News by the English Mail!

THE NEW LORD BELPER.—The Right Hon. Edward Strutt, whose elevation to the peerage as Lord Belper our columns announced on Saturday last, is the only son of the late Mr. William Strutt, a manufacturer, of St. Helen's house, Derby, by Barbara, daughter of Thomas Evans, Esq., of the same place. He was born in 1801, and having received his early education at a grammar school in one of the midland counties, went up to Trinity College, Cambridge in 1819, and graduated there in 1823 Soon after this he entered into active business as a cotton manufacturer in his native town. The respect which his father had earned was maintained, by the honesty and integrity of the son, who was invited by his fellowtownsmen, in 1830, to represent the borough in the Liberal interest. Returned to Parliament, he made no startling, sudden, or brilliant display, but gradually earned the character of a man of business, of common sense, and of sterling worth. He was a member of St. Stephen's for nearly 16 years before a place was offered him. In 1845 he was sworn a member of the Privy Council; but it was only in September, 1846, that he accepted the post of Chief Commissioner of Railways, and in this capacity he was busily engaged, in conjunction with Lord Dalhousie, in matching out plans for placing the existing lines of railroad under Government inspection. This post he resigned in March, 1848. He was elected for Derby at every general election from 1830 until 1847, when, though returned to parliament by a majority, he was unseated on petition, and remained out of parliament until July, 1851, when he was returned for Arundel in the place of the present Duke of Norfolk, then Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. At the general election of 1852, he was returned, in conjunction with Mr. John Walter, as M. P., for Nottingham, near which place he owns a seat called Kingscinhall. On the downfall of Lord Derby's Ministry, in December, 1852, Lord Aberdeen selected Mr. Strutt as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, an honourable sinecure, which he continued to hold till June, 1854, when in order to facilitate a new disposition of places among the members of the Cabinet, and more especially to make room for Lord John Russell, he was ejected from his position in a rather summary manner, and superseded by Lord Granville.

Mr. Strutt is, or at all events was, a Reformer of the advanced school, his political creed as a member of the House of Commons being summed up in a few words, as "in favour of the ballot, short Parliaments, and civil and religious liberty." In 1837 he married Emily, daughter of the late Bishop Otter, of Chichester, by whom he has a family of three sons. The title of Lord Belper has been chosen by Mr. Strutt, of account of his family connection with that place, the manifold and uring prosperity of which his uncle, the late Mr. Jedediah Strutt, contributed so largely. It may be remembered, that in the retiring address which he issued to his constituents in July last, on accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, Lord Belper alluded to his own position as being still a manufacturer, thus identifying himself still with the order from which he is sprung. "The name, style, and title," which he has chosen, is almost better known on the continent than in this country for there is scarcely a woman who plies her knitting-needle in the towns and villages of Germany but makes use of materials on the wrapper of which the name of Belper is printed in large characters.

MONETARY & COMMERCIAM REVIEW.

A gratifying proof of the prosperous state of the commerce of the country, showing an absence of any undue speculation, is afforded by the Board of Trade Returns for the month of July, and which have been issued to the public this week. The declared value of our exports during that period amounted to £29,900,000, against £8,150,383 in 1855—being an increase of £1, 817,843. It will be remembered that last month there was also a very extraordinary increase over the year 1855, amounting to £2,492,493. A glance at the returns shows an increase in every article of production,—cottons, woollens, silks, metals, &c.; the only articles in which a decrease is manifested being beer and ale, cordage, fish, glass, salt, and wool—the aggregate only reaching the sum of £71,480. Our imports during the month have been very large, and almost all the principal articles of raw material have been imported in increased quantities. It is worthy of remark, that while there is a decided augmentation in the receipts of breadstuffs, rice and provisions, tea, &c., the amounts of each taken for home consumption have been moderate. These large arrivals are accounted for by the fact, that, during the buoyancy which the money market displayed some two or three months back, the orders to foreign countries for all descriptions of produce were very extensive, the effects of which are felt now. It is hoped, however, that future prospects of commerce in these articles may, owing to this explanation, be regarded with increased confidence.

The Money market has been in an easy position and (according to Mr. William Amos, of 13, Tokenhouseyard, Lothbury, London) has not been adversely affected either by the unsettled state of the weather, the advance in the price of corn, on the constancy of the demand in order to carry on increasing commercial operations of the country. Rates continue nominally at the Bank minimum of 4½ per cent, but the mass of transactions in Lombard-street are effected at 4 and 4½ per cent. The supplies are ample, so much so, that some establishments complain of not being able to find employment for their surplus funds. We do not, however, expect any reduction of terms until a later period to the year, probably in October, as the demand for gold from the continent, which still continues, must compel the Directors of the Bank of England to protect their Bullion as much as possible through the medium of the exchanges. At the same time, if the harvest proves abundant, as it is likely to be, and we should be enabled to arrest the outflow of Bullion by the ordinary course of trade, as it is not improbable, the competition for bills between Lombard-street and the Bank will practically lower the rates, although they may, in the exercise of a cautious policy, be apparently maintained. So far as we can read the indications of the market assuming that the harvest turns out well, and that the continental demand for gold will abate, we see no reason for doubting, that Money may be somewhat cheaper even before October. However, much depends upon the two considerations here assumed. The railway and foreign settlements, being now in progress, are indeed rather a better demand upon the Stock Exchange, but not enough to create inconvenience; and the inquiry has been further stimulated by preparations to pay the instalment of £500,000, paid yesterday upon the loan. The next two instalments only one more instalment to be provided, after which the loan will have been paid up. It is however, one of 20 per cent., amounting to £1, 000,000, and fall due on the 18th of September.

THE POTATO CROP IN IRELAND.—We do not believe in the usual cry to which our ears are now accustomed, that the disease is just as virulent as in the worst years of the disease. We have been hearing that *sans intermission* for the last decade of our existence, and results have invariably falsified the predictions of the antipotato prophets. Some cases of unsoundness, no doubt, are well founded; but it is preposterous to parcel out a fourth or fifth of the crop as certain to decay. Last year, a modest estimate of 25 per cent. was allowed for rottage, but we are much nearer the truth in asserting that five per cent. was not lost, and every farmer will confirm our assertion. Never since the blight set in did the potato better bear the pit and storehouse, which farmers consider the best proof of its restoration to the old healthy condition. The sprouting, which usually took place in the beginning of the year, and weakened the vital powers of the root was postponed to a much later period, so that the seed reached the ground in the very best state, and we have now the fruit in an early crop of unexampled plenty and excellence. We do not deny disease, but the extent, so far as it has yet been developed, is perfectly harmless. In fact, since 1852, when recovery set in and has since steadily progressed, there has been seen such promising, notwithstanding the few blotched specimens adduced to convince us of error. Ask the retailers what they think of the crop,—and they are the most competent judges,—they will tell you just what we tell you, that it is equal to, if not better than, last year's. The market is abundantly and evenly supplied. The evenness of the supply, and the uniformity of the selling price, are the strongest proofs of soundness; for if decay had prevailed, or if the farmer apprehended it, he would be in a hurry to get rid of the crop while it was saleable, and the consequence would be overstocked markets and lowered prices. Because he is in no fear of the future, he digs out and sells at his leisure. The starch manufacturer is no longer in request. There is no exorbitant demand on the pig market to fatten before the potato becomes useless. All these trifling facts are many concurring *indicia* that the farmer is satisfied as yet, and, unless some extraordinary change should occur, congratulates himself on more than an average crop. When we bear in mind that of the increase in green crops, amounting to 115,000 acres, alluded to by his Excellency at the Athlone meeting, not far from 100,000 acres were planted with potatoes in excess of last year, we may form some estimate of the quantity this year. If we estimate the value of an acre at the moderate sum of £10, the additional crop will be worth to the farmer something about £1,000,000 sterling.—*Freeman's Journal.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

No. 2.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF KENT DISTRICT SCHOOL.

Gentlemen,

In my first letter, I mentioned one of the difficulties which in this city militate against the success of the monitorial mode of teaching,—a want of confidence in it by many of the citizens. Permit me here to mention another, which renders it almost abortive, not only the monitorial, but also any other system which it is possible to adopt; namely, the irregular attendance of many of the children of even those who believe the system to be a good one.

This irregularity, I am fully persuaded, is altogether chargeable to the parents. All those who *properly* discipline their children at home, find but little difficulty in making them punctually attend school. The truth of this I have uniformly found in the experience of the last fourteen years of my life; and as far as I have been able to investigate, I see it proved every day in my present charge. Of sixty-four pupils on the Register before me, twenty-two are in the habit of playing truant, while forty-two of them have never been known to absent themselves from school without permission. And need I add, that the truants and renegades are the children of parents who by neglect or misdirect the training of their off-spring.

But attendance alone will not suffice; punctuality also is necessary. Unless scholars attend punctually at the proper hour, the school cannot be kept in proper organization, nor can the pupils make even a respectable proficiency. In my present school, I could point out many boys who have been present almost every day in a quarter, but whose actual attendance amounts to little more than half the hours in that time Such boys receive but half the complement of lessons, and, consequently, shamefully retard the progress of their classmates. What with irregularity of attendance, the total want of punctuality on the part of pupils as the hours of opening the school, the disobedience, disrespect and willfulness of some boys, the stupidity and listlessness of others, the absurd indulgence of some parents, and a total indolency of others, the faithful and conscientious teacher has trying and discouraging times of it; and if under the annoyances and anxieties incident to his calling, his heart does not sometimes fail him, he must be made of either more or less than a man. Our City Schools are at present made up of some very crude and unmanageable materials, which will require some time and much painstaking on the part of teachers to dispose into regularity and order. And not only is this change yet to be effected on the minds and habits of the children, but a similar change in many of the parents is also very desirable.

When the most indolent of the boys persist in neglecting the lessons I give them to study at home. I find it sometimes necessary to detain them for some time after dismissing the school, to learn these lessons. Unless this be done, such delinquents will either entirely fall behind their classmates, or unjustly retard them in their progress. To permit either of these would be an egregious blunder. But what can we think of such parents, who, knowing the cause of his children's detention, to thwart the teacher's plans and overthrow his authority, would send a message to the school-room, ordering his children home! Since I took charge of this school, I had such messages sent me, and it was not long till I could discern by the swaggering and defiant demeanor of some of the boys, that they expected such a message; and it would greatly edify a mind fond of the study of human nature, to observe the grin of defiance that would curl over the countenances of some of the most "perverse" of the boys, (as a certain citizen would say), when such a message had arrived. Could it be possible to devise a surer plan to bring such boys into disobedient to his instructor and hold his authority in contempt? He must be a very stupid individual indeed, who can imagine that a teacher can take any pleasure in confining himself in a dusty school-room with a club of contumacious urchins, after his energies have already been jaded and exhausted by a long day's toils and turmoils, and he pants for relaxation, and longs to bathe himself again in the pure, sweet breezes of heaven. It is only a most intense solicitude for the improvement and benefit of his pupils, that will induce any teacher who is at the head of a large school, to remain with any of his charge beyond the hours prescribed by law and usage.

None need wear the above cap except those whom it may fit.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Obdt. Svt.,
A. A. MACKENZIE.

Charlottetown, Sept. 11th, 1856.

The cholera has broken out with great severity at Stockholm. It is said that General Bodisco, the Russian military envoy, is one of its first victims.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Farm at present in the occupation of Mr. Andrew Smith, at the Cross Roads, Belfast. For particulars apply at the office of T. HEATH HAVILAND, Esq. Barrister at Law.
Charlottetown, April 25th, 1856.

"ALBION HOUSE."

STREETLY & COUCHMAN

BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Charlottetown and its vicinity, that they have taken store lately occupied by MR. NEIL RANKIN, and have opened it under the above title with a magnificent and

MOST EXTENIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

This stock having been purchased with great advantages, for taste, variety, quality, and cheapness, cannot be surpassed by that of any House in the Island It would be impossible in the limits of an advertisement to particularize, but on inspection it will be found to contain everything, that is supplied by the most extensive houses in the first Cities of B. America, from the minutest article in Haberdashery, to those of the more costly character in

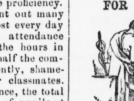
Dresses, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, &c.

In making this announcement, we trust the public will encourage us in this undertaking, and we pledge ourselves to carry on the business in a spirit of liberality, and continue to offer to purchasers advantages which will, we have no doubt, be appreciated.

STREETLY & COUCHMAN.

Charlottetown, May, 17, 1856.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY! FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these, this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflamation of the Lungs, Asthmas, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows, that salt passes freely through bone and flesh of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous and complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The Proprietor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the most obstinate cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

PILES AND FISULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured, if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Cancers	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Contracted and Stiff	Skindiseases
Burns	Joints	Scurvy
Bunions	Elephantiasis	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand	Fistulas	Sore-nipples
Flies	Gout	Soft Corns
Coco-bay	Glandular swellings	Tumours
Chigo-foot	Lumbago	Ulcers
Chilblains	Piles	Wounds
Chapped hands	Rheumatism	Yaws.
	Scalds	

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, dan 80, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—at 1s 3d; 3s 3d; and 5s each Pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients of every disorder are affixed to each Pot.