

ARMED. A world war will
SELDON. Y. acknowledges the liberal assistance
from his friends, and begs to inform
residents in that community how
to make a copy of the best
PEK. LEMON SYRUP. A
dissimilarity of taste, flavor, &
various, etc., cannot be
so responsible. **SOLDERS** can be
seen at the front.

E NEW BOOKS

Received in G. T. Hazzard's
and from various daily papers
and periodicals.

Specific Discovery for 1853.

Merit Guide.
Political Economy.
Literary Works.
The Man
of Palestine.

Wetmore Brothers'

Economical Preparations.

Furniture Cream. At 6d.
Assassable Furniture Polish. At 2d.

Metal Paint. At 2d.

India Rubber Blacking. 1d.

Glass Ink. Filled; at 3d.

Clothes Square Ink. Black, Blue,

Red, each.

Sealed Hair Oil, and Pomade

each.

Garnet and Carpet Renovator,

each.

Trade and Retail, by

G. T. HAZZARD. Queen Square

Brothers' Soap Powder,

entirely new invention.

soft, best, and most effectual

all washing purposes; a packet

of ten Pennies.

of Time. The latest is not to

be had.

A WEEK'S WASH

before breakfast

is all required.

Brother's More Service-

SOAP, as it produces a better and

better, and is adapted for purposes

cannot be safely or effectively

in the hands, or the most delicate

whilst it is incomparable for per-

forming

Linen, &c., after they have

been washed, or injured by bad

is also incomparable for im-

provement of

FLANNELS, BLANKETS,

COLORED PRINTS, MUSLIN

For Sale by

G. T. HAZZARD. Queen Square

Insurance Hall Company.

Meeting of the Directors of the above

held in the Temperance Hall, this

following Resolution was unanimously

passed:

That the Treasurer (Mr. John W.

instructed to take the necessary legal

proceedings to recover all uncollected Subscriptions

made to the Hall Company."

Order.

J. B. COOPER, Sec'y.

March 17, 1853.

JUNIPER POSTS.

By the Subscriber, 500 JUNIPER

STREET, April 27, 1853.

H. HAZZARD.

Superior Entire Horse.

LONDON FEAR NOT.

Will stand for the season at the

following places, commenced at

John Street, Dorset, "The

Temperance Hall,"

on Friday 15th, at Simon

Stevens, on Saturday 16th, at

Finsbury, on Tuesday 19th, at

Barnaby

Concord, on Wednesday 20th, at

Southwark, and on Thursday 21st, at

Town Road, and return home on Friday

to attend at the above named places

during the season.

JAMES HELM, Green.

London, May 2, 1853.

Horse: GREENGAN.

This fine young horse GREENGAN

of matchless symmetry, and beau-

tiful tail; and that will first

catch the eye; perfectly free from

vice; will stand for the season at

the Stable next

MICHAEL HICKMAN, Trunkman, in Dec-

ember, for the season, and time given by

the 1st March next.

GEORGE HAZZARD, M. Merchant,

April 26th, 1853.

Young Gelding.

This very superior gelding stands

as well as any stallion for sale;

he is a beautiful black colour and has

a most amiable temperament.

He is a brother to his

sister in harness or saddle. His

pedigree is as follows:

Collected Blood Horse SALADIN

1849 by the Royal Agricultural Society

which was a strong and valuable animal of those

breeds, and produced another animal

which was awarded a premium at the Royal Agricultural Show in 1850, for the称赞 of Blood horse

in 1850.

The present owner is a

member of the Royal Agricultural Society

which is the best blooded

horse in the country.

He is a brother to the

best blooded horses in the country.

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But I happen to have it in my power to state, of my own positive knowledge, some of the facts connected with this case which, it appears, have not come to the knowledge of the Committee. I was, for two or three years, the Law Agent of Capt. Cumberland; and, in that capacity, I became well acquainted with his mode of transacting business, and had a perfect knowledge of the state of his Books at the time of their passing from my hands. As my connexion in that relation with Captain Cumberland has, some time since, finally ceased, I can certainly, as I believe, I would at any rate, speak impartially concerning the matter in question, and my previous knowledge of it. Capt. Cumberland did not admit, keep his Books exactly according to the mercantile system, by striking a balance yearly; but they were correctly kept, and easily understood. On placing them before me, he said, "You will see there is about £6000 due to me as a sum of Rent." In having to deal with those who are in arrears, Capt. Cumberland did not afford any facility; and, provided, they pay yearly a sum equal to their accruing Rent, I will allow the old arrears to be liquidated at their convenience, and by work, or indeed in almost any way that may suit the tenants themselves." The accounts, I found, were all properly headed, and, on the debit side of each, stood the total amount of arrears. But I believe that, in drawing out his receipts, Capt. Cumberland did not sufficiently care for exacting his interest, and so it remained intended to me; for I had several times requested him to show the form of his receipts, reminding him, that case might thereafter occur, such as the very one which has arisen with Durazzo, in which he might be put to the inconvenience of showing that, altho' he gave a receipt for the rent of any one particular year, yet a large amount of previous rent remained in arrear. It does not right also to state that I am persuaded, through my own knowledge of the character of Captain Cumberland and of his liberal and off-handed manner in settling his accounts, that he would never, in a case of doubt, insist upon a claim against a tenant, or refuse to allow him credit. The benefit of the doubt he would allow to the tenant; as I have witnessed in tens of this nature, from 5s. to £5., in which the uncertainty was always allowed to weigh in favor of the tenant.—If a Receipt for Rent be dated in 1849, and it be stated therein that the Rent is for that year, it would be grounds for supposing that all previous Rents had been paid. The law presumed so, I am willing to allow; and, in a Court of Law, it would be no decided, if contrary proof were not offered by the landlord. The Special Committee had examined them, and found the Receipt of 1849 to be a true copy of the payment acknowledged thereby in "for one year's Rent and part of last year's," they consider it as quite conclusive proof that no arrears were then due. But were the question before a Court of Law, the evidence of the landlord, that of his clerk, or of his books, would be admitted to prove the contrary, were it otherwise. The Chairman of the Special Committee (Mr. Davies) had said, in making out the statement of account appended to their Report, the Committee commenced with the first Rent which became due under the Lease, and then gave Durazzo credit, for all sums which, by his Receipts, it appeared, he had paid after that Rent became due. But the correctness of that statement cannot be admitted by this Committee; for we have nothing before us to show that Capt. Cumberland credited the payments acknowledged by the Receipts against the Rents which had accrued under the Lease. In another part of their Report, the Committee censure the conduct of the Defendant's Attorney, alleging that "he neglected the interests of his client, in presenting judgment for a sum of £2000 (while the sum actually due did not exceed £4000), and so injured himself, without the consent of his client." It is not, however, my place or my intention to defend the conduct of either of the Attorneys employed in the case; for, if their conduct requires any explanation or defense, they themselves are fully competent to afford it; and to themselves I leave it. My duty prescribes to me, no further interference with the case than what concerns the manner in which I think it ought to be dealt with by the House. I was present in the Supreme Court, at the time when the action was about to be commenced, with some doubts having arisen, in the minds of the Attorneys concerned in it respecting the genuineness of a Receipt, it was handed over to me that I might say whether I thought it to be genuine or not. Something was said at the time about being a forgery, or at least that the date "1843" had been for a fraudulent purpose, altered to "1849." This was supposed to be the case by the Attorney for the Plaintiff (Mr. W. H. Pope); and Mr. Young, the Counsel for the Defendant, asked me whether or not I thought it altered. It had been suggested by Mr. Pope, I then examined the Receipt closely, and became convinced that no alteration had been made; but that the Receipt was altogether genuine. I recognized Capt. Cumberland's signature, and found that the Receipt was dated in "1843," and not "1849." Mr. Young however, stated that Durazzo insisted the Receipt was for 1849 [Mr. Davies and Mr. Mowbray here both interrupted the hon. and learned gentleman, and observed that such a declaration was not made by Mr. Young]. Well, continued the hon. Mr. Palmer, if not by Mr. Young, such a declaration was made by some one on the part of Durazzo. Mr. Young, at any rate, seemed to be under the impression that it was his client, with a fraudulent intention, to pass off the Receipt of 1843, for one of 1849; and that impression, it seems, gave him so strong a distrust for the case that he resolved to get rid of it as quickly as possible. And, in doing so for such a reason, he acted as, I think, every man of honor and integrity would have acted in like circumstances. I am sure, however, that if any client of mine had attempted to practise such imposition upon me, for the evident purpose of making me instrumental in the effecting of a fraud, my indignation and disgust would have caused me to throw up his case at once.—I again repeat that we cannot now further the cause in this matter, without a full departure from our legitimate functions, and without opening a door for the admittance of all sorts of scurrilous names, whether the parties concerned be tenants or landlords; and I also repeat, that I can do nothing in this case, more than in any ordinary dispute between a tenant and his landlord, to warrant an extraordinary course as has been adopted by the House. If the Petitioner's Attorney did actually so mismanage his client's case, as to subject him to the consequences of an unadmitted confession of judgment, the same would provide the Petitioner with the means of recovering, which may be obtained by instituting against his Attorney, And, with regard to the Plaintiff's Attorney, could any case be made out against him as the Special Committee, by induction, seem to suppose him with, he would be dealt with by the Court in a very severe and exemplary manner; for there can be no offence, on the part of any of its officers acting professionally, at which it would not suffice with all its power, that

one of such a character; and, in such a case, if established against one of its officers, the Court has unlimited power to imprison the offender, at its discretion. In the course of my practice, it has, more than once, been my duty to call an Attorney to account for leaving documents and records more than was due; and, in such cases, I always found the individual complained of very glad to agree with the refunding of his under-handings and payment of costs. If, indeed, there had been any valid grounds of complaint, in this case, the Supreme Court would have been open to the Petitioner; and if, by Affidavit on his part, it should have been shown, to the Court, that there was any collusion between the attorney, and the defendant, it would have been set aside, and a trial granted. Nay more, could it be proved that the management of the Attorney was of such a character as to warrant it, the Court might, and in probability would, compel him to pay the costs of the action and costs of the trial. To have to deal with those who are in arrears, Capt. Cumberland has, some time since, finally ceded, I can certainly, as I believe, I would at any rate, speak impartially concerning the matter in question, and my previous knowledge of it. Capt. Cumberland did not admit, keep his Books exactly according to the mercantile system, by striking a balance yearly; but they were correctly kept, and easily understood. On placing them before me, he said, "You will see there is about £6000 due to me as a sum of Rent." The accounts, I found, were all properly headed, and, on the debit side of each, stood the total amount of arrears. But I believe that, in drawing out his receipts, Capt. Cumberland did not sufficiently care for exacting his interest, and so it remained intended to me; for I had several times requested him to show the form of his receipts, reminding him, that case might thereafter occur, such as the very one which has arisen with Durazzo, in which he might be put to the inconvenience of showing that, altho' he gave a receipt for the rent of any one particular year, yet a large amount of previous rent remained in arrear. It does not right also to state that I am persuaded, through my own knowledge of the character of Captain Cumberland and of his liberal and off-handed manner in settling his accounts, that he would never, in a case of doubt, insist upon a claim against a tenant, or refuse to allow him credit. The benefit of the doubt he would allow to the tenant; as I have witnessed in tens of this nature, from 5s. to £5., in which the uncertainty was always allowed to weigh in favor of the tenant.—If a Receipt for Rent be dated in 1849, and it be stated therein that the Rent is for that year, it would be grounds for supposing that all previous Rents had been paid. The law presumed so, I am willing to allow; and, in a Court of Law, it would be no decided, if contrary proof were not offered by the landlord. The Special Committee had examined them, and found the Receipt of 1849 to be a true copy of the payment acknowledged thereby in "for one year's Rent and part of last year's," they consider it as quite conclusive proof that no arrears were then due. But were the question before a Court of Law, the evidence of the landlord, that of his clerk, or of his books, would be admitted to prove the contrary, were it otherwise. The Chairman of the Special Committee (Mr. Davies) had said, in making out the statement of account appended to their Report, the Committee commenced with the first Rent which became due under the Lease, and then gave Durazzo credit, for all sums which, by his Receipts, it appeared, he had paid after that Rent became due. It had been suggested by Mr. Pope, I then examined the Receipt closely, and became convinced that no alteration had been made; but that the Receipt was altogether genuine. I recognized Capt. Cumberland's signature, and found that the Receipt was dated in "1843," and not "1849." Mr. Young however, stated that Durazzo insisted the Receipt was for 1849 [Mr. Davies and Mr. Mowbray here both interrupted the hon. and learned gentleman, and observed that such a declaration was not made by Mr. Young]. Well, continued the hon. Mr. Palmer, if not by Mr. Young, such a declaration was made by some one on the part of Durazzo. Mr. Young, at any rate, seemed to be under the impression that it was his client, with a fraudulent intention, to pass off the Receipt of 1843, for one of 1849; and that impression, it seems,

chief Meato, near Donabew, after four hours' chief fighting, in which 162 rank and file were killed and wounded. Nothing was known with certainty as to the state of affairs at Ava, or as to the interior movements of our troops. Mr. Laird, of the civil service, had been suspended for a time, ordered, in a public inquiry which followed him, to prove that he was guilty of infamous conduct in the discharge of their judicial functions. A public investigation as to the truth of Mr. Laird's challenge was unanimously desired by the Indian press. Great indignation prevailed throughout India in consequence of the report that the Home Government intended to renew the Indian Charter for ten years, without waiting for an inquiry. Intelligence had been received from China down to the 27th of March, at which date Sir G. Bonham had gone to Shanghai. The insurrection had advanced with such rapidity that the Emperor had been forced to flee to Yunnan. He had, however, left this country, and had been received from the Cape down to the 22d of March. The Kafir war had been finished by the complete submission of the rebel chief Sandilli, and his tribe, having been driven across the Kei. The treaty of peace was concluded by General Cathcart on the 9th of March. The steamers, Queen of the South, Harbinger, and Adelaide, had arrived at the port.

THE CHIEF AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.—A letter from St. Petersburg says:—"There is much talk in the best informed circles of a secret mission of a Russian envoy, sent to China overland, and who it is said, has already arrived at Kiata, a town belonging jointly to the two governments. It is confidently reported that the object of his mission is to end the conflict between the Celestial Empire and the aid of Russia for the purpose of quelling the insurrection in his dominions.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL HAYMAN.—Respecting this event, the Paris correspondent of the *Advertiser* says:—"For many days past the warmth of life yet lingered in the right arm and left leg of the corps, which remained limp and moist, even bleeding slightly when pricked. No delusion, notwithstanding, could be maintained as to the reality of death: for the other parts of the body were completely moribund, and interment became necessary before the two limbs above mentioned had become either stiff or cold. This strange circumstance produced the greatest awe in the minds of those who witnessed the enquiry itself, and establish a very inconvenient precedent for the future.

(To be continued)

R. B. LEWIS, Reporter.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The uncertain and conflicting character of the intelligence which, through different channels, almost daily reaches us from Constantinople, is extremely perplexing; and looking to the vastness of the interests involved in the negotiations which are now going on in that capital, it is certainly very much to be deplored that neither the Governments nor the press of western Europe have taken precautions to secure to themselves a more accurate reliable medium of direct and authentic communications, than is supplied by the idle gossip of Vienna, or the common rumour of Trieste. A day or two ago, we were told that the question of the Holy Places was in a fair way of being settled, through the intervention of the British Ambassador, Lord Stratford. The terms were to have been actually agreed upon; and the only difficulty to be got over consisted in some seemingly trifling objections which Prince Menschikoff had raised as to the mode of ratification. The Prince, it appeared, wished that the concession made to the claims of the Greek Church should be embodied in the form of a solemn convention; but to this the Porte objected, and would consent only to the granting of a firman, upon the ground that it could only recognise the Greeks and Catholics of its own subjects in the question. It was thought that this difficulty would be speedily overcome, and that that part of Prince Menschikoff's mission might be considered as disposed of. This intelligence, however, has hardly been received before it is followed by a rumour that the Prince and the Porte are again at variance, and that new difficulties had usurped the place of those which it was supposed had been satisfactorily overcome. We are now informed that the real pith of the Russian Envoy's demand is, that Russia shall be permitted to assume a Protectorate over the Greek Church in the Ottoman Empire—a claim which, if conceded, would confer upon Russia a dominion over not less than 10,000,000 of Ottoman subjects, and of course, at once extinguish whatever yet remains of Turkish independence. This is a demand to which the English Government and people would not have been averse, had the Commissioners trusted their safety to the Collins' or the Cossard line of steamers. *Willmer's News.*

TESTIMONIAL TO M. KOSSUTH.—A public meeting took place on the 6th instant at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of presenting to M. Kossuth the "Working Man's Penny Testimonial," consisting of an elaborately bound copy of the works of Shakespeare, in a bookcase, forming a model of the poet's house at Stratford-on-Avon. Lord Dudley Stuart, M. P., occupied the chair. The revenue commissioners were unable to obtain admission.

On a small table facing the chair was placed the testimonial, a neatly constructed model of the famous cottage, the most conspicuous being white boulders; and on a silver tablet, over the central window, was inscribed these words:—"Purchased with 9,915 pennies, subscribed by English men and women, as a tribute to Louis Kossuth, who achieved his noble mastery of the English language, to be exercised in the noblest cause, in its respecting the genuineness of a Receipt, it was handed over to me that I might say whether I thought it to be genuine or not. Something was said at the time about being a forgery, or at least that the date "1843" had been for a fraudulent purpose, altered to "1849." This was supposed to be the case by the Attorney for the Plaintiff (Mr. W. H. Pope); and Mr. Young, the Counsel for the Defendant, asked me whether or not I thought it altered. It had been suggested by Mr. Pope, I then examined the Receipt closely, and became convinced that no alteration had been made; but that the Receipt was altogether genuine. I recognized Capt. Cumberland's signature, and found that the Receipt was dated in "1843," and not "1849." Mr. Young however, stated that Durazzo insisted the Receipt was for 1849 [Mr. Davies and Mr. Mowbray here both interrupted the hon. and learned gentleman, and observed that such a declaration was not made by Mr. Young]. Well, continued the hon. Mr. Palmer, if not by Mr. Young, such a declaration was made by some one on the part of Durazzo. Mr. Young, at any rate, seemed to be under the impression that it was his client, with a fraudulent intention, to pass off the Receipt of 1843, for one of 1849; and that impression, it seems,

in certain quarters, that Russia is bent upon carrying the point, and that she will not hesitate to achieve it by foul means, if she is unable to procure it by fair. "The movements of the Russian Embassy," says an intelligent correspondent, writing from Constantinople, "are veiled in the deepest mystery, and continue to be a puzzle to the oldest diplomats. A fear begins to arise that Russia will achieve a secret coup de main, similar to that of Uskuk Shashoff, and that the Ambassador of the Great Powers will hear, to their consternation, that all is concluded before they have well learnt what is going forward."

It is unquestionable that Prince Menschikoff has been labouring hard to accomplish a separate treaty of alliance with the Sultan, which would have the effect of giving to Russia a preponderating influence in, not to say a direct and absolute control over, the whole of the affairs of the East. The vigilance of Lord Stratford will undoubtedly prevent any treaty of that kind from being openly effected; and if Russia, knowing the opposition of the British Minister, shall endeavour, by secret and underground means, to accomplish an object which she dares not prosecute in the open face of day, she can only do so in defiance of the whole power of England, and at the risk of involving the whole of Europe in a long and disastrous war. We trust that this will not happen; but history teaches us that whenever Russia covets a prize, she is not over-scrupulous as to the mode of acquiring it.

INDIA, CHINA, AND THE CAPE.—We have received the following despatch, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, dated Trieste, May 11:—

The steamer Calcutta arrived at 9 o'clock

on the 19th of March, the force under Sir John

Chapra captured the stronghold of the robber

chiefs Meato, near Donabew, after four hours' chief fighting, in which 162 rank and file were killed and wounded. Nothing was known with certainty as to the state of affairs at Ava, or as to the interior movements of our troops. Mr. Laird, of the civil service, had been suspended for a time, ordered, in a public inquiry which followed him, to prove that he was guilty of infamous conduct in the discharge of their judicial functions. A public investigation as to the truth of Mr. Laird's challenge was unanimously desired by the Indian press. Great indignation prevailed throughout India in consequence of the report that the Home Government intended to renew the Indian Charter for ten years, without waiting for an inquiry. Intelligence had been received from China down to the 27th of March, at which date Sir G. Bonham had gone to Shanghai. The insurrection had advanced with such rapidity that the Emperor had been forced to flee to Yunnan. He had, however, left this country, and had been received from the Cape down to the 22d of March. The Kafir war had been finished by the complete submission of the rebel chief Sandilli, and his tribe, having been driven across the Kei. The treaty of peace was concluded by General Cathcart on the 9th of March. The steamers, Queen of the South, Harbinger, and Adelaide, had arrived at the port.

CHRISTENING OF THE PRINCE.—It is understood that the christening of the infant prince will take place towards the end of June, when he will receive the names of "Leopold George Duncan Albert." His baptismal name is Duke of Albany, Prince of Holstein-Lauenburg, and the Princess of Prussia, are expected to arrive in England to be present at the ceremony, at which, with her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, they will stand sponsors to the young Prince.

THE AUTOMOBILE MAIL.—Post-office authorities have given notice to the ship-owners at Lloyd's, that, having annulled their former contract, they are now ready to receive offers for the conveyance of the mail to Australia, either by sailing or steam vessels. They propose to pay £1000 for the voyage out to Australia, and to the owner who undertakes to perform the voyage at the pumps till 7 o'clock in the morning without avail, and finds the ship with 10ft. of water in her hold, and flat sinking, the captain, mate and crew, with a few passengers, look to the boats and left her. In a few minutes she went down, carrying with her nearly two hundred souls, among whom last were the steward and two seamen. The long boat and the life boat, which were filled with passengers, parted company. A few hours afterwards, a bark apparently bound to Europe, have in sight in the direction of those boats, and it is supposed their passengers were rescued. The Captain, first and second mates, and all the crew arrived at New York.

COLONIAL RAINFOREST.—We are informed on good authority, that William Jackson, Esq., M. P., will shortly visit this Province, on business connected with his Railway contract here; and that the next steamer at Halifax will bring a principal Engineer for this Province, with a number of assistants, who will be followed by another party in the succeeding steamer. Mr. Jackson's movements in Nova Scotia, with the view of securing a contract for the Railways in that Province, require to be prompt and decisive, and they will somewhat delay the commencement of Railway operations here. But this will be fully compensated by the determination of the Canadian Government to go on with the construction of the short line from the Bond to Shediac during the present season, but to survey, locate, and commence the whole line, from St. John to Shediac, at various points, with the view of its being finished throughout at the earliest possible moment. We may therefore expect this summer, the work to be commenced here, at Hampton, at Sussex Vale, at the Portage, along the Petitcodiac, at the Bond, and at Shediac, simultaneously.

By the mode of action we shall sooner arrive at a complete railway line of considerable length; and the short delay is necessary to give time for the arrangements required by more extensive railway works this year than were at first contemplated.—*New Brunswick.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

a cargo of railroad iron and 208 steerage passengers struck on a sunken rock near the Great Island, on the evening of the 3rd of May, at half past 8 o'clock, thumping heavily for fifteen minutes. She then fell off and struck another rock within a few rods of the first. Here she lay for a few moments and then fell off again into deep water. The pumps began to leak. After laborious at the pumps till 7 o'clock in the morning without avail, and finding the ship with 10ft. of water in her hold, and flat sinking, the captain, mate and crew, with a few passengers, look to the boats and left her. In a few minutes she went down, carrying with her nearly two hundred souls, among whom last were the steward and two seamen. The long boat and the life boat, which were filled with passengers, parted company. A few hours afterwards, a bark apparently bound to Europe, have in sight in the direction of those boats, and it is supposed their passengers were rescued. The Captain, first and second mates, and all the crew arrived at New York.

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By the mode of action we shall sooner arrive at a complete railway line of considerable length; and the short delay is necessary to give time for the arrangements required by more extensive railway works this year than were at first contemplated.—*New Brunswick.*

THE FAIRY QUEEN.—We are informed on good authority that William Jackson, Esq., M. P., will shortly visit this Province, on business connected with his Railway contract here; and that the next steamer at Halifax will bring a principal Engineer for this Province, with a number of assistants, who will be followed by another party in the succeeding steamer. Mr. Jackson's movements in Nova Scotia, with the view of securing a contract for the Railways in that Province, require to be prompt and decisive, and they will somewhat delay the commencement of Railway operations here. But this will be fully compensated by the determination of the Canadian Government to go on with the construction of the short line from the Bond to Shediac during the present season, but to survey, locate, and commence the whole line, from St. John to Shediac, at various points, with the view of its being finished throughout at the earliest possible moment. We may therefore expect this summer, the work to be commenced here, at Hampton, at Sussex Vale, at the Portage, along the Petitcodiac, at the Bond, and at Shediac, simultaneously.

There are characters in the light in seeing their own scribble print, for no other obvious reason, of being so obvious as to be considered as to transcend human comprehension; and, as far as I can see, the trouble of consulting the fine published his instructive manuscript would be better able to be cured by the diseased victim.

Although Mr. M'K. left off to school, he has engaged to go to school, and is now busily employed in the little girls' post office, and the trouble of consulting the fine published his instructive manuscript would be better able to be cured by the diseased victim.

As to your correspondent's remarks concerning the progress made by the neighbourhood in their "work," when he says, if his mistakes are

possibility of acquiring security for his topic, or its being of so mys-

terous as to transcend human compre-

hension, I am sorry to say, that the *Globe*

Bedeque Thompsonian, is quite

(For H. H. Haszard.)

SWERT HOME OF CHILDHOOD.

"Though sweet Birds are singing
In the sweet Month of May,
Nature is bringing
Her stores to the sky.
Pretty birds singing
So sweet, each tree
With pretty flowers springing
Are treasures to me.
This is not love's cruel goodness,
Nor fortune's dark sow,
Nor the future's dark shadows
That press on my soul.
My heart's in the wildwood
Where all nature loves free;
Sweet home of childhood
I anguish for thee."

New London, May 10, 1853. J. M. L.

VARIETIES.

BILL TO PREVENT THE SALE OF QUACK MEDICINES.

A special committee of the House reported this morning, through Dr. W. Winslow, Lewis of Boston, a bill regulating the compounding and selling of medicines. The first section provides that no druggist, apothecary or persons engaged in manufacturing medicines or compounds to be administered as medicine—except such as are published in standard works of chemistry, materia medica or pharmacopeia—shall offer the same for sale in any way till he has fitted a complete recipe in English, sworn to before a legal authority constituted for such purpose. The remaining sections of the bill secure by penalties the operation of the first, and direct that the recipe of the practising physician temporarily given, shall not be included in the action of the bill. Thus the components of all patent medicines will be made public, and the community be enabled to reject quack nostrums, while truly valuable discoveries will become common property.

The bill and report were placed in the orders of the day and ordered to be printed.—[Boston Traveller.]

THE SABBATH IN FRANCE.—When an election is ordered in France, Sunday is generally the day the ballots are cast. Sunday is the chosen time there, for fairs at all sorts—for public meetings, for parades, and so on. It was only the other day that the new Emperor Napoleon himself went a hunting in the forest of Fontainebleau, with a royal retinue, on Sunday. The fourth commandment is universally ignored. A nation which thus holds in contempt the christian institution of the Sabbath, is not likely to be greatly moral in other respects. Yet some people are all the while puzzling their brains to discover why France is not a Republic instead of a Monarchy—a democracy instead of a despotism. A republic implies self-government, yet how can a nation govern itself when it neglects the only means that enables it, individually and in the aggregate, to govern itself?

A Season By an old eccentric English divine, that is so brief, terse, and to the point, that we cannot resist the inclination to print it. Many a discourse of an hour's length has contained not half its impressive incitation:

"Be sober, grave, temperate."—*Thrus. II. 9.*
"I. There are three companions with whom you should always keep on good terms."
"First, Your Wife."
"Second, Your Stomach."
"Third, Your Conscience."
"II. If you wish to enjoy peace, long life, and happiness, preserve them by temperance: Intemperance produces:

"First, Domestic misery."
"Second, Premature death."
"Third, Infidelity."

"To make these points clear, I refer you to the Newgate Calendar."

WILLIAM HEARD.
On Hand—A few Tons of Anthracite Coal, Coal Tar, and Brick.

200 TONS OF HEMLOCK TIMBER wanted, for a Breast-work, to be delivered by the 1st JUNE next, apply to

WILLIAM HEARD.

Those Persons whose Accounts are ten days behind, will be hereby notified, that their Debts will be referred to, if required, unless settled at once.

JOHN LONGWORTH.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

The Subscribers manufacture and have constantly on hand, all sizes of Church, Factory, Steamship, Foundry, Locomotive, School House, and Plantation Bells, with the best description of Hangers.

These Bells are made from the best Steel, and the largest sizes are made in the same process as in China Bell. An experience of many years, with a great many recent additions, enable us to obtain the most melodic tones, combining also, in extraordinary vibration.

Nearly 8,000 Bells have been cast and sold from this Foundry, which is the best evidence of their superiority.

We have fifteen Gold and Silver medals, and other articles which will be fit for the best Bells for correspondence and party of tone." We pay particular attention to the getting up Peals or Chimes, and can refer to those furnished by us. Our establishment is contiguous to the Erie and Champlain Canals, and Railroads running in every direction, which brings us within four hours of New York. Costs paid for Copper, Old Closets, Lovers, Composers, Transits, Pendulums, etc., are proofs of superior workmanship. All our Bells are made by hand or machinery, and have immediate attention.

A. MENELEY'S SONS.

West Troy, N. Y., March, 1853. (See "Advertiser.")

Orders will be received and information given as to prices at Geo. T. Hazzard's Book and Stationery Store.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for APRIL just received at G. T. Hazzard's Bookstore.

JUST RECEIVED,
A further Supply of New Goods,
AT THE LONDON HOUSE,

per Steamer Canada via Halifax.
THE latest styles in Mantles and Drape Materials, viz.—Norwich gingham, Voluma, satin-striped crapes, Latona, Robes in new styles; Lyonnaise Cloth in various colours; Gents' fancy winter Vestings; Ladies' white and black cashmere; silk; cotton; flannel, Mornion and patterned cloths; waist; Kid Gloves; extra fine white and blue Linens; various Noves; pure, Barber's and Tailors' colored Twists.

A large variety of Articles suitable for Christmas Boxes and New Year's Gifts.

2000 Pieces of English and American ROOM PAPERING, from 6d. per piece upwards; Paper window Curtains, very handsome.

Also, a choice lot of TEAS, very cheap; moist and London Leaf SUGAR, Fancies, Marmalade, superior CURRANTS, Raisins, Candied Citron, Spices of all kinds, Starch, Soap, Cinabrin, Mustard, Fig Blue, Indigo, Redwood, Alum, Sots Leather, &c. &c.

For Sale by the Subscribers at the low rates, for PROMPT PAYMENT.

HENRY HASZARD.
Great George-street, Charlottetown, Dec. 21, 1852.

GLASGOW and MANCHESTER HOUSE.

DAVID WILSON, No. 2, Richmond-street, BOSTON,
JUN. 1853.—BOSTON, BOSTON, BOSTON,

LARGE ADDITION TO HEAVY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
BRITISH, EAST INDIA, AMERICAN,
and WEST INDIA GOODS.

Among which he begs particularly to recommend to his customers a very extensive collection of novelties suitable for the Supplying of Woolen Shavers, Tweeds, Orleans, Scotch Tartans, Ermine Cloaking, Black Lace Flannel, Lady Mayresses and Duchess Shawls, Cashmere Dresses, Woven Broad Cloths, of all colours, Flannels, Bed Quilts, Great Coats, Blankets, Carpeting, Marcelline Counterpanes, &c.

Also, a general assortment of TEAS, Leaf, Crushed and Currant Sugar, Marmalade, Candy, Drills, Oils, Wine, Gums, Crocus-water, Glace, Fancy Soaps, Cosmetics, &c., &c., all of which he offers at unprecedented low prices for prompt payment.

No. 3, Richmond Street, Nov. 16, 1852.

MRS. FORSYTH

WOULD respectfully intimate to the Ladies of Charlottetown and its vicinity, and of the Island in general, that she has just received a

FALL SUPPLY
of all articles in her line. Some very handsome Embroidered Dresses, Artificial Flowers, and Patterns Berlin Work, will be found to merit inspection; Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, Alpacas, and a variety of ornaments in the Military line, of the best fitted and finest quality, cheap for Cash.

Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1852.

FALL SUPPLY.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, a
GENERAL ASSORTMENT
of BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

Just arrived per Barque Sir Alexander, from Eng-
land. GREAT HEAVY HADDOCK.

Great George Street, Oct. 13, 1853.

WHOLESALE.

WILLIAM ELLIOT & CO., of BOSTON,
United States Manufacturers, will offer
hand at Charlottetown, F. E. Island, a large quantity
of the following articles which will be disposed of as
low as they can possibly be imported for viz.—

Tea, Chocolate, Cocoa, Crushed Sugar, Coffee,
Sugar, Marmalade, Sugar, Molasses, Flour, Navy
Bread, Cheese, Spirits, Vinegar, Candies, Soap, To-
bacco, Rum, Pitch, Tar, Buckets and Tubs, &c.

Please apply to their Agent.

HENRY PALMER.

September 28, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg to inform that in
the course of their business of the valuable
articles of Woolen, Cotton, Silk and Linen Goods,
Hats, Fur, Carpets, Glass, Earthenware
and China, &c.—he will unit the 1st of
MAY next, allow 5 per cent., on all pur-

chases for CASH on delivery.

WILLIAM HEARD.

On Hand—A few Tons of Anthracite Coal, Coal Tar, and Brick.

CHARLOTTETOWN, NOVEMBER 1.

200 TONS OF HEMLOCK TIMBER

WANTED, for a Breast-work, to be delivered by the 1st JUNE next, apply to

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JOHN LONGWORTH.

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for APRIL just received at G. T. Hazzard's Bookstore.

Charlottetown, April 6, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE LONDON HOUSE,

per Steamer Canada via Halifax.

THE latest styles in Mantles and Drape Materials,

viz.—Norwich gingham, Voluma, satin-striped crapes,

Latona, Robes in new styles; Lyonnaise Cloth in

various colours; Gents' fancy winter Vestings; Ladies'

white and black cashmere; silk; cotton; flannel, Mornion

and patterned cloths; waist; Kid Gloves; extra

fine white and blue Linens; various Noves; pure,

Barber's and Tailors' colored Twists.

A large variety of Articles suitable for Christ-

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2000 Pieces of English and American ROOM PAPE-

RING, from 6d. per piece upwards; Paper window

Curtains, very handsome.

Also, a choice lot of TEAS, very cheap;

moist and London Leaf SUGAR, Fancies,

Marmalade, superior CURRANTS, RAISINS,

RAISINS, CANDIED CITRON, SPICES of all kinds,

STARCH, SOAP, CINABRIN, MUSTARD, FIG BLUE,

INDIGO, REDWOOD, ALUM, SOFT LEATHER, &c. &c.

For Sale by the Subscribers at the low rates,

for PROMPT PAYMENT.

HENRY HASZARD.

Great George-street, Charlottetown, Dec. 21, 1852.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR—THE HON. ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor

General of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE—23 St. Andrew Square, Edin-

burgh.

Board of Management in Halifax for Nov-

ember.

THE PSALMIST.

JUST RECEIVED, at GEORGE T. HASZARD'S

Books, in various bindings. The above is the

Editor of Water's Hymn used in the Baptist Chapel,

Charlottetown, Nov. 10, 1853.

WILLIAM STRAIGHT,

HATTER.