Haszard's Gazette.

VOL. 22 — CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1852. — NO. 1137.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS OF MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, during the Winter, will be made up at this Office every FRIDAY MORNING at Eleven o'clock, to be forwarded via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine commencing on FRIDAY the 19th of December, instant, and the Mails for England will be forwarded on that day, and on
Friday, 2d January,
" 16th January,
" 30th January,
" 13th February,
and " 27th February.

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Charlottetown, Dec. 9, 1851.

The Mails from Nova Scotia will be due every Monday night.
(All the Papers.)

Commissariat.

Notice to persons desirous of making Remittances to Halifax.

THE Commissariat Officer in charge at this Station will receive into the Military Chest, British Specie, or Dollars, for which he will give Drafts, payable at sight, on the Military Chest at Halifax.

ROBERT BOOTH,
Dep. A. Com. Gen.

Charlottetown, Jan. 5, 1852.

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY,

PERSONS having BOOKS in their possession belonging to the LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY, are hereby particularly requested to return the same forthwith, especially those taken previous to the 1st instant.

H. W. LOBBAN, Librarian.

5th January, 1852.

R. B. IRVING,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,
And Public Accountant:

Office,—Hon. Mr. Lord's Commercial Buildings,
DORCHESTER STREET.

☞ Deeds of Conveyance of all descriptions, of Leasehold and Freehold Estate, including Assignments, Mortgages, &c., Letters of Attorney, Bonds, Indentures of Apprenticeship, Bills of Sale, Charter Parties, Arbitration Bonds and Awards, Petitions, &c., prepared with accuracy and despatch; Merchants' Books, Partnership and other complicated Accounts, &c., arranged and balanced, at moderate charges.

Charlottetown, 9th December, 1851.

BOOK-KEEPING, &c.

TRADESMEN and others who wish to have their Books posted up to the end of the last year, new Ledgers opened, or to have Accounts made out, may learn where either can be performed, by early application, at the Office of this paper.

January 6.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Farm-steadings or Proprietors of Land for Sale, and to Let or Lease, in Prince Edward Island, are solicited to communicate with the Subscriber, as to terms and particulars of same, for the information of intending settlers of small capital, and of the Scotch Agricultural class. An early notice, per Post (prepaid), will meet attention.

WILLIAM LA'MONT,
General Com. Agent.

2 Howard Street, Glasgow,
5th September, 1851.

To the Tenants on Lots 9 & 61.

THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, dated the 6th day of March, 1851, been appointed Agent to take charge of LOTS 9 & 61, in this Island, the Property of *Lawrence Sulivan Esq.*, notifies the Tenants on those Townships, that all rents, and Arrears of Rent, due on the said Property, are required to be paid to him forthwith, he alone being authorized to receive the same.

JAMES YEO.

Port Hill, April 9, 1851.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES M'DONALD, late of Georgetown, Esquire, deceased, are requested to furnish the same duly attested to Mr. *Andrew A. M'Donald*, of Georgetown, within Six calendar months; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment of their respective Accounts, Promissory Notes, &c., &c., to Mr. A. M'Donald.

E. THORNTON,
MARTIN BYRNE, } Executors.
DANIEL BRENAN,

Georgetown, 31st Octr., 1851.

COUNCIL OFFICE, June 19, 1851.

WHEREAS application has been made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to close that part of an old Road commencing at the East side of Joseph Affleck's Farm, on Township No. 35, and running there from to the Main Road, across French Fort Settlement. Notice is hereby given, that the said Road, so far as it runs through the above mentioned Lands, will be closed at the expiration of six months from this date, unless sufficient cause be shewn to the contrary, in the terms of the Act of 3 Wm. 4, Cap. 23.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. C.

To Tenantry residing on portions of Townships 31, 40, 53, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 62.

TAKE NOTICE—That a majority of the present House of Assembly, during its last Session, passed an Act, which determined that all RENTS due in this Colony, shall henceforth be paid in *current money*. I do, therefore, hereby Notify Tenants residing on the various Townships under my management, that all Rents and Taxes must hereafter be liquidated in *Money, as it becomes due, or it will be rigidly enforced;* and also, that no excuses will in future be received for its nonpayment; or indulgence be permitted them as formerly. Those persons in Arrears of Rent are requested to come to an immediate arrangement for the payment of their respective Accounts, to prevent my being obliged to have recourse to legal proceedings for its recovery, or ejectment. And all Tenants who have performed labour on these Estates—or made payment in any other way—on account of Rents, and who have not been settled with for the same, are requested to call at my office in Charlottetown without delay.

OFFICE HOURS from 10 to 4.

☞ Any person or persons found *Trespassing* upon any of the Wilderness Lands, on the above Estates, are notified that they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law, without distinction.

⁂ Those Tenants wishing to dispose of their *Leasehold Interests in Farms*, can apply in writing forthwith, stating terms, number of Acres under cultivation, and buildings thereon, free of arrears of Rent.

WILLIAM DOUSE,
Land Agent.

Charlottetown, Dec. 2, 1851.

WANTED, during the Winter season from Tenants, to be delivered at "Port Selkirk" store, 10,000 Bushels of clean *Merchantable Grain*, for which Cash will be given, or all owed in payment of Rents, at the Market Prices.

Illustrated London News,
Ladies' Newspaper, and the Almanacks for 1852.

For sale at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Bookstore, Queen's Square,
Charlottetown, Dec. 16.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, CHARLOTTETOWN.

On the evening of the 11th ult., the Annual Meeting of the St. James' Church Society for Religious and Missionary purposes, was held in the Church at seven o'clock, the Rev. Robert Macnair, the President, in the Chair. The Meeting having been opened in the usual manner, with Praise and Prayer, the Report for the past year was read by the Secretary, as follows:

REPORT.

Under the influence of a Divine Providence we are privileged to assemble this evening to take a retrospect of our proceedings during the past year, and receive from those of us to whom has been delegated official power, an account of their Stewardship.

At a general meeting of our congregation on the 19th August, 1850, a proposition was submitted and discussed, recommending the formation of a Religious and Missionary Association in connection with our Church; and some preliminary arrangements were then adopted for the immediate organization of on alliance, designated "the St. James's Church Society for Religious and Missionary purposes"

The first meeting was held on the 21st September, when the draft of the constitution was submitted and adopted, and the office-bearers for the year accordingly elected. The subsequent monthly meetings were regularly held, and the interest of the Society sustained by the delivery of discourses and essays by the President and others on subjects relating to the characteristic objects of the Society. Among others Hon. Mr. Birnie and Mr. Morpeth delivered interesting and instructive Essays, claiming special notice in the detail of our intellectual department.

During the last quarter, as other congregational meetings of importance were instituted and could not be advantageously sustained without the general support and the united efforts of all concerned; to avoid an embarrassing collision, a temporary suspension of our meetings was deemed expedient, but this postponement has not been prejudicial to the vital interests of our Society, as the Collectors did not relax their persevering diligence and praiseworthy devotion in discharging the duties devolving on them.

The Treasurer's account shows a total of upwards of £39 0s. 0d. collected on behalf of the Society, during the past year, which considering the other calls upon its members, the Committee regard as creditable to the diligence of the Collectors. This amount is for the most part allocated by the donors, and in pretty nearly the following proportions, about one-third of the whole amount to the Library, and about the same sum to the Home Mission. For the Indian Mission of the Church of Scotland, about £2 5 has been subscribed, and for the Jewish Mission £4 1 6. Of the remainder, the sum of £1 15s. was voted to the Foreign Mission of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Geddie, who formerly laboured in this Island; while the rest consists principally of collections at the Monthly Meetings for incidental expenses, and of small sums not allocated by the Subscribers.

The Committee beg to recommend, that the sums subscribed for objects, whose field of operations is out of the Island, should be forwarded as speedily as possible, as a token, however small, of our good-will, that the sum subscribed for the Library be expended immediately in the purchase of books, and that the fund under the head of Home Missions be left in the hands of the Committee for the coming year, to be expended in whole or in part, or in accordance with the object of the scheme, or to be reserved till a larger sum is accumulated.

In retiring from the offices with which you honoured us, we cannot do less, while gratefully thanking you for the distinction, than to assure you, that if we have not fulfilled your expectations, it has not been from the want of a sincere desire to realize your wishes.

All of which is respectfully submitted, in behalf of the office-bearers, by

JOHN ARBUCKLE, Sec'y.

11th Dec. 1851.

The following Resolutions were then brought forward and adopted—

Moved by Mr. J. W. Morrison, seconded by Dr. Mackieson,

Resolved 1st,—That the Report now read be adopted as the Annual Report of the St. James's Church Society for Religious and Missionary purposes.

Moved by Mr. John McNeill, seconded by Mr. James Purdie,

Resolved 2d,—That this Meeting recognizes the value of a well-selected assortment of books, as a subsidiary help to the preaching of the Gospel, for redeeming the time from unprofitable thoughts and occupations—furnishing the mind against sceptical doubts, supplying intelligence of the progress of Christ's Kingdom in the hearts of individuals, in societies, and in the world, and imparting consolation in the hour of affliction; and accordingly, views with gratification, the present attempt to establish a Library in connection with the congregation.

Moved by the Rev. Isaac Murray, Minister of the Presbyterian Congregation, Cavendish & New London, seconded by Mr. J. Arbuckle,

Resolved 3d,—That this Meeting believing, that all power is of God, and that Prayer is the instituted means of obtaining the aid of God, is convinced that a greater measure of prayer would be followed by a greater blessing; and therefore, while acknowledging past shortcomings, anxiously looks for a more enlarged spirit of prayer, private, family, and social.

Moved by the Hon. George Birnie, seconded by Mr. M. W. Skinner,

Resolved 4th,—That this Meeting recognises the work of sending the Gospel to the Heathen, as a duty incumbent upon all who love the Lord Jesus; and the necessity of greatly enlarged liberality for this purpose.

Moved by Mr. E. L. Lydiard, seconded by Mr. James Anderson.

Resolved 5th,—That this Meeting, convinced of the duty of aiding the poor as devolving upon the followers of him, who said, "The poor have ye always with you," tenders thanks to the Ladies of the Benevolent Society, for their exertions during the past year.

The following Gentlemen were then appointed office-bearers for the ensuing year.

President,—Rev. R. Macnair,
Vice Presidents,—Dr. Mackieson, M. J. Purdie,
Secretary,—Mr. John McNeill,
Treasurer,—Mr. H. D. Morpeth.

The old Committee were reappointed, with power to fill the places of any members who might not be able to act.

The following is a statement, as furnished by the Treasurer, Mr. E. L. Lydiard, of sums collected and expended by the Congregation within the last two years, with the exception of the first named sum, which was subscribed in the winters of 1847-48.

Fund for painting inside of Church, -	£40	0	0
Bazaar, March 1850, for building Session House, repairing tower, &c.	120	0	0
Bell, - - -	50	0	0
Subscriptions for repairing Church, -	43	0	0
Society for Religious and Missionary purposes,	39	0	0
Ladies' Benevolent Society, one Year's subscription	23	0	0
	£315	0	0

Miscellaneous.

WHO IS CONTENTED?

One day, as the dervish Almoran, the wisest of all the followers of the prophet, and the oracle of the chief mufti of Stamboul, was sitting in a sandy grove by the side of a bubbling fountain, on the shores of the Bosphorus, trying to find out the true road to happiness, in order that he might benefit his fellow-creatures by communicating the discovery, his speculations were interrupted by a man richly clothed, who, approaching, sat down and sighed heavily, crying out at the same time: "O, Allah, I beseech thee to relieve me of life, or the burdens with which it is laden."

Almoran, who was a sort of amateur of misery, because it afforded him the pleasure of administering consolation, approached the man of sorrow, and kindly inquired the cause of his griefs: "Art thou in want of food, of friends, of health, or any of those comforts of life that are necessary to human happiness? or dost thou lack the advice of experience, or the consolations of sympathy? Speak, for it is the business of my life to bestow them on my fellow-creatures."

"Alas!" said the stranger, "I require none of these. I have all and more than I want of every thing. I have all the means of happiness but one, and the want of that renders every other blessing of no value."

"And what is that!" asked the dervish.

"I adore the beautiful Zulema; but she loves another, and all my riches and honours are as nothing. I am the most miserable of men; my life is a burden, and my death would be the greatest of blessings."

"Before Almoran could reply, there approached a poor creature, clothed in rags, and leaning on his staff, bowed down to the earth with a load of misery. He sat down moaning, as if in great pain, and casting his eyes upwards, exclaimed, "Allah be my star, for I have none other!"

The dervish went to him and kindly said, "What aileth thee, poor man? Perhaps it may be in my power to relieve thy distresses. What wantest thou?"

"Everything," replied the beggar; "health, food, kindred, friends, a home—every thing. I am an outcast and a wanderer, destitute of every comfort of life. I am the most miserable of mankind; for in addition to my own sufferings, I see other around me revelling in those luxuries for lack of a small portion of which, I am perishing."

At this moment, a third man approached with weary steps and a languid look, and casting himself down by the side of the fountain, stretched out his limbs at free length, and yawning desperately, cried out, "Allah! what shall I do? what will become of me? I am tired of life, which is nothing but a purgatory of wants, that when supplied, only produce disappointment or disgust."

Almoran approached and asked, "What is the cause of thy misery? What wantest thou?"

"I want a want," answered the other. "I am cursed with the misery of fruition. I have wasted my live in acquiring riches that brought me nothing but disappointment, and honours that no longer gratify my pride, or repay me for the labour of sustaining them; I have been cheated into the pursuit of pleasures that turned to pain in the enjoyment, and my only want is that I have nothing to desire. I have every thing I wish, and yet I enjoy nothing."

Almoran paused a few moments, utterly at a loss to find a remedy for this strange malady, then said to himself, "Allah! preserve me; I see it is all the same whether men want one thing, every thing, or nothing. It is impossible to make such being happy, and may I eat dirt, if I trouble myself any more in so vain a pursuit."

Then taking up his staff, he went on his way.

EVERY MAN A FARMER.

The cultivation of the earth is congenial to the nature of mankind, and a very large proportion of men, during some share of their lives, either do or have a desire to become farmers. Besides those in civilized countries who are bred to the culture of the soil, and take it as their sole pursuit through life, there are thousands of others, who retire from the trouble and anxieties of trade, the vexations of a professional, or the turmoils of a public life, to rural quiet, and the undisturbed possession of an acre of land.

Nor is this prevailing love of agriculture, which sooner or later in life discovers itself, to be wondered at, whether we consider it as implanted in our nature, or whether it is the result of research and experience. If it be innate, it is merely kept down for a while by the engrossing pursuits of wealth, the calls of ambition or the strife of glory. But these being satisfied or disappointed, the mind set free, returns to its native desires, and applies its remaining energies to the peaceful gratification. But reason and experience may well be allowed their share, in bringing so large a portion of mankind, ultimately to the cultivation of the earth. Who, at the value of his native dignity and independence, would not prefer to be lord over a few acres of land, with nobody's humours to consult but his own, and nobody to please but his Maker, to the cringing, the fawning, and lying that are apt to enter so largely into political, professional, mercantile and mechanical life? If any man on earth can say. 'I ask no favours,' it is the farmer. Skilful and honest labour is all that the earth requires, and it yields a due return—no favours dearly bought with the surrender of independence of honour, or truth, and of all noble and manly feelings; no truckling for office, no fawning for popularity, no lying for gain. No man can say of farming, "I have served a faithless master! I have sacrificed honour and conscience and independence of mind, and what have I gained? Among farmers there are no deserted Wolseys, and no Belisarius lives a reproach to agricultural pursuits. The choristers of the field never sing to deceive, the flowers of the field never blooms to hide a deformity, and nature never smiles to betray.—*Berk. Amer.*

THE GREAT POLAR OCEAN.

At the last meeting of the London Geographical Society, Lieutenant Osborne, a member of one British Arctic expedition, argued, at some length in favour of the support of the existence of a great Polar Ocean.—He said that in Wellington Chanel, he had observed immense number of whales running out from under the ice, a proof, that they had been to water and come to water, for every one knew they must have room to blow. He further said, there were almost constant flights of ducks and geese from the northward, another proof of open water in that direction, since these birds found their food only in such water. He added, that it was his deliberate opinion, from observations made on the spot, that whales passed up Wellington Channel into a northern sea. In reference to the abundance of animal life, in the latitude of this supposed Polar Sea, he remarked, that while, on the southern side of Lancaster Sound, he never saw enough game to keep his dog. Melville Island, one hundred and fifty miles to the northward, abounded in deer and musk oxen. It was thus clear, he continued, that animal life did not depend on latitude; but increased, if any thing, after passing the seventieth degree. Moreover, while in Baffin's Bay, the tide made for the Southward, coming from the northward, which could only be explained on the hypothesis of a sea in that direction. All this seems to us proof of a great Polar Sea.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.—Hollinshed states, that no less than seventy-two thousand persons died by the hands of the executioner during the reign of Henry VIII., being at the rate of two thousand every year. In Queen Elizabeth's time only four hundred were executed yearly; but this relaxation, far from owing its origin in the Crown, draws forth the complaint of Lord Keeper Bacon, who tells the Parliament, that this ineffectual enforcement of the laws is not the default of her Majesty, "leaving nothing undone meet for her to do for the execution of them." In more recent times, we have further details on this subject. The tables kept by Sir Stephen Jansen, state, that in seven years, ending in 1756, there were convicted, capitally, in London and Middlesex, four hundred and twenty-eight, of whom about three-fourths were executed. That from 1761 to 1772, four hundred and fifty-seven were convicted, and two hundred and thirty-three, or a little more than half, executed. During the interval between 1772 and 1802 the accounts have not been published, but from 1802 to 1808 the returns printed by the Secretary of State's office afford very accurate information. In 1802 there were ninety-seven convicted, and ten executed, being about one-tenth; and the average yearly number of convictions for the whole seven succeeding years being about seventy-five the average number of executions was about nine and a half, or somewhat more than one eighth. Thus, a change of a very material kind took place duing the reign of George III. At the beginning of that reign, there were more executions than pardons for persons capitally convicted. Now it is stated, there are about ten times as many pardoned as executed.

THE MOB.

The mob is a demon, fierce and ungovernable. It will not listen to reason; it will not be influenced by fear, or pity, or self-preservation. It has no sense of justice. Its energy is exerted in frenzied fits; its forbearance is apathy or ignorance. It is a grievous error to suppose that this cruel, this worthless hydra, has any political feeling. In its triumph, it breaks windows; in its anger, it breaks heads. Gratify it, and it creates a disturbance; disappoint it, and it grows furious; attempt to appease it, and it becomes outrageous; meet it boldly, and it turns away. It is accessible to no feeling, but one of personal suffering; it submits to no argument but that of the strong hand. The point of the bayonet convinces; the edge of the sabre speaks keenly; the noise of musketry is listened to with respect; the roar of artillery is unanswerable. How deep, how grievous, how burdensome is the responsibility that lies on him who would rouse this fury from its den. It is astonishing, it is too little known, how much individual character is lost in the aggregate character of a multitude. Men may be rational, moderate, peaceful, loyal, and sober, as individuals; yet heap them by the thousand, and, in the very progress of congregation, loyalty, quietness, moderation, and reason evaporate, and a multitude of rational beings is an unreasonable and intemperate being—a wild, infuriated monster, which may be driven, but not led, except to mischief—which has an appetite for blood, and a savage joy in destruction, for the mere gratification of destroying.

A KIND DISPOSITION.

Among the peculiar qualities of the human character, that is a priceless ruby. Its intrinsic value can never be estimated by any human mode of reckoning, nor can its absence be supplied by any other accomplishment, however fascinating in appearance. Often more is lost than many are aware of, through the lack of respectful and affectionate attention, even in small things. It is so in personal intercourse, to family associations, and in the common civilities of society. There is an innate principle in the disposition of man, which can traverse like the magnetic needle. Affectionate kindness, like the loadstone, always attracts it, and nothing else will. In the absence of this quality it will assuredly fly off in another direction. For instance, the husband's affection cannot always brave unpleasant and uncourteous language, oft repeated by the wife of his bosom, however strong his attachment may have been at first. His affection cannot always stand a repeated din of fault-finding, nor brook oft an unpleasant and uncourteous sptrit. If his home cannot be made peaceful and unpleasant, he feels that he is indeed wretched. As a consequence of this, many a husband has daily been driven to spend hours from home, which otherwise would have been pleasantly spent at his own fireside. Many such, in the absence of enjoyment at home, have vainly sought it in other places, till goaded to madness, under disappointed feeling, have fallen into dissipation, licentiousness and ruin. Such occurrences are by no means rare, and were all the facts of them laid open to the light, the origin of them would be traced to a neglect of respectful attention, small at beginning. A morose disposition will assuredly increase, like a disease, if it is not cured. Shun it then as you would a wasting consumption, which is continually gnawing at the vitals of life. How winning to the careworn mind is the pleasant smile and the soothing language of an affectionate heart. Think of it, fair reader, and ponder well the path of wisdom.

Social and affectionate friendship is the only principle that in any degree cements society. Without this, society is only a broken mass of particles.

How dear to the heart is that kind, affectionate neighbor, who seems to be looking after the health and prosperity of all around him one whose countenance wears the smile of unfeigned friendship, and whose frequent salutations have an air of cheerfulness and affection, ever obliging, and rich in acts of kindness. Of more intrinsic value are the honors bestowed on that individual, than all the fawning flatteries the hero or monarch is heir to. Wealth combined with power may enlist fawning sycophancy, but what is the fame of *Napoleon* compared with the name of HOWARD? A morose tyrant is welcome to all the honors his deeds or his wealth may secure to him. When dead, society suffers no loss, and has no tears to shed over his grave. His soul possessed none of that cementing quality that consolidates peaceful and virtuous society. Peace to his ashes but as for his memory, it is not worth preserving.

The Palo de Vaca, or Cow-tree, of Brazil, is one of the most remarkable trees in the forests of Brazil. During several months in the year when no rain falls, and its branches are dead and dried up, if the trunk be tapped, a sweet and nutritious milk exudes. The flow is most abundant at sunrise. Then, the natives receive the milk into large vessels, which soon grows yellow and thickens on the surface. Some drink plentifully of it under the tree, others take it home to their children. One might imagine he saw a shepherd distributing the milk of his flock. It is used in tea and coffee, in place of common milk. The cow-tree is one of the largest in the Brazilian forests, and is used in ship biding.

From papers by the last Mail.

THE TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

A successful operation for transfusion of blood, was recently performed, according to the *Salute Public*, at Lyons. A lady, 27 years of age, under the effects of a terrible homrrhage, exhibited all the characteristics of approaching death, which succeed the loss of blood. Dr. Delorme suggested the idea of a transfusion of blood. The remedy was regarded as hazardous, but under the desperate circumstances of the case, justifiable, and it was adopted. Dr. Deranges, surgeon of the Hotel Dieu, undertook the operation; and an officer of the institution offered to furnish, from his own veins, the requisite blood. A syringe was prepared to receive the blood to be injected into the veins of the dying woman. The syringe being filled with about 200 grammes of the borrowed blood, was plunged into warm water, of a temperature somewhat above that of blood in circulation. A vein in the arm of the patient was chosen as the most convenient for receiving the injection. This vein having been opened, a fine tube was introduced, adapted to the syringe, and through this the vivifying fluid was carefully forced into the exhausted blood-vessels of the now senseless woman. Almost immediately she began to revive, feeling, as she afterwards described it, an agreeable warmth distributed throughout her body. Consciousness soon returned, and in the course of an hour or two there was so lively and intense a reaction, as to excite considerable anxiety among the medical attendants. The patient, however, continued to improve, and at the last accounts—the 1st November—the most confident hopes were entertained, that the experiment would be completely successful.

EXPEDITION TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A few days since we alluded to a secret expedition fitted out in San Francisco for the Sandwich Islands. The following from a New Orleans paper, is the most connected narrative we can find respecting it:—

"It will he recollected, that King Kamehameha sent a commission to Washington, some months since, for the purpose of offering the sovereignty of the Sandwich Islands to the United States. It is true, the arrangements were not consummated; but they were left in such a position, that they can be resumed and concluded at any time after the meeting of the next Congress. Mr. Allen, the King's Commissioner, was here a few weeks ago, and it was understood that he had long and confidential conversations with Gen. Estill, S. Brannan, Hon. Henry E. Robinson, and other distinguished parties, the result of which has been the getting up the emigrating company, a portion of whom, went in the Game Cock, yesterday. The remainder will sail in the beautiful clipper, Colonel Fremont, on Tuesday next. The reports of armed expeditions, have no doubt, originated from the formation of this company of emigrants. It is pleasing to see, that there is no foundation for such reports, and it is also highly gratifying to know, that the course to be adopted is one that ensures complete success, and that it is intended to be carried out in a manner that will be creditable and peculiarly advantageous to both the United States and the Islands. Full confidence is expressed by the parties engaged in the movement, that a few months only will elapse before the Sandwich Islands make a part and parcel of the Great Republic. The brig Fremont was purchased by Mr. John S. Spence, consul of the King of the Sandwich Islands; and in order to prove clearly the pacific character of the whole expedition, he has been invited to be present at most of the meetings of the company, and has attended them, when his business would allow him do so. He is the agent of the company, and through him all their business will be done, of every kind connected with the expedition, as well in California, as in the United States. The principal parties in this enterprise, called on Mr. King, ten days ago, and, assuring him of its peaceful character, explained to him fully its object, and every thing connected with it.