(From Bell's Weekly Messenger.)

Lord Palmerston has at last filled up the Secretaryship of the Colonies, by placing one of the most respectable, if not one of the most gifted, members of the House of Commons in that responsible office—the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, member for Taunton—an appointment, true to the patrician character that has marked all the Premier's nominations; for Mr. Labouchere is closely connected with several of the old Whig families by marriage, having been first united with a daughter of the Baring family, and secondly with the Lady Mary Howard, the youngest sister of the Earl of Carlisle, and the Duchess of Sutherland. Aristocratic, however, as Mr. Labouchere's family connections undoubtedly are, he is not an unfit man for the place he occupies, since in earlier life he held a less responsible office in the same Department of which he is now the chief, and was initiated into the routine of public business from his earliest days.

We are somewhat surprised, that there should have been any hesitation on Lord Palmerstone's part as to the advisability of this appointment immediately after Sir William Molesworth's death. Mr. Labouchere not only possesses business habits, but he is a favourite at Court, Lady Mary, his wife, being a constant visitor with their children, at Windsor and Buckingham Palaces. In only one respect is he deficient. He is not a good speaker, and in debate will prove a very useless member of the Cabinet, which truly cannot boast of being possessed of much eloquence. The new Secretary for the Colonies, however, has quite enough to do without talking; and most assuredly, if he confine himself to the details of his office, and open his mouth as little as possible in Parliament, the country will secure a clear gain; for his predecessor, Sir William Molesworth, was one of the dreariest of debaters, and employed the time of the House of Commons much too often to little purpose, and generally to produce insufferable weariness. The time of the House of Commons is sufficiently wasted now-a-days, without the addition of a heavy speaker at the head of the Colonial Department. Whilst, then, Mr. Labouchere's duties will be not only respectably, but efficiently performed by Mr. Labouchere, is something to learn that he is neither a great talker, nor fond of hearing himself speak in debate. He will be quite eloquent enough to give the necessary formal answers in the discharge of his duties, whenever it is requisite to do so; and this is surely all that is needful for practical purposes. We think, therefore, that we may congratulate both Lord Palmerston and the country upon the appointment of Mr. Labouchere, since we believe that for all practical purposes more work will be obtained from Secretary than could ever have been got of Sir William Molesworth; for, well versed as that Minister was in Colonial affairs, the state of his health precluded the possibility of his attending to business as it was necessary to do, to keep matters perfectly *en train*.

Whilst, however, we are rather pleased than otherwise with Mr. Labouchere's appointment, we must not pass by the fact, that Lord Palmerston is said, in his dilemma, to have applied to Mr. Sidney Herbert to assist him, after having failed in inducing Lord Stanley to join the Administration. That he should have done so, with Mr. Labouchere in his eye, seems perfectly incomprehensible; for what else could he have expected, had this ingenious scion of the Peace-at-any price party acceded to his wishes, than to have been clogged and hampered on every hand by Mr. Herbert's preposterous vagaries? All the world knows the Russian predilections of theRight Hon. member for South Wilts—how he, in conjunction with Sir James Graham and Mr. Gladstone, did all in his power, whilst in office under Lord Aberdeen to obstruct the progress of the war, and what painful and disgraceful results his political combinations with these individuals engendered. If Lord Palmerston be really honest in the avowal of his determination to be a War Minister, we can by no means understand so inconsistent a step as that of having solicited one of openly avowed opposite principles to himself to join with the present Administration. We are almost inclined to think, that the cause for the invitation to Mr. Sidney Herbert to accept office resulted, not so much from Lord Palmerston's own personal wishes as from the desires in another quarter, possessing higher influences than it is requisite to name. Whatever be the cause, the country is happily saved from a repetition of Mr. Sidney Herbert's services, which would have inflicted nothing but annoyance upon the colonies, as they could have looked for little else at his hands than a repetition of the Gladstone policy, from which they have derived sufficient inconvenience—principally by the sending out of bishops—not to have it again adopted; for, well as bishops may be in their way, if they attend to their proper spiritual duties, it is quite another matter, when the infliction of a Tractarian episcopate is forced upon a colony to unsettle everything and everybody, and to create every class of the population together by the ears; and it is a remarkable fact, that there is not one colony, upon which Mr. Gladstone managed to inflict a bishop, that has not had reason to rue the hour of his entering upon his duties. Two sources of mischief are, therefore, obviated by Mr. Sidney Herbert's refusal to take office under Lord Palmerston. In Mr. Labouchere, not a particle of the Tractarian leaven will be found; and as to the war, he is known to have expressed a decided opinion that nothing but an honourable peace can be thought of by the administration, of which he is now an influential member. All things, therefore, considered, Mr. Labouchere will do far better than Lord Stanley would have done, had he joined the Palmerston administration. That noble lord would have found it irksome to work against the collar of his early training, liberal as his notions are said to be; and hence differences, calculated to be mischievous, would have been engendered, which now by no possibility can arise.

WETTING BRICK.—It is important that every one engaged in building should be well informed in regard to the durability of materials. We publish the following from an exchange paper:

Very few people, or even builders, are aware of the advantage of wetting brick before laying them, or if aware of it, they do not practise it; for of the many houses now in progress in this city, there are very few in which wet bricks are used. A wall twelve inches thick built of good mortar, with bricks well soaked, is stronger in every respect then one sixteen inches thick built dry. The reason of this is, that if the bricks are well saturated with water, they will not abstract from the mortar the moisture which is necessary to its crystalization, and on the contrary, they will unite chemimally with the mortar and become solid as a rock. On the other hand, if the bricks are put up dry, they immediately take all the moisture from the mortar, leaving it to dry and harden, and the consequence is, that when a building of this description is taken down, the mortar from it is like so much sand.—Scientific American.

TO MAKE GLUE FROM OLD LEATHER.—Mr. Johnson, of London, has obtained a patent for preparing old leather scraps to render them fit to be made into glue. The leather is first chopped unto small pieces and thoroughly washed, then placed in vats, where it is taken out after a few hours, and sub to jected pressure, and again immersed in a stronger alkaline solution some hours, which process removes all the tannic acid. It is now taken out and washed well with water, and submited to a steep of a very weak sulphuric acid for twenty-four hours. to remove all coloring matter. This being accomplished, it again submitted to a weak alkaline solution of the carbonate of soda, then washed in water, and is fit to be made into glue by the common process.

When Sully, the celebrated compoter was once dangerously ill, his friends sent for a confessor; who, finding his situation, critical and his mind much agitated, told him there was only one way by which he would obtain absolution, and that was by burning all that he had composed of an upublished opera.—Remonstrance was in vain. Sully burnt the music, and the confessor withdrew. On his recovery, a nobleman, who was his patron, calling to see him, was informed of the sacrifice which he had made. "And so," said he, "you have burnt your opera; and you are really such a blockhead, as to believe in the absurdities of a monk?" "Stop, my friend, stop," said Sully, whispering in his ear, "I knew very well what I was about—I have another copy."

The following anecdote is told of a clever fellow, but who has recently joined the sons of temperance: After becoming a Son, he went to Mobile on business, and was taken ill there. The physician was called, and on examining him, pronounced him in a very dangerous condition, and prescribed brandy. The sick man told him that he could not take it. The doctor insisted that it was a proper remedy, but the patient told him he would not take it. The doctor said that he must, or he would have spasms. "Well," said the son of temperance, "I will try a couple of spasms first."

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., bbls. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cudbear, Bluestone, Copperas, Alum, Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sago and Corn Starch.

ALSO, IN STORE,

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

W. R. WATSON.

Winter Goods!!

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Island generally, that he has received from Liverpool, per "Majestic," his Winter Supply of GOODS, consisting, among other articles, of—

colored Velvets; black and colored Silks, Merinos, Coburgs, Orleans, Circassian Robes and Gala Dresses; a variety of Shawls, Ladies' Mantles, Velvet, Mohair, Silk Trimmings and Fringes; Habit Shirts, Lace and Muslin Collars, black Lace and Gauze Veils, Cap and Bonnet Shapes and Lapets; a splendid assortment of Artificial Flowers, Wreaths and Ribbons; ladies' Bracelets; ladies' and children's Frocks; Napoleon Satin Stocks; Berlin Wool, Purse Silks, Knitting Cotton, Needles and Crotchet Hooks; Purse Mountings, Braces, &c.

ALSO—a variety of Yorkshire Broad Cloths, ladies' Cloaking, gents' Coatings, Blankets, Flannels, Carpets, Hearthrugs, Horse Cloths, Bed Ticking, grey, white and striped Shirting, and all kinds of Tailor's Trimmings.

A variety of CUTLERY, including two sets of splendid Table Knives and Forks, balance handles; Joiner's Tools, &c.

And a good supply of TEA, COFFEE, Groceries and Spices.

NICHOLAS BROWN.

Oct. 22. Kent Street.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

BEER & SON

BEG 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 Plaids, Lustres, Coburgs and Orleans, Real 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, Counterpane, Oil Clothes, Worsted shirts, Childrens' Felt Hats and Hoods, Reversable Waterproof Coats, Rubber Overcoats, 5 Tons NAILS, assorted, American Mortice Locks, with fancy knobs, An assortment of HARDWARE, Kegs White Lead, Whiting and Washing Soda, Sets White and Gold China, with coffees and extra plates, SOLE LEATHER, SOAP, *CANDLES Burning FLUID*, Corn Starch, Crackers, Pilot Bread, CONFECTIONARY, Digby Herrings, APPLES, Onions, Ladies' Rubber Boots and Overshoes, Gentlemen's Rubbers, Sleigh Bells, &c. &c.

King Square House, Nov. 1, 1855.

Shingles! Shingles!!

JUST ARRIVED from Bathurst,—300 m PINE & CEDAR SHINGLES, and for sale by—

JAMES PURDIE.

Charlottetown, Nov. 12.

Mechanics' Institute Soiree.

THE General Committee of the Mechanics' Institute, being desirous to open the forthcoming Session of that Institution at the earliest possible period, beg respectfully to inform the public, that they will inaugurate the Session of 1855 and 1856 by a SOIREE, to be held at the Temperance Hall on TUESDAY, the 11th December next; and the Members of the Institute are solicited to use their best exertions to cause the attendance to be as numerous as possible, to be creditable to the Institution, as the Soiree of last year proved itself to be, and,—by creating an interest in the ennobling efforts of the Mechanics' Institute to promote a love for literature and the fine arts,—enhance the prosperity of the Institution.

The best Vocal and Instrumental Music will be procured; and the entertainment of the evening will be further enlivened by a short lecture and addresses from gentlemen to be appointed for the occasion.

Tickets may be had at the several Book Stores, and from either of the undermentioned Committee of Management. Gentleman's Ticket, 2s. 3d; Ticket to admit a Lady and Gentleman, 3s. 9d.

Tea to be on the table at Six o'clock, P. M.,

CHARLES YOUNG, President of Institute
EDWARD WHELAN, } Vice Presidents
T. H. HAVILAND, }
SILAS BARNARD,
G. W. MILINER,
WATSON DUCHEMIN,
W. C. PROWAN,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
MARK BUTCHER,
W. E. DAWSON, Secretary.

Charlottetown, November 12, 1855.

New Store & New Goods!

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

REMOVED from Sydney Street to a new Building, EAST SIDE OF QUEEN-STREET. Now opening, large Importations by recent arrivals, of FALL and WINTER MERCHANDIZE, including every variety of DRY GOODS, in the newest styles, carefully selected, which will be disposed of at the *very lowest prices*, among which are—

Ladies' Dress Materials of all kinds,
Alpaccas, Shot and Figured Lustres,
Plain and Brocaded Coburgs,
Bayadire Robes, Delaines, Challies,
Cashmeres, Poplins,
Fancy Prints, Ginghams,
Blk. and Col. Gros de Naples, very cheap,
Paisley, Crimped Cashmere long Shawls,
Furs,—Stone Marten, Squirrel, Fitch, and Musquash Boas and Cuffs,
Polka Jackets, Crochet Sleeves,
Cashmere and Woollen Hoods,
Plush and Velvet Bonnets, Bonnet Shapes,
Bonnet Velvets and Plushes,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Trimmings,
Ribbon Velvets of all widths,
Necktyes, lace and mourning Veils,
Laces and Edgings, Crapes,
Hair Nets, head Dresses with curls,
Flowers, Wreaths and Borders,
Collars and Habit Shirts,
White and coloured French Stays,
Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds,
Cloakings and Cloak Patterns,
Plaids, Tweeds, Lion skin,
Black, Brown and Drab Habit Cloths,
London Mantles,
Broad Cloths, Duckins, Pilots,
Whitneys, Beavers, Satinets,
Blankets, Flannels,
Carpeting, Druggets, Rugs,
Ready made Clothing of all kinds,
India Rubber Coats, reversible,
Stocks and Ties,
Lamb's wool Shirts, scarfs and Mufflers,
Silk and felt Hats, Winter Caps,
White and fancy Shirts, French Fronts,
Boots and Shoes in great variety,
Ladies' and Gents', India Rubbers,
Oil Coats and Trousers,
Domestic Sheets and Sheetings,
White, grey, striped and fancy Shirtings,
White Fents, Irish Linens, Tablelinen and Toweling,
Oil Cloth Table Covers, Bedticks,
Quilts and Counterpanes,
Damask, Moreens and Fringes,
Furniture, Prints, Linings, Salisbury Flannels,
Cotton Batting and Wadding,
White, blue and red Cotton Warp,
Umbrellas, Looking Glasses,
Desks and Work Boxes, Toilet soap,
Tennis and Grosline,
Knitting and Moravian Cotton,
Excellent TEA, chests and half chests, and by retail, with a general assortment of other GOODS.

Purchasers may rely upon having every satisfaction, both as to quality and price, in good obtained at this Establishment.

☞ Observe the sign "MANCHESTER HOUSE," adjoining *Mr. Sims' Store.*

SAMUEL M'MURRAY,

Charlottetown, Nov. 1, 1855