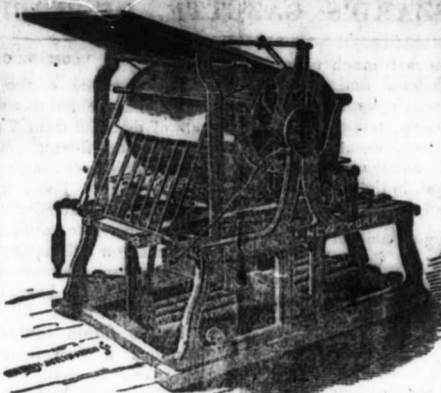


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, December 31, 1856.

New Series, No. 407.

To Tenants on parts of Township Lands Nos. 51, 53, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 62.

TAKE NOTICE—That the Tenancy on said properties under the management of the Subscriber, are hereby notified to pay their rents to him without delay, as he is fully empowered, and received positive instructions to collect the same. He also cautions all persons whomsoever, from TRESSPASSING on any part of said lands; either by cutting timber, taking forcible possession, or in any other way whatever, without a written permission from himself. Any persons disregarding this notice, will render themselves liable to prosecution at Law.

WILLIAM DOUSE.

All Tenants or other occupiers of Lands on said Townships, will please pay their respective Land Tax to the receivers appointed by the Government, as no further indulgence will be granted to those who have hitherto delayed its payment.

Nov. 21, 1856. (6 w.) W. D.

To be Sold by Private Sale. MARYFIELD

The Property of Charles Dalgleish, Esq.

BEING the Southern half of Pasture Lot No. 40, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, containing six acres, wholly under cultivation, on which is erected a new Cottage 30 feet by 30, with a good cellar underneath the whole. It is fenced round with Post and Rail. There is also a Barn on the Premises, 40 feet by 15, and a never-failing well of water near the house.

If not sold by the sixteenth day of June, it will then be offered for Sale by Public Auction, either together, or in Lots to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply at the office of Hon. Wm. Forgan, or to Mr. Dalgleish on the premises.

"VIRTUTIS SCIENTIA COMES."

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE Session Tickets of admission for the year 1857, are to be had at the different Book-Stores in this City, and of the Secretary, at the following prices, viz:—

FAMILY TICKET, 6s.—Admits one Family, with access to the Library; or admits a Gentleman and three Ladies, with access to the Library. MEMBER'S do., 5s.—Admits a Gentleman and Lady with access to the Library. SEASON do., 3s.—Admits a Gentleman or a Lady, with access to the Library. NIGHTLY do., 9d.—Admits a Gentleman and Lady, without access to the Library.

By order of the Committee, ARCH. McNEILL, Sec'y.

Charlottetown, 22d Dec. 1856.—3i

No. 8. Queen-street. No. 8. REMOVAL!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS EXTENSIVE Stock of British and Foreign GOODS,

Ex "J. W.," Elizabeth, Isabella, and Albion.

TO the Store formerly occupied by Mr. GEORGE ROSS, a few doors higher up, which premises he has remodelled and refitted; and having now increased facilities for the accommodation of his Customers, he trusts to be favored with a continuance of their patronage.

He also begs to intimate, that he is daily expecting a further supply, to complete his

Fall Importations,

all of which will be disposed of at the lowest cash prices.

Observe, No. 8, Queen Street, J. W. MORRISON,

Charlottetown, Nov. 11, 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. 44, in King's County, they are erected on the most approved principle, being each propelled by a 14 ft overshot 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.

Glenfias Mills, Dec. 1, 1856.

AUCTION,

TO BE SOLD.

AT Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 31st day of JANUARY next, at 12 o'clock noon (if not previously disposed of at Private Sale.) One-fourth part of TOWN LOT No. 76, in the First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, fronting on Sydney-street, adjoining the Roman Catholic School, to the westward, and being now in the possession of Joseph McDonald, Esquire.

For terms of sale, and title, please apply at the Office of the Hon. Charles Young.

H. W. LOBBAN, Auctioneer.

Ch. Town, Dec. 24, 1856.—Adv. & Ex.

FIREWOOD.

ON hand, and for sale, by the subscriber, a quantity of superior Firewood.

BERTRAM MOORE.

Dec. 23, 1856.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, Margate, New London.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public generally that they have received a very extensive stock of Goods, comprising every thing in the Three branches, namely: Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, all of which they will sell lower than Charlottetown prices for cash or produce.

Oats, Oatmeal, Flour, Barley, Pork and Butter will be taken.

TUPLIN & HYNDMAN.

Nov. 1st, 1856.

ACADIA GROCERY.

QUEEN-SQUARE, CHARLOTTETOWN. THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has received, begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large supply of GROCERIES, just received per Elizabeth Mary, consisting of—

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Jellies and Jams, Preserved Pine Apple and Peaches, Bitter Oranges (for Marmalade), &c., Guava Jelly, Prunes, Calves' Foot Jelly, Calves' Feet Gelatine, Pine Apple Syrup, Potted Meats, Ground Rice, Tins Ground Herbs, (Savory and Sage) a variety of Cakes and Biscuits, Crack-nells, Queens' Biscuit, Picnic, &c., Jumbles, Rose Cakes, Ginger, Currants, Raisins, Nuts, &c., preserved Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants and Damsons. Also, a variety of Pickles and Sauces, Anchovy Paste, French Truffles.

Also on hand, from former shipments, Flour, Meal, Tea, Fluid, Vinegar, Lemon-syrup, Lime juice, Raspberry Vinegar, Coffee (green and ground), Cheese (English, Annapolis and P. E. I.) Candles (patent, sperm and tallow), barrels superior Apples, barrels Ale and Porter, barrels of Cheese, and a variety of other Groceries suitable for City trade.

December 15, 1856. 4i JARDINE MACLEAN.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW FOR CHRISTMAS.

JOHN HARPER, has in addition to his usual supply of Groceries, &c. &c.

30 Boxes Bloom Raisins, 1 Cask fresh currants, 15 Bls. Baldwin Apples, 10 do Russets, 2 Bls. Quinces & Pears, 20 Drums Turkey Figs, 1 Box Lemons, 15 bls. Crackers, 4 bbls. Pilot Bread, 13 Boxes Cheese, 4 bls. Pess, Bannu and Rice; 7 bls. Bright Sugar, 2 pun. choice Retailing Molasses, 10 Chests good Tea, 10 Boxes sorted Candy, 20 Boxes Lozengers, 10 doz. Brooms, 40 Bannisters Chairs, 1 Patent Scales, (Fairbanks), 10 Boxes Mould Candles, 7 Boxes Family Soap, 30 Bags Salt, 10 Boxes Digby Herrings, 2 casks White Wine Vinegar, & Burning Fluid, 5 doz. Lemon-syrup, capers, coffee, corn starch, citron, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, ginger, pepper, mustard, yeast powder, baking soda, wash soda, stove polish, shoe blacking, scrubbing brushes, dye stuffs, white and red onions, variety nuts 1 doz. sorted pickles, 800 pairs boots and shoes, consisting in part ladies' snow, cashmere & congress boots, ladies kid slippers, misses and childrens button boots, gents pumps, wellington & congress boots, boys and youths wellington boots, mens and boys brogans, 100 pairs ladies, gents, misses and childrens rubbers.

Also—an assortment of dry goods, crockery, and glass ware: all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Queen street, Desbrisins Buildings, Charlottetown, Dec. 15th, 1856.—4 in. tw.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

UNITED STATES.

The message of President Pierce, like all other Presidential messages, is a very lengthy document, and therefore we can only refer to one or two of the topics it contains.

The President would seek, by a peculiar mode of reasoning, to induce the belief, that the late display of antagonism between the Northern and Southern States on the Slavery question, was commenced and kept up by the Northerners, endeavouring to prevent the Southerners from exercising a prerogative to which they are clearly and constitutionally entitled, viz:—The introduction of Slavery into their own territories, if they think proper.

Now, as we happen to have no farther interest in the question, beyond that which we feel as being opposed to Slavery in every shape and form, we can only regret, that it should be in the power of any man or body of men, constitutionally or otherwise, either to introduce or propagate Slavery, in any Country, or territory, calling itself Christian or Civilized!

The President in announcing a very considerable reduction of the Public debt, suggests the propriety of a revision of the Tariff in certain articles, and a relaxation of the duties now collected thereon.

Foreign relations are spoken of as being in every way satisfactory, although "The Fishery Commission" has been employed a part of the two seasons, but without much progress in accomplishing the object for which it was instituted. In consequence of a serious difference of opinion between the Commissioners, not only as to the precise point where the rivers terminate, but in many instances as to what constitutes a river, it may therefore be necessary to have recourse to the offices of an Umpire as provided for by the Treaty. The increase of trade with the British Provinces since the adoption of the Reciprocity Treaty is a subject deserving of our attention.

Of the working of the Reciprocity Treaty, he says:—

"The exports of domestic articles to those provinces during the last year amounted to more than \$22,000,000, exceeding those of the preceding year by nearly \$7,000,000; and the imports therefrom, during the same period, amounted to more than \$21,000,000—an increase of \$6,000,000 upon those of the previous year."

"The improved condition of this branch of our commerce is mainly attributable to the above mentioned treaty."

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE.—Lieutenant Maury of the National Observatory at Washington, in a lecture in New York, said, "I have always found in my scientific studies, that when I could get the Bible to say anything upon the subject, it afforded me a firm foundation to stand upon, and another round in the ladder by which I could safely ascend."

Providence, Dec. 8th.—The old Car House of the Boston & Providence Railroad was burnt early this morning with eight cars belonging to the company, and one belonging to Bristol Railroad.—Five large sleighs and 300 cords of wood were destroyed at the same time. The total loss is \$11,500. The wood was partially insured and also the cars of the Bristol Road.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAM-SHIP AMERICA.

Liverpool Friday, 12 Dec.

Yesterday morning, the British and North American royal mail-steamship America Captain Lang, returned to this port in a disabled state having encountered a severe gale in the Channel. The America sailed from the Mersey on Saturday last, with a large number of passengers and the usual mails for Boston. After leaving the port she met with very severe weather, but continued her course without interruption until

the morning of Tuesday last, the 9th inst. She then lay-to about 50 miles west of Cape Clear. While in this position she was struck by a tremendous sea, the gale raging at times with terrific violence. The decks were completely swept, and considerable alarm was created on board, more especially among the passengers. The bulwarks were carried away, as well as three boats. The steward's pantry suffered in a similar manner, a great portion of the contents being destroyed, and the fore-cabin completely gutted. The vessel sustained other damage, though of minor importance. One of the crew was badly injured, having received a compound fracture of both his legs. Others of the men were more or less bruised, but not seriously. The shock was so great as to knock the furniture about in all directions, to the great consternation of the passengers some of whom sustained slight bruises. It is said, that five seamen were carried off the vessel by the sea, but most miraculously driven back by a returning wave; only one, the man previously referred to, receiving any serious injury. Captain Lang maintained the utmost coolness and self-possession during the trying scene. Finding the vessel in such a disabled condition, he had no alternative but to put her about, in order to save the ship and passengers. This being done he steamed direct for this port, where he arrived at an early hour yesterday morning. The America now lies in the Huskisson Dock, and will require to be laid up for some time for repairs.

Cape of Good Hope papers have been received to the 15th October, but they contain little of importance. News had arrived out of the intended despatch of the German Legion from this country and the prospect of their coming seemed to be regarded with satisfaction. The apprehension respecting a new Caffre outbreak appears to have subsided. From Natal the dates were to the 24th of September. The declaration of the entire separation of that colony from the Cape of Good Hope had been well received.

The Paris correspondent of the Nord writes;—"Some of the most illustrious of English statesmen are evincing uneasiness in the manner in which public opinion in Europe condemns the turbulent politics of Lord Palmerston. The celebrated Mr. Disraeli has expressed himself here upon this subject with much vivacity. He has been much feted at Paris by the Court and Ministers, and has dined at the Tuilleries with many members of the parliamentary opposition. Mr. Disraeli was seated at the table opposite Count Walewski, and next to M. de Kisseleff."

NAPLES, Dec 8.

At noon to-day there was a review. While the troops were defiling, a soldier of the 3 Battalion of Chasseurs rushed from the ranks and struck the King on the left side.

The King was not wounded. The soldier was knocked down and seized by Col. Latour.

All is quiet in Sicily.

Private James Cobb of the 93d Highlanders, has been presented by the Queen with a silk Hankerchief, accompanied with a letter, stating that it had been hemmed by the Princess Royal.

News by the English Mail!

One of the most destructive fires which has occurred in Sheffield for many years took place on Wednesday morning, at Portobello Works, which belong to Laycock and Sons, and are occupied by them principally in the manufacture of hair-seating and other hair-cloth fabrics. The building on the south and east side was completely gutted, the front range of the building, which contains the offices and warehouses, being almost the only portion of the large works which was saved. The value of the weaving looms and other machinery and the manufactured and other materials destroyed are very great, the total loss not being less than from £6,000 to £7000. The proprietors were, however, insured to a large extent in the Sheffield Fire-office. Messrs. Laycock employed nearly 300 persons, chiefly women and girls, whom the fire will throw out of work for some time to come. The origin of the fire is at present quite a mystery.

A Roman Catholic cemetery is about to be established in the vicinity of London. The arrangements will comprise a cathedral, a convent, and an hospital.

Thirty emigrant ships left Liverpool during the past month, with about 9,000 emigrants bound for all ports.

There are three principal diplomatic posts at present vacant—that of Minister to Hanover, salary £3,000; that of Minister to Washington, salary £4,500; and that of Minister to the Two Sicilies, £4,000.

M. Rothschild has entered into a contract with the Bank of France to supply it with 11,200,000*fr.* in specie, in monthly payments, in the course of next year.

Whatever may be the issue of events, the Portsmouth dockyard is preparing for the coming spring. Hundreds of convicts are daily employed storing up hundreds of thousands of tons of Welsh and other coal.

At a late meeting of the French Academy of Science, at Paris, Dr. DONNI presented and explained a new instrument of his invention, for the purpose of measuring the quantity of air required for respiration by human beings, which he denominated "Pneumatometer," and which he makes use of to ascertain the condition of the lungs, and the degree of injury caused to them in pulmonary diseases.

By an extended series of experiments made on a large number of subjects, the doctor finds that the average amount of air respired by persons of ordinary form and good health, from the ages of 15 to 35 years, from 122 to 153 inches—the amount being largely exceeded or diminished in exceptional cases, among which may be mentioned a person of extraordinary stature, exhibited in London as a "giant," who respired 428 cubic inches, or more than one-and-a-half imperial gallons of air per minute.

Mr. Disraeli, it seems, is in Paris, and of course will see the Emperor. Lord Derby's Chancellor of the Exchequer must be welcomed to the Tuilleries. Count de Persigny was recently at Knowsley, and the question is, have these visits a political significance? In all probability they bode no good to Lord Palmerston, especially when taken in connexion with the new policy which it is alleged the Conservative chiefs will pursue in the coming session of Parliament. But if the newspaper organ which has the credit of reflecting the views of Mr. Disraeli really does so, the ex-chancellor's sentiments respecting Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents are decidedly Russian, and as opposed to the Palmerston policy as light is to darkness. On the subject of another Paris conference opinion is divided, but the chances are in favour of its being held, the secondary plenipotentiaries of which it will be composed, being, according to the treaty of Paris, empowered to settle matters of detail.

The speech of the King of Prussia on the opening of the Diet avowed his incontestable right to the Principality of Neuchâtel, and it contains a passage which sounds very like a threat to enforce his right, in which effort he calculates upon the fidelity and co-operation of the Prussian

people. There is not much chance of a war between Prussia and Switzerland. The Prussian monarch would pause before he takes such a step, and if he seriously entertained it, the present state of the Continent would force upon his Royal brothers of Europe, in the interest of absolutism, the necessity of restraining him.

We hear through Paris of an insurrection having broken out in Sicily. A Baron Bentivenga was said to be at the head of a body of insurgents marching upon Palermo. Troops had been sent to oppose him, but there had been no fighting. At Naples all was quiet.

Through Paris we also learn that it was asserted in Constantinople, that Herat had fallen without a struggle, but the statement was not credited. It is quite clear, that the Shah's obstinacy is the result of Russian intrigue, and the probability of that power and England coming into collision in Central Asia is within the cycle of events. But the expedition to the Persian Gulf is not overpopular in India. One of the papers represents it as the most insane project ever undertaken.

THE SECOND CONGRESS OF PARIS.

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article on the approaching Conference, affirms, that a preliminary accord has not been established between the Powers, but asserts on the contrary, that each one maintains its particular views of the existing difficulties. This statement is entirely opposed to the language of the *Post* and *Globe*, and to public rumours in London, as every circumstance encouraged the belief that England had consented to the renewal of diplomatic negotiations only on the tacit condition of her views of the question being adopted—that France and England, Austria and the Porte were once more firmly united on Eastern policy.

The *Globe* says:—The statement of the *Constitutionnel* as to there being no preliminary accord between all the great Powers is not, of course, untrue, as the bad faith of Russia admits of no doubt as to her difference of opinion with the Western Powers; but the inference drawn from these remarks by some of our Paris contemporaries, to the effect that England, France, and Austria are not substantially agreed as to the execution of the treaty, is certainly giving too official a character to the statements of a paper so often repudiated by the French ministry.

In the article of the *Constitutionnel* already quoted, it is said there is no intention of doing the work of the Congress over again, nor of changing the text or terms of the Treaty. What the Conference will have to do will simply be to interpret and fix the meaning of certain points upon which doubts exist. In all probability, the Conference will be of very short duration.

Under the contract with the European and Australian Mail Company, the services of seven lieutenants of the Royal Navy, as agents in charge of mails, will probably be required.

The appeal of Archdeacon Denison was yesterday rejected in the Arches Court.

STEAM YACHT FOR THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.—The steam-yacht built for his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, by Messrs. Thomson, of Blackwall, and launched at their building yard on Saturday, has arrived at Woolwich, and was admitted into the fitting basin to be rigged and completed for sea.

Bishop Longley has come into possession, at Auckland Castle, of one of the largest fig-trees in the kingdom; so that the bishop may literally sit under the shadow of his own fig-tree. For many years it has produced a large quantity of fruit, greatly prized for its superior flavour. The tree grows in a large pine grove at Auckland Castle gardens, and always in the summer season attracts a large number of admirers.

Great Britain, France and Prussia have definitely settled the terms of a Treaty with Denmark for the total occupation of the Sound Dues; and that the treaty will embrace the question of the Transit Duties between Hamburg and Kiel.

COMMERCIAL.

The directors of the Bank of England have been enabled this week to reduce the rate of discount from 7 per cent., at which it has stood from the 13th ult., to 6½ per cent. This reduction applies alike to discounts and to loans upon securities. It has also been decided to make advances at the same rate, until the payment of the dividends, on bills having six months to run. The previous limit was three months. The discount houses have reduced their rate for money at call to 5½ per cent.

In the Grain markets of the United Kingdom a firm feeling has manifested itself, and in many of the interior towns an advance of 1s to 2s per quarter upon English Wheat, partly, however, owing to improved condition and a better demand for foreign at prices not previously obtainable. The weather has been extremely severe for the early period of winter, strong frost still prevailing with some snow, but a thaw has set in upon a partial change of wind. In our own market a fair amount of business passing; Wheat has advanced about 2d per 70lbs. Flour is held for full prices, but the demand is not active. Indian Corn closes about the rates of last week, with a moderate inquiry. Oats and Oatmeal maintain previous rates.

THE LAST OF THE "GREAT WESTERN."

The old favourite steamers Great Western and the Severn, being unfit for further mail service, have been disposed of to a ship-breaker for \$57,500. The "Bristol-built" Western, one of the first steamers to cross the Atlantic, as good "ship shape" as ever was turned out of dock, may possibly still keep a little longer afloat, but, from the ominous designation of the party to whom she is sold, we fear she has "walked the waters" for the last time.

CONSOLATORY DOCTRINE AS TO COMETS.

M. Babinet, of the French Institute, in the course of some remarks which he has published concerning the comet which is expected by astronomers in 1858, says:—"With regard to one of the questions to which this comet has given rise, I must protest against the idea, that a comet possesses the power of imparting a perceptible mechanical shock. I can prove that the collision of a swallow, intent on suicide, and flying with full force against a train of a hundred carriages drawn by ten steam-engines, would be a thousand times more dangerous for the train in question, than would be the simultaneous shock of all the known comets against the earth. What is a comet? It is a visible nothing."

SUBSTITUTE FOR POTATOES.—A good substitute for potatoes has been introduced in France, the *Cherophyllum bulbosum*, yielding an abundance of tubers, of from half an ounce to an ounce each, very wholesome, and with a delicate vanilla flavour, containing twenty-one per cent. of starch. The *Cherophyllum sativum* is also said to be an excellent salad.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, December 31, 1856.

THE ENGLISH MAIL arrived on Monday night. We have given the principal items of news in our columns.

In a few hours, the year 1856 will have become matter of history, hereafter to be cited as the year of the peace between England and her allies and Russia; we would say "eto Perpetua" but we fear that would be a vain wish. It will be noted as the year in which the first effort was made to establish an electric telegraphic communication between the continents of Europe and America, and which has proved successful to far as uniting the Island of Newfoundland with the last mentioned continent.

In the Island, it will be memorable on account of the establishment of the first Bank, an institution which was loudly called for and which, we doubt not, will prove highly beneficial in developing the agricultural and commercial interests of the people.

It gives us sincere pleasure to record, that in both town and country, there is every appearance of progress and improvement and we firmly believe that there are few countries of which the inhabitants have more reason to be thankful to the Giver of all good, than those of Prince Edward Island.

TO THE PATRONS OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Four years since in order to relieve my father, J. D. Haszard, Esq., whose constitution was suffering from the increasing burden and severe toil of the general printing business conducted by him for thirty years previously, I took upon myself the management of this paper and the miscellaneous business of the office. I was in hopes, by the importation of the most approved machinery, to be enabled to execute work with profit and advantage to myself and benefit to the community; and had a liberal government placed me on an equal footing with those I had to compete with, I might have succeeded. While printed books and foreign newspapers are imported free of duty, paper and printing materials are subject to an impost duty of five per cent. Many hundred pounds worth of printed books might have been imported by me free of any charges, save those of importation; but when I was desirous of importing materials necessary for producing books at a cheaper rate than those imported, and which would employ a number of hands to be fed and clothed on the Island, I was met by a duty which by giving the foreigner this advantage over me effectually put it out of my power to enter into a competition with him which would afford a sufficient remuneration. I have done work for booksellers in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and even New York, and might have had more, but having to pay a duty upon the printing materials, to which the printers in those places are not subject, I was debarred from a fair competition and obliged to relinquish the hope of obtaining remunerative work from those places. Disappointed in my views of conducting the printing business on an extended scale and finding that it took up much time that could be more profitably employed, I came to the conclusion to transfer the establishment to other hands. I have therefore to inform my friends, that after the first of January, the paper will be conducted by Messrs. T. & S. Burris, who, I do not in the least doubt, will give satisfaction to the subscribers, and do their utmost to make it acceptable as a family newspaper.

In taking my leave for the present,—whether for a longer or shorter period, time and circumstances can alone determine—I should be wanting in duty to myself, were I not to express my grateful thanks for the patronage hitherto so liberally conferred on this periodical, and to venture to hope, that it will still accompany it under its new directors.

Your obed't. Servant,
GEORGE T. HASZARD.

The following came to late for insertion in our last issue but we willingly give it a place, coming as it does from a gentleman whose exertions in the cause of religious education do him honour. We would say more, were we not convinced that it would be unacceptable to one who is actuated by a higher motive than the praise of man.

"We witnessed during the last week the examinations of the Sunday and Infant schools in connection with St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church of this City. In the Sabbath School there were over 200 children, and their proficiency in Scriptural-knowledge, gave pleasing evidence of the useful and laborious teaching of their ministers and teachers.

The Infant School examination took place on Monday, this popular institution has now been in operation 13 years; during which time 500 children have benefited by its moral and religious training. In consonance with the liberal spirit of our national Church, instruction has been afforded to all without distinction of sect and without the introduction of peculiar denominational dogmas. We are only sorry to add, that what is almost peculiar in this Island to this school and a few kind institutions is the large share that Scriptural-teaching has in the allotment of instruction.

There were more than 50 children present at the examination and their appearance was characterized by cleanliness, intelligence and good humour. The examination was conducted in a lively interesting manner and elicited the warm approbation of its numerous friends. And the Rev. C. Lloyd the Rector, well expressed our own feelings, when in a neat speech he alluded to the debt of gratitude due to Mrs. Hubbard for her long-continued and faithful labors for the welfare of this community.

The children met their teachers in the evening and were regaled with a bountiful supply of tea cakes and the wonders of our worthy friend Mr. Hubbard's magic lantern. The following day the children of the school had their annual feast and the noise and merriment of the 214 children was properly interspersed by the singing of hymns, and a few words of good advice from their kind and respected ministers.

Died,

On the 19th inst., at Fermo, Lot 18, of inflammation, after a brief illness of four days, Maria, wife of Ambrose T. Peake, leaving a numerous family to mourn her loss—in the 53 year of her age. The deceased was a native of Barnstable, Devonshire, England; and emigrated to this Island in 1832.

TO OUR PATRONS
Haszard's Gazette
this day week (W)
will be issued by Me

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Haszard's Gazette will not be published again until this day week (Wednesday, January 7), when it will be issued by Messrs. T. & S. Barris.

JUBILEE.

At Mount Pleasant, Prinetown Road, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carr, celebrated the fiftieth year of their marriage, on December 4th, having been married in 1806.

The Jubilee is past and gone, And seems just like a dream, Or like a post that hasteth on, That never will return.

My age is far beyond the time That Scripture shows to man. When I look back upon my life It seems just as a span.

Thy threatenings, calls, and promises, I often have withstood, O Lord before thou callest me hence Remember me for good.

My feeble limbs do plainly show That my departure's near And when thou makes't up thy jewels O Lord shall I be there.

A. C.

POLICE COURT.

Dec. 18. James Walsh, an indentured apprentice to James Barret, for absenting himself from his master's service without leave, ordered to return to his service, or to be imprisoned and pay costs.

19. Robert Beaumont, for assault and battery James Higgs, convicted fined 1s.

20. George Scott, complained of for driving disorderly and without bells; no prosecutor appearing, Scott was dismissed.

22. Hugh Garrie, drunk and disorderly, convicted and fined 5s. with costs, or to be imprisoned 48 hours.

Hugh Currie, and Alexander M'Eachern, for trespass on the premises of James Brehaut; parties settled out of Court.

23. William Winchester, charged with stealing coal from Thomas Green committed to take his trial at the next Supreme Court.

Thomas M'Avoy, for assault and battery on Mary M'Avoy, ordered to find sureties to keep the peace and be of good behavior for 12 months.

26. John Smith, for obstructing persons quietly passing on the streets, convicted, and fined 5s.

Horticultural Society.

THE Members of the Society are requested to meet on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of JANUARY, ensuing, in Temperance Hall, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Officers-bearers for the ensuing year, and for other business of importance. Persons desirous of becoming members, or otherwise interested in this useful institution, are respectfully invited to attend. A lecture will, at the same time, be delivered by the President, JOHN LAWSON, Esq. Admission free.

By order, J. P. PALMER, Acting Sec'y. December 29, 1856.

Temperance Hall Company.

THE Annual General meeting of shareholders of the above company, will be held in the Temperance Hall, in this city, Monday the 5th day of January next, at 8 o'clock, p. m. where a punctual attendance is respectfully requested.

By Order of the Directors, J. W. MORRISON, Secy & Treasurer. Charlottetown, Dec. 22, 1856.

SEED BARLEY FOR SALE.

AT the Royal Agricultural Society's Store, in Charlottetown—being the produce of Chevalier, 3 Rowed Barley, imported from England last spring, and grown upon the Society's Farm.

By Order, W. W. IRVING, Secy R. A. Society. Committee Room, Dec. 27th, 1856.

A CARD.

HENRY F. JARVIS, M. D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, having removed from Saint John, N. B., to Saint Eleanor's, may be consulted in the different branches of his Profession at the residence of CHARLES HUNT, Esquire, Saint Eleanor's, Dec. 15, 1856.—Is! & Adv'w

FARM FOR SALE.

A FREEHOLD consisting of 100 acres of excellent land, 30, which are clear, and in a good state of cultivation the remaining 70 covered with good hardwood, and fence poles. There is a new Farm House and Barn on the Premises, the former 25X32 and the latter 30X40, situated about one mile from Rocky Point Ferry, on the South side of Elliot River. For particulars apply to Mr. James Bevan, Charlottetown, or to the subscriber on the premises. JOHN FOSTER.

Collegiate School, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

REV. D. W. PICKETT, PRINCIPAL; PROF. STIEFFELHAGEN, Teacher of Modern Languages. TERMS—Boarders, £35 per annum; Day Scholars, £3 per annum; Modern Languages, 15s. per quarter. No extras.

All payments to be made quarterly, and in advance. New pupils will be received at any time through the term, and charges made from the date of entrance. Each Boy to provide his own sheets, pillow-cases and towels, and all clothing to be distinctly marked with the owner's name. The usual quarter's notice will be required before removal.

A thorough and practical knowledge of French, German, Spanish and Italian may be acquired under the instruction of Professor Stiefelhagen, of King's College, who attends daily.

The Alumni Prizes of £8 and £4 will be open for competition at the Entrance, in June 1857.

To Clergymen and Divinity Students.—To assist in educating the sons of clergymen, or those who are designed for the ministry, six scholarships have been established, each £15 per annum, tenable for three years. Some of these are now vacant.

The School will re-open on Thursday, January 15, 1857. Windsor, Dec. 18, 1856. 6w

No 23.

Lloyd's Register of Foreign Shipping.

Established 1824.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Resolutions passed this day by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, the following Regulations will come into operation on and after the 1st July, 1857, viz:—

"Ships which proceed to sea without being fastened with the Iron Keels and Riggers prescribed by the Rules, will have one year deducted from the period to which they would otherwise be entitled to be classed in the Registry Book.

"Ships built in the British North American Colonies, and all Ships the frames of which are composed of Pine, of 600 tons to 1000, and all ships (wherever built) the length of which from the stem to the stern-post aloft shall exceed five times their extreme breadth, shall have diagonal iron plates fitted outside or inside the frame, to extend from the upper deck clamp to the first foothooks, and be not less than 4 inches broad, and 1/2 inch thick, and be bolted with 1/2 inch bolts through each frame if fitted on the outside, and through each timber if fitted on the inside of the frame: the number of the plates to be in the proportion of not less than one pair to every twelve feet of the ship's entire length. And in all such ships of 1000 tons and upwards, the iron plates to be not less than 5 inches broad and 1/2 inch thick, bolted as above with 1 inch bolts.

"In all such ships, likewise, the shifts of the planking must not be less than 6 feet, unless there be a strake wrought between them, and then a distance of 5 feet will be allowed."

The Rule, Section 46, has been amended, by allowing the use of galvanized iron nails in the fit of upper deck, poop, and fore-castle, in ships claiming an additional period under the above rule.

N. B. This amendment comes into operation immediately. By order of the Committee, GEORGE B. SEYFANG, Secretary. 2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, 15th May, 1856.

NOTICE.

PARTIES INTENDING TO BUILD in accordance with the RULES OF LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING, will please call at the office and sign the Survey Book, to enable the Surveyor to make his arrangements for travelling. CHARLES R. COKER. Peake's Buildings, Ch. Town, Dec. 30, 1856. 3in Ex

L. SCOTT & CO.'S

REPRINT OF THE British Periodicals, and the Farmer's Guide.

Great reduction in the price of the latter publication!

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:—

- 1—THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (Conservative.)
2—THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.)
3—THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.)
4—THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)
5—BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES. The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as often as the original editions.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Terms, Price. Includes items like 'For any one of the four Reviews' at 93 00, 'For any two of the four Reviews' at 5 00, etc.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

To Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College. New Haven. 2 vols., Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS for the two volumes!

This work is not the old "Book of the Farm" HASZARD & OWEN, Agents. Charlottetown, Dec. 31, 1856.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LIST OF LICENSES For the Sale of Spirituous Liquours Granted by the City.

Table listing licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors, including names like Michael Noonan, Martin Hogan, James Quinn, etc., and their respective taverns or stores.

LICENSES GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO EXPIRE AS FOLLOWS:

Table listing government licenses to expire, including names like Hugh Quinn, James Coles, Sarah M'Neill, etc., and their respective stores or taverns.

December 31, 1856. W. B. WELLNER, City Clerk.

Advertisement for 'WINTER AND FANCY GOODS' from Manchester House, Queen-street, offering a supply of fancy articles suitable for Christmas and New Year presents.

Advertisement for 'Young Men's Christian Association' Union Prayer Meeting in connection with the Temperance Hall, on the 1st January next.

AUCTION.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Mercantile Community, that he will offer for sale at Public Auction, at Pope's Warehouse, adjoining the B.I.V.K., the most useful lot of Merchandise ever offered to public competition in this city.

- 60 doz. cotton pocket Handkerchiefs.
12 doz men's black silk Bandanas
19 do do Neckties
54 do ladies' fancy silk do
8 yards Persian, 1 piece silk Plush, 1 Crape
66 Habit shirts, 6 Ladies cloth capes,
11 doz Australian crape Dresses,
128 Ladies' and children's Boots and Shoes
102 doz Tape,
128 gross Buttons
10 do Hooks and Eyes
3 do Hair Pins, 28 doz winter Gloves
420 yds. cotton Velvet, 95 yds. satin Jean
90 yds Diaper, 97 yds. Black Holland
18 Ps. Brown Holland, 144 yds. Osenburgh,
390 yds. cotton Tick, 92 yds. Flannel
420 yds. cloaking and Lining, 305 yds. Muslin
2700 yds. white cotton, 613 yds. Brown do
390 yds. striped, do, 230 yds. black and red padding
135 Tailor's canvass, 2900 Printed cotton
450 yds. check Gingham
415 yds. Furniture cotton
4 Damask Furniture, 140 yds. crash toweling
138 yds. gross do Naples, 25 yds. silk velvet
2 doz Vails, 1590 yds. Ribbon
56 lbs. Black and white Thread, 300 doz Reels
9 lbs. Tailor's and Bootmaker's silk and twist
5 lbs. working cotton, 21 doz Brushes
11 doz combs, 38 lbs. Pins
26 doz Gingham Aprons
19 doz fancy cotton Aprons
9 doz cloth and fur caps
3960 yds. black and colored glazed Linings
37 ps. Morino, 3 Ps. French ditto
36 Beraze figured Robes 90 Ps. Braids & Binding
25 travelling Bags, 9 doz Boys' Belts
34 doz Mens' strong Braces
18 lbs. cotton shop twine, 7 doz hair & cork soles
1 ps. silk oil skin, 1 ps. India Rubber cloth
3 ps. black boot Elastic
69 yds. imitation leather Furniture
28 gross stay and boot Laces
8 doz Linen and Damask Table covers
2 doz worsted shawls
4 doz ladies' and children's wool Jackets
7 doz flannel and cotton shirts, 3 doz Muslin
30 ps. worsted Braid, 2 doz hammers
21 doz (James Rogers') pen and jack knives
62 ps. worsted binding, 3 ps. carriage lace
1 doz Umbrellas, 100 yds. carpet
1 ps. brown pilot cloth
1 milliners skeleton frame
204 sets table knives and forks—part ivory handles—1 doz carvers
2 doz horse rugs, 1 doz counterpanes
3 cases containing 157 ps Tartan. printed and colored orleans, and black and colored coburgs, well assorted
190 made winter coats and over coats
60 pairs mens' Trowsers, 1 doz vests
20 boxes pipes, 40 boxes soap
6 hds. Gin, warranted genuine
2 hds Brandy, do do
5 chests congo Tea
The Sale will commence on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, the 14th January next, when the foregoing will be set up in lots to suit purchasers. Sums under £10 to be paid in cash—to purchasers buying over that amount, a credit of three months will be given on approved joint notes. BENJ. DAVIES, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, Dec. 25th, 1856—Ex. Isl. Adv.

Advertisement for 'JUST PUBLISHED. The Prince Edward Island CALENDAR FOR 1857;' containing usual information and several statistical tables relative to the resources of the Island.

Advertisement for 'LOT 48.' THE Tenants and Settlers on that portion of Lot or Township Number Forty-eight the property of Robert Gun Cuninghame, Esq., are hereby required to pay all sums of money due by them for Rent or otherwise to the undersigned, without delay, he being duly empowered to receive the same. ROBERT STEWART. Victoria Hotel, Dec. 9, 1856.

Advertisement for 'Morning and Evening Class Tuition.' R. B. IRVING, Teacher of Writing, English, French, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and the Mathematics. Morning classes, for pupils of both sexes. Evening classes, for male adults. Terms and arrangements adapted to accord with the reception of only a select and limited number of pupils. FRENCH and other Classes will be opened on Monday 5th January, 1857. CLASS ROOM,—at his residence, the house lately occupied by Mrs. Callen, Pownal Street, Charlottetown.

Advertisement for 'FOR SALE—Nine thorough-bred LEICESTER RAM LAMBS.' J. MYRIE HOLL, Kenwith. Nov. 14, 1856.

Fragmentary text on the far left edge of the page, including 'to relieve my', 'to relieve my', 'to relieve my', etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXCELLENT SENSE.—Frances D. Gage of St. Louis, a woman of rare good sense, whose writings in prose and verse have won for her an enviable reputation, makes about the worst-looking and most illegible manuscript, that ever puzzled and vexed a compositor, or tormented a proof-reader. In a recent letter to the *Woman's Advocate* she thus "owns up":

"Dear friends of the *Advocate*, I write the worst hand in the world; can't read it myself when it gets dry:

The T's are not crossed, the I's are not dotted. Some words are expunged, and others are blotted. And some are spelled wrong, or letters left out; One scarcely can tell what I'm writing about. My capital letters are all on a spree; Every B is an L, every L is a B; The P's and the Q's are exactly alike; The M's, N's, and U's are out on a strike; Some letters are large, and some very small; And the words hop about, like straws in a squall; No wonder, the poor girls can't read it at all.

"You will ask why I do not reform myself. I can only answer that I do try, constantly; every letter, every line I write, I think of it, and am ever striving, seemingly to no purpose. Till thirty years o'd, I had never a serious thought about the matter—had taught myself to write—was a constant scribbler for my own amusement, and fixed my bad habits by years of practice, which it now seems impossible to change. Now a word to the young: Strive in the beginning to write well—that is, a clearly legible hand—beauty or flourish is not so essential. A bad, careless handwriting is a source of annoyance to both the writer and receiver of manuscript. It deprives the letter of a friend of much of its relish, if it is so scrawled as to cause real trouble and guessing to make it out. A business letter, badly written, often is cause of great pecuniary loss. For a public writer, the extent of the misfortune can hardly be estimated. Habits are stubborn things, and may not be easily broken, and with a majority, the handwriting is made by habit; and many it will cost hours of persevering trial to attain excellence in this branch of education. But it is worth much, very much time and pains."

THE HOUSEHOLD IN OLDEN TIMES.—A servant who is absent from prayers to be fined one penny; and the same sum for leaving the door open. A fine of two pence from Lady-day to Michaelmas, for all who are in bed after seven, or out after nine. A fine of one penny for any bed unmade, fire unlit, or candle-box uncleaned after eight. A fine of four pence for any man waiting without a trencher, or who is absent at a meal. For any one breaking any of the butler's glasses, twelve pence. A fine of two pence for any one who has not laid the table for dinner by half-past ten or the supper by six. A fine of four pence for any one absent without leave. For any man striking another, a fine of one penny. For any follower for visiting the cook, one penny. A fine of one penny for any man appearing in a foul shirt, broken hose, untied shoes, or torn doublet. A fine of one penny for any stranger's room left for four hours, after he be dressed. A fine of one penny, if the hall be not cleansed by eight in the winter and seven in the summer. The porter to be fined one penny, if the court gate be not shut during meals. A fine of three pence if the stairs are not cleansed every Friday after dinner. All these fines were deducted by the steward at the quarterly payment of the men's wages.

FORTELLING THE WEATHER.—E. Meriam of Brooklyn, New York, who has been called the "clerk of the weather," and who for twenty years has made himself a martyr to meteorology by taking hourly observations of the thermometer, barometer, &c., thus strips the "weatherwise" of their gift of prophecy:—With all my practice and experience in observing atmospheric changes, and recording hour by hour and day by day thermometrical and meteorological observations, and in connection with simultaneous observations made and recorded elsewhere, I feel more and more convinced, that it is not in the power of any human being to determine even a single day in advance what changes will take place in the atmosphere.

A FRENCH STEAMER BURNED BY ETHER.—The French steam-packet *La France*, during the month of October, was burnt up in Bahia harbor. Frenchmen are acute in chemistry, but they sometimes overdo a work, as will be seen below. Ether in lieu of steam, or as an auxiliary to coal—an intention of M. Tremblay—has been in use in the French navy for some time past, and in successful use, it is said. The reason for employing ether in aid of steam is because its boiling point is very low, viz., 98 degrees; but it appears to have been forgotten in sending a vessel with ether to Brazil, that she would have to pass through a temperature much higher, even in the shade, than the boiling point of this most inflammable liquid; and that, therefore, it could not exist in the ordinary stowage tanks. The result of this want of foresight was, that the ether, floating about in a stage of vapour, caught fire, burned a fine ship, and destroyed much property. It was most providential that the accident occurred in harbour. At sea it would have been a truly awful occurrence.

SECRETS OF VENTILATION.—Let the air enter the house freely by a large aperture, like a common window, and capable of regulation in the same way. Let it enter a stove room, and be there completely warmed, and then let it pass freely through the whole house, and enter all the apartments either at the doors or by express channels. Take off the used air by the chimney and an open fire; or, for crowds, provide larger and express openings; there is no more to be done. Houses that we have seen ventilated in this simple, unpretending, unmysterious manner, are the best ventilated we have ever entered. It is too often the fate of the mysterious little pipes, funnels, tubes, and valves, by which ventilation is frequently symbolized, rather to indicate ventilation than to effect it.—*Illustrations of the Theory of Ventilation.*

LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD.—Notice is given in several of the Canadian papers, application will be made at the next session of Parliament for a charter authorizing a company to construct a railroad from the shores of Lake Superior to the valley of the Assiniboine, the intention being to continue it on to the shores of the Pacific. An exchange says: "It would not be a feather in the cap of the Yankees, if after they had originated and long discussed the project of a railway line to the Pacific, their Canadian neighbours stepped in and quietly consummated the important enterprise. But if the next Congress shall take prompt and vigorous measures preliminary to the construction of the road, and giving earnest of the intention on the part of our government to continue the work to its completion, we shall probably hear do more of the Canadian scheme."

A DOMESTIC IMPROVEMENT.—Putting down carpets with tacks has always been a trial and tribulation to housekeepers, which ought to have been obviated by some better invention before this. An improvement which will answer the purpose has been announced. It consists of a series of cast iron buttons, with the lower end formed in the shape of a cam. This is secured to the base-board of the room, and when the carpet is properly stretched, the cams are turned down upon it and retain it firmly in its place. This saves the carpet from the tear and wear of tacks, and the floor from the injury of nails being driven into it, beside making the putting down and removing of carpets but a few minutes' work.

ANOTHER FASHIONABLE ABOMINATION.—The *London Lancet* states that the use of the drug belladonna, as practised in Oriental harems, to give brilliancy to the eye, is now unblushingly advertised and provided for by the caterers of fashion. The effect of this powerful and deadly drug upon the eye, is to contract the iris and enlarge the pupil, intensifying its brilliancy, and rapidly destroying the organ. But for too many examples of suicidal vanity, which no dread of consequences can restrain, we might hope that this degrading self-torture would be shunned. Warning may at least be useful before the sin becomes a fashion.

SLIGHTLY EXAGGERATED.—We came up Vesey street the other afternoon, looking at the workmen laying down the rails for the Sixth and Eighth avenue cars—query as to Sixth—and wondering how they were to work on a single track; and still we wondered, for no one could tell, and then we looked up and over across Broadway, at the full length, very accurate, artistically painted portrait of the "Russian Giant," standing out from the front of Barnum's Museum. At first we had a mere suspicion that in point of size it might be slightly exaggerated, but then, again, when we reflected that Barnum had gone to Europe, and that there was no humbug now about the "old curiosity shop," we concluded to believe that it was exactly what it purported to be, a true portrait of the monster man then and there on exhibition. We did think of risking our precious self in an attempt to cross Broadway, and go over and pay a quarter to look at the aforesaid Russian Giant. But, either from fear to attempt such a perilous passage, or because we were a quarter short, or because we had business down Broadway on the side where we stood, we concluded to defer our visit to the tall gentleman until another day. Just as we had come to this sage conclusion, and were about to move on, a farmer-like looking individual touched us on the elbow to attract our attention, and asked our opinion. Whether he thought we had a wondrous wise look, or whether he took us for one skilled in paintings, from having observed our attention to this one, or whether he judged from our beard that we were a Turk, and of course knew what a Russian was, and particularly how big a Russian giant should be, we are still in doubt; but he put the question so earnest and direct that we were obliged to answer it with equal directness.

"Do you think," said he, "that that likeness is correct?"

"Undoubtedly," we replied, "except that it may be slightly exaggerated."

"Slightly exaggerated?" he repeated slowly to himself. That big word was slightly exaggerated beyond his comprehension, and, while he thought, we said: "Why?"

"Well, you see, I live down on Long Island, a good piece from here; I own a farm, I do, down there, and I have a neighbour who owns a farm, who is about the biggest man, I thought, on earth, and he has been a talking, right-down earnest lately about showing himself to make money; and I tell you what 'tis, colonel, it would be worth a quarter to see him; but, gad zooks, if that chap up there can fill that picture, my neighbor may as well go to bed and lay there, for he would be no show along the road that this Russian fellow travels, that is certain."

"Now, friend," we replied, "we can tell you what you can do—just go over and see the 'Russian giant,' and then you can tell how much bigger he is than your Long Island specimen, and whether he really is as big as he looks. And if he is, you may as well tell your neighbor to stick to his farm, and leave the show business to Barnum & Company."

"By George, old fellow, you are right, and I will do it. If I ask him, I should say he will pay me back the quarter, 'cause it is on his account altogether that I shall go to see this chap; for, according to my notion, Long Island is hard to beat anyhow."

We thought so, too, and went our way while he of Long Island went to see whether the Russian dominions could produce a bigger man than the dominions of this elongated strip of sea sand. We don't think we should have thought of the subject again, if we had not been accosted on our return to the same spot by a man struggling to get through the crush of carriages so as to speak to us before we were lost in the crowd.

"Hallo, 'squire! stop a minute. By George, I want to speak to you."

It was our new acquaintance from Long Island, just returning from his visit to the Russian giant.

"Well," said he, "have you seen him?" pointing at the same time to the portrait.

"Seen him! seen him! Yes, I have."

"You did not," we suggested, "find the picture much exaggerated?"

"Slightly, yes, slightly. I inquired the

meaning of that word—I didn't quite understand it; but you were right—yes, slightly exaggerated. Well I've spent a quarter."

"And seen the Russian giant?"

"No, but I have seen the elephant. Look here, neighbor, you know I went to see this fellow solely on account of my neighbor, at your suggestion, as it was only a quarter."

"Which he will undoubtedly refund to you, if his heart is as big in proportion as his body."

"Do you think so? I don't; and don't believe you'll, when you hear me out. Well, you see, I paid my quarter and went up, and there stood the giant, his back to me, and I began to think, that my neighbor would have to knock under a little; but Lord, says I, this fellow ain't so big as that picture, by a long chalk. And so as I could tell my neighbor a pretty good story, and that he needn't be afraid of this Russian chap, perhaps he would pay the quarter back. Just then the fellow turned round, and I looked at him and he looked at me, and I suppose I looked sort of foolish, and at that the fellow broke out into a hearty laugh, and says he, 'Why, halloo, Smith, don't you know me? How's the folks down on the Island?' Whew! Russian giants! Why it was my old neighbor only a little stuffed and fixed up with a mustache, and—well, yes, "looking up at the picture," yes, it is slightly exaggerated."

"Then you didn't ask him to refund the quarter?"

"No, Sir; I paid it to see a man that I had seen a thousand times before, and I was perfectly satisfied. I have seen the elephant. Good bye; I am going down to Long Island, right straight."

RAILWAYS IN THE HOLY LAND.—Sir John McNeill passed through Paris on his return to London from Syria and Palestine, where Sir John has been for some time past engaged in laying out a harbour on the east coast of the Mediterranean, and the railway which is to extend from thence to the Persian Gulf. General Chesney remains at Constantinople, to get the details of the firman completed, the general principles of which had been agreed upon by the Turkish Government before he and Sir John left Constantinople for the East. The other railway on which Sir John has been employed is one of great interest to all the civilized world—namely, that from the ancient seaport of Joppa, now Jaffa, to Jerusalem, and from thence to Damascus.

PROTESTANT SCHOOL.—The Bavarian Government has permitted the establishment of a Protestant school at Kissingen, which has been endowed by Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt and other visitors to that fashionable watering-place the past summer, to the extent of 5,000 florins.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—An Expedition will be prepared forthwith to proceed in search of further traces of Sir John Franklin's party, via Behring's Straits. The command will, it is said, be conferred upon Captain George H. Richards.

THE LAKES.—The disasters on the Lakes this season far exceed those of former years in number and fatality. The *Chicago Tribune* gives an imperfect list of the totally lost vessels, making an aggregate of six steamers, nine propellers, two tugs, five brigs, and twenty-eight schooners. At a low calculation, 200 lives have been lost. Several of the vessels have disappeared and never been heard from.

TENNYSON.—The Poet Laureate has a new volume nearly ready for the press. It will, we are informed, consist of two poems, both of considerable length, and in blank verse, and the subject of each drawn from the storehouse of Arthurian romance.—*Literary Gazette.*

TRAVEL ABOLISHED.—Referring to the tremendous speed of railway trains, Thackeray says, not without reason, that "we do not travel now-a-days; we arrive at places;" and Ruskin, in his late volume, says, "railway travelling is not travelling at all; it is merely being sent to a place, and very little different from becoming a parcel."