

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, February 6, 1856.

New Series. No. 315.

#### ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY, LONDON. RETABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £5,000,000 Sterling. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London. CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr. Agent for Prince Edward Island.

Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

September 5, 1853. Isl

#### Fall 1855. Duncan, Mason & Co. SUCCESSORS TO

A. & J. DUNCAN & CO.

GENERAL Importers wholesale and retail have JUST RECEIVED, ex Barque Isabel, a large GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON.

Brick Building, corner of Queen and Dorch Streets.
City of Charlottetown, Oct. 8, 1855.

# Superior Cooking Stoves

Scotch Castings.

TUST 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.

HENRY HASZARD. Ch. Town, Great George-St. October 23d, 1855,

# JUST PUBLISHED.

"The Balance of Power."

by JOHN LE PAGE, third master of the Central Academy. To be had at the several bookstores in this City. Contents: Introduction; The escape from Elba: The Waterloo Campaign; Peace, 1816; Death of Napoleon and Wellington; Entry of the Russians into Moldavia; 1853; Battles of Oltenitza and Kalafat; Siege of Silistria; Slaughter at Sinope; Bombardment of Odessa and Sebastopol, &c.

Jan. 7

# 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,

MEAR THE TEMPERANCE HALL, CHARLO Tea, Sugar, &c Cutlery, Confectionery, Jewelry.
Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

The Infallible Remedy!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS' DURATION

CURED.

COMP of a Letter from Geo. Sinciair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered uncersingly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around,—so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I fee considerably better;—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, (Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE LEG,-REMARKABLE CURE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th
May, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered
for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which
there were several deeply seated and old wounds,
defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the
medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also
used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there
was not any thing enpable of mitigating the agonice
she endured. At length, she had recourse to your
Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about
five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other
means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I
have no objection to these facts being published, if
you feel disposed to make them known.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant.
(Signed) EDWD. TOMKINSON.

BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT PEATH'S DOOR

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, o
Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—My wife suffered most severely after the
birth of our last child with a bad breast. There
were several holes in it one as large as a hand; all
the devices and stratagens I tried would not heal
them, but it assumed an aspect more frightful than
before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I
tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered
with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time
her breast was almost well; by continuing with your
remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely
cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the
cure effected.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

(Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

The Pills sheuld be used conjointly with the Ointment

(Signed) HENRY MALDEN.
The Pills sheald be used conjointly with the Ointmen in most of the following cases:—

MEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

TEXT OF THE PROPOSITIONS.

SUBMITTED TO RUSSIA. The Independence Belge publishes the following as the text of the propositions submitted to Russia by Count Esterha-

"I.—THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES. "V.—The Belligerent Powers reserve the right which belongs to them to produce, in the interest of Europe, some special their wishes, their necessities, and their interests; and this new organization, respecting which the population itself shall be consulted, shall be recognised by the contracting Powers and sanctioned by the Sultan as emanating from his Sovereign initiative. No State shall have power under any pretext whatsoever, under any form of Protectorate, to intermeddle in the question of the internal administration of the Principalities. The latter will adopt a definite permanent system called for by their geographical position, and no obstacle shall be interposed to prevent them from fortifying their territory for their own secu-rity as they see fit against all foreign

aggression.

"In exchange for the fortified positions and territory occupied by the Allied Armies, Russia consents to a rectification of her

Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

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jury to the independence or the dignity of the Sultan's crown. As deliberations are taking place between Austria, France, Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte, in order to assure to the Christian subjects of the Sultan their religious and political rights, Russia shall be invited, on the conclusion of peace, to associate herself with them.

THE BALTIC. THE BALTIC.

KIEL. Jan. 8.—We have open water and no interruption to the activity which, for the last ten
days, has so universally prevailed between the
lower ports of the Baltic and those-of Russia,
which, not with standing the winter, are still accessible to trading vessels under canvase, although
it is long since, the weather is those regions by it is long since, the weather in those regions has become too boistersus or too severe for the steamers of England, and it is to be hoped that steamers of England, and it is to be hoped that those English merchant vessels which their own-ers and charterers have still vontured to despatch to Memel, Konisgberg, and other Prussian depos-its of Russian produce may not fall a prey to some of the cruseirs of the Czar, while the protec-tion they had a right to expect from the British navy has been so prematurely withdrawn.

### THE FALL OF KARS.

"In exchange for the fortified positions and territory occupied by the Allied Armies, Russia consents to a rectification of her frontier with European Turkey. The frontier with European Turkey. regulated is stretching in a south-east direction, and terminate at Lake Salyzk. The line of this rectification shall be definitively regulated by general treaty, and the conceded territory shall return to the Principalities and the suzerainty of the Porto.

"II.—The Danube.

"II.—The Danube.

"II.—The Danube and of the mouths of the river shall be efficaciously assured by the institutions of European international law, in which the contracting Powers shall be equally represented; exist of the porticiples established respecting Powers shall be equally represented; exist of the positions of owners of the soil on the banks, which will be regulated upon the principles established respecting Powers shall have the right to station one or two light vessels at the mouths of the river, in order to insure the observance of the required the river, in order to insure the observance of the required the river, in order to insure the observance of the required the river, in order to insure the observance of the required the river, in order to insure the observance of the required the river, in order to insure the observance of the required the river, in order to insure the observance of the required the river, in order to insure the observance of the required the river, in order to insure the observance of the required the river, in order to insure the order of the river, in order to insure the observance of the required the river, in order to insure the observance of the required the river, in order to insure the order of the river, in order to insure the order of the required to the river, in order to insure the

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(From Wilmer's European Times).

PEACE!

The nation was startled through its length and breadth on Thursday by the announcement from Vienna and Berlin that Russin had agreed to accept the Austrian propositions for peace. One of the telegraphic despatches stated that she had unconditionally agreed to accept them; another that she had consented to accept them as the basis of negociation. "We have reason to believe," says the Doily News of yesterday, "that the despatch from Paris, though not very clearly worded, approaches more nearly than those from Vienna and Dresden to the terms of the message received by the English government. Russia, we are given to understand, has only accepted the Austrian proposals as the basis of negociation. In like manner, Russia accepted last year the 'four points' as the basis of negociation. We do not mean to imply that the cases are exactly parallel. If we are to have conferences in 1856 as we had in 1855, it is to be hoped that the allies will in-1855, it is to be hoped that the allies will inth sist upon their being held in Paris or London instead of Vienna; or in Brussels, if it is deemed necessary that they be held in a neutral state. But even if the allies are weak enough to allow them to be held in Vienna, England will be much more efficiently represented there

than she was last year.' than she was last year."

The Times of yesterday, referring to the same moot point, asks, 'What does Russia mean by an unconditional acceptance? We have held an an unconditional acceptance: we have need an acceptance of hers before, and have some experience how coolly she can dishonour it. Other despatches from Vicanna speak of the terms being accepted as the basis of negociation. Logically, there is no distinction between the Logically, there is no distinction between the two, for the foundation on which the negociation rests must be accepted unconditionally, or it is no foundation at all. We must begin somewhere, and that with which we begin must be unconditional; but we have had some experience how Russia understand these things when we remember that last year she underwhen we remember that last year she under-took to do away with her preponderance in the Black Sea, and could be brought to assent to no means of carrying out this condition which did not tend directly to defeat it. We don't believe that any of these difficulties will really he allowed to interfere with that peace which

did not tend directly to deteat it. We don't believe that any of these difficulties will really be allowed to interfere with that peace which the Court of St. Petersburg seems to have determined to be necessary to its interests, but merely wish to cool the ardour of those oversanguine spirits who may infer that everything is already done, and that nothing remains for England and France but to ring their bells, light their bounfires, and pay the bill."

The excitement on the Stock Exchange when this intelligence became known was intense. The British Funds rose more than three per cent., and from the commencement to the close of business the operations were enormous, a little dashed occasionally by the various readings which were given as to the sense in which the phrase "basis" was to be understood. But when it was positively known that Count Nesselrode had informed the Austrian envoy that the propositions were accepted purely and simply as the foundation of preliminaries of that the propositions were accepted purely and simply as the foundation of preliminaries of peace, the minds of the dubious were reas-sured, and the value of the securities increased. peace, the minds of the dubious were reasured, and the value of the securities increased. In foreign stock also much was done, and already an immense impetus has been given to the general trade of the country, the result of this almost unhoped for state of things, respecting which nothing better than guesses could previously be offered, even by the best informed. The value, too, of many articles, which had been much enhanced solely by the war, has already suffered considerable depreciation, and the next few weeks and even months will doubtless exhibit the same feverish excite by which business of all kinds has been so suddenly affected. A time of transition like the present is one in which fortunes are made, and, we may add lost, and there is still sufficient uncertainty about the future to keep alive anxiety and even fear.

If the tone of the leading organs of opinion in the empire be taken as an index of the national mind, these peace proposals have not excited great enthusiasm; and nothing can show more clearly how strongly the war mania has selzed upon the people of this country, than the almost regretful way in which the consummation is in most instances referred to It is argued, no doubt, with much plausibility, that most of the preparations for the next campaign are now completed—that the creampaign are now completed—that the creampa

at most of the preparations for the next The M. M. Seamship Perso, the new Country of the many and seek at Reponse has been incurred, and that with the enormous pressure which has been not on the company of the country of the c

men and money would have been cheerfully met and endured, the only condition exacted being that the conflict should be vigorously pushed. But all this is passion, not reason, the feeling of animal nature, not his cool deductions of wisdom and philosophy. For ourselves, we have felt that if the assent of Russia could be had to the Austrian propositions, it would be foolish and even impious to prolong hostilities. Russia has certainly grown weary of the game much sooner than we anticipated; her powers of resistance have failed earlier than we were led to expect; but there is this great advantage in arriving at a peace on terms which, after all, are not excessively humiliating to her vanity—namely, that she would have been cheerfully

From the Illustrated London News.

upon them, as the result but too surely proved. What faith can be put in Russia at the present time! What is there in the character of Rus-

THE "PERSIA"—CUNARD STRAMSHIP,
The R. M. Steamship Person, the new Cunard-

ZIEWIE, DEC. 13.—It is with a feeling of no little regret that, after the lapse of a fortnight, I am compelled to date this letter from the same place as my last. The gleam of sunshine which then induced a hope of finer weather proved treacherous, and we have until within the last two days been deluged with rain. Rather than we been deluged with rain. Rather than re-linquish without any effort the object which he had hoped to attain when he undertook the campaign, Omar Pasha determined to attempt to force his way over a flooded on terms which, after all, are not excessively attempt to force his way over a flooded humiliating to her vanity—namely, that she will have the less desire to rush into war again rents, to Kutais. On the morning of the when she has recruited her strength. This is the first fatal break-down in the policy of aggression which commenced with Peter the Great and terminated with Nicholas. The son of the last-named Czar is the first to feel the the Ekoura, over which river Skender Packers of wounded arities and the lessen will she had constructed a footbridge with consamps of wounded pride, and the lesson will sha had constructed a foothridge with constructed a foothridge with considerable ingenuity, but which was never-last been suffering, for some days past, from an attack of gout. The attack is a severe one, and has affected his right hand. Lord Panmure, Secretary of State for War, has been suffering, for some days past, from an attack of gout. The attack is a severe one, and has affected his right hand.

The monster steamship now building on the Thames is to be called the Great Eastern. She will be launched the first week in August, and make her first voyage from Liverpool to New York. timately camped upon plains watered by the Skeniscal. These were partially flooded, and it was with some difficulty, that A telegraphic announcement in a second spots were found upon which to pitch the edition of the Times under date of Vienna, tents where the water was not more than Wednesday, ten p. m., states "that Russia had two inches deep. Here the troops remained Wednesday, ten p. m., states "that Russia had unconditionally accepted the propositions of the Allies," and that the news was "authentic." The Funds rose in consequence; but, as in well-informed quarters little credence was attached to the statement, and as the Morning Post, at a later hour, announced, on the authority of a telegraphic despatch from Sir Hamilton Soytengarphic despatch from Sir Hamilton two inches deep. Here the troops remained on. Meantime the rivers in the rear had continued to rise, and the line of communithan she did the smaller one! Between an uncess was becoming in the last degree critical. Some of the regiments had altogether run out of provisions, and the unfortunate soldiers, who have not received pay for nearly a year, were buying biscuit from their more the way of renewed negotiation; but while the diplomatists talk the war must proceed. We hope that peace will result, but we are certainly not sanguine. sian diplomacy to induce the belief that she cation was temporarily intercepted. The accepts the larger basis, with a sincerer object position of the army under these circustanthan she did the smaller one? Between an unces was becoming in the last degree critical. cation was temporarily intercepted. The sions as those in others is to be attributed to a want of proper arrangement on the spart of the generals commanding. The state of the weather, however, would have rendered a retreat necessary, even if such had not been the case, since the hardship and exposure which the men had been undergoing began seriouely to affect their health, and it became apparent to Omar Pasha, that to linger longer in so unsuitable army. He, therefore, reluctantly gave the orders to retire three days ago, and with heavy hearts we turned our backs upon the Russians. The Princess Dadian had his there wisely determined to remain in her mountains until she had witnessed the upon shot of the campaign: it is now pretty certain, that she will not at present enter into Russia.

WINTER QUARTERS—SKIRMISHES WITH FRINCE GREGORY—BRAVERY OF TURKISH VILLAGERS.

REDOUBT—KALEH, DEC. 20.—The terrific storms of the last week have obliged all the steamers to get under way and seek at Bastoum that shelter which the open roadstead there does not afford. The army has gone

The Constitutionnel has the following:

"Count Valentine Esterhazy, when he handed to Count Neaselrode a written copy of the ultimatum, agreed on in concert by the allies, of the 2d December, informed the Russian of the 2d THE COUNCIL OF WAR.

PARIS, Jan 11.—The Moniteur of this day has the following:—The Council of War met this morning at the Tuilleries, the Emperor presiding.

The following are the members:—this Majasty the Emperor, Prince Jerome Napoleon, Duke of Cambridge, Prince Napoleon, Lord Cowley, Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral Dundse, Major-General Sir Richard Airey, Major-General Sir Harry Jones, General Count Della Marmors, Major-General Sir Harry Jones, General Count Della Marmors, Marshal Vailhast, Ceunt Walewsky, General Cansobert, General Beaquet, General Niel, General Martimprey, Admiral Hemelin, Admiral Lurier de la Grasier, and Admiral Reaaud.

The Council is not charged to resolve non the next campaign, nor to deliberate noon the political considerations which might cause any one plan to take precedence of any other. Its object is solely to enlighten the Allied Governments upon the different military combinations which can be adopted, to forsee all possible eventualities, and to prepare measures to meet them. The Council being in a great measure composed of experienced generals, nearly all of whom have taken a glorious part in the operations accomplished in the East and in the Baltic, can but afford the most eminent utility, as regards the best method of employing the military and awal force which the Westers Powers are now preparing.

Sir Harry Jones, General Count Della Marmors, the time of the days ago, and with heavy hearts we turned our backs upon the Russians. The Princess Dadian had hitherto wisely determined to remain in her mountains until she had witnessed the upshout of the campaign: it is now pretty certain, that she will not at present enter into megotiations with any Power hostile to megotiations with any Power hostile to Russia.

REDOUBT-KALER, DEC. 20.—The terrific storms of the last week have obliged all the sions as those in others is to be attributed to a want of proper arrangement on the

an armed mob into the town in the middle of the night, and surprised an unfortunate garrison of 180 Turkish soldiers, who had been left there invalided. Three or four of these were killed, and 32 taken prisoners in their beds, before the alarm had thoroughly aroused the remainder. These assembled hastily in the square before the Princess's palace, and not only offered a stout resistance, but charged their numerous enemy, who crowded the narrow streets. ous enemy, who crowded the narrow streets, with such sdetermination that they killed 60 of them, among whom were eight beys, and utterly routed the whole force; after which, they barricaded themselves in the palace, from which place a messenger was despatched to Omar Pasha, asking for redespatched to Omar Pasna, asking for re-lief, at the same time assuring him they were provisioned and prepared for a long resistance. Gregory, finding it was hope-less to attempt to dislodge these brave men, turned his arms against a Mingrelian Bey who had taken up arms with the Turks, and obliged him to fortify himself with his retainers in his romantic fortress, which crowns a hill-top, in regular feudal style. He, too, has applied for assistance, and Skender Pasha was sent to the relief of both parties. That enterprising General, getting information of the presence of the enemy within a few miles of the camp, went out to meet them with a regiment of cavalry and a battalion of rifles under Colonel Ballard; placing the rifles in ambush, he advanced with his cavalry upon Prince Gregory. Seeing the small force which was opposed to him, the Prince charged the cavalry, which retreated until the enemy was fairly in the trap, when the order was was larry in the trap, when the order was given to fire, and a storm of Minie bullets emptied a hundred saddles on the spot; the remainder precipitately took to their heel s Skender Pasha then proceeded to Sugdidi. This summary chastisement will, doubtless, produce a wholesale effect upon the enemy, but it is more difficult to know, how the peo-ple of the country are to be treated. Their position is most unfortunate. Forced on the one hand by the brother of their Sovereign at the point of the sword to take up arms against the Turks, subject on the other to the immediate vengeance of these (the possessors of the country) if they are caught with arms, they see no means of escape from the dilemma in which they are placed, and which involves the destruction of all

The Constitutionnel has the following:-

they hold dear to them.

France and England, and were immediately forwarded by them to their Governments.

"The reply of Russia not being the 'pure and simple acceptation demander from that Power, Austria could not take it into consideration without being authorised therato, by her two allies, france and England. The Western Power and no motive for giving up a decision which had been carefully considered and was irrevocable.

"It was, therefore, replied to Prince Gortschakoff, that, if by the 18th of January, Russia did not send her sure and simple acceptation of the ultimates, Lung Valentias Esterhasy and his Legation would receive orders to leave St. Britantias Language and the control of the control of the county o 

armed cone struggle wagainst Rus

The Time pendently of between En exists, it ap powers to t Austria, th ly mentione condly, Rel land, and I concert mea on the condi and will in Europe, inv ly, A notific ing that she will accept powers; the to Russia, a ing, will bre her, and red you, what a Prussia, in ditions, but one of the r France and their fleets provisions, tively refus mitted to t and is touc

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armed concurrence of the Confederation in the struggle which she will have to maintain

The Times Paris correspondent writes-"lade pendently of the treaty of the 2nd of December between England and France and Austria, there exists, it appears, a document between the same powers to this effect: First. If within twenty days Russia does not accept the propositions of Austria, this power will break off diplomatic relations with her. This condition will, as previously mentioned, have been executed by this. Secondly, Relations being broken off, Austria, England, and France will forthwith deliberate and concert measures to force Russia to accept peacon the conditions already agreed on between them intimate the same to the other states o Europe, inviting the sake to the other states of Europe, inviting them to co-operate. And, thirdly, A notification will be made to Prussia, declaring that she will not be admitted to future negociations for peace, except on condition that she will accept the propositions adopted by the three powers; that she will formally announce the same to Russia, and, in the event of Russia still refus-ing, will break off all diplomatic relations with her, and recall her ambassador. I cannot inform you, what measures will be taken with respect to Prussia, in case she refuses to accept these conrrussia, in case she reluses to accept these conditions, but it is certain that her position will be one of the most critical kind. Some time since, France and England requested Denmark to allow their fleets a station, and means of procuring provisions, in two of her ports. Denmark positively refused. A note I am told, has been transmitted to the Dariet Granesca, y fetueur. A noted an inition, has been trade de to the Danish Government on the subject, is touched in terms, not merely energetic, bu-icing—with what effect, remains to be seen.

#### HASZARD'S GAZETTE

#### Wednesday. February 4, 1856.

BRITISH MAILS .- The Couriers arrived with the British Mails at 11½ o'clock on Monday night, and our indefatigable Postmaster Gene-ral and his assistant, as usual, had the papers and letters ready for delivery on the opening of the office on Tuesday morning. Propositions of Peace have been accepted by Russia, but as yot there are various opinions,

Propositions of Peace have been acceepted by Russia, but as yet there are various opinions, as to whether the negotiations thereon, will and in a settlement of the differences, and produce a lasting Peace. The London Times seems more sanguine than many others of the English Papers; we give the opinions of Witmer's Times and Illustrated News the Times article will appear in our next.

issue, but not in type when the mail arrived, we have deferred until next issue.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia met on Thurs The Legislature of Nova Scotta met on Intre-day last, the 31st January, the Governor's speech will be noticed in our next. Stewart Campbell, Esq. was elected Speaker. Alex. James had a majority of eight over the late Clerk, H. C. D. Twining. The Morning Journal says:— "The Red Benches presented quite an interest-ing appearance, many strange faces, and an unusual quantity of new Hats.

To THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Prospect Place, Jan. 24.

Dear Sir;
Having seen a notice in a late number of your paper, of the delivery of a lecture at Covenead, "by the pastor of the congregation," in which the Rev. Lecturer declares Israel's restoration to Palestine, (without foundation in the sacred oracles.) As a sincere inquirer after truth, I would feel much obliged to him to prove the broad and sweeping assertion, which as a man of intelligence and a teacher in Israel, I suppose or intelligence and a teacure.

It is willing to try.

We are both believers in the sacred truths of the point there is between the point the point

We are both believers in the sacred truths of inspiration, but on this point there is between us a difference of opinion. He believes Israel's restoration to be only spiritual; I believe it to be both spiritual and literal. Now, giving the Rev. Mr.—credit for sincerity, and expecting from him the same concession, I must say, he entertains wrong ideas as to the meaning of scripture on this point. I say I believe so, but that belief I am willing unconditionally to surrender, if I am proved to be wrong. As this subject is becoming every day more and more interesting to the believer in prophetic truth, I submit for the consideration of the Rev. Mr.—, and hope he will abswer, the following queries:

lowing queries :

1. When was the Abrahamic novenantropeal, ed, of was it ever repealed it.
2. Did the Hebrews obtain full possession of the promised inheritance in the days of Joshua?
3. Were the threatenings of dispersion fulfilled in the time of Nebuchadnessar or of Titus?
4. Were the promises of restoration all fulfilled in the return from Babylon 5.

[5] What is the meaning of leath at 11.12, 15. What is the meaning of leath at 11.12, 15. What is the meaning of leath at 11.12, 15. What do we suppose the Sevious means that it is it is a suppose the Sevious means that it is it is a suppose the Sevious means that it is it is a suppose the Sevious means that it is it is a suppose the Sevious means that it is it is a suppose the Sevious means that it is it is a suppose the Sevious means that it is it is a suppose the Sevious means that it is it is a suppose the Sevious means that it is it is a suppose the Sevious means that it is in the suppose the Sevious means that it is in the suppose the Sevious means that it is in the suppose the Sevious means the suppose the

Minutes of proceedings of a public meeting held in the Temperance Hall, Bedeque, on Thursday evening, January 24th, Joseph Black, Esq.. in the chair.

Meeting opened with prayer by Rev. R. S. Patterson. The following Resolutions were proposed and ably sustained by the different speakers, and passed without a negative.

Moved by the Rev. Malcolm Ross, and seconded by R. Price, junior:

Resolved. That the efforts of benevolent indi-

Resolved, That the efforts of benevolent individuals in the cause of temperance have resulted in a great amount of good.

Moved by the Rev. J. B. Strong, seconded by Alexander Hooper :

Resolved, That although much has been effected, yet a good deal remains to be done, that the state of society may be brought to that condition that would be desirable.

Moved by Mr. Strang Hart, seconded by Mr. George Douall :

Resolved, That all legitimate means should be used to produce in the public mind, a senti-ment in favor of total abstinence.

Moved by the Rev. R. S. Patterson, seconde by Mr. J. B. Schurman

Resolved, That although moral suasion has effected much, yet, there is a class of persons whom it will not influence, and, therefore, no-thing short of a prohibitory law will be effectual for putting down intemperance, and that this meeting pledge themselves to use every legiti-mate means to obtain and sustain such a law.

Moved by Mr. G. Strong, seconded by Mr. Jessie Black: Resolved, That we cordially sympathise with all those in the neighboring provinces and the United States, who are so ardently desiring and so vigorously exerting themselves for obtaining and carrying out such a law.

On motion, a committee of seven persons were On motion, a committee of seven persons were appointed to attend to the circulation of temperance petitions, and to arrange other matters connected with the temperance movement.—Rev. R. S. Patterson, W. G. Strong, Rev. M. Ross, Richard Price, Joseph Black, Eq., Geo. Douall and J. B. Schurman, were appointed a committee. It was agreed, that the committee meet on Tuesday evening next.

The meeting upon the whole, was very in-

committee. It was agreed, that the committee meet on Tuesday evening next.

The meeting upon the whole, was very interesting, and fully showed, that a sympathy does exist in the country in favor of total abstinence. The sentiments expressed in the several Resolutions seemed to meet with the approbations of the second to th

RICHARD PRICE, Jun. Bedeque, Jan. 28th, 1856.

We beg to call attention to the Inaugural Address on the formation of the Charlottetown Young Men's Christian Association, which will be delivered on this Wednesday, at 8 o'clock, in the Temperance Hall, by the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass.

# Passengers.

In the Ice Boat from Cape Traverse to Cape Tor-mentine, on Feb. 2d.—Colonel Favor, U. S. and Pro-vincial mail Agent, Captain Abiel Sherman, for U.S. James M·Gnity. Thomas M·Gnity. In do. from Cape Tormentine to Cape Traverse on Feb. 4th.— Mesars. William Cloney, George Drew, Joseph Carver, John Clary, William Carver.

## Dry Goods now Opening.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on Tuesday 19th in stant, commencing at 11 o'clock, at the Storn lately occupied by Joseph M'Donald, Esq., Queer Street, a large assortment of—

DRY GOODS, &c., eccived on consignment from England, and will be old without asserve, consisting in part of— Grey and white Cottons, Regattas, striped Shirting, Coburgs, Tartan Shawle in great variety, Handker-chiefs, Fur and Cloth Caps, READY-MADE CLOTHING, Cotton Warps, Haberdashery, together with a variety of Goods suitable for the season,

A few chests choice TEAS,
A few punche one Perto Rico MOLASSES, &c.
Terms at Sale.
Charlottetown Feb. 5, 1866.—Adv. Ex. & Isl.

THE Subscriber notifies all persons indebted to him either by Book account or Note of Hand, that if their respective accounts are not settled on or before the 20th of this month, proceedings will be taken to respect the eme

The STOCK, consisting of Yorkshire Cloths, Plan-nels, Herse Rugs, Blankets Shawle and Carpets; Tea, Molasses and Sugars, and a great variety of other articles, is now selling off at reduced prices. A

Schoolmaster Wanted, OR the West River District, Lot 65. Apply to

> DONALD SAHW HUGH M'LAUGHLAN, CHARLES CAMPBELL, DUGALD M'EACHERN, HECTOR M'FADYEN.

Below Bonshaw, South Side West River, Feb. 5.

#### LLOYD'S Register of British and Foreign SHIPPING.

30th January, 1856.

THE undersigned having been appointed Surveyor to this Society for Prince Edward Island, beg to announce his arrival, and he is now ready to survey vessels while building, and superintend remains.

Copies of the rules for building and all information to be had on application at this office.

CHARLES B. COKER.

Old Post Office, Peake's Buildings, Charlottetown

## Varieties on Hand.

100 BBLS. Labrador and Canso Herring 10 bbls. Pilot Bread 20 bbls Russet, Greening and Baldwin Apples 20 bbls onions cons fine flavored old Jamaica Rum 33 6 punch

6 pancheous fine flavored old Jamaica Rum 33
overproof
1000 Bushuls Turks, Island and Liverpool
50 doz Mason's Blacking
2 doz very superior Buffalo Robes
2 doz dressTrunks
6 Casks Cut shingle nails
50 Cooking, Franklin, Box and other Stoves
Brooms, Buckets, Nests of Tubs
Pickles, Ketchup,
GLASSWARE—Lamps, handsome Jugs, Dishees, Creams, Nappus, Wines, Tumblers.
Together with Furniture, the largest Variety of
any Establishment in town, viz.
CHAIRS—Cane and Wood seat, Rockers, ornamental Cottage, very handsome Cane-bottoms and Common,

namental Common, soffas—handsome Mahogany, Spring bottom, BEDSTEADS—Canopy, Cottage, Plain made and four-post Mahogany, FEATHER BEDS—and Palm Leaf and Straw

Mattrasses, CLOCKS—both Gothic and OG, CRADLES—Wicker worked, WASH STANDS—and Sinks, TABLES, (Two leaf,) Kitchen, Dressing and

30 Bbls. PITCH, TAR and ROSIN.

The whole of which he effers to wholesale sustomers at cost and charges, or retail at very JAMES N. HARRIS.

January 8, 1856.

# HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED from the U. S., and for sale By HASZARD & OWEN.

D By HANZARD & OWEN.
Henshan and Clemson's Superior Machine ground
utting off and splitting Circular Saws, 18 inch,
Circular Saw Arbors, 23 inches,
Mortise Latches, Locks, Latch Lock, Lever Locks,
and Locks with Night Latch for front door, from 66

to 20s each,
Western and People's Rim Locks,
Wardrobe Hooks, Hat and Coat Hooks, plain and
braced 3d to 1s 3d per dez.
Argillo, Mineral, Porcelain (with plated shank and
roses and plated shanks Porcelain roses) Glass and
Silvered (Bronze Mounting), Door Knobs,
Hinges, Batt, T. Hooks and Hinges, &c., superior articles.

ower and Barrel Bolts, Brass and Iron, 41d to 2s

Axes and Hatchets, asserted sizes, Haramers, Music Stool Screws, Bench do. Wood and Iron Screw Wrenches. &c.,

For Sale or to Let,

SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the

East side of the Malpeque, or Princetown Road,
about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and
opposite to Spring Park.

WILLIAM FORGAN.

NOTICE.

March 21st, 1855.

A LL. Persons indebted to GEORGE BEER, where A Accounts, or Notes of Hand, are long overdue, are requested to make immediate payment to save

BEER & SON,

Will also feel obliged to those inde-whose Accounts are due, by an early a Charlyttetown, January 10, 1856

Cigars ! Cigars!!

# BY WILLIAM DODD.

#### VALUABLE REAL PROPERTY

FOR SALE THE following parcels of LAND, &c., will be submitted to public competition of the COURT HOUSE, in the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the SINTEEN NH day of APRIL next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, vizz-PASTURE LOTS Nos. 233, 234 and 235 in the Royalty of Charlottetown, fronting on the St. Peter's Road, and situate about three miles from Town, containing in the whole 36 acres, a little more or less.

ALSo-The Freehold and Reversion of and in Two Handred and Sisteen acres of LAND on Township No. 49, adjoining the Roman Catholic Charch Property, near Vernon River. This Land is subdivided into two Farms of 144 acres, and 72 ac-

is subdivided into two Farms of 144 acres, and 72 acres respectively, which are severally let on Lease for long terms of years, yielding a yearly rent of one shilling sterling per acre.

ALSO—The Eastern moiety of TOWN LOT No. 52 in the Second Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, having a front of 42 feet on Richmond Street, with the WAREHOUSE thereon.

with the WAREHOUSE thereon.

ALSO—That valuable piece of GROUND with the DWELLING HOUSE and premises thereto belonging, known as the residence of Mr. DAVID WILSON, fronting 40 feet on Richmond Street, and extending in depth 50 feet, a little more or less; forming parts of Town Lots Nos. 4 and 5 in the Second Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown.

ALSO—Part of TOWN LOT No. 4, in the Second Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, next adjoining to the last above described premises, having a front of 60 feet on Richmond Street, and extending 50 feet in depth, or thereabout, with the DWELLING HOUSE thereon.

ALSO—That bequifully situated Property form.

in depth, or thereabout, with the DWELLING HOUSE thereon.

ALSO—That beautifully situated Property, forming part of COMMON LOT No. 18, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, fronting o.. the Hillsborough, and in the immediate vicinity of Government House, lately in the occupation of CAPT. BEARELEY, R. N., bounded on the North West by the Road leading to Government House, and on the East by West Street, and extending on said street 233 feet a little more or less, with the large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS and appurtenances thereto belonging. This property is subject to an annuity of £50 currency per annum, charged thereon for the use and benefit of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wilson, from and after the decease of her present Husband (in case she shall survive him) and so long as she shall remain his Widow and unmarried; and it will be sold liable thereto.

For Terms of Sale and further particulars, enquire of the undersigned, (Trustees for sale, &c., under a Deed of the clease and Conveyance bearing date the 21st day of December, 1855, executed by the above named David Wilson and his said wife, with the other parties therein named, to the undersigned, and duly registered in the Registry Office of this Island.)

Dated at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, this Teath day of January, 1856.

Dated at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
this Teath day of January, 1836.

JOSEPH HENSLEY,
JOHN LONGWORTH,
ROBERT STEWART.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

Waluable Farm for Sale.

Fully situated FARM, on the Malpeque Road, distant about 54 miles from Charlottetown, the property of Da. 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 14 story DWELLING HOUSE, 45 feet by 35 feet, with a BARN 45 by 25 feet, and a Well of water at a short distance from the farm yard. The Property is enhanced by a permanent stream of water which flows through it; a sale adapted for Farming purposes. It is held ander 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 a required. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of John Longworn, Eq., Barrister-at-Law, Charlottetown, who is fally authorized to treat for the Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1856. Valuable Farm for Sale.

Charlettetown, Jan, 17, 1856.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

The Old Established -HOUSE 1810. CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855. T. DESBRISAY & Co.

TAVE just received, per late arrivals from the L. den, Dublin, United States and Halifan, th Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, Extensive and Varied Assortiment of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,

.in School E to convey Omar Packa to Constantinop

# Latest News! THE PEACE QUESTION.

Le Nord of yesterday contains the text of a despatch from Count Buol to count Valentine Esterhazy, accompanying the propositions which that diplomatist has taken to St. Petersburg in the name of Austria. In this despatch it is stated that his Imperial Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, though finding the Allied Powers unalterable, resolving not to take the initiative in pacific overtures, nevertheless believes himself justified in expressing the the hope that these Powers continue to hold the principles which guided them at the outset and have no object of aggrandisement in view. The Imperial Cabinet is therefore encouraged to endeavour to procure a settlement, taking the four principles already accepted by Russia as the best starting point. The propositions already known are then given, and it is added that the signing of these by the belligerents will be immediately followed by a general armistice and definite negociations. Count Buol adds if the propositions are accepted. Austria will not hear that the tests of the Grammeter it. tions are accepted, Austria will not hesitate to warmly recommend their acceptance to the courts of Paris and London, hastening the termination of the crisis. and that he is persuaded the special con ditions will be no serious obstacle. We will not, says Count Buol, in conclusion, enter upon the grave consequence which Russia upon the grave consequence which Russia will entail upon herself by refusing to enter upon the paths we a second time open to her for arriving at an honorable reconciliation, a refusal which would bring upon her the weight of an immense responsibility. We prefer relying upon her pended till the new constitution, which arrived out in the Shalimar, had been discussed and wisdom to weigh all the chances.

### CONTINUED WAR PREPARATIONS.

We hear that the authorities of the War Department are not abating their efforts. At the Tower the embarkation of ordnance and commissariat stores is carried on with the same energy and despatch as heretofore; the operations in the small arms department proving this establishment is rather on the increase. Instructions were forwarded vesterday morning to the commanding officers of embodied regiments of militia notifying that volunteers from these corps will be accepted in light cavalry regiments, with the exception of the 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers, which regiments are complete to the war establishment, namely, 700 rank and file each.

## THE EAST.

The Ganges arrived at Marseilles this morning with advices from Constantinople of the 7th, and from the Crimea of the 5th instant. A ship called the Sub-erb has gone down in the Black Sea with the whole crew, the captain excepted. The transport Talavera has also gone down in the Sea of Marmora; the crew were saved.

At Kertch an attack was expected from the Russians.

Russia. - Advices from St. Petersburg state that General Luders will take the supreme command in the Crimea, and

of the 5th infantry corps.

Intelligence from Naples of the 16th announces the refusal of the Neapolitan

VIENNA, Wednesday, 10 p. m.

Russia has unconditionally accepted the pro-ositions of the Allies. This is authentic.

We have received the following telegraphic despatch from our Paris correspondent:— Paris, Thursday, Jan. 17 .- The following raphic despatch was received here at

is morning, and was immediately posted up t the Bourse, by order of his Excellency the linister of the Interior;

"VIENNA, Jan. 16, 11 15 p.m.—The Minister of France to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Count Esterhazy writes to-day from St. Petersburgh that M. de Nesselrode has just notified to him the acceptation, 'pure and and simple, of the propositions contained in the ultimatum. which propositions are to serve as preliminaries

We have received the following telegraphic espatch from our Berlin correspondent:— Berlin, Thursday, Jan. 17.—Russia has ac cepted the Austrian proposals. Official men attribute this to the urgency of Prussia's re-presentations and remonstrances."

#### LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

Messrs. Pilkington and Wilson's "White claimed.

The price of gold was 75s. 9d. the oz. 30,000 The price of gold was 758. 3d. the 62. 30,000 diggers were at the Fiery Creek diggings, and had partly brought down from 8000 oz. The yield from quartz has greatly increeased at Bendigo. During the week cuding the 12th October the escorts from Mount Alexander, Ballarat, and Beechworth brought 64,181 oz. down to Melbourne.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT. - An official appouncement that Parliament will meet on Thursday, the 31st instant, and that "public business of great importance will be brought forward without delay," has been forwarded to the minsterial members of the House of Commons.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The commission for the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez has arrived at Alexandria from its exploring journey. The results hitherto ascertained are favourable. The commission considers that it will be easy to pierce the Isthmus from Suez to Peluse direct.

THE AUSTRIAL CONCORDAT.-It was expected that the convention with Rome ould give internal peace to the empire, btu there has seldom or never been such general ferment in the country as now. In Bohemia the indignation of the Catholic population is so great that the authortites are astounded and at a loss how to act. A person whose words deserve full credit assures me that if the police were to undertake to arrest all those in-dividuals who in Bohemia openly rail against the concordat they would have Prince Gortschakoff will succed Paskie-witsch as Stadtholder (viceroy) of Poland. Kotzebue, hitherto head of the staff in the Crimea, is appointed to the command the disaffected have now a new grievance. Until now the Hungarian bishops have remained quiet, but you may be sure that they will soon be up and doing.—Times Correspondent.

WAR AND TAXES.

The Edinburgh Review, in an article of 1820, on "America," after counselling us not to suffer ourselves to be inspired "with hour of breakfast oft times ran into the afany other love of war than that which is founded upon a determination not to submit to serious insult and injury," adds the fol-lowing:-"We can inform Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory: - Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth or covers the back, or is placed under the foot-taxes upon every thing which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste—taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion-taxes on every thing on earth, and the waters under the earth-on every thing that comes from abroad or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material-taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of mantaxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite and the drug that restores him to ealth-on the ermine which decorates the judge and the rope which hangs the criminal-on the poor man's salt and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin and the ribands of the bride—at bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay. The schoolboy whips his taxed top; beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road; and the dying Englishman, pouring his medi-cine, which has paid seven per cent., into a spoon, which has paid fifteen per cent , flings hinself back upon his chintz bed, which has paid twenty-two per cent., and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a license of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole pro-perty is then immediately taxed from two to ten per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel: his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble; and he is then gathered to his fathers-to be taxed no more

IMPORTANCE OF A COMMA.

In the priory of Ramessa there dwelt a prior who was very liberal, and who caused these lines to be written over his door:

"Be open evermore, O thou my door, To none be shut, to honest or to poor. But after his death, there succeeded him another, whose name was Raynhard, as greedy and covetous as the other was bountiful and liberal, who kept the same lines there still, changing nothing therein but one point, which made them run after this manner:

"Be open evermore, O thou my door, To none, be shut to honest or to poor. Afterward being driven from thence for his extreme niggardliness, it grew into a proverb, that for one point Raynhard lost his priory.

A MADMAN .- A workman at a lunatic assylum in England, left a chisel more than three feet long, on a recent occasion, in one of the wards. A furious patient seized it, of the wards. A furious patient seized it, and threatened to kill with it, any one who approached him. Every one then in the ward immediately departed from it. At length the attendant opened the door, and balancing the key of the ward on his hand, walked slowly toward the dangerous madman, looking intently at it.

His attention, said the attendant, was

immediately attracted. He came toward me, and asked:

What are you doing with that?" "I am trying to balance this key on my hand," said I, "and I can do it: but you cannot balance that chisel in that way on the back of your hand."

"Yes, I can," said he, balancing it care-fully, and extending it towards me. I took it off very quietly, and withou

a little chagrined at having lost his weapon, but made no atempt to regain it, and in a short time all irritation passed away.

at Windsor Castle." The writer then contrasts the present mode of family enjoyment with that of George the Fourth. ternoon. "Now, we find the Queen sitting down to breakfast, with her husband and her guests, three hours before daylight, on a wild December morning, with the wintry winds howling round the turrets of Windwinds howling round the sor, and the snow lying thick on park and terrace." The writer admits that this hour is earlier than that at which the royal family usually breakfasted, and was fixed to allow of the departure of Victor Emanuel, the train starting a five o'clock. Yet the habits of the Queen and Prince Albert are systematically so early and regular, that in the spring and summer her Majesty and children are generally seen driving three or four miles from Buckingham palace, as early as eight o'clock, having breakfasted and united in domestic worship, with the household, before leaving home

SINGULAR ANTIPATHIES .- The antipathies of the human mind are very extraordinary, and their effects are involuntary, irresistible, and uncontrolable. Out of the almost innumerable cases of this affection of the nerves on record, we here subjoin a few of the most remarkable. Thus, for example, Uladaslaus, King of Poland, became almost frantic if apples were put in his sight. Henry III. of France could not stay in a room where there was a cat; yet this king was at the same time so absurdly fond of dogs, that he would often walk about his palace with a basket of young ouppies dangling by a piece of blue ribbon from his neck. Scaliger could not look at velvet without a violent shaking of the whole body. Marshal d'Albert could not bear the presence of either a wild bear or a sucking pig. Boyle used to fall into convulsions on hearing water running from a tap. M. la Motte de Vayer, though he could not hear music, was delighted with James I. could not the roar of thunder. bear the sight of a drawn sword; and Sir Knowles Digby relates that his majesty shook so violently in knighting him, that he would have run the sword into the eyes of the knight elect, had not the Duke of Buckingham guided it across his shoulder.

An ORIGINAL SPEECH .- At a dem tion in Banff, in honor of the Birthday of the Earl of Fife, the following singular speech (says a contemporary) was deliver-ed by Captain McDonald:—" It is now the eleventh hour with me, I am now seventyfive years of age, and the oldest man in the room. I came here to live and die amongst you. I had sailed far and wide, and labored hard to acquire some means. I have sailed four times round the globe. I have been in all the climates of the known world —and I may tell you my young friends here that, for fifty years, I have drunk nothing stronger than toa and coffee, and I always stood the cold better than any man in my stood the cold better than any man in my crew. I have made nine voyages around Cape Horn—and I always stood the cold better than any of my seamen, so you will see that it's only 'Dutch courage' that drink gives. I never had the happines to get a classical education, but I could always conduct myself in company. Perhaps it's not generally known that I was no less than three weeks living at the Mansion-House with the Lord Mayor of London. While there, I once had my legs under the While there, I once had my legs under the table with the whole of Her Majesty's Ministers, and once with no less personages than Prince Albert and the Queen Dowa-ger—and once, too, while there, I dined with forty-five clergymen; and upon another occasion with no fewer than sixteen bishops. I feel grateful for the kindness

Government to permit the exportation of corn. No political interests had been granted, as was anticipated.

Lond Stratford de Redeliffe, the lefth, contains intelligence from Constantinople to the effect that the generalissimo was concentrating his troops at Ursusgetti. An English war attemer had received orders to produced from Sinope to Southoum Kaleh, produced from Sinope to Southoum Kaleh, sentations of Lord Stratford.

Lond Stratford de Redeliffe, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, and attributes the ambassador at Court Circular of the 6th:—"At half-past in the cure of the departure of the 6th:—"At half-past in the cure of the distraction of the fifth of the cure of the distraction of the fifth of the cure of the distraction of the fifth of the cure of the distraction of the fifth of the cure of the distraction of the fifth of the cure of the distraction of the fifth of the cure of the distraction of the fifth of the cure of the distraction of the fifth of the cure of the distraction of the fifth of the cure of the distraction of the distraction of the fifth of the cure of the distraction of the distraction of the fifth of the cure of the distraction of the fifth of the cure of the distraction of the fifth of the cure of the distraction of the fifth of the cure of the fifth of the cure of the distraction of the fifth of the cure of the distraction of the fifth of the cure of the distraction of the fifth of the cure of the fifth of the cure of the distraction of the fifth of the cure of the

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