

SEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

ENGLISH TRAVELLER—THE COMFORTS OF THE AGE.

The following is an account of an English traveller, by Henry L. Tuckerman, in his recent work published by Redfield.

"The most comfortable of English druggies are the intermediate class; they who act for the producer as brokers and agents. A certain bluff self-importance and shrewd knowledge of the art of getting along reveals at once the commercial traveller. I remember one entered the car at Derby just at night-fall and the guard pitched into his lap a compactly strapped bundle, which, after nestling himself in the best vacant place, he began to unloose. With the woolen shawl it contained he thoughtfully swathed his lower extremities; then hanging his hat above, he donned a cosy little skull-cap, from the pocket of his luggage overcast; he then drew out a small lantern, and attached it by a hook to the side of his cushioned seat; having ignited the lamp by means of a lucifer match, he spent some time in arranging a little shade affixed to the machine, so as to accommodate the reflection to his eyes; then with an air of the most cool satisfaction, he took from another deep pocket "The Times" and "Punch," wet from the press, and composed himself to read for an hour, at the expiration of which time he extinguished the lamp, and after several preparatory elongations of arms and legs, laid his red face against the stuffed leather, and nothing more was heard from the dark heap for the rest of the journey but an occasional somniferous grunt of animal content.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS.—On the Pacific side of South America, steamships are making good progress in the affections of the people. The Chilean Congress has lately closed its sessions, and one of its important measures was to adopt, with only one opposing vote, a project of the Government establishing a line of steamers between their coast and Europe. The proposal as set forth by the Minister of the Interior, is to make an appropriation in aid of a line of vessels, "with auxiliary steam engine," which is to be established between Caldera and Liverpool, touching at Valparaiso, in the Straits of Magellan, and at Rio Janeiro; one vessel to sail every six weeks, and never to be over 70 days on the passage. The Company is granted a bonus of \$60,000 per annum for ten years, an exclusive privilege for the same term, and exemption from anchorage duties. The company is made up entirely of people from the United States.

AN IMPERIAL BEDROOM.—The Paris correspondent of the Mirror of Fashion gives the following account of the bedroom of the Empress Eugenie, at the Tuilleries, having seen it previous to her Majesty's recent return from Fontainebleau. We copy it by way of a suggestion for those who cultivate imperial splendor and luxury in the rich metropolis of the new world.

"The upholsterer has furnished it with a magnificent sky-blue silk tulle along the walls, which is fixed by gold frames, in the style of Louis XV. The arm chairs, sofas, and lounges are of the same style and like silk. As for the bed, all made with gilt carved wood, it is covered with a coarse piece of Mellin lion, and the cushion of blue silk and lace, as usual all around it, in the same manner as the old beds of our grandmothers. The carpet is also of a blue color, and so thick that one would take it for a bear skin. It was made at Aubusson, expressly for the place in which it lays. The ceiling of the room was painted by Mr. Bresson, and it represents a group of genius throwing flowers from rich baskets. The painting is so well done that no one could believe that the figures are not alive. In short, this magnificent bedroom is the *re plus ultra* of riches and elegance. But what are the dreams under those lace?"

DONALD MCKAY.—The enterprise of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Donald McKay, and the deep feeling of regret which exists at the misfortune which has befallen the noble monument of his mechanical genius, induces us to give a few facts in his personal history, which are of public interest. Mr. McKay is about 45 years of age, and is one of a family of eighteen children, fourteen of whom with both parents, still survive. The senior Mr. McKay is a Scotchman by birth. He resides at East Boston, and is a fine, hearty gentleman, able now to perform as much manual labor as either of his seven sons, all of whom are practical ship carpenters. He has seven daughters living, all of whom are married.

Donald McKay was born at Shelburne, Nova Scotia. He went to New York at an early age, and first worked as a day laborer in a ship yard. From a short sketch of Mr. McKay's life, furnished to a journal in another city by our nautical friend of the Atlas, we learn that he learned his trade as a shipbuilder with Mr. Bell of New York, by whom he was afterwards recommended to work in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Here he was selected from among nearly a thousand men, as the foreman of a gang who had some particular work to perform. But a strong Native American party feeling prevailed among the mechanics, and the noble and skillful foreman was not able to retain his humble station.

Mr. Bell, his former employer, sent him to Newbury-port, to draught and superintend the building of a number of ships for New York merchants. In this new field of labor he found an opportunity to display that genius which is now universally awarded to him. He soon set up in business, and the fame of the excellence of his vessels attracted attention in New York and Boston. In order to answer the increasing demand for his vessels, he established a ship-yard in East Boston, from which he has sent forth some of the finest packet ships and fastest clippers now afloat.

Mr. McKay is one of Nature's noblemen. He unites extraordinary natural endowments as a mechanic with a most persistent energy. The history of such a man teaches what can be accomplished by a mechanic under our republican institutions. May the day be far distant when such a man shall fall to find a generous welcome from all well-wishers to our "Great Republic."

Boston Times.

THE GREAT REVENUE.—The damage by the burning of this noble vessel is considerable less than was at first supposed. She was got afloat on Tuesday morning. This was accomplished by building a temporary stern—that part of the vessel having been burnt away—and including the whole stern-part of the hull, which was damaged, within a casing of iron plates. The steam engine was then put aboard, and the twelve feet of water in her exhausted at the rate of one foot per annum. Only about one-third of the cargo was touched by fire, leaving at least three thousand tons, damaged by water, in the two lower holds. Those decks occupy about twenty-four feet from the keel upward, and that part of the vessel which includes all below copper, is in a sound condition—that her late commander, Capt. McKay, remarked that she might yet be made into as fine a steamer as floats. The two upper decks—the promenade and spar—are wholly gone, with the timbers; but a large quantity of cargo stowed in that part of the vessel—cotton, grain, &c.—are in course of removal. Half a dozen schooner loads have already been taken away—all, of course, grossly damaged. Among other articles is a great quantity of corn, in bulk and in bags. That part most badly burnt will be good for nothing. The clean portions, injured only by water, will be chiefly valuable to make starch of. Laborers are employed in cutting up the mass and clearing away all incumbrances from the upper decks, before commencing below; Capt. Sturgis, agent of the Underwriters, has charge of the wreck. The large quantity of four below decks is expected to be got out in a tolerably good condition. Barrels of four submerged in water are not ordinarily penetrated by more than two inches in about three weeks; and good Southern barrels, such as were on the Great Republic, are preserved much better. The wheat is below decks.

OLD ENGLAND AND YOUNG AMERICA.—In his very able oration, on evacuation day, in N. York on the 25th of November, during the last war, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said: "Twice has parent and son stood confronted in battle. May a third conflict never come! The spectacle of two eminent nations, foremost in civilization and christianity, employing the energies which religion and peace have developed within them, for purposes of fratricidal war, would be one of the most accursed that time could look upon. The wounds which the original rupture produced are healed; the animosity of the war of 1812 died with the echo of the cannon on the deep, and sank to the bottom of the sea. Since then kinder councils have prevailed. The parent is becoming proud of her child. The child is proud of paternal honors. They call our Washington theirs. Cromwell, and Vane, and Pym, and Hampden are ours. Ours too, is an honour in their history—the Magna Charta, the English Reformation—the ejecting of tyranny are theirs; the establishment of constitutional liberties. Ours are their names of genius; our Chaucer it is; our Spenser; our Shakespeare; our Bacon; our Newton; our Milton. We will do by their libraries, unproved, what they did by our ships; we will board them; we will question and claim their authors; we will impress and bind them, and send them forth to serve our youth. And if the printers of Great Britain are fierce to make reprisals, and send forth armies of compositors to seize our Irving, and Prescott, and Bancroft, and Hilliard; our Emerson, and Bryant and Dana, and Willis; our Tyng, and Bethune and Edwards—why, we will not go to war for that; but we will thank God that Old England has yet got a people who love good reading, and know where to look for it.—Nay, never—never let our flags be interlocked again in the fierce fray of battle;—or, if in God's mysterious overruling of human affairs, the English and American flags shall again stream over the battle field, let their battle be on one side, and on the great field of the world's liberty, when tyrants are finally taught men shall be free and nations protected in their right of self-government. In such a conflict as that—if it must come—God has again hardened the heart of Pharaoh, that he will not let the people go, and he decrees that the people shall come forth from the land of bondage by the gateway of war—then let Great Britain become Moses; France and America as Aaron and Hur; and while they hold up the venerable hands, let it be again, as when it was written, "And it came to pass, when Moses held up his hand, Israel prevailed." And his hands were steady until the going down of the sun." Until the sun go down on the earth for the last time, let England and America stand for the liberty of the world.

STEAM FARMING.—It is pleasant to see that this wonder-working steam can bring landlord and mill owners into social intercourse, honorable to both sides; it is not less remarkable that it bids fair, ere long, to merge the two great classes in the one class of manufacturers. In the one aspect it is enabling the landowner to manufacture to a level with the lords of the soil; in the other it is converting the landowner himself into master manufacturer, and their farms into manufacturing. The day after Mr. Salt's princely fete, Mr. Mechi was the invited guest of the Herts Agricultural Association. An earl, and a baron, and so forth, were assembled, in expectation of the speech of the day from a London tradesman; one who had made an eruption from the counter, (with wealth amassed there,) into the broad expanse of the territorial aristocracy. Nor did the guest disappoint the nobility and squires who had invited him evidently to stimulate their own tenants. He dealt out wholesome suggestions to landlords with large estates, complaining of want of capital to improve, honestly advising them to sell part of their land, and improve the rest with the money. He rebuked tenants, who, clinging to the old ways, grudged the landlord a fair interest for the money he had laid out; but the burden of his speech was wiser. The amount of steam-power in any agricultural district he took as the test of its condition. People thought him crazy when he first put up a steam engine; but now, two makers in the village had more than they could do to supply the neighborhood fast enough. Lincolnshire and Norfolk farmers have, some of them, one, two, and even three engines on a farm;—their land, but made a beginning; he was sure they would soon get deeper into it. But the grand agricultural achievement is yet to come. Its advent is nigh. Mr. Mechi is now building the engine at a cost of two hundred pounds, which is to plough the land and do almost everything besides. A Canadian engineer, neglected in his own province, is working at Tilbury, under Mr. Mechi's patronage; soon the instrument is to be ready which is to revolutionize British agriculture, to enable farmers to plough twelve miles deep instead of five inches, and to benefit agriculture to the tune of ten millions of pounds per annum! What are all the budgets of rival Chancellors of the Exchequer to this?

A GREAT CASE OF A GREAT NUT.—Among other articles engaged by the Great Republic, for Liverpool, were the following, viz:—About 8000 barrels of flour; 60,000 to 70,000 bushels of corn and wheat; 1000 bales of cotton; 2000 barrels of rice; 1000 pieces of beef, &c. &c.

PROFIT OF SPIRIT RAPPING.—The Fox girls, says a New York paper, having rapped a large fortune out of the pockets of the people, have purchased a fine place in Harmonia, and retired to private life. If agricultural life is a business, they have found it a profitable one at least. A company of men has been organized in New York, with the design of participating in the war now waged by Turkey against the Czar of Russia. They make an appeal to the public for funds to carry them to Turkey.

As regards our own relations with the United States the President says that the Fisheries question is likely soon to be settled in a manner that will be satisfactory to all parties; and that the difficulties and embarrassments which have arisen between the two countries in relation to certain central American questions are at this moment the subject of negotiation in London, from which an early and amicable arrangement is anticipated. As a preventive to future misunderstandings, he recommends the tracing and establishing of the boundary line between the north-western territory of the United States and our colonial lands in the same region. Remembering how warm and bitter our quarrels with the United States were upon the subject of the Oregon and Blaine boundaries, we are certainly inclined to concur with President Pierce in the prudence and wisdom of the course he suggests. We trust, therefore, that his recommendation will be adopted.

The general picture of the actual condition of the United States as presented in this first message of the new President is such an active kinship to Saturday her anticipations. As a preventive to future misunderstandings, he recommends the tracing and establishing of the boundary line between the north-western territory of the United States and our colonial lands in the same region. Remembering how warm and bitter our quarrels with the United States were upon the subject of the Oregon and Blaine boundaries, we are certainly inclined to concur with President Pierce in the prudence and wisdom of the course he suggests. We trust, therefore, that his recommendation will be adopted.

DEATH OF THE MARCHIONESS WELLESLEY.—The Marchioness Wellesley, widow of the elder brother of the late Duke of Wellington, expired on Saturday last at her apartments, at Hampton Court Palace, after a short illness. The deceased Marianne, Marchioness Wellesley, was a daughter of Mr. Richard Caton, and when the late Marquis Wellesley married her she was widow of Mr. Robert Patterson. She was the Marquis's second wife, to whom she was united on the 29th of October, 1825.

THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD.—The members of this house are to meet at Paris the present month to consult together, probably upon what course to pursue in case of hostilities in Europe. Between March and December, 1848, their losses in the voluntary discharge of a loan raised at Paris in the sudden depreciation of all funded Railway property in Europe. This was the first heavy loss the house ever experienced, and it did not offset their credit, and it is more than probable that brighter skies have since enabled them to retrieve a portion of this loss.

STARTLING TRAGEDY.—MURDER OF ARCHBISHOP O. DOUGLASS.—The following particulars are melancholically communicated from the Sydney, C. B., News, of Saturday, 31st ult. The deceased, and the unfortunate gentleman, who has perpetrated the crime, were both well known to many persons in this community, among whom the intelligence of the rash act has created feelings of painful excitement and deep regret. "This town was the scene, yesterday morning, of one of the most appalling tragedies that it has ever fallen to our lot to record; and which deeply convulsed and agitated the whole community.—We refer to the sudden and violent death of Archbishop Otto Dodd, Esq., Barrister at Law, aged 27 years, who was shot dead in the store of Mr. Burchell, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning by the voluntary discharge of a loaded pistol at him by Nicholas Henry Martin, Esq., J. P., and late Post Master at this place, which the latter took at the moment from his pocket.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on the same day upon the body of the deceased, and verdict of Wilful Murder returned by the Jury thereupon, against Mr. Martin; who immediately after the discharge of the pistol at Mr. Dodd, repaired to the office of P. H. Clark, Esq., J. P., and surrendered himself to Justice.

It appears from the testimony of parties who witnessed the fatal occurrence, and the pistol was discharged at deceased without any previous altercation at the time, and without the slightest warning.

The reason assigned for this shocking act, in an alleged injury done by deceased to a member of the family of the accused.

The deceased was the eldest son of Judge Dodd, for whom, and his family, the most profound sympathy is felt.

We most sincerely grieve for and commiserate the families of both parties, thus suddenly thrown into the deepest affliction.

We have at present merely time to announce the fact of this dreadful occurrence; but shall place the evidence given before the Coroner's Jury, together with the examination of Mr. Martin himself, which will doubtless take place in a few days, before the public next week.

NEW BUSINESS.—We are gratified to learn that the Executive Government have made arrangements to devote the surplus revenue of this year to the payment of the whole debt of the Province, funded and unfunded, and that the year 1854 will open upon us entirely free of debt. We learn that yesterday a check for Twenty-five Thousand Pounds, the balance of the funded debt, being all borrowed from the Banks, has been sent long ago by the amount of revenue deposited. While we do not presume, of course, to give credit to the Government for the general prosperity which has brought about this agreeable state of things, they are entitled to the thanks of the community for having wisely determined to appropriate the surplus funds on hand to free the Province from debt, instead of leaving it to be squandered by the Legislature. St. John Courier.

HINTS TO STOCK RAISERS.—Mix occasionally one part of salt with four or five of wood ashes, and give it to your stock of all kinds during summer and winter. Green and fermentable food produces stulticity, and this mixture affords a remedy. It is said that if horses are liberally supplied with salt and clean wood ashes, they will not be troubled with botts nor cholera. Connecticut Valley Farmer.

A sound-minded bachelor is like the small-pox—he will pick holes in the present.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, January 21, 1854.

We had for the last Royal Gazette the conclusion of Mr. Whelan's defence. There has been some ill-temperance, and no small share of concealing displayed; and it is amusing to observe with what anxiety Mr. Whelan labors to free himself from incidental charges of a trifling nature, while he leaves the main body of the charge totally unanswered and undefended.

The question of interpolating the Journals was a mere suggestion, in order to induce for such a falsified appearing upon them. It might be, and we have reason to believe, that the strength of the House having been voted on the amendments, which were judicially nullified, the minority did not care to divide upon the main motion, as it is termed; but it is as clear as the sun at noon day, that those who voted for the amendments, voted also against the main motion, and that when Mr. Whelan says that Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Langworth, Mr. Dumas and the rest, voted for that motion, he is guilty of weaving a falsehood; knowing it to be such. In the same style, he runs away from the question in point of time, wishing it to be believed that the only matter in dispute was, whether the Lord had had laid on the table give him a legal qualification; whereas the charge was, that on the day of the nomination he had not the legal qualification that he swore he had. It has been proved he had not, and the only question, and the one to which he ought to have directed his attention and shaped his defence to meet, was, that though he had taken a false oath yet he had not committed perjury. However, he has chosen his own course, and stands before the public; for our own part, as far as this matter is concerned, we take our leave of him and this disagreeable subject, with this single remark, that Mr. Whelan has himself only to thank for the revival of a charge which had been fully and sufficiently investigated before. Had he been contented to have retired in silence from that council board, to which he ought never to have been called, and to which he was anything but an honor, and not have endeavored to thrust himself into the society of those to whom he knew he was objectionable—if, in short, he had been possessed of the least portion of the spirit and principle of a gentleman and man of honor, he would have preferred going out of the administration without this pny and, as it has turned out, fruitless attempt to get himself whitewashed.

Mr. Whelan threatens to attack the late Queen's Printer, in revenge for our having shown him up in the matter of the printing of the Journals and the Laws. This is a very ridiculous threat, to say the least of it. Suppose that in the times of very misrule—family compact—and age of cliques,—Mr. J. D. Hazard had plundered the country, to any extent that could be conceived,—though, by the way, if he had we should have heard of it long ere this,—what essence can that form for the member of a Government whose principles they have proclaimed to be the very reverse? Composed of men who, sooner than take a single shilling unnecessarily from the public purse, would put their hands into their own and give a pound, whose horror of jobs amounts to infatigation, the amount of whose public virtue is past computation, and whose public integrity is so carefully guarded that it never sees the light,—can we suppose it possible that men of this description would condescend to tolerate, much less imitate the actions and doings of those blighted beings, who groped their way through the darkness of the middle ages of Prince Edward Island? The Government which has done more for the Island in the short space of three years than was accomplished by all preceding ones, from the days of Governor Patterson downward,—at least, they say themselves, or rather Mr. Whelan says so for Government, we say, would not, could not look even out of the corner of his eye at any one, much less one of its own number, and allow him to get to windward of it in a public contract. Ever vigilant—ever active—there would be no getting on the blind side of an administration composed of such characters, even supposing it had a blind side.—Not so! We would advise Mr. Whelan to show us that we have been misinformed,—that the thing is not as we have been told it is,—that it is impossible that one of the spokes of reform should so far forget himself as to sink into the vice of those whom he has all his life been laboring to hold up to public execration. In a word, we would counsel him to take the beam out of his own eye, before he meddles with the mote he fancies he sees in his neighbor's.

James D. Hazard, Esq. need, we think, be in no great fear,—he has always, as long as we have known him,—and that is some years now—been ready to give any explanation of either his public or private conduct, and in rather better style, and more to the satisfaction of those concerned than his successor in office has been able to accomplish.

[For Hazard's Gazette.]

Mr. Editor.—As at present Russia must, necessarily, engage the attention of thinking persons, it will, of course, be interesting to know the internal state of that colossal empire. I propose, therefore, to make some statements upon the subject, and for the information which I am about to lay before your readers, I am indebted to a paper in the New York Observer, of which the following is a summary.

The empire of Russia is larger than that of Rome in its most flourishing days; being more than double the rest of Europe. Two thirds of it lie in Asia, whose tribes allow the Czar only a nominal authority. As the census, though periodically, is not carefully taken, the amount of its population is not very accurately ascertained. According to the best authorities, it amounts to 61, or 62 millions; of these, 40 millions are Slavonians, the others are Tartars, Mongols, Caucasian, Persians, &c. Not a few Germans are found in the towns, there is also a considerable number of Jews, chiefly in Poland.

As many as 60 languages or dialects are spoken in Russia. When the Czar makes a Proclamation, which he wishes to be generally understood, it must be interpreted into, at least, 14 different languages. Russia consists of a number of distinct tribes placed in juxtaposition; but not united. Nor can they be assimilated without a change of circumstances; their schools being few, their peripherals still more rare, and their means of intercourse very imperfect.

Russia has been compared to a vast barracks. The inhabitants are divided into a number of classes or grades, which embrace the whole population. Some of these we shall endeavor shortly to describe.

To see any the Czar's dependants under their necessary nobility, they live chiefly on their manors, having many serfs or dependants under them. They take very little interest in public

affairs, and go out to war only in cases of emergency, when they boldly rally out at the head of their dependants. They are said to be much addicted to intemperance.

Next come the personal nobles who are inferior to the Czar's. They are however more intelligent and polished and better received at the court of St. Petersburg. They hold the chief civil, military and judicial offices; are the Czar's creatures, and manage all public affairs.

The middle classes are comparatively few in Russia. These, which in Britain, or the United States, France, Germany, from such a large and important element in the population, do not abound in this empire. The plant of liberty, so favorable to their increase, is but of stunted growth in Russia.

Another class consists of persons called notables. This consists of merchants who have acquired independent fortunes; of learned men who have made interesting discoveries, the professors of Universities, members of the Academy of Sciences and some others. These are exempted from taxes and are little inferior to the personal nobles.

Next follows the serfs who are divided into three classes. The first of these engage in foreign trade, are bankers and manufacturers. The second must confine themselves to internal commerce; and the third are petty retail shopkeepers. These are subject each to a special tax.

The next class which we shall mention, consists of the free peasants; which comprises the serfs who have been made free. There are various ways in which they may obtain their liberty. They may be emancipated by their lords, or obtain their freedom by purchasing it, or by military service for a certain length of time. These free peasants form a population of about 16,000,000; and are a new degree, and these villages into districts having a chief over them of their own selection, that they may be protected against the encroachments of the Czar's, who look upon them with a jealous eye.

In the next place we may mention the serfs which comprise a population of 40 millions, and which are a kind of half slaves. Of the treatment which they receive from their masters different accounts are given; some representing it as cruel and others as lenient. Some masters may treat their serfs well and others ill, and according to these different courses are pursued, so will be the accounts given by those who witness them. Masters, however, are in some degree, restricted in regard to the treatment of their slaves. The members of a family cannot be separated, but must be sold together, when transferred from one master to another. Serfs cannot compel their Lords to sell them their liberty, but upon paying the sum of 1200 francs per annum may repair to the town and demand their freedom, and accordingly many of them are found in St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other cities. The serf who lives on his lord's domains is compelled to labor for him three days in the week; the remaining days he has for himself.

Education is in a very low state in Russia. Eleven millions of serfs are annually employed on schools, which however, are chiefly intended for the instruction of the sons of noblemen, priests, and public officers. The mass of the people are in a state of great ignorance, and, it is estimated, that not above one in 300 of the population can read.

The number of parish schools says the writer from whom we have gleaned the above information is 1,050, to 1,100—no more for the vast extent of territory. There are, also, 445 district schools, 521 boarding schools, 76 gymnasiums. The cities of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev have lycées and universities. But the number of pupils there is very limited, and the Czar Nicholas has imposed, by a new decree, new restrictions upon education. Add to this, a superior school for teachers at St. Petersburg, military schools, some seminaries for the instruction of girls, and you know all that has been done hitherto to develop the intellectual faculties of the Muscovites.

I may, perhaps, upon some future occasion, send you another letter upon this subject. I remain, your's truly, R.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY. Grand Jury Room, Queen's County, Elixia, Term, 1854.

The Jurors for Our Lady the Queen upon their Oath present, the careless and injudicious conduct of a Magistrate of the County—Mr. Dempsey—in affixing his Signature to certificates to enable parties to obtain Licenses for the retail of Spirituous Liquors, in cases where the provisions of the Act had not been complied with. In one instance, that of George Chandler (certificate annexed). Mr. Dempsey stated to the Jury, that the House was, in every way, fitted for the purpose, which statement on examination proves to be incorrect.

In a second instance, that of James Devin—Certificate annexed, the applicant appears to have been sworn before two Magistrates, to the effect, that his House had the necessary accommodations required by Law—one of the said two Magistrates Mr. Dempsey acknowledged before the Jury that he had not visited the Premises.

For self and fellows, (Signed) CHARLES STURGEON, Foreman.

This my intended my possession for the use to obtain a title to such keeping a public certain such being more than only fair and for my services.

At Broomfield, the 12th inst. 1854. The undersigned, Mr. Warren's body, and the j. aberration of an.

At the Retreat months' Intention mission to the Diocese, and the Diocese of the 18th inst. 1854. C. C. of Henry through a Lieutenant Service. The of the late Captain, Mr. Wm. Stewart, Wm. Stewart, Esq. Wm. Stewart, Esq.

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VARIETIES.

HOME. The old grey manna looks upon the woods, The lawn he greets beneath the mellow light; Hear the old song of fallen woods, That fills the silent hollow of the night.

HOGARTH'S RED SEA.—Hogarth was once applied to by a miserly old nobleman to paint on his staircase a representation of the destruction of Pharaoh's hosts in the Red Sea.

STITCHES IN A COAT.—There are, according to a statement made by a tailor in Boston, 25,243 stitches in a coat, viz., basting 782; in the edges of the coat, 4,590; felling the edges, faces, &c., 7,414; out of sight, in the pockets, &c., 1,932; in the collar alone, 3,056; seams, 5,359; in two days, journeyman's hours.

A HINT TO PARENTS.—The prison statistics, in an educational point of view, clearly indicate that the cause of so many being brought up before the judge, is owing to their being so badly brought up before they arrive at maturity.

ONE BURTON WANTING.—In the late news from China a story is told of a rebel who, having killed an imperialist soldier, dressed himself in his coat, to which he had added some buttons that were wanting, and went into the imperialist camp to ask for some ammunition.

A WAG WHO WAS STANDING IN STATE.—A man who was standing in State-street, Boston, saw a man rolling a keg of specie from his cart to the institution for which it was intended.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO INADVERTENTLY TOOK ON HIS BEAVER, and left an inferior article in its stead, will do us an infinite kindness by returning our own, and he shall receive our warmest thanks, and two apologies—an apology for the trouble we have given him, and the "apology for a hat" he left us.

WHAT TWO PLACES' NAMES WILL DESCRIBE the language of a parent who refuses to give his daughter in marriage?—Ushant, Havre. (You shan't have her.)

WHEN AN AFTER-DINNER ORATOR, owing to a faddled intellect, is unable to carry out his ideas, it is a pretty sure sign that he will very shortly have to be carried out himself.

A PHYSICIAN DESIRES to meet a healthy, rugged "never-say-die" looking sort of man, who evidently "throws physic to the dogs," and would be right glad to toss the dr. after it.

MR. NAITROD, who prided himself upon knowing almost as much about his neighbors' affairs as they did, put the question point blank to Cloots, the executor of the late Mr. Snodgrass, "Mr. Cloots," says he, "if it is not improper—I wouldn't wish to ask the question if it is the least improper, nor expect you to answer it—will you inform me how much my particular friend Snodgrass has left?" "Certainly," said Cloots, "I don't see the least impropriety in your asking, and am perfectly willing to answer it. He left every penny he was worth in the world, and did not take a halfpenny with him." Naitrod felt small, and went home.

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1846. THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in a case of loss, and accepts risks at a rate of fully 50 per cent, on the insured.

W. HEARD, President. HENRY PALMER, Sec'y and Treasurer. Secretary's Office, Kent Street, August 5th, 1853.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON. ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. GOVERNOR—THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada.

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

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.

NOTICE. The Charlottetown Mutual Fire Insurance Company. NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the above Company for the Appointment of Officers for the Current Year, and other purposes, will take place at the Temperance Hall on Monday evening the 16th instant, at 7 o'clock.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Esq. As the Agent of various Fire Insurance Companies, I beg to bring under your notice my PATENT ARTIFICIAL SLATE.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO INADVERTENTLY TOOK ON HIS BEAVER, and left an inferior article in its stead, will do us an infinite kindness by returning our own, and he shall receive our warmest thanks, and two apologies—an apology for the trouble we have given him, and the "apology for a hat" he left us.

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD! Devine's Compound Pitch Lotion. THE Great Remedy for all the Disorders, and Coughs, COLDS, ASTHMA, COSTIVENESS AND CONSUMPTION have lost their terror, and vanish as if by magic before this Sovereign remedy.

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To be Sold.

BY PRIVATE SALE, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE of the late Hon. Colonel A. LAZE, situated in Charlottetown, and its vicinity, viz: TOWN LOTS Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, in the Fourth Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown containing nearly two Acres of Land, fronting on Rockford Square, and back on the Water Street.

W. HEARD, President. HENRY PALMER, Sec'y and Treasurer. Secretary's Office, Kent Street, August 5th, 1853.

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LIVER COMPLAINT.

DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, CHRONIC OR ACUTE BILIOUSNESS, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH.

DR. HOFFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

Prepared by Dr. G. M. JACKSON, No. 129 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines, to the confidence and patronage of our readers, unless we are ourselves members of the faculty, and have had extensive experience in the use of the medicine, and we can give a full and satisfactory account of its merits.

THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 129 Arch Street, next door below Sixth Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

FOR SALE. THAT valuable plot of GROUND at the head of Prince Street, formerly the site of the Baptist Chapel, fronting 100 feet on Easton Street, and 104 feet on Prince Street.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL. ON the first of January next, Gleason's Pictorial will commence its new career, and will appear twice in all respects, with an enlarged heading, new type and dress throughout, and will be printed upon the finest paper.

APOTHECARIES HALL. The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLOTTETOWN, JANUARY, 1853. T. DESBRISAY & Co.

NEW PERFUMES, &c. J. BURN'S EXTRACTS Bailey's Ess. Bouquet, L'Ed's Hodyettes, Delon's Fashionable Perfumes, Love's Fragrant Perfumes, and Genuine Ess de Cologne.

HENDRIE'S MOUSLINE. For preserving the Beauty and Luxuriance of the Hair, an extract of Vegetable and Animal Oils, combined with the most beneficial and promoting the beauty and luxuriance of the Hair, and of a very grateful perfume.

EMULSION CAMPHOR OIL. Has been long approved of, as a certain and agreeable remedy for rheumatism, and the various effects of cold and piercing winds on the skin, which, however rough or red, is rendered soft and delicate in a few days.

ROSLANDS KALYDO. For improving and beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all cutaneous eruptions.

PEARL DENTIFRICE. Is a most innocent and effective preparation for beautifying the Teeth. By its use and frequent application, the teeth are preserved in a sound and healthy condition.

LAND FOR SALE.

FIVE Hundred acres of LAND, with a Manse, situated, which contains nearly Forty tons of Hay-stacks on Thursday No. 25, head of the Hillsborough River.

A MAP OF P. E. ISLAND. COLOURED so as to show the Electoral Districts. For sale at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Book Store.

CANDLES MADE. HOUSEKEEPERS are respectfully informed, that they can have their TALLOW made up by application to JOHN BOYER.



CHERRY PECTORAL.

For the rapid cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Office of Transportation, Lawrence R. R., S. C., Aug. 4, 1853. J. C. AYER. Dear Sir,—My little son four years old has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever, his throat was rotten, and every cough remedy we have ever used.

JOHN C. WHITLOCK. Almost any number of certificates can be sent you, if you wish it. Windsor, C. W., June 26, 1852. J. C. AYER. Sir: This certifies that I have used your Cherry Pectoral for upwards of one year; and it is my sincere belief that I should have been in my grave ere this time if I had not. It has cured me of a dangerous affection of the lungs, and I do not overstate my convictions when I tell you it is a precious remedy.

Regular Liner from London. THE Subscribers beg to intimate to Ship Owners from London, that they will place on the Line between London and Halifax, the A. I. City, a new and powerful Steamship, of 1000 Tons, to sail from London on or about the 1st April, 1853.

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