Hazzard's Gazette.

VOL. 21 CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1851. NO. 1133.

COMMISSARIAT.

TENDERS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon, on Wednesday, the 17th December, 1851, for the undermentioned supply for the Ordnance Barrack Department at this station, viz:

9 Tons of good Oaten Straw,

to be delivered at the Barracks at the expense of the Contractor, during the year, commencing 1st April, 1852, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

Printed Forms of Tender and any further particulars can be obtained at this Office.

ROBERT BOOTH,
Dep. Asst. Com. Gen.

Commissariat, P. E. Island, }
Charlottetown, Dec. 1, 1851. }

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.)

Molasses, Oatmeal and Seal Oil.

TENDERS will be received at the Sheriff's Office, until Wednesday the Thirty-first day of December, from persons desirous of furnishing the Charlottetown Jail with such quantities of Molasses, Oatmeal and Seal Oil, as may be required for Twelve Months, the same to be of an unexceptionable quality. Tenders to express the price per gallon and per pound. Payment will be made quarterly.

WILLIAM HODGES,
Sheriff of Queen's County.

Charlottetown, Nov. 28, 1851.

INFORMATION is wanted of *JAMES DRINAN*, a native of Kinsale, Cork, a House Carpenter by trade, who left that place about 24 years ago, and is believed to have settled in Prince Edward Island. A letter is stated to have arrived from him 10 or 12 years ago, addressed to his brother, but, in consequence of his death, it was returned through the Post Office. Two daughters of that brother survive and are married, *Sarah Meagher* and *Marianne Delany*, who are instituting the enquiries. Information can be addressed to Messrs. SIMMONDS & Co., Colonial Agents, 5, Barge Yard, London.

December 9, 1851. [Editors will oblige by copying.]

Notice.

A MEETING of the Pew-holders of St. James's Church will take place in the Church, on THURSDAY 25th of DECEMBER, at 11, a. m., on business of importance.

J. MACKIESON.

Charlottetown, Dec. 4, 1851.

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.

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.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Georgetown Branch of the Royal Agricultural Society, whose Subscriptions for the present year are not paid up, are hereby notified, that unless the same be paid on or before the 1st January, 1852, they will not be entitled to any of the privileges of the Society. Persons desirous of becoming Members, are requested to signify their intention to the Secretary, and pay their Subscriptions on or before the same date.

By order of the Committee,
MARTIN BYRNE,
Sec'y. & Treasurer.

Georgetown, Oct. 24, 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.

WHEREAS by Power of Attorney, bearing date the Seventh day of July, 1851, I have been appointed the Agent of Miss Charlotte Alice Lisle Compton, of France, to take the management of her property in this Island. This is to give Notice to all persons indebted to the said Miss Compton, for Rent, arrears of Rent or otherwise, to pay the same to me, who am also empowered to sell or lease Land in this Island, belonging to the aforesaid Miss Compton.

HANNAH COMPTON.

St. Eleanor's, Nov. 4, 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.

J. S. DEALEY,
Commission Merchant & Ship Broker,

BEGS to solicit the patronage of his friends and the public in the Island, and particularly calls their attention to the Sale of Produce of every kind, having made himself well acquainted with that market during his residence in New York.

Miscellaneous.

THE RICH MAN'S FUNERAL.

And there were gathered there, around his lifeless remains, the merchant princes of the city, the honourable men, the judges, the councillors, the eloquent orators; and amid those rich apartments of gold and tapestry, lay in a splendid coffin, all that remained of him, whose ships had whitened every ocean, and who had gathered in his nest the riches of every clime. Suddenly, in a moment, he had been arrested by the stroke of death. A beloved family, a great circle of friends, bent over him in anguish. And I said, Behold the end of worldly glory! Vanity of vanities! What is the funeral of the rich more than that of the poor? But, as the minister of God opened his lips, I heard a voice from heaven, saying, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." It was the death of him, mourned and lamented. Miracle of grace! A rich man entering into the kingdom of God. He had seen his poverty, bowed at the cross of Jesus, and laid up his treasures in heaven. From God's sanctuary on earth he had passed to God's presence above, ready to give an account of his stewardship. And there was joy amid grief as the beloved Howland was committed to the tomb. And as I turned away from the sepulchre, I thought on the power and blessedness of the Gospel, which in this great city, can prepare such vessels of mercy to the praise of the Redeemer.—*Independent.*

THE WOLVES OF THE AMERICAN PRAIRIES.

The sagacity of wolves is almost incredible. They will remain round a hunting-camp and follow the hunters the whole day, in bands of three and four, at less than a hundred yards distance, stopping when they stop, and sitting down quietly when the game is killed, rushing to devour the offal when the hunter retires, and then following, until another feed is offered them. If a deer or antelope is wounded, they immediately pursue it, and not unfrequently pull the animal down in time for the hunter to come up and secure it from their ravenous clutches. However, they appear to know at once the nature of the wound, for if but slightly touched, they never exert themselves to follow a deer, chasing those only which have received a mortal blow. I one day killed an old buck, which was so poor, that I left the carcass on the ground untouched. Six coyotes, or small prairie wolves, were my attendants that day; and, of course, before I had left the deer twenty paces, had commenced their work of destruction. Certainly not ten minutes after, I looked back and saw the same six hopping after me, one of them not twenty yards behind me, with his nose and face all besmeared with blood, and his belly swelled almost to bursting. Thinking it scarcely possible, that they could have devoured the whole deer in so short a space, I had the curiosity to return, and to my astonishment, found actually nothing left but a pile of bones and hair, the flesh being stripped from them, as clean as if scraped with a knife. Half an hour after, I killed a large black tail deer, and, as it was also in miserable condition, I took merely the fleeces (as the meat on the back and ribs is called), leaving four-fifths of the animal untouched. I then retired a short distance, and sitting down on a rock, lighted my pipe, and watched the operations of the wolves. They sat perfectly still until I had withdrawn some three-score yards, when they scampered with a flourish of their tails, straight to the deer. Then commenced such a tugging and snarling and biting, all squeaking and swallowing at the same moment. A skirmish of tails and flying hair was seen for five minutes, when the last of them, with slouching tail, and evidently ashamed of himself, withdrew, and nothing remained on the ground but a well-picked skeleton. By sunset, when I returned to camp, they had swallowed as much as three entire deer.—*Ruxton's Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains.*

CELESTIALS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Chinamen are pouring into California at the rate of 150 to 200 per week, and very few of them abandon the country. The majority of them steer their course straight for the mines, and thrive most industriously. There are now about 15,000 of them in California, and nearly all of these are males.—The women do not come. Who would have dreamed, five years ago, that in 1851, a State of this Union would number among its useful and industrious inhabitants, fifteen to twenty thousand of the people of the "Central Flowery Land?" It is one of the many marvels of that marvellous country—California. A correspondent of the New York Tribune says:—The Chinese are slow in assuming the American costume. Their clumsy shoes first come off, and they are replaced by boots, often much too large. They are fond of big boots, and will seldom submit to a good fit, if they can get a pair of boots of greater capacity for the same money. Their feet are generally small. A friend of mine had a stock of small boots which he did not know what to do with—a Chinaman, attracted by their cheapness, bought a pair, and soon returned with swarms of his countrymen, who exhausted the supply before night. After sticking their nether extremities into leathern boots, the revolution attacks the head. The black woollen skull-cap, or the big cane umbrella-hat, heavy as Charlemagne's crown, gives place to the California slouch. Further than this, the Chinaman seldom advances; about one in fifty takes the next step, which is to don the entire American costume—but the mass continue to exhibit their wiry, elliptic shanks enveloped in tight flannel or nankeen, or each one sticking through a petticoat which ventures scarcely below the knee.

DISPOSITION OF CATTLE TO FATTEN.

Many people act on the supposition that all cattle are alike in their disposition to fatten; no greater mistake can be committed since half the feed will bring forward one animal, required to produce another, and the economy of fattening cattle depends in no small degree in selecting the right animals. Mr. Stephens gives some rules for selecting animals disposed to early maturity. He says:—"The most prominent indication of this disposition is a loose thick, mellow skin, as if floating upon a stratum of fat below; and such a skin invariably covered with long, soft, mossy-feeling hair, bearing a decided colour. A firmness of texture over the whole body is essential to a disposition to fatten; no fat encumbers the bones of the legs and of the head. All the extremities, the limbs, head and tail are small, fine and tapering from body. The eye is prominently set in the head and with a placid expression. The forehead is broad. The ears are sensible to every new sound. The muzzle is sharp, the nostrils distended, and the jaws distinct and clean. The muscles broad and flat. The blood-vessels large and full. The chest is broad and tail flat at the top, and broad and tapering to the tuft of hair. The line of the back is straight and level, and the ribs round. A back high above the level is narrow, and is accompanied with flat ribs and a long narrow face, which are both indicative of a want of disposition to fatten. When the back is below the level, the fat and flesh are mostly upon the lower part of the carcass, and the tallow increases in the interior. The flanks and cod are then thick, and fat. In such a configuration the fore-quarters are larger than the hind. Such an animal evinces a disposition to fatten, but lays on coarse pieces.—When the curved lines abound over the body and play into one another, giving brilliancy to the surface, while the sweeping lines of the contour with the tapering fineness, the pleasing countenance, and the joyous spirit, a symmetry, a state of health and disposition to improve are conjoined, they afford the highest satisfaction and profit to the breeder.

WHAT MAY BE DONE WITH OLD RAGS.—There is a church actually existing near Bergen, which can contain nearly one thousand persons. It is circular within, octagonal without. The relievos outside, and the statues within the roof, the ceiling, the Corinthian capitals, are all of papier-machie, rendered waterproof, by saturation in vitriol, lime-water, whey, and white of egg. We have not yet reached this pitch of audacity, in our use of paper; but it should hardly surprise us, inasmuch as we employ the same material in private houses, in steam-boats, and in some public buildings, instead of carved decorations and plaster cornices. When Frederick the Second of Prussia set up a limited papier-machie manufactory at Berlin, in 1765, he little thought, that paper cathedrals might, within a century, spring out of his snuff-boxes, by the slight-of-hand of an advancing art. At present, we old-fashioned English, who haunt cathedrals, and build churches, like stone better. But there is no saying what we may come to. It is not very long since, it would have seemed as impossible to cover eighteen acres of ground with glass, as to erect a pagoda of soap bubbles, yet the thing is done. When we think of a psalm sung by one thousand voices, pealing through the edifice made of old rags, and the universal element bound down to carry our messages with the speed of light, it would be presumptuous to say, what can, and what cannot, be achieved by Science and Art, under the training of steady old Time.—*Dickens's "Household Words."*

ARSENIC EATERS IN AUSTRIA.—A poisoning case at Chili has procured the publication of some interesting facts, respecting the arsenic eaters of Lower Austria or Styria. In both these provinces, it appears to be a common custom among the peasantry, to consume every morning, a small portion of the deadly poison, in the same manner as the eastern world consumes opium. Dr. Tschudi, the well-known traveller, publishes an account of several cases which have come to his knowledge. The habit does not seem to be so pernicious in its results as that of opium-eating. It is commenced by taking a very small dose, say somewhat less than half a grain, every morning, which is gradually increased to two or three grains. The case of a hale old farmer is mentioned, whose morning whet of arsenic, reached the incredible quantity of four grains. The effect it produces, is very curious. The arsenic-eaters grow fat and ruddy, so much so, that the practice is adopted by lovers of both sexes, in order to please their sweethearts. It relieves the head and lungs very much, also, when mounting steep hills and entering into a more rarefied atmosphere.

The Augusta Age, a Maine paper, gives the following description of one of the piscatory genus recently taken near the mouth of Saco river:

The monster was captured at sea by some fishermen, a few weeks since, about twenty miles from the mouth of the Saco river, in Maine. He is sixteen feet long, and when taken weighed eight hundred pounds. Any thing like an intelligible description of the monster is impossible—for he is emphatically a *nondescript*. He has a head somewhat resembling that of a tortoise, fins like a whale, and a tail like a lizard. His body commencing back of the head, grows "small by degrees and beautifully less," until it finally terminates in a flat tail about six feet long, resembling the flat portion of an oar, and undoubtedly serves the purpose of propulsion. What is most singular, it had no bones whatever, except its teeth, tail and fins are a sort of cartilaginous substance. It is supposed to be very young. Altogether it is a most wonderful—we cannot say *fish*—but "thing." Mr. Clements will exhibit it in several towns on this river, when he proposes to carry it to Boston or New York. The monster is worthy the attention of Barnum; he would make a fortune out of it.

From late English and American Papers.

(*From the Newbrunswicker, Nov. 8.*)

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

The Act of Parliament which alters the law of evidence in England, so that both the plaintiff and the defendant in every cause may be examined as witnesses, came into operation on the first day of the present month. This alteration in the law, appears to be very popular in England, and we give the following spirited and eloquent notice of this most important change from Dickens's "Household Words:"—

BRINGING OUT THE TRUTH.—The first of November will be an epoch in the administration of justice in this country. On that day will come into operation, the act which was passed in the last session of parliament for admitting the evidence, in civil trials, of the parties to them:—a change, the magnitude and importance of which, can only be estimated by those whose duties as lawyers, or whose misfortunes as suitors, have made them familiar with the course of trial which has hitherto been observed in all our higher courts; and which, until of late years (when it has been, by the authority of the legislature, abandoned in the County Courts), was the general rule of our law. Thus, those who are in general best acquainted with the facts which it is the object of the trial to establish, have been hitherto prevented from speaking in their own behalf, and from being questioned on behalf of their opponents. This rule of practice has been persevered in, from the assumption, that the testimony of plaintiff or defendant was so sure to be false, that it would be a waste of time and a misleading of the judge and jury to hear it. Cross-examination—on which so much stress is laid, when it is desired to glorify our method of trial—was here rejected, as furnishing, it was thought, no safeguard. Moral and religious obligations, to speak the truth, were treated, as of no power over the mind of the interested witness; and the law of England aspersed all men as being utterly untrustworthy; while, at the same time, it would have punished each for a libel, if he had applied to individuals, the stigma thus fixed upon the body at large. Eight years only have elapsed since the slightest amount (even to one farthing) of interest in a cause disqualified any witness from being heard upon it; the carrying the presumption of which we have spoken to its full extent. So far it operated logically and consistently, though not with wisdom; because when a course is erroneous, inconsistency becomes an excellence; for it is better to be nearly right than wholly wrong.

The working of the County Courts Act in England, which enables all causes under £50 to be tried before a single Judge, without the intervention of a Jury, or the necessity of employing either Attorney or Counsel, has been attended with almost unqualified success. At first the amount was restricted to £20, but the cheapness and simplicity of the form of procedure, and its prompt dealing-out of justice, gave so much satisfaction, that the amount of the jurisdiction has been since extended to Fifty Pounds, with equal advantage.

We trust some effort will be made, at the next Session of our Legislature, to adopt the new law of evidence, and summary form of procedure, in this Colony, or at least, so much as may be applicable to our situation and circumstances.

THE ORATORY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Among the improvements of late years in the House of Commons, one of the most satisfactory is the growing impatience of rhetoric for rhetoric's sake; in a word, of mere talk. The Anti-papal Bill was an exception, and so distinct, that it serves to prove, that the rule is as we have given it. Judge Duncan, in a recent address delivered at Clarksburg, United States, on his return as American Commissioner from the Great Exhibition, thus refers to his visit to the British Parliament and the Courts of Justice:—"I was present on one occasion in the House of Commons, when a measure came up, which involved the whole financial policy of the Government, and the state and condition of all the industrial classes. It was debated by the Prime Minister, Lord John Russell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, and a great many others of the leading members. The debate opened at six o'clock, p. m., and closed at twelve, when the vote was taken and the question settled. Thus in a debate of six hours, a great measure was disposed of, after a discussion so full, that every one was satisfied that all had been said, on both sides, that the subject required. Yet a measure of a similar character, in the American Congress, could not have been disposed of under six weeks' constant discussion. I was forcibly struck with the close adherence of the English speakers to the subject of debate. There was nothing extraneous or redundant; no flourish or ornament; but that which seemed to characterise the speaking particularly, was their plain, practical good sense, and an ability for condensation. Yet they are, in some respects, not good speakers. Their manners are cold; without action or fluency. They hesitate, stammer and frequently seem at a loss. In the courts of justice, the same brevity and condensation prevails in the speeches of the barristers that distinguished the speaking in the House of Commons, and the judges, who are deemed to be learned, dignified and a hard-working set of men, deliver their opinions so concisely and yet so distinct and clear, that the minds of the most ordinary persons present can understand them."

PROFESSOR GORINI.—This gentleman, who is professor of natural history at the University of Lodi, made before a circle of private friends, two nights ago, a very remarkable experiment illustrative of his theory as to the formation of mountains. He melts some substances, known only to himself, in a vessel, and allows the liquid to cool. At first, it presents an even surface, but a portion continues to ooze up from beneath, and gradually elevations are formed, exactly corresponding in shape with those which are found on the earth.—Even to the stratification, the resemblance is complete; and M. Gorni can produce on a small scale, the phenomena of volcanoes and earthquakes. He contends, therefore, that the inequalities on the face of the globe, are the result of certain materials, first reduced by the application of heat to a liquid state, and then allowed gradually to consolidate. In another and more practically useful field of research, the learned professor has developed some very important facts. He has succeeded in a most surprising extent, in preserving animal matter from decay without resorting to any known process for that purpose. Specimens are shown by him of portions of the human body, which, without any alteration in their natural appearance, have been exposed to the action of the atmosphere for six and seven years; and he states, that at a trifling cost, he can keep meat for any length of time, in such a way, that it can be eaten quite fresh. The importance of such a discovery, if on a practical investigation it is found to answer, will be more readily understood, when it is remembered, that the flocks of Australia are boiled down into tallow, their flesh being otherwise almost valueless, and that in South America, vast herds of cattle are annually slaughtered for the sake of their hides alone.

In the sixth volume of the Philosophical Magazine may be found the following prophecy of Dr. Giriänger, of Gottingen:—"In the *nineteenth century*, the transmutation of metals will be generally known and practised. Every chemist and every artist will *make gold;* kitchen utensils will be of silver, and even gold, which will contribute more than any thing else to prolong life, poisoned at present by the oxides of copper, lead, iron, which we daily swallow with our food." This is not the first prophecy destined, we fear, to remain unfulfilled.

The Rev. Frederick Gaduletu, lately a Benedictine monk of the Corsinensian Order, and priest in full orders of the Church of Rome, has made his public profession of Protestantism in the Italian Chapel in Dufour-place, London.

A fresh effort is about to be made in a region hitherto untried, to discover traces of Sir John Franklin. From the remains found at Cape Riley, it is now pretty generally inferred, that the exploring vessels passed through Wellington Strait, beyond which, and to the north of the Parry Islands, it is thought by many geographers, they would meet with more open "Polar" Sea. It is also believed, that Franklin himself, had resolved to endeavour to reach the longitude of Behring's Strait, by sailing westward in such Polar Sea. On these *data*, Lieutenant Pim, a zealous and able officer, who served on board her Majesty's surveying ship Herald, in Behring's Strait, has formed the following plan of research:—He purposed to leave London on the 18th of November for St. Petersburgh, whence, if the project should meet with the approbation of the Imperial authorities, he wishes to travel directly across Siberia, to the mouth of the river Kolyma. Thence, accompanied by two or three persons only, he will proceed either to the Islands of New Siberia, and other visited by Wrangel and Anjou, or in whatever other direction he may be led by the information received from the Samoyedes, who roam farthest towards these parallels of longitude, there occupying himself in a thorough survey during two or more years. This arduous project has met with the approbation of many geographers, and is warmly advocated by Lady Franklin; whilst in order to facilitate its success, the President of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Roderick Murchison, has written urgent letters to the chief authorities of St. Petersburgh. The British Government has also offered every assistance to the intrepid voyager.

UNITED STATES.

We learn from the Churchman, that at St. Paul's Church, N.Y., the Right Rev. Bishop de Lancey, pronounced the sentence of suspension for one year, from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Rev. John Canfield Sterling, unless he should in the mean time engage to conform to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Bishop, also pronounced sentence of deposition from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church upon the Rev. Wm. Everett, who has connected himself with the Church of Rome.

Mr. M'Cormick, the Patentee of the Reaping Machine so much spoken of at the London Exposition, has obtained $17,600 damages at Albany against Messrs. Seymour and Harrington, for infringing the use of his patent.

Accidents from the bursting of Camphene Lamps are almost of daily occurrence in New York, and yet it appears the people will not take warning.

CANADA.

It is not universally known, that to remove a horse from a stable on fire, you have only to throw his harness or saddle on him, and he will forthwith follow you out. This remark is called forth, by the fact, that a fine horse was burnt at the fire the other night, because the man who attempted to remove him failed to do so, from want of that knowledge. A horse, on those occasions, will generally refuse to stir, unless by the above means.

The price of wheat is so ruinously low, says the Cecil (Md.) Whig, that all our farmers who can afford it refuse to sell. The present prices will not pay the expenses of raising the crop.

Professor Faraday has lately discovered, that zinc, by being melted and poured into water, assumes new properties; it becomes soft, malleable, losing none of its tenacity, and is capable of being run into the finest wire, pressed into any required form, or rolled into any required thinness. This discovery will prove of importance to the arts

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—A breach of promise case was tried the other day at the Kent assizes, and excited a good deal of interest. Miss Mary Zimmerman was the plaintiff, and Mr. Richard Green, defendant. There was a great array of gentlemen of the long robe engaged in the case. About seven years ago, the parties became acquainted at a singing school; where Richard Green sung himself into the affections of Miss Mary Zimmerman. He addressed to her a number of letters, containing an implied promise of marriage, and the last of which was dated in November, 1844 In regard to the letters, the plaintiff pleaded the statute of limitations, and successfully; the question was, whether his continued visits to the family constituted a contiuance of the promise. In January last, his visits were brought to a close; and in March he married Mary Desmond. Among the pleas were—that he never promised; infancy; and that he made the promise under the reasonable supposition that the plaintiff would be of correct habits towards him; but that subsequently she encouraged the courtships and addresses of divers persons without his consent; wherefore he broke his promise, as he lawfully might. The evidence in regard to this last plea was conflicting; two witnesses swearing that the plaintiff sat up three nights with a Mr. Sexton, and Mr. Sexton swearing that she did nothing of the kind. Verdict for plaintiff—damages—£25.

The tenor of the last advices from the city of Mexico would seem to warrant the expectation that the troubles in the northern departments will be adjusted without further bloodshed. The federal government had made the concession demanded by the people of Coahuila and the other disaffected provinces, and promised to redress all the wrongs of which they complained. It had previously been stated from Brownsville, that if the concessions were granted, the troops collected on the Rio Grande would probably be disbanded, and the revolutionary party yield to the central government.

Late arrivals from the North-western coast of America, bring intelligence of the total loss of eight whalers in the ice, at Behring's Straits, last spring. The crews reached the main land in safety, but eleven men were killed subsequently in quarrels with the natives. It was supposed that some sixty more vessels would also be lost in the Ice. The whaling fleet, about 500 sail, have taken very few fish—some vessels totally empty, and the general result of the season, is set down as a total failure.