

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

(From the London Times.)

A few nights since, Lord Palmerston addressed the House on the differences that have arisen with America. In answer to Mr. Cobden's arguments, he gave to the world a statement of the rise and present state of the dispute, and appealed to his hearers for a justification which will hardly be withheld. With respect to the affairs of Central America, he stated what is well known to be the fact, that the spirit of the treaty concluded was to prevent further acquisitions of territory by either of the contracting powers. As England has long possessed a colony of more or less importance on this coast, her ministers understood the treaty to refer to further settlements, and not to those already made. The United States took a different view, and demanded the immediate evacuation of the territory we had fancied secured to us. Here was a difficulty somewhat hard to be overcome; "but," says Lord Palmerston, "we have offered to refer the matter to arbitration." Whatever may be the general opinion, as to the merits of this mode of decision, it at least shows good faith in the party that proposes it, and the declaration of Lord Palmerston was received with applause, by an assembly which, while jealous for its own country's dignity, is not unmindful of what is due to the spirit of peace. With equal frankness, did the British premier point out the incidents of the second dispute. We are threatened with a suspension of international relations. The two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race will only correspond officially by means of a consul, or, at most, a secretary. Possibly no great harm may arise from a short cessation of diplomatic activity; but the cause of this mutual interdict, and not the thing itself, is of grave importance. Such an interruption is generally looked upon as approaching nearly to a state of hostility. In fact, in such a case everything has been done which usually precedes the first irrevocable blow—the great letting out of the waters of strife. The House then listened with attention to the words of the first minister. He stated that in the directions for the enlistment in Canada strict orders were given, that nothing should be done to infringe the municipal regulations of the States or violate the laws of the union. He added, moreover, that when it was found, this enlistment might cause offence to the American Government and people, orders were given for its cessation, and this before any remonstrance was received. When official representations were made complaining of an alleged infringement of American law, the British government expressed its regret at once and without reserve. Lord Palmerston thus explicitly stated, that his government first did all that it could to avoid giving offence, and when charged with discourtesy promptly apologised. This declaration was received with cheers by the British house of commons. The temper of the government and the national representatives was fully evinced at this sitting. The feeling of the public we believe we have expressed, and it fully coincides with that of the ministry and the commons. A sincere desire for peace, a wish to make any honourable concession, a regret that any alleged act of ours should have caused a difficulty between the two countries, animates all classes and will determine their future conduct.

Turn now to America. From the Five Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico we believe no thinking American fails to perceive that, if his country be brought into hostilities with our own, the Central American affair and the recruiting office are not motives, but pretences. To the few, principally immigrants, who detest England and look forward to a struggle with satisfaction, we shall not speak. But of the mass of Americans we would ask, whether their government can disturb the peace of the world in these disputes without incurring the just reprobation of every free nation? Can it be denied, that these matters might be settled at once if it were the wish of one or two men at Washington to settle them? Can it be denied that even in the President's cabinet some moderate politicians are over-

borne by the recklessness of colleagues who wish to gain popularity at the expense of the nation's peace? We believe that the ministers of President Pierce are divided in their convictions and their motives of action. The following is said to be the state of parties. The Attorney-general, Mr. Caleb Cushing, has been the leading spirit in these differences. He is said not to object to war, or at least to such an approach to it, as may give him popularity and a reputation for high spirit throughout the States. As a law officer of the Government, his language should have been cautious and his conduct moderate; how far both have fallen short of such an ideal we may judge from the letters bearing his signature that have appeared in print. Mr. Cushing has much influence with the President, and they are probably bound together by an identity of political objects. It is stated that Mr. Marcy, the Secretary of State, is opposed to the warlike demonstrations of his colleague and his chief. If the settlement of these disputes depended on him and the British Minister, matters would not long remain unarranged. The prolonged stay of Mr. Crampton in Washington is said to be due to his moderation. Now, the present state of affairs seems to be, that Mr. Marcy has so far yielded as to join in the despatch of a positive demand for Mr. Crampton's recall. The President and Attorney-General wished the demand to be categorical, and so to necessitate a rupture, but Mr. Marcy is said to have prevailed so far, as to frame it in a manner which will allow of further correspondence. We have thus a proof of the temper which rules the men on whom the destinies of the two nations for the time depend.

From this description of affairs, which we believe to be correct, it is impossible not to draw a conclusion in favour of our own Government. We are the less reserved in doing so, because the worst that can be said against their own politicians always comes from the lips of Americans. It is no invention of the British press, that senators and secretaries of state are ready to bring their nation to the brink of war, in order to prolong their own power or embarrass their successors. Even the phrase "political capital," which so well expresses what is gained by such courses, is not of English origin. The debate in the senate, which was in progress when the last steamer left, will probably be full of the usual invectives against England. The antipathies of the old and the enthusiasm of the younger speakers will both find vent in defiance to this country. The American public, we learn, is pretty well aware of what each speaker will say, and we are happy to believe, that some of the most acrimonious will have but little weight. Yet it cannot be doubted that the accusations will be many, and the apologies few. We cannot, however, but think that such an exhibition will lessen the character of the American Senate by its strong contrast to the moderation and good sense of our own representatives. Even in the opinion of Americans, those men must sink, who talk of war only through a belief that their words will be without effect, and who, perhaps, are only suffered so to declaim by the indifference of their countrymen; for that such paltry disputes should involve two such nations in a struggle which would be fought out on every sea, we cannot believe. Although it does not lessen the demerit of those who tamper with international good will, yet we, in common with almost all Englishmen, think that the bonds of a common language and civilisation are too strong to be broken by a dissension to which nine-tenths on both sides of the Atlantic are totally indifferent. Not through any fear of war, for England was never so strong or so well prepared as now, but from sincere love of peace and its inestimable benefits, we trust that American statesmen will be actuated by the same spirit which our own rulers have shown.

SMART.—A countryman entered a daguerrotype saloon a few days since, and wished a daguerrotype of his uncle. "I can do it, sir, but where is he?" "Oh, he's dead!" was the simple reply, "but I've got a description of him in an old passport."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The rumour prevailed, that a new Governor—a gentleman of colonial birth—was about to be appointed, and great curiosity, with no small degree of excitement, was manifested to ascertain who and what the new-comer was to be.—Acadian Recorder.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man named Gough met with his death a few days since, at Musquodoboit, in the following manner. He was out in the woods moose-hunting. Having stooped down to examine some tracks in the snow, he was in the act of straightening himself up when he was observed from a distance by another man, who was in the woods with the same object, and mistaken for a moose. The consequence was that he was instantly fired at, received the charge in his body, and died a few hours afterwards.—Acadian Recorder.

Capt. George Lewis, of P. E. Island, who came passenger in the America, reports having passed on the 19th inst., when three days out, a steamer which having no bowsprit and a straight stem, was supposed to be one of the Collins line. She was standing to the Eastward and appeared to be going slow. The distance between the two steamers when they passed each other was about thirteen miles. There is some difference of opinion as to whether the stranger did or did not show her colors in the rigging. There was of course no apprehensions as to the safety of the Pacific in England, which fully explains why the latter did not alter her course, and ascertain the name of the steamer sighted on the 19th. We are happy to think, that there can be no reasonable doubt, that the ship thus seen was the missing one making the best of her way back to a port in either Ireland or England. The next steamer at New York will solve the problem.

The schr. Romp, Swain, master, from P. E. Island for Boston, with oats and barley, put into Yarmouth Sound, 19th inst., with five feet water in her hold and in a disabled condition, having lost bowsprit and head sails in a gale off Mount Desert the previous day. The leak was about the bows, occasioned by carrying away the bowsprit; and as both anchors and chains had been thrown over to lighten the vessel forward, when she came round Cat Island under foresail, wind N. W. an attempt was made to run her ashore as far up the Sound, as the wind would permit her to go. Owing to drift ice, she only got within a hailing distance of the shore, and the vessel lies afloat in the ice above Sandy Point. The crew got on shore over the ice, and they have a line from the vessel to the shore. The probability is that both vessel and cargo will be lost, unless the steamer Eastern State can reach—an attempt is being made to cut the steamer through the ice. This is but one of a series of disasters that have befallen Romp, on her present voyage. She left P. E. Island, some eight or ten weeks ago, and has since been into both Halifax and Cape Negro for repairs.—Yarmouth Tribune, Feb. 20.

PRACTICAL PRAYER.—In the vicinity of B—lived a poor but industrious man, depending for support upon his daily labor. His wife fell sick, and not being able to hire a nurse, he was obliged to confine himself to the sick bed and family. His means of support being cut off, he soon found himself in need.—Having a wealthy neighbor near, he determined to go and ask for two bushels of wheat, with a promise to pay, as soon as his wife became so much better that he could leave her and return to his work. Accordingly he took his bag, went to his neighbor's and arrived while the family were at morning prayer. As he sat on the door-stone, he heard the man pray very earnestly that God would clothe the naked, feed the hungry, relieve the needy, and comfort all that mourn. The prayer concluded, he stepped in and made known his business, promising to pay with the avails of his first labors. The farmer was very sorry, he could not accommodate him, but he had promised to lend a large sum of money, and he presumed neighbor A—would let him have it.

With a tearful eye and a sad heart, the poor man turned away. As soon as he left the house the farmer's little son stepped up and said;

"Father, did you not pray, that God would clothe the naked, feed the hungry, relieve the distressed, and comfort the mourners?" "Yes, why?"

"Because, father, if I had your wheat, I would answer that prayer."

It is needless to add, that the Christian father called back his suffering neighbor, and gave him as much as he needed. STOP THAT BOY!—Stop that boy! A cigar in his mouth, a swagger in his walk, impudence in his face, a care-for-nothingness in his manner. Judging from his demeanor, he is older than his father, wiser than his teacher, more honored than the Mayor of the town, higher than the President.—Stop him; he is going too fast. He don't see himself as others see him. He don't know his speed. Stop him, ere tobacco shatter his nerves, ere pride ruin his character; ere the loafer master the man; ere good ambition and manly strength give way to low pursuits and brutish aims. Stop all such boys, they are legion—the shame of their families, the disgrace of their towns, the sad and solemn reproaches of themselves.

STORY OF A HIGHWAYMAN.—Not many years ago, an Irishman, whose finances did not keep pace with the demands made on his pockets, and whose scorn of honest labor was eminently unfavorable to their being legitimately filled, borrowed an old pistol one day, when poverty had driven him to extremity, and took the highway convenient where he was likely to find a heavy purse. A jolly old farmer came jogging along, and Tim put him down instantly as a party who possessed those requisites he stood in need of so much himself. Presenting his pistol, he commanded him to "stand and deliver."

The poor fellow forked over 50 dollars, but finding Tim somewhat of a greenhorn, begged a five to take him home, a distance of half a mile. The request was complied with, accompanied with the most patronizing air.

Old Acres and Roods was a knowing one. Eying the pistol, he asked Tim, if he would sell it.

"Is it to sell the pistol? Sow! and it's the same that I'll be after doing. What will ye be after giving for it?"

"I'll give you a five dollar bill for it."

"Done! and done is enough between two gentlemen. Down with the dust and here's the tool for ye."

The bargain was made by immediate transfer. The moment the farmer got the weapon he ordered Tim to shell out, and threatened to blow his brains out, if he refused.

Tim looked at him with a comical leer, and buttoning his breeches' pockets, sang out—

"Blow away, old boy, and devil take the bit of powder's in it."

We believe the old fellow told the last part of the story but once, and that was by the purest accident.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LOAFERS.—Different nations have different kinds of loafers. The Italian spends his time in sleep; the Turkish loafer in dreaming; the Spanish in praying; the French in laughing; the English in swearing; the Russian in gambling; the Hungarian in smoking; the German in drinking; and the American in talking politics.

"You say, Mr. Springles, that Mr. Jacobs was your tutor. Does the court understand from that, you received your education from him?"

"No sir, by tustor, I mean that he learnt me to play on the French horn. He taught me to toot—hence I call him my tutor."

"Ah! the court understood you differently. Orier, call the next witness."

Teacher: John, suppose I was to shoot at a tree with five birds on it, and kill three, now how many would be left? John: Three, sir. Teacher: No, two would be left, you ignoramus. John: No; there wouldn't though—the three you shot would be left, and the other two would be fied away.

"Well, farmer, you told us your wood was a good place for hunting; now we've tramped through it for three hours and found no game." "Just so. Well, I calculate, as a general thing, the less game there is, the more hunting you have!"

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J. S. DEARLY, & Co. SHIP BROKERS AND COMMISSIONERS SHIPPING AGENTS, No 04 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK.

Particular attention given to Freight and ... For sale at very low Prices. The Subscriptions have received— 22,000 Superior Cigarettes.

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JOHN HARPER, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant. Solicitor the patronage of the public, and will endeavor to merit the confidence of all who may favor him with business in the above line.

Tea and Coffee for Sale. TWO or SOLE, at JOHN HARPER'S, Haver, Lot 25, the Leasehold interest of a FARM, containing One hundred and twenty acres of Land.

NEW GOODS. Fall 1856. 306 Packages British and 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.

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:

CABINET, CHAIR AND SOFA MANUFACTORY. THE Subscriber having engaged a part of the Steam Power belonging to the above Establishment, is now prepared to manufacture every article.

A Rare Chance for Young Men! MR. A. A. MACKENZIE wishes to inform the Young Men of this City, that he has opened an Evening Class in the Temperance Hall.

TOWNE'S PARIS HATS. THE Subscribers have on hand, the largest Stock of SILK and FURS HATS in the City of the newest styles, imported last Autumn.

FARM FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for sale, the Farm situated on Lot 25, Georgetown, fronting on the Georgetown Road, and intersected by the Road ending to St. Peter's Bay and Mount Stewart.

NOTICE. All persons having claims against JAS. J. MCKENZIE, are requested to send in their accounts, and all indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Subscriber having by power of Attorney bearing date the 24th January, 1856, been duly appointed by the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee, to act as the Attorney—has to inform all Tenants on the Estate of the Hon. STEVEN, that unless all Rent and arrears of Rent, are paid immediately, legal measures will be at once resorted to, for recovery as the Law directs.

FINAL NOTICE. AL PERSONS indebted to WILSON & J. ALDRIDGE and J. J. MCKENZIE, are requested to pay their respective accounts on or before the 20th day of March, 1856, otherwise the same will be adopted without objection.

FOR SALE. THE HOUSE and GARDEN at the present occupied and belonging to WILSON & OWEN are situated on the East side of the street either with or without Town Lot No. 58, fronting on Fitz Roy Street.

BY WILLIAM DODD. VALUABLE REAL PROPERTY. THE following parcels of LAND, &c., will be submitted to public competition at the OGDEN HOUSE, in the Commercial Building, in Charlotte, on WEDNESDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of APRIL, 1856, at 11 o'clock, to-wit: the LANDS of PASTURE LOTS Nos. 228, 224 and 223 in the City of Charlotte, fronting on the St. Peter's Road, and situate about three miles from Town, containing in the whole 58 acres, a little more or less.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. TWO BE SOLD by Private Contract, that beautiful situated FARM, on the Malpasque Road, distant about 5 1/2 miles from Charlotte, the property of Dr. DAY. It contains 156 acres, of which about 100 are in a good state of cultivation, the remainder being covered with a mixed growth of hard and soft wood, including considerable quantities of oak, being in a profitable state for raising timber. Upon the premises is a comfortable 1 1/2 story DWELLING HOUSE, 48 feet by 25 feet, with a BARN, 45 by 25 feet, and a Well of water at a short distance from the farm yard. The Property is situated by a permanent stream of water which flows through it; and altogether is adapted for Farming purposes. It is held under Lease for 999 years, of which 978 are unexpired, and is subject to the yearly rent of One Shilling per acre only. Possession can be given in April next, or earlier, if required. For terms, and further particulars, apply to JOHN LORROWORTH, Esq., Broker-at-Law, Charlotte, who is fully authorized to treat for the sale. Charlotte, Jan. 17, 1856.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. The Old Establishment, 1810. T. DESERRAY & Co., 1810, CHARLOTTE, MAY, 1855. HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Holland, the best and most superior for the Season, comprising, in the whole, 25 Cases of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, &c.

FOR SALE. THE HOUSE and GARDEN at the present occupied and belonging to WILSON & OWEN are situated on the East side of the street either with or without Town Lot No. 58, fronting on Fitz Roy Street.

THE ROYAL CHARTER STEAMER.

The leviathan iron steamship Royal Charter, Capt Boyce, which put back to Plymouth on Saturday, cleared the Fairway buoy, at Liverpool, at eight o'clock on the evening of Friday, the 18th ult., and continued under steam until Saturday afternoon, when her screw was unshipped and she was put under canvass only. Meeting strong contrary winds, she got into the Biscay, and on Thursday week, near the coast of Portugal, experienced a tremendous hurricane from south-south-west, on consequence of which it was determined to bear up, and in the evening the screw was reshipped. The Royal Charter registers 2,785 tons, and has on board, it is said, 2,850 tons of cargo and 600 tons stone ballast. This large freight causes her to be too much immersed at sea, and she took in water so freely, when encountering strong contrary winds, that all the second-class berths were untenable. The fear of Dr. Scoresby and the ship's surgeon assisted in inducing Capt Boyce to return. The repairs of her covering boards and topsides and the discharge of a portion of her ballast will detain her at Plymouth about a week. It appears, that the 600 tons of ballast were taken at Liverpool before the amount of cargo was known, and that goods came pouring in unexpectedly as the period of departure approached. Her managers, however, considered, that the narrowness of her beams would justify the reception of her present lading, as it would tend to stiffen her at sea. This calculation was carried too far. On the trial trip, she drew eighteen feet; she now draws twenty-two feet six inches. Forward she is provided with an iron tank, containing 12,000 gallons of water. The weight of this tank and that of the chain cable and anchors send the ship down by head, and consequently raise her by the stern, through which the operation of the rudder was very much reduced, and connected with another circumstance it became almost useless. When the screw is unshipped, it is raised out of the sea a sufficient height to clear the surface, if she is properly laden, but with her present cargo she is so deep that one of the fans of the screw constantly acted as a fixed rudder, obstructing the progress of the vessel, and preventing her from answering her helm. With the exception of her being overladen, the passengers speak highly of the ship, and warmly appreciate the conduct of the captain and the officers. It is a singular coincidence, that the Aberdeen sailing clipper Star of Peace, 1,200 tons, Capt Sproat, which left London for the same destination on the 17th ult., the day before the Royal Charter left Liverpool, should, like her competitor, be now under repair in Plymouth sound. Both ships are new, and heavy sums have been staked on their passage to Sydney.

A REMARKABLE PLACE.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Observer writes: "A new Post Office has been established at Hauppogue, Suffolk Co., L. I., which place deserves a passing notice. The village contains about three hundred inhabitants, and for the past twenty years no place for the sale of intoxicating liquors has been kept. For the same period of time, the writer can call to mind the death of seventeen persons whose united ages amount to fourteen hundred and forty-seven years, averaging eighty-five years each. We think few places with a like population can boast the same."

EMBALMING A WIFE.—The following curious circumstance is just now creating some merriment in commercial circles. A Yankee captain whose cargo was consigned to Baring & Co. had the misfortune to lose his wife, and being reluctant to throw the body overboard, resolved to bring her to England. A portion of his cargo consisted of cinnamon oil. The captain took a sufficient quantity, placed the body in it, and thus effectually embalmed it. On arriving at London, the captain called upon the parties to whom the oil was consigned, to find how much he was to pay for the lot used. He was astonished to be told that the value of the oil used was £900, and that it must instantly be paid. Of course this was out of the question, and he was arrested, but bailed by Baring & Co., who, it is said have satisfied the owners. The Customs' authorities having heard the fact refused to allow the cinnamon oil to be landed. The Yankee captain will therefore have to take the cinnamon oil back to America, and there dispose of it. The oil is used for flavoring pies, pastry, &c.

A Mayo paper mentions, as a significant sign of the progress of Irish prosperity, that the number of marriages at the present marrying season is much greater than it has been for a long series of years. No less than twelve marriages were performed by one Roman Catholic clergyman on a single day last week, in a remote country parish, where perhaps one couple would not have incurred the responsibilities of the nuptial state during the recent gloomy years.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

At a Temperance Convention of Protestant Clergymen of Prince Edward Island, held at the Temperance Hall on March 12th, 1856.

Present, Revs., Albert DesBrisay, Patterson, Sutherland, M'Kay, M'Murray, Allan, Snodgrass, FitzGerald, Murray, Fraser, M'Kenzie, Burnett, Crawford and M'Curdie.

Rev. B. Patterson being called to the Chair and Commander Orlebar appointed Secretary *pro tem.*, the business of the meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. D. FitzGerald.

A letter was read from Rev. A. M'Kay, Belfast, regretting his unavoidable absence.

After some remarks from the Chairman and others respecting the object of this meeting, it was resolved unanimously

I. That they, the Ministers of different Protestant bodies in this Island, now present in this conference do pledge themselves, God being their helper, to sustain the Temperance movement for the moral and social welfare of the Community at large, and with one heart and mind do express their decided opinion, that the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage can only be effectually suppressed by a Prohibitory Law.

II. That they do form themselves into an Alliance for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and do bind themselves to continue their efforts unitedly and separately, until the passing of a prohibitory Law.

III. That Annual meetings of this Alliance shall be held at Charlottetown or other convenient place: and that on a requisition from any four members of this Alliance, the President shall call a meeting by advertising in any two public papers, and any meeting so called shall be competent to transact business.

IV. That Rev. D. FitzGerald be President, and Rev. W. Snodgrass, Secretary of the Alliance for the current year.

V. That copies of the constitution of this Alliance be printed, together with the petition prepared at this meeting for presentation to the Legislature and sent to all the Clergy of Prince Edward Island, praying for their co-operation and subscription to the constitution of this Alliance.

Resolved, That this meeting do express themselves deeply sensible of their obligation to the Sons of Temperance in Charlottetown for the accommodation afforded to them and for their active co-operation in the cause of Temperance generally.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN ORLEBAR, Secretary.

The proceedings of the Public meeting in the evening will be noticed in our next issue.

The State of Maine has passed an Act to authorise the City of Portland to provide wharf and dock accommodations for Ocean Steamships, and to apply thereto a sum exceeding \$50,000. The Act has been approved by the Governor, but requires a two-third's vote of the citizens of Portland.

In Russia, some years since a large amount in forged notes obtained a circulation and despite the exertions of the police their origin could not be discovered. Accident, however, brought that mystery to light. Several cases of lead-pencils arrived one day from England, and were being examined, when one of them fell out from a package, and the custom house officer picking it up, cut it to a point, he used it to sign the order which delivered up the cases to the consignee. He kept the one loose pencil for his own use; and afterwards because it needed fresh point cut it again, and found that there was no more lead. Another chip into the cedar brought him to a roll of paper nested into hollow place. This paper was one of the false notes, engraved in London, and thus passed into the dominions of the Muscovite.

A Mayo paper mentions as a significant sign of the progress of Irish prosperity that the number of marriages at the present marrying season is much greater than it has been for a long series of years. No less than twelve marriages were performed by one Roman Catholic clergyman on a single day last week, in a remote country parish, where perhaps one couple would not have incurred the responsibilities of the nuptial state during recent gloomy years.

"My brudders," said a waggish colored man to a crowd, "in all infiction, in all ob your trubbles, dar is one place you can always find sympathy."
"Whar? whar?" shouted several.
"In de dictionary," he replied, rolling his eyes.

THE CASE OF A YANKEE.—An ingenious downeaster, who has invented a new kind of 'Love-letter ink,' which he has been selling a safeguard against all actions for breach of promise of marriage, inasmuch as it entirely fades from the paper in two months after date, was recently 'done brown' by a brother down-easter, who purchased a hundred boxes of the article, and gave his note for ninety days.

"What do you do to make yourself look delicate?" said a young woman to her friend. "Why," said she, "sometimes I eat slate pencils and then for a change I drink vinegar and chew green tea.—When these fail, I lace tighter, and wear the thinnest soled shoes I can buy."

WATCHFULNESS.—In private watch your thoughts; in the family watch your temper; in company watch your tongue.

VERY UNGALLANT.—The last Knickerbocker has the following upon a poofess with red hair:—

"Unfortunate woman, how bad is your lot—
Your ringlets are red, and your poems are not."

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING.

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Bible Society, was held at the Temperance Hall, in this City, on the Evening of Friday last, the 7th inst., as advertised. The Hon. the Chief Justice took the Chair at 7 o'clock. At this time, the room was not more than half-filled, and it was feared, that the unpleasant weather would prevent a good attendance. In a short time, however, accessions began to pour in, and the number present was equal to the best attendance on former occasions. After singing and prayer by the Rev. Mr. McMurray, the Hon. Chairman opened the proceedings of the evening with a few appropriate remarks, and called upon the Secretary (Mr. Cundall) to read the Report for the past year.

After the reading of the Report and an Abstract of the Treasurer's Account, (a copy of which is annexed) the following Resolutions were adopted; being urged by spirited addresses from the respective speakers.

Moved by the Rev. D. FitzGerald, seconded by Rev. J. Brewster;

Resolved, That the Report now read be received and printed under the direction of the Committee.

Moved by Rev. W. Snodgrass, seconded by Rev. C. Burnette;

Resolved, That this Meeting heard with feelings of deep gratitude to Almighty God, that, notwithstanding the deadly war in which our Country has been engaged, the Society has continued its labors with unexampled energy and success.

Moved by Lieut. Hancock, R. N., seconded by Hon. C. Young;

Resolved, That this Meeting is deeply sensible of the value of the Word of God, and in order to increase its circulation, pledges itself to continue the services of a suitable Colporteur.

Moved by Commander Orlebar, seconded by James Moore, Esquire;

Resolved, That JOHN HANCOCK, Esq., be requested to act as Vice President. W. CUNDALL, Esq., as Treasurer, and the following gentlemen as members of Committee for the current year—Messrs. R. Broeken, W. Brown, Thos. DesBrisay, H. Haszard, Hon. J. Hensley, J. D. Mason, J. W. Morrison, H. D. Morpeth, Capt. Orlebar, C. Palmer, H. Smith, and John Scott.

A Collection was taken up, amounting to £5, after which the Meeting was closed with the Doxology and Benediction.

Dr.		Pr. The Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Bible Society.		Cr.	
1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.
March 19, To expense of Public Meetings.	2 1 3	May 18, By Balance at public meeting.	4 1 4		
Printing Annual Report.	1 10 0	Collection at the meeting.	4 18 0		
Insurance against fire.	0 8 0	Amount of Sales of Books to date.	100 13 4		
Incidental Expenses.	0 8 0	Subscriptions and Donations.	99 0 11		
Disbursements of the Secretary.	15 0 0	New Glasgow Branch.	10 0 0		
Disbursements of the Colporteur.	3 13 6				
Donations from Depository.	1 16 10				
Donations from Depository.	18 12 3				
Remitted to Printer for Books.	9 4 10				
Remitted to Printer for Books.	120 0 0				
Balance in hand.	36 5 0				
	£227 9 11		£227 9 11		
			1856, March 7th. By Balance a above		£20 5 9

The London Dispatch says:—A good deal of pardonable irritation is felt here that the sympathies of a republican people should have been so unaccountably manifested during the present war in behalf of the great mainstay and sheet anchor of European despotism, and if the people of the United States permit their rulers to plunge them into war with Great Britain, they will receive the most terrible lesson ever administered to national enmity.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, March 15, 1856.

The Governor of a Colony to which Responsible Government has been conceded, is placed in a situation somewhat anomalous, and requiring much tact in the execution of its duties. He is on the one hand the servant of the Crown—of the Colonial Secretary, if you will—bound by its instructions, and amenable to its authority; on the other, he is controlled by a council selected from and having the confidence of the people, that is, able to command a majority in that branch of the Assembly which consists of the Representatives of the people. It is his duty as the first—the servant of the Crown—to take care, that his Government is so administered, that no interference with the general policy of the Empire shall take place, nor any law derogatory of the authority of the parent state be allowed. In matters purely domestic, he must be governed by the advice of his Executive Council, or in other words, he must suffer the Council to originate and carry out such measures as the majority of that Council may determine upon. He may, it is true, suggest measures to his Councilors, but it depends upon them to carry them into execution, as they, not he, rule the Assembly. Should the measures introduced by his Council or Ministers be contrary to his idea of what is just and proper,—what is he to do? He may, it is true, refuse the Royal Assent, but then he places himself in direct antagonism with the majority of the Assembly, and his Ministers must resign.—Who is to replace them? Not the minority certainly. He may dissolve the Assembly.—Will he be any better off? The individuals of the party who compose the majority may be the very same with whom he has recently disagreed,—they may be more opposed to his views—at all events, they will succeed to the same power that their predecessors possessed, and he has the same game to play, with this difference, that he has to study afresh the policy and dispositions of those with whom he is newly associated. Under these circumstances, a prudent Governor will be cautious of coming to an open rupture with his Executive Council. He has, however, an alternative: He may, if he thinks fit, give a qualified assent to any measure to which he may be personally opposed, or which he may conceive merits against the letter or tenor of his instructions. By this course of procedure, he shifts from himself to the Colonial Minister, the odium of a refusal, and at the same time, protects himself from the danger of an incautious assent to measures which may be considered highly reprehensible in Downing-street. This was the policy of the Lieut. Governor in the case of the Rent Roll Tax and Tenants' Compensation Bills. The Royal Assent is refused. It was quite competent for the Colonial Minister to give a simple refusal without assigning any reasons. He has, however, pursued a different course, and has, with the Royal disallowance, sent the reasons which induced him to advise his Royal Mistress to the measure.—Is or is not the Despatch communicating these reasons a public document? and has the Administrator of the Government a right to refuse even to the minority, an entire copy of such Despatch? In the British Parliament, when the production of documents of any sort is moved for, the right to have them produced is conceded. When any demur is made, some member on the Ministerial side requests the Hon. Member not to press his motion, as the publication of the papers called for, would have a tendency to place obstacles in the way of Government carrying out particular measures, or that it would be highly detrimental to the public service, that the information sought should be made public at that particular moment, or some other good or apparently good reason. The matter generally there ends, as the leaders of the opposition are aware from their own experience, that such is frequently the case, and are mindful, that they themselves have, and may have again to deprecate particular inquiry, at unseasonable periods. But will Mr. Coles, or any one else, point out at any period of parliamentary history, a Minister of the Crown stating, that though an Address to the Queen should be carried, yet, that nevertheless, the Address would be ineffective, and the prayer of it refused? We think not; on the contrary, we feel convinced, that if it were possible, that such an expression could have been made, the minister using it, would on a division, be found in a minority composed of himself alone. His very colleagues would forsake him. And why?—because Parliament has a right to all the information it is in the power of the Crown to bestow—because public documents are public property, and more—because the voice of Parliament is that of the nation, whose will is supreme. We confess we were astonished to see names of men who ought to have known better, who ought to have had some regard for their own dignity, and that of the house; nay, of the people they represent, giving their sanction to a practice so unparliamentary, so derogatory to their own undoubted principles, so subversive of every principle of policy and correct legislation—an attempt at political *fé* *de* *se*.

We can easily understand the danger of allowing correspondence between officials and their subordinates to become public, a Government like that of Great Britain, having so many varied foreign relations. We can readily conceive the importance of keeping profoundly secret the intelligence received by Ministers of the Crown—But what foreign relations have the Colonies? Of what nature are the Despatches from the Colonial Office to the Colonial Governors?—mere answers to previous questions, or instructions for future guidance. What is good sooth is Canada, or any other Colony, but a huge municipal corporation, of which the Governor is Mayor, the Legislative Council the Court of Aldermen, and the Assembly the Common Council! What is the extent of their jurisdiction!—that of taking care of their own local and domestic concerns, under the supervision of the Colonial Office, which has a negative on all its acts. It is impossible therefore, that a Despatch can be transmitted, that there will be the slightest danger of making public. We have before alluded to the double functions of the Governor,—his despatches are of two kinds,—private and public—with the first, the Assembly has nothing to do, but with the latter it has. It was one of the promised benefits of Responsible Government, that everything was to be fair and above board—there were to be no concealments. It was the reproach of the old system, that the people were kept in the dark—that the correspondence between the Governor and Colonial Office was either withheld, or garbled extracts only given. And after all, what is in this contended-for-Despatch that may not meet the public eye? We have never seen it, and yet, we have no doubt, that is to use a familiar but expressive phrase—"a rap over the knuckles" of the Government for daring to send home Bills, the passing of which was a disgrace to itself and an insult to the Sovereign, as implying a possibility, that the Royal Assent could be given to them.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir: The Treasurer some time ago published an "abstract of the Revenue for the year 1855, compared with the Revenue for the year 1854," in which abstract there is in the column of "increase" an item for "Public Lands £2120 11s. 2d." but whether this sum is the nett amount after deducting expenses of management, or the gross amount, the Treasurer does not say, for if the Commission of Public Lands and his Rangers, the Surveyor General and his Chainmen, and the Queen's Printer are to be paid out of the above sum, it will take very near the third of the sum to pay them.—The abstract leaves the public completely in the dark in regard to the real state of their affairs. The Treasurer, to make his accounts satisfactory, should have also published an "abstract of the expenditure for the year 1855, compared with the expenditure for the year 1854."—which would have satisfied the public, and until it is done, the people will not be satisfied, for they fully believe that the state of the balance sheet will appear very much against the Government, when the expenditure for the Worrell Estate and Lot 11, are charged as a set off against the "Revenue from Public Lands." The Public should receive from the Treasurer the remainder of the information to which they are entitled from him as their servant, for if it is refused or withheld from them, they will judge of it, as they now do in regard to the part of the Despatch they have withheld from them, relating to the Rent Roll Tax, and Compensation Acts; they now say, that the part of the Despatch that is refused, must contain a very severe reprimand to the Government for their ignorance or disregard of the Royal Instructions, and for their refusing part of the Despatch, the people now call the Liberals, Tyrannicals.

Yours &c. &c.
R.

March, 8th 1856.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

A Solution of "the puzzle for pastime" in Haszard's Gazette of the 27th ult., will be found in the following acoustic.

Sebastopol: how many thoughts
Evolue, on mention of thy name:
Barbaric boast, and legions vast,
Are coupled with thy fame.
Sebastopol: how fallen low:
To atoms crushed, by the Western foe:
Our heroes brave, there found a grave,
Pursuing glory's luring wave.
Ottoman, English, Russ and French,
Lie side by side, in yawning trench.
* To Beekon.

Newton, Belfast, March 3rd. 1856.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng, in a recent speech in New York, is reported to have said, that the Queen, when she signed the New Brunswick Prohibitory Law expressed her regret, that it did not extend to all her dominions.—Church Witness.

PRINCETOWN BIBLE AND MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The annual meeting of the Prince Town Bible and Missionary Society was held in the Church on Tuesday the 5th of March. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Keir, the President of the Society, from Isaiah Chap. 10. 5. And the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. After reading the Report, and extracts from Bible and Missionary publications, the sum collected during the past year was found to be £52 1s. 9d. which was appropriated as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Foreign Mission	29	0	0
British and Foreign Bible Society	10	0	0
For Promoting Christianity among the Jews	5	0	0
Tract Society	2	0	0
Domestic Mission, adding to it what over subscriptions may yet be paid.	6	1	9
	£52	1	9

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—In consequence of the necessary attendance of several members of both Houses at the Supreme Court in Georgetown, there has been no business of consequence transacted.

The Court was sitting yesterday occupied in the trial of M'Donald for murder. It was supposed that he would be convicted. Owing to the state of the roads the Grand Jury were not able to meet on the first day of the term—hence the delay.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

On Tuesday evening last the Rev. R. S. Patterson, A. M., delivered a very useful lecture on "The acquisition of knowledge." He descanted on the advantages and importance of useful knowledge and enforced the utility of acquiring it—he pointed out many instances of the eminent attainments of men of ordinary talent, who by close application and perseverance in their several pursuits, excelled others who though possessing greater natural abilities, neglect the improvement of their minds: he then alluded to the various means of acquiring knowledge in the present day, and cautioned his audience against the habit of striving to gain a superficial knowledge of many branches, with the view of being considered learned, without gaining a correct knowledge of any; and concluded his valuable and instructive lecture by commenting upon the importance of a knowledge of christian principles, and their paramount claims over all other attainments, at the close of which a debate followed on the difference between natural and acquired abilities. It was suggested at the close of the meeting that this lecture should be published for general information.

His honor the President being absent, His Worship the Mayor of this City, was unanimously called to the Chair and presided over the meeting.

On Tuesday evening next, Hon. D. Brennan, will lecture on Remarks on Education, with some suggestions for the improvement of the present system in P. E. Island.

POLICE COURT.

March 6. J. R. Bourke, Esq., for using improper and threatening language toward Archd. McNeill, Deputy Registrar, ordered to find security to keep the peace, and be of good behaviour for 12 months, security given in the sum of £100.

14th, Albert Kelly, of Lot 48, disorderly driving, not proven to the satisfaction of the court.

Robert Hutchinson, Esq. for his man having omitted to have a bell on the harness of his wood sled, submitted, fined 5s., paid in court.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PASTOR in answer to Enquirer has been on hand for some time. We have taken the liberty granted us, of postponing insertion to a later date.

Several Communications on the school question are on hand, but at present we must decline inserting those of any length.

Passengers,

In the Ice Boat, on March 13th, from Cape Tormentine to Cape Traversa.
H. E. Starbird,—Boston.
George Butcher,—England.

Married,

At Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 13th inst., by the Rev. William Snodgrass, Mr. Neil Mackinnon, Lot 20, to Miss Sarah Campbell, De Sable.
At Murray Harbor, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Neil Mackay, Mr. Hugh Macdonald, to Mary, daughter of the late Benjamin Clow, Esq., Murray Harbor.
At Murray Harbor, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Neil Mackay, Mr. William Ball to Margaret Bell, both of White Sands.
On the 11th inst., by the Rev. Isaac Murray, Mr. John Clay, of Bedouque, to Miss Jane Cousins, French River, New London.

Died,

At Thameford, Canada West, on the 23th Jan. Rev. N. Bethune, formerly of Murray Harbour, Prince Edward Island.

On the 7th inst., after a short but severe illness, fully resigned to the divine Will, ELIZABETH SMITH, the beloved wife of Mr. L. H. Waterhouse, in the 43d year of her age, leaving a husband and two children, with a large circle of relatives and friends, to deplore their loss.—St. John, N. B., Courier, March 10.

[The deceased Lady was a Sister to Mrs. F. Longworth and Mrs. Yates, of this City.]—Ed. Gaz.

On the 23th Feb., at Dover, Diana Fellicie, eldest daughter of General Sir J. H. Littler, G. C. B., of Bigdon, Devon.

Charlottetown Markets, March 12.

Beef, (small) lb.	4d a 7d	Turkeys each,	3s 6 a 7s 6d
Do. by quarter,	4d a 6d	Geese,	2s a 3s
Pork,	4d a 5d	Ducks,	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Do. (small),	6d a 7d	Fowls,	8d a 1s
Mutton,	4d a 7d	Partridges,	7d a 9d
Lamb,	none.	Eggs dozen,	11d a 1s
Butter (fresh),	16d a 18d	Oats, bush,	2 a 2s 4d
do. by tub 1s 3d a 1s 4d		Barley,	4s 6d a 5s 6d
Tallow,	1s a 1s 2d	Potatoes,	2s a 2s 6d
Lard,	11d a 1s	Turnips,	1s a 1s 3d
Flour,	3d a 4d	Homespan yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Pearl Barley,	3d	Hay, ton,	55s a 65s
Oatmeal,	2d a 2½d	Straw, cwt.,	1s a 1s 6d

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber, up to the first day of January last, are requested to settle their accounts on or before the 15th day of April next, otherwise legal measures shall be adopted.

J. W. MORRISON.

No. 3, Queen Street, March 12, 1856.

TO THE YOUNG.

A JUVENILE Missionary meeting will be held (D. V.) in the Infant School Room, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at seven o'clock, when an address will be given by Com. ORLEBAR. A collection will be taken up.

BANK MEETING.

A Meeting of those persons favorable to the formation of a Bank, will take place on Monday, the 17th of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in the City of Charlottetown. March 7.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

UNDER RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Being strictures on the policy of the Provincial Legislature, since the year 1851.

BY W. H. POPE, ESQ., BARRISTER AT LAW.

THIS Pamphlet contains the arguments furnished by the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Her Majesty's Attorney General to Sir Alexander Bannerman, in favor of the Elective Franchise Bill—a most extraordinary production, and one well calculated to illustrate the position of officials generally, and of the Attorney General in particular—under Responsible Government p. 36. Price 9d.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square.

GEORGETOWN.—LEMUEL C. OWEN.

ST. ELKANOR'S.—JAMES J. FRAZER.

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 27th MARCH inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Union Road, Lot 33, seven miles from Charlottetown, a valuable Farm, Dwelling House and Out-Houses and all other conveniences thereto belonging, under Lease for Nine hundred and ninety years, at a Rent of One Shilling Currency per acre, containing 78 acres of good Land, with an excellent Steam of Water running through said Farm.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half the purchase money to be paid on the transfer of the Lease; the remainder may remain on interest for five years.

SALE POSITIVE. JAS. CURTIS, Auctioneer.

March 14, 1856.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

Household Furniture, Stock, Crop, Farming Implements, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at "DUNHATTAN", the residence of Captain McIntosh, about two miles from the City, on the Princetown Road, on THURSDAY, the 27th MARCH, the whole of his valuable

Household Furniture, Stock, Crop, Farming Utensils, &c., &c.

For Terms of Sale, &c., vide Catalogues, to be had on application to the Auctioneer.

ALSO,

TO LET OR FOR SALE "DUNHATTAN," the Freehold Property of Captain McIntosh. The Farm consists of 26 acres of cleared Land, in a good state of cultivation, well enclosed, and subdivided with posts and rails. The House is newly new, well finished, and commodious, and will be let with 5 acres, 10 acres or the whole of the land, as may be required. For further particulars, apply to Captain McIntosh, on the premises, or to the subscriber, JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, Feb. 7.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND WHARFS.

1. Resolved, That the moneys appropriated for the service of Roads, Bridges and Wharfs, be expended agreeably to the following Scale:—

PRINCE COUNTY.

DISTRICT No. 1,

Comprising Townships Numbers 1, 2 and 3.

Winter Roads, - - - - -	£2 0 0
Kildare Bridge, - - - - -	25 0 0
Bridge at Bain's Mill Pond, (special grant), - - - - -	30 0 0
Bridge at Sea Cow Pond, - - - - -	10 0 0
Road from Back Pond to Skinner's Pond, - - - - -	18 0 0
Road from the line of Lot 4 to Costin's Mills, - - - - -	20 0 0
Palmer's Road, - - - - -	10 0 0
From Sea Cow Pond to North Cape, - - - - -	5 0 0
New Road from Peter Abern's, Lot 3, to McNeill Road, - - - - -	5 0 0
Main Western Road, Lots 1, 2 and 3, - - - - -	15 0 0
Bridges and Road from Gordon's Mill to Kildare Bridge, - - - - -	5 0 0
From St. Felix to Western Road, past Leon Baote, - - - - -	5 0 0
New line of road from the McNeill Road to Western Road, - - - - -	15 0 0
From Western Road to Hockin's school-house, - - - - -	5 0 0
To raise bridge at Joseph Martin's, Lot 2, - - - - -	5 0 0
From St. Felix to Western Road, past U. Richards, - - - - -	5 0 0
	£180 0 0

DISTRICT No. 2,

Comprising Townships Numbers 4, 5 and 6.

Bridge at Lot 10, - - - - -	£20 0 0
Road from Louis Ferry to Lot 10, - - - - -	5 0 0
Western Road Lots 4, 5 and 6, - - - - -	25 0 0
Ferryman, Louis Ferry, - - - - -	3 0 0
Western Road to Halloran's, - - - - -	17 0 0
From Bell's to the line of Lot 3, - - - - -	5 0 0
Wharf at Cascumpe, - - - - -	100 0 0
From Halloran's to Miminigash, - - - - -	15 0 0
Road and Bridge to Thomas Maggieson's, - - - - -	20 0 0
Bridge at Yeo's Mills, - - - - -	6 0 0
Bridge at Fortune Cove, - - - - -	2 0 0
Bridge at Louis Ferry, - - - - -	170 0 0
From Western Road to Dock, - - - - -	7 0 0
To clear Western and O'Leary Roads, - - - - -	5 0 0
O'Leary Road, - - - - -	20 0 0
	£420 0 0

DISTRICT No. 3,

Comprising Townships Numbers 7, 8 and 9.

Bridge at Griffin's, - - - - -	£20 0 0
Road from West Shore to Pierre Jaques, - - - - -	5 0 0
Road from big Pierre Jaques to little P. Jaques, - - - - -	30 0 0
Road from little Pierre Jaques to Brae, - - - - -	20 0 0
Winter Roads, - - - - -	6 17 6
Road from West Point Settlement to P. Jaques, - - - - -	10 0 0
Road from Brae to Western Road, - - - - -	6 0 0
Bridge near McKinnon's Brae, - - - - -	4 0 0
O'Leary Road, - - - - -	14 2 6
From the Brae to the Grand Dique, - - - - -	4 0 0
Road from big Pierre Jaques to Brae, - - - - -	50 0 0
	£150 0 0

DISTRICT No. 4,

Comprising Townships Numbers 10, 11 and 12.

Western Road, Lots 10, 11 and 12, - - - - -	£25 0 0
Road leading to Goff's Ferry, - - - - -	5 0 0
Bridge and Road at McDonald's, and to pay contracts, - - - - -	20 0 0
Bridge at the Barlow Road near P. McDougald's, - - - - -	5 0 0
Barlow Road, - - - - -	5 0 0
Road to Dubois Smith's, - - - - -	5 0 0
From Barlow Road to W. Ellis, - - - - -	8 3 0
Hill near John England's, - - - - -	3 0 0
Bridge at G. Lake's, - - - - -	15 0 0
Ferryman at Walshtown, - - - - -	3 0 0
Scow at Walshtown, - - - - -	12 0 0
Winter Roads, - - - - -	12 17 0
Bridge at Gibb's Ferry in addition to subscription, - - - - -	30 0 0
	£150 0 0

DISTRICT No. 5,

Comprising Townships Numbers 15 and 16.

Bridge at Haldimand's River, in addition to the sum voted last year and unexpended, - - - - -	£40 0 0
New Road and Bridge from Fifteen Point towards McGregor's Mills, back settlement, - - - - -	14 0 0
Road from Abram's Village to Higgins's, - - - - -	5 0 0
Road from McNally's to back settlement, - - - - -	4 10 0
Road from Doity Gallant's to the shore, - - - - -	4 0 0
Bridge on Road from Abram's Village towards Fifteen Point, - - - - -	5 0 0
Road to Dutchman's, north side, - - - - -	5 0 0
Road from Bemo Arsenaux, of Fifteen Point, to the shore, - - - - -	8 0 0
Road between Townships 14 and 15, - - - - -	4 0 0
Bridge and Road from Daniel Gallant's towards Misouche Harbour, - - - - -	6 0 0
Road from line of Lot 17 to Ellis River Ferry, - - - - -	4 0 0
Road from Daly's shore to Cross Roads, - - - - -	4 0 0

Road on lower part of Township 16, - - - - -	7 0 0
Road from Alex. McLean's to South West, - - - - -	5 0 0
Ellis River Bridge, - - - - -	30 0 0
South West River Bridge, - - - - -	60 0 0
Ellis River Bridge, to pay repairs of damage done by last year's storms, - - - - -	8 0 0
Edward Laughlin for repairs to a Bridge, - - - - -	0 12 0
Balance due on a Bridge at McGregor's Mill, - - - - -	4 0 0
Road between the farms of J. Adams & A. McLean, - - - - -	4 0 0
Main Western Road from line of Township 16, towards Kent's, - - - - -	8 0 0
Road between the farms of John McKinnon and Mr. Cambridge to the shore, - - - - -	1 8 0
Winter Roads for levelling pitches, - - - - -	4 7 0
	£285 17 0

DISTRICT No. 6,

Comprising Townships Numbers 17 and 19.

Wharf at Summerside, - - - - -	£211 0 0
Winter Roads for levelling pitches, - - - - -	3 3 6
Road from St. Eleanor's to Misouche, - - - - -	8 0 0
Road from Misouche to line of Lot 16, - - - - -	10 0 0
Rushy Creek Wharf, - - - - -	6 0 0
New Road from Fifteen Point Road to the shore, - - - - -	7 0 0
Seaweed Road from Misouche to the shore, - - - - -	2 0 0
Do. from Darby's to the shore, - - - - -	2 0 0
Road from St. Nicholas to Misouche, - - - - -	6 0 0
Bridge on Pond near Mrs. Broad's, - - - - -	4 0 0
Road to and at Summerside, - - - - -	24 9 6
Repairs on Main Western Road, Jupp's to Mrs. Barrett's, - - - - -	10 0 0
Repairs of Roads and Bridges between Mrs. Barrett's and Tuplin's, Margate, - - - - -	10 0 0
Drain near Mrs. Barrett's, - - - - -	10 0 0
Repairs of Road from Mrs. Barrett's towards Freetown new Road, - - - - -	5 0 0
Do. do. near Mrs. Barrett's towards Irishtown on Lot 19, - - - - -	3 0 0
Do. do. do. Malpeque on Lot 19, - - - - -	3 0 0
Do. Bridge near Townsend's Mill, - - - - -	5 0 0
Do. do. Reuben Tuplin's, sen., - - - - -	5 0 0
Do. Road from Mrs. Barrett's to Townsend's Mill, - - - - -	4 12 6
Do. do. R. Tuplin's to Traveller's Rest, - - - - -	5 0 0
Do. Bridge near Ellison's, on Lot 19, - - - - -	10 0 0
Bridge across the Creek crossing the road leading from Raynor's to Richmond Bay, - - - - -	10 0 0
New Road from McKinnon's to Raynor's, through Steel's farm, straight road, - - - - -	10 0 0
Donald Steel, for road through his farm, - - - - -	5 0 0
From Main Western Road to line of Lot 25, through McMurdo Settlement, - - - - -	5 0 0
Bridge near Reid's, Lot 19, - - - - -	5 0 0
Do. Jamieson's, New Annan, - - - - -	4 0 0
Do. McLutyre's, Barbara Wiet, - - - - -	2 0 0
Road from Reid's to Wilmot Creek, - - - - -	3 0 0
Do. Barbara Wiet to Mill's Point, - - - - -	3 0 0
To William Jamieson, Commissioner, amount of money expended on Winter Roads, on Lot 19, - - - - -	8 12 6
	£404 18 0

DISTRICT No. 7,

Comprising Townships Nos. 18 and Princetown Royalty.

Darnley Bridge, besides money remaining unexpended of former votes, - - - - -	£100 0 0
Princetown Wharf, for repairs, - - - - -	3 0 0
Indian River Bridge, - - - - -	5 0 0
Wallace's Bridge, - - - - -	12 0 0
Crafer's Bridge, - - - - -	5 0 0
Dempsey's Bridge, - - - - -	6 0 0
Flag Pond Bridge, - - - - -	2 0 0
Bridge, near Dougald Stewart's, - - - - -	4 0 0
Princetown Road, through Lot 18, - - - - -	2 0 0
Roads in Princetown Royalty, - - - - -	7 0 0
Brauder's Road from County line, - - - - -	2 0 0
Fermoy Road, - - - - -	2 0 0
Old Town Road, - - - - -	2 0 0
Road from Fermoy to Matthew's Mill, - - - - -	2 0 0
Road East side of Baltic River, - - - - -	2 0 0
Irishtown Road on Township 18, - - - - -	2 0 0
Road from Indian River to Oyster cove shore, - - - - -	4 0 0
Water Way and Road near M. M'Kendrick's, - - - - -	2 0 0
Where most required in the District, - - - - -	2 0 0
Slip at M'Lellan's shore, Indian River, - - - - -	18 0 0
Road at Little Marsh, - - - - -	2 0 0
New Road from Oyster Cove road to Princetown Road, - - - - -	5 0 0
Bridge on County Line Road near F. Clark's, - - - - -	2 11 0
Winter Roads for levelling Pitches, - - - - -	6 9 0
	£200 0 0

Resolved, That the sum voted for Darnley Bridge, together with the unexpended amounts of former years, be expended in the re-building said Bridge, under the direction and in accordance with the Plan and Specification furnished by John Dourant, Esq., and this House will at its next Session make good any further amount not exceeding Two Hundred Pounds, to be taken out of the amount voted for Roads, Bridges and Wharfs for Prince County.

DISTRICT No. 8,

Comprising Townships Numbers 25 and 26.

Repairing Causeway near Bradshaw's, Lot 26, - - - - -	£40 0 0
Road from Craig's to wharf at Hurd's Point wharf, - - - - -	15 0 0
Repairing Road from Montague to Anderson's, - - - - -	5 0 0
New Road from Thomas Peardin's to James Ramsay's, Senr., - - - - -	10 0 0
Bridge near Nathaniel Wright's, - - - - -	15 0 0
Roads where most required, on Lot 26, - - - - -	6 0 0
Road from Blue-shank's School House towards Town Road, on the line between Lots 19 and 25, - - - - -	10 0 0
Road leading past P. Baller's, towards Johnson's Mill, - - - - -	5 0 0
From Deal's towards McCole's, Lot 25, - - - - -	5 0 0
County line Road leading from main Western Road towards Margate, - - - - -	10 0 0
From Upper School House, Freetown, towards the County line, - - - - -	10 0 0
From Thomas Clark's to D. Taylor's, where most required, - - - - -	8 0 0
County line Road leading from Haslam's Mill towards Freetown Road, - - - - -	10 0 0
To James Wright, money expended on Winter Roads, - - - - -	5 0 0
Balance due Samuel Hooper for work performed on Bradshaw's Bridge, last year, - - - - -	5 0 0
Towards new Block and Bridge to outer end of Hurd's Point wharf, - - - - -	140 0 0
	£290 0 0

DISTRICT No. 9,

Comprising Townships Numbers 27 and 28.

Repairing Aboiteau, Tryon, - - - - -	£20 0 0
Causeway near Stephen Clark's, - - - - -	5 0 0
Bridge over Robinson's Brooks, - - - - -	10 0 0
near Campbell's, Cape Traverse, - - - - -	5 0 0
Repairing Road from Big Clear to Augustine Cove, - - - - -	5 0 0
Repairing Road from John Muttart's to Patrick Deagan's, by Campbell's Mill, - - - - -	4 0 0
Repairing Road from Bedeque Road to Seven Mile Bay Road, - - - - -	4 0 0
Repairing Road leading from Seven Mile Bay Road to South Shore, - - - - -	3 0 0
Road and Bridge near Irving's Mill, - - - - -	5 0 0
Bridge near John Wright's Mill, South West, - - - - -	15 0 0
Road on old County Line, - - - - -	3 0 0
Repairing County line Road, - - - - -	10 0 0
Road from Tryon to South West, - - - - -	15 0 0
Road leading through Wood Settlement by Thomas Craig's, - - - - -	4 0 0
Bridge near John Muttart's, - - - - -	5 0 0
Gouldrup's, - - - - -	15 0 0
Hibbit's, - - - - -	2 0 0
Road from John Wright's to Seven Mile Bay Road, - - - - -	3 0 0
General Repairs where most required on Lot 27, - - - - -	8 0 0
General Repairs where most required on Lot 28, - - - - -	12 0 0
To John Lord, Commissioner, amount expended on Winter Roads, - - - - -	4 0 0
To William Howatt, for labor performed on wharf west side of Crapaud Harbour last year, - - - - -	27 15 0
To Richard Dawson, for labor performed on wharf west side of Crapaud Harbour last year, - - - - -	30 0 0
	£204 15 0

DISTRICT No. 10,

Comprising Townships Numbers 13 and 14.

Road from Port Hill to Western Road, - - - - -	£8 0 0
From Main Western Road to Egmont Bay, - - - - -	5 0 0
Winter Roads, - - - - -	4 8 0
Road from A. McLean's to Plastid's, - - - - -	30 0 0
Road from Trout River to Angus M'Lellan's, - - - - -	5 0 0
Bridge between Plastid's, at the Chapel, Lot 14, - - - - -	5 0 0
Road from Western Road to Egmont Bay, between Lots 13 and 14, - - - - -	15 0 0
Ferryman, Grand River, - - - - -	3 0 0
Wharf at Chapel, - - - - -	15 0 0
Cooper's Wharf, - - - - -	10 0 0
From Allen McLean's to Canada, - - - - -	5 0 0
Northern Road, - - - - -	7 0 0
Road from Higgin's Road to Sheep River, - - - - -	8 0 0
From Settlement to Back Road from Car's Mills, - - - - -	10 7 0
Western Road, Lots 13 and 14, - - - - -	25 0 0
	£155 10 0

(To be continued.)

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The ship Vanguard had arrived at London with a cargo of rice from Madagascar, being the first importation of the kind direct from that Island.

A company has been formed to work the Iron mines of Nova-Scotia, to be called the Acadian Iron Company, with a capital of £200,000, in £5 shares. The mines have been worked for some time by an association, and the quality of their iron and steel, in consequence of its being manufactured with charcoal, is favourably known. Among the directors are persons connected with the trade at Sheffield.

FRANCE.—The article in the Assemblée Nationale touching the defensive work being constructed at Portsmouth, England, has elicited some remark, and is looked upon as an exhibition of French jealousy.

AUSTRIA.—Some additional particulars of the forthcoming Austrian amnesty have transpired. It will, with few exceptions, be unconditional, and be made known immediately individually to those concerned. Those who choose can resume the citizenship at once, and be put in possession of their property; those who choose to return immediately, may return; those who do neither, will be considered dead, and their property will be handed over to their legal heirs.

ASIA.—On the 5th January, six battalions of Russians surprised a battalion of the Turks near Sengdiks.—the latter retired, leaving their guns and baggage. The Russians subsequently burnt the Pacha's palace and several villages.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, is married to the Princess of Oldenburg, Alexandra Petrovna.

THE BALLOT DEFEATED IN NOVA SCOTIA.—A resolution brought forward in the Nova Scotia Assembly on the 26th ult., by Mr. McLellan, for the purpose of testing the feeling of the House upon the Ballot system at elections, was rejected, on a division, 23 to 19. Mr. Johnston ex-Archdeacon, spoke in favour of the measure, which was opposed by Mr. Tobin, Mr. Wier and other liberals.

MILITARY.—It is stated, that the 36th Regiment, now on service in the West Indies, is ordered to Canada, and will replace the 16th Foot at Quebec. The headquarters of the latter regiment, it is expected, will be transferred to Kingston.—Kingston News.

COMPRESSED FORAGE; EXCELLENT INVENTION.—Mr. Penrose Julian, an officer in the Commissariat service, has recently introduced a new method of preparing field forage, which besides its advantage in other respects, is likely to prove of much importance in facilitating the mobilisation of the army. He mixes up the hay, bruised oats, and bran or whatever other descriptions of food are considered desirable, in certain proportions, and then subjects the whole mass to so enormous a pressure as to get the ton weight into fifty cubic feet of space. It then becomes so solid, that it can be cut like wood by a circular saw into square blocks of a given size without any trouble. Each block contains half a day's ration for a horse, and not only is an immense economy in freight and land transport effected, but, being at once fit for use, it does away with all the waste and inconvenience attendant on the old system.

NOVA SCOTIA IRON FOR WAR PURPOSES.—A late English Journal says:—An experiment has been tried at the proof but in the royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to test the strength of a six-pounder gun, made entirely of iron from the mines of Nova Scotia. It has been fired with a charge of 2 lb. of powder and cylinders equal to the weight of 12 lb. or 18 lb. or three shots; up to 30 lb or five shots. The object is to test the resisting power of the iron for which object it will be tried with a charge reaches 90 lb. of an

the festival of the Province on Friday, Sir A. Alison to the Redan, an English officer, and most of the which they were to be bayoneted, Russian officer, in a masonic the bayonet other to the

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, February 29.

On the reading of the resolution that £300 be granted and placed at the disposal of the Government, for repairs and painting of the Colonial Building.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY made some remarks in reference to that expenditure, and stated that he thought it was time to take into consideration the railing in of the Colonial Building, and the planting of some trees around it for ornamental purposes. He considered that the railing ought to extend as far as the railing of the Market house in that direction, that building to be removed, and to a similar distance in the opposite direction; he, however, did not propose any measure, rather preferring delay this year, until it was seen what the Corporation of Charlottetown would do in relation to the building of a Market House.

Hon. MR. WIGHTMAN fully concurred with the remarks of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, respecting the propriety of railing in the Colonial Building, and observed that strangers coming from other countries took notice of the exposed condition of that building; but he was not aware that the Revenue of the Colony was sufficiently large to warrant such an undertaking the present year.

A few additional observations were also offered on the subject.

Some conversational discussion arose respecting the proper parties on whose recommendation sums should be granted to the Indians, out of the £40 appropriated for their relief. It was agreed to grant such sums, on the recommendation of the Clergy.

On account of improper expenditure at Light Houses, the Light afforded not being sufficient, some opposition was made to the appropriation of £600 to defray the expenses of their maintenance. After some remarks and explanations had been offered, and some statements made respecting the steps which have been taken for obtaining superior Lamps for the Light Houses, the resolution was agreed to.

When a number of other resolutions had been agreed to, the Speaker resumed the Chair, and the Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to several resolutions, which he was directed to submit to the House whenever it shall be pleased to receive them; he also asked leave to sit again, which was agreed to. It was also agreed to receive the report of the Committee to-morrow.

The Hon. COL. SECRETARY presented to the House the Road Correspondent's account on the expenditure of roads, bridges and wharfs, in the past year; also the report of the Road Commissioner for the Twelfth District of Queen's County, embracing his expenditure in the road service during the past year,—which were laid on the table.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.

SATURDAY, March 1.

The following petitions were presented to the House, and the same were received and read, viz:—

By Mr. Yeo,—From Lauchlan McKinnon, Township 14, praying remuneration for repairing a scow, and also for ferrying the mail carrier semi-weekly.

By Mr. Perry,—From John McIntosh, mail carrier, praying remuneration for his labour and expenses in performing extra trips in the mail service in Prince County.

By Mr. Clark,—From William Chappel, Bay Verte, praying a grant to aid him in running a sailing packet between that port and Charlottetown.

By Mr. Macgill,—From divers householders of Townships 28 and 29, praying relief from the land assessment imposed in the Free Education Act; also, from divers inhabitants of Township 30, in relation to that Township, as, in their opinion, a large portion of it does not belong to Mr. Stewart, and praying the consideration of the House.

By Mr. Clark,—From John McGregor and others, Township 16; from divers inhabitants of Townships 17 and 15; also, from divers inhabitants of Townships 18 and 20.

By Mr. Douce, from divers inhabitants of Townships 48 and 49.

By Hon. Mr. Mooney,—From divers inhabitants of Township 37.

The six last petitions were praying aid to improve roads. The eleven preceding petitions were laid on the table.

Mr. Clark presented to the House a petition of divers inhabitants of Summerside, praying for an enactment to prevent the running at large of swine; also, a petition of divers inhabitants of St. Eleanor's, praying for a similar measure. He then moved that a Special Committee be appointed to examine the same, and report thereon by Bill or otherwise. The following Committee was appointed:—Hon. Mr. Longworth, Messrs. Clark, Perry, Yeo and Dingwell, and the petitions were referred to it.

Mr. Douce presented to the House a petition of divers inhabitants of the Southern District of Queen's County, praying for the transmission of the mails, semi-weekly, to their respective districts. The petition was referred to the Post Office Committee. He also presented to the House a petition of divers inhabitants of Village Green, Township 49, and Monaghan Settlement, praying for a grant to open a road. The petition was referred to the proper Committee.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY presented to the House a Bill to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace, with respect to summary convictions and orders. The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Hon. COL. TREASURER, from the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the several Acts regulating the sale by license of spirituous and other liquors, presented to the House a Bill, as prepared by the Committee; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

House went into Committee of Supply.

SALARY OF SCHOOL VISITOR.

Hon. MR. McINTOSH objected to one or two items contained in the preceding report; one of these was the salary of the School Visitor. In consequence of the Royal Agricultural Society having dispensed with the services of that gentleman as a lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry, and because the Free Education Act provided only £200 for his

services as School Visitor, for these reasons he moved that his salary be reduced from £300 to £200.

Hon. COL. TREASURER remarked, that when Mr. Stark was engaged by Government as a School Visitor, £300 was the stipulated salary, and in addition to visiting the schools of the Island, he was required to lecture on Agricultural Chemistry; but now, on account of the increase of the schools, it was impossible for that gentleman to deliver those lectures, and likewise visit the schools twice a year, a duty which no individual, however active, could possibly perform. Since Mr. Stark had been induced to come to the Island, in the expectation of receiving a salary of £300 a year, it would be quite unfair to withhold a part of that sum, and he (Hon. Col. Treasurer) would object to the proposed reduction. He also alluded to the prices of provisions as being now much higher than they were lately, and for that reason regarded it impossible for any person to travel throughout the country and maintain himself on a small salary.

Mr. McDONALD had certainly considered that by dispensing with the lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, the House would have effected a saving of £100 a year for the Colony. If that sum had been expended in the purchase and distribution of books on Agricultural Chemistry, he thought it would have effected much more benefit than had been accomplished by the lectures which had been delivered on that subject. He regarded £200 as a sufficient salary for Mr. Stark.

Mr. McINTOSH believed that when it was thought necessary to engage the services of a School Visitor, £200 was considered a sufficient salary for the person filling that situation, but that if the services of a gentleman could be obtained, who was qualified to lecture on Agricultural Chemistry, the Royal Agricultural Society would grant him £100, in consideration of his services as a lecturer on that subject. After the arrival of Mr. Stark in the Island, the schools had increased so much that it would be impossible for him to perform all the duties expected of him, and last year the House considered it prudent to release him of a part of his duties as Visitor of Schools, still requiring him to continue the lectures. But since he had neither visited the schools twice a year, nor delivered the lectures as was proposed, he (Mr. McIntosh) was now disposed to lower his salary £100. He also thought that if £100 were appropriated in obtaining books on Agricultural Chemistry it would be beneficial to the country.

Hon. MR. WIGHTMAN did not doubt but that Mr. Stark would have continued his lectures on Agricultural Chemistry had not the additional labour in visiting schools been required. But when there were 268 schools in operation, more than double the number that was at the time when he arrived in the Colony, what time had that gentleman either to prepare agricultural lectures or to deliver them! Allowing him one day to visit each school, his whole time would be consumed in travelling throughout the country. He supposed that if the number of schools had not increased Mr. Stark would have performed all the duties which had been expected of him. He believed that popular opinion was against that gentleman, yet he (Hon. Mr. W.) was not aware that he was incapable of filling the situation of School Visitor. In consideration of the expenses which he must necessarily incur in providing a horse and other requisites in travelling, the hon. member was of opinion that £300 was not too high a salary; and he did not regard it as an improper course for the House to appropriate £100 less than formerly to the Royal Agricultural Society, and augment the salary of the School Visitor with it.

Mr. COOPER said that if the schools had increased twofold, Mr. Stark was now required to visit them only once a year; but there was an extra duty, namely lecturing on Agricultural chemistry, for which, as he did not now deliver those Lectures, he might be said to be paid without rendering any equivalent service. It was said that the prices were now higher than they were when he arrived in the colony, but still £200 was the sum engaged to be paid him for his services, as School Visitor; to make a reduction of £100 in his salary might affect him injuriously, yet such a course was quite in accordance with his agreement.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY explained that Government had not restricted Mr. Stark to any particular number of visits to the Schools, during the year, but had allowed him to visit as many as he could, requiring him the following year to begin at the place which he had previously reached; but the number of schools had very much increased, and the duty of visiting them once a year, would nearly occupy all his time. He (Hon. Col. Secy.) was well aware that when the proposal of obtaining a School Visitor, was first made, the additional £100 was offered with the view of obtaining a competent person to fill that situation. If the number of Schools had increased, the house ought to be gratified at that circumstance, and should not reduce the salary of the Visitor, to the extent of £100, during the last year of his engagement; should Government require him to continue the lectures on agricultural chemistry, he undoubtedly would again engage in their delivery. During the two past years, the sum of £500 had been appropriated to the Royal Agricultural Society, and only £200 to the School Visitor, an additional £100 to be paid out of that grant to the Royal Agricultural Society, but this year the Government considered it most advisable to grant £300 for the services of the School Visitor, and only £400 to the Agricultural Society.

Mr. McINTOSH replied that the grant was not justifiable, for if the number of schools had increased, Mr. Stark visited them only once in the course of a year, and the country was neither benefited to the extent contemplated, by the visitation of schools; nor by the delivery of agricultural lectures. He highly respected Mr. Stark; but since that gentleman had undertaken the duties of School Visitor, knowing that changes might possibly occur in the circumstances of the colony, he was only in a similar condition with other parties entering into agreements, and he (Mr. M.) did not think that the House were under any obligation to augment his salary.

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