Gleanings from late Papers.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The New York *Tribune*, in noticing the seizure of the suspected slave-schooner Falmouth, thus details some of the tricks of slave vessels which sail from that port:

"Formerly these vessels took out weapons to overawe the blacks as well as to fight the intruders; they were also wont to carry shackles enough to secure as many slaves as they could carry. Now they depend upon their speed to elude cruisers, and instead of binding their living cargo, they simply carry a keg or two of sharp carpet-tacks; and, if the slaves become restive, a handful or two of these sprinkled among them soon reduce them to submission. The slaves being naked and closely packed, cannot make any movement against their captors without being subjected to the most excruciating pain—every step which they take forcing the sharp points of the nails into their bare feet. They also stow the coppers away; and, if boarded by a cruiser before the slaves are taken on board, the vessel presents the appearance of a legitimate trader. A few scattered bricks might perhaps be found, as well as a barrel of lime, on a close scrutiny; but the former might easliy pass for ballast, and if anybody should be inquisitive enough to ask the use of the latter, why it would be the easiest matter in the world to convince him that it was to purify the ship. Once on the slave coast, however, and the slaves on board, bricks and mortar would serve just as well to fit up the coppers for cooking their food. Such are a few of the modern improvements."

THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The design of a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic is still in progress. The New York Herald says, extensive preparations are being made for laying the cable, which is to be completed and in operation in 1858. The distance from St. John's Newfoundland, to the southern coasts of Ireland is 1647 miles. The cable itself will be two thousand four hundred miles long, the surplus being reserved to make up for the inequalities in the bed of the ocean, and the drifting caused by the currents and winds. Two steamers will be employed to lay the cable. Each steamer will have twelve hundred miles of this cable on board, weighing nine hundred tons, and after joining the ends of the coils, and dropping them in the ocean, midway between the two points of land which it is intended to connect, will start for their separate places of destination. The whole work may thus it is believed, be accomplished in one half the time it would be required for one steamer to lay from coast to coast. This cable is to be less than half the thickness of the three wire cable, and to weight only two tons to the mile, while the weight of that lost last summer at Newfoundland was five tons to the mile.

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ASPHALTUM *vs.* COAL.—The question whether the substance in dispute be Asphaltum or Coal, has not been decided—most probably because it is neither the one or the other. Sir Charles Lyell, and Mr. Dawson, of Nova Scotia, came to this conclusion and called it "Albertine." The Albert Mining Company having acquired undisputed possession of the mineral in question, are now successfully mining the same for which there is an increasing demand at prices that will yield the company a very handsome profit upon the capital invested.

SHIPBUILDING IN NEW YORK.—The *Evening Post* gives a list of the vessels now building at New York, Greenpoint and Williamsburg. It comprises four steamers, two propellers, three ships, three barques, three schooners, and one sloop—making an aggregate of 13,085 tons. The business at the yards is not very active, nor is the prospect for the summer very encouraging to builders. Lumber of all kinds is planty, yet commands good prices.

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If a stout healthy man applies to you for charity, give him a job of work and let him earn it. If he is honestly poor, he will return again; if not, you have a happy riddance.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, April 5, 1856.

THE Attorney General has introduced a Bill into the Legislative Council in amendment of the Law of ejectment in this Island, an amendment in our opinion loudly called for. Almost every one knows that twenty years' quiet and undisturbed possession of land gives a possessory title to it, and bars the claim of the party seeking to recover possession under a legal title as it is called. To this rule however, there are some exceptions, and one is, that persons beyond seas when their title to land first accrues have the period extended to forty years. In Prince Edward Island a great portion of those who claim title to land, reside beyond seas. In most cases, the lands are entailed, so that the heir is generally beyond seas when his title accrues; hence it follows, that absent proprietors have forty years in which to make their claim, while those resident have only twenty; of this however there would be perhaps no great reason to complain, were it not that these same proprietors have resident Attorneys and Agents who are actively employed in collecting their rents, making new leases, cancelling old ones, bringing actions of ejectment in the names of their principals, in short doing everything in the words of their letters of Attorney "that their principals could do if they were personally present," and yet when these agents bring or defend an action of ejectment, they plead, and strange to say, the plea is allowed, that these same parties are "absent and beyond the seas." They are present for every purpose that may tend to their benefit, but they are absent, when that absence will better serve their purpose than their previous presence, in a word they are both absent and present at one and the same time. There is no other country in the world we will undertake to say, that presents such an anomaly coupled with such an absurdity. It is to remedy this, that the Attorney General has introduced his bill which enacts to the effect, that where a proprietor has a resident agent whose power of Attorney has been duly registered according to law, he shall be considered in point of law to have been present, so that the Statute of limitations shall run against him in the same manner as against other owners of land. One would hardly think that a proposition so plain, so straightforwardly honest, would meet with any opposition, and yet there are those who deem this salutary and rational amendment an outrageous and dishonest attack upon the sacred rights of property. This would surprise us did we not from experience know, how the possession of landed property warps the otherwise clearsighted and foreseeing judgment of its proprietors.

The right to hold more property than a man can cultivate for his own subsistence and that of his family, is a purely conventional right in direct opposition to the law of nature; and the law which gives to individuals the power to hold extensive tracts of land may also modify the terms on which it shall be held; and this has been the case in all countries. Among the Jews, after the lapse of every fifty years, or in the year of jubilee, the lands reverted to the family to whom it was originally given, and all sales, transfers and mortgages were made with a view to this return of the jubilee. The Attorney General's bill however does not *alter* the law in the slightest respect, it merely places the resident proprietor present in his own proper person on a par with the absent proprietor present by his Attorney, or rather *vice versa*. It has been held in England, that where a landlord suffers a party to remain in quiet possession of the land without paying rent for twenty years, such forbearance on the part of the landlords shall operate as a parliamentary conveyance of the land in question to the party in possession. The same law is held to be in force here. Now we ask, of what consequence is it whether the landlord himself permits the rent to remain twenty years in abeyance or the landlord's authorized agent on the spot permits it? The landlord must, and ought to be bound by the acts of his agent, whether they be those of omission or commission. It has been said that this would give an unjust agent an opportunity of colleaguing with a tenant and thus suffer him to defraud his principal, so perhaps it might, but what then? An agent secures the rent year by year and puts it in his pocket and thus defrauds his principal; but the landlord can have no recourse upon the tenant, the receipt of the agent is the receipt of the principal, and he must be bound by it. *Vigilantibus, non dormientibus, subveniunt jura.* "It is to the watchful and not to the slothful that the laws lend their aid" has been a maxim of the law of England for centuries. Proprietors must look to the actions of their agents. It is to be presumed that they have plans of their estates and rent rolls; they can see from these who are their tenants, and what their rents are, and the agent's accounts ought to shew whether the tenants have paid their rents or are in arrears and how long they have been so. We are not disposed in these days of steam and ten days' passage across the Atlantic to extend privileges which took their rise in a totally different state of things.

THE BRITISH MAILS did not come to hand until yesterday evening although the Steamer Canada had arrived at Halifax on Friday the 28th ult.

The news is interesting, and leaves little or no doubt, but that there will be peace. The principal items will be found in another column.

We were a few evenings ago admitted to a private view of "Millner's Dioramic Panorama" and although we saw it under all the disadvantages that must necessarily attend an exhibition in a confused workshop, sufficient was developed to justify the opinion, that it will be worthy of the public patronage, when shewn in a suitable apartment, and with the usual auxiliaries. We wish them every success.

Blacwkood's Magazine for Feburary. was received by last Mail; its contents are:

Modern Light Literature—Poetry.—A Military Adventure in the Pyrennees (concluded),—The Wondrous Age,—Public Lectures—Mr. Warren on Labour,—Touching Oxford,—The Ancient Coins of Greece,—Tickler among the Thieves—The Drama,—Lessons from the War—Religion in Common Life.

Haszard & Owen, Agents for P. E. Island.

THE JEWS.

On Monday the 17th ult. agreeably to announcement, the Tenth anniversary of the P. E. I. Association in connection with the London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, was held in the Temperance Hall. The meeting was opened with singing and reading the Scriptures followed by prayer from the Rev. Mr. Meek; the business of the meeting was then commenced by an address from the chairman, Commander Orlebar, which was well calculated to fix the attention of the very large and respectable audience which filled every part of the Hall, after which the Secretary read the report.

The speakers were Lieutenant Hancock, R. N. who moved the first resolution, which was ably seconded by the Rev. Mr. Meek; the second resolution was moved by the Rev. Mr. M'Murray, seconded by the Rev. Maurice Swabey; and the third by the Rev. Mr. FitzGerald, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Burnett, and these all did ample justice to the subject of their different resolutions.

The singing which was led by the "*United Choirs*" was of the very best, and the collection taken at the close amounted to £5 14s. 2d.

The Report will be found in another part of our paper.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—As we have understood that it is in contemplation to publish the Lecture on "Education", delivered by the Hon. D. Brenan, we have not thought it necessary to give his useful and practical remarks and suggestions a place in our pages.

The Hon Colonel Swabey, read an admirable lecture on Russian Aggression. He showed the policy of the Muscovite Power, from the days of Peter the Great; that *that* Policy had ever been aggressive; and that it was high time to put a limit to its vast accesions of Territory.

On Tuesday last, Mr A. A. M'Kenzie gave an interesting Lecture on, Man, as organically formed, with an enquiry into the connecting link between Mind and Matter.

He entered very minutely into Man's physical properties, manifesting a perfect knowledge of Anatomy. He then descanted upon the intellectual qualifications of man, and displayed some ingenuity, in unfolding his views

The Lecture was listened to, with much attention by a large audience, and appeared to excite a great spirit of inquiry. The discussion that followed was well sustained, and the Lecturer gave copious explanations, to the objections raised to some of his Theories.

As the Hall will be occupied next week, by "Millner's "Panorama" the Institute came to a resolution, to postpone its meeting until Tuesday the 15th inst., when Mr Williams will conclude his subject on "CORNISH MINING."

To Correspondents.

We cannot insert CONSERVATOR'S communication, as he has not favored us with his name. Besides, it would be sure to provoke a reply from the opposite party, which would fill our columns with a dispute, interesting only to the parties who carried it on. It is a great chance if CONSERVATOR gets the redress which he so ardently seeks. The Government have already established a precedent, in refusing to dismiss a magistrate who had coolly and deliberately insulted a respectable assemblage, and it is likely they will make more allowance for a breach against a private individual, committed under the heat of passion.

HOMO does not furnish his name ei . We think that the insertion of his communication would not tend to redress the evils complained of.

☞ THE Legislature it is expected will be prorogued on Friday next.

☞ WM. CUNDALL, ESQ., Head Master of the Central Academy, has resigned his situation in that institution.

NIGHTINGALE TESTIMONIAL.

In pursuance of a Requisition' numerously and respectably signed, His Worship the Mayor, called a public meeting of the Inhabitants of this City, yesterday, for the purpose of contributing towards the "Nightingale Fund." His Worship having been requested to take the chair, The Hon. Charles Young moved the following series of Resolutions, which were seconded by the Hon. Lieutenant Col. Swabey.

First.—Resolved that noble and philanthropic conduct, manifested by Miss Nightingale and her useful associates in the hospitals of the East, and the unceasing efforts made by them night and day, to relieve the sick and wounded of the British forces, demand our most grateful acknowledgments.

Secondly.—That as it has been determined to raise a Testimonial of an enduring character, in England, for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of Miss Nightingale's signal devotion, (she having declined to accept any tribute of personal benefit), and as funds are being subscribed in Great Britain to enable her to establish an Institute for the training, sustenance and protection of nurses and Hospitals attendants; This meeting most cordially desire

Thirdly.—That a subscription list, be forthwith opened, for the "Nightingale Testimonial" —and that the Inhabitants of this County, as well as of King's and Prince Counties be requested to unite with us either by calling public meetings or otherwise, in contributing their mite towards their noble undertaking.
to co-operate with their fellows subjects throughout the Empire, in their useful objects, and although the Inhabitants of this City are frequently called upon to assist in such efforts, yet they cheerfully subscribe in aid of such funds,

Fourthly—That His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, be respectfully requested to become the Patron of their Fund, and that the following gentlemen be a Committee, to collect and receive Subscriptions in this city, and Queen's County, namely:

The Hon. Charles Young, William Swabey, George Coles, Edward Palmer, His Worship the Mayor, T. Heath Haviland, Esq., and Theophilus Desbrisay Esq.

A subscription list was then opened, and copies thereof were ordered to be left with His Worship the Mayor, and with Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.—Thanks having been given to the Chairman.

The meeting was then closed.

ENGLAND.

There she sits in her Island home,
Peerless among her Peers,
And Liberty oft to her arms doth come
To ease her poor heart of tears.
Old England still throbs with a muffl'd fire,
Of a past she can never forget,
And still shall she bear the world up higher,
For there's life in the Old Land yet,
Hurrah!
There's life in the Old Land yet.

The great Hero-mother is not hoary yet,
There's sap in the Saxon tree;
And she lifteth a bosom of glory yet,
Through her mists to the sun and the sea.
Fair as the Queen of love fresh from the foam,
Or a star in a dark cloud set,
Ye may leap at her fame, ye may blazon her shame,
There's life in the Old Land yet,
Hurrah!
There's life in the Old Land yet.

Ye may laugh at her now, who, of old looked forth,
In your fear when ye heard her afar,
But loud will your wail be for Kings of the earth,
When the Old Land comes down to the war.
The avalanche trembles half launched and half riven,
Her voice shall in motion set,
Then ring out the tidings, ye winds of heaven,
There's life in the Old Land yet,
Hurrah!
There's life in the Old Land yet.

Let the storm burst, it will find the Old Land,
Ready ripe for rough red fray,
She will fight as she fought, when she took her stand
For the Right in the olden day.
Aye! rouse the old royal soul,
Europe's best hope is her sword-edge by victory set,
She shall dash freedom's foes down death's bloody slope,
For there's life in the Old Land yet,
Hurrah!
There's life in the Old Land yet.

Wants a Situation.

A TEACHER of many years' experience, duly licensed and capable of teaching the English and French languages, would prefer the situation of teacher in a respectable private family, as a comfortable home (not Salary) is his principal object: would have no objection to act as Book-keeper in a respectable establishment—address N. H.—Post Office, city of Charlottetown

April 4, 1856.—All papers.