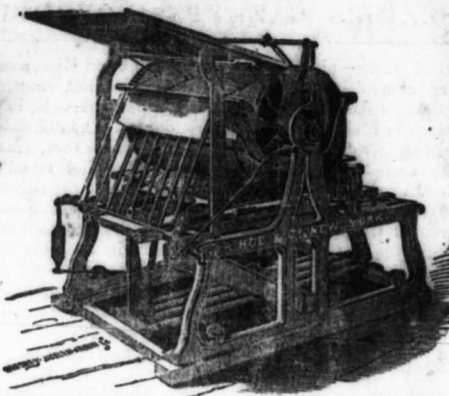


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Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1856. xtm

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PARTING HAWSERS AMONG THE ICEBERGS.

From Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations.

It blew a perfect hurricane. We had seen it coming, and were ready with three good hawsers out ahead, and all things snug on board.

Still it came on heavier and heavier, and the ice began to drive more wildly than I thought I had ever seen it. I had just turned in to warm and dry myself during the momentary lull, and was stretching myself out in my bunk, when I heard the sharp twanging snap of a cord. Our six-inch hawsers had parted, and we were swinging by the two others; the gale roaring like a lion to the southward.

Half a minute more, and "twang!" "twang!" came a second report. I knew it was the whale line by the shrillness of the ring. Our noble ten-inch manilla still held on. I was hurrying my last sock into its sealskin boot, when McGary came waddling down the companion-ladders:—"Captain Kane, she won't hold much longer; it's blowing the devil himself, and I am afraid to surge."

The manilla cable was proving its excellence when I reached the deck; and the crew, as they gathered round me, were loud in its praises. We could hear its deep Aeolian chant, swelling through all the rattle of the running-gear and moaning of the shrouds. *It was the death-song!* The strands gave way with the noise of a shot-gun; and, in the smoke that followed their recoil, we were dragged out by the wild ice at its mercy.

We steadied and did some pretty warping, and got the brig a good bed in the rushing drift; but it all came to nothing. We then tried to beat back through the narrow, ice-clogged water way, that was driving, a quarter of a mile wide, between the shore and the pack. It cost us two hours of hard labour. I thought skillfully bestowed; but at the end of that time, we were at least four miles off, opposite the great valley in the centre of Bedevilled Reach. Ahead of us, farther to the north, we could see the strait growing still narrower, and the heavy ice tables grinding up, and clogging it between the shore cliffs on one side and the ledge on the other. There was but one thing left for us:—to keep in some sort the command of the helm by going freely where we must otherwise be driven. We allowed her to scud under a feeble foretop-sail; all hands watching the enemy, as we closed, in silence.

At seven in the morning, we were close upon the piling masses. We dropped our heaviest anchor with the desperate hope of winding the brig; but there was no withstanding the ice-torrent that followed us. We had only time to fasten a spar as a buoy to the chain, and let her slip. So went our best bower!

Down we went upon the gale again, hopelessly scraping along a lee of ice seldom less than thirty feet thick; one floe, measured by a line as we tried to fasten to it, more than forty. I had seen such ice only once before, and never in such rapid motion. One upturned mass rose above our gunwale, smashing in our bulwarks, and depositing half a ton of ice in a lump upon our decks. Our staunch little brig bore herself through all this wild adventure, as if she had a charmed life.

But a new enemy came in sight ahead. Directly in our way, just beyond the line of floe ice, against which we were alternately sliding and thumping was a group of bergs. We had no power to avoid them; and the only question was, whether we were to be dashed in pieces against them, or whether they might not offer us some providential nook from the storm. But as we neared them, we perceived that they were at some distance from the floe-edge, and separated from it by an interval of open water. Our hopes rose, as the gale drove us toward the passage, and into it; and we were ready to exult, when from some unexplained cause, probably an eddy of the wind against the lofty ice-walls, we lost our head-way. Almost at the same moment, we saw that the bergs were not at rest: that with a momentum of their own, they were bearing down upon the other ice, and that it must be our fate to be crushed between the two.

Just then a broad scone-piece of low water-washed berg came driving from the southward. The thought flashed upon me of one of our escapes in Melville Bay, and as the scone moved rapidly close along-side us, McGary managed to plant an anchor on its slope, and to hold on to it by a whale-line. It was an anxious moment. Our noble tow-horse, whiter than the pale horse that seemed to be pursuing us, hauled us bravely on; the spray dashing over his windward flanks, and his forehead plunging up the lesser ice as if in scorn. The bergs encroached upon us as we advanced: our channel narrowed to a width of about forty feet: we braced the yards to keep clear of the impending ice-walls.

We passed clear; but it was a close shave, so close that our port quarter-boat would have been crushed if we had not taken it from the davits and found ourselves under the lee of a berg, in a comparatively open lead. Never did heart-tired men acknowledge, with more gratitude, their merciful deliverance from a wretched death.

LEW CHEW CHIEFS ON BOARD AN AMERICAN STEAM FRIGATE.

Knives and forks were placed, in our usual fashion, for each guest. The first seemed to be very much in the way of the Lew Chewans; with the last they did better, and showed some dexterity in making them answer the purpose of chop sticks. This however, was a matter of but little moment, as, be the implements used what they may, hungry men will contrive in some mode to convey food to their mouths; and the Lew Chewans, like sensible men, manifested no intention of avoiding awkwardness at such a heavy price as the loss of a good dinner; and the dinner was very good. There soup, goose, kid, curry, and various other delicacies formed part of the feast, which was spread with beautiful profusion. To the soup the mayor and treasurer did ample justice, and in their appreciation of its excellence were not unworthy rivals of a London alderman. The cabin was sultry, and as the feast proceeded, the guests grew warmer (for they were very much in earnest) until finally they asked permission to remove their caps; and this having been done, the attendant of each, standing behind, vigorously fanned the uncovered head of his master. Punch followed the soup, and furnished them with a new gustatory enjoyment. They had given the Commodore some of their *saki*, and he was now resolved to give them a taste of the *saki* made in all other parts of the world. So there were French and German wines, Scotch and American whiskey, madeira and sherry, and the gin of Holland, winding up with the strong maraschino, which decidedly, in their estimation, bore away the palm. They smacked their lips and shut their eyes at each sip of the limpid delicacy; and, in short, showed but a very sorry appreciation of the virtue of temperance.

After feeding heartily on the substantial, they asked leave to smoke their pipes! It was of course accorded, and the chief treasurer, after a few whiffs, presented his, with the embroidered tobacco pouch attached, to the Commodore. The mayor and the other treasurer followed his example by handing theirs to Captains Buchanan and Adams. There seemed to be no end to the capacity of stomach in some of these officials. Preserved oysters and other articles of food sealed up in America, excited an admiration as boundless as their appetites. Part of the dessert consisted of melons and bananas brought from the Bonin Islands. These took them completely captive, and they begged that they might carry some home to their wives. They were, of course, told to do so; and forthwith the loose folds of each one's robe above his girdle were converted into a pocket, and loaded with what it would hold.—*Narrative of the American Expedition to Japan.*

The French Ambassador at the Court of Persia had arrived at Constantinople, on his return from Teheran, and it was said that he had induced the Shah to make peace with England.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND THE JESUITS.

—It is somewhat amusing to see some of the English journals, in their zeal to prove that our press has offended the French Emperor, advance that, amongst those who desire his downfall stand the Jesuits! This is so flagrantly the reverse of the truth, that with Louis Napoleon lies the last hope for power of the followers of Loyola; their tendencies are officially in fashion here just now; they have influence; they are once more at the head of education, and the Government leans far more towards them than towards any of their opponents. The Oratorians, for instance, the Jansenists, the Gallicans, in a word, of all shades. I say, Imperialism is the Jesuits' last chance; and two words will prove it. With the republic there is allied a strange kind of mystical devotion, highly evangelical, pretty orthodox in its catholicism, but violently opposed to religious orders in general, and especially so to the Jesuits. With the Orleans branch, there is not much question of any religion at all; and if the mother of the Comte de Paris be really anything save a German rationalist, she is a Protestant. Were the Comte de Chambord to come to the throne, the first thing he would avoid (whatever other mistake he might commit) would be any mark of partiality towards the Jesuits, whom his grandfather drove from France. The Jesuits are not deceived on this point, and they well know where their last hope lies; but, on this very account, I do not imagine it would be thought possible to replace M. Roulland. The other day, the *Siecle* published the story of a father of a family, who, seeing his son inscribed for the first communion in a public school, observed that he had not yet made up his mind as to what the boy's religious education was to be, but that he was not a catholic. The director of the school warned him, that if the boy did not take the communion, he must leave the school! The father would not consent, and the boy was expelled. "And this," adds the *Siecle*, "has just passed in the very heart of Paris the capital itself, and in spite of all M. Roulland's circulars touching the liberty of conscience." There is no denying that the general tendency here just now is more towards intolerance than religious freedom, and the Government does it best, understand, to foster it. This will, however, I am persuaded, go too far.—*Manchester Guardian Correspondent.*

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE NEGRO.—Shortly before Mr. Buchanan was relieved by Mr. Dallas as Ambassador from the United States to this country he attended one of the *leves* held by her Majesty at St. James's Palace. On the same occasion a tall, fine-looking negro, attired in a gorgeous uniform, was present as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Hayti, and of course attracted much curiosity. After the members of the diplomatic body had retired from the presence of the Queen, Mr. Buchanan and the sable warrior were brought almost in contact, on observing which, an attendant of the Court inquired of the former what he thought of the latter. Mr. Buchanan turned quietly round, gave a look in which sarcasm and disgust appeared to be blended, and replied with a strong Yankee nasal twang, "Why, I reckon, he is worth a thousand dollars," and sauntered out of the place.

On Sunday morning, the Rev. W. Spurgeon, the impulsive Baptist preacher, resumed the occupancy of his own pulpit, in Park-street Chapel, Southwark, and preached to a congregation that filled every part of the building. Mr. Spurgeon appeared to be quite recovered from his recent indisposition. In the course of his sermon, he made an allusion to the terrible catastrophe at the Royal Surrey Gardens, on that day fortnight, and prayed that God would forgive the instigators of that horrid scene.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN TURKEY.—At a recent meeting of the friends of the Turkish Missionary Aid Society at Exeter-hall, the following letter from Sir W. F. Williams was read:—"Woolwich, Oct. 27 1866. My dear Dr. Hamlin,—I am extremely sorry that a long-standing engagement will prevent my having the pleasure of meeting you in Exeter Hall on the even-

ing of the 30th. I thus lose the opportunity of stating to the meeting my experience of sixteen years in all parts of the theatre of that band of American missionaries of which you form so worthy a member. I hope ere long to be able to testify in that hall to all the advantages gained to Christianity as well as humanity by the increasing and judicious exertions of your countrymen both in Turkey and in Persia, and in doing so, I shall speak of personal friends as well as of zealous pioneers of civilisation, who have proved themselves so worthy of the support and sympathy of the British public. Pray, on reaching Stamboul, give my best regards to all my missionary friends, and believe me, always yours faithfully, W. F. Williams. The Rev. Dr. Hamlin."

Berlin thieves begin to exhibit great refinement in their mode of proceeding. Some of them, having a mind to the two fat pigs of a householder at Moabit, introduced themselves into the sty, and in order to secure themselves from being betrayed by the squeals of their victims, chloroformed both and then quietly proceeded to slay and cut them up.

The Dowager-Empress of Russia, who is at Nice, takes her meals alone. Her suite amounts to 200 persons, including twelve Cossacks, who act as domestics.

At Neufchatel a few persons slightly compromised have been released on bail, but eighteen or twenty are still in close confinement, although treated with humanity.

It is said that Switzerland is now organised in such a manner that she can be on a war footing in a week. There are 140,000 men ready for the field, perfectly armed and equipped.

A letter from Paris says:—"At present there is at the Imperial Court an organised crusade against the small bonnets now worn by the ladies. It is wished to give them a circumference more in harmony with that of the crinolines. This is why some of the guests have appeared in velvet hats with large brims, in the English style, called *chapeaux de l'alliance*."

THE FRENCH ALLIANCE IN DANGER.—The warning of the English press by the *Moniteur* has begun to bear fruits. On Wednesday night, her Majesty's Theatre contained an assemblage of 3000 or 4000 persons, to inaugurate Jullien's winter series of promenade concerts. At the end of the first part, "God save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia" were sung with acclamation; and a portion of the audience then called for "Partant pour la Syrie." The demand was complied with, but the air was sung amid an under-current of hisses and calls for "the Marseillaise!" For the first time since the outbreak of the war with Russia, the French national air elicited sounds of disapproval and unpopularity.

JESUS WEPT.—A grain of sand is a minute wonder: a drop of water is a little world teeming with joyous life; gold is wealth condensed, a diamond is a fortune in a small space. This verse, the shortest in the Bible, is a precious jewel in the casket of truth. Here is a volume in less than a line, a world of heavenly truth in two short words. Here is wealth compressed into a minute form: sympathy embraced in a single act; richness of grace and goodness, exhibited as a pearl of great price. The glorious Son of God, 'in the days of his flesh,' sympathised with the sorrowing, and wept with those that wept. The kind brother had been taken, and the gentle sisters mourned in disconsolate desolation. And though the Saviour saw the approaching glories of a sudden, triumphant resurrection, yet under the delicate comminglings of pure sympathy and love he wept. What a lesson is taught here, and how consolatory to the heart amid the conflicts and trials of life. 'We have not a high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities.' 'Jesus wept.' Let those sacred tears be as balm to wounded and disconsolate hearts until time shall be no more.—*Texas Advocate.*

THE QUEEN'S CONSCIENCE.

[From Chambers's Journal.]

Most persons of an inquiring turn of mind, upon hearing that the Lord Chancellor of the kingdom, for the time being, is the keeper of the Queen's Conscience, may be presumed to ask themselves the question, how, at the resignation of an old, and the formation of a new ministry, so very immaterial a thing as a conscience can be taken from the possession of one individual, and placed in that of another.

But royal conscience, gentle reader—that is to say, the royal official conscience—for that alone is in the possession of the minister—is not by any means so destitute of tangible substance as might, from the nature of ordinary conscience, be supposed: it is in fact, as capable of being placed by the sovereign in the hands of the chancellor, and carried home by him in his coat pocket, as is his handkerchief or snuff-box.

If, disregarding all the severe penal enactments relative to burglary, you were, some quiet evening, to break and enter the dwelling-house of the high official just mentioned, and taking advantage of his absence in the country, were, to turn over the piles of papers which doubtless choke up his escritoire, you would probably meet with a neat leather-covered box, about eight inches square, the royal arms richly emblazoned upon which, together with the Bramah lock securing it, would indicate the contents to be of no ordinary value. Carrying the illegal proceedings of which we have presumed you to be capable still further, and breaking open the box itself, you would meet with two silver disks, closely fitting one to the other, in appearance not very unlike two bright tin sauce-pan lids without handles; and these disks, upon being separated, would reveal, upon the inner surface of one, a deep-cut device of her present Majesty enthroned, with the cardinal virtues round her; and upon the other, a representation of the same exalted individual on a caparisoned horse, attended by a page.

The two pieces of silver are doubtless reckoned by the chancellor among the choicest of his treasures; for not only does the mere possession of them, unaccompanied by commission, appointment, or any document whatever, constitute him the second man in the kingdom, the supreme judge of the Court of Chancery, the speaker of the House of Lords, and the possessor of a salary of £14,000 a year, with immense patronage both in the church and in the state; but the being intrusted with them is the greatest mark of confidence the sovereign can bestow, being no less than placing at his disposal nearly every power of the royal prerogative.

The two silver disks are, in fact, the matrix by means of which is formed that enormous wax-seal, in size and appearance something like a well-buttered muffin, commonly known as the 'Great Seal of England,' and which is appended to all those acts of the sovereign which it is the royal pleasure publicly to make known to the subject.

Sealed with this, whether by lawful authority or not, every document which can emanate from the sovereign is rendered valid, and irrevocable without the consent of the three estates of the realm; so that his holder can, if he chooses to betray his trust, punish the most heinous offender confer on whomsoever he pleases the highest title of nobility, or grant charters to all the towns in the kingdom; he can, in fact, make use of almost all those prerogatives which law and custom have placed in the hands of the sovereign, to be exercised for the good of the subject; and therefore, when in possession of the important instrument, he is not unfrequently said to be the keeper of the Queen's conscience.

It seems rather singular, considering the great importance always attached to this emblem of royalty, that it should have been trusted out of the sovereign's hands at all; yet, from the earliest times, we find it in the possession of a certain 'Lord Keeper.' Before the time of Edward the Confessor, indeed, it is doubtful whether the sovereign had any tangible conscience at all, for the charters preceding that reign are usually ratified by a cross made in gold ink; but as soon as the great seal came in fashion, some man eminent for his learning and attainments was selected to take the custody of it, the sovereign hanging it round his neck, and telling him to use it 'to the honor of God and his king.'

The first great seals were rude enough, the earliest one we possess being a dab of lead, hung by a silk string to a charter of Edward the Confessor. Lead was soon exchanged for wax; and the Conqueror, together with many of his successors, used green wax, to signify the perpetual nature of the document—a custom retained at the present day in the seals attached to charters, patents of peerage, and other instruments having an unlimited duration.

If we may credit the testimony of Stowe upon the subject, William I. had a curious and simple way of sealing his grants, being none other than that of putting on the wax the impression of his own royal teeth. In support of this assertion, a grant of a certain manor of Hope to one Paulyn Raydon is cited, which in modern English runs as follows:—

I William, king, in the third year of my reign, Give to thee, Paulyn Raydon, Hope and Hope town, With all the bounds both up and down, From heaven to earth, from earth to hell, As truly as this king's right is mine, For a cross-bow and arrow,

When I shall shoot in you yarrow;
And in token that this thing is sooth,
I bite the wax with my fang tooth,
Before Meg, Maud and Margerie,
And my third son Henry.

The keepers of the great seal in ancient times—much the same as at present—exact good round sums of money before they would affix it to any document; and one can scarcely imagine the enormous profits made, some 600 or 700 years ago, by the fortunate holders of it. John, being in want of money, put the custody of his seal up for sale, and one Walter Gray bought it for 5000 marks—a sum equivalent to about £61,000 of the present day; but gave it up in a few years, for the still more lucrative dignity of Archbishop of York.

Another of its custodians, John Maunsel, neglecting to distribute the church-patronage as it fell vacant, which it vested in him, held at one time 700 livings; and a good 150 years later, so great was the sum of money which the revenue of his office permitted Chancellor Beaufort to lend to Henry V., that the sovereign placed his crown in the hands of his chancellor, as a guarantee for the repayment of the loan. Indeed, the vast wealth which its holders were enabled to realise, coupled with the enormous powers which the custody of it gave them, rendered it absolutely necessary to the safety of the sovereign, that his seal should be intrusted only to the hands of persons well disposed to the cause; and in early times, it was frequently a very difficult matter to find a safe guardian for it.

An amusing instance of this occurred when Henry III. found it necessary, upon a certain occasion, to leave his kingdom for a short time, and could find no one whom he thought worthy and capable of performing the duties devolving upon the keeper of his seal. After vainly endeavouring to fix upon some male keeper, he at last placed it in the hands of his wife, Eleanor, who not only sealed all his writs and charters during his absence, but sat in person in the court of Chancery, hearing causes and delivering judgment—her judicial functions being interrupted only for a short time by an accident peculiar to a female judge, no other, in fact, than her confinement! After being churched, she returned to her duties, and held the kingdom for nearly a year.

Our ancestors appear to have looked with a sort of superstitious veneration upon the great seal itself, for they not only recognized the sovereign as the fountain of justice, mercy, and honour, but they believed that that justice, mercy, and honour must be conveyed through this medium alone. A remarkable exemplification of this belief was given when the infant Henry VI. then but nine months old, was held in his nurse's arms to preside over his first council; the massive seal of the kingdom was laid in his lap, the child's little hands were closed over it, and thus it was supposed the seal received a royal virtue; and the Master of the Rolls, taking it into his custody was presumed to be, by its possession, invested with all the powers of the sovereign.

We may smile at these rude ideas of the fifteenth century; but let us not forget that nearly 400 years later, when the illness of George III. prevented him from giving his assent to the bill appointing his son regent, the great lawyers of the day, with the illustrious Camden at their head, seem to have been imbued with pretty much the same superstition; for they declared that although the king in his natural capacity was unable to act as a sovereign, in his political capacity he was as healthy as ever—the political king being the great seal; and by means of that political king the bill was passed. This dictum of Lord Camden has received the approval and affirmation of lawyers and politicians from his own to the present time; and therefore, however strange the assertion may appear, it is nevertheless true, that there are in reality, at the present moment, two sovereigns in the country—the natural one being the august lady so worthy of our allegiance and love; the political one being the two silver sauce-pan lids whose history we are examining.

Indeed, the peculiar way in which the great seal is at present used—to render valid letters directed by the sovereign to private individuals, affords another proof of a belief in some peculiar and inexplicable virtue residing in it. Two kinds of instruments have 'to pass under' the great seal—the one class, such as monopolies of inventions, commissions, &c., directed to all the Queen's subjects, and called 'letters-patent,' have the seal affixed by a plaited silk cord at the foot; sometimes, as before mentioned, made of green, but ordinarily of yellow wax, which, in certain cases, where the instrument is likely to meet with a good deal of wear and tear, is enclosed in buff-colored leather, upon which the obverse and reverse of the seal are stamped. But where the letter is directed to a private individual, the seal is, as in other letters, used to secure it from general observation, but used in a very singular manner: the parchment document is rolled tightly up, forming a little bundle about two inches long, from which a long strip protrudes, having the name and title of the person to whom it is addressed written upon it. A piece of twine is tightly tied around the package; a bit of wax, about as big as a sixpence, is pressed with the thumb and finger upon the ends of twine; and the sealing is effected by merely touching the writ with one of the halves of the seal, when it immediately becomes invested with the dignity of a letter proceeding from the sovereign.

Perhaps no one ever had a greater idea of the importance of the seal of the kingdom than the ill-fated Charles I., and very much delighted was he when a messenger came to him at York bearing this important instrument, which he fully believed had fallen into the power of the parliament. In proportion as he was rejoiced, however, the parliament was disconcerted, when they discovered that the emblem of sovereignty had slipped through their fingers. The king could issue whatever proclamations or other instrument he thought proper, and that in a perfectly legal manner while they themselves could not fill up the place of a deceased member of their own body, or perform a single act of state in which the great seal was necessary. Deliberating, and waiting, and going to prayers many times, they resolved to form a new seal for their own particular use.

The resolution was a notable one; but there were few Wylons in those days, and those who did exist, had a very righteous dread of a certain old statute of Edward III., which declared that any person imitating, forging, or counterfeiting the king's great seal should suffer death as a traitor; and which statute they had not the least doubt would be rigorously enforced, should fortune again smile upon the king, and they be found to have performed such treasonable act. Money, however, like love, conquers all things; and after some time, a bold man named Master Symonds was found, who agreed—for £40 paid down, and £60 to be paid when the work was completed—to make a new seal, the fac-simile of the one in the possession of Charles. This fac-simile was made, and used by the parliament until the Commonwealth was sufficiently settled to have a seal of its own, from which all regal emblems were carefully excluded. The original seal of the kingdom, coming into the hands of the parliament upon the capitulation of Oxford, in 1645, was broken in pieces by a blacksmith, at the bar of the House of Commons.

Since the Restoration, the great seal has once or twice been in very considerable tribulation. When James II. was on the throne, the atrocious Jeffreys was its custodian; so alarmed was James when upon the point of abdicating, lest the important instrument should get into the hands of his political enemies, that he made Jeffreys come and reside in the same building with him, at Whitehall, in order that the seal might be continually under his own observation and protection. The day before he left the kingdom, he took it from the chancellor, and whilst being ferried across the Thames on his flight to France, he threw the ensign of royalty into the river, fondly imagining that the regal functions could not be performed without it. If indeed such had been the case, the action was rendered useless, for a short time afterwards the ill-used seal was dragged up in the net of a fisherman, and conveyed by him to the privy-council.

In 1784, during the chancellorship of Lord Thurlow, the great seal was really lost. Some burglars entered his lordship's house, and walked off with a few valuables, amongst which was the seal of the kingdom, and I believe it never was recovered. A privy council was summoned next morning, the loss made known, and such was the expedition used, that in thirty-six hours a new seal was prepared; and we have it on good authority that, for the remaining eight years of his chancellorship, the noble lord always slept with the great seal under his pillow.

More ridiculous was a temporary loss of the seal during the chancellorship of Lord Eldon. This great judge had the profoundest sense of the importance of the trust reposed in him, which was doubtless not diminished by the kind and singular manner in which his sovereign had conveyed it into his hands; for Lord Eldon tells us in his diary, that when he went to the palace for the purpose of receiving the seal, the king (George the III.) was seated on a sofa, with his coat partially buttoned, and the seal pushed in on the left side, between his coat and waistcoat. He drew it forth on the appearance of the chancellor, and handed it to him with these words: 'Here, I give it you from my heart.'

Having all this continually in his recollection, his lordship never went to bed a single night without having the seal in his chamber. One night, in the year 1812, he was awakened by his house being on fire. His first thoughts were for the safety of the seal; snatching it from the place where it lay, he rushed down stairs and buried it in the flower-garden behind the house. Upon returning to his dwelling, he says, in his diary, that he was 'so enchanted with the pretty sight of the maids who had turned out of their beds, and were handing in buckets of water to the fire-engine, all in their shifts, and so alarmed for the safety of Lady Eldon,' that in the morning he could not recollect in the least which flower-bed he had buried the seal. 'You never saw,' he adds in the diary, 'anything so ridiculous as seeing the whole family down the walks dabbling with bits of sticks until we found it.' This was, we believe, the last time the great seal has been in danger of being lost.

At the present day, both as regards itself and its custody, the seal of the kingdom retains all its original importance. As our wise

laws have declared that the king never dies, so they have most carefully provided against the kingdom being ever left without a great seal; the standing rule being, that when a fresh one is required, the old seal is not destroyed till the new one is completed. The birth of the new seal is a matter of much form and ceremony. The sovereign summons the privy-council, and a warrant is directed to the royal engraver, calling upon him to attend the council, with designs for the required instrument. These being chosen, the matrix itself is put in hand; and upon its completion another council is held, at which the new seal, if approved, is transferred from the sovereign's own hands into those of its future keeper, who, by such transfer, takes upon himself all the dignities we have before mentioned. In olden times another little ceremony was always observed: the new chancellor had personally to affix the seal to a document, in the presence of the council, in order, we suppose, to show that he understood the duties of his office—just as the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, at the present day, give proofs of their education and ability, by counting some hobnails, and chopping some sticks in the Court of Exchequer, before taking the oaths of office. But the seals used in olden times, although great in name, were comparatively small in actual dimensions, being at most not above two or three inches in diameter; and sealing a document with them was perhaps little more troublesome than sealing an ordinary letter. The great seal seems, however, to have increased in size, in a direct ratio with the increasing power of the sovereign it represents, and at the present day is so large, that the noble keeper of it would probably burn his fingers severely were he to attempt the personal sealing of any document with it; and indeed the services of two skillful officers, called respectively 'the sealer' and 'the chaff wax,' are put in requisition whenever the seal is affixed.

As the birth of a new seal is a matter of ceremony, so is also the defacing of an old one. This operation, technically termed 'damasking,' is performed by the sovereign in council—the old seal being, in the eye of the law, rendered useless after the sovereign has hit it a gentle blow with a small hammer. The damasked seal is the perquisite of the chancellor, a perquisite of more value at the present day than formerly, for up to the year 1815 the seal was made of copper, whereas now, as we have already said, it is of silver. A very amusing incident occurred at the damasking by William IV. of the seal used by the preceding king. Lord Lyndhurst held the seal at the demise of George IV., but Lord Brougham was its keeper when the seal of William was completed; hence there were two claimants for the damasked seal, one arguing that it was really a seal of the preceding reign, and as such vested in him at the death of the sovereign; the other, that it was in full force until it was actually defaced. The king himself was eventually appealed to, to settle the dispute, and—as is the case in most matters—there being much to be said on both sides, he decided that the two lords should each have half; and very kindly ordered his goldsmith to insert the two halves in two superb silver salvers, which he presented to his two ministers, recommending them to 'toss up' which should have the obverse, and which the reverse of the seal.

As the great seal is delivered into the hands of the chancellor by the sovereign himself, it has from time immemorial been the custom for that officer to render it back again personally to his master, or at all events, only to part with it to a special messenger, armed with a warrant under the sign manual, and sent directly from the sovereign to receive it. Every one knows the bold and bold Wolsley made when, after his fall, the Duke of Norfolk and Suffolk endeavoured, by a merely verbal message from the king, to obtain from him his important trust; and how the noble messengers were obliged to retrace their steps, and obtain the legal document which the great cardinal required. It was indeed no uncommon thing for the Tudors and Stuarts to make personal and private application to their chancellor for the great seal, and to retain it in their custody for a few days, during which they used it to give effect to proclamations, pardons, and dignities, to which they well knew their chancellor would be either too conscientious or too fearful to affix it.

The danger of losing the great seal, if continually moved from place to place, coupled with the presumed necessity of its being always present when the chancellor performs any one of his political or judicial duties, as declaratory of the fact of his really having in his possession the instrument from which all his power is derived has of late years caused a curious notion to be adopted. The beautifully embroidered purse or bag made for the reception of the seal is alone borne before the chancellor, and exhibited in the Court of Chancery, the House of Lords, and elsewhere, in place of the seal itself, which it seldom if ever contains, and which is only taken from a more secure depository when actually required to be used. Thus the great seal is the very antithesis of

many of its brother-officers of state—doing its *bona-fide* duties in person, and those of mere show by deputy.

Having made these few rambling, though not, we trust, uninteresting remarks, let us close the lid of the neat morocco box where we first found the subject of our article, and leave it in its quiet resting-place, till next Michaelmas term shall again call it forth to active operation.

MADAME RACHEL IN EGYPT.—It will be remembered that Madlle. Rachel embarked early in October for Alexandria, where she arrived in perfect safety, in time to participate in the excitement created by the recent earthquake. The great actress indeed formed, with her sister, part of the group of terror-stricken females which assembled in the great square of the town, and added to the horror of the scene and to the alarm of the Franks by their exuberant wailing. But the native population, from the elegant and peccolating Effendi down to the poor but enthusiastic donkey-driver, were of opinion that Allah is great and that an earthquake was rather a merciful dispensation than otherwise. The natives therefore maintained their phlegm and kept their eyes open; they affirm that "Hern oie," in her fright, rushed from her house in a costume which partook rather of the natural than the classical. The warm unvariable air of the Nile has been recommended to Madlle. Rachel (whose lungs are affected) by her medical advisers, and she has determined on following out their instructions in an original and comfortable style. On the slips of the Pharo at Marseilles, there is now in course of construction an immense barge, formed on a model which is peculiar to the Nile, where it is known as a barge. This barge, which is to be launched in a few days, will be decorated internally with great luxury. It will contain a drawing-room, a library, bath-rooms, &c., and is to cost, according to the contract, £4000 sterling. A portion of the furniture of the residence of Madlle. Rachel, in the Rue Trudon, has already been despatched to Marseilles, and will be fitted to the barge which is to be taken in tow to Alexandria, by the next steamer, "Hermoine" will at once take up her quarters on board this vessel, and will pass away the winter in cruising up and down the Nile, doubtless to the tantalism of dishonest Bedouins and to the supreme discomfort of the genus erodidite. The enemies of the great actress, and they are numerous, assert that the success of Madame Ristori has to a great extent influenced her present decision, and that Madlle. Rachel, sore in spirit, and disgusted with this inconstant world, determined on retiring to Jerusalem, where she will reside after the fashion of a Jewish Lady Hester Stanhope. This I do not believe, for notwithstanding that the model is not an inglorious one, and that the eyes of the gaping world would be concentrated with renewed admiration on the magnificent genius which abandoned the sceptre of the stage, when in full possession of its glory and power, it is nevertheless improbable that Madlle. Rachel will retire to the land of her forefathers—for it would not pay. It is, however, certain, that Madlle. Rachel will undertake a pilgrimage to Jerusalem as soon as her health will permit her to undergo the fatigue. *Paris* correspondent of the *Globe*.

CANADA.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CELEBRATION.

Montreal, Nov. 12.—The grand features of this day's festivities have been brought to a close. The streets are jubilant with bands and blazes; with artificial glory; and all human voices, barometers of blithe and joyous spirits, fall upon the ear as sweetly as the chiming of a marriage bell. Stead old Montreal, dull old Montreal, with her forged garb of sanctity endorsed by her numberless crosses and spires and churches and colleges, more cold and cheerless hitherto than the city of the pilgrims and the settlement of Penn, is really beside herself with the joy of the solemnization of the banns now taking place in her midst between the Father of the Waters and the boundless ocean.

THE PROCESSION.

The firemen, trades, civic societies, this morning formed a procession, which was a brilliant affair, and was gotten up in true Boston style. It was accompanied by about a dozen bands, which discoursed excellent and spirit-stirring music, while the banners of England, France, and United States and Turkey were everywhere in the ascendant.

The New England delegation, with their beautiful banner, having emblazoned on its face the "Landing of the Pilgrims," made a splendid show for numbers, and added their well known enthusiasm to the occasion.

THE DINNER.

This part of the programme surpassed anything we have ever witnessed, on this side of the great water. Imagine, dear reader, a mile and a half of tables groaning with all the delicacies of the season, and over 5000 guests—a motley assemblage of nobility, clergy, guests, statesmen, military men, merchants, mechanics and farmers, in a building of, to the eye, almost immeasurable distance, and sprinkled with the scarlet garb of the sons of Mars, fresh from the Crimea with their honours, their scarfs, and their medals, and you can form some idea of the exciting scene

before us, the privileged partakers of this glorious celebration. The band of the 39th foot, only a little over a year since marshalling its brave hosts of warlike heroes to deadly conflict added to the splendor of the occasion, while the singing of "God Save the Queen," by Briton, Celt, and American, wrought up the feelings to enthusiastic pitch.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION, &c.

Dinner over, all separated to their quarters to supper, after which there was a very respectable torchlight procession formed in Dalhousie square, which traversed the principal streets of the city, and brought up in Haymarket square. It was wholly a fireman's display, and was accompanied by six bands of music; was somewhat short of a mile long and was ushered on its way by continuous displays of every form of illumination.

We hope, that this fraternal gathering of a great race will have its beneficial effects, not only for commercial purposes, but for national, in furthering the grand scheme of universal peace among the brotherhood of nations and the scattered family of man. To-morrow morning, an excursion will be made to the wonder of the new world, the Britannia or Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence, one and three-fourths of a mile long. Then will follow the military review before the Governor-General, Sir Edmund Head, and assisted by the Crimean veteran, General Eyre, first successful stormer of Sebastopol, and the sole possessor for a day of the country within the municipal lines. The grand ball takes place to-morrow evening, and the festival concludes with a brilliant display of fireworks.

COLONIAL.

The Halifax *Morning Journal* in noticing the despatches about the placing of troops in this garrison says:—We see by the P. E. Island papers, that the Home Government decline complying with repeated requests to station a detachment of Troops at Charlottetown, as had been the practice from the first settlement of the Colony, until about two years ago. It seems a pity to abandon good quarters, where men can be supported cheaper than in Nova Scotia, and where the climate is so healthy.

A P. E. Island paper speaks of Sir A. Bannerman late Governor of that Colony, being the successor of Governor Darling in Newfoundland—But we have seen no official announcement of the fact.—*Halifax Journal*.

Files from Bermuda are to the 5th inst. The *Bermudian* of that day says:—We regret that we have to report several new cases of fever, which have shown themselves within the last five days. Indeed, it would seem that this dread malady had taken a fresh start in the central parishes. Pembroke, Devonshire, Paget and Southampton, are badly scourged. St. George's, Somerset, and Warwick parishes are almost free from disease. The British ship of war *Vestal*, after obtaining a supply of provisions and water, and receiving on board some invalids, had sailed for England.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, November 29, 1856.

We were not a little astonished to find that the Collector of the Import and Excise duties insists upon demanding and taking the same duty upon wrecked goods—whether damaged or not—as upon goods regularly imported and landed. Upon a superficial view of the Act, his conduct would, however severe, appear to be in strict conformity with it. A more comprehensive view of the provisions of the Act, will, we think, warrant us in asserting, that the Collector takes an erroneous view, and that in taking the strict letter of the act for his sole guidance, he loses sight of the true intent and meaning of it. In the table of import duties attached to the 3d clause of the act are these words "ship stores and cargoes saved from wrecks, or sold in a vessel stranded, to pay the same duties as if imported." Where a vessel not belonging to this Island is stranded and condemned or sold whilst stranded, a duty shall be paid, or the amount of sales of her hull, rigging and materials, whether she be again got off, or be there broken up £5 per centage *ad valorem* on every £100 currency value per invoice." The collector we suppose takes the two last words as imperative, and referring to the first part of the clause, which we have put in *italics*, a little reflection will show that such is not the case, for the whole cargo might consist of spirits which pay no *ad valorem* duty. Wrecked goods pay therefore the same duty as if they had been regularly imported, varying from 2 to 30 per cent *ad valorem*. But it is said, that this must be according to the invoice value. All this is very true, when the wrecked goods are landed in what may very properly be called their normal state, that is the same or nearly the same value as when exported. The invoice value is only the *prima facie* value a ready and easy

criteron whereby to ascertain the real value, and the Collector of Excise is very properly not tied down to it, for by sec. 45 if he think the goods invoiced at too low a rate, he may add ten per cent and the charges of importation to the invoice price, and take the goods and sell them, and put half the profit coming from the sale into his own pocket. But it is evident and clear, that the act does not insist upon the invoice being conclusive at least as to quantity; take sec. 80 when on gauging casks, the quantity does not agree with the entry, the true quantity is sought for and the difference either way ascertained and the duty charged or secured accordingly. Let us suppose goods wrecked and sold, of which there is no invoice a contingency which is almost certain to happen in the case of a foreign vessel, how is the amount of duty to be ascertained in such a case—obviously by appraisement or by the amount of sales. If by appraisement, then by what criterion—the value of the same goods at the place from where they were imported or the value as they stand deteriorated! We think that the true method in such a case would be a compound of the two; first ascertain the value of the goods at the place from where they were imported and deduct from that the proportion in which they are deteriorated and the residue is the true value on which the percentage *ad valorem* should be laid. In the case of goods wrecked as those of the *Majestic* on a neighbouring coast. Suppose the goods sold there and imported here then the invoice price would be the bill of parcels of the auctioneer and the duties paid accordingly, why should the same goods because they are sold here be liable to a duty on the original invoice, 75, 80 or 90 per cent or more above their real and intrinsic value. Take a cask of polished hardware for instance worth when exported £100 stg. when sold not worth £5 currency; in such case however the Collector of impost claims £7 10s being at the rate of 15 per centage *ad valorem* on the invoice price in currency, viz. £150, on chests of tea which are totally spoiled, and which the master enters and lands for the sake of securing the freight; is the Collector of excise to charge 25s or 30s duty, on what can only be of use in a compost heap of manure! Is this right, is this according to the dictates of common sense or common honesty; It is worse than nonsense to say, that the underwriters pay—they should be protected by law and not bleed by it.

We have thrown out the above hints in the hope that in the ensuing session of the assembly such an anomaly may be explicitly guarded against, and the same justice done to the importer of dry goods, as is dealt out to the importer of rum, gin and brandy, and that the goods which are injured by the act of God should not be considered in the same category as those which by the same Providence come to hand uninjured.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by proclamation, has ordered, Thursday, the 11th day of December next, to be kept as a day of *Public Thanksgiving*; in which proclamation he intreats all Her Majesty's subjects in this Island "reverently and devoutly to observe the same, and that all ministers do hold public service in their respective Churches and Chapels on that day."

From an advertisement in another column it will be seen that a troupe of "Ethiopian Minstrels" is about to visit our town. Four of the gentlemen of this troupe, Messrs. Pearson, Warren, Packard, and Chandler are already favourably known in this community, and no doubt their friends here will give them a bumper house. Their performance are highly spoken of in the Halifax papers, and the best evidence that the praise is deserved is the fact that for ten successive evenings, they have had crowded audiences. We confess to enjoying, once in a while, a clever performance of this character, and cannot join in the cry of "vulgarity" that is sometimes raised against them. No representation of the kind can be vulgar that is true to nature, and with performers such as compose this troupe, their most absurd representations of negro life are seldom over drawn. whether they exhibit the conceit and vanity of the gentleman darkey of the free States, or tell the "Kema Kimo" of the de-based, ignorant and enslaved, but frolicking and careless "nigger" of the plantations, they give equally faithful delineations of the character of this peculiar people under different circumstances. Besides, the music given on those occasions, without pretending to be of the highest class, is always pleasing and often excellent. We believe the "Metropolitans" will be worth hearing.—*Advertiser*.

The *Metropolitans* perform this evening at an earlier hour than usual, being Saturday.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Asa Mac-Cabe, Wharfinger for the Wharf at Casumpec, in terms of the Act of 18 Vic. cap. 13.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Richard Hayes, of Souris, Assayer of Weights and Measures for Townships Nos. 43, 44 and 45.

DISSOLUTION—It is currently reported through the city to-day, that the House of Assembly has been dissolved.

GRAND DIVISION OF P. E. ISLAND.

Officers for 1856—7.

G. W. P., Rev. C. I. Burnett; G. W. A., Mr. John Rider; G. Scribe, Mr. P. DesBrisay; G. T., Mr. G. B. Beer; G. Chaplain, Rev. J. M'Murray; G. Conductor, Mr. James Evans; G. Sentinel, Mr. John Scott; P. G. W. P. Mr. J. W. Morrison; General Agent, J. Arbuckle.

The Annual Session of the G. Division was held in this City on Thursday, Oct. 30th. The election of officers and all the proceedings of the Meeting were conducted with the unanimity and cordial courtesy that characterise the Brotherhood. Several representatives from the Subordinate Divisions in the rural districts were present, "good men and true," who gave unmistakable assurance of their unflinching devotion to the cause of God and humanity.

The following Reports were ordered to be published:

PETER DESBRISAY, G. S.

To the Representatives in Grand Division Assembled.

Brothren,

It affords me much pleasure to meet you on this interesting occasion, and in welcoming you to engage in the solemn deliberations that are to occupy your attention. I sincerely regret that from personal inspection I am unable to report minutely on the progress and prospects of the various Divisions within this jurisdiction.

Conscious of my inability to discharge satisfactorily the duties of this honorable office, I was reluctantly induced to undertake its responsibilities by several brethren, who promised me their aid and advice; and it affords me unspeakable gratification to acknowledge my obligations for their comfort and counsel, and my indebtedness to all the members of our Order with whom I had official intercourse, for their respectful consideration of my position.

I am not aware of any matters of importance that have occurred in this jurisdiction during the recess, that require special detail. The severe affliction which obliged our agent Mr. Arbuckle, to suspend his visitations, resulted from an injury sustained on the duties of his mission. He is restored to comparative health, and in resuming his vacation he has claims on the sympathy of our Brotherhood.

For financial and numerical statements I would refer to the Report of our zealous Brother, the Grand Scribe to whom I am indebted for prompt assistance when the interests of the Order required it.

To propose plans for future action devolves upon the brethren who are elected to hold executive appointments for the ensuing year. I therefore conclude this Report, with assurance of my unfeigned, heartfelt thankfulness for the generous support afforded me while presiding over the council of this Grand Division; and of my confidence that God who witnesseth your devotion to the cause of humanity, will deign to make you worthy instruments of his providence—may He bless your labours and render fruitful your resolutions.

All of which is respectfully submitted in the bonds of the Order.

J. W. MORRISON,
Grand Worthy Patriarch.
Charlottetown, October 30, 1856.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON G. W. P. S. REPORT.

The Committee on the Report of G. W. P. respectfully Report,

That in the estimation of this Committee the Order on this Island, still maintains an important position in the cause of moral progress; and especially, as a bulwark against the wider encroachments of intemperance, claiming the countenance and support of all those who profess to be benefactors of our race. Though the several subordinate Divisions within this jurisdiction, are greatly hindered in the prosecution of their work by local circumstances, and by the opposition of many whose influence, were it employed on the right side, would be mighty for good, yet your Committee are gratified to believe, that for the most part our brethren are energetic in their purpose to labour for the prohibition of the liquor traffic, until that consummation of our hopes be attained.

Your Committee are happy to find that our esteemed brother P. G. W. P. Arbuckle, is so far restored to health as to warrant the hope that he will be able to resume his labours as the Agent of this G. D. with efficiency, and your Committee venture to believe that his claims upon the practical sympathy of the various Divisions and temperance associations throughout the Island, will be responded to with cheerfulness and liberality.

All which is respectfully submitted in L. P. and F.

J. M'MURRAY,
C. I. BURNETT,
Geo. W. MILLNER.

On 27th, by Mr. John Stew Jane M'Donald At Sackville the Rev. John M'Leod, of Amelia, second M. P. P.

At New Glas Mary, second aged 16 years. At Charlottetown M'Leod aged 5 Hugh M'Leod natives of Inver after a lingering Van Ideratine.

Per Steamer the 28th—Rev. Mrs. Widdon, Sutherland, M. Darrach, K. M. A. Chandler, M. Pearson, M. Darrach; and

The R. M. schr. Belle, Friday morning eminent per crew the dis gher's Beal

MISS A. fully, and vicinity, a few of F. dresses, and this very site after, from lady can fit style they n Terms—Prin dence, Prin

H. T. O. BE S. INN, R. December 20 4

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A CARD.

HAMMOND JOHNSON, M. D.
(PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.)
May be consulted at the Dispensary, or at his father's Residence.
Ch. Town, P. E. I.
July 17.

Shingles, Lumber, &c.
PINE BOARDS, (a good article), Spruce Boards, Deals, Scantling, Studding, Juniper Posts, Laths, Birch Plank, SHINGLES, (Pine, Cedar and Fir), 190 pair WINDOW SASHES, (8x10 & 10x12)
JAMES N. HARRIS.
August 11, 1856.

Wanted to Purchase,
OATS, OATMEAL, BUTTER, LARD, Macerol, Cod Oil, Codfish.
JAMES N. HARRIS.
August 11, 1856.

FASHIONABLE
Boot and Shoe Establishment.
RICHARD FAUGHT, grateful for former patronage, begs to announce to his customers and the public generally, his return from the United States; and having had three years' experience in the most fashionable establishments there, and having acquired a thorough knowledge of the improvements of the day, requests (at his old stand, Queen Square), a continuance of past favors.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes soled with India Rubber Sole; and India Rubber Boots and Shoes neatly repaired.
October 6th, 1856—3.

A Good Investment.
A MOST rare opportunity is here offered the Public, particularly Capitalists and Speculators, either in the Island or neighbouring Provinces. The Subscriber, now residing in the United States, hereby offers at private sale, either the whole or part of his REAL ESTATE in Prince Edward Island, consisting, in part, in some 50 VILLAGE LOTS in the Village of SUMMERSIDE, Lot 17, in which is included about 900 feet along the Shore of the Harbor of Bedouque, and which is laid out in WATER LOTS, and the front secured with a Breast-work of considerable expense, and on which is the best location in the Village for a Wharf. On part of these Lots stands Two DWELLING HOUSES, one STORE and WAREHOUSE, and one Carriage Factory. Immediately adjoining the Village is a FARM of about 90 Acres, 50 of which is under a good state of cultivation, and the balance well covered with a splendid growth of wood. There are also a large BARN, a small FARM HOUSE, Out Houses, a Well, and a large Spring of Superior Water on the premises. This Farm being situated on the north side of Bedouque Bay, and gradually descending south to said Village, rendering its location pleasant; and, as it commands a full view of the Straits, with New Brunswick in the distance, makes it a very desirable site for a residence; a large portion of which, however, will be required to supply the growth of the Village, and for Building Lots in the rear. This property is second to none in the Island, in point of beauty and for healthy locations. Much might be said of the many business advantages, &c., of Summerside, and of its proximity to Shediac, the terminus of the Rail Road; but it is presumed an intending purchaser will make himself well acquainted with all such information before closing such a purchase.
Also is offered on Townships Nos. 15, 8 and 3, in Prince County some 550 Acres of LAND, and on Lot 25, two FARMS, subject to long Leases, paying annually £9 14s. currency. All this property will positively be sold, therefore, bargains may be expected. For Terms, and further particulars, apply to P. BAKER, Esq., Bedouque, or to Messrs. BEEK & SON, Charlottetown, with whom plans of said Village Property can be seen, as also in the Registrar's Office.
May 10, 1856. J. WEATHERBIE.

MAILS.
Summer Arrangement.
THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:—
For New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, via Summerside and Shediac, every Monday and Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, and direct to Shediac, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," every Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.
For Nova Scotia, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, and every Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.
For Newfoundland, every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.
For England and Bermuda, to include the correspondence for the West Indies, every alternate Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, viz:—
Tuesday, the 3rd and 17th June,
The 1st, 15th and 29th July,
The 12th and 26th August,
The 9th and 23rd September,
The 7th and 21st October,
The 4th and 18th November.
Letters to be registered and Newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing.
THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, May 24th, 1856.
N. B. The Steamer "Lady Le Marchant" will leave Shediac every Tuesday morning at six o'clock, and Pictou every Wednesday and Friday morning at eight o'clock, and will leave Charlottetown for Pictou every Friday at two o'clock.

CARD.
STEWART & MACLEAN,
SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c.
FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N. B.
REFERENCE
Charlottetown, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq.,
St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co.
April 13, 1855.

Superior Cooking Stoves
Scotch Castings.
JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, from Glasgow, a quantity of Cooking Stoves, Cannon and Close Stoves, (all sizes); Wilkie's Plough Moulding, Door Scrapers, Umbrella Stands, Sash Weights, Cart and Gig Boxes, Pot Metal, and a variety of other Castings. The superior quality and durability of these Castings are well known to the public. To be had at the Store of
HENRY HASZARD.
Ch. Town, Great George-St.
October 23d, 1855.

Chambers's Publications.
HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Prince Edward Island for the sale of Messrs. Chambers's Publications. A catalogue of the Books of this eminent firm can be had on application; among the Books published, will be found such as are suited for Schools, public and private Libraries, &c., and embracing in a cheap and popular form, the literature of the day.

WILLIAM CONROY,
IMPORTER & DEALER IN
BRITISH AND AMERICAN
GOODS,
OF THE BEST QUALITY, IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.
Scale of prices as cheap as any in the City.
STORE IN RIDER'S BUILDING,
NEAR THE TEMPERANCE HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN.
Tea, Sugar, &c. Cutlery,
Confectionery. Jewelry
Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

Valuable Farm for Sale.
TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, that beautifully situated FARM, on the Malpeque Road, distant about 5 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, the property of Dr. DAY. It contains 155 acres, of which about 100 are in a good state of cultivation, the residue being covered with a mixed growth of hard and soft wood, including suitable Fencing material. Upon the premises is a comfortable 1 1/2 story DWELLING HOUSE, 45 feet by 35 feet, with a BARN 45 by 25 feet, and a Well of water at a short distance from the farm yard. The Property is enhanced by a permanent stream of water which flows through it; and altogether is adapted for Farming purposes. It is held under Lease for 999 years, of which 973 are unexpired, and is subject to the yearly rent of One Shilling per acre only.
Possession can be given in April next, or earlier, if required. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of JOHN LONGWORTH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Charlottetown, who is fully authorized to treat for the sale.
Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
UNDER
RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.
Being strictures on the policy of the Provincial Legislature, since the year 1851.
BY W. H. POPE, ESQ., BARRISTER AT LAW.
THIS Pamphlet contains the arguments furnished by the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Her Majesty's Attorney General to Sir Alexander Bannerman, in favor of the Elective Franchise Bill—a most extraordinary production, and one well calculated to illustrate the position of officials generally, and of the Attorney General in particular—under Responsible Government p. 36. Price 9d.
CHARLOTTETOWN.—HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square.
ST. ELEANOR'S.—JAMES J. FRAZER.

Charts, Charts.
BELLE ISLE to Boston, including Gulf and River St. Lawrence, with a large book of sailing directions, 24s.
Canso to Philadelphia, including Bay Fundy, with do., 25s.
Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Newfoundland, 17s. 6d.
Nova Scotia and Bay Fundy, 12s. 6d.
Northumberland Straits, (2 parts) 2s. 6d. each.
Atlantic General Chart. English Channel. A full Chart of the South of Ireland, St. George's Channel, the English Channel, and of the North Sea to Yarmouth and Amsterdam, 21s.
South of Ireland to St. George's Channel, 12s. 6d.
St. George's and English Channel, with sailing directions, 25s.
Parallel Rulers, Mathematical Instruments, for sale by—
HASZARD & OWEN.
June 20, 1856

DR. A. JOHNSON'S
American Anodyne Liniment.
FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Sides or Breast, Rheumatism, Cramp in the Stomach, Spitting of blood, and all Lung Complaints. Manufactured by
S. JOHNSON, Bangor, Maine
DR. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT.

an entirely vegetable preparation, prepared and intended for Internal and External application.
The Inventor of this article was in the constant practice of medicating for 20 years, and by a long course of experiments upon the various diseases for which this Liniment is recommended, he became perfectly satisfied of its efficacy, and offers it with full confidence to the afflicted, as the result of his long experience and best efforts.
This has long been a standard medicine, and enjoys the singular privilege of being known and patronized by a large portion of the Medical Faculty, wherever it has been introduced.
With the firm conviction that it is the best remedy of the present age for all diseases for which it is recommended, the proprietor offers his Liniment to the Public, not doubting that it will sustain the high reputation it has already acquired. We do not affirm that this article is a cure for the ten thousand ills humanity is heir to; but let those who are afflicted with the following diseases, try it, and we can assure them, they will find relief.

Inflammation of the Bronchia or Bronchitis, Rose-Cold, Catarrh, Hard dry Cough, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness and common Cold, Pain and Soreness in the Lungs, Stomach and Sides, caused by lifting or otherwise, Asthma, Influenza, for sore Throat and Weak Lungs, for Chronic Diarrhoea, caused by Rheumatism in the bowels, for Cramp in the Stomach, for Strangury, Gravel and Stone, and Piles, &c.
Externally it will have the most happy effects, in all cases where any other Liniment would be used, especially for Rheumatic Affections, Childbirth, Chapped Hands and Sore Lips; it is a sovereign remedy for the bites of flies and other insects. There is nothing of equal efficacy to this for Horses and Oxen, where they are carried, cut, bruised, strained or chafed by the harness, and it possesses more than double the power of any other Liniment.

Inflammation of the Bronchia or Bronchitis, for the cure of this disease it has been wonderfully successful. Those who had cases of long continuance have found permanent relief. S. D. Ward, Esq., (No. 19 Court Street, Boston) who had a case of three years' standing has kindly permitted us to refer to him in proof of the efficacy of this valuable medicine; also in the case of a 60-year-old. This cold came on when the flowers bloom in the spring, and continued till the leaves fall in Autumn—if this disease is not attended to in season, it ends in consumption. Take of the Liniment according to directions, and a cure will result.

Catarrh, and noise or confusion in the head may be cured by a liberal trial of this Liniment; drop one or two drops in each ear at night before going to bed, and take it internally according to directions.

In all Coughs, the Anodyne Liniment is a well known remedy, particularly for Whooping Cough. The first symptoms should be checked, and not the least difficulty will occur in the cure of this complaint. For children, half a teaspoon full of Liniment night and morning.

This Anodyne Liniment for sore throat and weak lungs, that complaint so common in all countries, especially in this climate, stands unrivalled, and in every case, a complete trial will be marked by the most complete success.

The Blind Piles. The Anodyne Liniment has in a great number of instances of this distressing disease, made permanent cures. In connection with taking the Liniment internally, external application should be made.

The sale of this invaluable medicine is rapidly increasing, and the Proprietor can say with confidence that he has been the favored instrument of giving relief to thousands of the afflicted and suffering. He earnestly solicits all who may be afflicted, to give this Anodyne Liniment a fair trial, satisfied that if taken with a full determination to test its utility, they will find relief.

JOHNSON'S CATHARTIC PILLS.
Sugar Coated in Glass Bottles.
For the Cure of a great variety of Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, and Obstructions in the Organs of Digestion.
These Pills may be used in all forms of Diseases, with the most decided benefit, and without fear of injury. Being of Vegetable extract, they do not cramp or rack the delicate frame or weak constitution, but will be found particularly useful, by stimulating the weakened and distempered parts into healthy action.

The most delicate female, and children of the tenderest age, can take these Pills with perfect safety, and the most salutary results will follow. Being coated with pure White Sugar, prevents that general aversion which most persons have to ordinary Medicines, for nothing but the taste of sugar is apparent when administered.

Married Ladies, under all circumstances, will find these Pills a safe, and in small doses, a mild cathartic.

The best time to administer these Pills is on going to bed at night, though they can be taken at any time beneficially; at night, however, they have a more general and universal influence over the whole body; the mind, body and nervous system at that time being in a quiet state, gives the Pills an opportunity to operate with the fullest effect upon the whole system.

They are an excellent article to be taken in the Spring of the Year, To invigorate and give Tone to the System.

These Pills have a great advantage over other Sugar-coated Pills, in that they are put up in GLASS BOTTLES, well corked; consequently will keep for any length of time without injury, and are not affected by damp weather.
The Proprietor of these Pills has spared no expense in getting up an article that he trusts will meet the universal approbation of the public, and he does not doubt they will, when known, take a stand beside his well known and extensively appreciated AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT.

They are purely Vegetable in their composition, are peculiarly mild, give no pain, yet efficient in their operation, and require no change of diet or confinement while taking them. They require only a trial, and need no puffing to recommend them. Price, 25 cents per-bottle.

For sale at the Apothecaries' Hall, and at the Drug Stores of W. K. Watson and M. W. Skinner, and sold at all the Stores throughout the Island. Persons wishing supplies of the above Medicines, can be furnished at Proprietor's prices at the Drug Store of
M. W. SKINNER,
General Agent for P. E. Island.
Nov. 5, 1856.

TO LET.
THREE or four Rooms in a respectable part of the city, suitable for a genteel family. Enquire at the office of this paper.
Aug 13, 1856.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.
THE co-partnership hitherto existing between the Subscriber under the name of HASZARD & OWEN, as Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the said firm are requested to be paid to either of the subscribers before the 15th October next.
GEORGE T. HASZARD.
GEORGE W. OWEN.
August 15th, 1856

THE BOOK-SELLING and STATIONARY business will be conducted as at present, by GEORGE T. HASZARD, for which he opens a continuance of public patronage. The Printing business will be continued in the same building by Mr. HASZARD until the first of January next, after which period it will be under the management of a person of long and tried experience.

New Importations.
BRUSHES in great variety, Spirit levels assorted sizes, do. with plumb and side light, Bench screws, (Birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to 4s 6d each.
IRON,
Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted, Superior Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 20s each.
Mortise Latches, low priced
Rim Locks and Latch Locks,
Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article,
Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argillol door knobs,
Electro Plated Drop Escutcheons,
Screws, a large lot,
Excelsior Screw Auger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch,
Chisels, all sizes,
Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices,
Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by
GEORGE T. HASZARD.
Oct. 24, 1856.

Coke! Coke! Coke!
FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very superior Coke, at 12s. 6d per chaldron.
WM. MURPHY, manager.
March 10, 1856.

A good Assortment
WILSON'S
CELEBRATED
Botanic Medicine
AND
Thomsonian Preparations,
with full directions for
INTERNAL USES
—ALSO—
B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S
Compound Sarsaparilla,
Neuropathic Drops,
Wild Cherry Balsam,
Dysentery and Cholera Syrup and
Wild Cherry Bitters.
For sale by Haszard & Owen,
Sole wholesale Agents for Prince Edward Island

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.
NOW contains an immense assortment of
BRITISH AND FRENCH
MANUFACTURES,
(the newest make and patterns) just arrived per Brig "INTENDED" direct from England, which is offered for sale at a small advance on cost.
WM. HEARD.
Charlottetown, July 3, 1856.

LOSS OF THE FRENCH STEAMER LE LYONNAIS—OVER ONE HUNDRED PERSONS DROWNED.

The French iron steamer *Le Lyonnais*, which sailed from this port for Havre on the 30th of October, with 38 passengers and a crew of 94 men, including officers, was run into, off Nantucket Shoals, during a fog on the night of Nov. 2, by a large ship, and so badly damaged, that she sank on the following day. By this calamity it is probable that over 100 lives were lost. The details of this disaster are embodied in the statement of Mr. Luguierre, second mate of the steamer, which he has made to the Marquis de Montholon, Consul-General of France, for transmission to the French Government.

After being only sworn, deponent declared that said ship, having been duly cleared at the Custom House of New-York, and also at this Consulate-General, sailed for Havre on the 30th of October at 2 p. m., and got out to sea about dark. After quitting the pilot, at 5 p. m., we made good way, and at noon the following day (Sunday) were 195 miles from New-York, with fine weather, good breeze, and averaging ten knots the hour. About 11 p. m., the night dark, the ship running eleven knots, under sail and steam, and displaying lights according to regulation, the man on the lookout called, "A ship to starboard, bearing down on us under full sail!" The whistle, which had been put on board at New-York, and which can be heard ten miles off, was immediately sounded. The helm was put hard a-port on the instant, but, nevertheless, a three-masted vessel struck the *Lyonnais* across the companion-way, amidships. The bowsprit of the ship broke with the concussion, and stove in the side of our vessel from the companion-way as far as the shrouds, seriously damaging the two starboard boats, one of them an English life-boat. The collision broke away the iron plates of the coal bunkers, letting in the water. We continued on our course during about ten minutes; but the water almost immediately extinguished the fires. The unknown vessel, in clearing away from us, left on the deck of the *Lyonnais* part of her figure-head, representing a black dragon, with gilt mane, red eyes, open mouth with gilt dart in it. At the moment of collision, Captain Devaulx rushed to the wheel; the first lieutenant, Mr. Gustave Matthieu, was on his watch, and deponent was at his post on deck. As soon as the engines stopped, Mr. Gignoux, the chief engineer, came up from below and declared that water was pouring in at the coal bunkers and the ship was sinking. The pumps were immediately set going, but floating cinders choked up the valves, and they became useless. We then had recourse to buckets and formed and formed a chain, while part of the crew and some of the passengers went below to shift the cargo from starboard to port, but as the water continued to rise, the captain ordered the cargo to be thrown overboard. During this time some of the passengers—among them two old sea captains—a few of the others and a number of sailors were busy covering the side of the ship with a large studding sail, while the carpenters from the inside were endeavoring to stop the leak with mattresses, quilts, &c. The opening in the side of the ship was at the water line, and appeared to be two feet square. Our exertions were all of no avail, as the sea was growing rough and we were unable to careen the steamer. Although over a dozen mattresses and similar articles were propped against the hole, it became impossible to withstand the pressure of water. We commenced sheathing the ship outside with large awning, which seemed to stop the leak for a time. During all this the baling never ceased, but as we found the water increased rapidly, the conviction was forced upon us that a second hole existed beneath the water line. Notwithstanding throwing overboard the cargo, and the continued bailing out, the ship was sinking rapidly by the stern. Two large casks were then used to bale the water, the captain and officers lending a helping hand with the tackle. For a moment we thought the water was decreasing, but it soon overpowered us. The bailing had lasted from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m., and the men were exhausted with fatigue. The

captain then lowered the boats and embarked the passengers and crew. In order to be prepared for the worst, a raft had been built during the day, of topmasts, spars, cabin doors, boards, chicken coops, &c., and on it were placed two barrels of wine, two puncheons of water, and various kinds of eatables, sufficient to last the persons on it at least a month. In the first cutter were some twenty-five persons, among whom were the first and second engineers, the steward, his nephew, all the cabin servants, (ten in number); this boat was under the command of the chief officer, Mr. Roussell. This boat had on board compass, charts, chronometers, a sextant, and provisions for two weeks, with a complete set of new sails. A second boat, same size of the former, took off twenty-five persons; she had the same amount of food, nautical instruments and new sails as the first cutter, and was under the command of the two sea captains. A life boat containing about twenty persons, and having, like the other, a complete set of sails, provisions and instruments, was placed under the orders of Mr. Dublot, Third Lieutenant. Another life-boat, containing eighteen persons, with provisions for two weeks, was placed under command of deponent. The various boats, once equipped, were kept during the night in the neighborhood of the wreck, the Captain remaining on board the latter with the First Lieutenant, four petty officers, stewards, and Messrs. Claisin and Bonestac, the Doctor and Purser. Two yawls, which might each hold six persons, were placed under the command of Mr. Dublot, which had been damaged at the moment of the collision, was carried by the waves against the raft and immediately sunk; those in her were rescued by the raft.

At 7 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, the 4th inst., the Captain perceiving that the ship could no longer float, and was likely to sink every moment, ordered those on board to embark in the yawls; he himself was the last to quit the ship. Before the officers took to the boats under their respective commands, the Captain called them into the deck-house of the steamer and pointed out to them on the chart the spot in which they were, and explained to them the direction they must follow in order to reach the nearest land. At 8 o'clock a. m. the three boats made headway toward the north-west, in company. On quitting the wreck, the Captain was seen with his men in one yawl, and the first officer with the purser in the other, near the raft. The Captain declared his intention of remaining by the wreck until the *Lyonnais* sunk. The raft was moored to the hull with a ten-fathom hawser, and a man stood ready with an ax to cut loose when she sunk.

The three boats kept company until 5 p. m., when a thick fog set in, and deponent being to leeward of the other two, lost sight of them. He put about to rejoin them, but not finding them, he continued his course toward the north-west without compass or instruments. At 9 p. m., the wind commenced blowing from the north, and during the three following days he ran before the wind, it blowing a gale. Passing over the Banks two men were frozen to death; one a fireman, the other a passenger about sixty years of age, name unknown. Threw the bodies overboard. The survivors, deponent included, suffered horribly from cold, snow and hail falling incessantly, while the sea breaking over them had spoiled nearly all their bread and provisions.

6th.—At 6 p. m., saw a schooner to windward, but the state of the sea would not allow us to reach her.

7th.—Heavy swell, tempestuous sea, but rather moderating. Had little rest during the day. Evening, a calm.

8th.—Early in the morning saw a three-masted vessel about five miles off. Palled toward her, but taking no notice of the signals made by us, she kept on her course toward the north. We followed in the same direction until

9th.—Sunday.—About 8 a. m., saw a sail near horizon. Rowed toward her, but a breeze springing up, and the ship going in the same direction as ourselves, we could not reach her. It was at this time that deponent saw another sail on the

port side, bearing down toward them. After three hours of fatigue and hard rowing we reached her, and found her to be the bark *Elise*, of Bremen, Capt. Nordenbolott, bound from Baltimore to Bremen. The Captain took us all on board, and seemed happy in giving all the care and attention required under the circumstances. Our boat, with all it contained, was hoisted on board. Deponent asserts, that with the courage and energy displayed by his men, they could have kept at sea in their boat four days longer, which fact leads him strongly to believe that the other boats will also be picked up.

10th.—At 7 a. m., the vessel on which they were, spoke to another, of the same name from Hamburg, going to New York with 150 German emigrants. The Captain, in a most kindly manner, for which he cannot be too highly praised, and regardless of his great number of passengers, consented to take those of us on board who desired to return to New-York. All availed themselves of this offer, with the exception of Mr. Schadell (late British Vice-Consul), and his wife, who preferred going to Bremen. After four days' sail, the bark *Elise* landed us at New-York the 14th Nov. at 5 p. m.

Deponent requests that due information may be given to the Government of his Majesty the Emperor, concerning the noble conduct of the captain of the Hamburg bark *Elise*, as well as of his officers, toward deponent and his shipwrecked companions during the time they were on board his vessel.

There were no steerage passengers, but two or three men who worked for their passage are reckoned with the crew, making the whole number on board one hundred and thirty-two souls, of whom only sixteen are known to be living.

SEARCH FOR THE MISSING BOATS.

The steamship *Marion*, Capt. Porter, of the Charleston line, was chartered to go in search, and started on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. The *Marion* was provisioned for a ten days' cruise, and well provided with ten-inch hawsers, and every other requisite to tow the wreck of the *Lyonnais* into port, if it should be discovered afloat. One of the partners of the Messrs. Poirer, together with the rescued second mate, and one of the officers of the steamship *Vigo*, of the same line, went out in the *Marion*.

News of the other boats and the raft is anxiously expected. There were two months' provisions on board the raft, and if it has not gone to pieces, those upon it may have been saved. Captain Sharpe of the steamer *Vigo* states that his vessel must have been in the vicinity on the night of the collision, and that he experienced a very rough sea, with strong gales from the northwest. The offices of the French Consul and Messrs. Em. and Ed. Poirer & Co., agents of the line, were thronged on Saturday morning with the friends of the passengers, anxious to obtain some tidings of their fate. The survivors of the crew are still on board the bark *Elise*, which lies in the North River. They are generally doing well, though still much exhausted, and their feet badly swollen.

CARGO OF THE STEAMER.

The *Lyonnais* took out an assorted cargo, valued at \$46,262, and \$20,000 in specie. The following is a list of the cargo of *Le Lyonnais*, which was consigned to various parties, and is insured in Wall-street for \$40,000.

The *Lyonnais* was one of six iron screw steamships built during the past and present years by Mr. John Caird of Liverpool, for Messrs. Gauthier, Freres & Co. Each ship is constructed with water-tight compartments, and built in the strongest manner, according to the regulations of the English Board of Trade and each is well fitted and found in every respect. The *Lyonnais* was launched last Spring and had made two voyages to Rio Janeiro previous to her trip to New York. She had three compartments, and two of these seemed to have been broken in the collision.

Within a week more than one hundred vessels have arrived at Gloucester from the Bay of St. Laurence, with fares from ten to three hundred barrels. Many of these vessels came home with from fifty to one hundred barrels after an absence of three months. The season at one time promising to terminate so favorably, will wind up in many cases in a most disastrous manner, and the crews have but little money coming to them to carry them through a hard winter; vessels will have to fit out immediately for George's and pursue that hazardous business as long as the weather will permit.—The larger part of the fleet have now arrived, and such is the small catch of mackerel, that the prices must greatly advance, as the supply cannot meet the usual consumption. The prices of mackerel from some cause have been much depressed, and have made even trips much less than last year in value.

GEORGE HUDSON, THE RAILWAY KING.

To show how low the Railway King has fallen, we copy from a late London paper the following account of a scene in the Bankruptcy Court, before Commissioner Goulburn, on the 7th October last:—

"Mr. Johnson, for assignees, applied for the sanction of the Court to a compromise which the assignees proposed to make with reference to a bill of exchange for £1000, bearing the names of Mr. George Hudson and Mr. Mould, railway contractor, and for which they had been offered £150.—The Commissioner:—Hudson! Hudson! What Hudson is it?—Mr. Johnson:—The celebrated George Hudson, the late Railway King.—The Commissioner looked incredulous.—Mr. Johnson assured the court that it was rightly informed.—The Commissioner:—Is it come to this, that his acceptance for £1000 is to be compromised for £150.—Mr. Johnson:—The assignees consider themselves very fortunate in getting that sum. His Honor:—Well, if the official assignee and the trade assignee concur in thinking it a beneficial compromise, let it be so.—Mr. Johnson:—That is really the opinion."

It thus seem that £150 is considered a good settlement of a debt of £1000 from George Hudson, the millionaire! He to whom men and women of the highest rank in England a few years since bowed obsequiously, is now totally insolvent. The wealth to which homage was thus paid, was not acquired by honourable means, and like all ill-gotten gains, it has fled from the guilty possessor. Can any body still doubt—"That honesty is the best policy?"

A letter from Constantinople of the 9th of Oct. in the *Scenophore* of Marseilles, says:—Yesterday Mr. Gisborne, who is soliciting from the government the concession of a submarine telegraph from Suez to India, by the Red Sea, had a definite discussion of his plans in presence of the Council of the Tanzimat. It is said that the report made to the government by a committee which had before examined the project, is favourable to the undertaking; and it is said that the Council also approves of it with some slight modifications.

AN ARABIAN WIDOW.—When an Arab woman intends to marry again after the death of her first husband, she comes in the night before her second marriage, to the grave of her dead husband. Here she kneels, prays to him, and entreats him "not to be offended—not to be jealous." As, however, she fears he will be jealous and angry, the widow brings with her a donkey laden with two goat-skins of water. Her prayers and entreaties being done, she proceeds to pour on the grave the water to keep the first husband cool under the irritating circumstances about to take place, and having well saturated him she departs.

The following is from the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald:—

The topic here in the White House, in the private parlors, in the public bar rooms is the election of Buchanan. "The closeness of the election and the immense vote for Fremont, surprises everybody."

The news from India states that in the Punjab inundations following the cholera had caused much suffering and cost. At Agra in one month, no less than 90,000 persons had been carried off by the epidemic.

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