it is ortical that they say that which is not correct, or, as Dean Swift's berger were accustomed to say, they speak the thing which is pot.

BASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Nomination DAY—CHARLOTTETOWN.

The Sherif's Coart, for the nomination of Candidates for the Election of two members to represent the first of the colony incl., during his administration, bean reduced from nearly 250,000 to 25000. Mr. Whelen made the entire amorties in the House of Assembly. Now, eathing can be some antron, and nothing easier than demonstrating the situral. If our readers will favor us with a few minutes' attention to the following statement of facts, they will be fully coavined that the late administration, have accomplished no such result as their late leader and his quendum colleagues have so repeatedly beasted, and taken redit to there are not the House of Assembly. And in his place an nonneed that he had been requested by the Lieut Governor to hasts thin in forming an administration, and that such administration had been formed. On the 28th of the same month, Mr. Davies, chairman of the committee of the whole House on the subject of the Public Accounts, reported that on the Stat day of January, 1851, three months previous to the lotter against the Colony was, Eligobe 16 44 inclusive of Treesary Notes affort.

Leaving the sum of £18,661 16 44 inclusive of Treesary Notes affort.

Leaving the sum of £18,116. 44 of real actual debt, for which there were bone fide credition who required to be paid. There is a great difference between £8000 and £30,000, and not an inconsiderable one bistween £10,000 and £20,000. Now, bearing in mind that £2000 was the debt of 1860. The properties of the sum of 1860. The colony was the sum of 1860. The co

Andrew Mitchell Stephen Trenaman William Stumbles

William Stambles

John Robins, Lot 8 held by other parties, under license from Sir C. A. Fift Ray

We have heard an attempt to disposess Mr. Gidley of Georgetown of two Royelly Lots, which he perchased and partly paid for, but we wait to hear the particulars confirmed before we give them to the public. If the facts are as they have been related to us the conduct of the Government was infamous. Perhaps the Editor of the Examiner will condescend to enlighten us upon the subject of the Grant to himself. We had always understood, that there were to be under the System of Responsible Government no private sales of Crown Lands, endept indeed those made under the act for purchasing he Worrell preparty—all else was to be fair and above heard.

ART OF READING. TO THE EDITOR OF HASSARD'S GAZETTE.

To THE EDITOR OF HARRAD' GARRITE.

Dear Sir,—In my test, I stated the the introduction of sensible familiar conversation into our schoole would prove advantageous. This is wident when we contemplate that, of all the knowledge a child acquires out of the school, by far the glatter amount is derived from family or household sonversation. If a child be brought up in a respectable intelligent family, where the topics of conversationalways run apon useful and instructive subjects, is almost astonishing the amount of general intelligence he will in a few years accumulate. If we wish to develope and draw out the first dawnings of reason the reflection in children, we must often talk deep and familiarly, with them, upon such subjects at are best calculated to exercise their intellectual, powers. If we constantly dictate to them in such a canner as always to have the talk all upon our own die, thus precluding them both the apportunity and the honor of originating a new thought upon the matter under discussion, and of exercising or expressing the judgment upon it, we check rather than encourse the development of their intellectual faculties. We should allow them, as far as possible, a mutual faculties, we should allow them, as far as possible, a mutual faculties, we should allow them, as far as possible, a mutual faculties, we should allow them, as far as possible, a mutual faculties, we should not always be satisfied with a map, yet, or not but should fisquintly lead them into the throughly to understand. This will soldom failly give them confidence, instruction, and pleasure.

It is a common thing to lear parages of all ages

a command of words, where any many many means acquire.

It is a common thing to hear persons of all ages complain,—that they are generally unable to convey their thoughts and continuous specifity and intelligibly to others, in cases of supediency or watergoney, from want of a ready command of suitable words and fluency of language to make themselves be clearly understood. This deficiency is must case arises from want of proper training in youth. To give the young, he far as practicable, a conformers and clear-ness of speech, should be as much a matter of school education as shy other acquisement. Offus is acting a pupil the meaning of a simple word, he will make the same complaint above referred to by anying, "I know the meaning of it, but I can't captain it." But convents with him familiarly about the ing. " But converte with him familiarly about the word, and seek an expedient to make him properly reflect on its signification and use in certain sentences, and you will soon find that if he cannot explain it by and you will soon find that if he cannot explain it by a synomyne, he will give you a periphresical definition of it. In this manner the pupil may—nay will imperceptibly steal into an case and elegance of address, which cannot but preve of the highest service to him in all his after-life affairs. I think it was Lord Chesterfield that eace said in writing to his con, that in making his debut into the 'world."*A young man's address was often his fortune. ** A young man's address was often his fortune. ** I should be remembered that convention in the primary medium of intellectual interconce, given to man. It is, therefore, the most metrality, and the manner measurements.

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