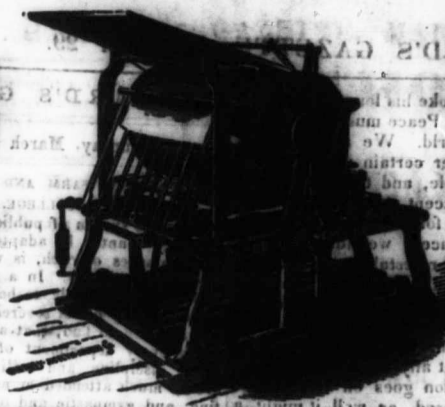


# HASZARD'S

FAIRER'S  
COMMERCIAL  
PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

JOURNAL &  
ADVERTISER.  
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, March 29, 1856.

New Series, No. 329.

**HASZARD'S GAZETTE**  
Published by Haszard & Owen  
Queen Square,  
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.  
AND CONTAINS,  
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROA

## FOR SALE!

OR to an LET, for a term of years, in whole or in Building Lots, Town Lot No. 73, in the Fifth Hundred, at the East Corner of Easton and Hillsborough Streets. There are on it two small DWELLING HOUSES. It is a pleasant site for a private Residence. Apply to Mrs. Caser on the premises, or to—

H. J. CUNDALL.

March 12th, 1856.—Ez

**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, & Cutlery,  
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Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

## BOSTON HOUSE.

Refreshment and Coffee Saloon!

Tantons Building, Upper Great George Street.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of this City and the Island generally, that he has moved to the above stand, where he will continue to carry on the SALOON in connection with a HOTEL, and he trusts by strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of public patronage.

G. J. McDUGALL.

Private entrance for ladies.

N. B.—The above establishment will be open to the public on and after Saturday, the 22nd instant. Charlottetown, March 17, 1856.

## NOTICE—BRIG. JEMIMA.

ALL persons having any claim on the Brig Jemima, are hereby required to furnish the same forthwith to—

JAMES N. HARRIS,

Charlottetown, March 18, 1856. R. G. Sw.

**The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.**

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.

Agent for Prince Edward Island.

Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

September 5, 1853. 1st

## BOARDING.

A FEW LADIES or a Married Gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated by applying to Mrs. H. B. DOUGLAS, Pownall Street, next door above Mr. Pardie.

Dec. 24, 1855.

## COPAL VARNISH.

A FEW Tins of superior COPAL VARNISH, for sale by

H. HASZARD.

Charlottetown, July 23, 1855.

## FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and GARDEN at present occupied and belonging to WILLIAM FORBES, Esq., R. N., either with or without Town Lot No. 53, fronting on Fitz Roy Street.

Feb. 14, 1856.

## LET US REASON TOGETHER.



## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

### WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all climates, ages, sexes and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

### THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

### DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

### GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit, that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

### FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Fever of all kinds	Piles
Cholera	Fits	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Indigestion	Tumours of all kinds
Sore Throats	Stones and Gravel	Ulcers
Secondary Symptoms	Tic Dolorous	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.
Ulcers	Veneral Affections	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—  
2s. 5s. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.

GEORGE T. HASZARD,

Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

## CAPE BRETON.

The C. B. News, says:—We lately received a letter dated Auckland, New Zealand, October 4th, 1855, from Mr. Duncan McKenzie, formerly of Baddeck, who emigrated thither in a vessel of his own, in the year 1852. In this letter he thus writes: "All the people who came here from Cape Breton are settled on one River—excepting J. MacLeod, from St. Ann's, and Donald MacGregor. They are getting on very well, and have got splendid land. The climate here is the finest in the world. Last month and the present one, is planting time; for a main crop—although we can plant some sort every month in the year. The coast abounds with a variety of fish; but not of the same kind as you have in Cape Breton. In almost any part of the country a man has only to go a little back with a good dog and he can kill as many wild pigs as he pleases; they are nice eating, only some of them are rather lean. All the people who came here from Cape Breton are in a very fair way of making a good, comfortable livelihood. Some of the Cape Bretonians have built vessels here that surpass all other craft in this country. They are a people who are thought much of here, as they are handy at everything."

Such is the sunny side of the picture. That it is true, we have every reason to believe; but there is another point of view which furnishes less inducement to migrate hence to that country—nay more, is calculated to discourage all such as may be inclined to wander to those shores.

—A WARM ADMIRER.—Abdul Medjid after listening to the performance of a very energetic French pianist, called the delighted professor to his side, and remarked:—"I have heard Thalberg,—I have heard Liszt,—but of all the men I have heard, I have never seen one perspire so much as you do."

GAMBLING AT WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer makes some startling disclosures in regard to the prevalence of gambling at our national capital, particularly during the session of Congress, when there is a great influx of strangers. The writer says:

"A stranger passing through Pennsylvania Avenue, at any hour between that when honest people go to bed, and that when the rosy tints on the eastern horizon betoken the coming dawn, will not fail to notice, that the upper stories of almost every second house are brilliantly lighted, and he will either imagine that it is the custom of the people here, or else abandon speculation on the subject in despair. He must be a stranger in Washington indeed, if he arrive at any such conclusion. If he remain in the capital three days, he will most certainly be enlightened, and possibly to his own after regret.

These brilliant lights, the existence of which almost do away with the necessity for street lamps, are evidence of one of the institutions of the federal city. In the march of improvement and the progress of civilization, the inhabitants of the District have dempished their slave pen, and, to a great extent, abolished the lottery traffic, but the gambling rooms, from the dirtiest den to the most gorgeous saloon, are in full blast, and are at least winked at, if not legally authorized, by the municipal government. The Avenue, from Willard's hotel

to the Capitol gate, is literally lined with them, and it is estimated, that there are at least five hundred resident professional gamblers, who live like princes upon the losses of the unwary novice or the more reckless habitue of these infamous resorts. It is often difficult to recognize this portion of the Washington gentry, except when engaged in the exercise of their professional talents, for their disguises are as numerous as those of a masquerade.

The rooms, that in more aristocratic ones, are furnished in a style of almost Eastern magnificence—attentive servants wait on your every step—your appetite is tempted by a profusion of the rarest delicious wines. Every thing that appeals to the external senses is calculated to "lure one in Elysium," but, through and beyond all this, the sensitive heart experiences a sickening oppression, and before the mental vision appears, not only one, but an hundred ghastly skeletons at the feast.

There is no difficulty in obtaining access to most of the gaming houses in Washington. Into the more aristocratic ones you must be introduced by one who already has the entree. The playing rooms are chiefly up stairs, and you enter through a hall on the first floor. If you appear respectable, though an entire stranger, the porter admits you at once. A servant in waiting takes charge of your hat and cane, and you are then received courteously by the proprietor or his deputy, who chats familiarly with you on any subject, except the business of his house, and you are immediately welcomed to the freedom of the establishment. You wander where you please, except into an occasional private room, where is engaged a party who have not yet lost all sense of shame. No one interieres with you, nor are you urged to participate in the games constantly going on at the numerous tables. Take your stand where you please, you cannot fail to witness, in a few moments, the exhibition of all the passions engendered in these places, which have been so appropriately denominated 'hells.' That is the only word in our vocabulary which conveys an adequate idea of their character. You will be surprised to recognize among the players men whom you have regarded as free at least from this peculiar vice. Professional men in high standing, Government officials, Merchants whose word in the business world is as good as their bond, Senators and Representatives—are all on a common level—but what a level.

Later in the evening, a magnificent supper is laid, to which all visitors have free access, and then the players return to the tables, and keep up their games till the light of the new-born day eclipses that from the gaudy burners, when the gambling merchant, physician, lawyer, congressman, and the gambler per se (for they are all brothers and must be classed together), retire to their respective abodes, some to congratulate themselves on their good fortune during the night, and others to gnash their teeth together in despair over their frightful losses.

SAUSAGE MEAT.—Sausage meat is best preserved in new cotton bags a foot long and two or three inches in diameter, which, after filling, are dipped in and coated with melted lard. When used, the bag is sliced off with the meat, as it is much easier to make new ones than to preserve the old.

Further details by the Press.

From British papers of March 8.

THE FALL OF KARS.

The papers relating to the fall of Kars have been laid before Parliament, published in the Blue Book. They embrace the whole subject of the war, the defence and fall of Kars, the conduct of Lord Stratford, the proceedings of the Allied Generals, and the policy of the Allied movements. The Book discloses some singular circumstances. On the 14th of July, 1855, Gen. Simpson forwarded to his Government the particulars of a conference attended by Gen. Pelissier, Gen. Marincow, Admirals Lyons, Brast, Stewart and Gen. Simpson, at which Omar Pasha endeavoured to induce them to send a portion of the troops from the Crimea to Asia. Omar offered to proceed with the 25,000 men, whom he brought from Eupatoria, to Asia, for the purpose of relieving Kars. All the Generals and Admirals were unanimous in rejecting his proposal, and as he still maintained his opinion he left for Constantinople, to lay the plan before the Sultan. In order to counteract Omar's proceeding, the Generals wrote thus to Lord Stratford de Radcliffe:—"Use your powerful influence to cause our opinion to prevail over that of his Highness, for great public interests are at stake, and serious consequences might result from his success."

Omar Pasha's plan was to make a powerful diversion from Redoubt Kalah, with the view of engaging the communications of the Russians, and compelling them to raise the siege of Kars. This project found favour in the Turkish Council at Constantinople. Lord Clarendon also seems to have approved of, at least a trial of the plan, and attributed the opposition made to it to the Turkish Government. He (Clarendon) therefore wrote to Lord Cowley at Paris in these terms:—"I regret that the French Government should oppose the expedition, and the British Government would doubt whether it were wise, even if they had the right to do so, to object to the adoption of such a course by the Porte, since the void made by the withdrawal of Omar Pasha's troops from the Crimea might be filled up by sending Gen. Vivian's contingent to either Balaklava or Eupatoria."

On the 4th of August, Lord Cowley replied by telegraph:—"The French Government will not oppose the projected expedition to Asia Minor under Omar Pasha, provided that the numbers of the Turkish contingent before Sebastopol are not diminished."

On the same day, Lord Clarendon telegraphed to Lord Radcliffe:—"Omar Pasha can go to relieve Kars, provided he does not diminish the Turkish troops before Sebastopol or disturb the garrison of Yenikale."

General Williams meantime continued note after note to Lord Radcliffe, and at length he complains that he had written fifty four despatches and fifty-four private letters, and the only reply he had received was a request to try to "recover some Russian Ladies who had been carried off by a Turk." Desire Vivian to hold himself in readiness to go to Eupatoria with his Turkish contingent. Napoleon seems to have interposed some new objections.

On the 29th of August, Lord Cowley again writes to Clarendon, and says the Emperor has no objection to the removal of the troops from Balaklava, and to their being replaced by others, provided that the allied commanders have no objection, but he will not take upon himself the responsibility of saying more.

On the 10th Dec General Codrington writes to Lord Stratford:—"I wrote Marshal Pelissier in the general tone of your letter, expressing to him the great object, it seems to be to get the Turkish troops to Trebizond, and that if done at all, it should be done at once, and offer my assistance, if I could by communication with the Government navy, to further this object." His answer was that he could not consent to their leaving Eupatoria without the express sanction of the Emperor of the French.

At length Lord Radcliffe vouchsafed the following lame explanation:—"It remains for me to say a word respecting my silence towards Gen. Williams. It has in truth continued longer than I intended. It originated in my anxiety, not to occasion disappointment by announcing measures that might or might not be carried into effect. I know that during the winter season little comparatively could be done, and I preferred, under the pleasure of business flowing in abundantly from other sources, to give my correspondent an answer in full rather than keep up a succession of partial communications."

THE CONFERENCE.

Nothing in reality is known of the proceedings of the negotiations. The "Emancipation Belge" publishes a communication purporting to proceed from Paris, which says that the first four points were at once decided on Thursday, and that the discussion of Saturday was reported to be very warm, and was so in fact between Baron Brunow and the English Plenipotentiaries, during which Count Orloff remained quiet,

but at last he broke his long silence, and said as follows:—"Peace must be restored to the civilized world. We are all great enough to pass over certain details in the treaty of Adrianople, and to let it belong to tear it. We accept the rectification of the limits proposed for Bessarabia, and for the Asiatic Provinces, we adhere to the condition about re-establishing the fortress of Bomarsund, and desire that the Isles of Aland shall be a menace for no one. There is no doubt we will give up Nicotoff without compensation, and the city of Kars to our ancient ally the Sultan."

The Emancipation goes on to say that this language caused, as well it might, a profound sensation; so profound that the Plenipotentiaries remained silent, no doubt with joy. One of them found his utterance sufficiently to say:—"After we are all agreed let us sign." The signatures were at once affixed, and the Plenipotentiaries shook hands and parted. The Emancipation unluckily adds, that on the following day, Monday, the Emperor's speech would announce that peace was made.

MILTON AND NAPOLEON.—Symonds, in his Life of Milton, says that Napoleon Bonaparte declared to Sir John Colin Campbell, who had charge of his person on the Isle of Elba, that he was a great admirer of Milton's "Paradise Lost," and that he had read it to some purpose, for that the plan of the battle of Austerlitz he borrowed from the sixth book of that work, where Satan brings his artillery to bear upon Michael and his angelic host with such direful effect:—"Training his devilish energy, impal'd On every side with shadowing squadrons deep, To hide the fraud."

This new mode of warfare appeared to Bonaparte so likely to succeed, if applied in actual use, that he determined upon its adoption, and succeeded beyond expectation. A reference to the details of that battle will be found to assimilate so completely with Milton's imaginary fight, as to leave no doubt of assertion.

MORE ABOUT MANURE SHEDS.—As a general thing, I think we farmers do not attach sufficient importance to housing our manure. It ought to be done in every case, unless it be where we have large quantities of coarse litter, which needs to become decomposed in a measure, before it is applied to the soil. In this case, it might be in an open yard, where it would be exposed to the falling rain and the atmospheric influences. But in every other case, it no doubt pays largely to erect shelter, especially to protect the manure heap. A course which I have seen practised where there has been no manure cellar is this:—Instead of throwing the contents of the stable directly out of the door or window, to form an unsightly pile, take a wheel-barrow into the stable, and wheel the manure into the cow-shed—for it is taken for granted every farmer has an establishment of this kind appended to his barn-yard—and then every day or two level down with the fork, and scatter over it sufficient litter to make it comfortable for your stock.—Rural New Yorker.

—THE BLEEDING PREMIER.—When Sir Robert Peel lately made his memorable speech on going out of office, he was much agitated. He bled profusely by the nose; and an hon. member behind him (Col. Rushbrook) observing that he had only a white silk handkerchief—soon disfigured by the stains—banded to him a red handkerchief. The Premier bowed, accepted the proffer, and proceeded with a speech destined, perhaps, to affect the legislation of the world. The debate went on, great excitement prevailed; decent Colonel Rushbrook, retiring about one or two o'clock in the morning, his mind occupied with the international affairs of the whole-terrestrial globe, was suddenly brought down from his attitude by Peel's livery servant, presenting the said red silk handkerchief, carefully washed, ironed and folded, just as if it had been lent by a milliner's girl to a laundress.

The Viennese papers tell us that the Archbishop of Vienna has refused to allow a monument to be erected to Mozart in one of his churches, on the ground that the worship of genius is a sort of idolatry.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, March 29, 1856.

THE MODEL FARM AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

That the system of public education should in every country be adapted to the peculiar circumstances of each, is what no one if it is presumed with any degree of probability, in a state, where every male child is liable to be drafted into the standing army of his sovereign, we are not at all surprised to find, that a warlike tone pervades every department of state education. Strict discipline and military subordination are as much attended to, as reading and writing; and gymnastic and other exercises prepare the body of the youth to endure the hardships of the campaign to which the ballot may eventually destine him. But as it is impossible to foresee to what height of profaneism the embryo conscript may attain, it is wisely provided, that his education shall be so conducted, that he shall have it in his power to acquire the information that may be requisite for an accomplished general. Nor is this all, there are great chances, that he may not be destined to serve the state as a military officer; but that his talents may call him to the civil service of the state. It is besides considered, that he may be employed in neither of these capacities, but he eventually destined to be a Divine, a Lawyer, Physician, Merchant or Farmer. Hence in a well regulated country, such as Prussia—where education is a state concern—the method pursued in teaching is such, that it is not only applicable, but deemed essential to every class of pupils, as forming a solid foundation whereon to erect the particular structure suitable to the genius and talent of each individual. We would have something of this spirit enter into the constitution and formation of the public schools of the island. Agriculture is and must ever be an object of primary importance with the mass of the inhabitants; upon the successful prosecution of this highly honorable as well as essential and important art depend the success of its commerce, its domestic manufactures, its trades and professions. Ought it not therefore to be the care of the government in providing for the education of the youth of the country to have an especial regard to enable those composing it to become adepts and proficient in the profitable and successful cultivation of that soil upon which the ultimate prosperity of the whole depends? We take it for granted, that the answer must be in the affirmative. Then comes the question, How is this to be effected? The principles of some sciences and arts are to be best acquired in the quiet and seclusion of a building or buildings appropriated to those purposes, such are those of Theology and Law, while Medicine and Surgery require something else beside profound study to enable the searcher after knowledge to be successful in the pursuit of it. Clinical lectures must teach the former to test the truth of the theory and maxims of the masters he has studied by the results of actual practice, and the anatomical theatre and dissecting room are equally essential to the latter, if he is to acquire that minute knowledge of the economy of the human body, without which he is but an empiric and pretender. Just so is it with Agriculture; every school may be furnished with the requisite numbers of copies of Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry, and the boy may get it by rote, and his lectures may be read by the man till the party reading may repeat them *verbatim*; and yet, with all this knowledge of both the one and the other, he may be totally unfit for the management of a farm.

That theory and practice may go hand in hand we would advocate the establishment of an Agricultural College with a model farm attached, so that what was taught in the school might be exemplified in the field. We would have the institution also, the Normal School, and give to the principal the office of visitor of Schools; putting Mr. Stark in his proper station at the head of a Moral Training School in Charlottetown, the only place having a sufficient youthful population for the support of one. Although it should be imperative upon all the students to acquire at least the rudiments of Agricultural knowledge, both theoretical and practical; we would by no means limit their educational requirements to this department of science only. The winter is long comparatively, and will afford sufficient time to enable the pupils to perfect themselves in classical, mathematical, ethical and philosophical learning. The successful farmer may be, as he is now, called upon to take his share in the legislation of the country; we would have his mind imbued with a sufficiency of general knowledge to enable him to set his parts with pride in his important capacity. And in proportion as he will be more likely to come to a correct decision in his judgments, if the principles of logic have been instilled into his tender mind and have exercised in maturer years, when his day of corporal activity and labor shall have ceased; we would that his mind stored with various knowledge, should have recourse to its treasures, as well for his own gratification as for the delight or edification of his descendants. In a word, we would elevate the future farmer

Prince Edward Island to their proper station in society. They are the pillars of that society; we would have these also pillars settled on the firm basis of science and knowledge, the acquirement of which is necessary to plain and substantial, but there is no reason why there should not be found among those who are highly polished and appropriately embellished. Why should a man be an accomplished agriculturist, as well as an accomplished divine, lawyer or physician?

We attended at the House of Assembly last evening for the purpose of taking notes of the Speeches of Hon. Members, on the Debate relative to the Despatch of Sir George Grey and Mr. Labouchere, and the petitions of certain Land Proprietors. The debate was opened by the Hon. Col. Secretary reading extracts, and commenting thereon, but he confined himself more to a personal abuse of some of the Petitioners and an exposure of some of their peculiarities than to a refutation of the charges made against the Legislature. He was followed by Mr. Yeo and Mr. Dumas who combated some of his statements and rallied him on his personal abuse of the proprietors. Mr. Wheat then went over much of the same ground as the Col. Secretary, but gave the author of "P. E. I. under Responsible Government" a greater share of abuse than any of the others, during which he was called to order by several hon. members, who disputed his right to take up a pamphlet and criticise it on the floor of the House. Mr. W. W. reiterated and endorsed the scolding editorial of the 10th December, and added by reading several very lengthy resolutions, which were intended to be embodied in an address to the Queen from both branches of the Legislature; they were laid on the table for the subsequent consideration of the House. Mr. Cooper believed that in Law every person was innocent until they were proved to be guilty, and as the Government had not yet brought the proprietors to a trial, they must be held blameless. He quoted the authority of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals that the Government had in 1835 power to establish a Court of Exchequer, and if they had it then, they had it still, and until the title of the proprietors had been proved bad, he believed they had a right to protect their property.

Mr. Palmer said he heard nothing to call for a reply on the subject matter before them, as Hon. Members had confined themselves to personal abuse which was beneath the dignity of the House, he accused the government of being Land jobbers by creating supporters out of their sales of Land, by finding salaries for its management and putting money into the pockets of their friends. Mr. Haviland dared the Col. Secretary to use the same language out of the House that he had on that evening, and made some very pertinent remarks on the appointments to the Legislative Council, and warned them to be cautious in making attacks on the rights of property.

Mr. Coles frequently rose to explain, but we cannot spare time or limits to notice to-day everything that was said.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—Mr. A. A. McKeezie, will Lecture next Tuesday evening on Man, as organically formed, with an inquiry into those agencies by which Mind is connected with Nature.

The Presbytery of Prince Edward Island, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, met at Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 12th. The Rev. Daniel M'Curdy, gave an interesting report of his mission to Dog River. Mr. M'Curdy was appointed to preach at said place for six Sabbaths. The Rev. Henry Crawford was appointed Moderator, and the Rev. John M. Leod, Clerk of Presbytery, in the room of Rev. K. S. Patterson resigned. A meeting of Presbytery was appointed to be at Lot 16 on the third Wednesday of April.

The Treasurer of the Ladies' Benevolent Society acknowledges the receipt of Two pounds Ten shillings, from Mr. Donald A. Hoppie, being his moiety of a Fine imposed on James Ellis for selling Spirituous Liquors without a License.

In the list of Prizes for Fat Cattle, &c., the Prize for Fat Ewes was left out. They were awarded as follows: 1st Prize, John Lyall, Esq., 2d do. John Lyall, Esq.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint John G. Lewis, Esq., a Commissioner for the recovery of Small Debts for Murray Harbour, in the place of the Honorable Thomas Clow.

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Philip Macdonald, Esq., and Edward Hunter for Hurd's Point, in the course of the Act of 18 Victoria, cap. 18. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. G. B. Macdonald to be Assayer of Weights and Measures for St. Mary's Bay, Lot 61.

Honorary Society of P. E. I.—The eighteenth annual general meeting was held on Friday the 21st March. It was proposed, seconded, and carried by general acclamation that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be requested to accept the office of Patron; the Secretary on the following day made this known to His Excellency, who replied, that he accepted the office with pleasure. The Society resolved to endeavour to have during the summer, a meeting of Pipers from all parts of the Island, so as to have a competition of performers on the bagpipes; prizes would be awarded. A member stated that he had taken steps with regard to having stout sets of baggage imported from Scotland. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:— President.—Dr. Stratton, R.N. Vice-Presidents.—John Rigg, Esq., H. W. Lobban, Esq. Directors.—Hon. D. Beaton, Hon. P. Walker, Mr. Purdie, Esq., John McGill, Esq., Mr. J. W. Morrison, Mr. Jas. Ross, Esq. Clerks.—Mr. John Coll McDonald, Esq., Mr. Neil Rankin, Esq. Corresponding Secy.—Mr. John Andrew McDonald. Paper.—Mr. Donald M'Fayden.

THE AGED PASTOR.

He stands in the pulpit, the grave old man, His eyes still lucid, though his cheeks are wan, With his silver white hair in a backward fold, His illustrious brow of Claret's mould, And his form not bent, though advanced in years, Somewhat of its primeval beauty wears. He opens the page of the Sacred Word, Not a whisper, not low, nor loud, is heard, Even folly assumes a serious look, As he reads the word from the holy book; The thoughtless and gay look reverent there, When he opens his lips in fervent prayer. He stands as the pious old prophet stood, Proclaiming the truth of the Word of God. To pray and convince the terror to men, Of resting at ease, while active in sin, With a challenge of guilt still asurgiv'n To the soul untried, sinnet for heav'n.

Who can but revere that reverend man, He is over his three score-years and ten, Who hath made the work of his life to bless, And expose to the world its wickedness; Still leading the few, who were wont to stray In the path of sin, to the narrow way.

With a friendly heart through his lapsing years, He hath shared our joys, he hath wip'd our tears; Hath bound the wreath on the brow of the bride; Hath stood by the couch when the lov'd ones died, Reviving the soul with the joys of heav'n, As the ties that bound it to earth are riv'n.

Methinks, that we shall weep some future day, When the godly man hath passed away, When the last of his ebbing days has run, His labour is o'er and his work is done; Who will care for the sheep, and keep the fold, When his pulse is still and his heart is cold. We shall miss him then, every look and tone, So familiar now when forever is gone; And it will thrill our heads with inward pain, When we'll long and listen for him in vain, When a stranger's farm and a stranger's face Shall stand in our honoured pastor's place. M. T. S. March 15th, 1856, Lot 27.

We beg to recommend Mr. M'Dougald's Refreshment Rooms. We have tried his coffee and found it excellent, and which is of no small consequence, his charges are moderate.

Married.

At Bedouque, by the Rev. Robert S. Patterson, on Thursday the 20th inst., Mr. John Taylor, Freetown, to Miss Jane Jardine, of the same place. By the same, on the same day, at the South Shore, Mr. James Waugh, of Lot 19, to Miss Ada Ann Clark, Town. By the same, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at Bedouque, Mr. James Matheson, Rustico, to Miss Margaret Miller, of Bedouque. At Murray Harbor, on the 18th inst., in the Salem Chapel, by the Rev. John Satchel, Mr. Edward Jordan, in marriage, youngest daughter of Mr. William Buchanan, of same place.

Died.

An New South, on Thursday last, Mr. William M'Donald, in the 44th year of his age. The deceased was a young man of great promise, of high character and of exemplary life. He was intelligent and obliging, and considered to be a great friend of his country, and by his amiable disposition, agreeable manners and sterling virtues, during his entire life, he enjoyed the estimation of the blessed Gospel, in which he was a constant professor, and he died in the sacred hope of a resurrection in glory at the appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ. His funeral services were presided by Rev. John Satchel, by the Rev. John Kerr, to a large and deeply affected congregation, from Lake, Ch., &c.

The Couriers brought a Colonial Mail, yesterday afternoon by which we have further details of the News by the Persia. It will be found in our Columns.

Charlottetown Markets, March 26. Table listing prices for various goods: Beef (small), Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Butter (fresh), Eggs, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Turnips, Homoppan yd., Hay, Straw, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Fowls, Partridges, Eggs dozen, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Turnips, Homoppan yd., Hay, Straw.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GAS COMPANY. We are prepared to receive Tenders for the erecting of a Coal Store—Plans and specifications of which may be seen at the Company's office at the Gas Works. Tenders to be delivered over before Saturday 5th day of April next.

W. MURPHY, Manager and Secretary. March 26th 1856. Seed Wheat, Seed wheat. 50 BUSHELS of Golden Straw WHEAT—superior for Seed—for Sale by CHARLES STEWART, French Fort. March 26, 1856.

To His Worship the Mayor of the City of Charlottetown. Our situation having been drawn to the fact that there is in operation in Great Britain, a movement, the object of which is to raise a fund for the purpose of establishing "An Institution for the training, sustenance and instruction of Nurses and Hospital attendants," under the guidance of Miss Nightingale, we are desirous that the subject should be laid before the public of P. E. Island, and beg your Worship to call a meeting in order that the necessary measures may be taken towards that end; and that an opportunity may be afforded for the expression of public sympathy and assistance in so praiseworthy and useful a design, which has the additional recommendation of being a means to afford a lasting recognition of the philanthropic exertions of Miss Nightingale and her devoted associates. George Coles, Henry W. Bayfield, William Swabey, William Forbes, R. N., E. Thornton, W. W. Lord, W. E. Clark, Edward C. Haythorne, Henry Palmer, T. A. Montgomery, D. Hodgson, Thomas W. Dodd, John Ball, Wm. W. Irving, Wm. Welsh, T. Desbrisay, William Mitchell, James E. S. Bagnall, Charles Roper, Wm. McGill, Joseph Hensley, T. H. Haviland, Francis Longworth, Donald Montgomery, J. Wightman, George A. Thresher, James H. Conroy, P. D. Stewart, J. Plimpton, Wm. Heard, James Curtis, J. C. Travers, George W. Gardiner, W. W. Stumbles, Joseph Robinson, Robert Bell, Albert H. Yates.

In compliance with the above Requisition, dated the 15th March, 1856, I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING, to be held in the Court House in this City, on Thursday, the 3rd April, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon. ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor. City of Charlottetown, March 27, 1856.

RELIGION IN COMMON LIFE. A SERMON, By the Rev. JOHN CAIRD, M. A., Minister of Errol. JUST arrived and for Sale at Haszard & Owen's Bookstore. Price Sixpence.

Clerk Wanted. BY one of the first establishments in the City, address A. T. C. Post Office. Stating Salary, &c. March, 26th 1856.

NOTICE OF SALE. MR. LOBBAN has been favored with instructions from Wm. Forbes, Esq., to announce that he will shortly sell by Auction, at the residence of that gentleman, the whole of his Household Furniture, Carriage, Hays, Harness, &c. &c. &c. March 25th, 1856.

TO LET. THE PREMISES in KING STREET, now in the possession of Mr. Nicholson, Esq., is now open for let for any day of May next. For further particulars apply to JOHN BRECKEN. Feb. 29, 1856.

Pine Timber, Shingles, &c. THE Subscriber offers for sale 100 cords of MICHIGAN PINE TIMBER, from one to two feet square long lengths, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, 8, or 10 pieces suitable for bow-springs, and 70,000 prime SHINGLES. B. CHAPPEL.

THOMAS & DAWSON WILL BE OBLIGED BY AN EARLY SETTLEMENT WITH ALL PERSONS Whose Accounts have been furnished up to 31st December last. 29th March, 1856.

AUCTIONS. FREEHOLD ESTATE For Sale without reserve, on the Premises. BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the 31st day of May next, at noon, all that Lot of Land, situated at Summerside, between Grubb's Hotel, and Peter M'Phail's Dwelling House, having a breadth of fifty feet on the Street, with a depth of one hundred and sixty feet on to the shore. On this Lot there are five buildings erected, one of which is divided into two convenient Shops, and the other is at present occupied by Mrs. Conner, as a Dwelling House and Store. There is also a spacious Granary or Warehouse. The whole yielding an annual rent of £200 currency, and is one of the best stands for business in this thriving and progressive village. The terms of sale, will be ten per cent deposit, and the remainder on delivery of the Deed. A good title will be given. For further information, please apply to the Hon. Charles Young, Charlottetown. WILLIAM WARWICK, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, March 29, 1856.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture and Farming Implements. THE undersigned is instructed to offer at Auction on THURSDAY, 1st May next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, on the premises at Spring Park. The Household Furniture, Farming implements and Live Stock, together with Hay and Oats, &c., the Property of Lieut. Colonel Gray. TERMS.—All sums under five pounds cash on delivery; sums over five pounds a credit of six months, on approved notes of hand. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, March 20.

TO BE SOLD, On the 5th day of April next, BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY the 5th April, at 12 o'clock, at the Town Hall, near the Market House, a superior young ENTIRE HORSE 3 years old the 1st June next. Horn colour, stands his hands high, took the second prize for Colts at the Agricultural Exhibition last Fall. He is Half Blood and half Canadian, has superior action and is very docile in harness. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. March 22, 1856.

VALUABLE PROPERTY. TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the ninth day of April next, (1856,) at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown, pursuant to License, duly granted for that purpose by His Honor the Surrogate and Judge of Probate of this Island, bearing date the Twelfth day of February, A. D. 1856. All the Right, Title and Interest of the late Honorable DONALD M'DONALD, of Glensdale, Township Number Thirty-six, (36) deceased in and to the following Land and Real Estate. Namely—All that 7 tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being on Division No. Four, (4) on the Plan of the Estate of Castle Tioram, from actual survey in July 1828, and filed in the Plan Office, made by the late William Curtis, bounded as follows, that is to say—Commencing at a square stake fixed on the north edge of the East Post Road, or so-called St. Peter's Road, in the east boundary of a tract of Land in possession of Robert Cairns, thence (according to the magnetic north of the year 1784) north for the distance of One hundred and nine (109) chains, or until it meets the south boundary of the old Globe and School Land, thence West Twelve (12) chains and Fifty (50) links, thence north Fifty-one (51) chains to said Road, thence following the various courses of the said Road South-westwardly to the place of commencement, containing Two hundred and twelve (212) acres of Land, a little more or less, and in part of Lot or Township Number Thirty-five, (35) in Prince Edward Island. The above Land will be sold in several Lots or Divisions. For further particulars, and conditions of Sale, apply to the Subscriber at Glensdale, or at the Office of the Honorable Joseph Hensley, in Charlottetown. JOHN ARCH M'DONALD, Administrator of the Estate of the said late Honorable Donald M'Donald. Charlottetown, 1st March, 1856.

Schooner for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for Sale the HULL and SPARS of his Schooner, now building at Wood Island, and to be launched early in April. The above mentioned vessel is of 70 tons; 21 feet beam, and 93 depth of hold; frame of hardwood, and planked completely with hardwood. For further particulars apply to the builder, by letter, postpaid, to DONALD TAYLOR, W. Island. January 24, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Sub-criber having by power of Attorney bearing date the 24th January, 1856, been duly appointed by the Hon. Stewart, to act as their Attorney—has to inform all Debtors to the Estate of the Misses Stewart that unless all Rent and arrears of Rent are paid immediately, legal measures will be at once resorted to, for recovery of the Law thereof. Building Lots in Town, and farms in the Country is disposed of. JAMES J. BEVAN, Charlottetown, Feb. 29, 1856.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE PRICES REDUCED! I WILL sell off my present Stock at LOW PRICES to make room for NEW GOODS. My Stocks—fresh, and THE BEST TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY. Manufactured and bought at LOW PRICES, and will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES. GEORGE DOUGLAS, At the Warehouse, Kent-St., Charlottetown. February 25, 1856.—41

GREAT BARGAINS! THE LANCE SPOK OF STAPLE GOODS! AT THE 66 STANBISH STREET, QUEEN STREET. Will be offered for a few weeks, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, to make room for heavy Spring Importations. SAMUEL MURRAY. Feb. 29, 1856.

City Clerk's Office. SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until MONDAY the 7th day of APRIL next, at 12 o'clock, noon, from persons willing to contract for the construction and hanging of a FIRE-BELL in the Tower on the City Hall, according to a specification of the work which may be seen on application at said office, where every information relating thereto will be given. Securities will be required for the due and faithful performance of the said contract. Wm. W. WELLNER, City Clerk. Ch. Town, March 26, 1856.

JOHN HARPER, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, (Queen-St. in Mr. Desbrisay's Buildings.) Solicits the patronage of the public, and will endeavor to merit the confidence of all who may favor him with business in the above line. Feb. 11, 1856.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

A correspondent of the Presse d' Orient gives some interesting information on the physical difficulty of maintaining a fleet in the Black Sea, arising from the ravages of a little insect peculiar to its waters.—He says:—

"Preparations are now being made for the total destruction of the Russian vessels sunk in the harbour of Sebastopol. This operation, some persons say, will be performed by throwing very heavy shells to drop perpendicularly on the vessels, and bursting so as to send them to pieces. The vessels, however, must be by this time half destroyed by the sea-worm, the teredo navalis, which is peculiar to the Black Sea. In order to give an idea of the ravages committed by this little insect, I may mention the case of the English steamer Gertrude, which has never quitted the Black Sea since the commencement of the war. She has been employed in the service of the port for the daily wants of the army. The captain lately received orders to return to England, but he replied that in consequence of the ravages made by this worm on his vessel, she was not in a fit state to undertake the voyage. This insect finds its way between the copper and the bottoms of the vessels, and then eats into the wood. The English have sought a remedy for the evil, and have made experiments on the Caradoc, the Banshee, and the Telegraph. One side of their bottoms have been covered with a kind of gum and the other left in its usual state. After a certain time, the latter part was covered with a layer of what resembles moss, and the vessels answered the helm better on one side than on the other. These experiments, however, were not complete, as the ships in question have not remained constantly in the Black Sea."

**DIFFICULTY WITH AUSTRIA.**—The Washington Star says that information was received by the last steamer from Europe of a misunderstanding between Col. Jackson, our Minister Resident at Vienna, and the Austrian Government. A correspondent of the Star says:

"The misunderstanding has been caused by the arrest and imprisonment of an American citizen named Spear, who after seven months' close confinement, during which he has not permitted to communicate in any way with even his minister or counsel, was tried on the 31st of March, 1854, by a secret and unknown tribunal, convicted of treason, and sentenced to ten years' labor in irons in the trenches at Therisenstadt in Bohemia.

Mr. Jackson, on the 4th of February, demanded a properly certified copy of the testimony said to have been used in the conviction of Spear, and informed Count Buol in his note, that unless he received an affirmative reply within four weeks, he should at the expiration of that time, withdraw from a court where he could no longer remain with honor to his country or advantage to its citizens. As there is no probability that the desired answer will be forthcoming, or that any testimony really existed against the man, Mr. Jackson may be expected to leave Vienna shortly after you receive this."

Schooner Page had arrived at San Francisco, from Japan. The city of Jeddo was destroyed by an earthquake the 11th of November, by which 100,000 houses were left in ruins, and 30,000 lives were lost.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM JAPAN.

**JEDDO DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.**—Thirty Thousand inhabitants lost—100,000 Buildings destroyed, &c. &c.—The clipper schooner Page, Capt. Morehouse, at San Francisco, from Japan, brings news of a terrific earthquake, which occurred on the 11th November. A part of her freight consists of a portion of the cargo of the brig Greta, which vessel, it will be remembered, was captured by the allies last year.

On the 11th of November, at 10 o'clock P. M., a violent earthquake occurred at Jeddo, which destroyed one hundred thousand dwellings, fifty-four temples and thirty thousand inhabitants.—Fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city. The earth opened and closed over thousands of buildings, with their occupants. The shock was severe at Simoda. Although the distance from Jeddo to Simoda is but sixty miles, it appears that no official account of the earthquake had been received at the latter place at the time of the sailing of the schooner Page—December 10. The news was obtained through the Dutch interpreter. The Japanese seemed to attach little importance to the catastrophe. The inhabitants of the portion of the city destroyed were forewarned of the disaster, and many of them escaped. The buildings of Jeddo are chiefly of one story, and constructed of very slight material. The temples of worship, however, are lofty, and in some instances are constructed of heavy masonry.

**A DISAPPOINTED PAPA.**—About once a week (so I was informed) the chief eunuch rushes into his royal presence, exclaiming, in great apparent joy, 'O lord of the world, a son is born unto you!'—'Praise be to God!' exclaims the 'happy king'; 'which of my wives has been so highly honoured?' the eunuch names one of them, and the king rises in great haste to visit her and behold his new offspring. But suddenly cries and shrieks resound from the women's apartments. A band of females bursts into the room, shrieking and lamenting. 'O great king! a terrible demon suddenly appeared among us. He snatched your beautiful son out of the nurse's arms, and flew through the window with frightful noise.' And so the trick is repeated from week to week, and the poor fool continually laments over his lost children.—Taylor's Visit to India.

'It's a very solemn thing to be married,' said Aunt Bethany. 'Yes, but it's a great deal more solemn, not to be,' said her niece.

**FOR THE NORTH POLE AGAIN.**—Scarcely have Dr. Kane and his men dropped their bear skins and got comfortably warm, before another exploration of the forbidding regions of the North is earnestly talked of. The facts and observations of Dr. Kane in reference to the great open sea beyond the ice region meagre as they necessarily are, have excited great interest among scientific men. What has heretofore been suggested by a few is now considered pretty well established—that there is a vast open sea at the North commencing at about 80 degrees, and probably extending to the Pole. Dr. Kane testifies that the temperature of the air rose as he approached this sea; that its water was warmer than the ocean further south; that ducks, seals, and herbiferous animals were abundant about it; and that strong winds from the North brought no floating ice to its shores. The inference is that the Pole is not, as we have supposed, the centre of frigidities, but that the coldest point is some fifteen degrees or more south of it, and that the temperature at the Pole is comparatively mild. There is in this as curious analogy with the fact that the circle of the highest heat does not coincide with the equator, as we should naturally expect, and as the ancients believed, but more nearly with the belts of the tropics while the mean annual temperature of the equatorial belt is considerably below that of the summer heat of the tropics.

Various theories are already earnestly discussed by the savans to account for the open sea at the North Pole. Humboldt long ago suggested, that the internal heat of the earth is discharged at the Poles. The question is, shall the truth be sought by another Arctic expedition? It will cost treasure, and probably human life; but curiosity, so far from being appeased, is only stimulated by the results of previous researches. It is suggested, that by pursuing a more easterly route, many of the perils hitherto encountered would be avoided, and that with the experience of the past, the voyage might now be undertaken with a fair prospect of safety and success. Rash and futile as the enterprise appears to prudent men, we have little doubt, that it will be attempted, and by Americans, who will not allow anybody to take from them the honours and rewards of scientific discovery.

The steamer *Persia*, the largest and newest of the Cunard line, grounded in Gedney's channel, the deepest entrance to New York harbor, in her recent outward trip. This fact caused great excitement in New York city, and the knowledge of it in England will aid the efforts of those who are endeavoring to bring the advantages of Portland harbor to the notice of the British public.

The *Persia* will scarcely enter into Boston harbor, and her owner will hesitate as to the policy of sending her again to New York. Her burthen, when fully laden, is equal to 5,400 tons, and she is reported to draw 23 feet of water. Her actual draft, when fully laden, is probably more than 23 feet. The advantage of large steamers over small ones, for ocean navigation, is so thoroughly established, that other vessels of a capacity equal to, if not greater than the *Persia*, will soon be put afloat by the same company, and the value of a deep harbor, like that of Portland, will be in some measure appreciated by them.

We should not be indifferent to the advantages our harbor presents for becoming a terminus of the Cunard line and among our other efforts, we should unite with the people of Canada in inviting the boats of this line to our port as soon as the present contract with the British Government expires.—*State of Maine.*

**IN A HURRY.**—A lad came in great haste into a drug store the other morning and half out of breath, exclaimed: "Mother threat me down to the shotecary pop to get a thimble full of pallagotic. Bob's as thick the dickenth, and ain't extpected to live from one to tother."

**BURNING OF A FERRY BOAT—30 LIVES LOST.**—Philadelphia, March 15.—About half-past 9 o'clock to-night, the ferry-boat New Jersey, while crossing the Delaware River to Camden, took fire in the middle of the stream. There being a great deal of floating ice in the river, much difficulty was experienced in managing the vessel, and she was finally run upon the bar, opposite Arch street.

About one hundred passengers were on board, many of whom jumped into the river. Some were rescued by boats, and others saved themselves by clinging to floating ice, but it is feared, that a large number are drowned.

The boat is now burned to the water's edge.—Great confusion prevails, and it is impossible to gather authentic details. Steamers immediately went to the assistance of the passengers, but all who could be found had been saved by small boats. It is asserted that not less than thirty lives have been lost.

The boat belonged to the Philadelphia and Camden Ferry Company. The loss of life is chiefly owing to the fact that the vessel was unprovided with either boats or life preservers.

The number of persons dead and missing is about 30.

**ACCIDENT TO SOME OF THE BRITISH OSMANLI HORSE.**—General Shirley returned to Constantinople from Shumla, on Tuesday, the 12th instant. Brigadier-General Watt retains the command until further orders. An accident of a very serious character happened to one of the bashi-bazouk squadrons. They were quartered, men and horses, in a wooden shed; the bashas, who seemed to have forgotten, if they ever knew anything about the laws of gravitation, were in the habit of cutting out pieces of timber from the sides of the shed, and of using them for firewood; the consequence was, that one fine morning, the shed came down over their heads, killing eight and wounding eleven men, and killing and wounding 42 horses. The first idea which took hold of their comrades outside was, that some diabolical scheme had been devised by the Inglis to make short work of them, and they began to look for their pistols; but when they saw that the officers, who had hastened to the spot, threw off their coats and began to work to get out of the ruins what was to be saved, they laid to hard too, and worked with a zeal quite astonishing in them. The only thing to be regretted is, that the officers did not look before to the state in which the sheds were. This has now been ordered.—Constantinople correspondent of the Times.

**TERRIBLE SUFFERING AT SEA.**—The St. Thomas correspondent of the New York Herald furnishes that paper with the particulars of the sufferings of the officers and crew of the bark *Amelia*, which, it will be recollected, was seized by the U. S. Government at Port-au-Prince, on suspicion of being engaged in a filibustering expedition. The *Amelia* left that port on Dec. 1st, in charge of a government officer, (Captain Warden,) and was soon after getting to sea found leaky and unmanageable. On the 24th day out, they experienced a severe gale, which lasted ten days, during which period it was with the greatest difficulty that the vessel could be kept afloat. On the night of January 5th, when near New York, the wind came about strongly from the North, and the ship was blown off the land, and became almost a wreck. While the water was gaining upon her, and destruction stared the crew in the face, provisions ran short, and vessels which passed within signal distance did not notice her.

On searching the hold, a barrel of damaged rice and some bread were found, and it was discovered that the ship swarmed with rats, which, with the rice, kept them from starving. They were in this condition for twenty-two days. At daylight on the morning of Jan. 28th, a vessel was discovered, which proved to be the English brig *Ida*, Capt. Williams, bound to London. He stowed on a black board his longitude, and Lieut. Warden hailed him, telling him they were sixty days out, and in want of bread and water, and that they would be very thankful for anything, as they were starving. He replied, he had no bread to spare, but would give them some flour. A boat was sent on board, and returned with only part of a half-barrel of flour, and with the rats and rice, they fared quite well. On the morning of the 1st of February, the *Amelia* made Saint Thomas after being sixty-two days at sea. The cargo is about being shipped for New York. There were arms and ammunition on board for an army of 5000 men!