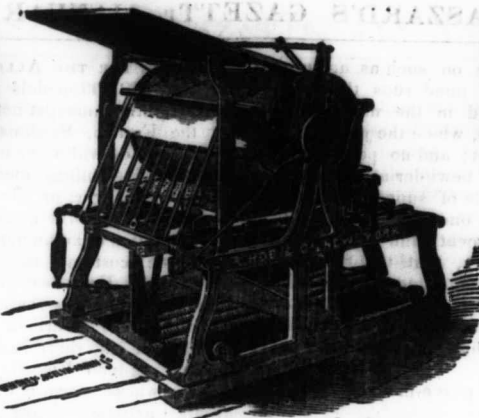


HASZARD'S FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Saturday, January 19, 1856.

New Series, No. 310.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE,
Published by Haszard & Owen,
Queen Square,
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.
AND CONTAINS,
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

FALL GOODS.

1855.

JAMES DESBRISAY has received by the
Majestic, from Liverpool, and *Sir Alexander*,
from London, his usual supplies of
Autumn and Winter Goods.
which are offered to the public at the lowest possible
prices FOR CASH. A large lot of
Ready Made Clothing.
among which are some very superior Coats. Also
men's a few very good India Rubber Coats, Stun-
men's Caps, &c.,
Nov. 1, 1855.



American House?

THE Subscriber in closing up his present business
in P. E. Island, respectfully requests all parties,
who are indebted to him, to hand over, on or be-
fore the FIRST of JANUARY NEXT.

JOHN GIBSON.

December 13.

AMERICAN HOUSE.

Fall Stock Completed.
Per *Dancing Feather*, *Mary Jemina*, and *Mary
Ann*,
FROM BOSTON AND HALIFAX.

BY the above ships, the subscriber has just finished
his FALL IMPORTATION, comprising (besides
his large stock already advertised) as follows:
50 chests Tea—warranted good,
12 puns Molasses, 4 bbls. Sugar,
50 boxes Raisins, 100 sides Sole Leather,
60 Stoves, 25 bbls. Apples, 4 cwt. Cheese,
10 doz. Brooms, 10 do. Pails, 3 casks Fluid,
Newell's Patent safety Lamps and Lamp
holders, in a variety of styles,
10 bbls. Nuts, 20 do Crackers and Pilot Bread,
2 halves Buffalo Robes, &c. &c.
The whole forming a most extensive stock, and
from the variety in the different articles, and mode-
rate charges, is well worthy of attention.
AMERICAN HOUSE, Grafton Street.
W. B. DAWSON.

Dec. 13.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the liberal patronage
he has hitherto received, begs leave to
inform the public, that, having recently returned
from England, where he directed his attention to the
latest improvements in Horsemanship and having
put himself under the instruction of one of the
most scientific Surgeons of the Royal College of Veteri-
nary Surgeons, London, he considers himself
competent to Shoe Horses upon the most improved
principles. Horses having their hoofs injured by bad
shoeing, or other causes, may be restored to perfect
soundness by being shod without the use of Nails.
The subscriber has on hand a full supply of SHOES
adapted to Horses on the Road or Farm. Also, can
furnish all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLE-
MENTS on the shortest notice.

All persons to whom the subscriber is indebted,
will please forward their Accounts for adjustment;
and all persons indebted to him will oblige by making
immediate payment.

WILLIAM JAKEMAN.

Charlottetown, Nov. 23, 1855.

London, Oct. 29th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:
I hereby certify, that Mr. Wm. Jakeman has
been carefully examined by me, and I find him
fully competent to administer Medicines and at-
tend Horses. As I have had every means of test-
ing his abilities during his stay in London.

Yours, Gentlemen,
WM. EVERARD,

Veterinary Surgeon,
Member of R. V. Col.

Fall Importations.

Queen Street Clothing House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received per *Barque
Sir Alexander*, from London, and *Majestic*
from Liverpool, their fall supply of British Goods
which they now offer for sale at the lowest possible
prices for cash.

M'NUTT & BROWN.

ALSO ON HAND

Tea, Sugar, Starch, Blacking, Black lead
Currants, Raisins, &c.
Oct. 31st. 5m



FAIRBANKS'

CELEBRATED

SCALES,

OF ALL VARIETIES

Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street,
BOSTON.

GREENLEAF & BROWN,

AGENTS.

Railroad, Hay, Coal, and Farmers' SCALES
set in any part of the Provinces by experienced work-
men.
Sep. 8th, 1855.

COMMISSION MERCHANT and General Agent.

THE undersigned having good Shop, Cellarage
and Warehouse room, offers his services as
General Agent and Commission Merchant, would
attend to the purchase and shipment of Produce, &c.
REFERENCES.—Hon. JAMES PEAKE,
W. W. LORD,
D. BRENNAN,
CHAS. YOUNG,
W. B. DEAN, Esq., Am. Cons. Agent.

GEORGE MOORE.

Stratford Hotel, opposite Charlottetown,
2d Nov. 1855. Isl. Ex. Ad. 2mo.

HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED from the U. S. and for sale
By HASZARD & OWEN.

Henshaw and Clemson's Superior Machine ground
cutting and splitting Circular Saws, 18 inch,
Circular Saw Arbors, 23 inches,
Mortise Latches, Locks, Latch Lock, Lever Locks,
and Locks with Night Latch for front door, from 6d
to 20c each.

Western and People's Rim Locks,
Wardrobe Hooks, Hat and Coat Hooks, plain and
braced 3d to 3d per doz.

Argille, Mineral, Porcelain (with plated shank and
roves and plated shanks Porcelain roses) Glass and
Silvered (Bronze Mounting), Door Knobs,
Hinges, Butt, T. Hooks and Hinges, &c., superi-
or articles.

Tower and Barrel Bolts, Brass and Iron, 4d to 2c
each.

Axes and Hatchets, assorted sizes, Hammers,
Music Stool Screws, Bench do. Wood and Iron,
Screw Wrenches, &c.,

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

The Old Established

HOUSE, 1810.

CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855.

T. DESBRISAY & Co.

HAVE just received, per late arrivals from Lon-
don, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their
Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an
Extensive and Varied Assortment of

DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,
Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites;
Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices,
Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with
all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other
article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great
Britain (See *Apothecaries' Hall Advertiser*.) The
whole of which they can with confidence recommend
to the public, and if quality be considered, at as low,
if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the
Market.
Charlottetown, May 12, 1855.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

BEWARE OF AUSTRIA.

We have elsewhere alluded to the renewed in-
tervention of Austria between the belligerent
powers in the cause of peace; and have expressed
our unhesitating opinion that it will be follow-
ed by no result of a pacific character. Austria is
not in a position to command the respect of any
nation, and consequently cannot undertake the
office of mediation with any prospect of success.
But, whilst she is impotent as regards the accom-
plishment of anything good, we are not quite
certain that she is equally harmless as relates to
the perpetration of what is wrong. We confess
that we view her with great distrust. Her
policy and her conduct during the last two years
have been so crooked and so full of unintelligible
mystification, that we can place no faith in the
sincerity or honesty of either.

Are we quite sure, that whilst she is now profes-
sedly acting on the side of the Western Powers,
she is not, in truth, secretly seeking to serve her
old ally, the Czar? We all remember the circum-
stances under which she stepped into the
Principalities, ostensibly to preserve the Ottoman
authority there, but in reality to cover the retreat
of the Russian Army from the Danube, and ulti-
mately, perhaps, to substitute her own dominion
for that of the Porte. Are we quite certain, that
she is not now playing something of a similar
game, to advance her own interests, and to shield
the Czar from the consequences of the destruction
of his Black Sea fleet? Let us look into this
matter for a moment. It will be recollected, that
the third of the Four Points discussed at Vienna
in the spring of last year turned on the question
of Russian power in the Black Sea. The
Western Powers proposed one or other of two
methods for the settlement of that Third Point,
that is to say, either that the Black Sea should
be closed altogether against ships of war of all
countries, or that there should be such limitation
put to ships as would relieve Turkey from appre-
hensions of attack. The former alternative was
that which the Western Powers would have
preferred; but as Austria upheld the latter, there
was nothing for it but to try to fix the number of
ships. Even this could not be done. We do not say
why. But, as everybody remembers, the Vienna
Conference ended without a result. It now
appears that Austria has thought fit, since the
destruction of the Russian fleet, by an act of
suicide for ever memorable, to intimate to the
Western Powers that she has become a convert
to the principle she formerly refused to support—
that of clearing the Black Sea from the presence
of ships of war of all countries. But may not
this apparent concession cover a snare, into
which, it is to be hoped, the English and French
Governments have taken care not to fall. By re-
opening negotiations on the basis of the four
points, does not Austria try to bind the Western
Powers to these very points? Austria expects
to receive, and probably has received, complimen-
tary acknowledgments of her frankness in avow-
ing her conversion to an interpretation she
formerly rejected. But in this re-opened discus-
sion, confined as it is, to Austria on the one side
and the allies on the other, it is requisite that the
latter should take care how they are entrapped
into admissions about the four points, which
Austria will know how to turn to their disadvan-
tage. A keen and sagacious observer of the
policy of the various Courts of Europe, has
expressed himself upon this point in terms in
which we are fully disposed to accord. "As to
Austria's uniting her arms with those of the
Allies," says he, "it is all humbug. What she
will do is this; she will approach Russia with
the third point as newly explained, and she will
say 'See what a service I have done you; I
have turned the ships of your enemies out of the
Black Sea.' This will be said very speciously,

Russia will be reminded that owing to the
destruction of her fleet her enemies hold undis-
puted possession of the Euxine and Sea of Azoff,
and while they rule the waves, Austria, as
Russia's friend, by a sly piece of diplomacy,
reduced the conquerors to an equality with the
vanquished—she turns them out. It would be
the trick of the occupation of the Principalities
played over again. Austria on that occasion
stepped in, and by her occupation saved Russia
from the disgrace of a retreat. While affecting
to act for Turkey, she was playing the game for
Russia and for herself as well, considering, as
she did, her interests to be identified with those
of the conqueror of Hungary. She is doing now
exactly what she did then—humbugging the
Allies with an affected air of hostility towards
Russia, in order to cover the real services she is
affording the Czar. It is not unlikely that Russia
may persist in her resistance, despite the
friendly offices of her true ally, the Emperor
Francis Joseph, and, if she does, his Imperial
Majesty will find a pretext for declining his
second quasi-engagements, as he did those of the
2nd of December, by pretending that the Four
Points were resumed and ratified, and that the
Allies bound themselves not to diverge from them,
notwithstanding the capture of Sebastopol."

We believe this to be by no means an inaccur-
ate estimate of the results likely to ensue from
this second interference of Austria between the
contending Powers; and we can only trust, that
the diplomatists of France and England, in atten-
ding to her interposition, have had wit and fore-
sight enough to guard themselves effectually
against the possibility of being ensnared and fool-
ed by her slippery and faithless policy.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The demand for money in London was urgent
during the week previously to the sailing of the
steamer—chiefly, however, for purposes uncon-
nected with commercial requirements, which,
nevertheless, has produced a degree of strin-
gency, extremely inconvenient, if not prejudi-
cial to those interests.

In the general condition of trade, particular-
ly in the manufacturing districts, there appears
to be little cause for complaint. Sugar having
receded to a point at which home buyers con-
sider it safe to resume their purchases,—there
was more doing within the week previously of
the steamer sailing than before.

Wheat is down 2s. per bushel, and Flour one
shilling a barrel. Indian Corn, White, 2s.
reduction per 480 lbs. Yellow and Mixed, 1s.
6d. Indian Meal, barrel, 25s. to 26s. Ditto in
"Tubular" barrels, 26s. to 27s.

In England butter is low;—there is no altera-
tion in the quotation, but if purchasers could
be met with, a decline of 2s. to 3s. would be
submitted to, so as to make progress with sales.
The price is about one shilling and a half-pen-
ny Halifax currency.

PICTOU IRON FOUNDRY.—The engine at this
establishment, which is now nearly completed,
was started for the first time yesterday, when it
was found to work admirably. It is a compact
and beautiful piece of machinery, high pressure,
and capable of working over 40 horse-power if
necessary. The proprietor, Mr. Davies, has named
it the "James Primrose," in compliment to that
gentleman, who was the first to apply steam
power to manufacturing purposes in Pictou, and
of whose public spirit and enterprise the Cle-
rence Mills form an enduring monument. It is
only four months since, the Pictou Iron Foun-
dry was commenced, yet, notwithstanding the
unfavorable nature of the season for pros-
perous work of that kind, the establishment is
now so near completion, that Mr. Davies ex-
pects to have his first casting through next
week.—*Pictou Chronicle*.

We are happy in being able to announce, that
the Senate of the college of Princeton, New Jer-
sey, have conferred the honorary degree of D.
D., on our distinguished Superintendent of
education, the Rev. Alex. Forrestar. The honor,
well merited though it be, is enhanced by the
source whence it has come—Princeton being
"the classic name" among the Colleges of the
United States, and not more so from its antiq-
uity, than from its unflinching and Catholic ortho-
doxy.—*Hatfield Presbyterian*.

THE RUMOURD PEACE.

(From the London News of the World.)

The peace bubble appears to have burst. Some of our own journals, it is true, persist to this hour in singing their pacific psalms; but the Paris Constitutionnel, long the leader of the optimistic party in both countries, is at least fairly forced to own that no propositions of any kind whatever have emanated from Russia. It tells us, what indeed we have never doubted or denied, that Austria is very busy in her efforts to bring about a renewal of negotiations; but this clever and frequently well-informed journal no longer attempts to delude either itself or others into the belief that Austria has any warrant, direct or indirect, from the Government of St. Petersburg for her advances towards the Western Powers. We find the old story revived, of Austrian determination to impose warlike conditions, if her pacific propositions be not accepted; but how can such a story be made to square with the reduction of her army? To deprive oneself of the means of putting a threat into execution is to render the threat absurd, if not obviously insincere. It is unlikely, that the same jealousy of Prussia, which once kept Austria in a fidgety affectation of activity, may now be felt, and with like effects, on account of the attitude of some of the secondary German Powers. Sardinia has set an example and taught a lesson to minor states, which seems likely to be laid to heart. The secret by which importance is to be acquired has been learned, and is found to be as simple as it is encouraging. Sardinia has by her bravery and honour attained to a dignity which some first-rate powers might envy, and which some second-rate powers seem to be already in a fair way of partaking. We hear that Bavaria and Saxony are resolved to whirl no longer in the slavish and discreditable orbit to which Austria and Prussia have hitherto bound them. There is, we are assured, a growing disposition on the part of the German States of minor order, to take those independent views to which they are invited by the Emperor Napoleon in his memorable speech on the day of the close of the Exhibition. Such symptoms of independence are not lost sight of by Austria, and hence it is that she again attempts to re-enact the miserable negotiation of last year. No doubt she must vary her language, if she hopes to secure the slightest attention, and hence those intimations of hypothetical hostilities with which the public have been amused during the last three weeks. Until Russia herself shall authorize overtures in her name, there is nothing which Austria may merely say, that can ever be seriously taken into account. Will Russia lend her sanction to any step of that nature? The declaration of the Belgian Le Nord, a journal notoriously employed as the organ of the Russian Government, may be taken as conclusive upon that point. "The rumours of peace," yesterday favourably received, are to-day regarded with incredulity. Owing to what has been published in England and France about the exhaustion of Russia, many people are quite disposed to believe that Russia is imploring peace. Those good folks completely delude themselves. Undoubtedly Russia would prefer peace to war; she would gladly accept peace, but she does not sue for it as a beggar. Russia, on whom the war is inflicting heavy losses, is not ignorant that it costs the enemies dear also, and she feels in herself a genial current quite adequate to the preservation of her full vitality, notwithstanding the blows now being or about to be, levelled against her. She does not underestimate the strength of her aggressors, but she knows her own strength of resistance, a strength increased tenfold by the feeling of national honour, by the enthusiasm of a people, and an army fighting in defence of their native land, in sight of God, whom they invoke, and in the name of the Emperor, who blesses them. Russia has done nothing, has said nothing to authorize the belief that she will now go beyond the concessions she made at Vienna for the sake of securing the peace of the world. If, in the absence of positive facts, persons like to indulge in conjectures, they should at

least venture only on such as are probable. The public mind runs the risk of getting bewildered in the midst of this medley of rumours, which the journals take the pains to collect; and no person can be a gainer by the bewilderment of public opinion in a jumble of suppositions, or by its creating hopes one day which the next destroys. We repeat, and we do so without growing weary, that the rumours of peace will be entitled to no sort of credit so long as the Western alliance shall not have categorically laid down what the conditions are which, in its opinion, will render peace possible.

What have our peace-mongers to say to this?

PROPOSALS FOR PEACE.

Count Esterhazy left Vienna for St. Petersburg on Sunday, bearing despatches, containing propositions for a pacification, on terms which had been finally resolved on. The following are "understood" to be the propositions:—First—The liberation of the Black Sea by the exclusion from its waters of all ships of war of all countries and all denominations, with the complete dismantling of all fortifications of whatever kind on the coasts of the sea, and within its limits.

[If all the ships of war are excluded, the ships of war of the Sultan, we imagine, are meant to be excluded to. The "annihilation" of the Russian fleet in the Euxine does not seem to extend to its "annihilation" in the Bug, or the Dnieper, or the Sea of Azoff. Nicolaief, on the Bug, will be the new Sebastopol, and a very pretty float may be built there and floated down to the confluence of the Bug and of the Dnieper, where it might ride at single anchor, out of the Treaty and the Euxine. New armaments for new wars will be gun-boats and mortar-vessels, propelled by screws, and with a light draught of water. These formidable floating batteries may be accumulated in the Sea of Azoff, ready to clear the Straits of Kertch, and threaten the coasts of Turkey. The "annihilation" of the Russian fleet in the Euxine means the construction of these.]

Second—The reception of consuls, of whatever nations may desire to establish consulates, in all the ports of that sea, in order to see that the former conditions be faithfully fulfilled.

Third—The cession by Russia of such portions of Bessarabia as embrace the mouths of the Danube, so as to place the navigation of the lower part of that river once more under the exclusive authority of the Porte.

Fourth—The surrender by Russia of all claim of authority in the Danubian Principalities.

If, it is added, "these terms be accepted within a reasonable time, then the Austrian Government proposes an armistice, and negotiations for a permanent peace; but, if these terms be not accepted within a reasonable time, which is calculated at about a month from the present date, then Austria will withdraw her ambassador from St. Petersburg, and unite her arms with those of the Western Allies.

The Turkish Ambassador in Paris has just announced to Prince Napoleon, by order of the Sultan, that His Royal Highness is at full liberty to sell all the articles sent from the Ottoman empire to the Universal Exhibition for the benefit of the widows and children of those brave men who have fallen in the Crimea.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, G. C. B.—In the work just issued by Mr. Woods, late Crimean correspondent for the Morning Herald, he makes publicly known, now for the first time, that it was by Sir Colin Campbell's disobeying orders, that the English army escaped annihilation at the battle of Balaklava; or rather, it should be so said, that by countermarching an order of General Airey, to withdraw a most important field battery, he prevented the enemy seizing on the town, which it was their object to possess.

Why is a cricket on the hearth like a soldier in the Crimea?—Because he often advances under a brisk fire.

MEDALS FOR THE ALLIED TROOPS.—At the Mint, 370,000 medals are being made for distribution amongst not only the British but the French, Sardinian, and Turkish troops. They will be nearly the size of a crown, or five-shilling piece, the materials being virgin silver, or silver without alloy. On the reverse of the medal is executed the representation of an ancient Roman soldier, in classic costume and equipments, and whose brow, Fame is depicted as encircling with the victor's wreath, and the word "Crimea" is inscribed at the side. On the obverse side there is a large medallion head of Queen Victoria, the ornamental work of whose crown is delineated with the greatest artistic delicacy and finish.

NEW MORTAR BOATS.—The new iron mortar boat Cupid, recently built by Mr. John Laird, has proved so successful that the Government have given him an order for several more, which are being rapidly proceeded with at his yards in Liverpool and Birkenhead. These boats, when fully loaded, will only draw three feet of water, and will be painted sea green. They will be of 100 tons' measurement, 60 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 6 feet deep. The Cupid was built and got ready for sea in less than three weeks.

It is affirmed in advices from St. Petersburg that the main force at Odessa will be removed to Nicolaief, and that the Czar has commanded a concentration of forces on the strong positions of the Black Sea and the Baltic.

Other letters state, that it was always intended to act merely on the defensive against Omar Pasha, and that it is not presumed that the fall of Kars will make any change in this plan, but that General Mouravieff will make that place his winter quarters.

There is, it is reported, still some talk of Austria's laying resolutions before the Frankfurt Diet in relation to the Eastern question.

A despatch received at Marseilles from Constantinople, to the effect that after a battle Omar Pasha had taken possession of Khoni, a place five and a half leagues from Kutais—that he found in the place 15,000 furs—and that he had pushed on to the banks of the river and made preparations to attack Kutais. The precise time at which this affair is reported to have taken place is not given, but in all probability it is the same event referred to in a communication from Trebizond of the 17th ult., which is to the effect that "Omar Pasha was on the banks of the Muzal, three and a half hours' march from Kutais. From that station Redout Kale the roads are good and in possession of the Turks. The security of the roads was obtained after Omar Pasha had taken possession of the village of Kappa, where eight Russian battalions were. In this village were found 12,000 winter coats and other articles of equipment, which were quite a godsend to the Ottoman army."

In a despatch from Berlin it is asserted, that the Grand-Duke Constantine has ordered the Captain of every vessel in the Baltic Fleet to make return of supplies received, and especially to note those articles not furnished in sufficient quantity. This order is said to have been caused by the wretched state of the Crimea, concerning which the most incredible tales are told.

BRUSSELS, Wednesday.—A treaty of defensive alliance has been concluded by France and England with Sweden, and it is believed that a treaty of offensive alliance exists, but will not be made public, until the time for active co-operation in the spring.

WARSAN, Dec. 15.—An order of the Superior Council of Administration enjoins all the inhabitants of the kingdom to offer gifts to the defenders of Sebastopol.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

BERLIN, Monday Evening.—Great arrangements are making in the Baltic ports on English account for victualling and providing for the next spring.

Contracts have also been made in Sweden for the French fleet, and, it is reported also, for an accompanying army.

Fresh arrests have been made in connection with the affair of the despatches abstracted at Potsdam.

Intelligence from Russia confirms the difficulty of maintaining the paper money in circulation.

The "Patriot gifts" toward the expenses of the war are principally made in paper, so that the Treasury gets its notes returned to it.

The Cologne Gazette publishes a letter dated Odessa, Nov. 30, mentioning a large fire at the military settlements, from which the cavalry have just been drawn. Vast stores collected by the troopers for men and horses have been destroyed.

AUSTRIAN AND PRUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

BERLIN, Tuesday Evening.—Since the arrival of Count Munster from St. Petersburg, those who denied the existence of any attempt at peace negotiations have altered their tone.

The contents of the autograph letter the Count brought from the Czar have not been suffered to transpire.

We learn from Vienna, that they are expecting there the publication of a fresh convention, concluded between the Allied Powers and Austria.

The attempts towards negotiation made by Austria and Prussia are not concerted, or coincident in terms.

It is rumoured that Austria is ready to become actively belligerent, in case of need, if the Allies will consent to erect the Danubian Principalities into an independent state, with a prince of the Austrian imperial family as chief.

KINBURN.

A letter from Kinburn, of the 26th ult. in the Press d'Orient, says—"We are busily occupied in putting our quarters in comfortable condition for the winter, as the cold begins to be pretty sharp. The sea is covered with floating ice, and the vessels at anchor off Otechakoff have their lower rigging and sides covered with icicles. When the five or six buildings within the fort shall have undergone the most urgent repairs, we shall be pretty well quartered. I speak of the officers and employes of the administration; as to the soldiers, a number of them are lodged in the casemates; one battalion occupies the village, about ten minutes distance from the fort, and the remainder are under canvas. As, however, all are well supplied with warm clothing and camp equipages of all kinds, those even who are the worst off will be able to brave the rigors of the season. We are expecting 200 wooden huts from Kamiesch, which will each contain 30 men. Gulls, duck, and other water fowl are abundant and are easily shot but unfortunately, many of them when killed are lost for want of dogs to fetch them out of the water. The gulls which are good for nothing in the Mediterranean are very delicate eating here. I have them several times a week. A good dog would be worth its weight in gold.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 21.—According to a report generally credited, France has sent in an energetic note to Prussia, requesting that a stop be put to exports contraband of war to Russia, otherwise the allied fleets will blockade the Prussian ports.

RUSSIAN BATTLE ON THE KUBAN WITH THE TCHERKESSES.

The Invincible Russe contains the report of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, Major-General Philippson, on the expedition sent on the 22nd of Oct. last against the Tcherkesses, an independent tribe of the Caucasus, inhabiting the country to the south of the Kuban, and which made continual incursions into the Russian territory. Aoul-Yeicentsoukai, the principal village of these mountaineers, was attacked unexpectedly by a detachment of Cossacks, who had four pieces of cannon and eight mortars, and was given up to the flames. But when the conquerors were retiring, with some prisoners and three hundred head of cattle, they were constantly harassed by the mountaineers; several times, in fact, the Tcherkesses assembled in considerable numbers, attacked the Russians, and obliged them to cut their way through. In one of these attacks the chief of the natives, Hadji-Hakof Hadji, is said to have been mortally wounded. The conflict was prolonged on these conditions for an entire day, and in the evening of the 25th October the Russians retreated the Kuban. Their chief admits a loss of 4 men killed, and 43 men wounded. As for the Tcherkesses, they are said to have had 300 killed and wounded. The report praises a young ensign, who, before the commencement of the affair, went with four Cossacks to reconnoitre the situation of the village, and who afterwards served as a guide to the Russians.

THE SWEDISH ALLIANCE.

The Borchgalk states, that the treaty just ratified at Stockholm, confers to France and England the privilege of establishing depots and hospitals on Swedish territory. In return, the Western Powers undertake to maintain the integrity of Sweden against Russia, should the latter treat the conduct of the Swedes as a breach of neutrality, and declare war.

LONDON.—Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt appeared at Exeter-hall on Monday evening, the 10th Dec., singing in Haydn's Creation, after an absence from England of six years. One of the London journals says, she looks thinner, but all seem to agree that her vocal powers are as superb as ever. The "Creation" affords many opportunities for the display of her powers, and she missed no opportunity of indicating to her audience how thoroughly she appreciated the composition. There was a large and enthusiastic audience, and even guinea tickets were at a premium. The demand for tickets for the two concerts at the Philharmonic Hall is very great, and there is every probability that the audience at both will be as numerous and fashionable as any ever assembled in the same place.

While t...
district of L...
cumbered...
of Norway...
a curious...
the whole...
long fiord...
region is...
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While the White Sea and the coasts of that district of Lapland which belongs to Russia are encumbered with ice before mid-autumn, that portion of Norway which is within the Polar Circle is, by a curious caprice of nature, free from ice during the whole of the year. The immense depth of the long fiords which cleave the coast of this wild region is, doubtless, one cause of the phenomenon. The influence of the Gulf Stream, the waters of which do not wholly lose their tropical warmth after communicating to the western side of the British Isles a temperature so perceptibly higher than that of the eastern, is undoubtedly another. Be the cause what it may, it happens that while Archangel is locked up for eight months of the year in thick-ribbed ice, and the ports of the Sea of Okhotsk are for the same period inaccessible, the town of Hammerfest, situated within the Polar Circle, has an open harbour all the year round, and the inhabitants, instead of yielding to the lazy influences of an Arctic winter, employ the long night in fishing and in hunting. The harbours of this region are, as we have said, enormous. Compared with them the mighty bay of Sebastopol itself is a paltry creek; a long barrier reef of islands protects the navigation to the south, and a voyage—we are afraid to say of how few days—might transport a fleet from these vast harbours to the shores of the British Islands. It is wonderful that Russia, while devoting such enormous expense to the formation of an arsenal and fortress in the south, should have submitted so long to be cooped up within the narrow and shallow waters of the Baltic, and to suffer a blockade in which ice relieves the efforts of a hostile fleet. Of late years Russia has awoken to the full importance of this oversight: all that the most dexterous intrigues, the most cautious encroachments,—all that threats and blandishments could effect, has been tried on the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway to induce them to cede only so much apparently worthless territory as would bring Russia within reach of this precious strip of coast. A fishing station on the Bay of Varanger was all her modest desire. The Bay of Varanger is forty miles long by six miles wide, and protected by the island of Skogeso, where a few batteries could defy a numerous enemy. It has two outlets, is only fifty miles from the present Russian boundary, there is in depth from five to fifteen fathoms, it abounds in fish, and affords on its southern side a secure anchorage for any number of vessels. It is easy to imagine how soon the mere fishing station which Russia so modestly demands, would grow into a naval station, the naval station into a fortified harbour, the fortified harbour into a fortress of the first class, and the fortress of the first class, into a military and naval arsenal, calculated to overawe Norway, and to menace the shores of Western Europe. We have great pleasure in announcing that all these schemes of grasping ambition have, so far as human foresight can effect it, been completely frustrated and an impassable barrier imposed between the aggressive designs of Russia, and her lodgment on the seaboard of the North Atlantic, which she has so ardently desired. By the treaty which has been entered into between the Western Powers and the United Kingdom of Sweden and Norway, the latter undertake, on the one hand, that they will not cede any portion of their territory to Russia, and the Western Powers promise, on the other, that they will guarantee the Scandinavian kingdoms their present boundaries, and neither permit Russia to encroach upon them to the North, nor to seize, as it is very probable she might wish to do, the large and important island of Gothland. Thus, it may be hoped, we have succeeded in drawing a line beyond which Russian ambition shall not penetrate, and limiting at last that gradual and constant encroachment which has been for the last hundred years obliterating provinces, after province from the map of Europe, and transferring them from the domain of civilization and progress to that of a brutal tyranny and retrograde barbarism. We know not whether this proposal may be followed up by any more extensive form of alliance, whether it will be deemed advisable by the Western and the Scandinavian States to unite in arms against the common enemy, and seek to terminate the war by one great and concentrated effort on the fortifications of Cronstadt and St. Petersburg,—of this we know nothing; but, at any rate, much has been gained by inducing these States to assume a firm and self-respecting attitude towards Russia, and by placing what we may fairly hope is an insurmountable obstacle between that aggressive Government and the object of its fondest desire,—an access to the Atlantic Ocean never closed by ice, and within a few days' sail of the shores of France, England, and Germany.

PIRATES IN CHINA.

Her Majesty's sloop Bittern and the merchant steamer Paoushim, which had been placed at the disposal of Captain Vansittart by her owners for the purpose of towing, &c., left Shanghai on the 12th of Sept. to destroy a well-organized body of pirates, who for months infested the coast of China, stopping all native trade, attacking and occasionally capturing vessels under the English flag. On the 18th they boarded a suspicious-looking Ningpo junk without obtaining any information, but proceeding with all speed, and arriving at the piratical stronghold of Sheipoo, in latitude 29 deg. 10 min. north, and longitude 122 deg. 5 min. east, the harbor was found to be perfectly sheltered, and so strongly fortified by nature as not to be equalled in any part of the world, having three entries for ships, all of which are very narrow, with hills on either side rising from the water's edge to some height, which, if fortified, would render Sheipoo inaccessible to any fleet which might be sent against it. A fleet of twenty-two large piratical vessels were observed moored head and stern, fully prepared for an attack, their flags and banners flying at the mast-heads, guns pointed (one vessel had fourteen heavy guns on one side) and the decks crowded with men. At half-past 10 o'clock they opened a heavy raking fire upon the two ships as they entered the north-eastern passage, which is not 100 feet in width. Owing to the steamer towing the sloop of war at full speed, and a strong tide running in, they flew through the shower of round shots which were fired at them. The Bittern having been cast off by the steamer anchored with springs on her cable, and opened her broad-side upon the piratical fleet with a beautiful accuracy of fire. The pirates kept up their desperate attack with great spirit, doing considerable damage to the hull and rigging, besides wounding several men, some dangerously. Shortly after twelve, the pirates ceased firing, and retreated. The boats were immediately sent to board the deserted vessels, and found only one able to float. She had been preserved from the Bittern's destructive fire by filling a large merchant junk with cotton bales, and sinking her to a required depth with ashes, so that the shots only entered the bales, without injuring the floating battery behind. She had 25 guns mounted on deck, three of them measuring upwards of 12 feet in length, and 20 smaller guns dismantled below. All the other vessels were so riddled and damaged as to be in a sinking state. They were set on fire, and burnt to the water's edge. All were heavily armed with English-made guns, varying in calibre from 6lb. to 32lb. Some of the pirates had belonged to the fleet which attacked the Bittern at Fuchau, in Leantung, in August last, and had arrived here about 14 days ago. The English and American missionaries Ningpo boat was recaptured, and had still on board property belonging to them. The pirates having in great force taken possession of a joss-house, a few miles over the hills, Captain Vansittart, at the urgent entreaty of the mandarins, landed the marines and small arms men, under the orders of Lieutenant Brooker and Assistant-surgeon Newton, accompanied by Mr. Interpreter Sinclair, the joss-house being well situated for a defence on the summit of a hill commanding all approaches, and surrounded by trees and thick brushwood, among which a number of the pirates had taken up their position, well armed and determined to defend themselves to the last. They succeeded in killing several of the Chinese soldiery, who had followed the Bittern's men, commanded by a white-button mandarin. The pirates, however, found a difference when they charged the Englishmen, for they were invariably shot down or bayoneted. After skirmishing through the brushwood the doors of the temple were forced, and the pirates discovered concealed in most singular places. Two coffins had been emptied of their proper occupants, and filled with the living, armed with short swords; others were found behind, over, and under the idols, and a number under a stack of straw; among them were a few women, who were allowed to escape. Only four or five trifling injuries were received by the Bittern's crew, although many suffered from the powerful rays of the sun; a marine died from its effects a few days afterwards. Such a complete destruction of a piratical horde had never previously been heard of in China, all their vessels were destroyed and burnt; some hundreds, according to the evidence of a prisoner, were killed by the shot and shell during the engagement, while those who escaped ashore, and who would in a short time have manned another fleet, were followed and destroyed or captured. The only vestige of a piratical fleet remaining when the ships left Sheipoo were a few pieces of charcoal which the natives were collecting for firewood. The following were the principal casualties:—Mr. Turner, master of the Bittern, a wound in the right side from a round shot; died four days afterwards. Thomas Stevens, a marine, died of the effects of the sun. William Hanney, marine, loss of right leg by a round shot. Thomas Ellis, ordinary seaman, loss of the left leg by a round shot. James Brownlie, boy, loss of the left leg. Several other men were wounded by splinters, &c.,—none severely.

Foetus of all descriptions and their cure.—Many remedies have been prescribed for the relief of suffering humanity for the cure of these distressing and often times fatal diseases. Few seem to be worthy of much comment, in a word, few possess any intrinsic value, Holloway's Pills, however, will be found invaluable for these complaints, and will readily check the worst stages of the evil, in truth, by a perseverance with this remedy according to the prescribed directions, they will restore the sufferer to health, after every other means have failed. These Pills are also famous in all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

AMERICAN SPIRAL BULLETS IN ENGLAND.—English papers state that the interior spiral bullet of J. W. Cochran, of this city, described by us in the last volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, has been highly approved in England, where the inventor now is, for the purpose of introducing it there. This bullet, having three spiral grooves in its interior chamber, and a very minute passage at the point, receives a whirling motion round its long axis when discharged from a smooth bored fire-arm, and has, therefore, the same direct flight as a ball discharged from a rifle. Numerous plans have heretofore been tried to give bullets such a motion from smooth bored firearms, but they all failed, because they (the bullets) were formed with projecting spirals, and were, therefore, constructed upon wrong principles. The projections met with such a resistance in passing through the air, that their extent of range was greatly reduced. Cochran's bullets are smooth outside and of conical form, so that they offer less resistance to the air than a common rifle bullet. It is stated that he has received orders from the British Government for manufacturing a great number of his shot for cannons.

HOW MACHINERY INCREASES BENEFICIAL LABOUR.

About five years ago, when sewing machines were beginning to be introduced into this city, some furious attacks were made upon them by ignorant and mock philanthropists, who pretended to be anxiously concerned for poor steamstresses. They pictured the sad fate which awaited those persons; told how the hard-earned bread was to be taken out of their mouths by such capitalists as could purchase and use such machines, thereby dispensing with the labour of needlewomen, and thus bring them to want for lack of employment. Have such predictions been fulfilled? We who have for years carefully watched the effects of labor-saving machinery of every kind upon society, knew that such ideas, when uttered, were no better than the emanations of an idiot's dream, trusted to a few years' experience to prove the benefits of such machines to every class in the community. Thousands of such machines are now in operation in our country, and if we are rightly informed, more than a thousand of them are in operation in New York City alone; but instead of these having thrown any industrious females out of employment, they have rather increased the quantity of work for them to do. We were told a few days since, by one engaged somewhat extensively in providing needle-work, that twenty stitches are now made in some garments, for one that was made five years ago—in short, that sewing machines had greatly increased the demand for sewed work. Thus coat linings, which used to be made plain, are now mostly elaborately worked, and finely stitched, and it is the same with almost every kind of sewed work. The amount of such work, he stated, had increased even in a greater ratio than the machines to execute it. A higher taste is now being gratified, and hundreds of women who used to ply the needle early and late with their fingers, for a mere pittance, are now better remunerated for their labor in attending sewing machines, while, at the same time, their hours of toil have been measurably reduced. It is our opinion, that the very class—needlewomen,—respecting whom so much was at one time said about being injured by sewing machines, will be the most benefited. In many, if not in almost every instance, this has been felt to be the case already. Sewing machines, therefore, which are but a recent invention, afford abundant examples "how machinery increases beneficial labor."

WHEN TO WEAR INDIA RUBBERS.—We have noticed that many persons in our city wear India rubber overshoes in cold dry weather, to keep their feet warm. This is an injurious and evil practice. India rubber shoes are very comfortable and valuable for covering the feet during wet, sloppy weather, but they should never be worn on any other occasion; their sole use should be to keep out water. They should therefore be put off whenever the wearer enters a house, and be worn as little as possible, because they are air-tight, and both retain and restrain the perspiration of the feet. The air cannot be excluded from them; or from any other portion of the body, for any length of time, without sensibly affecting the health. It is our opinion, that no habit tends more to good health than clean feet and clean dry stockings, so as to allow the free perspiration of the nether extremities.

RUSSIAN SEA-WORMS.—The British fleet has found a terrible enemy in the Sea of Azof, in the form of large and destructive sea worms peculiar to those waters. These attack the uncoppered parts under the water line of the ships, and bore through them with the rapidity of an old carpenter handling an auger. Vessels navigating these seas have to be sheathed to the water line, or else their days are soon numbered.

THE THREATENED RESIGNATION OF LORD PALMERSTON

What passes at Cabinet Councils is presumed to be kept a profound secret; and yet, somehow or other, things do cease out, and become the subject of conversation in favoured circles. Persons, who have friends in the cabinet, speak plainly as to what they allege to have taken place at the Cabinet Council on Tuesday. It is stated that a majority of the members of Lord Palmerston's Administration were in favour of actually intimating to Russia that the Western Powers were ready to receive proposals for putting an end to the war, and at the same time letting her understand that they were disposed to accept of such proposals as she need have no hesitation in offering. It is added, that Lord Palmerston decidedly refused to accede to either of these propositions, and took care to leave no room for any one present to doubt that rather than become a party to the suggested course of procedure, he would prefer resigning at once. We are further assured—and have no reason to doubt the accuracy of our information—that the Noble Lord is even prepared that England should proceed alone with the war, assuming what is so generally said to be true—that Louis Napoleon is prepared to accept insecure and dishonourable proposals of peace. From the resistance offered to his Lordship's intended procedure by a majority of his Cabinet, it is the opinion of his personal friends that he ought at once to resign. Before the Christmas holidays were over, he would be borne back to the Premiership on the shoulders of the people, and become the most powerful and popular Minister of modern times.

[From the Daily News.]

It is of importance that Russian statesmen should thoroughly know the real state of English feeling. There are enough of those who would seek to persuade them, that England and France are tired of the war. It is well that they should be disabused of this delusion, and to understand that a sincere desire of peace, and a resolute determination to prosecute the war if compelled to do so, are compatible in the character of a civilized people. There are not the same means of ascertaining the sentiments of the French; but the Emperor Napoleon has given sufficient guarantees to justify a belief that his policy is no way changed. It is, however, quite natural on his part to desire that the world should see his readiness to make peace. It has been a part of the policy of the reigning families of Europe to keep up the hatred of their subjects towards Napoleonism, and to foster a belief that it was synonymous with design of conquest. The present Buonaparte naturally wishes to remove so injurious a stigma.

The public are naturally growing anxious to know when a result to all the rumors of negotiations may be expected. They must be cautious not to indulge in premature hopes. They will be deceived by many false rumors, favorable and unfavorable, spread by those who live by trading on the fears of the stock-holding portion of mankind. A question of the gravity that is now undergoing discussion cannot be disposed of, even in the negative, without considerable delay—more especially when the negotiations spread over so large a surface, and embrace so many points.—The rapidity to which the telegraph has accustomed us incapacitates us from understanding the slower movements of diplomacy. Persons who desire speedy results should begin by taking a map and calculating time and distance. They will see the amount of space to be travelled by envoys or state messengers alone opposes an enormous obstacle, to say nothing of the difficulties and delays of discussion itself. If an answer of any kind, officially communicated, were received here much before the meeting of parliament, it would be as much as we reasonably have any right to expect.

Meanwhile, neither in France nor England do the preparations for renewed and extended warfare relax. In this respect we act as if there were no negotiations at all, and as if the army and belligerents were only suspending their operations, at the rigorous command of winter. It is however, a matter for congratulation that these rumors of peace negotiations should have taken such consistency at the present time, because it puts a stop to the more daring machinations of faction in this country, and destroys the hopes of the malcontents in France. All well-wishers to the cause of progress will naturally desire that those negotiations may end in safe and honorable peace, and that we may enjoy the satisfaction of seeing the enemy acknowledging his error, while offering atonement. But should these friendly efforts fail to produce a settlement, they will have enabled us to vanquish a formidable enemy here at home; because, hereafter, it will not be possible for the chiefs of certain factions to hold the existing government up to odium as thirsting for war at any price, or by Parliamentary cabals to induce national paralysis.

THE SWEDISH ALLIANCE.—The *Borershall* states that the treaty just ratified at Stockholm concedes to France and England the privilege of establishing depots and hospitals on Swedish territory. In return the Western Powers undertake to maintain the integrity of Sweden against Russia, should the latter treat the conduct of the Swedes as a breach of neutrality, and declare war.

Charlottetown Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Monday, January 14, 1856.

The Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Company, took place at the Temperance Hall, in Charlottetown, on the above day, at 7 o'clock, pursuant to notice, published in the *Islander* and *Haszard's Gazette*, newspapers.

The President, William Heard, Esq., having taken the chair, called on the Secretary to read the notice given convening the Meeting, as required by the Act of Incorporation; and having ascertained that the required number of members of the Company were present, stated to the meeting that it was the Annual General Meeting of the Company, called for the purpose of informing the Company of the state of its Funds, &c., at the close of the present year, and also for the purpose of choosing a Board of Directors for the present year, &c.

The seventh Annual Report of the proceedings of the Company was then read:—

REPORT:

Your Directors have again the pleasure of welcoming the return of this day, in connection with the cheering intelligence, that all our Risks have been preserved from Fire during the past year. For this we desire to acknowledge, with gratitude, the kindness of 'Him who ruleth over all.'

This completes the seventh year of our existence, and affords a fair criterion of the efficiency and adaptation of a Native Fire Insurance Society, on the Mutual system. It has been asked, if those who introduced this system to our notice, were honest in recommending it as a safe method of protection? Were their calculations founded on correct data when they stated, that the Mutual was a money-saving and consequently a profitable system? These questions, however satisfactorily answered at the time, by those who understood its working in other places, could not satisfy the prejudices of many, who ventured to assert that it required a large standing capital for a commencement, to insure public confidence or success; and who refused to join our ranks until our theory had become visible fact. We believe that the time has now arrived for the most sensitive, on the score of Capital or security, to obtain satisfactory evidence of our success.

The business of the past year has been conducted with all the anxiety and care which your Directors could bestow on it. While they have earnestly endeavored to extend the business of the Company, they have also guarded against taking too heavy a risk in one block; or, accepting an extreme hazardous risk, until the business of the company obtains a wider extent.

During the past year thirty-eight new Policies have been issued, thus increasing the Risks £8175 beyond that of the previous year. The Amount of Premiums received is £187 18 10d. Interest on paid up capital £30 12 6d. Working expenses, comprising Secretary's salary, £9 7 11d. Office Rent, £5. Printing, &c., £7 10 6d.—£21 18 5d., making the balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 31st December last, £707 1 6d. The steady progress of our business may be seen from the following return:

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Amount Insured in 1851 | £10,720 |
| do 1852 | 19,485 |
| do 1853 | 27,255 |
| do 1854 | 31,980 |
| do 1855 | 39,275 |

The nature of our Risks for the past year is as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| On Wooden Buildings | £28,480 |
| Stock in Trade | 9,260 |
| Household Furniture | 1,435 |
| Brick Buildings | 108—£39,275 |

Since the close of last year's Accounts, our Risks have extended to above £42,000. The Premiums received for the present year added to the balance in hand on the 31st December last, will reach nearly £1000, making our present available Capital as follows: Amount in Treasurer's hands, say £1000 of 5 per cent. Securities 2100

Total capital £3100

We would beg most earnestly to call your attention to the importance of making more special and individual efforts, to gain the co-operation of the whole community. The duty of disseminating correct information respecting our system, should be regarded as the special work of every member of the Company, and not as the exclusive privilege of your Directors. It is true, we have succeeded beyond our expectations; but it must be borne in mind that our success, after all, has been on a small scale. The same machinery which answers our purposes now, would be equally efficient in the extension of our work ten or twenty fold.

A glance at the value of Property in this City liable every hour to the ravages of Fire, is sufficient to prove, either that large sums of money must be expended from this Island every year for Insurance, or else that a great number of persons are daily exposing their property to be destroyed, without reparation, while our institution exists in their midst, ready and willing to accept their risk for a mere nominal sum; and at the same time enjoy the sight of their cash from our shores, which never returns.

The Rental of the Dwelling Houses in this City, according to the Returns of the Pump and Well Assessment, is about £20,000. Suppose the Rental to represent 10 per cent. of the value of household property, then we have for this item £200,000. The value of Household Furniture is at least one-third, amounting to £66,000. For the Stock in Trade take one year's importation for Charlottetown—so far as Duty is paid thereon—viz: £236,000, making a total of £602,000. Two-thirds of this amount insured at our present reduced premiums, would realize £2000 yearly; and if we are providentially protected, as we have been, it would require only four years to accumulate a cash capital of £10,000.

Your Directors are aware that in all Cities built wholly, or in great part, of wood, as this is, the risk of extensive Fires is very considerable; yet at the same time they believe, that from the great width of our streets, the ample dimensions of our square blocks, which prevents the clustering of heavy piles of buildings, and affords easy access to both sides of the building in case of fire; but especially from the well known readiness with which all hands turn out when the alarm is given, and cheerfully labour until the devouring element is subdued—our risk cannot be compared with that of other Cities which are built of the same material. We can also deduce a fair criterion from the past. During the last ten years our whole losses in Charlottetown from Fire cannot have exceeded £250 a year; a sufficient proof that Foreign Insurance Companies have reaped a good harvest.

From these and other considerations, your Directors are assured of our ultimate success, although the period may be delayed by apathy on the part of members, or by opposition from without. We therefore press this point upon the consideration of the Company, and trust that no effort will be spared on the part of every individual member, to extend at all times, and on every hand, the correct knowledge of, and participation in, the benefits resulting from this Institution.

During the past year your Directors thought it advisable to extend the benefits of the Company to the whole Island; to carry out this object it was found necessary, in order to guard against imposture and loss, to appoint Agents in all sections of the Island, in whose judgment and confidence we could rely. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act for the following places:

James C. Pope, Esq., Summerside; Stephen Wright, Esq., Upper Bedouque; Richard Hudson, Esq., Tryon River; John Haszard, Esq., St. Eleanor's; Mr. George Wigginton, Crapaud; Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., Cavendish; James Pidgeon, Esq., New London; James Bearisto, Esq., Pr. Town Royalty; John Sutherland, Esq., St. Peter's; W.S. Macgowan, Esq., Souris; James Dingwell, Esq., Bay Fortune; W.B. Aitken, Esq., Georgetown; Edwin Parker, Esq., Lot 19.

Although there has not been much business transacted in this department since the above appointments were made, we feel assured that with care and close attention on the part of your Officers, a very large and profitable business remains to be done in the country parts of the Island.

Your Directors have also seen the necessity of dating in future, the Yearly expiration of every Risk, from the time when the risk is taken, thus in all cases securing a full Year's Premium, instead of a fraction of a year.

Your Directors, in resigning their trust, cannot but look back with pleasure on the harmony and unanimity which has characterized all the meetings of the Board, in their efforts to carry out the objects of this Society.

By Order of the Board.

The Company seemed much pleased and satisfied with the report, and with the steady progress of the Institution; mechanics and others now see that they can keep their houses insured at one half the premium they had been in the habit of paying, and several who have lately joined the Company, regretted very much they had not done so years since, and those who had joined the company for upwards of four years past, now plainly perceive, that even if a loss to the amount of Fifteen hundred pounds, or more, should unfortunately occur, the small per centage necessary to make up that amount, would not amount to the premium they would have paid, had they been insured in a Foreign Office, during that length of time. Mr. Peter McGowan stated that himself and Mr. Ings had been appointed Auditors of the Books and Accounts of the Company, for the past year, and that they had carefully examined all the policies issued, with the Books of Accounts and Premiums received, and had much pleasure in stating they found all perfectly correct, and that the larger portion of the Company's Funds are invested in Real Estate, and the remainder loaned on good personal security, available at short notice. That the Interest now received, overpaid the whole expense of the working of the Company, and should no unforeseen accident occur, the Funds now being at compound Interest, would rapidly increase.

Moved by W. K. Watson, Esq., Seconded by John Morris, Esq.—

That the Report be adopted.

Benjamin Davies, Esq., moved that before the question was put, he would like to hear how the Company approved of Risks being taken in the country; that so far as he was concerned, he did not approve of risks being taken out of the Town.

Hon. Mr. Coles at first felt inclined to agree with what had been stated by Mr. Davies, and suggested whether it would not be as well to confine our Risks to the Town, as he considered the Risks in Georgetown, for instance, much greater than the Risks in Charlottetown, until the latter place was provided with Fire Engines, &c.

After a long discussion on the subject, in which John Longworth, Geo. Beer, and Nicholas Brown, Esqrs., and some others took part, it was agreed to continue the mode already adopted, strongly recommending the new Board of Directors to be appointed to use the greatest caution with respect to the Risks accepted in the Country. The report was then adopted, and ordered to be printed.

The President stated the next thing to be done, was to proceed to the election of Five Directors out of the present Board, and then to the election of eight more from the Company. On the first ballot—W. Heard, George Beer, Henry Haszard and Peter McGowan, Esquires, and Mr. John Rider, were elected from the present Board, and on the second ballot—John Longworth, John Ings, James Duncan, and John Trenaman, Esqrs., and Messrs. Mark Butcher, Bertram Moore, W. C. Trowan and William McKay, were duly elected.

The President having been requested to vacate the chair, James D. Haszard, Esq., was called thereto, when the thanks of the company were given to the President, Directors, and Secretary, and other officers for their exertions and services for the past year, the chairman remarking that he considered much praise was due the Secretary, who he considered had much the greater part of the labour to perform, in the working of the Company, for a mere nominal recompense. The President and Secretary returned thanks for the honour. The company then adjourned, leaving the Board of Directors to transact some business.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—Up to the hour when last advices left Washington, the House of Representatives had made no choice of Speaker. The President got tired of waiting, and caused his message to be laid before the Senate. The House by a large majority decided not to discuss the Message until they had chosen their Speaker. We have as yet seen only an abstract of the message. It is particularly bitter against Great Britain for sending (what it calls) recruiting agents to the United States, and for declaring the Mosquito Indians under her protection, which the President considers a breach of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty. We shall probably give a synopsis of the message in our next.—*N. B. Paper, Jan. 9.*

FIRE.—On the morning of Sunday last, the 13th inst., at about 4 o'clock, the house of Richard Dawson, Esq., Tryon River, was discovered to be on fire, and in less than half an hour was consumed to ashes,—the inmates barely having time to escape with their lives; and before they reached the nearest dwelling, which is no more than 200 yards distant. Mrs. Dawson, Miss Dawson and another female had their feet badly frozen. In addition to the total loss of House, Furniture, and all usual contents, were Merchandise to the amount of £150.

We have not yet learned how the fire originated.—*Ado.*

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS—Recent events in Central America have awakened in the United States a deep interest in the territory embraced in the States of Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras and San Salvador. Our design, at this time, is to give a condensed statement of the affairs of these republics, and their relations to each other and to foreign Powers.

The territory of Central America lies between the eighth and sixteenth parallels north latitude and Mexico on its northern border, the Caribbean Sea on the east, the Pacific Ocean on the west, and New Granada on the south. Its climate is mild and healthful. Its mineral and agricultural wealth is said to be unbounded. Its population, estimated at two millions, is about one-twelfth whites, four-twelfths mixed races, and seven-twelfths Indians. In 1503 it was taken for Spain by an agent of Cortez, and in 1821 it was formed into an independent republic.

COSTA RICA.—It would seem, from all accounts, that Walker, filibuster, is not in the firm position in Central America in which he has been represented, and that he has some work on his hands before he can be quite master of that country. It is stated that the Costa Rica militia have been called forth, in consequence of his violent proceedings in Nicaragua, and that they are five thousand strong. It is also stated that the Republics of Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras are all in arms to go and oppose the invaders. President Mora, of Costa Rica, has issued a decree to the effect that the republic, having never granted any part of its territory on the Atlantic ocean, will consider at all times void and of no value, every act that may be executed on the right border of the river San Juan, and on the wild coasts of the northern sea, from the mouth of said river up to the national limits with the Republic of New Granada, without previous consent and legal sanction, Costa Rica being resolved on claiming and sustaining its right against every trespass on the Territory of its frontiers.

The next news from Central America will probably inform us, how the above Republics have received the recognition of Walker's new Government in Grenada, made by our Minister Resident, Mr. Wheeler. In the meantime it is a grave question what will be the course of our own and other Governments in relation to the matter.

PENALTY FOR DESTRUCTION OF A NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT.—We learn from the Chicago Journal, that the case of Alfred Dutch, vs. F. C. Sherman and others, has been decided. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of \$15,000. The trial, it will be remembered, was for the alleged destruction of the newspaper establishment of the plaintiff.

A YOUNG HUSBAND.—On making a call the other day, at the house of the American missionary in Jerusalem, I saw a little boy, in the Turkish costume, sitting on a sofa. My first thought was, "what an enormous turban that boy has on!" and my second, "how very small he is!"

Judge of my surprise, when I found he was a husband; he being little more than ten years old, and his wife not quite nine! Truly this is beginning life young.—And this reminds me, that a friend of ours saw an Armenian lady in Alexandria, who, though but twenty-six years of age, was a grandmother! This goes quite beyond early marriages in the U. States.—Mrs. Fume's Travels in Egypt.

Bright Speed, with a cargo of molasses, sugar, &c., bound from Halifax to Hull, England, sprung a leak at sea lately, when about three days out, and in making Sydney she was stranded on the northern head of Bridgeport, on the 17th. Vessel has got afloat—cargo damaged.

Gunpowder, which was ten cents a pound in New York on the opening of the war, has advanced to 20 cents.

An English writer classifies old maids and bachelors as "solitary mature men and women who have nothing happening to them."

The English Patriotic Fund now furnishes relief to the following persons; widows 2526, children 3104, and orphans who have lost both parents 97. The amount of subscriptions to the fund now reaches the large sum of £1,291,296.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE WINTER.

Though the season of snow and frost is a season of rest for the farmer, yet it should not be one of idleness. It is proper for him to desist from severe manual labor, to recruit his strength, tasked by the hard toil of seed-time and harvest, and to enjoy more intimately for a season, the society of his family and acquaintances. But his brain should not be idle. Now is the time to store his mind with information most useful in his high calling. When the fire glows warmly and cheerfully on his generous hearth through the long winter evenings, and the driving snow, beating against the window panes, and whirling around the corners of the house on the whistling wind, enhances by contrast his sense of comfort, let him then devote the hours to the acquisition of knowledge which shall be most beneficial to him in his occupation.

For this purpose every farmer should possess, or have access to, a well selected library of practical books on those subjects in which he is most interested. He should read the transactions of the Agricultural Societies of his own State, and of others; those portions of the Patent Office Reports which pertain to farming, and take a lively interest in the various discussions upon the great agricultural questions of the day, which from time to time are going on in the journals. His library should contain works of reference as well as those for more immediate use.

Treatises on horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, are valuable even for occasional perusal; and it made the subjects of thorough study, would amply repay the farmer by the minute and scientific information which they afford. Besides these, there are works on the various species of grains and grasses; on fruit and fruit trees, containing valuable hints in regard to the management of the orchard, and works on Rural Architecture, from which may be obtained many practical and economical designs together with information, whereby the farmer will be enabled to construct his buildings so that they will be both strong and picturesque, and at the same time convenient and durable. Without these various books, no farmer's library is complete; and without some knowledge of these important subjects, no farmer has paid due regard to the duties of his exalted calling.

PROOF THAT THE MOON IS NOT INHABITED.—Dr. Schoriesby, in an account that he has given of some recent observations made with the Earl of Rosse's telescope, says:—"With respect to the moon, every object on its surface of 100 feet was now distinctly to be seen: and he had no doubt, that under favourable circumstances, it would be so with objects 60 feet in height. On its surface were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks and masses of stones already innumerable. He had no doubt, that if such a building as he was then in were upon the surface of the moon, it would be rendered distinctly visible, by these instruments. But there were no signs of habitations such as ours—no vestige of architecture remains to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presented no appearance which could lead to the supposition, that it contained anything like the green fields and verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible—not a sea or river, or even the measure of a reservoir for supplying town or factory—all seemed desolate."

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, January 19, 1856.

The Couriers brought the remaining bags of British Papers on Thursday night and a Colonial mail. We may expect a Colonial mail to-night with perhaps further news from Britain.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature is prorogued until Thursday the 14th February, and then to meet for the despatch of business.

The Rev. A. Fraser tenders his sincere thanks to the young men of Cascumpec belonging to his congregation, who presented him on the 9th instant with a splendid set of harness, as a token of esteem for him as their pastor.

POLICE COURT.

Jan. 14.—Donald McLeod, drunk and disorderly, and insulting the Police; convicted: fined 5s., or be imprisoned 48 hours. Henry Williams, drunk and disorderly; convicted: fined 5s., or be imprisoned 48 hours—committed. Norman McLeod, drunk and disorderly; convicted: fined 5s., or be imprisoned 48 hours. Nicholas Brown, drunk and disorderly; convicted: fined 5s., or be imprisoned 48 hours. Angus McLeod, disorderly interfering with the Police; ordered to pay jail fees.

17th.—Mr. M. P. Rochford complained of trespass on him by a dog belonging to Mr. Jas. Pardi; parties settled out of Court.

Birth.

Last night, Mrs. William Brown, of a son. On the 12th instant, Mrs. Colin Holm, De Sable, of a son.

Married.

At St. Eleanor's on the 9th inst, by the Rev. J. H. Read, B.D., Mr. Edward Williams, to Maria, daughter of Mr. Geo. Ellis, both of Bideford, Lot 12. At Georgetown, on Thursday the 8th inst., by W. B. Aitken, Esq., J. P., Mr. Daniel McDonald, Perth Mills, to Miss Margaret Cameron, daughter of Mr. Ewen Cameron, of Morigomish, Nova Scotia. On the 15th ult., by the same, Mr. William E. Allan, of Boughton Island, to Miss Zilpah Ann Head, of Georgetown Royalty.

Died.

On the 14th inst., at De Sable, Margaret McKenzie, daughter of Mr. Colin Holm, in the fourteenth year of her age, in the full assurance of faith in Christ as her only Saviour. At Pictou, on the 20th December, at her son's house, M'Lellan's Brook, East River, Mrs. Turnbull, aged 77 years, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Turnbull. She was the mother of 16 children, 13 of whom are still alive. At Chapeau, on Friday night, the 11th inst. after a long illness, Isabella, wife of Captain Robert Turnbull, aged 74 years.

TO THE YOUNG.

A JUVENILE MISSIONARY MEETING will be held (D. V.) in the Infant School Room, on Monday evening next, the 21st Jan., when an address will be given to the children by the Rev. D. Fitzgerald. Painted illustrations will be shown descriptive of incidents in Missionary operations. To commence at half past six. (N. B.) A Collection will be taken up.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE Common Council of the City of Charlottetown have made the following appointments in accordance with a By-Law relating to the Fire Department for said City, and to rank in seniority as follows, viz.—

- CHIEF ENGINEER.—DANIEL HODGSON, Esq. ENGINEERS.—WARDS. No. 1. Mr. Chas. Welsh, sen. No. 1, 2. " William Heard 3, 3. Hon. Chas. Young 5, 4. Mr. B. Moore, 2, 5. Henry Palmer, Esq., 4, 6. Mr. James Miller, 1, 7. Wm. McGill, Esq., 2, 8. Mr. D. Davies, 3, 9. John C. Binn, Esq., 4, 10. T. B. Tremain, Esq., 5, 11. Mr. W. B. Davison, 1, 12. John Rigg, Esq., 2, 13. Mr. Henry Smith, 3, 14. George Beer, Esq., 4, 15. T. Heath Haviland, Esq., 5. CAPTAINS OF FIRE ENGINES. No. 1, Mr. James Watts; 2, Thomas W. Dodd, Esquire, 3, Silas Barnard, Esquire. ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor. W. B. Welner, City Clerk. Jan. 8, 1856.

Furs for Sale. Two very superior BEAR SKINS, mounted complete, for Sale at HASZARD & OWEN'S BOOK STORE.

COOK WANTED. WANTED a good plain COOK, who can produce a good character. Apply at HASZARD & OWEN'S Book Store.

The British Periodicals

AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE. GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE LATTER PUBLICATION.

1. 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).

The great and important events—Religious, Political, and Military—now agitating the nations of the Old World, give to these Publications an interest and value they never before possessed. They occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumours of the newspaper, and the ponderous tome of the historian, written long after the living interest in the facts he records shall have passed away. The progress of the War in the East occupies a large space in their pages. Every movement is closely criticised, whether of friend or of foe, and all short-comings fearlessly pointed out. The letters from the CRIMEA and from the BALTIC in Blackwood's Magazine, from two of its most popular contributors, give a more intelligible and reliable account of the movements of the great belligerents than can elsewhere be found.

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, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

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| For Blackwood and the four Reviews | 10 00 |

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

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!! LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54, Gold Street, New York. HASZARD & OWEN, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CALENDAR FOR 1856:

The Almanack of this year is embellished with a number of neat and appropriate Wood Engravings, and besides the usual information, contains, by request of several friends, the day's length for every day in the year.

To Plasterers & Contractors.

THE Subscriber will receive Tenders until first of February next, from such persons as are willing to contract for the Lathing and Plastering of his new Building, on Hillsborough Square. All materials except sand, which is in the cellar, to be found by the Contractor. The work to be well finished with 3 Quarts Plastering, on or before the first day of July next.

DANIEL BRENNAN. Charlottetown, Jan. 24, 1856.

GRAND DIVISION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the next Quarterly Session of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of this Island will be held on Thursday the 31st day of January, instant, in the Temperance Hall in this City, at 7 p. m.

By order, F. DESBRISAY, G. S. January 11, 1856.

CABINET, CHAIR AND SOFA

Manufactory. Queen Square, in the rear of Haszard's Gazette Office.

THE Subscriber having engaged a part of the Steam Power belonging to the above Establishment, is now prepared to manufacture every article appertaining to his business.

Turning, straight and sweep-sawing executed with dispatch to any pattern.

Stoves!! Stoves!!!

A BETTER ARTICLE, and for less money, than was ever offered for sale in this City.

150 Stoves, of every description of style and pattern, including several new patents; as well as his late STOCK on hand, which he solicits his friends and the public generally, to call and examine to judge for themselves.

News for the People!

THE GOOD SCHR. 'SHANNON,' has arrived from BOSTON, and brought for DODD'S BRICK STORE, a Choice Lot of all sorts of AMERICAN GOODS.

which will be sold by the Subscriber Cheap, and on good terms.

New Store,--New Goods.

THE Subscriber begs to announce his REMOVAL from the Old STAND in Great George Street, to his New STORE, in Queen's Square, where he is now opening the remainder of his FALL SUPPLY of BRITISH and other GOODS.

Carriage Bolts.

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large Stock of the above--of the following sizes--

Table with 2 columns: Length and Diameter. Rows include sizes like 1 1/2 inches by 1/2, 1 3/4 inches by 3/4, etc.

These Bolts have neatly turned heads and are offered for sale at from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they can be made for on the Island.

Robes! Robes! Robes!

EXTRA No. 1 BUFFALO ROBES just received, at the KING SQUARE HOUSE.

Valuable Properties.

TO be sold by Auction, on Thursday, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, that valuable WARE PROPERTY, adjoining Queen's Wharf, having a water frontage of 120 feet, and fronting on Lower Water Street 40 feet, with the new buildings thereon.

Also, immediately after, the unexpired leasehold interest of half of Down Lot No. 7, in the first hundred, fronting on King Street 100 feet, immediately opposite to Mr. Charles McKenna's, with the large new warehouses and other buildings thereon.

Terms of sale and other particulars made known on application to A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.

NOTICE. Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers under the firm of LONGWORTH & YATES, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island. Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Healey, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.

Now ready for Inspection.

A LARGE STOCK of BRITISH & FOREIGN GOODS adapted to the wants of the present season.

Ladies' Dresses of the latest style and of every variety in quality and price, Winter Capes, Bonnets, Caps, Shawls, French Stays, Mohair Caps, Hair Nets, French Blends, White Blk and coloured Rushes, Widows Caps, Black Velvets, Flowers and Feathers, Fringes, Gimps and Trimmings in great variety, French Merinos, Paramatas, Coburgs, Alpaccas, Orleans, Fancy Plaids, Cloakings, Ribbon Velvets, Bonnet Cap and Sash Ribbons, French and English Kid Gloves, White Gloves, Fancy Prints, Patchwork, Damasks and Fringes all colors, Cotton Warp, Pilot, Whitney and Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Lion Skin, Doeskins and Cassimeres, Velvet and Satin Vestings, Railway Rugs, Merino and Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers, Stockport Florentine Long cloth and Linen Shirts, Shirt fronts, Collars, Mullers, Silk Hats, Jim Crow Hats, Cloth Caps, Blankets, Red Blue and White Flannel and Serge, Striped Kersey, Hosiery a large selection, Sable, Fitch, Mink, Stone Martin and Mdsquash, Muffs, Riding Boas, Cardinal Capes, Cuffs, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Fur Coats, Caps, Gloves and Mitts, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets and Rugs, rasolets, Leather and Carpet Bags, Electro-plated goods from the first House in Britain, viz:--

Teapots, Cruet Stands, Toast Forks, Sugar Baskets, Table dessert Tea and Salt Spoons, Table and dessert Forks, Sugar Sifters and Tongs, Butter Knives, &c. &c. Jewellery and fancy goods of the newest kind, comprising, Gold and Silver Watches and Chains, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Rings, Pencil cases, Shirt and Sleeve Studs, Bracelets and Pins, Gold plated goods in abundance, Lava Baskets, Dresden and French Toilet Sets, Bohemian Glass, Lustres and fancy ornaments, Papier Mache Work Boxes and Blotters, Ink Stands, Bronze and Alabaster Figures, Toilet Soap and Perfumery, Gentlemen's dressing Cases, Velvet and Chatelaine Spec Cases.

A general assortment of Ironmongery, Indigo, Starb, Blue, Tea, &c.

A few moderator Lamps and Colza Oil said to be the most perfect Lamp yet invented.

Funerals furnished to order.

The goods remaining unsold of former Importations will be marked down to suit present prices and the whole will be disposed of at the lowest possible rate for Cash.

WILLIAM HEARD, Charlottetown, 1st Jan. 1856.

FREE CHURCH.

THE Committee of Trustees of the Free Church, having inspected the building, feel much pleasure in stating that they are satisfied with the progress which their contractor is making in the work; and as they are anxious to have the building completed as soon as possible, they hereby respectfully request the congregation and other friends who have not yet paid their subscriptions to forward them with as little delay as possible.

The Committee beg leave at the same time to tender their most grateful acknowledgments to all those whose contributions they have already received. Any person who may have a desire to contribute towards the completion of the above place of Worship will have an opportunity still to do so, and will oblige by handing over their donations to the Treasurer, GEORGE ALLAN JOHN SCOTT, Secretary.

LONDON HOUSE.

Fall 1855. Ex. Sir Alexander from London and Majestic from Liverpool.

THE Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of British Merchandise, now forming one of the most extensive and general stocks in the market--(which will be sold on the most moderate terms for prompt payment, a liberal discount made to wholesale customers,) comprising every variety in Ladies' dress materials at extraordinary low prices--Ladies' mantles and bonnets in the newest styles, together with a large assortment of Millinery--Ladies' sets stone martin, sable, Fitch, mink, squirrel and other furs, cloaking in great variety, cloths a large assortment, blankets, prints, shirtings, carpeting, hearth rugs, crumb cloths, hosiery haberdashery, ribbons a choice selection, silk velvets, trimmings in great variety, ready made clothing all sizes, boots and shoes, satin slippers, oil floor cloth, with a great variety of other goods.

A large assortment of hardware, and groceries of all kinds, teas very cheap, to be had at the Subscriber's Store, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel. H. HASZARD. Charlottetown, Nov. 1st, 1855.

CHEAP AND SAFE LIGHT!

NEWELL'S PATENT Safety Lamp & Lamp Feeder

Warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of BURNING FLUID, PATENT OIL, ROSIN OIL, CAMPHRE, And all other explosive compounds used for production of light.

This invention is applied to common Fluid, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Lamp Feeders, Fluid-tolders, Lanterns, &c., &c.

We respectfully invite the attention of the public to NEWELL'S IMPROVED SOLAR FLUID LAMP! which gives a steady, brilliant flame, nearest to Gas that has ever been produced.

These Lamps are particularly adapted for Churches, Hotels, Factories, Stores and parlours. Oil Solar can be altered, using the same shade. Common Fluid Lamps can be changed to Safety Fluid Lamps.

PORTER'S Patent Burning Fluid and Camphene.

As cheap and good as can be bought in the market. Also, Shades, Globes, Lamp Wickings, Entry Hall Lanterns, Fluid Chandeliers, &c.

For Sale, Wholesale & Retail, by Newell, Willard & Co., No. 28 Broadfield Street, Boston.

N. B.--A large deduction will be made from the former prices of NEWELL'S SAFETY LAMP, &c. &c. The following certificates are a sufficient guarantee of the entire safety and efficiency of the Safety Lamp and Feeder.

We have had an opportunity to test the Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of Mr. John Newell, of this City, in regard to the measure of protection that construction affords. In the trials to which we subjected them, we endeavored without effect, to produce explosions of the vapor of the fluid mixed with air, and to burst them by the pressure of the vapor alone. The principle adopted by Mr. Newell is that of the well known Davy Lamp. He has so combined the parts, that we are satisfied that all risk of explosive action is removed.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D. AUG. A. HAYES, M. D. Assayers to the State of Massachusetts. Boston, Aug 30, 1852.

Mr. John Newell, of Boston, has exhibited to me a Lamp, and also containing vessels, furnished with wire gauze protectors, upon the principle of Davy's Safety Lamp for mines. He has used both these instruments before me with inflammable fluids, and in both, when set on fire, the flame was arrested by the wire gauze, which is coated with silver. If the instruments are faithfully constructed, and carefully attended to, so that the wire gauze does not suffer injury from corrosion, wear or violence, I am of opinion that the protection will prove effectual against explosion. Nothing short of this conviction would induce me to countenance the continued use of the burning fluids, so called, as I have thought they ought to be entirely discarded, if not prohibited from use, so long as the dreadful accidents occasioned by ignorance and carelessness. In every case glass lamps should be given up; and those of metal substituted on account of the danger of fracture.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1855. I have examined Newell's Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder. They are constructed upon strictly philosophical principles, having a tube of silvered wire gauze, with a small perforation in the cap. If well made, they cannot fail to insure protection against those dangerous explosions to which the vapors of burning fluids and camphene are subject, when mixed with air. Their general introduction, I have no doubt, would prevent many distressing and fatal accidents, and would tend to the relief of the suffering.

E. S. CARR, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Albany Medical College, and of Applied Chemistry in the University of Albany. BEE & SON, 7, DESEREAU & CO., and W. B. DAWSON are our authorized Agents for the sale of the above in P. E. Island. Dec. 13, 1855.

COALS! COALS! 40 CHALDRON Pitoum COAL, just arrived and for Sale by JAMES PURDIE, Charlottetown, Dec. 5.

Fall Consignments.

Tea, Candles, Soap & Dry Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, on Consignment, per Jan Reddin and Sir Alexander, from London and Liverpool

An Extensive Assortment of Goods, in part, viz: 134 Chests and half chests of superior TEA, 30 Boxes Sperm CANDLES, 30 do Mould do, 50 do very good SOAP, 20 Bales and Cases MERCHANDISE, consisting of Blue and fancy Prints, Orleans, Coburgs, &c. Grey and white Cottons, ready made CLOTHING, Cloths, Doeskins, &c.

Also on Hand-- A large Lot of Cooking, Franklin and Air Tight STOVES, Casks of Metallic Paints, Sofas, Bureaus, cast-iron and common Chairs, &c. &c. Oct. 26. JAMES MORRIS.

The Infallible Remedy!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

ERTSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS' DURATION CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,--I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your mercurial Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches, came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around me--so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least alleviation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I too considerably better--in three months, by continuing with your medicine, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, (Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE LEG--REMARKABLE CURE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,--My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty; a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about six weeks, she was completely cured, and all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known to the world.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant. (Signed) EDW. TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,--My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our first child with a bad breast. There were several holes in the breast, and all the doctors and surgeons I tried would not heal them, but it seemed as if some more powerful than before, and better to be had. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, and the operation of that time her breast was almost well; by continuing with your medicine for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected. I am, Sir, yours truly, (Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases--

- Bad Legs, Cancers, Sore-throats, Bad Breasts, Contracted and Stiff Shoulders, Burns, Bruises, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Swelling of the Feet, Pains in the Head, Stiffness of the Neck, Stiffness of the Arms, Stiffness of the Back, Stiffness of the Hips, Stiffness of the Joints, Stiffness of the Spine, Stiffness of the Neck, Stiffness of the Arms, Stiffness of the Back, Stiffness of the Hips, Stiffness of the Joints, Stiffness of the Spine.

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s. 6d. 2s. 3d. and 5s. each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the large size. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot. GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent



[Articles under this heading are published solely on the responsibility of the Grand Division, S. of Temperance P. E. Island.]

RUM AND THE SABBATH.

WHETHER all men are agreed with us or not as to the extent and magnitude of the evils produced in our world by Rum, there can be no question in the mind of every intelligent, observant Christian man, that by its sale and use Sabbath desecration is very largely promoted, especially in our large cities.

Whilst men of every other pursuit shut up their stores and manufactories, their office or counting-house, and abstain from all secular employment on the Lord's day, the bar-room, and the saloon, and the low groggery are all open unblushingly for the sale of strong drinks, and around those corners, where these establishments are to be found—and, alas! they are legion—members of the precocious manhood of our city will ever be found, with loud talk, profane jest, and obscene remark to the annoyance of the quiet passer to the House of God, and to the scandal of our entire community.

It may be safely estimated, that in New York alone, ten thousand such haunts, of various grade, may be found in full blast on every Sabbath, pouring out a continuous stream of pollution and death, slurring our youth, the hope of our land, to habits of dissipation and debauchery—winning our manhood with syren tongue and every blandishment, from the house of prayer, and from the sacred and neglected duties and happiness of home.

God requires that we sanctify this day, and hallow it to Him. Our statute laws, based on the great requirements of the decalogue, provide for its observance. From every pulpit in our land, in every school house in our wide domain, around every hearth-stone, the same great truth is taught again, and we have none so ignorant but knows, that the first day of the week is the Sabbath—that all worldly employments or recreations thereon are sinful and unlawful; and yet, through the seducing influence of the maddening bowl—or the more despicable love of gain—thousands systematically disregard the injunction and persecute their calling, and tens of thousands permit themselves to be drawn within the vortex of the fatal whirl, which, if continued in, shall surely draw down to a sure and speedy death and eternal destruction.

Shall these things be? Is there not virtue, and religion, and patriotism enough amongst us to stay this tide of desolation? We may be told the law is impotent, ay! so it is, when there is no desire on the part of officials to enforce it; and when our citizens look on from day to day, and from year to year with callous indifference.

Let every pulpit in our city cry aloud against this terrible evil, let all the press raise their note of warning, let the good and true of every denomination, and of every class unite together and resolve, that the sabbath shall be honored, let every man that loves that day make it his business, and we shall raise a righteous clamor on the subject, that will blanch the cheeks and pall the heart of every servant of the Evil One that seeks in this matter to dishonour God and debase His day.

"The Sabbath was made for man." An all-wise and beneficent Jehovah has provided for him this day of rest—rest, not only from worldly care—rest, that every faculty may be recruited and refreshed, and that in closer communion with his God, he may be strengthened for the duties and the trials of the coming week. By such employment of this day, it will become to us as a people, a national good, and to every family, a weekly recurring blessing; but the demon of the Rum-shop in appropriating it to his own use, and in thus desecrating and dishonouring it, has converted the blessing to a curse.

THE FRUITS OF LIQUOR SELLING!

We copy the following list of the doings of the Traffic in London, for a few weeks, from the Alliance published in that City, devoted to Temperance and Prohibition:

- 64 Serious Accidents or Cases of striking bodily Parts.
- 113 Robberies of or by drunken persons.
- 226 Brawls or violent Assaults.
- 73 Cases of Cruelty to Wives or Children.
- 160 Premature Deaths.
- 57 Actual or attempted Suicides.
- 47 Murders or Manslaughters.

The enemies of Prohibition will look upon the above occurrences as small matters compared to the great and important interests of Rum-sellers. They may gather their trophies till the land is deluged in blood, and they are compelled to wade in it ankle deep to prosecute their business—till the walls of the dying, and the sobbing

groans of the mutilated and bereaved fill the air and rise above the howling blast; they must be permitted to continue on in their work. The lives of women and children, deaths by suicidal hands, the stiffened bodies lying in gutters, under stone walls or in open fields—the bloody knives of murderers and assassins, prison gates and bars, the gallows and souls reeking in human gore hurried into eternity, are nothing to them, nothing! when weighed in the scale of Rum-seller's rights!—the right to make money thereby!!

"These are the rights they claim—they love them well,—Hired Engineers upon the road to Hell!!"

We ask our readers what other business produces the like results? And is it not right and just, to exterminate a traffic fraught with such direful consequences.

LEGAL PROHIBITION—THE REMEDY.

The only certain and effective safeguard against drunkenness must be found in the strong arm of a Prohibitory Law which shall interdict the whole liquor-traffic, root and branch.—The law of the land, dealing with drunkenness as a crime, and with the drunkard-maker as an accomplice in that crime, is the only power this side of the throne of Heaven, that will be able to stay the march of intemperance.

An extreme case demands a rigorous treatment. A disease which is never satiated except with death, calls for the strongest remedies known to the practice. The quackery and nostrums of the license system have been tried long enough; and all other remedies are but child's play in the path of this destroyer. There is now but one issue and alternative before us. Everything else has been tried in vain; and it remains for the country either to adopt a Prohibitory Law, or resign itself to that region of terror which the liquor traffic is every where inaugurating.

Ten States of our Union have already been driven to the necessity of trying this experiment; and so far as it is rooted and grounded in the fixed sentiments of the great mass of the people. The whole question of the success of legal prohibition, as a remedy for drunkenness, just turns upon one point: will the people, the great body of the people, make up their minds to adopt it? Such a law, once fully established on the basis of the popular will, would have the effect of rendering drunkenness infamous, and the liquor traffic, if still persisted in, contraband. We can conceive of no greater moral change in society, than that which would be effected by placing this calling under the penal sanctions of the law and consequently, under the ban of a known public opinion. For law, in a free country, is only public opinion stereotyped and published to the world by authority of the people.

There would, doubtless, still be drunkards and liquor selling to some extent, under any law that could be framed; precisely as there are thieves and counterfeiting and gambling, despite of all the anathemas of existing laws. No man who understands anything of human nature, expects all crime to be extirpated, or all criminals to be reformed by law. The grand object is, to prevent men from committing crimes, and from becoming criminals; and thus to protect society. Prevention is the cure which law should prescribe for crime. We expect, therefore, a Prohibitory Law in this case to do for drunkenness and drunkard-making, what the law does for all other crimes—and that is, to drive them from the face of day to expel them from the ranks of respectability and decency, to degrade them down to the low haunts of vulgarity.

The true way to prevent crime, is to make crime infamous; and the way to make it infamous, is to make it feel the terrors of the law—Give us such a law, and then, if men choose to get drunk and make each other drunk, as perhaps they may, they will have to do it, as men now gamble, or steal, under the odium of public opinion and the penalty of a law. Give us such a law and you will have protected society from the injuries of drunkenness; millions of the rising generation from ruin, and 1-ft the destroyer to gather only a few, wretched victims from those dark dens of vice and villainy where other outlaws flourish.—St. John Temperance Telegraph.

A FACT FOR MINISTERS.—The influence of ministers in promoting the Temperance cause, and what may be done by one man, even with little effort, has been lately illustrated in one of our provincial towns, where the movement had made less progress than in any others, and only one minister (a United Presbyterian) was an abstinence. One of the Free Church ministers having become convinced of the importance of the subject proposed a conference on it. This was attended by almost all the ministers, and many of the Christian laymen of the town.—The result was most gratifying. Two ministers of the Establishment, three of the Free Church, (all that are in the town), one United Presbyterian one Original Seceder, and one Moravian—every one of them new converts—enrolled themselves as abstinence, followed within two or three months by about 600 of their people, including many office-bearers and influential persons. Already great benefit begins to appear.—Report of the Free Church Temperance Society.



FALL SUPPLIES BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE CITY DRUG STORE No. 14, Queen Street.

100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd. Sperm, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., blbl. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint), paint and Varnish Brushes, Dry-woods, Indigo, Madder, Gualbear, Bluestone, Coppras, Alum Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sago and Corn Starch.

A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c. &c.

W. R. WATSON.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. BEER & SON

DEG to intimate to their friends and the Public in general that they have lately received from London, Liverpool, Boston and Halifax—

400 Packages of British, West India and American Goods.

Comprising an excellent assortment, suitable for the season, which will be sold at a small advance from cost for prompt payment, among which will be found—

- Black, blue, brown and invisible Broad CLOTHS, Fur, Beaver, Meltons, Pilot and Whitney Cloths, Dress Materials comprising Pelissier and Alma Checks, Gala Flannels, Lustres, Coburgs and Orleans, Seal Skin Coats, Beaver, Whitney and Pilot OVERCOATS, Cloth Mantles and scarf Shawls, Velvets, Plushes, Ribbons and Trimmings, Veils, Collars, Habit shirts, &c. Tickings, striped Shirting, white and grey Cottons, Ladies' Winter boots, Furs, Fur Caps, Winter Gloves, Mufflers, Blankets, Counterpanes, Oil Clothes, Worsted shirts, Children's Felt Hats and Hoods, Reversible Waterproof Coats, Rubber Overcoats, 5 Tons NAILS, assorted, American Morrice Locks, with fancy knobs, An assortment of HARDWARE, Keys White Lead, Whiting and Washing Soda, Sets White and Gold China, with coffee and extra plates, SOLE LEATHER, SOAP, CANDLES BURNING FLUID, Gorn Starch, Crackers, Pilot Bread, CONFECTIONARY, Digby Herring, APPLES, Onions, Ladies' Rubber Boots and Overshoes, Gentlemen's Rubbers, Sleigh Hells, &c. &c.

King Square House, Nov. 1, 1855.

COKE! COKE!! COKE!!! FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very Superior COKE, at 6d per bushel, or 16s per Chaldron, and 15s per Chaldron, if 5 or upwards be taken.

WM. MURPHY, Manager. Charlottetown, Dec. 12, 1855.

JAMES R. WATT, Offers for sale a good assortment of Cooking, Parlour, and other STOVES.

Prices much lower than usual.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

THE Subscriber has to inform all who feel desirous of investing money in FREEHOLD ESTATE, that he has several well-situated BUILDING LOTS in this City, and FARMS in the Country to dispose of, on moderate terms. To those who wish to purchase, early application is recommended.

JAMES J. BEVAN. Charlottetown, Dec. 22, 1855.

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP.

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory Coloured, Engravings, in Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practised by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c. By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.

Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others. Dr. De Roos, from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation. The CONCENTRATED GUTTE VIVE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spasmodic, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c.

Their almost marvellous power in removing contaminations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scarcy, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 33s. per bottle. The £5 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved: and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c. THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 33s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors who thereby obtain a large profit. To protect the PUBLIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," to be printed in white letters on the Stamp affixed to the above, to imitate which, is felony.

Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square Charlottetown.

Orwell and Montague Cheap Stores.

THE Subscriber thankful for the very extensive patronage received in his Establishment, at ORWELL, for the past twelve years, trusts in future to merit a continuance of public patronage, not only at the above Establishment, but at his new Store at MONTAGUE BRIDGE, which will be conducted on the same principles as the one at Orwell; which has obtained the character of always having on hand a good assortment of GOODS, and being the cheapest Country Store on the Island, having a fixed price for every article, and no deviation. The motto in both Establishments is "Quick sales and light profits."

FOR SALE—50,000 fresh-cut Spruce Deals, now ready for shipment, & 300 Tons Hardwood Timber, which might be kept afloat for two or three weeks at Georgetown, if arranged for this week. For further information, application to be made to B. DAVIS, Esq. Charlottetown, or to Mr. P. STEPHENS, Orwell.

Any person about to engage in ship building can have from 200 to 300 tons Hardwood, at a very low price, to clear out the Subscriber's booms at Orwell and Three Rivers.

WANTED, 500 OX & COW HIDES, for which the highest Market Price will be given in CASH, or Goods at Cash prices, at either Establishment.

A vacancy now offers for two respectable APRENTICES, who will require to give good references. Sons of members of any Temperance Society, will have a decided preference, and be brought up as such.

PATRICK STEPHENS. Orwell, Dec. 1st, 1855.

Cod Liver Oil.

WARRANTED Pure and Fresh, sold by the Bottle, or in any quantity wished.

W. B. WATON.

THE FOLLY OF PRIDE.—I takesome quiet, sober moment of life, and add together the two ideas of pride and man; I behold him a creature of a span high, stalking through infinite space in all the grandeur of littleness. Perched on a speck of the universe, every wind of heaven strikes into his blood the coldness of death; his soul floats from from his body like melody from the string; day and night as dust on the wheel, he is rolled along the heavens, through a labyrinth of worlds, and all the creations of God are flaming above and beneath. Is this a creature to make for himself a crown of glory, to deny his own flesh to mock at his fellow, sprung from that dust to which both will soon return? Does the proud man not err? Does he not suffer? Does he not die? When he reasons, is he not stopped by difficulties? When he acts, is he never tempted by pleasure? When he lives, is he free from pain? When he dies, can he escape the common grave? Pride is not the heritage of man; humility should dwell with frailty, and atone for ignorance, error and imperfection.—Rev. Sydney Smith.

WAITING FOR THE NEWS.—A Sunderland shipowner, the other day having sent a new ship to London without naming her, was asked the reason for his doing so. "Oh!" said he, "I'm waiting for the next licking the Rooshians get, and then I'll call the ship after the victory."

Two men, named Oakey and Oragher, have been arrested at Southampton, for having committed a fraud in the following ingenious manner:—They induced a Mr. Emanuel, a pawnbroker, to receive in pledge casks represented to contain polish of considerable value, but what has since turned out to be a worthless article.

The London Daily News says that the majority of the French cabinet think Russia will accept the terms proposed. The majority of the English ministry think not.

The English government is said to have demanded explanations from the Court of Vienna as to the intention of Austria in reducing the army. The Army Board is selling no fewer than seventy thousand horses.

POWER OF STEAM UNDER GREAT PRESSURE.—It has been remarked by very able chemists that gunpowder is one thousand times denser than the atmosphere. If, therefore, one thousand cubic inches of atmosphere were compressed into one inch, the one inch will be of the same strength as one cubic inch of gunpowder. Steam possesses about one-half the gravity (or weight) of the atmosphere; therefore, if 1,728 inches of steam; which can be generated from one single cubic inch of water, were compressed into one inch, it would become nearly twice the strength of one cubic inch of gunpowder. This fact will illustrate the great expansive force of steam. From these data approximately, according to the size, contents, and area of the boiler, its explosive power may be estimated; therefore we need not be surprised that those results ensue, wherein tons weight of material are driven to great distances by the explosions of steam boilers.

SOVEREIGNS.—Nearly half-a million of sovereigns are struck off weekly, at the eight coining presses of the mint.

A ROSE IN THE WINDOW.—Put a rose in the window. If you are in grief, the care and the pleasure of attending to its dials wants will lead your thoughts from your dark ness into the light as gentleness and beauty. If you are happy, it will be greater joy to watch the unfolding blossoms; if innocence attend your footsteps, you will hold sweet communion with the emblem of innocence.

SUICIDE BY THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.—At an inquiry, held before Mr. Wakley, into the circumstances attending the death of a person who had suffered from the affection of the pulmonary organs, the disease to which the late Emperor of Russia's death was attributed, the coroner, in remarking upon the case, observed: "In the case of the Emperor Nicholas, his death was put down to paralysis of the lungs and bronchitis, which, according to the symptoms described, was known by us medical men to be impossible, and to have been stated only to deceive the public mind. The official document describing the Emperor's death stated that, at the last, he took leave of his family with a firm voice, a proceeding physically impossible, if he was suffering from the disease stated in the certificate of death. The belief, therefore, on the minds of the medical men in this country was, that the Emperor was poisoned; and that in my own opinion—not at the same time, that he was poisoned by these about him, but that he committed suicide."

THE MARRIAGE OF GENERAL CANROBERT WITH THE DAUGHTER OF A WEALTHY PHYSICIAN ATTACHED TO THE IMPERIAL COURT IS SPOKER OF. The Emperor interests himself very much in this union.

Church of England Prayer Books

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large supply of the above and are prepared to sell them at the following low prices, viz. Ruby 32mo. Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s 6d. Cape Morocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 2s. Morocco, 4s 6d. Minion 32mo. Roan, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 2s. Nonpareil 32mo. 2s. Pica 24mo. 5s 6d. Svo 9s. Calc. 12s 6d.

NEW GOODS. Fall 1855.

PER Ships Isabel and Majestic, from Liverpool, and Sir Alexander from London, the Subscribers have received—

305 Packages British & Foreign Goods, and 10 Tons BAR IRON, carefully selected by one of the Firm, which, with their Stock on Hand, they can confidently recommend to their customers, and the public, as Goods of the best description, at very low prices, for prompt payment. Wholesale Purchasers will find it to their advantage to select from this STOCK, which consists of— 7 Cases, 3 bales Ready-made CLOTHING, 8 Trunks Boots and Shoes, 56 Chests, and 20 half do. prime Congou Tea, 25 cases Ladies' Dress Materials, 15 do Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Trimmings, Ribbons; Haberdashery, Hosiery, &c., &c. 5 cases Townsend's Hats and Caps, 1 do Brushes, 1 do Toys, 2 do Gloves, 4 bales Cloths, 1 bale Wadding, 2 do Shawls, 4 do Cotton Warp, 25 boxes Soap, 7 packages Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., 30 do IRONMONGERY, 2 cases Jewelry and Fancy Wares, 3 do Oil Floor Cloth, 2 do Fans & Fur Caps, 5 bales Carpeting and Woollens, 6 do Linen Diapers, &c., 3 do grey Calicoes, 3 do white Calicoes, 2 do striped Shirtings, Packages Rice, Ginger, Currants, Raisins, crushed Sugar, Mustard, Blue, Indigo, Starch, Washing and Baking Powders. Ten Tons assorted BAR IRON. Oct. 26th. D. & G. DAVIES.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schr. 'SUPERB' from Halifax, and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE, a splendid LOT OF TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES, which will be Sold Wholesale and Retail. THOMAS W. DODD. Oct. 5.

TO LET with immediate possession, the southeast end of the House recently built on the corner of Great George and Kent Streets, and next to that occupied by Messrs. Gahan & Co. The cellar is 24 feet by 50, has a substantial wall, is over 7 feet deep and is perfectly dry. There is on the first floor a shop 20 feet in front and 30 feet in depth; also a front Entrance, a Hall in rear of the shop and two other apartments. There are on the second floor, one room 24 feet by 15, one 20 feet by 15 and two about 11 feet by 12, and the third floor nearly corresponds with the second. There are three rooms on the fourth floor and a fine view of the Harbour, the Rivers and the Country round, there is also attached to the premises a new Ware-house and it is one of the best stands in this City for Mercantile or any other business. Further information may be obtained by applying to THOMAS DAWSON. July 14th, 1855.

FREEHOLD LAND FOR SALE, Lot 42, as laid down on the Plan of Township No. 55, bounded on the Division line between Townships No. 55 and 56, containing 100 acres of Land. It is near Boughton River, on the South side of the Island, and is covered with good Wood. For further particulars apply to JAMES D. HASZARD, Recreation, Sept 27th, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE. THE FARM now in the occupation of Mr. R. W. EDWARDS, is offered for Sale, containing 192 acres—130 acres being cleared from stumps and in a good state of cultivation, being well manured, and no part of it has been over cropped. There is an excellent spring of water close to the House; and the buildings being recently built, are in good condition and commodious. There is a fine grove of soft wood growing up near to the buildings. 112 acres freehold. New Wiltshire Settlement, Lot 31, Dec. 8, 1855.

J. S. DEALEY, SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION AND SHIPPING AGENT, No 64 Beaver Street, New York. Particular attention given to Freights and Vessels for the British Provinces and West Indies. Also, the sale of Coal, Fish, Lumber, and other Colonial Produce.

TO MILLERS. Camel Hair Bolting Cloth. HASZARD & OWEN have much pleasure in announcing to their customers that they have received this day, a new supply of the above, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, which they offer for sale at 10 per cent below former prices.

MUSIC, JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY, AND FOR SALE BY HASZARD & OWEN.

- SONGS AND BALLADS. In the Valley where I dwell, 1 6 The Sailor Boy's Prayer, 1 6 Song of Home, 1 6 Lilly Lee, 1 6 Sparking, Sunday Night, 1 6 The Queen's Letter, 3 0 Graves of Long ago, 1 6 Phillis is my own Joy, 1 6 My Home is on the Moor, 1 6 Pass, Pass away, 1 6 Mary, you're going to Marry, 1 0 Cheer Boys, Cheer, 1 6 Vilkins and his Dinah, 1 6 Squire Jones's Daughter, 1 6 Little Ethel, 1 6 The Yankee Baby Show, 1 6 Pop goes the Weasel, 1 6 The Morn unbars the gates of Light, 1 6 The Dying Californian, 1 6 Away for the Country, 1 6 Pattie Lee, 1 6 Sebastopol is ours, Song, 1 6 Flag that braved a thousand years, 1 6 Canadian Seigh Song, 1 6 My Cot beside the Sea, 1 4 Minnie Myrtle, Song & Chorus, 1 4 The Yankee Song Robbin Almad, 1 4 FOLKES. Rival Polka, 1 4 Malakoff, 1 6 The Funny Family, 1 6 Sebastopol, Military, 1 6 Day Dream, 1 6 Munich Polka, 1 6 Cuckoo, 1 6 Prize Babies by one of 'em, 1 6 Prairie Flower, 1 6 Rose Polka, to Miss Anne Howard, St. John N. B. 1 6 Minnie Polka, 1 6 Meyer Polka, 1 6 Lily Dale 1 6 SCHOTTISCHES. Ladies choice Schottisch 1 6 Rachel 1 6 The Moldavian 1 6 WALTZES. Cajotana, 3 0 Farewell to Poland 0 9 Star Waltz 0 9 Linwood 1 6 MARCHES. Fall of Sebastopol, a descriptive Fantasia, 3 4 " March with a beautiful Lithograph view of the City, 2 6 Military Parade March, 1 6 Le Mardi Gras, Shrove Tuesday, vis. Pandemonium, 1 6 The Children of Haimen by the National guard Band 7th Regiment, 1 6 Zephyrs from Newport, 1 6 Battle of Alma, with descriptive Frontispiece 3 0 Alma March, 1 6 MISCELLANEOUS. Fall of Sebastopol, 3 0 A Grand Medley, 1 6 The Premium Galop, 1 6 Amalien galop, 2 0 Covent's New Medley Song, 3 3 From My Dear Mountains, 3 0 The Queen Anne Redowa, 1 6 Sonatina, 1 6 Rachel Redowa, 1 6 Das Alpenhorn, 1 6 The Ocean Bural, Quartette, 1 6 Anvil, 1 9 Cathedral Voluntaries arranged for the Organ, 1 6 Home Sweet Home, 1 6 Oh, Susanna, 1 6 The Trench Quadrille, 1 6 To the Churches, Ministers, Sabbath School Superintendents and Teachers throughout the British Provinces.— ON the First of JANUARY, 1856, will be published the first Number of a new ILLUSTRATED PAPER for CHILDREN. Prospectuses of Terms and a Specimen Copy of the "CHILDREN'S PAPER" will be largely distributed, free per Mail to all Ministers and friends of Sabbath-day reading for children as far as their address is known to the Publishers, and all who desire to promote the sale of this Publication, hitherto so much desired in the British Provinces, are invited to apply for a Specimen Copy which will be mailed free. All letters to be Postpaid. Address.—Office of Children's Paper, Thos. Nelson & Son, York Chambers, Toronto Street, Toronto. C. W. FOR SALE. THE American built SHALLOP "REWARD," lying in Pinette Harbor, 42 tons Register, built principally with live Oak, Copper-fastened, being in a good state of repair, and well found with Sails, Rigging, Ground Tackle, &c. Apply to the Owners, Messrs. DONALD & JOHN B. DONALD, Planters, or to BENJ. DAVIES, Broker. Ch. Town, Jan. 1856.—Ex & Adv 31