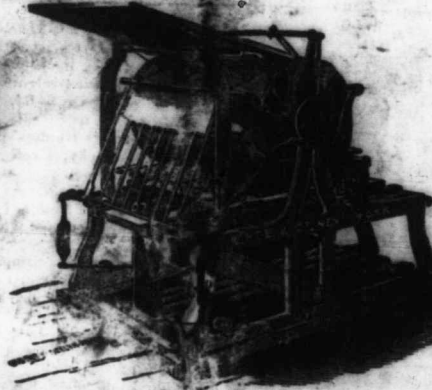


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Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to your Pills. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D., Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms. POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, ILL. CO., MISS., Nov. 18, 1855.

Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Had off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. The afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctor's bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here. GEO. J. GRIFFIN, Postmaster.

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood. From Rev. J. F. Hines, Pastor of Advent Church, Baton Rouge, La.

Dr. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARREN, WISCONSIN CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood. JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetters, Tumors, and Salt Rheum. From a Flourishing Merchant of St. Louis, Mo., 4, 1856.

Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcers upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother had been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also took your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORRIS.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout. From the Rev. Dr. Harker, of the Methodist Episc. Church, FLEMING HOUSE, STANBURY, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be grateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not regret my easy to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgia pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. No physician that I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. I persevering in the use of them, and now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

Dr. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SULLIVAN.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Purgative Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even Deafness, and Partial Blindness, have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INFANT CONSUMPTION, and for the relief of consumptive patients in the advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous disease of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the CHERRY PECTORAL saves more lives by the consumption it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the incurable cancer that, fastened on the vitals, cuts your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung diseases, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. AND SOLD BY F. L. BISHOP & Co. General Agent.

- By Mr. J. MUEL OWEN, Georgetown, " EDWARD GOSN, Grand River, " EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, " J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's, " GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud, " JAS. I. HOLMAN, St. Eleanor, " JAMES PIGEON, New London,

A CARD.

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

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

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

FASHIONABLE
Boot and Shoe Establishment.
RICHARD FAUGHT, grateful for former patronage, begs to announce to his customers and the public generally, his return from the United States; and having had three years' experience in the most fashionable establishments there, and having acquired a thorough knowledge of the improvements of the day, requests (at his old stand, Queen Square), a continuance of past favors.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes soled with India Rubber soles; and India Rubber Boots and Shoes neatly repaired.
October 6th, 1856 — 31

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Charts, Charts,
BELLE ISLE to Boston, including Gulf and River St. Lawrence, with a large book of sailing directions, 24s.
Canoe to Philadelphia, including Bay Fundy, with do. 25s.
Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Newfoundland, 17s 6d.
Nova Scotia and Bay Fundy, 12s 6d.
Northumberland Straits, (2 parts) 3s 6d each.
Atlantic General Chart. English Channel. A full Chart of the South of Ireland, St. George's Channel, the English Channel, and of the North Sea to Yarmouth and Amsterdam, 21s.
South of Ireland to St. George's Channel, 12s 6d.
St. George's and English Channel, with sailing directions, 25s.
Parallel Rulers, Mathematical Instruments, for sale by—
HASZARD & OWEN.
June 20, 1856

DR. A. JOHNSON'S
American Anodyne Liniment.
FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Sides or Breast, Rheumatism, Cramp in the Stomach, Spitting of blood, and all Lung Complaints. Manufactured by I. S. JOHNSON, Bangor, Maine.
DR. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT.
An entirely vegetable preparation, prepared and intended for Internal and External application.
The Inventor of this article was in the constant practice of medicine for 20 years, and by a long course of experiments upon the various diseases for which this Liniment is recommended, he became perfectly satisfied of its efficacy, and offers it with full confidence to the afflicted, as the result of his long experience and best efforts.
This has long been a standard medicine, and enjoys the singular privilege of being known and patronized by a large portion of the medical Faculty, wherever it has been introduced.
With the firm conviction that it is the best remedy of the present age for all diseases for which it is recommended, the proprietor offers his Liniment to the Public, not doubting that it will sustain the high reputation it has already acquired. We do not affirm that this article is a cure for the ten thousand ills humanity is heir to; but let those who are afflicted with the following diseases, try it, and we can assure them, they will find relief.
Inflammation of the Bronchia or Bronchitis, Rose-Cold, Catarrh, Hard dry Cough, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness and common Cold, Pain and Soreness in the Lungs, Stomach and Sides, caused by lifting or otherwise, Asthma, Influenza, for Sore Throat and Weak Lungs, for Chronic Diarrhea, caused by Rheumatism in the bowels, for Cramp in the Stomach, for Strangury, Gravel and Stone, Blind Piles, &c.
Externally it will have the most happy effects, in cases where any other Liniment would be used, especially for Rheumatic Affections, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Sore Lips; it is a sovereign remedy for the bites of flies and other insects. There is nothing of equal efficacy to this for Horses and Oxen where they are carked, cut, bruised, strained or chafed by the harness, and it possesses more than double the power of any other Liniment.
Inflammation of the Bronchia or Bronchitis, for the cure of this disease it has been wonderfully successful. Those who had cases of long continuance have found permanent relief. S. D. WARD, Esq., (No. 10 Court Street, Boston) who had a case of three years' standing has kindly permitted us to refer to him in proof of the efficacy of this valuable medicine; also in the case of a Rose-Cold. This cold comes on when the flowers bloom in the spring, and continues till the leaves fall in Autumn—if this disease is not attended to in season, it ends in consumption. Take of the Liniment according to directions, and a cure will result.
Catarrh, and noise or confusion in the head may be cured by a faithful trial of this Liniment; drop one or two drops in each ear at night before going to bed, and take it internally according to directions.
In all Coughs, the Anodyne Liniment is a well known remedy, particularly for Whooping Cough. The first symptoms should be checked, and not the least difficulty will occur in the cure of this complaint. For children, half a teaspoon full of Liniment night and morning.
This Anodyne Liniment for sore throat and weak lungs, that complaint so common in all countries, especially in this climate, stands unrivalled, and in every case, a complete trial will be marked by the most complete success.
The Blind Piles. The Anodyne Liniment has in a great number of instances of this distressing disease, made permanent cures. In connection with taking the Liniment internally, external application should be made.
The sale of this invaluable medicine is rapidly increasing, and the Proprietor can say with confidence that he has been the favored instrument of giving relief to thousands of the afflicted and suffering. He earnestly solicits all who may be afflicted, to give this Anodyne Liniment a fair trial, satisfied that if taken with a full determination to test its utility, they will find relief.

DR. JOHNSON'S CATHARTIC PILLS.
Sugar Coated, in Glass Bottles.
For the Cure of a great variety of Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, and Obstructions in the Organs of Digestion.
These Pills may be used in all forms of Diseases, with the most decided benefit, and without fear of injury. Being of Vegetable extract, they do not cramp or rack the delicate frame or weak constitution, but will be found particularly useful, by stimulating the weakened and disordered parts into healthy action.
The most delicate female, and children of the tenderest age, can take these Pills with perfect safety, and the most salutary results will follow. Being coated with pure White Sugar, prevents that general aversion which most persons have to ordinary Medicines, for nothing but the taste of sugar is apparent when administered.
Married Ladies, under all circumstances, will find these Pills a safe, and in small doses, a mild cathartic.
The best time to administer these Pills is on going to bed at night, though they can be taken at any time beneficially; at night, however, they have a more general and universal influence over the whole body; the mind, body and nervous system at that time being in a quiet state, gives the Pills an opportunity to operate with the fullest effect upon the whole system.
They are an excellent article to be taken
In the Spring of the Year,
To Invigorate and give Tone to the System.

These Pills have a great advantage over other Sugar-coated Pills, in that they are put up in GLASS BOTTLES, well corked; consequently will keep for any length of time without injury, and are not affected by damp weather.
The Proprietor of these Pills has spared no expense in getting up an article that he trusts will meet the universal approbation of the public, and he does not doubt they will, when known, take a stand beside his well known and extensively appreciated AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT.
They are purely Vegetable in their composition, are peculiarly mild, give no pain, yet efficient in their operation, and require no change of diet or confinement while taking them. They require only a trial, and need no puffing to recommend them. Price, 25 cents per bottle.
For sale at the Apothecaries' Hall, and at the Drug Stores of W. R. Watson and M. W. Skinner, and sold at all the Stores throughout the Island. Persons wishing supplies of the above Medicines, can be furnished at Proprietor's prices at the Drug Store of
M. W. SKINNER,
General Agent for P. E. Island.
Nov. 5, 1856.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANCIENT CANOE DISCOVERED—Three fishermen at Asnieres, France, have discovered an ancient canoe buried beneath a sand bank in the river. From its form it is supposed that it was used by the Normans in their invasion of Paris. It is an immense trunk of oak about eighty feet long, hollowed out and capable of holding sixty men. It is well known that the Normans, in addition to their large wicker-work boats, had other very long ones for the purpose of war, formed of hard wood, and it is supposed that this is one of them. There is a striking resemblance between this and the barks of pirates of the ninth century.

Capt. Newell, of the whaling barque, Alice Fraser, of New Bedford, at San Francisco, reports that on the 26th July last, a volcano burst out on the Island of Ounimask, in the Pacific, throwing the water some 800 feet into the air, followed by an ejection of lava, which covered the deck of his ship.

A large number of the new cent pieces authorized by Congress are now at the Philadelphia Mint awaiting the order of Congress to be circulated. They are about the size of the half cent circulated fifteen or sixteen years ago, and are composed of copper, nickel, and zinc.

Saturday forenoon, off the south shore of Nantucket, eight boats obtained over 2000 fine codfish, in little less than four hours. The four hours haul of fish is worth between \$300 and 400; a most acceptable "catch" to the hardy fishermen.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, December 13, 1856.

We inserted a short article upon the lecture given on Tuesday evening, at the Mechanics' Institute; we would now speak of the Institute itself. There can be little doubt that such associations are or may be made of great utility, especially in a community like ours, where though almost every one is engaged during the day in industrial pursuits of some description, there is sufficient leisure afforded during the evenings for relaxation and amusement; and it is for the purpose of combining useful knowledge with the necessary recreation from labour, that literary and scientific institutes were formed. Mr. Barnard's opening lecture was an excellent one, perfectly illustrative of the strict union there is between the pursuits of science and those of practical life, and how a knowledge of the one tends to improvements in the other. Before he could with propriety enter upon the subject matter of his discourse, it was requisite for him to prove the necessity for ventilation, and in order to do this, it was equally necessary to shew what a pure atmosphere was, and the different ways by which it became vitiated, so as to need to be changed or renovated, and theoretically the lecturer performed his duty in a clear, lucid and popular manner, and to those who had a competent knowledge of chemistry, perfectly satisfactorily. But here is the rub. How many were there present, or supposing the Hall had been as full as possible, how many would there have been, who could be said to possess that requisite knowledge? Not a great number, we may without any shame in the avowal, make answer. And for this best of all possible reasons, they have had few or no opportunities of knowing. The words oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen, are—and truly—Greek to the multitude; they can form no definite ideas as to what these words mean. Carbon by referring to the well known article, charcoal, is somewhat better understood. Now this want of knowledge is not because we have not persons capable of lecturing upon the subject, but because the Institute is unprovided with the necessary apparatus, nor do we think it likely to be, unless some properly qualified person volunteers to take charge of it, if obtained. The Institute has already an air pump, an electrical machine, and the necessary apparatus of electro-magnetism in its possession; but these are never made use of, for they are all out of order and imperfect. Now we would recommend to the Committee having them put into working order in the first place, and then exerting themselves to have a series of lectures given on Pneumatics, electricity and magnetism; and we will be sure, that there will be full houses and eager and enquiring audiences. We would have these appeals to the senses first made, before the mind is called upon to exert itself. The requisite chemical apparatus for

illustrating some of the prominent parts; such as the separation of water into its constituent gases, hydrogen and oxygen—the formation of oxygen and hydrogen gases, combustion and the results attending it, and a variety of other experiments extremely beautiful, and calculated to raise up the dormant seeds of curiosity in the dullest mind. The great advantage of an Institute is, that those who are attracted to it merely for the purpose of whiling away an hour or two, become insensibly so interested in the subject of the lecture, as to induce them to spend a part of their leisure in the pursuit of further knowledge, and thus by degrees the mind is led on until it may exclaim with Milton,

"How charming is divine philosophy
Not harsh and crabbed as dull fools suppose"
and will find it, if it perseveres, as the same poet says a

"Perpetual feast of nectared sweets
Where no crude surfeit reigns."
We would recommend the exhibition of the Magic Lantern occasionally, and through its medium an acquaintance with the most prominent of the heavenly constellations, and thereby induce a desire to become better acquainted with those

"Suns of other spheres, centres of other worlds."
We are gratified to notice in our columns the gift of a very handsome Church clock, valued at \$20, and running 10 days, presented to Trinity Church Georgetown, by Captain John Westaway, an enterprising and liberal inhabitant of that place.

Blackwood's Magazine for November has been received; its contents are the following articles:
Mr. Ruskin and his Theories—Sublime and Ridiculous,
The Athelings or the Three Gifts—part 4
The Scot abroad—The Man of Art, Scandinavia.
A Cause worth trying.
Touching Temporalities.
Baden-Baden—Table and other talk there
The art of Cavilling.
GEORGE T. HASZARD, Agent, Charlottetown.

The Rev. John Curry will preach (D V) in the Temperance Hall on Sabbath next, at the hours of 11 o'clock a. m., and at 3 p. m., in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. Service may be expected every Sabbath until further notice.

Married,

At Alexandria, (Glengarry,) on the 21st Nov., by the Rev. John M. Lachlan, Colin McDonald, Esq. M. D., son of the late Colonel M. Donald, of St. Andrews, to Helen, second daughter of the late Alexander McDonnell, Esq. of Prince Edward Island.

At Charlottetown, on the 23rd inst., by Rev. J. Duncan, Mr. Lanchlan M. Neil, of Oakfield, to Emily Maria, youngest daughter of Robert C. Woolner, Esq., North Rustico.

At St. John, N. B., on the 21st ult., by the Rev. James Baird, Mr. Alex. McKay, of P. E. Island, to Miss Cook, of Amherst, N. S.

At Seal River, Lot 49, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. George S. Milligan, A. M., Mr. William H. Drake, to Miss Margaret Dogerty.

Died,

At Portland, Maine, on the 13th October, of typhoid fever, Lavinia Eilen, fourth daughter of Mr. William Anear, Postmaster, Montague River, aged 17 years. Dearly and regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

At Murray Harbour on the 23rd day of Nov. last, Mary Ann wife of William Clements, Esq. in the 43rd of her age—leaving a husband and seven children, together with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss. Her end was peace.

Passengers,

On the 10th instant, in the Boat from Cape Tormentine to Cape Traverse—Messrs. Richard Curren, Isaac Anderson, John Stewart, James Slattery, Francis Sherriden, E. Butler, James McIntyre, Jos. McIntyre, G. A. Thresher, A. Irving.

Ship News.

The Steamer Rosbud got clear of the ice in Orwell Bay, on Tuesday evening last, and arrived in Charlottetown during the night; the next day having taken in coal, at eight o'clock she left port again to go round the North Cape, to tow the Ship 'James Yeo' over the bar at the mouth of Richmond Bay.

The Vessels recently frozen up in Bedeque, we learn have been cut clear of the ice. The Bark Paxton sailed from Charlottetown on Wednesday. The Bark Aurora, from Bedeque, at Canoe, with loss of anchors and chains.

The Schr. Hibernia, Quilman, hence for Halifax, produces laden, went ashore on the Indian Rocks, off Wood Islands, on Friday last, and became a total wreck. Crew got ashore with difficulty—vessel and cargo insured.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Alexander Robertson, junior, of Bonshaw, Township No. 20, to be a Justice of the Peace for Queen's County.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED.
Nov. 28, Samuel Thomas, Shellnut, Canoe; hering.
29th, Orr, Cunningham, Boston, goods. Messenger, Bouche, Richibuctou; deals. Victor, Boquet, do.: do.
Dec. 1st, Lady Jane Gray, Paul, Miramichi; deals.
2d, Sophronia, Str-man, Richibuctou; lumber.
12th, Ploughboy, Robinson, Pictou; coal. Leo, Squarebridge; Boston; goods. Rapid, MacParson, Halifax; do. Brunswick, Pardy, Pictou; coal. Conservative, M'Fadyen, Halifax; goods. Lady Sale, Brow, do.; do. Oriander, Lond, Pictou; mails. Flora, Bears, Pictou; coal. Garland, M'Lean, Halifax; goods. Elizabeth Mary, M'Donald, do.; do.

CLEARED.
Nov. 27, R. M. Steamer Lady Le Marchant, Irving, Pictou; mails. Reward, M'Intosh, oysters.
28th, Samuel Thomas, Shellnut, Halifax; produce.
29th, Perilla, Salmund, London, G. B.; deals—by Robert Longworth. Brig Millicent, Murchison, Newfd.; produce. Belle Poulett, Le Blanc, Pictou; bal.
Dec. 1st, R. M. Steamer Lady Le Marchant, Irving, Shediac; mails, passengers and sundries. Elizabeth, Scott, Halifax; barley. City Belle, Penderton, Boston; oats.
8th, H. Ingram, Whalen, Pictou; mails. Ship Majestic, Nqan, Liverpool, G. B.; timber and deals—by W. W. Lord & Co. Hibernia, Quilman, Halifax; produce.
9th, Brig. James Henry, Heron, Newfd.; produce. Messenger, Bouche, Pictou; bal.

POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

BEING to Thursday evening the 11th inst. being the evening of the day of the General Thanksgiving, the Meeting of the Alliance was postponed until Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., when all members and those who wish to become members, will please take notice, that a Regular Meeting will take place at 7 o'clock P. M. in the Temperance Hall.
A full attendance is requested.
JAMES J. BEVAN, Secretary.
Ch. Town, Dec. 21, 1856.

NEW GOODS.

FALL 1856.
EX "MAJESTIC," from Liverpool "ONI," from London, and recent arrivals from Boston and Halifax, the Subscribers have received upwards of

1000 Packages British & Foreign Merchandize,

which they offer for sale at their usual low prices for prompt payment. Wholesale Customers supplied at low rates and liberal terms. The assortment consists of:
60 Chests prime Congou TEA,
7 Bales Carpets and Woolens,
8 Cases and 3 Bales Ready Made Clothing,
15 Trunks, Boots and Shoes,
4 do Silks, Silk Dresses and Ribbons,
8 Bales Grey, white and Printed Calicoes, Derrys and Gingham,
6 Bales assorted Cloths,
10 Cases Ladies' Dress Materials,
2 do FURS,
2 do Woolen Shawls,
1 do Polka Jackets and Sleeves,
2 do Glazed Linings,
15 Kegs "Hall's" Powder,
30 Packages Ironmongery,
2 Cases Gala Plaids & Linseys,
1 do Silk and Straw Bonnets,
1 Trunk Ladies' Mantles,
1 Case Gloves and Hosiery,
1 do Jewelry & small Wares, 50 Boxes Soap,
90 Kegs White Paint, 2 Casks Oil, 1 Cask Putty,
5 Tins Copal Varnish, Boxes, Ward's Washing Powder, Paste Blacking, Chinese Glensfield and Blue Starch, Bags Pepper, Alpice, Corks, Barrels Crushed sugar, Logwood, Rice, 85 bags Cut Nails,
A large quantity of AMERICAN GOODS.
D. & G. DAVIES.
Queen's Square, Dec. 4, 1856.

NAVIGATION.

CAPTAIN DUNCAN J. BOYLE begs to inform the young men of this Island, that he will open a **NAVIGATION SCHOOL** at his dwelling, a few doors from the Methodist Chapel Charlottetown, on the 1st day of JANUARY next; his course of instruction will comprise—Plain Navigation by construction, Logarithms and Inspection, together with a thorough knowledge of Chronometer time; also the practical use of the Chart and Quadrant.
Terms—£2 per quarter, or £3 for the course. Money paid in advance.
N. B. Pupils for the higher branches will be separately arranged with.
December 8, 1856.

FOR SALE, ON CONSIGNMENT 15 PURCHASERS one JAMAICA SPIRITS, just arrived per Schooner Lucy, from Halifax.
JAMES PURDIE.
Dec. 8, 1856.—4w

Fresh Fruit for Christmas Groceries, &c., &c., &c.

IN addition to their usual supply of British Goods the Subscribers have received by late arrivals—
40 Boxes best Bloom RAISINS,
3 Casks RAISINS,
1 " Fresh CURRANTS excellent quality,
30 Bbls. APPLES,
29 Do. Superior FAMILY FLOUR,
16 Pun. Choice retailing MOLASSES,
4 Hds. Sugar,
30 Chests TEA, of fine quality,
50 Boxes do. do. do.
5 Bbls. ONIONS,
3 Casks BURNING FLUID,
Spices, Wine, Soda and Butter Crackers, Cheese, Bottles Pickles, Pilot Bread, Vinegar, Window Blinds, Chairs, Bedsteads, Brooms, Pails, Boots, Shoes, Candles, Candles, and Lozenges, &c. &c. all of which will be sold at the lowest cash rates.
BEER & SON.
Charlottetown, Dec. 13, 1856. Isl. Sw.

AUCTION, VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Glassware, Chinaware, Crockery-ware, &c. &c. &c.
THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell by Auction on Tuesday 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of E. L. Lydiard, Esq., Queen's Square, the whole of his valuable Household Furniture, Glassware, Chinaware, Crockery-ware, &c. &c. &c.
Terms Liberal.
JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, Dec. 13, 1856. Ex. and Isl.

NOTICE

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined on pursuing another Branch of Business places the whole of his

STOCK OF GOODS

in the market, at very low prices, until the 1st TUESDAY in MARCH, 1857, when the then remaining will be offered at AUCTION. And all accounts unsettled after the FIRST of FEBRUARY, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
Also, TO SELL or LET the unexpired LEASE of his present HOUSE, (which for business facilities needs but few remarks,) being 7 years from the 15th of MAY, 1857. Possession given on the 1st of April, if required.
JAMES R. WATT.
Dec. 5, 1856.

Grist and Saw Mill for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers his Grist and Saw Mill for sale, situated at St. Margaret's on Lot or Township No. 41, in King's County, they are erected on the most approved principle, being each propelled by a 14 feet overshoot water-wheel, and in a good stand for business.
Terms—made known on application to the subscriber, by letter post paid, or otherwise, and also at this office.
JOHN DIXON.
Glensfina Mill, Dec. 1, 1856.

"ACADIA" GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened the Store adjoining Messrs. McNUTT & BROWN, on Queen Square, as a
Tea, Coffee and General Grocery Store.
With a carefully selected Stock of Goods, consisting of
Fine Oolong, Souchong and Congo TEAS,
Jamaica COFFEE, (green and ground)
PICKLES, SAUCES, &c., (all kinds)
A variety of CAKES and BISCUIT,
SUGARS (brown and white), MOLASSES,
Vinegar, Fluid, Raisins, Starch,
SOAP, CANDLES (patent, sperm and tallow),
Currants, Orange, Lemon and Citron Peel,
Scotch Marmalade, Macaroni, Vermicelli, &c.
Also, sole Agent for M'Dougalls Pipes and the Glensfield Starch.
JARDINE MACLEAN.
Nov. 12, 1856

Opening of the New Free Church.

THE New Free Church at the head of Prince Street, will be open (D V) on Sabbath first, the 14th inst. The morning service will be conducted by the Rev. Alexanderutherland of New London; the afternoon by the Pastor of the congregation; and the evening by the Rev. Alexander Munro, of Brown's Creek. The public who have very generally assisted in the erection of this neat and commodious building, are respectfully invited to attend. A collection will be taken at each of the services, in aid of the building committee.
December 10th, 1856.—Ad. Isl.

LADIES' superior French KID GLOVES, for sale at "Queen Street House" by
ALEX. M'KINNON.
November 10.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY the 16th inst., at Eleven o'clock, at the Subscriber's SALE ROOM, Queen Street, a quantity of Valuable Household Furniture, in part viz:—

- 1 mahogany SOFA, 1 mahogany Table
- 1 PIANO FORTE,
- 1 handsome four-post Bedstead and curtains,
- 1 very handsome Tapestry Carpet (about 45 yards)
- 1 mahogany Commode 1 Slipper Bath,
- 1 very fine wool Mattress, 2 hair Mattresses
- 2 straw Mattresses, 4 cane-seated Chairs
- 6 Rocking Chairs 1 Dressing Table
- 2 Basin Stands 1 Mahogany Towel Horse
- 2 Tables 3 Franklin Stoves
- 1 Air-tight Stove 1 Bronzed Urn
- 1 pair handsome Decanters Lot of Crockeryware
- 1 Tin Roaster &c. &c.

Also,
1 handsome Spanish GUITAR.
TERMS OF SALE.—£5 three months; £10 and upwards, five months, on approved Notes
JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.
December 5th,

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.
VALUABLE LOT OF BOOKS!
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Subscriber's sale room, Queen Street.

TWO CASES BOOKS.
received on consignment, per "Ori," from London, containing 1,500 volumes, comprising Religious, Historical, Scientific, Classical, and other standard works, in every department of Literature.
ALSO, 200 Engravings, some of them beautifully colored.
Catalogues to be had at the Book Store of S. Westcott, or from the Auctioneer.
JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer,
Dec. 5, 1856.

HAY AND CATTLE.
TO BE Sold by Auction, at the QUEEN'S ARMS INN, ROYALTY ROAD, on TUESDAY, 16th December next, at 12 o'clock, noon:
20 Tons HAY, (in lots to suit Purchasers),
4 Head HORNED-CATTLE.
TERMS—6 months Credit.
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer,
November 28, 1856.

GREAT CLEARING OFF!!!
THE Subscriber in gratefully acknowledging the very kind and extensive patronage of his friends and the public during the past twenty-eight years, begs most respectfully to inform them, that having agreed to take Mr. FREDERICK P. NORTON into partnership, and having now completed his FALL IMPORTATIONS, he is

Selling off the whole,
WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.
His present extensive STOCK OF GOODS comprises almost every description of Merchandise usually imported into this Island, and as
The Whole must be sold off for Cash,
preparatory to the new arrangement, no matter at what sacrifice,
GREAT BARGAINS
may be expected.
DANIEL BRENNAN.
Charlottetown, Nov. 28, 1856.
N. B.—An early settlement of all outstanding Debts is earnestly solicited.

CLOTH!
THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the public for their past favors, and begs leave to inform them, that having completed the improvements in his Cloth Mills, he is now prepared to turn out a larger quantity of work and in a better style than formerly, and he hopes by strict attention to be able to give general satisfaction.
JOHN DIXON.

AGENTS.
Charlottetown.—Messrs. Haszard & Owen, and Mr James Purdie.
Georgetown.—Hon. Joseph Wightman.
Vernon River.—James L. Hayden, Esq.
Head of Orwell.—Robert Finlay, Esq.
Pinette Mills.—Alex. Dixon, Esq.
Mount Stewart Bridge.—Kemble Coffin, Esq.
St. Peter's.—Wm. Sterne, Esq.
JOHN DIXON.
Glenfials Mills, Dec 1, 1856.

CARD.
JOHN CAIRNS,
GASFITTER PLUMBER, AND COPPER-SMITH.

(Kent-st., two doors from the Hon. G. Coles')
HAVING served for many years in the works of Gas Companies both in the City of Glasgow and in other large towns in Britain, and having been the first to introduce Gas into this City, in WATSON'S Drug Store, Reddin's Buildings, 11 years ago J. C. hopes by assiduity and punctuality to merit a share of public patronage in the above line. Orders executed with neatness and despatch. Tinware and Stove Piping always on hand. Force-Pumps, &c. repaired.
November 14, 1856.

NEW FALL GOODS!

'ALBION HOUSE,' Queen Street.
STREETLY & COUCHMAN, thankful for the patronage which they have met with since they commenced business, take this opportunity of informing their customers in general, that they have received their FALL STOCK of

DRY GOODS.
This Stock having been selected from the best and cheapest markets, we will offer it at the lowest possible Cash prices, determined to adhere to our business maxim, "Small Profits and Quick Returns."
THE STOCK CONSISTS OF
Black and colored MANTLES in a large variety and of the newest designs,
Paisley SHAWLS (long and square),
Wool do do do
Fitch, squirrel and musquash Boas & Victrines,
Red and white FLANNELS,
A large Stock of CLOTHING, together with an Extensive assortment of DRESS MATERIALS and GOODS necessary for the season.
An inspection of the Stock is respectfully requested.
Ch Town, Oct. 23, 1856.

Wholesale and Retail!
The Cheapest House in the Trade!
P. R. McGehee, from Liverpool, and also per Mail Steamer, via Halifax, there has been RECEIVED at the "MANCHESTER HOUSE," QUEEN-STREET, a large and well-assorted supply of seasonable—
Fancy and Staple Merchandise,
In the newest styles and carefully selected; embracing every article of DRY GOODS usually kept in the Trade for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear, and which for—
QUANTITY & EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
Are well deserving the attention of Purchasers.
"ORI" FROM LONDON.
November 22d, 1856.
SAMUEL MEMPHRAY.

Silks, Velvets and Plushes.
THE Subscriber offers FOR SALE, a variety of SILKS, &c.—
Black GRO DE NAPLES,
Rich Check Glasio SILK,
striped do do
Brocade do do
Silk Velvets, do do
" Plushes, do do
Superior rich Brocade SILKS, &c.
All of which will be sold low for prompt payment.
J. PURDIE.
17th September, 1856.

FALL & WINTER GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, per Barge "Isabell," from LIVERPOOL, England, a large and extensive assortment of—
BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,
Now open for inspection.
Bark Building, East Corner of Queen & Dorchester-Street,
Charlottetown, 21st Oct., 1856.—Isl.
DUNCAN, MASON, CO.

Charlottetown Markets, Dec. 3.

Beef, (small) lb. 3d a 5d	Oatmeal, 1 1/2d a 2d
Do. by quarter, 3d a 4 1/2d	Goose each, 2s a 3s
Pork, 3 1/2d a 5 1/2d	Fowls, 8d a 1s 6d
Do. (small), 6d a 8d	Turkeys, each, 3s 9d a 6s
Ham, 7d a 8d	Duck, 1s 2d a 1s 4d
Mutton, 3d a 5d	Eggs dozen, 1s a 1s 3d
Veal, 3d a 5d	Yate, bush, 2s a 2s 4d
Butter (fresh), 15d a 18d	Barley, 4s 6d a 6s
Do. by Tub, 1s 1d a 1s 3d	Potatoes, 2s 6d a 2s 9d
Tallow, 10d a 1s	Turnips, 1s a 1s 3d
Lard, 11d a 1s	Hominy yd., 3s 6d a 5s
Floor, 3 1/2d a 3 1/2d	Hay, ton, 55s a 65s
Pearl Barley, 5d a 6d	Straw, Cwt., 1s 3d a 1s

NEW SUPPLIES!

George T. Haszard's Book-store.
September 24th, 1856.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, by recent arrivals, has added to his large Stock of—
Stationery and Fancy Goods,
Having received from England via Halifax, 100 reams large and small POST PAPER (ruled and plain), Note Paper (ruled and unruled, various sizes), Atlas, Double Elephant, Imperial 8. Royal and Royal Drawing Papers, Blotting Paper (superior quality), Blue-lead, demy double folio Foolscap Paper, 25,000 Envelopes, (very low prices), 170 gross Pens, Account and Memorandum Books of every size and quality.
A few articles in PAPER MACHE, viz., Albums, Trinket Boxes, Card Cases, Card Trays (with or without handles), Portemonnaies, Ladies' Reticules, Tea Trays and Tables, Ink-stands, Work Boxes, &c.
In SCOTCH WOOD—adies' Companions, Paper Folios, Inkstands, Card Trays, Portemonnaies, Reticules and Card Cases.
—ALSO—
Backgammon and Chess Boards, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, (Rosewood) Ladies' Manicle Reticules, Patent Leather Measuring Tapes, Electro-Plated Tea, Dessert and Table Spoons and Forks, Ivory-handled Knives, Glass Inkstands, a large assortment of Pocket Books, Gold, Silver, German Silver and Electro-Plate Pen and Pencil Cases, Alphabet Boxes, &c.

MAONUTT & BROWN
HAVE REMOVED to the New Establishment South Side Queen's Square, nearly opposite the MARKET HOUSE, and have just received an extensive Supply of—
British Merchandize,
From the best Manufacturers in LONDON, MANCHESTER, GLASGOW, &c.
The GOODS having been purchased by one of the Firm on the most advantageous terms, they can be recommended as the cheapest in the Market.
A superior article in TEA, SUGAR, RICE, INDIGO, &c., &c.
Queen's Square, Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1856.

ON SALE.
A superior article in TEA, SUGAR, RICE, INDIGO, &c., &c.
Queen's Square, Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1856.

A CARD.
MISS A. MAUSLAND, begs most respectfully, to inform the Ladies of Charlottetown and vicinity, that she has brought from New York a few of Fowler's improved Models for cutting dresses, and is prepared to give instruction in this very simple and superior method, by which, after, from four to six hours application, any lady can fit their own or others dresses in any style they may desire.
Terms—made know on application at her residence, Prince Street.

A CARD.
MR. J. T. JENKINS,
Member, and Licentiate in Midwifery, of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; late Surgeon in the British Medical Staff attached to Omar Pacha's army during the Crimean War,—is prepared to practise the different branches of his profession in this Island.
Mr. Jenkins has paid particular attention to the diseases of the Eye, having been for three years a Student at the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, under the late eminent Surgeon and Oculist, G. J. Guthrie, Esq., F. R. S., &c. &c., President of the College of Surgeons.
Consulting room—Desbrisay's buildings
Charlottetown, Oct. 20, 1856.

PAINTS & GOLD LEAF.
W. R. WATSON has added to his former Stock:—
Brandram's best WHITE LEAD,
Black, yellow, red, green and blue PAINTS,
Putty, Ochres, best Glue, Red Lead,
Verdigris, LITHARGE and GOLD LEAF.
For Sale very low.
Nov. 18, 1856.—Adv Ex & Isl

PAPER HANGINGS!
—JUST RECEIVED—
3,500 PIECES FROM BOSTON,
And for Sale by
HASZARD & OWEN.
Aug. 16, 1856.

Ready Made Clothing.

OF THE NEWEST FASHION, direct from the London Clothing Manufactory's Company, of Emperor, Talma, Crimea, and every description of OVER COATS and UNDER COATS, of different cuts and fashions; VESTS of the newest styles; Boys' Clothing of all sizes and prices, Crimean Shirts in great variety, &c. &c.
M'NUTT & BROWN.
Queen Square, Nov. 20

FOR SALE—Nine thorough-bred LEICESTER RAM LAMBS.
J. MYRIE HOLL, Kenwith.
Nov. 14, 1856.

BY calling at the ACADIA Grocery Store, you can buy good Tea at prices ranging from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per lb in Chests, 1/2 Chests and Boxes, also by the single pound, Sugars (Crushed and Brown,) Rice, Pearl Barley, Split Peas &c. and a variety of other Groceries too numerous to mention.

NEW GOODS.
R. A. STRONG respectfully invites attention to his NEW SUPPLY of Seasonable Goods which are now open for inspection at the old stand.
Dawson's Building Great George Street.
Nov. 15, 1856.—I mo all the papers.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED AT
Queen Street House
(Macdonald's Brick Buildings.)
A WELL selected STOCK OF STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. Cheap for Cash.
ALEXANDER M'KINNON.
November 10, 1856.

REMOVAL!
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS EXTENSIVE Stock of British and Foreign GOODS,
Ex "J. W.," Elizabeth, Isabella, and Albion,
TO the Store formerly occupied by Mr. GEORGE ROOM, a few doors higher up, which premises he has remodelled and refitted; and having now increased facilities for the accommodation of his Customers, he trusts to be favored with a continuance of their patronage.
He also begs to intimate, that he is daily expecting a further supply, to complete his
Fall Importations,
all of which will be disposed of at the lowest cash prices.
Observe, No. 8, Queen Street,
J. W. MORRISON,
Charlottetown, Nov. 11, 1856.

A CARD.
MISS A. MAUSLAND, begs most respectfully, to inform the Ladies of Charlottetown and vicinity, that she has brought from New York a few of Fowler's improved Models for cutting dresses, and is prepared to give instruction in this very simple and superior method, by which, after, from four to six hours application, any lady can fit their own or others dresses in any style they may desire.
Terms—made know on application at her residence, Prince Street.

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Consulting room—Desbrisay's buildings
Charlottetown, Oct. 20, 1856.

To Tenants on parts of Township Lands Nos. 51, 53, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 62.
TAKE NOTICE—That the Tenantry on said properties under the management of the Subscriber, are hereby notified to pay their rents to him without delay, as he is fully empowered, and received positive instructions to collect the same. He also cautions all persons whomsoever, from TRESSPASSING on any part of said lands; either by cutting timber, taking forcible possession, or in any other way whatever, without a written permission from himself. Any persons disregarding this notice, will render themselves liable to prosecution at Law.
WILLIAM DOUSE.

All Tenants or other occupiers of Lands on said Townships, will please pay their respective Land Tax to the receivers appointed by the Government, as no further indulgence will be granted to those who have hitherto delayed its payment.
Nov. 21, 1856. (6 w.) W. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRATION.

It would appear from the subjoined item, which we clip from an exchange, that the tide of emigration from Ireland is now in a great measure turning towards the Southern portion of America, instead of the Northern. The information is interesting and will perhaps be new to some of our readers.

The Water witch, 400 tons, the property of Mr. Smith, one of the largest South American shipowners in Liverpool, sailed from the port of Dublin, laden with a general cargo, and having on board 115 emigrants bound for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. This change of the field of venture from north to south, has been adopted by the Irish Catholics at the suggestion of several clergymen resident in the United States. The *Freeman's Journal* says:

"The emigrants are all from the neighborhood of Mullingar, and belong to the most respectable of the farming tenantry of that district, whence we learn, what perhaps is very little known, that an emigration upon a limited scale, but attended with the most beneficial results to the working classes who were gone out, has been steadily going on from the county of Westmeath for the last 15 or twenty years, and the community of Irish now in Buenos Ayres amounts in number to 12,000 souls, and Roman Catholics, well provided with excellent clergymen resident among them, and of whom the Rev. Anthony Fabey has for many years past held a prominent position among his flock. The Rev. gentleman has, we understand, been the instrument of founding among them a hospital, and latterly a society of the Sisters of Mercy for the education of the rising generation.

The pursuits from which the Irish in Buenos Ayres derive so much advantage are ship building for the port and agricultural pursuits generally for the supply of the city. The value of the production of wool in the province of Buenos Ayres 15 years ago, did not exceed £100,000. Now its yearly value approximates close upon a million, and meets with ready markets in Belgium, France and England. The Governments bordering on the River Plata, act with the greatest kindness to the Irish, and as the latter are all of the religion of the country, it harmonises the two races. We understand that the Irish emigrants to Buenos Ayres improve greatly in active and steady habits after a residence of three or four years, and fortunes of from 5,000 to £50,000 are quite common among them. The yearly sums transmitted to the county of Westmeath regularly increases in amount, the object of the senders being to assist their relations, or to pay the passages of those whom they may have induced to join them. The persons who sailed in the Waterwitch have all gone out at the earnest sollicitation of their friends."

A correspondent of the *London Post* writing from St. Petersburg, states, that a powerful company has been formed in that city, under government patronage, for the purpose of steam navigation on a grand scale. Twenty screw steamers of the largest class are to be built for it as soon as possible,—some in America, some in England, and a few in Russia.

In the Public Library of Boston, there have been 82,661 books borrowed during the year—daily average 231—during 5 working hours.—The widow of Dr. Amos Binney of Boston, has offered to deposit in the Library of the Natural History Society of that City, 1000 volumes of the Dr.'s Library in that department—some 400 different works, many of them very rare.

THE GRAPE CULTURE.—An Ohio vine grower writes to the *Journal of Commerce* that there are now devoted to vineyard culture over 1500 acres in the Ohio valley, about one-half of which quantity is in the vicinity of Cincinnati. In the Missouri valley there are about 700 or 800 acres, and in the Upper Mississippi valley 500 or 600 acres. In Tennessee, Alabama, South Carolina, and Georgia, several vineyards of the Cahawba grape have lately been planted, with flattering prospects, thus far, of producing far better crops than those of the Ohio valley.

A SLICE OF HORSE, MA'AM?

[From Chambers's Journal.]

For some time past, M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire has constituted himself the champion of horseflesh even as Mr. Cobden once came out as the champion of the cheap loaf; but whether the Frenchman will be as successful as the hero of the League, remains to be proved. By papers communicated to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and in other ways, he has already endeavoured to interest his countrymen, supporting his view by argument scientific and economical; he, in fact, is determined that horseflesh shall become an article of diet. 'Horseflesh,' says he, in his last paper to the Academy, 'is mistakenly rejected from the aliment of man. It would supply a considerable resource for the nutrition of the laborious classes, of which prejudice alone has deprived us even to the present day; and he then proceeds to a threefold demonstration—that horseflesh is wholesome; that it is agreeable; that it is abundant enough to take a very useful place in the alimentation of the people.'

No serious doubts, he tells us, can be raised as to the wholesomeness; the facts are favourable. Horseflesh has been eaten for weeks together at Copenhagen and other places; at Paris, during several months in 1793-4 and without producing any disease or inconvenience; moreover, horse-meat and broth given in the military hospitals, chiefly by the celebrated Larrey, has always been attended by the happiest effects upon the patients. In Egypt, during the siege of Alexandria, a scurvy epidemic which had begun to show itself in the whole army, was checked by soup and steaks derived from horses.

On the second point, we let M. St. Hilaire speak in his own words. 'Horseflesh,' he observes, 'has long been regarded as of a sweetish disagreeable taste, very tough, and not to be eaten without difficulty. So many different facts are opposed to this prejudice, that it is impossible not to recognise its slight foundation. The free or wild horse is hunted as game in all parts of the world where it exists—Asia, Africa, and America—and formerly (and perhaps even now) in Europe. The domestic horse itself is made use of as a alimentary as well as an auxiliary—in some cases altogether alimentary—in Africa, America, Asia, and in some parts of Europe.'

'His flesh is relished by people the most different in their manner of life, and of races the most diverse—negro, Mongol, Malay, American, Caucasian. It was much esteemed up to the eighth century among the ancestors of some of the greatest nations of Western Europe, who had it in general use, and gave it up with regret. Soldiers to whom it has been served out, and people in towns who have bought it in markets, have frequently taken it for beef. Still more often, and indeed habitually, it has been sold in restaurants, even in the best, as venison, and without the customers ever suspecting the fraud or complaining of it.'

And further, if horseflesh has been often accepted as good under a false name, it has also been pronounced good by those who, to judge of its qualities, have submitted it to careful experiment; and by all who have tasted it in proper condition—that is, when taken from a sound and rested horse, and kept sufficient long. It is then excellent roasted; and if it be not so acceptable in *bouilli*, it is precisely because it furnishes one of the best soups—perhaps the best that is known. It good, also, as experiments prove, made by myself as well as others, when taken from old horses not fattened, whose age was sixteen, nineteen, twenty, and even twenty-three years; animals thought worth no more than a few francs beyond the value of their skin. This is a capital fact, since it shows the possibility of utilizing a second time, for their flesh, horses which have already been utilised up to old age for their strength; and consequently of obtaining a further and almost gratuitous profit at the end of their life, after they had well-nigh paid the cost of their rearing and keep by their labour.'

M. St. Hilaire admits that horseflesh is not equal in quality to the flesh of fat sheep and oxen; but he contends that while so many of the inhabitants of France scarcely ever eat animal food, it would form a valuable addition to their food resources; an abundant one also, for he finds that the number of horses which are killed, or die naturally every year in France, would supply two millions and a half of ordinary rations of meat; and he winds up his argument thus: 'Singular social anomaly! Some day society will wonder it was so long submitted to. Millions of Frenchmen are deprived of meat, or eat it six times—twice—once a year; and in presence of such deprivation, millions of kilograms of good meat are every year abandoned to industry for secondary purposes, thrown to hogs and dogs, or cast into the sewers!'

A CHANCE.—In 1752, an English ship stranded near New Rochelle, Westchester county, New York. Such have been the changes in the sea that the wreck now lies in the midst of a cultivated field, thirty feet above the sea, and around it are 2000 acres of cultivated land.

A young lady when told to take exercise for her health, said she would 'jump' at an offer and 'run' her own risk.

Mr. E. M. Ward has returned from Paris with a portfolio of sketches for the great picture of Victoria at the tomb of Napoleon—commissioned by the Queen. The Emperor and Empress, we understand, are to give the artist sittings in December.

By an Act passed last session the municipal boundary of Edinburgh has been extended to the limits of the Parliamentary burgh, thus enlarging the area of the city by nearly three times, and giving the town council a population of nearly 200,000 instead of 60,000 to represent.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—We understand that an expedition will be prepared forthwith, to proceed in search of further traces of Sir John Franklin's party, via Bearing's Straits. The command will, it is said, be conferred upon George H. Richards, who has rendered such good service in previous Arctic searches, and who, upon many accounts, is viewed as the most fitting officer to command the expedition.

The prince of Wales, Captain Nolan, from New Zealand landed at Portsmouth for the use of the government two spars of Kauri pine of the most extraordinary proportions ever brought to this country viz. 100 feet in length and 34 inches in diameter without a knot! They will most likely become masts for the Queen's state yacht.

UNSUCCESSFUL SEARCH FOR THE WRECKED STEAMER LYONNAIS.—By the Cape Cod Line we have the following telegraph despatch, dated Holmes' Hole, Nov. 19th:—

"Arrived U. S. Mail steamer Marion, Foster, in search of the wrecked steamer Lyonnais, from New York for Havre. Has cruised off Nantucket Shoals since Monday having been 70 miles S. E. Nantucket. Experienced heavy N. W. gales and rough sea. 18th. Ion. 71.30, spoke bark T. B. Bertram, for Boston:—Had been in the vicinity of Nantucket three days; had seen nothing of either boats or steamer. At 1.30 P. M., same day, spoke schooner Eugene, of Yarmouth:—Could give no information. At 3.30, same day spoke ship Ocean Star, from New Orleans for Boston, under close-reefed topsails:—Could give no information. The Marion put in here to gain information of the wrecked steamer, and has proceeded through Vineyard Sound, intending to make another cruise to the southward of Nantucket."

ANECDOTE.—The last English Mail brought a letter from Mr. Geddie to one of his private friends, dated May 26th, 1856. The intelligence is highly gratifying. The work of God continues, there being now only about 300 heathen on the island. The members of the Mission family were all well. There had been considerable sickness among the natives, but several had died in the triumph of faith. The new type had arrived and they had commenced printing the gospel of Matthew with it.—*Presbyterian*.

Messrs. Cunard, Brett & Austen's Circular for November reports the following ships sold at the port of Liverpool, since the 23rd of October:—*Broughton Hall*, 1771 tons old, 1493 new, built at St. John, N. B., 1856, to class 7 years, £7 12s. 6d. per ton; *Broomielaw*, 593 old, 523 new, Quebec, 1856, classed 7 years, £8 per ton; *Success*, 335 old, 285 new, P. E. Island, 1855, classed 5 years, French Book, £2100; *Josephine*, 391 old, 417 new, Quebec, 1836, sold for £1800d; *Harmonie*, 410 new, Jacobstadt, 1840, woa sheathed, £1005; *Liverpool*, 94 new, Nova Scotia, 1840, never classed, £450; *Adonia*, 71 new, Nova Scotia, 1853, never classed, price not stated; *James Alexander*, 171 old, 111 new, P. E. Island, 1850, to class 4 years, price not given; *Maizer*, 187 old, 110 new, Prince E. Island 1854, A. I., zinced in 1854, sold for £875; *Esmeralda*, 1244 old, 1198 new, Quebec, 1856, to class 7 years, price not quoted; *Ida*, 189 new, Yarmouth, 1832, rest. d. in 1851, A. I., 7 years, yellow metalled in 1852, sold for £1100.

The following are among the imports from Prince Edward Island to Halifax, from 1st to 27th November:—Potatoes, 34,999 bushels; Oats, 47,879 bushels; Barley, 9,981 bushels; Turnips, 2 166 bushels.—*Reading-Room Slate*.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RUSSIAN REGIMENT.—The Pavaloiky, or the Regiment of Paul, presented an appearance which would be grotesque, if it were not imposing. All the men—pray do not laugh—have cocked noses. Every soldier with a *nez retrousse*, who is of proper height, is sent to this regiment, which was formed by Paul in one of his eccentric freaks and every determined pug is eligible if it be accompanied by sunken eyes and high cheek bones. But more than this. The men, clean shaved, like all Russian soldiers, except on the lip, wear their moustaches brushed upwards towards the ears, which gives them a strange and savage aspect. This bizarre and ferocious appearance is increased by the shape of the head-dress, which is like a sugar loaf with one side cut-away—an angular section of a cone, with the round side to the front. On this side, the shako, or whatever it is, consists of a brass plate at the back, it is of a bright-red cloth. From the top there is a curious tuft, or pompon, sticking out horizontally, so as to be parallel with the lower parts of the wearer's nose. The brass front is religiously preserved, should it have been pierced by a ball, and is worn only by deserving soldiers. Some have been perforated in two, three or four places in the days of Catherine II., and in Suwarroff's campaign, where the regiment greatly distinguished itself, and on the under part of each plate is engraved the name of the soldier who wore it when the ball came in such unpleasant proximity to him. Should one of these plates be worn out with age, its form is scrupulously imitated and the holes renewed with the greatest care. The regiment when at the march post always carries bayonets at the charge. Altogether the look of these four thousand and odd men all of whom are six feet, is very novel and striking, and if they are half as ugly in the fight as they are on parade they must prove most formidable antagonists. They are dressed like the other regiments of the Guard, with the exception of the helmet.—*Moscow Correspondent of the Times*.

A DAMPER.—Some years ago, the late Emperor Nicholas was visiting Naples, when King Bomba ordered a grand review of his little army. After this ceremony, the King rubbed his hands, saying to the Czar:

"Well, sire is it not a very fine troop?—could I not march against France with such an army?"

"Yes certainly," replied the Czar, "but the French Custom House officers might not let you pass."

A Glasgow paper says:—A failure, involving liabilities to the extent of from £60,000 to £70,000, was reported on Monday, the 17th inst. The parties alluded to are connected with the thread manufacture in that city.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PUN.—The visit of the British Archaeological Association to Wells last week gave rise to a pun which is worth recording. The members were being shown by the bishop of Bath and Wells over his garden and pleasure grounds, the beauty of which and the taste with which they were laid out was the theme of general commendation. Whereupon Mr. Planché, one of the hon. secretaries, who was present, remarked that their state was not much a matter of surprise, as it was the "garden of Eden" (the family name of the bishop).

The Rev. Richard Cambridge was one of the contributors to a literary paper called *The World*, published by Dodsley. A note from the editor requesting an essay was put into Cambridge's hands one Sunday morning as he was going to church. During the sermon his wife observed him to be very inattentive and whispered to him "of what are you thinking?" "Of the 'next World' my love," was the reply.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The *Chicago (Illinois) Tribune* says:—"Of the 2,700,000 acres of land granted by the State to aid the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, over 2,000,000 acres yet remain unsold. Taking the sales made since the land office of the company opened in this city as a test, the fund realized from the lands alone will not fall short of \$45,000,000! It is thought that the road, completed and fully equipped, will be clear profit to the company, to say nothing of the \$20,000,000 of money that will in due time be piled up in their treasury. This great work promises to be the most successful speculation of the age."

INTERMARRIAGE OF COUSINS.—The *Norfolk Reflector* says that the Assessor's returns of Huron county show 11 blind, 12 deaf and dumb, 12 insane, and 12 idiotic persons in the county. The parents of five of these were by relation cousins before marriage. Three of the five, 2 blind, and 1 idiotic, from infancy. The fifth was deaf and dumb for a time not ascertained—probably from birth. It is probable that the number of parents so related to each other is larger, and there was no information obtained as to part of them.

A GOOD WIFE.—In the eighty-fourth year of his age, Doctor Calvin Chapin wrote of his wife:—"My domestic enjoyments have been, perhaps, as near perfection as the human condition permits. She made my home the pleasantest spot on earth to me. And now that she is gone, my worldly loss is perfect."

How many a poor fellow would be saved from suicide, from the penitentiary, and the gallows, every year, had he been blessed with such a wife!

"She made home the pleasantest spot to me on earth." What a grand tribute to that woman's love, and piety, and common sense! Rather different was the testimony of an old man, some three years ago, in the 'Tombs' yard of New York city: "I didn't intend to kill my wife; but she was a very aggravating woman." Let each wife inquire, "Which wife am I?"—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

THE ZULU WOMEN.—An African correspondent says—"The labour of digging, planting, harvesting, getting fire-wood, drawing water, grinding, cooking, care of the children, indeed, all the hardest of the work among the Zulus, is performed by the women. The men build the huts and fences, milk, and take care of the cows, watch the gardens, and drive away the birds, and wild pigs, hunt, lounge, and drink beer, and this is pretty much the extent of their employment; but the degraded women work from morning till night, and if one of them shows any symptoms of laziness, she is sure of a beating from her unmerciful husband, who gives as a reason for his conduct, 'I paid too many cows for you to let you remain idle; you shall work and pay me by your labour all which I paid for you.' I have often seen a native woman digging without cessation from morning till night with her heavy pick (native hoe) in the hard hillside, having an infant suspended in a leather sack on her back; and after her day's work, she would return home with a large bundle of fire-wood on her back, the pick on her shoulder, and the child on her back. It is no uncommon sight to see a company of native women going into Pietermaritzburg, or D'Urban, from their Kraals in the country, distant thirty miles, each carrying on their head a basket of Indian corn, holding little less than a bushel. A man, usually the husband, leads this company, gives orders when to rest and when to march, carrying himself only his shield and spears; and when they reach the market, he greedily takes the money, with which he pays the government tax, or buys cows, and with them augments the number of his wives. The Zulu women are so severely beaten for laziness and unfaithfulness to their husbands that they run away and attach themselves to other men at a great distance. But if they are found they are most cruelly treated."

THE PASTOR'S BRIDE.

Great was the consternation in the little town of Ferris, when Mr. Bryce, the Pastor of its principal dissenting community, returned from an excursion to some northern county, and brought home with him a wife! Was such a thing possible? Did he not know that for the asking, and a very little asking too, he might have had Miss Chesterfield, and a hundred a year into the bargain? Could he have failed to have noticed the attentions of the Harpers, who had evidently no other motive than a desire to secure him for Kate or MaryAnn? and above all, could he have been so hardened as to despise the scarce concealed regard of pretty Lucy Beresford? Yet—oh folly of mankind!—he had turned away from all to bring amongst them some penniless northern beauty, whose newfangled ways would disturb the neighbourhood.

So spoke the gossips of Ferris on the evening of the return. They had had evidently a notion that the minister could have no right to dispose of himself as an ordinary individual—perhaps a meeting of Church and congregation, to decide for him on whom he should bestow his affections, would have been more in accordance with their views.

Meanwhile the object of their remarks was receiving a visit from Miss Chesterfield, for no consideration of delicacy could avail to keep that lady from the house until a reasonable hour for calls should have arrived: her curiosity was excited, and "as a member of the church" she had a right to see the bride. We find her therefore in the modest drawing room.

"You must have had a dismal journey," said the visitor, fixing her black eyes on the sunny face before her.

"Indeed, no," said the bride, with a glance at her husband.

"Well, I mean, if you have much feeling, Mrs. Bryce,"—the last two words came forth with an asperity it is impossible to convey to the reader,— "but perhaps you had not a very happy home, and so parting with your parents did not affect you."

The blue eyes of the young wife filled with tears, but noticing the rising colour in her husband's brow, she hastened to reply to the coarse utterances that had displeased him.

"I had a happy home," she said, "and it was with sadness I bade it farewell, but I had been so long familiar with the thought of absence, and my parents and sisters were, for my sake, so cheerful, that I could not, in the society of—I mean, I could not well be sorrowful." She paused, and blushed so deeply, that the pastor, in his loving sympathy, drew off the attention of their unwelcome guest.

"You have had some excellent sermons from Mr. Heyburn, to my absence, Miss Chesterfield." "Oh excellent!" said the lady, "I wish you could have heard him on 'Worldliness!' it was just what the people wanted. I never knew a more worldly-minded set!" said Miss Chesterfield emphatically "never."

Mr. Bryce could not keep back a smile, but he evinced it by saying, "Mr. Heyburn probably got so as much did he visit you during his stay?"

Oh yes, and I felt it my duty to prepare him for the next Sunday, by opening up a little of the wickedness of the people. I told him of those dressy Harpers and of that flirting Lucy Beresford. Nobody else had given him even a hint.

"Indeed!" said Mr. Bryce, Miss Chesterfield's quick eye detected the shade upon his brow, and she abruptly quitted the subject, deprecating lest one of his gentle reproaches should fall—not for the first time to her lot. "A piano!" she exclaimed, moving towards the instrument, "praying to me, Mrs. Bryce."

Her hostess was too obliging to hesitate, and touching the instrument with the grace of an experienced musician, she sang one of the "Songs of Zion."

Miss Chesterfield was not very fond of music—few such persons are—and she motioned to depart without asking for an encore.

"We are fortunate, Agnes," said Mr. Bryce, when she had retired, "in possessing the means of dismissing Miss Chesterfield just when we please."

"I do not understand," said the wife, looking up, "I mean that music will send her off at any time," explained her companion, with a glance of subdued humour that was irresistible, Agnes laughed heartily, and then began a grave rebuke, which was stopped in the midst of it—no matter how.

Three days passed away, and Lucy Beresford had not yet crossed the pastor's threshold; Lucy had done so much to prepare the house for her return!

"I am surprised," said Mr. Bryce; "Miss Beresford is the most unceremonious person I know, yet she has not welcomed you, Agnes. There is some mystery here!" And truly there was a mystery, which a woman alone could unravel. At length she came. Agnes was not alone, for Mr. Bryce had requested the wife of one of his deacons, a woman of some education, and most attractive piety, to be present when his bride received her visitors; and the two were already friends. Lucy was embarrassed but Agnes encouraged her so kindly, that she soon forgot her awkwardness and engaged in animated conversation. Presently the door opened, and Mr. Bryce came in. Miss Beresford was the first to remark his entrance. With all a woman's intuition, Agnes learned the secret of the frown upon her brow, her sudden silence, her abrupt

departure. Poor Lucy! she had then loved in vain! But, although Agnes could in a few moments discover this, her husband was, happily, unconscious of it.

"Miss Beresford is certainly changed," he said and that was all.

But Agnes, how did this affect her? Was she not angry with the young and certainly beautiful creature who had presumed to love him, and who was doubtless, saddened by the happiness of his new home? Had she generosity to sympathize with the grief-stricken one, and strive to comfort her or would she turn away to her own joy and so forget it all? Let the warm tears she shed that evening when her husband was not by; the earnest prayer she offered in behalf of all such sorrowing spirits, the written resolution that she would, God helping her, bring comfort to that heart; give forth their load reply.

"And so, Miss Chesterfield, you went to see the bride?"

"Yes, Mr. Burton, and a queer sort of body she is."

"Av, ay," said farmer Burton, "how do you mean?"

Miss Chesterfield leaned against a stile, and said with emphasis, "Mark my words—this piano-fingering and French jabbering will come to no good, Mr. Burton," and a minister, who can take such a wife as that, ought to be ashamed of himself.

The farmer looked shocked. "And she's that sort of body, is she?"

"A fashionable, musical, Frenchified doll," said the lady; why, her very bonnet would have told you that?"

Mr. Burton went home, "Marry," said he, "don't you go aigh the parson's wife."

"Why not?" asked the dame?

"She is one of your haristocrats," replied the husband; "and we don't want none of her here."

So Mrs. Burton returned home.

A fortnight had passed; Mrs. Burton was preparing a comfortable tea in the diamond paneled window of her kitchen. There was a gentle knock, and the pastor and his wife passed into the room: Mrs. Burton felt confused, her honest pride forsook her, she courtied and would have led them into the parlour.

"Not so," said Mr. Bryce. "I told my wife of my many pleasant tea-drinkings in this old kitchen, with its broad fire-place, and its rose decked lattice; and she came expressly to ask leave to taste the tea and sit beside the roses!"

"Yes indeed," said a sweet kindly voice at her elbow, "I love a farm house, Mrs. Burton, and I want to learn the secret of bread making, for which my husband gives you so much credit."

What was the good woman to say! she could refuse nothing to that voice and smile—and the compliment to her housewifery. She loved the pastor's wife from that time forth.

So the two sat down in the broad recess of the kitchen window, and, having protested against the production of our "best china" drank from the homely earthen-ware the "well brewed" tea, of which the minister had spoken.

They were in earnest talk: the delicious ham, the wholesome country bread, the rich and solid butter, had each received a meed of praise, and the good wife was in her most sunny humour, when the kitchen door flew open, and the farmer stood before them. Mr. Bryce went forward and shook hands—it was a hearty gripe, such as he knew the farmer loved. The man could no more resist that pressure, than his wife could resist the praises of her baking, and he went through the introduction to the bride with a good grace.

"You are heartily welcome, ma'am," said he, "and if I'd known you would come to our place so friendly like as this, I would never have listened to Miss Chesterfield and kept my Mary away."

"Hush man!" said his wife, "Miss Chesterfield won't thank you for telling that."

"Never mind," said the farmer, "I'm right glad to see you Sir, and that's all about it."

It was moonlight when our friends bent their steps homeward. The good folks watched them as they crossed the meadow. The farmer was the first to speak.

"What a beautiful prayer he made to be sure."

"And she," put in the wife, "I could have listened to her singing all night long."

"I like to hear her talk," said the husband, and he drew his hand across his eyes as he added, "especially about our little Minnie, wife."

"Yes, yes, and the voice trembled as she spoke," she has comforted me more than any one yet. Ah, if I was only a Christian, like to them!"

It was evening—and while Mr. Bryce was doing duty for a friend at a distance, Agnes and Lucy Beresford sat in long and earnest conversation. At the last the younger lady threw aside her work, exclaiming—"Oh, my friend what must I do?"

"You have not told me what your deep sorrow is," replied Agnes; but in all his distress a Christian has need of prayer; let me then urge you to pray."

"I cannot; at least not as I once did."

"Then you have not yet forgiven Him who laid his sorrow upon you!"

Lucy looked up in surprise. "It is strong language, I know," said Agnes, "but it is not true!"

The girl burst into tears. "You cannot understand my grief—it is a trial you have never undergone!"

Agnes felt the truth of this, and they wept together.

"It is not true you have given your heart where you can hope for no return?" the young wife asked at length.

For a moment Lucy hid her face; then with a sudden energy she cried, "ask me no more, but help me, help me, to crush this love forever! for it must—" her voice sank to a hollow whisper—"it must be done; he is the husband of another now."

They knelt together and the young, the happy wife, prayed for the stricken one who bowed beside her. What wrestling with high heaven, what burning words of agonised entreaty, what gentle, melting adjurations in the name of "Christ that died!"

They rose and for some minutes there was unbroken silence; then Lucy threw herself into the arms of her new friend. "Ah! Agnes," she exclaimed "surely our God has taught you how to give me aid. I know that he will hear these prayers and help me to act aright."

The bride's true heart was full; Lucy went on:—

"And I once hated you!"

"Hated!" cried Agnes, starting.

"Yes, when you first came here! but you have won me by your love! and now, Oh, Agnes; what friend have I in the world—an orphan like my pastor's bride!"

Agnes embraced her fondly. From that time she was as an elder-sister to the neglected Lucy. Would you know the result of her tuition. Go, ask the people of Mr. Heyburn's charge, and they will tell you that their pastor's wife for such is Lucy now—is all they could desire!

Is it possible, dear Mr. Bryce, that you have invited Miss Chesterfield to stay with you while her house is painted?"

So spoke the deacon's wife one morning as she stood beside her friend at the kitchen table.

"Yes," said Agnes looking up from her pie-crust, "I have done it, Mrs. Clifton."

"After all the ill-natured remarks she has made."

"Just so, I mean to cure her."

Mrs. Clifton's face grew brighter—

"Is it at your feet," she said.

"Nay," returned Agnes, "let us rather sit together in the place that Mary loved—learning of him who, when he was reviled, reviled not again."

"I shall have a miserable time of it," said Miss Chesterfield to her friends, "but I cannot bear the smell of paint, and therefore I shall go!"

And this was all the remark that the kind invitation of the young wife elicited.

But Agnes was never daunted; she had determined to cure Miss Chesterfield, and cure her by God's blessing she would. Night and morning she remembered this in prayer; early and late she pondered the means to be employed. Knowing it was the grief of him she loved best of all things earthly, that she could have an enemy in the very midst of his people, she had resolved to succeed, if success were not absolutely impossible. Doubtless it was very absurd; but, then, it was also very like the conduct of the loftiest being that ever stood on earth; for he it remembered that the contempt and wrath, which it is the custom of the world to bestow upon one's foes, was never countenanced by heaven's Anointed one!

Such, then, was the course our pastor's wife marked out. For two whole weeks she was the constant companion of her guest; the despised piano was scarcely touched; the sound of French was a thing forgotten; Agnes received long lessons in the culinary art and very modestly, gave lessons in return. Quietly she drew Miss Chesterfield into the houses of their poorer neighbours; willingly she yielded up to her the honour of their united efforts; carefully she studied all her wants and wishes. The heart must have been hard, indeed, that could withstand such efforts; the fortress began already to show signs of surrender.

"I don't know how it is," said Miss Chesterfield to her friends, "but whether I like that Mrs. Bryce or not, she will love me, and I cannot prevent it!"

And, ere she left that hospitable roof, the enemy had become a friend, her ardent admiration—nay even her affection, had been won, in fact, Miss Chesterfield was cured.

"Dear Agnes," said the pastor "you have made me very happy! There is not one of our people who does not see the wisdom of my choice."

She laughed her merry laugh. "I do you credit then," said she, then pausing for a moment, she added earnestly, "Ah Henry, of myself I can do nothing!"

He looked down on her with a thoughtful smile, and felt what treasure he had taken to his hearth and heart.

Such was the Pastor's bride!—*The Freeman.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

UNITED STATES.

Congress had reassembled. The President's message had been delivered to Congress on Wednesday.

We have intelligence from Kansas to the effect, that thirty-nine of the Free State prisoners at Leecompton had effected their escape without committing any violence.

The President's message occupies five columns of the New York Evening Post. We have only time to glance at it. It sets out with a furious libel on the people of the Free States, whom it accuses of cherishing the most malignant and implacable hostility towards their fellow-citizens of the Slave States and seeking to wrest from them their constitutional rights at the peril of involving the country in civil war. In this part of the message, President Pierce, falls into the vein of Bombastes Furioso, with his "burning cities, ravaged fields and slaughtered population, devastation and fratricidal carnage," and other frightfully grandiloquent phrases. He comforts the country however, with the assurance that all this has been prevented by the result of the last election, in which the North has been beaten, and the Southern doctrine of the "equality of the State"—that is to say, the right of the Southern Slaveholders to take their property with them to the territories has been established.

OREGON.—The Indian troubles in this Territory have recently been renewed, and threaten to become more serious and extensive than ever before. Gov. Stevens, who had advanced in the Walla-Walla country for the purpose of negotiating a general peace with all the tribes in that quarter, had been obliged to vacate the same, together with such United States troops as had accompanied him. The entire country to the north and east of John Day's River was, at last accounts, in the possession of the savages, numbering about 30,000, many of whom were armed with guns. Col. Steptoe had come into the Dalles with his command, abandoning the whole country above to the Indians, except one block-house held by fifty men, whom he intended to relieve as soon as he could procure forage. Governor Stevens had addressed the people of Portland, and stated that the Indians had acted faithfully in all their transactions with the whites, that nothing would satisfy them but an unconditional surrender of the entire country to the east side of Dalles, and that there remained only a prospect of another general war with all the tribes in that quarter.

SHIP BUILDING IN NEW YORK.—The New York Courier & Enquirer gives some facts relating to the business of ship building, from which it appears, that during the years 1856 there have been launched from New York ship-yards, 20 steamers, and 36 other vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 42,470 tons. There are also now upon the stocks, six steamers and ten other vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 13,000 tons. The Courier & Enquirer further states:

Our ship-yards present no new feature; all which are not closed are in a semi-dormant state. Some from which a number of ships have been launched, now have none on the stocks; and the prospects are not considered promising, by anybody. The stock of ship timber on hand has become somewhat reduced, and there is but little in the forests ready for market. There has been no advance in prices, however, and the quantity offered is quite small. The Navy Yard is purchasing ship knees at fair rates, but there is complaint of delay and want of due discrimination in the inspection, and parties who entered upon the business are about abandoning it, in consequence of the difficulties they encounter.

At the late anniversary of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, one of the churches reported the baptism of a lady one hundred and two years old. This, says a correspondent of the Examiner, is the most re-

markable instance of coming to Christ at the "eleventh hour," which has occurred within the Association since—ten years ago—Rev. R. F. Young, of Chestnut Hill, baptized the same day a man aged one hundred and one years, and his great-grand daughter aged ten, of whom the one remained four years maturing his Christian graces, and was then gathered as a "shock of corn fully ripe;" and the other to this day adorns the Christian life. Another remarkable instance was mentioned in the letter of the Tenth church, which had lost one of its members aged ninety-six, who had spent sixty-four years, the life of two whole generations, in the Christian conflict.

An old man named Wilson, aged 86, who recently died in Miller county, Illinois, left directions, that he should be salted down before being consigned to the grave. This singular request was complied with, and he was buried in a cavity of a cliff, at a depth of fifty feet.

FURS.—The Journal of Commerce states, that on particular inquiry, the fur trade in New York will reach \$1,375,000 this year. The price of American furs has lately risen considerably. Mink, which formerly commanded from 30 to 50 cents, is readily bought up by our furriers at \$3.50 to \$4; ordinary Western, which was worth 25 or 30 cents, now brings \$2 50; other furs, too, are much higher.

The Journal says:—"We lately saw a box of Russian sable, not more than three feet long, of camphor wood, which contained four hundred small skins, bearing the seal of the Russian Government, valued at \$14,000. Some of the skins cost \$52 each. A lower grade of inferior colour are worth \$23, and some not more than \$16. These are commonly sold at a profit of 30 or 33 per cent. Sixteen or eighteen skins are required to make a full-sized cape, so that the cost of a choice quality garment of this description would be about \$900. Adding the cost of making and the profit, such an article could not be procured for much less than \$1400. Hudson's Bay sable cost this year about \$25 per skin."

The mail from India brings the cheering news that the barrier of ages has been burst at last, and that a Hindoo gentleman has married a widow. Still further, it appears that an influential body of natives have petitioned the English Government for the abolition of polygamy. These are remarkable indications that the labors of the missionaries, continued through long years of obloquy or indifference, have not been in vain—that the seed they sowed, though it lay long dormant, is now showing itself in a flush of vegetation, which is not only valuable in itself, but still more so as a promise of better things to come.

It is doubted whether there is an appeal from the Archbishop's court in the Denison case after all. The Daily News says, it is rumoured that eminent legal authorities have given their opinion, that no appeal lies from the Primate's judgment and sentence. If this should prove correct, there will be ample reason for the dismay which even now is apparent in the Tractarian camp.

Our readers will learn with pleasure, says the Record, that one of the first acts of the Bishop elect of London has been to allow his name to be added to the list of Vice-Presidents of the British and Foreign Bible Society. We are not aware that any bishop of London has filled this office since the time of good Bishop Porteous, and we hail the fact, as one which augurs well for the Christian spirit in which the new bishop encounters the responsibilities of his new office, as well as for his appreciation of that blessed written Word, which Tractarians disparage by their traditions, and latitudinarians by their bitter attacks on its divine authority and plenary inspiration.

Gregory M. Wortsabet, the talented Oriental, who lectured to crowded audiences during his brief sojourn in Halifax, is now studying for the ministry in Princeton, and intends to return to Syria as a Missionary.

A man was charged before Lord Mansfield for stealing a punch ladle. The prosecuting counsel inveighed bitterly against the prisoner, declaring that he was an attorney, and had disgraced his profession. "Gh," said Lord Mansfield, "I don't think he can be an attorney, or else he would have taken the bowl as well as the ladle."

JUDICIAL PLEASANTY.—During the trial of a cause before Mr. Baron Alderson, at the Stafford Assizes, Mr. Huddleston was obliged to leave the court in consequence of his nose bleeding, on which the learned Baron facetiously remarked, that this was the first instance he knew of a learned counsel shedding his blood in a cause [much laughter].

A paper announces the marriage of R. Wolfe to Mary Lamb. "The wolf and the lamb shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them"—after a while.

A person pretending to have seen a ghost, was asked what the apparition said to him. "How should I know?" he replied: "I am not skilled in the dead languages!"

MORTALITY.—One-third of the twenty-eight American physicians who went to Russia during the war have died.

A NEGRO BIGAMIST.—CHOICE OF COLORS.—A thick-lipped, flat-nosed negro as black as the ace of spades, was arraigned before the Recorder yesterday on a charge of bigamy the plaintiff being his first wife a white woman, whom he had married in New York. He is cook on one steamboat and she is chambermaid on another; A few weeks ago he deserted his white love, and married, in due form of law, another wife of his own complexion. When the case came up for examination yesterday morning, and the first wife was offered as a witness, the counsel for the defence objected on two points of law, which consort together rather strangely. The first was that, being the wife of the defendant, she was not competent witness; and the other that being a white woman, our laws did not recognize the marriage as legal, and there was, therefore, no cause of action. The lawyers not having the books at hand to settle the debated points of law, the court continued the case until the afternoon. In the meantime, the parties made an amicable arrangement of the matter by the ebony husband agreeing to give himself up to his first love, provided she would withdraw the complaint. On leave being asked of the court for its withdrawal, it was granted, inasmuch as the offence was committed in another state, and the law could not compel a wife to testify against her husband.—St. Louis Ledger.

The almost total destruction, by an earthquake, of the town of Canea, the chief port of the Isle of Candia, on the night of the 11th of October, has already been announced; but the details which have now reached us represent that dreadful calamity as having been even greater than was at first believed. It appears that the town, a census of which was taken last year by Vely Pacha, the governor, contained 3,620 dwelling houses, of which there are only eighteen which now remain erect and habitable. The above number does not include the shops of storehouses, many of which were built of wood and have not been destroyed like the stone dwellings. The number of persons killed in that one night was estimated immediately afterwards at 230, but so many dead bodies have since been discovered in the ruins that the whole number is now calculated at not less than 750. The earthquake was not confined to the devoted town of Canea, but caused immense damage and loss in other parts of the island.—Several villages in the eastern districts were entirely ruined; and it is probable that the total number of human beings who perished throughout the island must be reckoned by thousands. There were more persons killed outright than were injured by the fall of their houses; and this is attributed to the peculiar construction of the houses in Candia, most of which had very massive roofs, and terraces on the top of them formed of solid masonry, beneath the ruins of which, the inhabitants were crushed in a moment. When the Pacha, accompanied by the French Consul, arrived at the scene of desolation, he

found the survivors of the population in the most wretched and miserable despondency; every one was wailing or weeping upon the heap of rubbish which had covered his home, without making an effort either to construct a shelter for himself or to extricate the remains of his friends who had perished; the maimed and the dying lay unattended, and the starving had no relief. These wretched people were gathered by the Pacha into an extensive mansion belonging to him at Retymo, which, being constructed of timber, had escaped the destruction. Every sort of comfort and aid was provided for them by his benevolent assiduity; and in the meantime an English engineer, Mr. Woodward, was employed to set up some wooden huts, in which they were subsequently lodged. No description can give any idea of the suffering and distress which the islanders have experienced.

On the cover of Harper's last Magazine, is the announcement of a new Periodical to be issued from their marvellous Laboratory on the 3rd January next, and to be called Harper's Weekly Journal of Civilization. They say that neither labour nor expense shall be spared to make it the "best Family Newspaper in the World." It is to contain 16 pages of the size of the London Illustrated News. We refer our readers to the Prospectus in the December corner for further particulars—only observing that this weekly may be had for about \$2 per annum.—Coming from a source of such acknowledged reputation, there can be little doubt that it will meet with a very extensive patronage.

Lord Palmerston's tour has been very successful, and it is thought that his Ministry is stronger than ever.

A sportsman in East Weymouth killed four wild geese at one shot in a pond where they had lit to rest. The Niagara Gazette says a boy snatched his flint gun at six wild ducks in a pond in that vicinity; it didn't go off, but as he took it up to fix the lock the ducks rose and the piece discharged itself, and killed every one of them!

CAPE DE VERDE.—The Impredor (s. s.), which arrived in the Mersey on Saturday morning from the Cape of Good Hope, reports that the male population of St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, had suffered so much from cholera as to be almost annihilated. The bodies of the dead had to be burned on the public square for want of the means of burial. The Imperador was coaled by women.

Amongst the announcements of Murray, the great London publisher, is "Shall or Will; or, Ten Chapters on future Auxiliary Verbs," by Sir Edmund Head.

ANOTHER FATAL COLLISION AT SEA.—Capt. Robertson, of British bark Perthshire arrived at Savannah, reports passing, off the coast of Ireland the wreck of a ship which had been run down by a large vessel, supposed to be a New York packet. Capt. R. took off the wreck a Spanish sailor, but he could give no information as to the name of the ship. All the rest of the crew, 16 in number, perished.

THE WEST INDIA COMMAND.—Rear Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K. C. B., is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West India station in room of Rear Admiral Fanshawe, whose term of service expires on the 23d. Mr. Arthur Jones (Paymaster), who was secretary to Sir Houston in the Black Sea and at Malta, will go in the same capacity to the West Indies, and Dr. William T. Domville, late Staff Surgeon in the Agamemnon, will be the Staff Surgeon of the Squadron. The Indus, 78, is the ship selected to bear Sir Houston Stewart's flag. She is fitting at Devonport Dockyard, and shipwrights have been taken from ships building to expedite her completion.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, it is said, declined to preach a funeral sermon for an obnoxious deacon deceased. At length he consented, and took for his text, "The beggar died, and was buried."

The lost steamer Lyonnaise had a small freight valued at only \$50,000, and \$45,000 in specie—partially insured. She was built with seven water tight compartments, and if all of them were gone but two, the wreck would still float.