



**Notice is hereby given,**  
**THAT** the Subscribers will sell on the spot to the lowest bidder, the Building of the Wharf on the West side of Westmorland Harbour, on Thursday the 10th of September next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Particulars will be made known on the day of sale.  
 JOHN LORD,  
 JOSEPH TROUSDALE, } Commissioners.  
 Tryon, August 25. 3i.

**THE** Tenantry on that part of Lot or Township No. 48, owned by Major Crooke of Bristol, England, are hereby notified, that all Rents and arrears of Rent are to be in future paid to the Subscriber, who is authorized to receive the same.  
 JAMES MOORE.  
 Charlottetown, 23d Aug. 1851.

**Fishery Claims.—Notice.**  
**WE** the undersigned having been duly appointed Commissioners for settling claims for Bounties on the Cod and Mackerel Fisheries, for Charlottetown, hereby give notice that no claim whatever will be entertained unless the following provisions of the Act have been strictly attended to, viz:—  
 The claimants must be inhabitants of this Island.  
 The vessels must have been expressly fitted out for the Cod or Mackerel Fisheries, and must have continued in the prosecution of such voyage not less than Three and a half months, and that between the 15th day of June and the 1st day of October.  
 A Certificate from the Controller of Navigation must be presented with the claim, setting forth the place where the Vessel cleared out—the sort and quantity of Provisions, being at least one month's Stock—and that the Crew were at least one man for every Five tons up to Twenty tons, and one man for every Six tons above Twenty tons up to Forty-two tons, and one for every Eight tons over Forty-two tons.  
 The customary weekly allowance for each man engaged in the Newfoundland Fisheries being Seven pounds of Bread, seven pounds of Beef or Pork, One pound of Butter, One pint of Molasses, One ounce of Tea—an equivalent Stock will be expected by the Commissioners.  
 Claimants for the Mackerel Bounty will be required to have their Catch inspected and weighed, and every required information, relative to their voyage, given, and fully substantiated on Oath, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.  
 JAMES N. HARRIS,  
 KENNETH M'KENZIE, } Commissioners.  
 Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island,  
 July 8, 1851.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us, DENNIS REDDIN and JAMES REDDIN, heretofore carrying on Trade and Business under the name of "D. REDDIN & SON," stands from this day dissolved by mutual consent; that all the liabilities of the said Firm will be discharged; and all the Debts due the same received by the said Dennis Reddin.  
 DENNIS REDDIN,  
 JAMES REDDIN.  
 June 7, 1851.

**Notice.**  
**ALL** Persons indebted to the Rev. WILLIAM J. HOYLES, of St. John's, Newfoundland, Clerk, on account of arrears of Rent, or moneys due to him and his late Wife Janet Emma Hoyles, (formerly Janet Emma Rennie) at the time of her death, which happened on the 17th day of May, 1848, in respect of lands or holdings on that portion of Township Number 23, formerly belonging to her, and all others indebted to the said Rev. William J. Hoyles in this Island, are hereby notified that I have been duly empowered to receive the said arrears of Rent or Debts, and that payment thereof is required to be made to me without delay.  
 JOHN LONGWORTH.  
 Charlottetown, May 20, 1851.

**NOTICE.**  
**ALL** persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Nathaniel M'Laren, deceased, Three Rivers, are requested to render the same within Six Months, and all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment to  
 LAURENCE M'LAREN,  
 Sole Executor.  
 July 29. 3in.

**National Loan Fund and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies of London.**  
 Incorporated by Acts of Parliament.  
**BOARD of DIRECTORS of Fire Insurance for P. E. Island.**  
 Hon. E. J. Jarvis, T. H. Haviland, Esq.,  
 Daniel Hodgson, Esq., F. Longworth, Esq.,  
 Robert Hutchinson, Esq.,  
 Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at his Office, Charlottetown.  
 L. W. GALL, Agent.

**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 Laurence Sullivan 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.

**ROOM PAPER.**  
 Ex Boston Packet, CAROLINE.  
**700 P**ECES ROOM PAPER, in 32 different Patterns, just received at GEO. T. HASZARD'S, Book Store, and for Sale at various prices, from 9d upwards.  
 Queen Square, July 1, 1851.

**JUST** published in Edinburgh, and expected here by the next Mail from England,  
**A MAP of Prince Edward Island,**  
 compiled from the latest Surveys, by  
 H. J. CUNDALL.  
 Dedicated by permission to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. Size 3 feet four inches—showing all the Harbours, Rivers, Settlements, Churches, Mills, &c.  
 A proof may be seen at Mr. GEORGE T. HASZARD'S Book Store  
 Charlottetown, Aug. 22, 1851.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
**TWO HUNDRED and EIGHTY ACRES** on Township No. 65, adjoining Lot 30, and about four miles below Bonshaw. The land has been partly cleared and some portion of it might very easily be brought into cultivation, being of excellent quality; and extending from the Elliot River towards the South Shore, about a mile along the Township Line. Also to be Sold or Let, several improved Farms fronting on the Elliot River, about Eight miles from Charlottetown.  
 For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.  
 CHARLES WRIGHT.  
 Charlottetown, August 5, 1851.

**For Sale,**  
**THE LEASEHOLD INTEREST** of 100 acres of Land, 4 Miles from Charlottetown, fronting on the Union Road, known as Black Berry Hill; about 48 acres are cleared, and in good cultivation, together with the Crop consisting of 12 acres O. s. 6 do. Wheat, 1 do. Buckwheat, 4 do. Potatoes & Turnips, & the remainder Meadow.  
 For Terms of Sale, &c. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.  
 July 9, 1851. (6 w.)  
 BENJAMIN ROPER.

**NOW IN PRESS.**  
**CANADA:**  
**Past, Present, and Future;**  
**BEING** a Geographical and Statistical Account of Canada West, formerly Upper Canada, exhibiting its past history, present condition, and future prospects; showing its resources and capabilities, as a great Agricultural and Manufacturing Country, and its relative advantages as compared with the other British Colonies and the United States, as a new home for British Emigrants. Also—containing a particular account of the mineral wealth and other valuable available resources of each District; with an analytical description of the Mining Regions of Lakes Huron and Superior. The whole compiled from information obtained in each locality, up to the date of publication, by W. H. SMITH, Author of the Canadian Gazetteer.  
 A Chapter will be devoted to the special benefit of Emigrants—furnishing them with information concerning the proper measures and precautions to be taken, in order to reach the Province in a comfortable and economical manner; with hints as to the readiest and most advisable means of acquiring land on their arrival, &c.  
 Corrected tables of distances from place to place will be added, with abstracts from such Provincial Acts as are necessary to be generally known; and a variety of miscellaneous useful matter. The whole forming a complete text book on the subject of Canada for families, a valuable book of reference for the man of business, and a guide for the traveller and emigrant.  
 For the convenience of Subscribers, the work will be issued in numbers, at 1s. 6d. each, and in parts of double size, at 3s. each; and will be completed in about ten parts. Each part will be accompanied by a Map, containing one or more Counties; and a general MAP OF THE PROVINCE, compiled expressly for the purpose, will be appended to the work. The Maps will be engraved on copper, in the best style of the art, and will contain the latest divisions of Counties, and all the new settlements in the Province, UP TO THE LATEST DATES.  
 The Work will be furnished to Subscribers only.  
 A complete Business Directory of the Upper Province will be added to the Work, being the first ever published in either Province. As the Author and Publisher possesses peculiar facilities for collecting the necessary information, the subscribers will have the advantage of receiving this portion of the work WITHOUT ANY ADDITIONAL EXPENSE.  
 THOS. MACLEAR, Publisher, Toronto.  
 GEO. T. HASZARD, Agent, P. E. I.  
 June 11, 1851.

**NOTICE TO MARINERS.**  
**Hoy Sound Lighthouses.**  
**THE** Commissioners of the Northern Lighthouses hereby give Notice, that two LIGHTHOUSES have been built upon the Island of Gremsey, lying in Hoy Sound, opposite Stromness, in Orkney, the Lights of which were exhibited on the Night of Thursday the 15th of May, 1851.  
 The following is a Specification of the Position of the Lighthouses and of the Appearance of the Lights, by Mr. ALAN STEVENSON, Engineer to the Commissioners:—  
 The HIGH LIGHTHOUSE is N. Lat. 58° 56' 09", and W. Lon. 3° 16' 33". By Compass, the Lighthouses bear from each other S. E. 1/4 E., and N. W. 1/4 W. The HIGH LIGHT, towards the Western Entrance of Hoy Sound, is a Fixed Red Light, and the LOW LIGHT is a Fixed Bright Light. When seen in one line, they lead through the Western Entrance to Hoy Sound, in the fairway, between the Bow Rock, off the Hoy Shore—and Kirk Rock, off the Stromness Shore. After running in on this line to the point A, in the Chart, half-a-mile off the Low Light, where the depth is about 8 fathoms, the High Red Light is suddenly eclipsed by the land; and it is then time to haul towards the Stromness Shore, when the Red Light will immediately reappear.  
 The HIGH LIGHT is elevated 115 Feet above the Sea; but, being a Fixed Red Light, it is not seen at a greater distance than about 10 Nautical Miles. It illuminates a small Arc toward the S. E. from S. E. by E. to S. E. 1/4 S., facing the Western Entrance to Hoy Sound. Toward Stromness, the High Tower shows a Fixed Bright Light, from S. S. E. 1/4 E. to W. S. W.  
 The LOW LIGHT, as already stated, is known to Mariners as a Fixed Bright Light. It is elevated 55 Feet above the Sea, is seen at the distance of 7 Nautical Miles, and at lesser distances, according to the state of the weather. The Arc illuminated by this Light extends from E. 1/4 S. to W. 1/4 N., and faces northward.  
 Notice is also hereby given, that towards the Islands of Cava and Risa, a Fixed Bright Light, illuminating a small Arc between N. 1/4 W. and N. N. W. 1/4 W. will be shown from the High Tower on the night of Friday, 1st August 1851, and every night thereafter, from Sunset to Sunrise, in addition to those already lighted and described above. This Light is intended to serve as a guide to Vessels approaching Stromness from the Eastward.

**To be Sold,**  
**THAT** pleasantly situated Farm consisting of 60 acres, in Charlottetown on the Union Road, 17 chains off from the St. Peter's Road, and opposite the Race Course. There is a large House consisting of 2 Parlours, 2 Kitchens and Bed Room, and Dairy on the first floor, a Drawing Room and 4 Bed Rooms on the second floor, and good frost-proof Cellars. There is a large Garden and Orchard stocked with choice Fruit Trees. The whole land is under cultivation, except about 5 acres which is reserved for Wood. The Premises are well fenced, a good proportion being planted with Hawthorn. There is a good Barn, Horse and Cow Stable, and other Out Buildings; a Well of never-failing Water at the door; a stream of Water sufficient for propelling Machinery, runs through the Land. It is desirable as a residence for a genteel family, the rooms being spacious and in an agreeable situation.  
 The Land will be sold altogether, or divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to T. H. Haviland, Esq., in Charlottetown, or the Subscriber on the premises,  
 JOHN W. JAMES.  
 Bridgefoot House, May 12, 1851. (wkly tf)

**To be Let.**  
**FOR** a Term of Years as may be agreed on, that pleasant Cottage situated on the Princetown Road, one Mile from Charlottetown, now in the occupation of Dr. White, known by the name of NEWPORT COTTAGE. The House is 36x25 Feet, has Five Rooms on the first Floor, and a Back and Front Porch; on the Upper Story there are Two large Bed Rooms, Hall and Front Parlor. The Garden is in front of the House, and is well stocked with Fruit Trees; there are a Coach House, Stable and Out Offices, and as much Land as may be required. For further information, please apply to the Proprietor,  
 WM. H. GARDINER.  
 Pownall Street, Charlottetown, }  
 5th March, 1851. }

**Farm for Sale.**  
**WITHIN** Eleven Miles from Town, on the Princetown Road, with 45 chains and 50 links fronting on the said Road, 50 acres are Freehold, and 100 acres Leasehold at 8d. per acre, 50 acres are cleared and in good cultivation. The Buildings are a good Barn, 30x40, and House, 30x22, with other requisite Out-Buildings. There is also a good Saw Mill, with a powerful Stream of Water, which could be turned to good account. Half of the Purchase Money may remain on Security. For further particulars apply to  
 ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.  
 July 5th, 1851.

**Eligible Business Sites to be Let,**  
**FOR A TERM OF YEARS, IN LOTS OR OTHERWISE, AS MAY BE AGREED ON,**  
**THOSE** well known superior Business Stands in Charlottetown, fronting on Queen's and Sydney Streets, at present, and for some years past, occupied as MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS by CHARLES DEMPSEY, Esquire, and Mr. JAMES M'CRATH. Apply to  
 Mrs. ELEANOR ROBINSON, or  
 JAMES PEAKE.  
 Charlottetown, July 19, 1851.

(From the New York Journal of Commerce.)  
**RECIPROCIITY WITH THE BRITISH N. A. PROVINCES.**  
 The people of this country generally have but little idea of the extent, importance, or advantages, of the trade and reciprocal interests which for the few years past have been springing up between the United States and the bordering dependencies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. When, taking the Province of Nova Scotia alone, and then only a portion of it, it is stated, that through a single act which separates one part of the province from the other, of ten thousand vessels which annually pass through the Gut of Canso, more than one half consists of American tonnage, some adequate estimate may be formed of the magnitude of the interests involved in the existence of amicable commercial relations between the Governments of the Provinces and the States.  
 The extensive fisheries of Nova Scotia, prosecuted with so little enterprise by its inhabitants, offers a tempting, and in many cases a richly remunerating reward to the more energetic efforts of our adventurous fishermen.  
 Nova Scotia forms the western boundary of the mouth of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. The waters of the Atlantic wash its southern and western shores, and in a northerly direction, the Bay of Fundy shoots up to within twelve miles of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and by means of a contemplated canal, will soon mingle its waters therewith. This Province, placed by nature in such a commanding position, and whose commercial and maritime advantages are already beginning to be felt and acknowledged, can boast not only of its facilities of water communication and enviable site, but draws its richest treasure from the broad deep, by which it is almost surrounded.  
 Its mackerel fishery is not only unsurpassed, but not equalled by any in the world. While fisheries of salmon, cod, herring and alewives, form staple and remunerating articles of export.  
 On the coast of Nova Scotia, and that too within the limits by which they are forbidden by the Treaty of 1818 to enter, are taken the greater quantity of mackerel, by which our Fishermen draw that bounty the Government so beneficently affords them as an inducement to their hardy and enterprising efforts. The Government of Nova Scotia has hitherto done but little towards the protection of its valuable fisheries, and our fishermen have actively and industriously profited by that circumstance. Were it likely that this state of things would continue for any length of time, we might find our arms and reap the fruits of our present advantageous position; but if the time is near at hand, when the privileges we now enjoy, are to be questioned, it behoves our people and government to ascertain the extent of our fishing and maritime privileges, and maintain them.

The subject of reciprocity of trade in certain articles of agricultural produce both manufactured articles and raw materials, between this country and the British North American Provinces, has occupied the attention of their several governments for two or three years. Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, have not been thoroughly considered, or the advantages to this country properly brought out. It is not my intention at present to enter into the consideration of the general subject, but I may observe, that the non-acceptance by Congress of the proposition from the Provinces, has been received in the Provinces in a spirit that will likely produce measures, hostile in some respects, to the interests of this country.  
 The shutting up of the St. Lawrence by Canada against our citizens has been threatened; and during the next sitting of Parliament (in a few weeks) that question will form a subject of serious consideration. What the result may be, I will not now venture to predict; but invite attention to what has been done in Nova Scotia. Our Government would not likely accede to the propositions of the British Provinces, unless upon fair terms of reciprocal advantage; and it is necessary that the subject should be well understood on both sides. The British Provinces would send us fish and agricultural produce and raw materials, and take back our manufactured goods. We might probably, at first view, expect our manufactures to be admitted duty free, were we to admit the fish, agricultural produce, &c., of the Provinces free of duty. The Provinces, must, however, levy a duty for revenue upon all manufactured articles, whether coming from England, this, or any other country. We are now allowed to enter some of the Provinces with our manufactures, by paying this revenue duty, (in the large majority of classes not over six to seven per cent.), whilst we levy a protective duty of from twenty to thirty per cent., and that upon agricultural produce, raw materials, &c., which we absolutely require, and which this country cannot supply in sufficient quantities at fair rate. To protect our manufactures, has always been our policy; but I cannot understand, why we should lay a protective duty upon raw materials, and when the imposition of that duty is calculated to restrict the exportation of our manufactured goods. Our proximity to the Provinces, gives us largely the advantage of any exporting country in Europe, and if suitable encouragement be given by us, in admitting the productions of the Provinces, either free or at a revenue duty, a large and profitable trade will immediately spring up. The addition of three millions to the number of the present consumers of our manufactures would be very soon felt and appreciated, and assist us in our competition with transatlantic manufactures. This is a question embraced in our general commercial and protective policy, and requires to be approached with great care and deliberation, and were it not for other considerations, would not now be touched upon. With it, however, is connected another of paramount importance as respects our fishing interests, and this communication has been caused by an article in one of the late Boston papers, touching the report of a committee of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, of the right of that Province to control the passage of the Gut of Canso. Having carefully read and considered that report, it appears to be conclusive as to the right vested in the Legislature of that country. The report breathes a temper, but a decisive spirit; it is based upon the opinions of the highest legal authorities in England and this country, and is in conformity with the principle always asserted by our Government. We cannot, therefore, with any decency, claim by the law of nations, a right in foreign waters; when we would not yield a similar one to foreigners in ours. We should, therefore, look at the question in its proper light, and whilst maintaining our own to the letter, respect the rights of others.

If Nova Scotia can legally deny us the right of passage through the Gut of Canso, serious loss and disappointment will result to our fishermen in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and they will, to a great extent, have to abandon that fruitful fishery; as in the autumn months, to sail round Cape Breton would be attended with so much delay, danger and loss, that the fishery in the Gulf would soon become totally unprofitable, and consequently would have to be abandoned. The reasons given in the report are certainly plausible—I think, sufficient to warrant that Province in refusing us the benefit of that provision. If our fishermen are continually trespassing on their grounds, it is a good argument in favour of their adopting any legitimate means of prevention. If their fishermen were using a stratagem in our territory, and abused the privilege of passage, by destroying or damaging our fishery, we would be justified in preventing such being done, by the most effectual and cheap process.

Nova Scotia has offered, and I believe, is still willing to place our fishermen on a footing of equality with her own; provided her fishermen are permitted to enter our ports with their fish upon the same terms as ours. The advantage of this arrangement to our fishermen would be incalculable. They are now obliged to dodge about from place to place for shelter, and the destruction of life and property is far greater than is at all believed. A great many of our vessels are seized and condemned, and the fear of seizure keeping them continually shifting about, obliges them to spend double the time in making their fare of fish. Were they allowed to land and cure and make their fish, more than treble the quantity might be produced by the same number of vessels, and the dry fish would be of a much finer quality. In addition to which, they might have their regular fishing establishments, and always be on the ground to compete with their provincial rivals.

The assertion of the writer in the Boston paper before referred to, that we might as well prevent foreigners from passing through the "Sound" or any other of our Straits, as the Nova Scotians to prevent our fishermen from going through the Gut of Canso, is in my opinion, incorrect. Foreign commercial vessels coming into our waters should not be debarred the right of any practicable passage; but we might very properly prohibit foreign fishing vessels from doing so, when their using the passage would lead to trespasses

on our fishing grounds. Nova Scotia does not pretend to exercise the right as against any other class of vessels than those engaged in the fishery; and I conceive therefore, the writer in question, has not put a parallel case.

**AMERICAN PHONETIC COUNCIL.**  
 This Phonetic Council, says the "Phonetic Advocate," is a body of individuals elected by the Phonographers and Spelling reformers of the United States and Canada. It is made up, mostly, of men of talent and education; and the objects for which they are chosen are, 1st To consider the diversities of pronunciation in the English language, and, after mature research and comparison, to make choice of what shall be considered the best pronunciation of each and all the words in the language; and, 2d, To devise ways and means for establishing a correct and philosophical orthography of our language, so that words will be spelled as they are pronounced, and thus three-fourths of the time now required in learning to read, be saved to children at school.  
 This is a noble enterprise, and the men who thus liberally devote their time for the public good should receive the sympathy and co-operation of the friends of education and philanthropy everywhere. One or more members of this Council reside in each state, or nearly so, of the Union; and they would be gratified to receive communications from all who take an interest in their deliberations. They may be addressed as follows:—  
 Andrews, Stephen P., Esq., 49 Ann-street, New York, (care of John F. Trow).  
 Balderstone, Lloyd, Port Deposit, Md.  
 Bishop, L., Rushville, Ind.  
 Blake, Freeman N., Barnstable, Mass.  
 Booth, Professor Thomas C., 300 Pine-street, Philadelphia.  
 Boyle, Augustus F., 128 Nassau-street, New York.  
 Bradley, George B., Cincinnati, O.  
 Burns, Mrs. Eliza V., Cincinnati, O., (care of Longley & Brother).  
 Burns, John B., Cincinnati, O., (care of Longley & Brother).  
 Burr, Wm. Henry, 26, Rivington-street, New York.  
 Bussell, Dr. E. T., Lafayette, Ind.  
 Child, Dr. Henry T., 104 Arch-street, Philadelphia.  
 Day, Rev. Geo. T., Chester, Geauga Co., O.  
 Dillingham, Stephen C., Monument, Mass.  
 Forbes, A. A., Hinesburg, Vt.  
 Forte, Thos. M., Bellevue, Bossier Parish, La.  
 Fraser, Robert., Esq., 141 Walnut-street, Philadelphia.  
 French, James, Postmaster, Melvin Village, N. H.  
 Gillingham, Clinton, 537 North-Front-street, Philadelphia.  
 Griffin, Dr. Wm. K., Crathage, Campbell Co., Ky.  
 Haldeman, Prof. Stehman S., Columbia, Penna.  
 Hayes, H. H., Gatesville, Gates Co., N. C.  
 Hill, Asa, Providence, R. I.  
 Horr, Dr. Asa, Dubuque, Iowa.  
 Jewett, Dr. Adams, Dayton, Ohio.  
 Jillion, John B., Kenosha, Wis.  
 Jones, Prof. S. R., in winter, Memphis, Tenn.—in summer, Vicksburg, Miss.  
 Kellogg, George, Birmingham, Ct.  
 Leigh, Dr. Edwin, 4 Milk-street, Boston, Mass.  
 Leland, Theron C., 205 Broadway, New-York.  
 Longley, Elias, Cincinnati, O.  
 Lord, W. Blair, (Convention,) Richmond, Va.  
 Marshall, Rev. Alexis E., Monroe, Ga.  
 McLain, Dr. John, Jackson, Mich.  
 McNair, Rev. Robert, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.  
 Oldright, Prof. Henry, Dalhousie College, Halifax, Nova Scotia.  
 Parkhurst, Henry M., 6 Kneeland-street, Boston, Mass.  
 Patterson, Robert, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.  
 Patillo, Leroy, Post Master, Munroe, Ga.  
 Patton, Rev. Garret L., Newburn, Ala.  
 Philbrook, Elisha, Vicksburg, Miss.  
 Raymond, M. L. S., Mount Vernon, Jefferson Co., Ill.  
 Richards, Z-lmon, Washington, D. C.  
 Rodgers, John, Burlington, N. J.  
 Simmons, Caleb, Rough and Ready, Ga.  
 Smith, Ebenezer, Box 1956, Boston.  
 Stone, Dr. James W., 6 Bowdoin-Square, Boston, Mass.  
 Taber, Clarkson, Vessalboro, Me.  
 Underhill, Edward F., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Wolton, Mrs. Electa N., Lawrence, Mass.  
 Webster, Epinetus, Philadelphia.  
 The Press everywhere will contribute to the interests of this project, by copying the foregoing.

**WRITING FOR A NEWSPAPER.**—There are few persons who do not think themselves competent to such an act. Comparatively few, however, are able to write so as to be read. Before writing, know exactly what you have to do, and what you have to say; have the whole compass and detail of your subject in your mind, say it in plain old English, use the most easy words and forms of speech in your power, do not use obsolete or out of the way terms, use no exordium, come directly at what you aim, and give the largest possible number of ideas in the fewest possible number of words. Use no circumlocution, and when you have done stop; an article is never too short when the writer has comprehended his subject; any verbose additions only take from the force of an article. We have more than fifty regular or occasional contributors to our paper which is issued but once a week. Wordy articles from all these would fill two daily papers of the size of the Olive Branch. We beg our contributors all to learn to say much in a few words. This is one of the most difficult parts of the art of writing, especially of a newspaper writer. Persons gifted with a concise, forcible, yet graceful and easy style, never fail of success. Daguerrtype your subject and leave your reader to study the picture.—Boston Olive Branch.

**APPLES.**—The New England Farmer thinks the crop of apples throughout New-England, will be light this year. The reason assigned is, that it is an odd year. The Editor adds: "We never have large crops in odd years, and seldom a middling crop, but generally a light one. We have our large crops of apples in even years. This is the result of more than thirty years' observation. Our natural trees bear mostly in even years."

**BE CAREFUL OF LOVE LETTERS.**—We give this advice in consequence of a pocket-book now in the Post Office, containing a great number of billets doux, all sent to a young man, who, by some mistake, lost the precious treasure in a garden on the side of the High-street, under the cloud of night. He seems to have no fewer than four sweethearts, all desperately in love with him, each breathing out her very soul in the warmest expressions of tenderness and affection; every epistle, as usual, ending with a "yours till death separate us." One has suspicion that she is forsaken—another sets a trust—and a third desires her letter to be burned; and all four seem ready to die. Poor creatures, we pity them, for none of them can have a true lover in such a gallant; nor can he feel true love himself, for divided love was never happy. By the addresses to the letters, it would appear that this amorous swain is a farm-servant, betwixt this and Stonehaven, and we would advise our rural maid to hunt him down and duck him in the nearest burn. Let our fair friend, "M. T.," especially look to this.—Montrose Standard.

**Tom Hood, the ever truthful and merry Tom Hood, defines a laugh to be "a full blown flower of which a smile is the bud."**  
**Marriage** has been called a prodigal desire on the part of a man to pay some young woman's board.