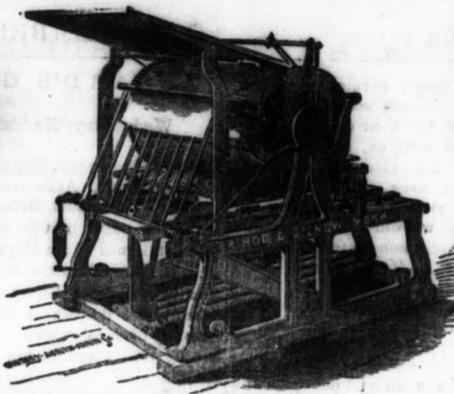


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MISCELLANEOUS.

There is an old gray pussy cat in Newark which has recently had an addition to her family of six kittens, all of which are joined together near the hind legs. In lifting one up, you raise the whole, like a bunch of bananas. This interesting group of felinity seems to live very harmoniously together.

SIR JOHN CRAMPTON.—The elevation of Sir John Crampton to be a Knight Commander of the Bath marks very distinctly the approval of the Government, of the way in which that gentleman fulfilled his duties as the representative of her Majesty at Washington, and the time and manner of raising him to the dignity may be considered as intended to harmonise with the far more important indications which may have been given by Lord Palmerston of his earnest desire to avoid any unnecessary offence to the American government. Approving as they did of Mr. Crampton's conduct under circumstances of considerable difficulty, it was, we think, the duty of the Government to show in some unmistakable way that the aspersions cast upon that gentleman's personal honour found no echo in their minds. To do so at the moment of his landing in this country would perhaps have unnecessarily ruffled our somewhat touchy cousins across the Atlantic. Accordingly, occasion was taken to include Mr. Crampton's name in the first list of honours to be conferred upon the diplomatic corps, and, along with two other old public officers, he has been made a K. C. B. in consideration of his long and meritorious services.—*Globe*

"PICKING UP" A LADY.—The *Courier de Limoges* has the following:—"As a tradesman of Tarascon was a few nights ago at a late hour going in his gig to Brives, he overtook in a desolate part of the road near Puyfort an elegantly-dressed young woman, who appeared greatly fatigued. Astonished to see a woman of her appearance alone on the highway at such an hour, he stopped and questioned her, and she, after some hesitation, said in a soft voice, 'Ah, Sir, I am very unhappy. My husband, in consequence of a quarrel we happened to have, has just flung me out of a postchaise, and I am now going I know not where.' The tradesman said she would do well to go to Brives, the nearest town, and offered her a seat by his side, but she said with an air of great modesty that she could not think of accompanying a perfect stranger. The tradesman, however, insisted, and after a while she got into the gig. The conversation that ensued soon assumed a tender tone, and the tradesman ventured to press the hand of the lady and to take a peep into her face, which he thought from modesty she had kept averted from him. He then saw two fierce eyes and a rough beard, and the sight struck him with terror. After a moment's reflection, however, he let his pocket handkerchief drop into the road, and, said he, 'Madame, I must stop for a moment to pick up my pocket handkerchief; but no, my horse is so vicious that I cannot leave him; is it taking too great a liberty to ask you to pick up the handkerchief for me?' 'Not at all Sir,' said the pretended lady, jumping from the gig, and at the same moment the tradesman, whipping his horse, drove off as fast as he possibly could. A basket left by the bandit in the gig was found to contain a poinard and two pistols."

DREADFUL FIGHT AND DESTRUCTION OF A SHIP.—The Dutch ship *Bianco*, with 700 Chinese Coolies on board for Havana, put back to Macao in a dangerous state. The Coolies were not allowed to land. No fears would seem to have been entertained, until a Chinese doctor warned the captain that mischief was brewing. In preparing for such contingency as the rising of the Coolies, the small arms were placed on the poop, and two guns were loaded with grape and pointed forward. About 9 o'clock of the night of the 8th August, the disturbance commenced, and the crew took refuge on the poop. The captain first fired a shot or two overhead, but as that had no effect and the Coolies were advancing towards them, yelling frightfully, armed with belaying pins, bricks torn from the cooking places, &c., the captain gave orders to his men to fire, and immediately a volley was poured into the infuriated mass from the two guns, and also from the small arms. This had the effect of checking and putting down the riot, and the Coolies were driven below, but they sought revenge by setting fire to the ship, and in a few minutes the captain was applied by seeing flames issuing up from the fore hatch. A frightful scene of carnage followed: the Coolies rushed upon deck, and no doubt murdered all the officers of the ship, none of them or the captain having been seen since. The ship was soon in a blaze fore and aft. In about an hour the mainmast fell with a crash, then the fore and mizen, and about midnight the magazines blew up with a tremendous explosion. The ship was instantly hurled to fragments, and a vast number of poor creatures, clinging on the chains, perished with her. Of the number who were on board, including crew and passengers—about 700—only 150 escaped with their lives, the remainder were either burnt in the ship or drowned.

AN EDITOR HUNG IN KANSAS.—The *Evansville (Ind.) Journal* says:

"We learn by a gentleman just come from Green Castle, Putnam county, that Alf. Patrick, Esq., formerly editor of the Putnam county *Banner*, was hung in Leavenworth by the border ruffians a short time since. The news came first as a rumor, which was not believed till verified by a letter to one of his relatives. Mr. Patrick was well known over the State as an editor. He was a vigorous and spicy writer, and before his departure for Kansas was a strong pro-slavery man, and advocated the American cause. After his arrival in Kansas, having opportunity of observing the cause and conduct of the pro-slavery men there he wrote home letters signifying a decided change in his views, and detailing dangers he had escaped from holding opinions sympathetic with those of the Free State men. The news is now here, that for holding and declaring his honest opinions he has been hung."

GENERAL WILLIAMS' SWORD.—The *London Illustrated News* gives the following description of the sword presented to this distinguished soldier by the legislature of his native Province:

"The blade of the sword is of Nova Scotia steel, as the simple inscription tells us:—'The Legislature of Nova Scotia presents this blade, formed of Native Metal, to her distinguished son Sir WILLIAM FERWICK WILLIAMS of Kars, 1856.' But the blade is not the only remarkable portion. The scabbard is a work in the highest style of art, one of which Cellini might be proud. On the hilt, which is richly ornamented and gilt, are two beautiful figures of Truth and Wisdom, around which the Mayflower (an emblem of his native land), the vine and the palm entwine; on the guard is the cipher of the general. The scabbard which is gilt, is relieved at intervals with oxidized silver in compartments, which contains the arms of Nova Scotia, of Turkey, of Great Britain, and various trophies emblematical of Fame and Justice, with figures of Valour and Victory. These latter are the work of M. Vechte and are very beautiful. The whole is a pleasing instance of Art decorating Victory."

Mrs. Stowe has been honored with an invitation to Balmoral, and spent several hours in company with the Queen, who showed her great attention.

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

We regret to learn that the Rev. M. Pickles on his way to the lower Wesleyan Chapel last Sunday morning, was thrown down with much violence by a runaway horse, and fell under the wheels of the carriage which was attached to the horse, receiving severe bruises on the arms and legs, and only escaped more serious injury by the merciful interposition of Providence. We are happy to learn that the Rev. gentleman is rapidly recovering, and expects to resume his public duties next Sabbath—*Yarmouth Herald.*

CHINESE HABITS.—Our domestic and personal habits of cleanliness make a visit to even a gentleman's family—for such this was—very trying to flesh and blood. It is hardly possible to imagine such a state of discomfort as this family presented. The reception room, about twenty feet square, was only about three parts boarded over, the other quarters being left for the stowing away of boxes, packages, &c. In this room was a square table, which would dine four, or, at a pinch, eight; and half a dozen old chairs, too much used to be dusty, lined either side of the room. Adjoining this was the apartment for guests, which had one table, loaded with account-books, abacus, ink pallet, and tea tray, leaving a small space of two feet by one for reading or writing at. It matters not which room we are in, that in front or at the side; any member of the family, or indeed any stranger who has business with the family, has a perfect right to go in and out, to sit, stare, smoke, spit, &c.

The women of the family are not dressed nearly so neatly as a cottager's wife at home, and their habits of dirt and smoke make them look more wretched still. They may be found in the kitchen, or in some other outer room that they have access to, idling away their time. Useful needlework among the ladies of a family is almost unknown; men tailors are generally hired to do all the work that the mother and daughters, or the women servants, would, with us, easily accomplish. As to books, they are quite out of their province. A woman able to read would be a wonder, even in a place of ten thousand or twenty thousand inhabitants. The education of the masses has not yet so much as touched them. In this, as well as in many other respects, they retain the characteristics which belong to the nations of the East. We had with us some copies of a valuable work on the Evidences of Christianity. One of the sons, himself a scholar, begged a copy, and then gave it to a little nephew of six years old, who could not even read the title of the book. I knew the book would have but little chance in the young urchin's hands, and would gladly have recalled the present; but such a step would have been rude, and done more harm than good, so I could only hope that his uncle might take it from him, and put it on his bookshelf. In this family, as in all others with which, during my sojourn in China, I have become acquainted, there is an utter absence of all useful reading—reading for pleasure, to instruct the mind, awaken the right feelings of one's nature, and enlarge one's views. Books of this kind are of course rare, but the habit of reading is rarer; which is evidenced in all family arrangements where no books are seen lying about to tempt the visitor; and also in travelling arrangements, where it is a very rare thing for a scholar to take any books or implements of writing with him on his journey. There was a cousin of my host's, whom I had seen on a former occasion, who showed considerable acquaintance with geography and history, and who seemed an exception to what is stated above, reading for information, and gladly making use of such books of general science as came in his way. He had also shown some interest in the subject of religion, and had written a few lines of congratulation on the occasion of my former visit, concluding with a few stanzas of poetry expressive of his joy at hearing from my lips the way of salvation. He was supporting himself by the proceeds of a small shop, and, in the course of the afternoon, made his appearance. With him I had half an hour's sensible conversation, which was a welcome

change after the empty ceremony of the rest of the family. Unless some important business is in hand, the hour of retiring to rest is earlier than with us, and we were not sorry to be left alone about eight o'clock. The rats over our mat ceiling kept up a constant rioting; but as they did not come near us, we did not experience such annoyance from them as from the vermin the night before.—*Hunt's Merch. Mag.*

UNITED STATES.

As the period approaches for the Presidential election, the excitement seems to increase. Mr. Buchanan still occupies the highest position, chiefly in consequence of the State elections for Pennsylvania, which has twenty-seven votes in the Electoral College, being in favour of the democratic party, by a large majority. Ohio, on the other hand, which has twenty-eight votes, has gone in favour of the republican party by an equally large majority; and the Fremont journals also affect to believe that the elections in November for the State of Pennsylvania, will show a different result from those which have recently terminated; and they are sanguine of success. The Presidential election is conducted in the following manner, and our readers will see when and where the real struggle will take place. On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, the people in the several States elect a certain number of electors—296 in all—who meet on the first Wednesday in December, and cast their votes; whoever is elected must obtain 149 votes out of 296. The whole number of votes in the slave-holding States is 120, and in the free States 176. The slave States, therefore, it will be plainly seen, have not strength sufficient in themselves to return their candidate; but nevertheless they generally manage to succeed in their object. This year, however, the question of slavery or no slavery is placed as a distinct issue before the people, and it is impossible to define the result.

It appears that after all that the Central American question is not so completely adjusted as was generally understood. An United States Commissioner appointed to enquire into the circumstances under which the passengers of a Railway train were set upon and pillaged, on their progress across the Panama route, reports as his opinion, that the American Government ought at once to take possession of the entire isthmus. It is added that this cool proposition has found favour at Washington, but from the indignant tone of the English press—the *Times* especially—the British Government will never consent to it.

The filibuster and usurper Walker has gained another battle in Nicaragua, with a very trifling loss. It is now said that the American Minister openly sympathizes with him, and that he has publicly declared himself heart and soul in favour of his government. He expressed his belief at the same time, that Nicaragua would ultimately become a star of the North American Confederacy. The policy of the Government of the United States is pretty evident. In return for the support received from President Pierce, Walker, by a decree, has legalized slavery, although heretofore prohibited in all the Central American States.

The forgeries of Charles B. Huntington, which we reported last week, amount to over \$400,000, nearly all of which had been deposited as security for money borrowed.

Bishop Henry U. Onderdonk, who has been suspended from the exercise of episcopal functions for the last twelve years, has been restored by the House of Bishops at the General Convention. The vote for the immediate and unconditional remission of the sentence of suspension was passed after a long discussion, 21 to 8. The minority were the Bishops of Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Georgia, Virginia, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and South Carolina. The Bishops of Connecticut, New Jersey, Maine, Florida, and California were absent.

THE LAW OF STORMS.—The man, who, when there is a domestic storm, steps in between man and wife, is as bad as he who, when it's raining violently, walks between two dripping umbrellas, for he gets protected neither by the one or the other, but on the contrary catches it from both sides.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, November 5, 1856.

William Thompson, Complainant, and John S. Bremner, Assistant Controller of Customs, Defendant.

The Defendant in this case was taken by a warrant, issued by the Mayor of Charlottetown, who is also a Justice of the Peace for the County of Queen's County, and the matter was heard before the Mayor and Recorder on the 20th day of October last. The facts of the case as they then appeared are fully stated in the opinion given by the latter at the request of the former, which opinion we now give.

"This is a case of unlawful detention of a certificate of Registry of a vessel, and is brought under the provisions of the 50th section of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854. The material facts of the case are as follows:—The Complainant claims to hold a vessel called the *Rapid*, under a contract of sale from John M'Fadyen, the registered owner, which contract or agreement is now produced. He has been legally appointed master, and as owner and master has been, as he states, in the quiet and undisturbed possession of the *Rapid* from that time up to the 31st Sept. last, on which day he was arrested for debt and confined in the jail of Charlottetown, where he has been ever since and now remains. On the 10th Oct. the Defendant (Bremner) accompanied by Mr. John Ings, came to Complainant in jail and demanded the Certificate of Registry, threatening him with a penalty of £100 Sterling, if he persisted in his refusal to give it up; that Complainant accordingly handed the Certificate to the Defendant with an injunction, as he says, not to let it out of his hands or have anything written on it; and after having exacted a promise that it should be returned to him. A demand has been duly made on the Defendant, who stated, that he had parted with the certificate to Mr. John Ings. Under these circumstances the Complainant insists that the Defendant has made himself liable to the penalty of £100 Sterling, under the 50th Section of the Merchant Shipping Act, of 1854." On the part of the Defendant, it is stated, and it is not denied by the Complainant, that Mr. James Yeo had a previous mortgage on the vessel, that Yeo assigned that mortgage interest to Ings, and that it was for the purpose of having this assignment legally completed, that the Certificate of Registry was demanded from the Complainant, and so far this is a complete answer on the part of the Defendant. Yeo had a right to assign, and the Defendant was the proper person to demand the Certificate, and it was the duty of the Complainant to give it up, and had he refused, he would undoubtedly have been liable to the penalty of £100 Sterling, for such detention. Then comes the question, had the Defendant (Bremner) a right to retain it after a demand for a redelivery made by the person from whom he received it, and is he liable to the penalty of £100 for having parted with it? The Complainant rests his claim to the possession of the *Rapid* upon two grounds. 1st, That he is the *bona fide* owner and the person in possession of the vessel. 2d, That he is the Master. To prove that he is the owner, he produces the agreement or contract of sale above alluded to. This, it appears, is merely an agreement to sell, provided certain conditions are previously complied with, which conditions, it is admitted, was still unfulfilled; and no transfer of ownership either legal or equitable has therefore passed from M'Fadyen to the Complainant, Thompson. He has no claim to the possession of the Certificate of Registry on the score of ownership. Is he then entitled to it as Master? The 50th Section of the Act in question states, "that the Certificate of Registry shall be used only for the navigation of the ship." Now, can a master of a ship who is in the custody of the law, closely confined in a prison, not able even to visit the ship, can he be said to have a title to demand the Certificate of Registry in order to be used by him for the navigation of the ship? The thing is absurd on the face of it. Is not this the very case or one of the cases contemplated by the Act? Here is the master incapable of navigating the ship, shall he be entitled to retain the Certificate of Registry and prevent any other person from being appointed in his place? And this leads to the question, how far the mortgagee has a right to interfere? The 70th Section states, that the mortgagee shall not be considered as the owner except as in this case, for the purpose of securing the payment of the mortgage money. The counsel for the Complainant has misunderstood the import of this clause. It is intended to protect mortgagees—to strengthen, not to weaken their claim. A mortgagee when he enters into possession, is in a different position from that where he holds the mortgage as a mere lien for money advanced, in possession he remains virtually the owner. Suppose the ship deserted by the master, the vessel abandoned by him, would it not be competent for the mortgagee to take possession

and appoint another person master? When a master is prevented by the operation of the law from performing his duties, when he is incapable of going on board the vessel and acting as master, however unfortunate it may be for him, the contract between him and the owner is dissolved, he has ceased to be the master. The mortgagee enters into possession, as he had a right to do, and he appoints a new master, and this he has a right to do. This proceeding is to punish a public officer, for a dereliction of duty, to impose upon him a penalty to the extent of £100 Sterling, and before the Court can impose this heavy penalty it must be very certain that he has done wrong. Let us see how the matter stands: The officer receives in a legal manner the Certificate of Registry from the master. The mortgagee shows that the master is not in a position to enter upon his duties as such, that the vessel is lying idle, to his great detriment; he demands to have the name of another person indorsed upon the Certificate of Registry, this is done and the vessel proceeds to sea. In all this the officer has done his duty, and no more, and I am of opinion, that he is not liable to the penalty sought to be inflicted."

The Mayor, or rather Mr. Hutchinson, for he preferred giving his conviction as Justice of the Peace, stated, that he took a different view of the case from the Recorder, his was a more equitable, and as he thought, a more legal view of the affair, and was of opinion, that Mr. Bremner was not entitled to refuse to give up the Certificate of Registry when demanded by Complainant Thompson, and that he was guilty of a breach of faith in giving it to Ings, and therefore sentenced the Defendant to pay the penalty of £100 Sterling forthwith.

The case was afterwards removed by certiorari into the Supreme Court, Mr. Hutchinson having refused to grant an appeal. It was accordingly fully gone into this last term before his Lordship the Chief Justice. The Hon. the Attorney General and John Longworth, Esq., appearing for the Plaintiff in error (Bremner) and Hon. Chas. Young, Q. C., and Theo. Stewart, Esq., for Defendant (Thompson), and after a long and patient hearing, his Lordship gave judgment. It is proper to state, that on the part of the Defendant (Thompson), a motion was made to quash the writ of certiorari on the ground that six day's notice had not been given to the magistrate as required by English statute, 13 Geo. 2, c. 18, but this was overruled, and as this part of the judgment is not likely to interest the general reader, we have omitted it. Some questions were raised as respected the variance between the summons and conviction, but the Court having made up its mind on the merits of the case, declined giving any opinion thereon. The following contains the opinion of the Court on the merits and the judgment pronounced:

"The facts, said the learned Chief Justice, are few and simple, and not disputed on either side. John M'Fadyen, the registered owner of the *Schr. Rapid*, of this port, mortgages the whole vessel to Jas. Yeo, for £190, and this mortgage is duly entered in the Book of Registry, and endorsed upon the Certificate of Registry. Yeo as sole mortgagee under the 71st section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 17 and 18 vic. cap. 104—as he legally might—sells the vessel to John Ings, who by the operation of that section became the legal and absolute owner of the vessel, and had the right to the custody of the Register. Ings produced his bill of sale to the plaintiff in error, as Assistant Controller and Keeper of the Book of Registry, makes the declaration of ownership required by the 47th Section of the Act, and requires him to endorse the Certificate of Registry. The plaintiff, as such officer, under and by virtue of the 45th Section of the Act, which authorizes him to do so, demands the Certificate of Registry from the defendant in error, Wm. Thompson, then in jail for debt, who was the master of the vessel, and who claims to hold it as such master, and by virtue of an agreement—not endorsed upon the Register, nor entered in the book of Registry—he had entered into with M'Fadyen, for the purchase of the vessel, which he alleged was verbally recognized by Yeo, the mortgagee—Thompson on demand delivers the Register, conditionally, as he alleged to be held for him, but which is positively denied by Bremner the officer and Ings, and if true, would be quite immaterial to Bremner, the officer, and which, if he had refused to do, would have rendered him liable to the penalty of £100 Sterling, under the 50th Section of the Act before mentioned, which authorizes the officer to make the demand. The officer having obtained the certificate of Registry from Thompson, had in my opinion a right to hold it against any person, except against Ings, who had alone the right to demand it from him, and if Bremner the officer had redelivered the Register to Thompson, and he Thompson, had refused to deliver it to Ings on demand, he would have been liable to a penalty of £100 Sterling, under the 50th Section of the Act, the same section in fact, under which by some extraordinary misconstruction, the convicting Magistrate in this case has conceived himself authorized to impose a fine of £100 Sterling upon the officer for refusing

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THE TURKS AT A FIRE.

I was not long in Constantinople before I came in for what is of very frequent occurrence there, namely, a fire. Indeed, I believe that, as a storm is said to be always going on in some parts of the sea, so a conflagration, larger or smaller, is always raging in some parts of the narrow wooden streets of Stamboul.

The people have few public amusements, and this is considered one of the best, if I may judge by the demeanour of the crowds, whose singular bearing was to me more interesting than the spectacle I witnessed in common with them. At first I knew not what it meant. I had observed that vast multitudes were moving with what, for a Turk, is haste, towards the court of one of their mosques, and stationing themselves, as soon as they had reached it, on the steps, balustrades, and every spot whence a view was commanded.

Joining the company, I discovered the cause of their assembly, in a whole street from which clouds of smoke were rising, and from which it was every moment expected that the flames would burst. Nothing could exceed the business-like alacrity of those who struggled for a place in the balconies, or the placid enjoyment of those who had attained one. In expectation of the great event, piles of carpets, pillows, and cushions had been already brought from the neighbouring houses, and placed wherever room could be found.

On these comfortable seats the multitude had established themselves—the men in one part, sedately smoking; the women in another, now looking, and now playing with their children. In a moment refreshments of all sorts were provided; sweetmeats, confectionary, and sherbet, by a number of rival purveyors, who advanced with unalarming alacrity, amid the smoke and falling spars, plainly considering the scene of destruction a sort of "benefit."

Got up for their especial behoof, and unceremoniously elbowing to one side the police, who rushed with pails of water on their heads, to the rescue of the burning houses. In a few minutes more the flames burst out with a loud crash, mounting high into the heavens, and flinging an exciting and surable heat into the face of the crowds, who, without ever removing their pipes, (except to drink,) gazed with silent but impassioned interest on a scene which, to them, was no more a matter of surprise than a street preacher would be in Edinburgh, a "Funziane" at Rome, or Punchedello at Naples. Among the calm crowd of spectators were the proprietors of the burning houses, smoking like their neighbors, and well assured that their loss had been determined by Allah long before the prophet was born.—*De Verey's Sketches.*

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.—The inventor of improved implements not only renders labour more effective, and increases productiveness, but he indirectly advances the intelligence, the social enjoyment, and the moral worth of a whole people. We have long been of opinion that the individual who promotes improvement in agriculture, about as effectively as the preacher, the educator, or any other, advances the best and the highest interests of a nation. Our climate, though on the whole a desirable one, is peculiar. We have short summers and long winters. It is so, at least in the Northern and Eastern States. Unlike what happens in Western Europe, most of our farm work is to be done in a short time. England, though some twelve degrees north of New England, has twice as long summers. The growth of crops is there slow and long-continued; here it is rapid, and the growing season is soon over; consequently the farm work, which there can be spread over nearly the whole year, must here be done in a few months.

THE JEWISH WIFE.—The wife was "to grind the meal, to bake, to wash, to cook, to nurse her children, to make her husband's bed, and to work in wool." These regulations were modified if she was wealthy. "If she had brought with her one slave, she was not required to grind the meal, to bake, or to wash; if two slaves, she was also freed from cooking and nursing her children; if three, she was not re-

quired to make the bed, or work in wool; if four slaves (it is added) she might sit in her easy chair." However, this indulgence was limited, and, under all circumstances, the wife is expected at least, to work in wool. If, by a rash vow, a husband had sworn himself not to allow his wife to work, he was bound immediately to divorce her, as it was thought that idleness induced insanity.—*History of the Jewish Nation, by Dr. Ederheim.*

SUICIDE.—"Suppose, Sir, (said Boswell to Dr. Johnson, after having put the case of one who was accused of forging a will, and who had sunk himself into the Thames before the trial of its authenticity came on,) that a man is absolutely sure, that if he lives a few days longer, he shall be detected in a fraud, the consequence of which will be utter disgrace and expulsion from society." Johnson replied, "Then, sir, let him go abroad to a distant country; let him go to some place where he is not known; don't let him go to the devil, where he is known."

BOOKS IN TURKEY.—Mr. Schaffler who has long laboured for the Jews, has now turned his attention to the Turks. He will prepare books and tracts in the Arabic character. There are two colporteurs now engaged in selling books in this character to Moslems. One of these has sold in a month seventy copies of the Scriptures and New Testament in Arabic. He lately sold three copies of the New Testament in the Court of St. Sophia. Shall not the "Word of Life" yet re-enter that wonderful monument of architectural skill?

A considerable part of Jewett's "Christian Visitor" has been translated into Armeno-Turkish, by the labourers connected with the Church Missionary Society, at Smyrna; also, that valuable tract, "The Sinner's Friend." The fifth part of Venn's "Complete duty of Man," namely, "On Faith," has been printed at the same place, in Modern Greek. The missionary bookshop and colportage have been the means of circulating the Word of God, and Christian books and tracts, in various languages, to the amount of—Holy Scriptures, either whole or in part, 675; religious tracts, and books of a larger size, 3347. This bookshop is a very useful addition to the missionary establishment, as also the colportage, which, during the year has been carried on by one of the native Protestants. The books and tracts thus circulated amongst the people of a great and populous town and neighbourhood, may be considered as so many messengers of peace proclaiming the truth where the living voice does not reach.

AN IMPRACTICABLE OLD LADY.—"It is stated," says the Union, "that Baron James de Rothschild is at present much in the same predicament as Frederick the Great of Prussia was, when he could not get a miller, whose tenement stood in the way of an improvement the King was making at Sans-Souci, to give up his property for love or money. The Baron, it seems, has set his heart upon a piece of land belonging to an old lady, a neighbour of his at Boulogne-sur-Seine, and which is most inconveniently wedged in between his own domains. The land is hardly worth 50,000 francs, and yet the Baron has successively offered from 100,000 francs to 1,000,000 francs for it without success. The old lady, not content with this, has brought an action against him to prevent his breaking up a road which he has bought from the commune, and which cuts his private park in two. She insists upon its being preserved, as a necessary communication with her own property."

AGED SAVAN.—Baron Humboldt attained his eighty-seventh birthday on Sunday week, which he passed in strict retirement. It will be gratifying to the many admirers of this "Nestor of Science" in England to hear, that though he finds it expedient to withdraw somewhat from the more noisy exhibitions of society, he remains intellectually fresh and vigorous in the enjoyment of his honoured green old age.

Dr. Tait, the proximate bishop of London, dean of Carlisle, is the first Scotchman who has reached the episcopal bench since the death of the celebrated Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury.

HORRIBLE INCIDENT.—Six children were consumed in the flames of the residence of Mr. Dawson, in West Union, Virginia, on the 25th ult. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dawson narrowly escaped with their lives, having been awakened barely in time to avoid the fate of their little ones. Mr. Dawson seized one of the smaller children, and made his way to the door, when, becoming confused, he rushed back into the house, was stifled by the smoke, lost the child, and was himself so badly burned that his life is despaired of—so that Mrs. D. is perhaps the only survivor of this truly terrible calamity. One incident in this cruel drama was almost awful in character. We are told that during the progress of the flames the upper floor gave way, and a bed, on which were two or three persons, fell through to the lower floor, in plain view of the bystanders. Appalling spectacle! The wretched children were still alive, but were engirt by the fiery element and writhing in the agonies of death.—*Richmond Inquirer.*

ST. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION.—The Commissioners of Public Works at home have reported in favor, says the *Shipping Gazette*, of the advisability of erecting a lighthouse on the Bird Rocks, near the Magdalen Islands. The erection of a light on these rocks has long been required. The situation of the Bird Rocks, in connection with the other points where lights are exhibited in the Gulf, admirably adapts them as a single point for the mariner. There is a new lighthouse erecting on Cape Rozier. Another ought to be built on Point Aguille, on the coast of Newfoundland, before this part of the coast can be regarded as sufficiently protected. With these new lights, the navigation of the St. Lawrence from Cape Ray to Point de Monts, would in a great measure be freed from those risks which at present imperil that active emigration by way of the Gulf. Besides, as the Montreal Board of Trade well observe, every Lighthouse and every improvement of the coast has a direct tendency to lessen the cost of insurance and to facilitate and cheapen the cost of transport.

ELECTIONEERING.—We have lately heard of a little sharp practice that happened in Maine at the late election, which is literally true. One of the "unterrified" Democracy in a certain town had \$1500 sent him for electioneering purposes, previous to the State election, with instructions to use it to the best advantage. He accordingly spent \$1000 of it in taking up a mortgage on his farm, rode round town one day and called that \$10, and pocketed the balance, probably to use at the Presidential election. Who will say that he did not use it to the best advantage?—*Boston Journal.*

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD.—We read in the *Westmorland Times* that on Thursday last an inquest was held before Jacob Wortman, Esq., Coroner, and a Jury, on view of the body of Hannah Taylor, who was killed under the following circumstances:—On Wednesday evening, deceased in company with a young man, (an acquaintance,) left one of the shanties immediately above Harris' mill stream, for the purpose of visiting some of their friends who lived a short distance below, and while crossing by the bridge one of the Railway cars (called a Lorrie) was being driven by some of the workmen, and came down so rapidly that Miss Taylor was knocked down, and the wheel passing over her head she was killed on the spot; the young man was knocked off the bridge, a height of about 15 feet, and severely injured, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

In justice to all parties we are bound to say, that no blame whatever can be attached to any one connected with the works. The occurrence was purely accidental, and the jury therefore returned a verdict accordingly.

WHITFIELD'S PREACHING.—Whitfield preached in thirty-five years eighteen thousand sermons. He once put himself on what he called short allowance, namely, three sermons on the Sabbath, and one on every week day.

CHINESE SURNAMES.—The weather with which we had started had changed into a pouring rain, which did not disconcert us much, as we had determined to go and call on a friend of mine, who lived about six miles off, and spend a day with him. His name was U, and in his village there was no second surname. In the place itself there were but a thousand families of this name, but in the immediate neighborhood three thousand more; while at a place half a day's journey from Ningpo, called Si-u, there were about five thousand more. What should we do to distinguish a colony of Browns, or Joneses, or Smiths, of this extent? Only think of twenty thousand Smiths all living in the same town, with hardly another surname among them. I found this singular circumstance at another place besides Si-u, where twenty thousand persons of the name of Dzing resided. The various branches of the family are distinguished by some patronymic, which gives at once the part of the clan to which they belong. Just as if the father of surname Smith, should have chosen Wellesley then all his children would be Wellesleys—George Wellesley Smith, John Wellesley Smith, &c. Another would be Harvey; and so there would be James Harvey Smith, Philip Harvey Smith and so on. Names in China being illimitable in number, as a rule no two names of any Chinamen being alike, the distinctions are still more easily made than they would be in England. There are probably at least a hundred million different names in China, while the surnames amount to but a hundred. The head member of the family we visited was not at home, but his two sons readily did the honours of the house in their father's absence. He was gone to the neighboring city of Nyinghai to call upon the che-keen, or chief magistrate, who was an old schoolmate. The continuance of the rain confined us within, and we had a succession of visitors, who came from various parts of the village to see us. I was pretty well known there; for in the spring U teh-kwong sin sang, or "U virtue bright Mr."—so do the Chinese and we delight in contraries—had taken me all over the place, to show me, as the first specimen of the kind who had paid them a visit, to all the inhabitants.—*From Narrative of a Tour in China, by Rev. R. H. Cobbold.*

THE UTILITY OF FAT MEAT.—When fat meat is judiciously used, it is said on high authority to be among the best kinds of food which can be used. It is economical, and it is healthful, especially in cold weather, as it furnishes fuel for the system. It is said that those who use fat meat are rarely consumptive. Perhaps the use of cod-liver oil, by consumptive persons, may be explained on a similar principle.

The Sydney, C. B., *News* of Saturday last says that the telegraph is now completed from St. John, N. F., to Fort Hood, C. B., and that the line from the latter place was expected to be in working order on Monday, which will bring Newfoundland into telegraph communication with the other Provinces, and the United States.

Until the last ten days the present autumn has been one of unprecedented mildness, and up to the present time there has not been any frost to speak of, although on some of the hills in this county there have been several falls of snow. We have been informed that Dr. Creed, of Pughwash, gathered ripe strawberries in his garden about the same date we observed a snowball bush in Mr. Primrose's garden, in this place, in bloom for the second time since last spring.—*Pictou Courier.*

Subscriptions in New York, for One Hundred Cannons for Sardinia.—The Italians in New York, as well as those who sympathize for Sardinia, in her present struggle against Austria, have opened a voluntary subscription to contribute towards defraying the expenses of one hundred cannons; to be presented to the Sardinian people for arming the new fortress on the point of erection at Alexandria, in Piedmont.

FARE SPEECH IN VIRGINIA.—Another case has just occurred, which shows that even white men are Slaves at the South. The Rev. Charles Howard Malcolm, has been dismissed from the pastoral office of the Baptist Church, in Wheeling, Va., upon a written charge brought against him, "in consequence of certain remarks in your report to the Board leading to the belief that you intend to teach abolition sentiments in connection with the pastorate of said Church," and for refusing "to promote the cause of Christ in harmony with Southern institutions."

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