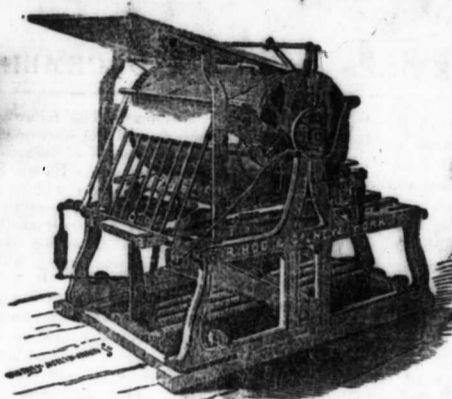


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FRENCH ALLIANCE.—The bands by which the English and French Governments have for the last few years been closely united are evidently loosening. Russia has not suffered the months that have elapsed since the Treaty of Paris was concluded to pass unimproved for her own advantage. She has addressed herself to the double task of opening up the internal resources of her empire by the construction of railways—available alike for the purposes of peaceful commerce or military transport—and of weakening the alliance deemed to be permanently cemented between France and England. The following extract from the London Watchman of Nov. 5th affords a view of the present aspect of affairs:—It was necessary to Russia, that the Alliance should be dissolved, and that one of the Western Powers should be attracted to herself. She paid the Emperor of the French the compliment of preferring his friendship, and this country the still higher one of believing that England could not be drawn away from her steadfastness in regard to those European interests for which she took up arms. We wait for some further manifestation of the course which Louis Napoleon intends to pursue, but events speak with convincing argument that the intrigues of Russia have not been in vain. A short time ago, nothing was more vehemently suspected than the designs of Austria in the occupation of the Danubian Provinces; at present, it is by the semi-official organs of France alone that this outcry against Austria is kept up, while it has been suddenly suppressed by those journals here which support Lord Palmerston's Administration. Why? Because the axis of the political sphere is changing. At the present juncture, Austria is more the Ally of England than of Russia, and France more the Ally of Russia than of England. We regret this new position of things, because we have a higher respect for our neighbours across the English Channel, we have a nearer and larger community of interest with them, and have learned from a companionship of arms a warmer sympathy with France, than we can transfer to Austria. But how much soever the fact may be regretted, doubted it can hardly be. As we hinted in our last number, the new arrangement of the figures in our political kaleidoscope may be best seen under an Oriental sky. At Constantinople, the change of the Ministry to which we last week referred, and which was afterwards denied, is complete; the Sultan has accepted the resignation of Aali Pacha, and Reschid Pacha is Grand Vazier. If Lord de Redcliffe's influence is visible in this, equally plain is it that French diplomacy has been folded. The fact of a variance in policy between the Ambassadors of the Western Powers at that very capital which, a year ago, the fleets and armies of the two nations were combined to protect from Russia, is the most decisive proof that the alliance between them survives more as a name than as a living reality. By a despatch of the same date as that which relates the fall of the Turkish Ministry, we are informed that the Porte has consented to the continued occupation by Austria of the Danubian Principalities, and by England of the Black Sea. We already knew that such occupation was to be prolonged, with or without an agreement with the Sultan, until Russia had executed her part of the Treaty of Paris. But this compliance of Ottoman Ministry with the demands of

Great Britain and Austria, is contrary to the urgency not only of Russia but, unless the French press has been allowed to misrepresent the sentiments of its own Government, of France also.

Sir John Jervis, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, is dead. The late judge was fifty-four years of age. For a while he served in the army, but was subsequently, in the year 1824, called to the bar of the Middle Temple. He became Attorney General in 1846, and was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1850. In speaking of the late Chief Justice the Daily News says.—

In the two intellectual gifts of rapid apprehension and rapid ratiocination, no public man of the present day was within the range of his own professional pursuit, the equal of the late Sir John Jervis. Even to those most accustomed to witness the effects of forensic training in sharpening and quickening the intellectual faculties, there was something almost preternatural in the swiftness of glance, with which the deceased Chief Justice took in all the bearings of a complicated subject, which till he came into court was wholly unfamiliar to him—in the facility with which he detected every artifice, exposed every sophistry, and pursued with an unerring logic the longest trains of legal reasoning to its remotest consequences. As a mere dialectic display, few exhibitions could be more gratifying to an intellectual mind than to watch Sir John Jervis, in the Common Pleas, making his way through the intricacies of a long patent cause, or playfully dragging to light the skillfully disguised fallacy which formed the basis of some solemn and plausible argument that might easily have imposed upon a judge less skillfully astute than himself. And the mode in which the whole was done, made the best part of the exhibition. Not a word was wasted. Subtle and swift, the keen shaft of logic was shot, and the solemn man was abated, and the ponderous man came down with a crash, and—greater miracles still—the incessantly talkative man was silenced. Even the ablest and the clearest headed confessed there was "no standing up against Jervis;" and by a sort of tacit agreement it came to be understood that as little nonsense as possible was to be talked before him. And all this was done without pedantry and without harshness. Everything was accomplished with the easy, half-careless manner of a clear-sighted man of the world, who, as Mr. Carlyle would say, "had swallowed all formulas," abominated learned trifling, and above all things, loved to come to the point. The merits of this style of proceeding were, that that portion of the human race who, during the time of the late Chief Justice frequented the Court of Common Pleas were saved an infinite amount of weariness, vexation, and delay.

A tall, slab-sided Yankee, who made his appearance at Cape May last summer, strolled down to the beach during bathing time. On seeing the bevy of beauties sporting in the waves, he burst into a fit of enthusiasm:

"Je-ru-sa-lem! if that don't remind me of something good they have at home!" "What is it?" said Jonathan, smacking his lips, "why it's 'lasses and water."

It is an extraordinary fact that when people come to what is commonly called high words they generally use low language.

James Gordon Bennett, the editor of the New York Herald, has purchased an elegant residence, late the property of Joseph L. White, on the Fifth avenue.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Buchanan's family circle consists, for the present, of Mr. and Miss Lane, (his nephew and niece), Mrs. George Pitt, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Appleton, his late secretary of legation in London. Colonel Ramsay is on a visit with him. Miss Lane, a beautiful and highly accomplished lady, does the honors of the mansion with the same grace and affability which gained her so much popularity at the head of her uncle's establishment in London.

CHARMING SIMPLICITY.—The following is extract from a beautiful naive letter that has been confidentially handed to us for inspection:—"A young lady presents her compliments to Captain A. K. N. Tremearne, of the ship Princess, and if he only would bring home with him the next time the American Sea Serpent, and give it to her to put in her Aquarium, she would feel ever so much obliged to him, and would not mind giving him in exchange a dear little chuck of a canary that she has, to hang up in his cabin."

THE BARK RESOLUTE.—NAVAL.—Capt. Hartstein, in command of the English bark Resolute has been fully instructed by the Navy Department, relative to the course to be pursued by him in the execution of his trust, and takes out a letter to Lord Clarendon from the State Department, enclosing the joint resolution of Congress for the purchase of that vessel from the American crew, who found it, and made presentation of it to the British Government, and expressing the gratification of the Administration on behalf of the people of the United States, in tendering this token of the friendly feeling by which our country is actuated. The time for this National courtesy is considered to be opportune, in view of the settlement of the Central American question.

Dr. J. L. L. Bleddeu, of New Orleans, has succeeded in training the largest species of mosquitoes known in New Orleans as "gallinippers," to perform all the objects hitherto only accomplished by the leech or the cupper. A dozen of these insects are equal to six leeches, and placed on the desired spot will at once commence to suck blood in the same way, and with far less trouble, than the other institution.

The Ambrotype, a picture in glass, at present, seems destined to take the lead of all other "sun sketches." These pictures have but recently been brought to their existing perfection, which, for beauty and durability, far exceeds anything heretofore known in the photographic art.

They are made upon plate glass, over which is placed a corresponding glass, the two being sealed together by an indestructible substance which soon hardens, the glasses becoming in effect one, with the picture in the centre. This is the great feature in the process.

In beauty they are unmatched, and being hermetically sealed between two glass plates, they are reached by no corroding agencies, and may even lie under water for months uninjured. Hence they are called "ambrotypes," "immortal," "imperishable."—Sealing the two glasses together in the manner specified, not only renders it permanent, but the substance used in doing it also gilds the picture giving it a fine tone of brilliancy. They are taken in an instant, thus preserving the exact expression of the face at the time, and preventing that fixed state which often spoils the daguerrotype.

It is related of the late Dr. Nathaniel Bowditch, that when at the age of twenty-one years he sailed on an East Indian voyage, and he took pains to instruct the crew of the ship in the art of navigation. Every sailor on board during that voyage afterwards became the captain of a ship. These facts illustrate not only the value of knowledge, but the advantage of associating with the educated.

O'BRYEN WITH AN S.—"Arrah, Teddy, an' wasn't yer name Teddy O'Bryen before ye left ould Ireland?"

"Sure it was, my darlin'."

"But, my jewel, why thin do ye add the s, an' call it Teddy O'Bryens now?"

"Why, ye spalpeen, haven't I been married since I kem to Ameriky? and are ye so ignorant of grammatics, that ye don't know when one thing is added to another it becomes a plural?"

When a lady says she'll give you "a bit of her mind," do you think, there is any chance of her doing so without breaking the peace?

HOW TO MAKE A COAT LAST.—Make the pants and vest first, and the coat last.

HOORS.—Punch says that a man who intends getting round his wife must start very early in the morning.

An exchange paper says, on the authority of Miss Dix, philanthropist, that among the hundreds of crazy people with whom her sacred missions have brought her in companionship, she has not found one individual, however fierce and turbulent, that could not be calmed by Scripture and prayer, uttered in low and gentle tones. The power of religious sentiments over those shattered souls, seems miraculous.

THE BISHOP OF WESTERN NEW YORK has signally failed in learning to sing. At a recent ecclesiastical meeting, when the subject of church-music was up for discussion, he related his own experience for the purpose of showing that it was not in the power of every one to become a live singer. He said that when he was a student in Yale College, he heard a sermon preached there which declared it to be the duty of every man to learn how to sing. He accordingly went to a singing master, who, after some lessons, gave him up, telling him, "Sir, you have no ear!" (Laughter.) Fearing, however, that it might be incompetency on the part of that teacher, he went to another, who tried him patiently for some time, but at length told him, one day, "My dear Sir, I do not wish to hurt your feelings; but really I do not think it is worth your while to go on: you have no voice." (Laughter.) Still remembering the fervent exhortations of the sermon, and determined to try once more, he went to a third, who concluded his exertions at length with the testy, but perfectly correct declaration, "Sir, you have neither voice nor ear, and never can learn music if you should live to the age of Methuselah!" (Long Laughter.) So the Bishop gave it up as a bad job, and has never resumed the pleasing task of tuning his pipes from that day to this. We have heard some persons on the stage who were not as well advised in their youth as was the Bishop of Western New York.

"There lives in Elmira," so says the *Gazette* of that beautiful village, "a landlord more exacting and rapacious than landlords are apt to be, and that is saying a good deal. He called on one of his tenants for rent: the man was a mechanic, and away from home at his work; but the light of his house, a pretty little wife, was there, and she received the landlord kindly, and asked him to be seated. He said he had called to receive the quarter's rent due that day. She told him that her husband had not left the money, but would call on the landlord and pay the rent just as soon as he could collect it. The landlord had been looking at the pretty woman all the while, and being by this time quite captivated with her charms, he offered to give her a receipt in full for the rent, if she would give him one kiss. The little wife was boiling with wrath in an instant at the proposal, and said to him, in a tone that made him tingle from head to heels, "Sir, my husband and I are very poor, and it may come hard to pay the rent, but I tell you we are not so poor, but that we can do our own kissing."

"The landlord left, and has not called again."

An old woman, when her pastor said to her—"God has not deserted you in your old age," replied, "No, sir; I have a very good appetite still."

MORMONS.—The following scrap shows that these deluded people are congratulating themselves on the prospect of Buchanan's elevation to the Presidency of the United States. Whether he and his supporters will be flattered by the Holy Alliance, may be questioned. It appears that besides the desperate results of their harvest at the Salt Lake, making starvation probable, the Small Pox was raging fearfully among them at the last accounts. It is to be hoped that happy NovaScotians will furnish no farther additions to that wretched community.

"The elders of the Great Salt Lake have issued a proclamation to the faithful, endorsing the Buchanan Democracy, and repudiating the Republican party. They say—The Democrat party is the instrument, in God's hand, by which is to be effected our recognition as a sovereign state, with the domestic institution of Slavery and Polygamy, as established by the patriarch and prophets of old, under divine authority, and renewed to the Saints of latter days, through God's chosen rulers and prophets. Then, after quoting that excellent platform of the Republican party which states that it "is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism—Polygamy and Slavery," the Saints add: "This is a blow aimed directly at our rights as citizens of one of the Territories, at our sacred institutions and our holy religion."

Chancery suits have long been proverbial for their longevity, of which the subjoined item gives a rather curious specimen:—

The Liverpool Mail says a quantity of Cotton imported sixty years ago, when cotton was worth 1s. to 2s. per lb., was sold by order of the Court of Chancery, a few days since, for 4s. 5d. per lb. The cotton on being landed was warehoused, but owing to some dispute between the importer and warehouse owner, proceedings were taken which involved the question in chancery, and the final decision has only been made recently. Had the cotton sold at the original price, and the interest which has accrued during the sixty years been added to that charge, it must have realized some 30s. per lb.

CAPTAIN AND ALL HANDS.—The schooner Dandy, 40 tons burthen, Captain Currier, arrived at this port from New York, with a load of wood, having no living soul on board but the Captain. Usually he carried a cook, but as the lad was sick when he left home, he started alone—being captain, cook, and all hands—and performed the voyage alone. Who beats that?—*Newburyport Herald.*

The Wesleyans in France maintain 136 pulpits and 78 preachers of various grades, 29 Sabbath Schools, churches numbering 1130 members, and congregations amounting to 15,000 hearers.

A court martial was established at Kieff by the Emperor Nicholas to try all Poles or Hungarians taken prisoners during the last war. A German General Weiss, was at its head, but the sentences have been so severe that the Czar Alexander has appointed General Bibitoff, a Russian, to preside in future.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Yesterday morning nearly 150 non-commissioned officers and men were discharged from St Mary's Barracks, Chatham, they having been previously inspected by a board of commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, by whom they were awarded pensions according to their length of service and the nature of their wounds. Nearly the whole of those discharged were Crime men, and several had been in the service from 10 to 20 years. Several hundred troops still remain at St. Mary's Barracks, Chatham, awaiting their discharge.

A private letter received from Bengal states, that there has been great mortality among the 70th and 81st Regiments, which have lost about 200 men, chiefly from cholera.

A BLUE MAN.—On Wednesday afternoon a large crowd was collected on the Liverpool Exchange stage, the attraction being a man whose face and hands were of a dull blue colour, as if gunpowder had been rubbed into the skin. From some newspaper cuttings, which the stranger handed round to the crowd, it appeared that he was known in New York as the "Blue Man," and that he had been frequently taken before the magistrate of that city for causing obstructions in the streets, and that he was subject to epileptic fits. In answer to some questions, he said that he had come to England to put himself under the care of Dr. Marshall Hall, of London, who saw him in New York, and who had promised to cure him. The discoloration of his skin is attributed to the use of nitrate of silver.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, December 3, 1856.

We would call the attention not only of the corporation, but of all classes of the public, whether resident in town or country, to the subject of providing a proper and commodious market-house upon some more fitting site than

the contracted inconvenient one now in use. We would wish also to induce the members of the Government of the Legislature, and particularly those in the lower House representing Queen's County and Charlottetown, to give this matter their serious consideration. To many, the establishment of a market-house in Charlottetown is a mere local matter, the benefits of which are confined to the citizens alone. This is a great mistake. There is no doubt but that a well lighted, well ventilated roomy apartment, a place to which respectable females might resort, without the inconvenience and disgracefulness of having to push through a crowd, and at times not able to get near to the article they wish to purchase, would be a great boon, but it would be a still greater to those who from all parts of the country resort there to vend their produce; they would be greatly the gainers. It gives us much pleasure to observe, that there is a growing anxiety in country people to get their marketing over as quickly as possible that they may return to their homes, and spend the remainder of the day profitably instead of idling it in Charlottetown. It is one of the surest signs of increasing prosperity, when people begin to realize the truth that time is money, that every idle hour spent is so much money thrown away, and it is to this industrious class that a well situated market-house would be of the greatest consequence—we say well situated, for we consider Queen's square to be a very improper place for one, if for no other reason, the total impossibility of keeping it clean and wholesome. In the summer and autumn, when pure air is more than ever necessary to prevent the engendering and spreading of various diseases, let any one cross the square and they will soon—

if their olfactories are in good working order—learn from experience to be able to testify before a board of health that one of the greatest nuisances in the city is the market-house. But that is not all; a square in the city is for the purpose of generating a wholesome supply of pure air which may pervade through the streets and thoroughfares, bringing healing on its wings, and for this purpose in modern times these openings have been planted with trees and shrubs, in order to ensure a purity of atmosphere. The more the matter is turned over in the mind, the more we think it will be obvious, that the site of the city market should be near to the water side for the purpose of cleanliness, comfort, easiness and universality of approach. Look at these noble sheets of water, the Hillsborough, the Elliot and York rivers; and not only these, but the whole coast from Point Prim and along the South shore to the westward of the block-house, should not the convenience of the numerous inhabitants of this large tract of country be consulted?—they contribute to the revenue in the same proportion as all other inhabitants, and are entitled to reap the benefits coming from taxation, having had to part with their hard earnings to swell the amount in the treasury. It is not only the daily and weekly wants of the inhabitants of the city that are ministered to by the frequentors of the market-house. Large quantities of produce are thus purchased and agreed for in order to be exported. It ought to be a corn and produce exchange. There ought to be rooms where to store produce, that may not meet with a market the day it is brought in. A fish market should also be encouraged; an immense quantity of food is waiting without, merely wanting to be caught, and affording to the rich a luxurious and to the poor a cheap and nutritious article. We should be glad to have the comments of intelligent persons upon this important subject, and offer the columns of the gazette for that purpose. There is too much apathy, too great listlessness upon public subjects. We could wish it otherwise.

POLICE COURT.

Nov. 22—Richard Neal, for trespass on the premises and using threatening language toward Ellen Kavanagh, convicted, fined 5s. with costs, ordered to find sureties in the sum of £40 to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for six months.

24—Patrick Reilly and John McMurra, charged with trespass on the premises of Lawrence Gilfoy, but as Gilfoy did not appear to prosecute they were dismissed.

Abram McLean, and Duncan McInnis, charged with assault on the city Marshal, McInnis not identified, McLean convicted, fined 40s with costs, or be imprisoned one month.

25—Hon. D. Brennan, for erecting and continuing a nuisance or obstruction on Sydney street, convicted, fined one shilling with costs.

Married.

At Freetown, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Robert S. Patterson, Mr. John Heffel, Travellers Rest, to Sybil Ann, daughter of Mr. John Burns, Freetown.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Committee at De Sable, for building the proposed House of worship there. Plan and Specifications may be seen at John McQuarrie's, and De Sable. The Committee do not bind themselves to receive the lowest tenders. Tenders to be presented on or before the first day of January, 1857. De Sable, Nov. 25th, 1856.—31.

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Building Lots to Lease! BY H. W. LOBBAN, ON TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 10 o'clock, on the premises situate on Water and King-streets, near to Mr. FURDIE'S that well known property, "THE OLD WIND-MILL,"

MRS DOUGLAS respectfully informs her pupils that she has this day re-opened her school at the corner of Fox and Richmond Streets, Charlottetown, October 1st, 1856.

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

Jakeman's Livery & Sale Stables re-opened at the old stand, Grafton Street. HAVING enlarged my Stables I am now prepared to take horses for sale and board, by the day or week. Gentlemen having horses to dispose of will find this an excellent stand, the Stables being roomy and comfortable and grounds extensive. Horses and Carriages for hire, second to none in the City. WM. JAKEMAN. Sept. 14th, 1856.

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

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

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

PAPER HANGINGS! JUST RECEIVED— 3,000 PIECES FROM BOSTON, HASZARD & OWEN. Aug. 16, 1856. WESTMORELAND HOTEL, Shediac. THE Subscriber in returning thanks to the traveling public generally for past patronage, assures those who will visit him with their company, that they will find good entertainment, and every attention paid to the care of baggage, &c., by calling at the Hotel situated on the Mill Point Road, within a few minutes walk of the public Wharf, to which the Packets and steamers ply regularly to and from P. E. Island. Conveyances to and from the Bond or other places in the Province at the cheapest rate, with careful Drivers. Island produce of any kind consigned to me either for sale or to be forwarded to the Bond, will receive my best attention. PETER SCHURMAN. Shediac, New Brunswick, April 23d, 1856.

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

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the public that he has received the above WEIGHING MACHINE from the City Authorities, and that he has commenced operations therewith. A person will be attendance each day. The Rates for Weighing, according to the City By-Laws, are as follows:— For weighing every ton of Coal, Cumin, Corks, Limestone, Gypsum, or heavy Merchandise, the sum of \$5. And in proportion for a lesser quantity. For weighing every Lead of Hay, Straw or Fodder, not over half a ton, the sum of \$5. For weighing every such Lead, when exceeding half a ton, the sum of \$10. (including the weighing of the Cart, Truck, Shed or other Vehicle containing such load). For weighing every new or unladen Cart, Truck, Sled or other Vehicle, the sum of \$1. DANIEL BISHUPE, City Coal Meter & Weigher. Residence—Rochfort-Square, near John C. Binn's Esquire. City of Charlottetown, October 9, 1856.

A CARD. THE subscriber takes this method of tendering his thanks to the merchants of this City, as also those in the neighboring ports, who have so handsomely supported him in the carrying trade between this port and Liverpool, during the four years the "Sis Alexander" was on the line, and more particularly for their increased support to his very ship "Majestic" and regrets very much the inconvenience that has been experienced, occasioned by the late change in that ship's pilotage. He also begs to inform those that have succeeded in putting the ship out, and returning her so as to go to Liverpool, by will that have her (under his own inspection) put into thorough repair and first-rate order, for the continuance of the carrying trade, for this spring of 1857, at which time he hopes to receive a continuance of their patronage. \$ w. WILLIAM V. LORD.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL! The Cheapest House in the Trade! DR. Moffatt, from Liverpool, and also per Mill Steamers, the "Hellas" and "Larrea" there has large and well-assorted Supply of seasonable— Goods usually kept in the Trade for Ladies' and Children's wear, and FANCY and STAPLE Merchandize, in the newest styles and carefully selected; embracing every article of DRY GOODS & EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, Are well deserving the attention of Purchasers. "OBTAIN THE COMPLETION OF THE FALL SUPPLY BY THE SAMUEL MURRAY." November 22d, 1856.

Chain Pump Fixtures! 500 lbs. CHAIN for Pumps, 4 doz. FIXTURES.—For Sale by— GEORGE T. HASZARD. Oct. 2, 1856. Lescher's Starch, &c. 10 BOXES Lescher's best London Starch, 5 do. Glanfield Patent do. cont. Thumb Blew, ex Anne Reddis. W. R. WATSON.

APOTHECARIES HALL. The Old Established HOUSE, CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY 1810. T. DESBRISAY & Co. HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an Extensive and Varied Assortment of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites, Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices; Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with all the Patent Medicines in repaste, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain. (See Apothecaries' Hall Advertiser.) The value of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at so low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the Market. Charlottetown, May 12, 1855.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY! FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY. BY the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these, this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or internal part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colic, are by its means effectually cured. Every household knows, that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means. ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS. No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scary, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled every many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health. SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS. Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing. FILES AND FISULAS. These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured, if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Carding Machines, &c. THE Subscriber offers for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Power Treadmill Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address: John Morris & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown, July 18, 1855.

A BARGAIN! FOR SALE, that pleasantly situated COTTAGE and Premises adjoining the Property of Mr. James DAVIS, and fronting on King's Square, For particulars, apply to the Subscriber— J. BEVAN. Charlottetown, Oct. 8, 1856. TO BE SOLD. THE Farm at present in the occupation of Mr. Andrew Smith, at the Cross Roads, Bonifant For particulars apply at the office of T. HEATH HAVLAND, Esq. Barrister at Law. Charlottetown, April 25th, 1856. Cocoa, Chocolate & Ground Spices. JUST RECEIVED, per Elizabeth, from Halifax— Boxes COCOA, Cocoa Paste and Prepared Cocoa, Ground Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Boxes Cocoa Starch and Ground Rice, Boxes No. 1 Family Soap. W. R. WATSON. Oct. 29, 1856. JUST RECEIVED! SVRIA and the HOLY LAND, being a course of Lectures given by GASCELYN M. WORTNEY, Esq. a native of Syria, at the Temperance Hall, Halifax, N. S., 8th, 9th & 10th Sept., 1856 (Price, 6d. GEO. T. HASZARD. Oct. 11, 1856. City Weighing Machine. THE subscriber begs to announce to the public that he has received the above WEIGHING MACHINE from the City Authorities, and that he has commenced operations therewith. A person will be attendance each day. The Rates for Weighing, according to the City By-Laws, are as follows:— For weighing every ton of Coal, Cumin, Corks, Limestone, Gypsum, or heavy Merchandise, the sum of \$5. And in proportion for a lesser quantity. For weighing every Lead of Hay, Straw or Fodder, not over half a ton, the sum of \$5. For weighing every such Lead, when exceeding half a ton, the sum of \$10. (including the weighing of the Cart, Truck, Shed or other Vehicle containing such load). For weighing every new or unladen Cart, Truck, Sled or other Vehicle, the sum of \$1. DANIEL BISHUPE, City Coal Meter & Weigher. Residence—Rochfort-Square, near John C. Binn's Esquire. City of Charlottetown, October 9, 1856.

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Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar.) London, and an 80, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices.—at 1s 2d; 2s 6d; and 5s each Pot. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients of every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

Each Pot Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:— Bad Legs, Sore Throats, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Scalds, Scrofula, Ulcers, Elephantiasis, Sore-heads, Sore-nipples, Blisters of Mosquitoes, Soft Corns, Ulcers, and Swellings of the Feet, Gout, Gonorrhoea, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Chapped hands, Scalds, Chills, and Rheumatism, Wounds, and Yaws.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS' BEDCHAMBER. The Nord has published the following details of a visit made by its correspondent to the bedroom of the Emperor Nicholas at St. Petersburg: "The person who acted as my guide did not say whether he was taking me. He conducted me into an arched room of very moderate dimensions, and lighted by a single window looking into a court. This room was both a study and a bedroom. Before the window was placed a desk, on which was a pocket-book half open, a few sheets of paper and some pens, a crumpled up handkerchief, a small statuette of the Prince of Wales in the dress of a sailor, and a water-color drawing, representing children. A straw hot-tomed chair was placed at the desk, which was much the worse for wear, and bore many marks of being cut with a penknife. Near the desk was an old sofa, covered with green leather, with well worn cushions. Opposite, on a console ornamented with a mirror, was a dressing case, in leather, the simplicity of which showed that its owner did not indulge in any refinement of the toilet. On the chimney piece was a small time-piece in black marble, on which stood a bust of the Count de Beckendorff. There was no looking glass on the chimney. Half concealed by the timepiece was a statuette in bronze of Napoleon I., similar to that in the Place Vendôme. Some pictures ornamented the walls, representing military scenes, painted by Horace Vernet, a French artist. A bust of Marshal Radetzky stood on the console; a portrait of the Grand Duke Michael, brother of Paul, was hung half concealed in the corner of the wall; in one corner of the room stood a common soldier's musket, and on a small table was the helmet of a general without a plume, bearing marks of long service.

Near the sofa, parallel with the desk was an iron camp bed. On this bed which my guide told me to press with my hand to see how hard it felt, was a mattress covered with leather and a pillow stuffed with hay. There was folded upon the bed an old gray uniform cloak, and at the foot of it on a well-worn carpet, were a pair of morocco leather slippers. I contemplated with surprise this austere retreat in a remote corner of one of the most magnificent palaces of Europe. When I had seen all my guide said—"This is the study and bed room of the Emperor Nicholas. At that desk he sat for nearly thirty years, and in that bed he drew his last breath. That old cloak which he always wore when in his room, belonged to his brother Alexander. On that carpet, he knelt and prayed morning and night every day of his reign. These slippers which he wore to the last day of his life, were given him by the Empress on the day of his marriage. With that musket he himself taught his children the manual exercise, and this helmet he always wore in the streets of St. Petersburg.

A BATTLE FIELD FOR SALE.—The battle field of Marengo, with its palatial monuments, its rich museum of precious objects, and its richer historic souvenirs is now offered at public auction in the streets of Paris.

The domain of Marengo, is situated near Alexandria in Piedmont, and on the line of the railroad between Genoa, and Turin, and contains about two hundred and fifty acres of ground, vines, woods and fields, watered by the Servia. The monumental palace destined to perpetuate the memory of the glorious battle of Marengo, gained in 1800 by Napoleon, was built by the Chevalier Delavo, in 1845, and is a large and handsome palace. It contains furniture, objects of art, paintings and statuettes, commemorative of the battle, and a museum composed of objects which belonged to Napoleon and Dessaix, and arms found on the field of battle. This museum is collected in the old tavern which stood on the ground before the battle, and around which the palace is now built.

For the information of foreigners, ambitious for Italian residence and for Bonapartist souvenirs, I should add that the upset price of the whole property is 600,000 francs, and that there is a good mill privilege on the premises.—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

THE BAGPIPES IN RUSSIA.—For the fifth time since we arrived in Moscow, Lady

Granville threw open her splendid saloons to the Russian noblesse, and it would be hard to find a more distinguished company than assembled at the ball of last evening. There were the Grand Duke Constantine and his beautiful wife, and Grand Duke Nicholas, the Grand Duchess Marie and several other members of the imperial family. There were princes and countesses without number, and amongst the men might be recognised the distinguished names in the military or diplomatic circles of Russia. Lady Granville danced with the Grand Duke, but his Lordship was too busy all night in making his guests comfortable to join the Terpsychorean pastime. McAlister, Lord Stafford's piper, was in attendance in the ante-room in full uniform, kilt, and phillibeg, it being the intention of the noble host that, in some interval of the dance, the Russian guests should be made acquainted with the peculiar characteristics of Highland music. But the herdic soul of McAlister was impatient of restraint. For some moments he remained standing in the ante-room, beating time in an imaginary reel, and champing like a war horse impatient of the bit, until at last, what with the strains of rival music from the band, the intoxicating influence of a thousand wax lights reflected from the procelain walls, and the bright forms of beauty that flitted to and fro before the gaze of the bewildered Highlander, flesh and blood could hold out no longer, the inspired Gael shouldered his pipes, and striking up a pibroch that would awaken the dead, marched, with tread, as if at the head of his clan, into the centre of the brilliant ring round which grand dukes and duchesses were at the moment dancing the polonaise. Loud above the puny attempts of catgut and brass rose the wild martial note of the bagpipes. The musicians threw down their instruments in despair, the company ceased dancing, and McAlister was in a moment the centre of an admiring circle, completely absorbed in his pibroch, and beating time with as much accuracy and sang froid as if unconscious of the presence of the foremost of the world's elite. I watched the effect of this strange music on the unaccustomed ears of the Russians with great interest. They were at first evidently astounded, the officers putting their hands to their ears, and the ladies crossing their hands and gazing on the kilted Æolus in mute surprise. But soon it soon become evident that there was a sympathy between the warlike race on the one side and the warlike music on the other. Both ladies and gentlemen chatted, smiled, and listened; and when shortly after the Grand Duchess Constantine, one of the most beautiful women in Russia, retired to another apartment, she sent for McAlister, who played "The White Cockade" in a manner that elicited her imperial highness's gracious commendation. From that moment he became the fashion, and several times in the course of the evening he played again to admiring audiences. I may mention before parting with our musical friend, that since his arrival he has been quite a lion among the Russians, who follow him in crowds through the streets. There is much speculation amongst the majiks as to his real character and functions, but the most prevailing impression is that he is the chief of all the foreign ambassadors, and that with a fastidious refinement of hauteur, he prefers walking on the ground that none of the carriages are grand enough for his notions of personal dignity.—*Moscow correspondent of the Daily News.*

A GOOD NAME.—Always be more solicitous to preserve your innocence than concerned to prove it. It will never do to seek a good name as a primary object. Like trying to be graceful, the effort to be popular will make you contemptible. Take care of your spirits and conduct, and your reputation will take care of itself. The utmost that you are called to do as the guardian of your reputation is to remove injurious aspersions. Let not your good be evil spoken of, and follow the highest examples in mild and explicit self vindication. No reputation can be permanent which does not spring from principle; and he who would maintain a good character should be mainly solicitous to maintain a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man.

SEEING THE ELEPHANT.—A friend tells us of a rich incident that occurred the other day in the court-room at Frankfort, in which the proverbial attractions of the elephant are very forcibly illustrated. It seems that, on the day in question, a menagerie was expected in the city, and the people were naturally on the qui vive for the approaching sights—an interest in which, as the sequel shows, his Honor the Judge keenly participated. Notwithstanding, the court was held on that day, though not exactly as usual. In the progress of the morning's business a case of continuance arose, which the Judge was evidently not at all inclined to favor. His countenance, indeed, grew absolutely stern with disfavor.—The lawyer in charge, having urged his plea with all the ingenuity and ability at his command, was at length in the act of yielding the point in despair, when a brother lawyer, especially up to snuff, rose and whispered into his ear that the menagerie had arrived, and the elephant would swim the river! The suggestion was big with relief. Brightening with hope, the wily lawyer at once drew himself up deferentially, and addressing the court, said: "May it please your Honor, I have this moment learned that the Great American Menagerie has reached this city, and the elephant will immediately swim the Kentucky river! The people, I am informed, are already thronging upon the banks to witness the extraordinary feat." The hit was palpable.—The intelligence of Buchanan's election could hardly have wrought a more wonderful change in the bearing of his Honor. His stern countenance at once relaxed into the most genial complacency, and, in a tone of generous excitement, he remarked: "Gentlemen, I grant this continuance, and adjourn the court. I never have seen an elephant swim a river, and, as I am an old man, it isn't likely that I'll ever have a better opportunity. The court's adjourned!" The last thing our friend saw of the court, it was making for the river at a speed never contemplated by the Life Insurance Company. Verily, there's no resisting the elephant!—*Louisville Journal.*

FIRE AT "THREE RIVERS."—*Montreal.* Nov. 17. The fire at "Three Rivers" was first discovered in a house in Notre Dame Street, at 4 o'clock, Saturday morning; the inmates barely escaped with their lives. The wind blowing fresh from the North, the fire caught the houses on the opposite side, and spread with fearful rapidity, and consumed three sides of the block about 50 buildings in all. The estimated amount of the property destroyed is about £100,000.

About one half of the business portion of the town was destroyed. As usual, the scarcity of water tended to this result: for upwards of half an hour not a single carter could be found to draw water from the river, which is in the immediate vicinity. The flames spread until they were literally exhausted for want of sustenance.

Any person in the country, where timber is cheap, can erect an ice-house at but little expense. All that is required is to put up a strong frame of the size of the house required, and board it up close, inside and outside, with a space between, all around. This space is stuffed close with sawdust. The roof is made in the same manner, and the house is then complete. Straw and sawdust are cheap, and are good non-conductors. The house should be situated on a dry spot, and should have a drain under the floor. It should also be convenient to be filled easily. The walls of stone and brick ice-houses should be double, as well as those of wood. Great care should be exercised in packing ice—all the blocks should be clear and solid, and about the same thickness, so that they may be packed close together, and frozen into a solid mass. In favorable situations, good ice-houses may be excavated, like caves, in the face of a hill.

Mount Hood, in Oregon, has now been ascertained, by actual measurement, to be full eighteen thousand three hundred and sixty-one feet high. This is the highest peak on the American continent, and one of the highest in the world.

A man was arrested in Ohio recently for getting drunk. He pleaded, that he had not been guilty of violating the new law, and claimed the right of being tried by the old, on the ground that he had got drunk under the old law, and hadn't been sober since. The judge was puzzled, and held the case over for advisement.

But the policy of the incoming administration is the absorbing topic of conversation. It is now given out, that Buchanan is in favour of Kansas as a free State. Has all along held to the propriety, if not the necessity, of this course, and the recent emphatic expression of public sentiment on the despotic course of the Pierce administration, in regard to that Territory, makes it, I assure you, a fixed fact in the policy of the new government. It was deemed injudicious by Mr. Buchanan's friends to avow this before the election; but now that the contest is over, and he is to be the next occupant of the White House, there is no hesitation in making it public, and talking about it and canvassing its effects at the North and South.

It will create much astonishment at the South, and will cause a deep feeling of indignation in some quarters—perhaps war to the knife. Jefferson Davis, who was one of the leaders of the secessionists, will open the question in the Senate when he takes his seat from Mississippi, after the Pierce administration is properly buried and the grave covered with green sods. It is thought, that the first movement to counteract the effect of this measure will be to pour emigrants into Texas, and slice that State into two additional States, giving the South four Senators, while Kansas will only add two to the North.

A young gentleman who had been educated for the profession of a dandy, but who, not having the means to carry on the business, had turned his attention to the loafing business with considerable ability as an amateur in that line, was found dead on Christmas day at Gallatin, having evidently died under particularly shocking circumstances. In swallowing a lump of molasses candy, the sticky edible had caught the end of his moustache and pulled it down his throat, and a painful death was the consequence, though the jury could not agree as to whether it was the result of strangulation, or poison by the nitrate of silver in the hair dye with which the moustache was colored.

INITIATION OF LAWS FOR IRELAND.—Mr. Tristram Kennedy, M. P., has addressed a long epistle to the Irish constituencies in favour of a plan suggested in a notice of motion which stands in his name in the book of the House of Commons for the ensuing session, namely, that of appointing standing committees of the English, Scotch and Irish members respectively, to prepare and digest the measures affecting their several countries previous to their being submitted for the consideration of the whole House. With respect to Ireland, he contends that the character, the customs, the wants, and the necessities of that country are in a great measure unknown in England; that a committee of Irish members would be better informed in these respects; and that, if the consideration of Irish questions rested with them, "we might," says Mr. Kennedy, "hope that our laws would in course of time, be adapted to our condition, instead of being framed without reference to it, and the fruitless effort would be suspended of seeking to adapt us to our laws." The controlling power would still remain with the majority—that is, with the 496 English members; but he believes that the House would be slow to exercise its power despotically in opposition to the wishes of a people, legally expressed through its authorised representatives.

Lady Byron, widow of the poet, has sent a donation of £65 to the Kansas sufferers, with the proviso, that it shall not be expended for arms; although she sympathises with those who have resisted oppression as the risk of their lives.

"No man," said a wealthy but weak-minded barrister, "should be admitted to the bar who has not an independent landed property."—"May I ask," said Curran, "how many acres makes a wisacre?"

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