

HAZARD'S GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 11.

order only on the 14th to decide on the proposals submitted by the mediating powers."

PEACE.—COURT-MARTIAL. Jan. 9.—The Shah is said to insist on the continuation of the war with England. General Gough has received a concession from the commander of the Empress Valley Railroad.

PARIS.—*Postes, Thursday, Jan. 18.*—A telegraph is despatched from Paris, dated 11:30 a.m. this day, announcing that the National Council has adopted the resolutions of the Federal Government with the exception of that of Canton, by 91 votes against & 69 in favour, and from that of the Consulate, by 92 votes against & 66 in favour. The Council of the States has not yet voted.

FRANCE.—A circular has just been issued reminding the members of the Corps Legislatif that February 14 is the day fixed for the opening of the session.

It is stated that the admiral who is to command the French squadron in the Chinese seas has received orders from the government to return to embark at Brest on the 20th inst. The consul-general, who is on leave in Paris, has also been ordered to prepare to return to his post immediately.

ENGLAND.—The official journals of St. Petersburg state that the Foreign Minister has definitely approved of the plan of fortifications for the capital, which was referred to him some time since. The works are to be arranged in such a manner that the city will be protected both on the sea and land sides. The preparatory works are to commence in the spring.

SPAIN.—GENERAL BLASER.—The only ex-minister of 1854 who had remained in exile, was about to return to Madrid. In addition to Valencia, a state of siege exists in Granada, Catalonia, and part of Aragon.

TURKEY.—A letter from Belgrade, in the *Lloyd of Poth*, states that the Turkish Government has just sent there twenty-four 21, 36, and 45-pounders, forming part of the 150 siege pieces bought of England, and which were despatched via Manila. China has received 120 of them, including eight Parrots, and as many Lancashire guns. The fortress of Belgrade has been completely armed, and is about to undergo a siege.

CANTON.—The Prussian Chamber of Deputies, on Monday last, the Minister of Finance proposed certain measures to augment the resources of the state. One of them is a general house tax, which in towns will be at the rate of 2 per cent. upon the rent in the case of dwellings, houses, and 2½ per cent. in the case of shops, workshops, and factories. In the rural districts the tax will be assessed according to a sum of twenty different degrees, the lowest of which is 1½ per cent., and the highest at 25 shillings for the household. The government also proposes to augment the land tax in certain cases, to increase the salt tax, and to subject all joint-stock companies and partnerships on commerce to a tax of 2 per cent. upon the profits or dividends. A tax on patents is likewise proposed.

CHINA.—The China mail of Hong Kong, of Nov. 20, which contains intelligence from Canton four days later than that brought by the last mail, says:—"The principal incident during the week has been the proceedings of the United States steamer, consequent upon an unfortunate collision between a party of American officers and civilians, by the brave crew of the former vessel, which is likely to involve the Americans, much against their will."

AUSTRALIA.—The overland mail brings intelligence from Melbourne to the 20th of October. Continuous wet weather had interfered with business, but improved wages, and lowered prices of such necessary articles of food as flour and potatoes, were leading to increased consumption, and the tendency was to higher rates than for the last two months. Ballarat gold is quoted 77s. 3d.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON.

The first arrival of the British Admiral took place on the 13th of October, and the day before he anchored in a small junk. The last act of hostility was not completed until the 9th of November, when the Royal Fleet was captured. Thus for a full month the British authorities were engaged in the endeavor to bring the Governor to reason, and each successive attack was followed by a fresh warning, and fresh time for consideration. It is pretty evident that the insolence of the Canton government and its wanton violation of the rights of 1842, had long been a source of mortification. By treaty the English have a right to demand that the Chinese government should grant the right to negotiate, but at Canton it has been granted, and of late it has been granted, and of late it has been granted.

The conduct of Yeh in the matter is only part of a system against which the British representatives have long protested in vain. On the 1st of October the forces were landed, 12,000 men, and the British flag was hoisted.

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ENGLAND.—Piers,
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lost—so we all got
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was placed on the
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running in, and soon
were on with water,
and darkness descended,
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We had almost got
out from exhaustion,
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in a canoe made his
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and after the last
the only horse left
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making a raft of them,
running in, and soon
were on with water,
and darkness descended,
while the deep
We had almost got
out from exhaustion,
and imminent, when,
in a canoe made his
was pulling towards us.

The locomotive ran on the track, a short distance from
Sobets's Saturday evening, the 24th inst., but fortunately without injuring anybody. The accident occurred from a stupid boy, with a sled load of green wood getting on to the track, instead of throwing off of his sled, and so found he had hit the track, and completely unhooking his horse, and while doing so the train was down upon him. The horse was literally crumpled up by the engine, which, though thrown off the track, was injured.—Halifax Church Times.

SALE OF SHIPS IN BRITAIN.—The result of last year's business was as satisfactory as that of 1852. The main sources of profit will be entirely due to the steady extension of the trade of the country and the increase in shipping. The number of vessels lost is 1855 on or near the coast of the United Kingdom, amounts to 1,141 ships, making an aggregate of 176,000 tons. The official returns of 1852 have not yet been completed; there is, however, too much reason to suppose that they will be equally satisfactory. Friends have been pretty fully maintained in spite of a full supply; the tendency has however been downward. Messrs. Clegg & Co., quote the average price for the past year of first class St. John and other colonial ships £7 10s to £7 10s, equal to 1,000 to 1,200 tons; some fine superior model and small ships £6 10s to £7 10s, equal to 1,000 to 1,200 tons; and a medium class £5 10s to £6 per ton. Prices and demand of course fluctuated in proportion as the money market rose and fell.

The number of ships on sale at Liverpool now is as follows: 115, equal to 45,450 tons.—This is doubtless a large sum; there are, however, considerably fewer sailing, and the goods which were then on the stocks or looked for this time last year.

The number of new Colonial vessels that have arrived in Liverpool and been sold is 91, equal to \$2,540, against 105, equal to 58,000 tons in 1855, showing a decrease of 11 ships, or 8,550 tons, on the stocks of last year, and making the aggregate of 1,000 to 1,200 tons.

Colonial built ships may just now be quoted as follows: very

superior St. John, Mizanchi, and Co., to 7 years A. 1. 7 10s to 8 10s; ordinary, 7 7s to 8 7s; sailing 4 years, £5 to £6 10s; inferior, £4 10s to £5 10s; and Nova Scotia in fair demand, say £5 to £6 10s; the majority are worth £4 to £5 per ton.—St. John Courier.

A handsome young bride was observed to be in deep reflection on her wedding-day. One of her bridesmaids asked the subject of her meditation.—"I was thinking," she replied, "which of my old bairns I should marry to raise I should become a widow."

the slaves expressly disengaged, a part of the public office were opened to the natives of the island, and measures were taken for allowing the Cubans a certain degree of influence, at least in the way of opinion and advice, in the administration of their own affairs. Even those who were in exile from former slavery movements, have been treated with great courtesy, and even when they have refused to return, having had their property restored to them.

While the classification of the Cubans with the mother United States with an entire consciousness, they have consented to let the slaves remain. The Know-Nothing party, with its hostility to Cubanization and to slaves; the Republicans party, with its opposition to the extension of Slavery and the admission of new Slave States, are neither of them in our publics very encouraging to the Cubans. So it is to be hoped for the democratic party, and when they have given out that even the Democratic party can present, there is no disposition in Cuba to co-operate in any revolutionary movements with a filibustering force from the United States. Indeed, it is reasonable to suppose—a point, however, to which Mr. Thrasher does not seem to attach any regard to—regarding each expedition with feelings of the greatest distrust.

A new quarrel, however, according to Mr. Thrasher, is breaking between the Spanish Government and the Cubans on the subject of the increase of the African population. He probably means the slave-trade, which has long been sustained against the wishes of the Cubans, in which he is just about as much color of truth as is the oft-repeated opinion that when the United States were colonies the slave-trade was opened by the mother country against their wishes. He also represents the project now on foot to subdue the importation of apprentices from Africa, instead of slaves, as in former times, to supply the labor force required in Cuba, as an opposition to the Cubans on that ground; whereas, in our opinion, their opposition to it is entirely based on the apprehension that this apprenticeship system, once introduced on a large scale into the island, must lead to great modifications in the slave system. Cubans may doubtless see fit to do this, and, with the experience of such stately occupants. Not for the information of those who know better, but as a caution to such as are not willing to learn, we would state to our opinion that the mere jingle of sleigh bells is not sufficient to shield the driver from being amenable to the law in case of accident or wanton recklessness. The institution of the compulsory use of bells we take to be intended as a warning, as well as a protection to pedestrians; but while it is expected and necessary that persons to foot should move off to the right or left on the approach of a sleigh or carriage, still it should be known that it will not bear his harness to have bells attached at every point prescribed by law who willfully runs down or rides over any person. On the contrary, he will be subject to fine for indiscriminately driving, and liable to the person injured in damages. We have also seen advised if it is necessary for beasts of burthen or teams to be provided with bells when coming to market loaded. The law we understand obliges every person to have one bell at least attached to the sleigh or harness whether the sleigh be loaded or unloaded. But the danger with some is that after they have made their market, and unloaded their teams, they lead themselves and go through the streets in a very reckless manner, without bells, or any other caution; and when they are having to find, and even against the unnecessary hardship of having to use bells while teaming their produce to market.

For further information on this subject we quote the City By-laws against disorderly driving, chap. 14, sect. 2, "Every person driving any sleigh, truck, cart, chaise, or other carriage within said City shall drive the same in a moderate and careful manner."

See. 7. "Every person driving any sled or sleigh on any of the streets or squares shall have at least one good and sufficient bell affixed to the horses."

The penalty is not less than five shillings nor more than twenty for each offence.

See. 19, sec. 6. "Every person guilty of riding driving or propelling any horse or beast of burthen, with or without a vehicle, to stand on any of the elevations, or who shall fasten any horse or beast of burthen across any sidewalk, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding ten shillings."

By 1 Vic c 14, sect. 8, A. D. 1852, every person in all parts of the island driving a sleigh or sled must have a bell attached to the harness of the horse, under a penalty of five shillings.

The English, United States, and Colonial mails, were received in town on Wednesday last. Although the news is not of very important nature, yet our readers will find in our columns interesting extracts from the latest English and American papers. The Courier arrived in town this morning with a Colonial mail, but the papers furnish nothing that would be news to our readers.

To Correspondents.

We have received a transcript of a communication from New London, bearing the writer's name, in the first part of which it is stated that "meetings have been held, and circulars written, and oral controversy rife as to the question of the Bible and the schools," and that "an attempt has been made to remove the Holy Scriptures from the schools," and further states—"Christian Ministers of Protestant denominations have met and protested against the movement—have spoken out strongly, and have addressed a remonstrance to the Board of School Commissioners—arguing them to permit no unallowed effort to exclude the Divines writings from the educational institutions of the island." Our quotations include all the information contained in the eight pages of our correspondent's letter relative to schools, or to any other question of a local nature. He furnishes no report of the meetings that have been held, does not enclose or give quotations from any of the circulars which he says have been written, furnishes no information regarding the controversy to be made in the future, nor does he definitely state that he was intended to be a "rife," nor does he definitely tell us by whom the attempt was made to remove the Scriptures from the schools, or whether it was contrary to the law of the land or the rules of the Board of Education to do so, but devotes the remainder of his epistle to the excusation of charges against a certain religious denomination,—charges which, if published, would be the means of exciting bitterness and ill-will in the minds of many who now live in peace and harmony. Indeed, his denunciations are so fierce as almost to border on the ridiculous, and we for some time were inclined to believe that his letter was intended as a pleasant burlesque. When his letter was intended as a pleasant burlesque.

Mr. Thomas Kirwan, Ch. Town, Feb. 11, 1857.—All papers every 2d week.

GRAN SHOW.

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF GRAIN,
UNDERSIGNED HAVING

undertaken the compilation of a work to bear the above title, and to be published in four volumes, and to contain at least 50,000 pages. Price, One Shilling.

Viz.—1. Discovery of P. E. Island; settlement by the French; an account of the Aborigines; acquisition, division of and settlement by the English; and physical description.

2. Political and statistical.—A Social and Chronological.

All persons interested in so necessary a work, and who can furnish me with any useful information on the above subjects, will receive my best thanks.

THOMAS KIRWAN.

Ch. Town, Feb. 11, 1857.—All papers every 2d week.

REGULAR TRADER, A. 1.

Clipper Ship "MAJESTIC"; thoroughly re-
paired and newly metallized under the inspection of
the owners at Liverpool; E. NOWLAN, Com-
mander, ready for freight the 15th February.—Will be de-
parted the 1st April. His superior accommodations for Cabins
passenger, & comfortable apartments for the crew.

Particulars please apply to Morris, D. CANNON, Son & Co.

2 South Castle-street, Liverpool; or

W. W. LORD & Co., P. E.

Feb. 4, 1857. 51 Charlottetown, P. E. I.

GREAT BARGAINS!

TO BE SOLD, THAT
very desirable and beautifully situated
COTTAGE, nearly opposite the Hon. CHAR-

LES YOUNG's residence, and now occupied by W.

C. CLARK, Esq., a gentleman of great taste.

It is situated on Prince-street, with a large BACK BUILDING,

now used as a Cabinet Maker's Shop. This property if not

sold by the FIRST of MARCH next, will then be sold in Lots to

aspirants.

ALSO, TO LEASE,

For a number of years, as may be agreed upon, that large new

two-story DWELLING-HOUSE, situated in Water-street, opposite the residence of R. Longworth, Esq., and now occupied by the Subsidiary. Possession given on the First day of May next. For further particulars, apply to the Subsidiary on the premises.

Feb. 4, 1857. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

TO SAIL MAKERS AND OTHERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER O F E R S

for sale his new SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

with every requisite for carrying on the same.

Business will commence immediately after the first of April next, at an annual rent of £100 per annum.

Particulars apply to JAMES H. HARRIS.

Ch. Town, Jan. 22, 1857.

JAMES H. HARRIS.

WANTED,

A NEAT AND COMMODIOUS

DWELLING-HOUSE, or COTTAGE, in or near this

City, furnished or unfurnished, for a modest family, desirous of

quietness, and convenience.

Possessions required early in the Spring.

Ch. Town, Jan. 22, 1857.

WILLIAM BURFITT.

MAGNUTT & BROWN

HAVE REMOVED TO THE NEW

Establishment, Queen-street, Queen's Square, nearly

opposite the MARKET HOUSE, and have just received an

adequate Supply of

British & Foreign Merchandise.

which the offer for sale at the usual low-prices for prompt

payment. The Wholesalers supplied at lower rates and liberal

terms.

The assortment consists of

6 Chests prime Copper TEA,

7 Boxes & boxes Ready Made Clothing,

10 Boxes DRESSES,

6 Boxes Grey, white and Printed Calicos, Drapery and

10 Boxes Assorted Cloth,

7 Boxes Ladies' Dres Materials,

2 Boxes White Shawls,

1 Box Paisley and Stoles,

2 Boxes Glance Linings,

10 Bags "Hall's" Powder,

50 Large Boxes Pictures,

10 Boxes Silk and Straw Bonnets,

1 Trunk Ladies' Mantles,

1 Case Gloves and Handker.

1 Box Jewelry & small Works, 50 Boxes Soap, 50 Boxes

White Paint, 2 Cases Oil, 1 Case Vaseline, 5 Tin Metal Vases,

Wax, Wool, Wash-leather, White Bleaching, Chinese

Gloves and Blue Gloves, Sago Pepper, Almonds, Cork, Butter

Crushed sugar, Liqueurs, Rice, 50 Eggs Cat Nails, a

large quantity of AMERICAN GOODS,

D. & G. DAVIES

Queen's Square, Dec. 4, 1856.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, BY

the Subscribers, per Barque "ISA-

BEL," from LIVERPOOL, England, a

large assortment of

BRITISH MERCHANTIZE

which the offer for sale at the usual low-prices for prompt

payment. The Wholesalers supplied at lower rates and liberal

terms.

W. W. IRVING,

Jan. 22, 1857.

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the slaves expressly disengaged, a part of the public offices were opened to the natives of the island, and measures were taken for allowing the Cubans a certain degree of influence, at least in the way of opinion and advice, in the administration of their own affairs. In these there was in reality from former sympathy to the Government or inclination to it, a strong revolutionary movement, have been treated with great lenity, and even when they have refused to return, having had their property restored to them.

With the independence of the Cubans with the mother country has thus been oppressed, they have been forced to leave the United States with so much confidence as formerly. The Known Nothing party, with its hostility to Catholicism and to foreigners; the Republican party, with its opposition to the extension of Slavery and the admission of new Slave States, are neither of them to our country, which according to the Cuban, have not merely allowed to return home, but solicited to do so, and even when they have refused to return, having had their property restored to them.

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A new quarrel, however, according to Mr. Thrasher, is breeding between the Spanish Government and the Cubans on the subject of the increase of the African population. He presents the case in this manner: that the Spanish Government, in order to meet the demands of the Cubans, has issued a decree about as much color of truth as in the oft repeated assertion that when the United States were colonies the slave-trade was forced upon them by the mother country against their wishes. His argument is, that the project now in existence to subdue the insurrection of apprentices from Africa, is a mere scheme, as in substance an attempt to legitimize the slave-trade, and as such is repugnant to the principles of the Spanish Government.

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Some of the papers estimate the value of trade account of the obstruction of the navigation at \$100,000 to \$150,000 per day.

The harbors of New York and Boston are much obstructed by ice, and vessels attempting to enter are exposed to great danger.—The bark Byron, from Cardenas, for New York, was driven ashore on the 16th inst., on the inner middle ground, in the lower Bay, by the ice, and cut through, which caused her to sink. The crew were saved.

COLONIAL MATTERS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO BRITISH PROVINCES.—It is evident from indications in the public prints, and from the official circulars of the British Admiralty, that this important service will be continued by the Canadian steamers.

The rival line will be the Canadian steamships which are ad-

vertised to sail for Portland and Quebec.

The partial success of the Montreal Steam packet Co. is giving the confidence of the Canadian Government, who will be greatly pleased if this enterprise is a good deal of trouble; and there can be no doubt that if the Imperial government contemplates the latter, that the infant enterprise of Canada will have to combat against fearful odds; still so the sym-

pathy of that party, who are anxious for the welfare of the Canadian Colonies, will be that their perseverance will be rewarded with success.

The Canadian line is fast becoming a dangerous

monopoly, and imminent to the true interests of the British em-

pire in this part of the world, inasmuch as the Government en-

courages, and the enormous wealth growing out of the

colonies, and the Canadian steamship companies, have enabled

their proprietors to overcharge all rival enterprises, and after a while even to bid defiance to the Governmental autho-

rity.

The English, United States, and Colonial mails, were received

in town on Wednesday last. Although the news is not of

very important nature, yet our readers will find in our column

interesting extracts from the latest English and American journals.

The Courier arrived in town this morning with a

Colonial mail, but the papers furnish nothing that would be news to our readers.

Hazard's Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1857.

WALKING AND DRIVING.

We have frequently been asked questions relative to the popularity enjoyed by persons slighting in Charlottetown and vicinity, and as frequently been contradicted after having given our opinion, although such opinion was given in a confidential spirit, and not for the purpose of establishing any formal association, or attempting to circulate so low what appeared to us should be privilege, restraint, or rule. We are, however, in consequence of an alteration which took place between a slighting party and some pedestrians in our vicinity, relative to the rights and privileges of both, will give our opinion publicly on this subject. Some persons think that if bells are attached to any part of their horses, they may drive through the streets and squares of our city regardless of foot passengers, and every person driving a carriage, or with a pony, will be subject to fine or warrant of removal.

On motion, we shall be able to advise as to what the driver of a carriage or pony, who has been slighted, may do in self defense, and as to the consequences of such an action.

Order, that the Secretary advertise and state, that persons who wish to possess well-bred Bull Calves, (the produce of the imported Durham Bull "Prince Edward,") must make early application to this office, and that a portion of the purchase money will be paid by the Secy.

W. H. IRVING, Secy & Treasurer R. A. Society.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A Lecture will be given, at the Temperance Hall, on the Life and Times of Louis Philippe, by the Reverend D. Parfitt, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. A collection will be taken up.

A public meeting of Protestants will be held on Friday the 13th inst., at the Temperance Hall, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the introduction of the Scriptures into the Public Schools.

Royal Agricultural Society's Committee Meeting, Thirteenth February, 1857.

PRESIDENT.—Henry Longworth, Esq., President; Hon. Mr. Colvin, His Honor Judge Pidgeon, Daniel Holgate, Esq., Thomas Peck, Esq., Hon. Mr. Warburton, Charles Howard, Esq., Ordered, that the Annual General Meeting be held on the first Saturday in March, at the Temperance Hall, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the introduction of the Scriptures into the Public Schools.

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