

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA.
 In addition to the troops on their passage, or under orders for Canada, it is intended by the government to augment the army in that province by 5,000. This number will include two regiments of cavalry, each 350 strong, 4 batteries of field artillery, and the remainder, infantry regiments; and a battalion of engineers, with a detachment of the Lead Transport Corps, numbering 400 drivers and 120 artificers are held in readiness to embark for the same destination.

Her Majesty's ship Shannon, 51, is the chief object of the preparation in Portsmouth dockyard. The artificers are as busy (and numerous) as bees upon her, and setting up her rigging and internal fittings with astonishing alacrity. Captain George Nathaniel Brooke, C. B., son of the celebrated victor in the action between the old Shannon and the Chesapeake, visited the new Shannon a few days ago, and this has given currency to a report, that he will "for auld lang syne," be appointed to the command of this the largest and most powerful steam-frigate in the world.

UNITED STATES.—By the arrival of the America at 11 o'clock on Thursday evening, we have New York dates to the first and Boston to the 2nd inst.

The United States papers generally express their gratification at the intelligence that Mr Dallas was not to be dismissed by the British Government. The affairs of Kansas seem, just now, to engross the attention of Congress. A move made in the Lower branch for the organization of Kansas as a Free State, had failed of success. A bill has been introduced into the Senate providing that a commission of Territory be taken by commissioners of various shades of politics to be appointed by the President; and if, or so soon as the population has reached the number required by Law, the Constitution of Kansas shall be settled by its citizens themselves, all Squatters being recognized as citizens, and it shall be admitted into the Union as a State. It is believed that this Bill will be passed by both Houses. In Kansas itself there is being carried on what they call Civil War, in the United States. Large bodies of insurgent troops, of political parties, keep marching about and coming into frequent contact with each other and with troops of United States' dragoons; but when they do come to an engagement, they never get beyond the first volley—that always produces what may be called a mutual retreat. The only blood spilled is when an occasional assassination takes place.

There is not much news of importance from Central America. The Costa Rica army had almost disappeared under the effects of cholera, and desertion in consequence. The State of Guatemala, which raised an army of 3000 to act against Walker, had recalled their force reduced by disease to 600 men. Walker does not appear to be much better off—and the state of the country from war and disease must present a frightful aspect of misery.

The Kansas question was still the great puzzle of Congress and no immediate solution of the difficulty need be expected—there is however no particular evidence, that the integrity of the Union will suffer by its agitation, which causes personal and not national exasperation.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE AMERICANS.—The census returns of the occupations of the people of the United States are curious and instructive. The number of barbers and brokers is about the same, and between the two, the people get well shaven. There are about eighty professional doctors to one professional undertaker. Only eighty-two people informed the census-takers that they were authors, while no less than two thousand assumed to be "journalists." There are one hundred thousand blacksmiths, and the same number of merchants. The lawyers outnumber the bakers by ten thousand, there being twenty-four thousand of the former, and one hundred thousand of the latter. The hat-makers and the tobaccoists are about equal in number.

The carpenters number two hundred thousand; the masons, sixty-four thousand; the tanners, fifty thousand; the wheelwrights, thirty thousand; the saddlers, twenty-three thousand. There are more confectioners than watchmakers; more weavers than teachers; more vinegar makers than showmen; and the same number of wagon makers as of educators. It is to be noted, that among the returns of the trades, not a politician is enumerated; and the tables of the professions do not include a single patriot.

A drunken fellow, having sold all his goods, except his feather bed, at last made away with that too, when, being reproved for it by some of his friends, "Why," said he, "isn't a very well, thank heaven, and why should I be any better?"

Leave your grievances as Napoleon did his letters, unopened for three weeks, and it is astonishing how few of them will require answering.

LEAF MANURE.—If you have a large pile of leaves, which you would convert into manure, adopt the following process:—Slake fresh lime with brine, till it falls to a powder. Turn your leaves with a fork, and sprinkle the powder evenly among them, at the rate of four bushels to a cord of leaves. Turn the heap now and then, and you will soon have a noble manure. Nothing is better applied to fruit trees.—*Horticulturalist.*

CULTIVATION OF CARROTS.—Carrots have of late attracted much attention in the agricultural papers, and many experienced growers and farmers have called attention to the facts that they are more valuable from their nutritive qualities, than is generally supposed. The following remarks on carrots, from an exchange, will be found worth perusal:—"Every farmer should cultivate these valuable roots; they make excellent food for horses in winter, as the circus companies know, who pay high prices for carrots to keep their horses in good condition. For much cows they are invaluable; for poultry they are excellent. Prepare your ground well, if not already done, and manure with compost or guano in the row; plant two or two and a half feet apart. An acre should produce at least five hundred bushels of carrots, worth thirty cents per bushel, which would make \$150. The cost of ground rent and cultivation would not be over \$50, so that there is a clear gain of \$100. This calculation is moderate; we have known a thousand bushels raised per acre, and sold at forty cents per bushel. By all means plant an acre, and your horses, cows, and chickens will thank you for it, when the snows of winter cover the ground, no green thing can be found for their food."

HOW TO MANAGE FRUIT TREES.—A cultivator of fruit, whose good example is recommended to in the New England Farmer, keeps a circle of several feet around the roots of every tree clear of grass, and enriches it with chip manure, and several other kinds of fertilizing substances. He has very large crops of most excellent fruit, which he states bring him more money than any of the neighbouring farmers obtain from all their crops.

A LADY'S OPINION.—The poet Campbell says, that he once heard a lady of distinguished rank and beauty defend Sir Thomas Lawrence from the charge of having been guilty of paying attention to ladies when he was a young man, and was raised an officer of his rank. A gentleman remarked that he thought Sir Thomas was highly blameable. "No," replied the lady, who was said to have been the temporary object of the great painter's attention, "not exactly—not so much to blame as the lady musingly. 'What,' exclaimed the gentleman, 'you astonish me. Not to blame for such conduct?' 'Not so much,' said the still lady's musings response. 'You are really a man,' said the gentleman, 'defend such behaviour as desertion?' 'Why, sir,' interrupted the lady, 'to confess the truth, I am firmly of opinion, that the majority of women would rather be courted and jilted, than not courted at all.'"
 The best cure for trouble is labour—the harder you work, the less you think.

Per "THOMAS BEGIE" from London.
 The remainder of the Spring Supply at the
MANCHESTER HOUSE, QUEEN STREET
 has been received by the above vessel, the whole of which will be open next week, embracing a splendid assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 to which the attention of purchasers is confidently invited, as being a stock second to none in this City for
STYLE, QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.
 May 30, 1856. **SAMUEL M'MURRAY.**

"QUEEN STREET CLOTHING HOUSE."
M'NUTT & BROWN
 have just received per Isabel from Liverpool, and Thomas Begbie from London, their
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
 OF
BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,
 Consisting of an extensive and carefully selected assortment
 OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 on sale at the lowest prices for Cash.
 City of Charlottetown, May 26th, 1856.

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
DUNCAN, MASON & CO.,
 A large and well selected STOCK of
BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,
 ex Isabel, from Liverpool.
Charlottetown, May 13. DUNCAN, MASON & Co.
LONDON HOUSE.

NEW SPRING GOODS!
 The Subscriber has received per *Majestic* and *Isabel* from Liverpool, and *Thomas Begbie* from London,
 A WELL SELECTED SUPPLY OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

—CONFIRMING—
Fancy and Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries of the best quality.
ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.
Great George Street, H. HASZARD.
 Charlottetown, May 27, 1856.

COALS.
SYDNEY COAL for sale at the yard of the subscriber, in small or large quantities.
 "I" Persons desirous of securing a stock of either Sydney or Pictou Coal will please leave their orders at his office. Commission on cost only charged if taken from the vessel on arrival, and each group paid.
 June 26th, 1856. **Sw J. N. HARRIS.**

For Sale or to Lease.
SEVERAL valuable Building Lots well adapted for business-stands situate in "STATION," Township No. 48, at the Ferry.
 Also,—Building and Water Lots in Charlotteville, and a desirable site for a Ship Yard.
 For plan and particulars, apply to the owner **MAZON BEEZE**, or to the undersigned
JOHN BALL.

Bargains! Bargains!
THE Subscriber intending to change his present business, now offers **FOR SALE**, at the lowest Market prices:
 20 Pouchons **Porto Rico MOLASSES,**
 100 **LIQUOR CASES,**
 Also—A Lot of **CORDBAGE**, suitable for a **VESSEL** of about 120 tons.
DAVID A. BARRY.
 June 12. (all p's)

BIBLE.
PEAR'S large type **PICTORIAL BIBLE**, for Family use, containing 1,000 Engravings, 50,000 marginal references, 1,000 pages, map of Palestine, Family Record, &c., well and substantially bound. Price 50c.
NOTICE.—The Subscribers to this elegant BIBLE are respectfully informed, that their copies have just arrived per Steamer, and will be delivered immediately.
N. B.—Persons wishing to secure a copy of this complete **FAMILY BIBLE** are invited to call and enter their Names for the same at the Office of—
JOHN BENNETT STRONG.
 Dawson's Building, Kent-Str.,
 Charlottetown, June 21, 1856.—1m

NEW GOODS!
JUST ARRIVED, per Brig Intended, from England direct, and WILL be OPEN for SALE on LAYDAY NEXT.
WM. HEAL.
 June 28, 1856.

CLOTH!
THE Subscriber is making some improvements in his **CLOTH MILLS**, and any Cloth left at his Mills, or with any of the Agents, will be attended to, and returned as soon as possible, and he hopes by strict attention to be able to turn out the work to the satisfaction.
JOHN DIXON.
 Gloucester Mills, June 2, 1856.