I don't want to be a kitten and have nothigng to do. I had rather have a soul, and be your child." And from that day Helen was cured of her wicked habit of wishing she was a brute in order to escape from her duties.

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RECORD OF THE PAST MONTH:

## SCIENCE AND ARTS.

Among the subjects brought forward at the meeting of the British Association, to which we briefly alluded last month, there are a few not to be passed over in silence, as we have from time to time noticed their progress, and they have now reached a further development. Dr. Tyndall, as the result of a series of experiments in what Mr. Faraday calls the 'magnetic field'—that is, the space between the poles of a horse-shoe magnet—states, that although objects, when attracted, are drawn into a line passing from one pole to the other, this line is not that of maximum force, but of minimum force. This conclusion, which has already been warmly discussed, is at variance with the commonly received notion. Mr. Crosse shewed that 'the slow deposition of crystals by electro-galvanic agency' might help to throw light on the formation of crystalline minerals in certain rocks. Mr. Hopkins, continuing his inquiry as to the way in which pressure affects the melting-point of different substances, has, with the aid of Mr. Fairbairn, subjected wax, spermaceti, stearine, and sulphur, to a pressure of 11,000 pounds to the square inch; and finds in each case, that the higher the pressure, the higher must be the temperature before the substance will melt. Herein are suggestive hints for geologists. During the experiments, there was a waste of the material operated on, which could not be accounted for, until it was found escaping in almost invisible jets from the pores of the brass cylinder that contained it; and only by most careful casting, and a hammering of the surface, was it possible to construct a cylinder that would resist the immense force exerted. Mr. Fairbairn, with his well-known skill and ingenuity, has carried the experiment still further, even to a pressure of from 80,000 pounds to 90,000 pounds to the inch; and under this he found that 'clay and some other substances had acquired all the density, consistency, and hardness of some of our hardest and densest rocks.' Another hint for geologists. Following up their researches on vegetation, Mr. Lawes and Dr. Gilbert are led to believe that the nitric acid and ammonia in the atmosphere are 'about equally efficient in supplying nitrogen for plants;' and Mr. Warington has discovered, what will be interesting to all who keep an aquarium, that by placing coloured glasses between the sun and the plants, the red algæ, which hitherto have been known to thrive at great depths in the sea where only but little light penetrates, may be made to grow in a glass jar. As these areamong the most beautiful of marine vegetables, a new subject of study and pleasure will now be available to the cultivator.

Much talk, and more than was wise, was held concerning deviations of the compass, especially in iron ships. The question is of high importance. The loss of the *Philadelphia* steamer on the coast of Newfoundland is said to have been caused by inaccurate compasses; but why should people forget, that the Admiralty caused the subject to be properly investigated some years ago, and issue, the needful instructions! Whatever may be the amount of permanent magnetism in a vessel at the commencement of a voyage, it varies with every change of geographical position, and its disturbing effect on the compass-needle is only to be ascertained by daily observation and reference to a good standard compass. To take nothing for granted, both with chronometers and compasses, is the only safe rule for those who navigate the ocean. We may add here, that M. Rubmkorff has just come over on a flying visit to arrange for bringing into use a new electric-printing telegraph of his invention. It is simpler than any other, and will print sixty words a minute. A Swedish gentleman, too has arrived with a calculating-machine, that not only calculates up to any number of logarithms, &c., but prints them off in columns as fast as they are produced. Mr. Babbage's machine thus finds a rival.

Something has at last been done towards economy of fuel in sea-going steamers. The *Pacific*, a vessel of 1469 tons burden, and 500 horse-power, launched at Millwall in September, has been half-way down the channel on a trial trip. Sixteen miles an hour was the speed promised by her builders, and more than accomplished. At full speed, a ton of coal was burnt for each ten miles; but at half-steam, the same quantity sufficed for twenty miles. This fine ship, therefore, will steam 4000 miles in ten days, with a consumption of 400 tons of coal, or in fourteen and a half days, with 200 tons. A remarkable saving. With the shock of that terrible event, the foundering of the mail-steamer *Arctic*, fresh in our mind, we cannot forbear from expressing a hope, that when the *Pacific* goes to sea, some means will be taken to establish efficient signals for the prevention of collision. Many people still prefer sailing ships; and seeing that the *Red Jacket* sailed to Melbourne in sixty-nine and a half days, and came home again in seventy-three and a half, including sundry detentions, and that the *Lightning* has made the voyage from Melbourne in sixty-three days, wind may be trusted to for celerity as well as vapour. Of course the ship is built on the most approved scientific principles, and we see the result—round the world in five months and eleven days! The quickest circumnavigation on record.

Narrow as is the Isthmus, the surveying of a route from one side to the other has not been accomplished without great privation and loss. In the latest attempt, we learn that Lieutenant Strain, of the United States ship *Cyane*, who with a party had struggled for nearly a month from Panama towards Darien, would have perished from starvation on the upper Chuqunaque but for the timely assistance afforded by a boat's crew from the *Virago*, a British vessel lying at Darien. The difficulties encountered from dense forests, shallows and rapids in the rivers, want of food, and the hostility of the natives, were extreme, and fatal to eight of the party—two of whom were the commissioners appointed by the government of New Granada. Four men from the *Virago*, as some of our readers will remember, were lost a few months ago, while employed on similar service.

Further south, the Americans have been more successful; a fourth steamer of 250 tons has just been launched at New York, for the navigation of the great river Orinoco. She is of light draught, being intended for that important branch the Metea, up which she is expected to make her way to within thirty miles of Bogota. What a prodigious trade will some day be developed in that marvellously fertile region; It is already considerable, and would be more so, but for the unstable temperament of the inhabitants. The other vessels run from Bolivar, which is 300 miles up the river, to Nutrias, some 700 miles further; too vast a route to be monopolised by any one nation. The trading season lasts from May to November; during which months the river rises, reaching its maximum in August. It is then fifty feet higher than in May.

About the time that the Bomarsund batteries were demolished, a nobleman, distinguished for his scientific attainments, communicated to government a plan for building floating-batteries of iron, with which any fort, however strong, whether granite or solid rock, might be completely reduced. Experiments have been made to test the plan, and with such satisfactory results, that the batteries are actually in hand, to be cased ere long with six-inch iron, from which ninety-nine balls out of a hundred will fly off innocuous. With half a dozen of these in the Baltic next spring, it is expected that Helsingfors and Cronstadt will be effectually assaulted.

The Institution of Civil Engineers have given their Telford Medal to Mr. Hobbs, the American, for his improvements in locks; and to Mr. James Yates, for his paper 'On the Means of attaining to Uniformity in European Measures, Weights, and Coins;' and a 'Council Premium of books,' to Mr. J. Simpson, for his paper 'On the Prevention of Smoke in Engine and other Furnaces.' As regards the latter question, an important solution has been effected at Messrs. Cubitt's establishment, near King's Cross—nothing less than complete suppression of smoke. To give an idea of it; the old flue is closely stopped at seven feet above the fire, and opens into a new flue at a right angle, about nine feet in length, which terminates in a decending shaft, that communicates with a water-tank and drain underground. Where this flue joins the shaft, a small jet of water plays through a rose, and falling in a continual shower, creates a downward current, which carrying the smoke, leaves it condensed on the surface of the water in the tank, from whence it may be collected for consumption, or floated off by the drain. Besides the entire prevention of smoke, this method effects a large economy: eleven bushels of coal a day used to be burned in the furnace, but now only *four* bushels.

Gas, in common with so many other products of industry, is finding its way round the world: an apparatus has been sent to Hong Kong; and the Chinese will perhaps remember in years to come, that the wonderful light flashed upon them in the year of the great revolution. We hear in many quarters of experiments, having the improvement of gas for their object At Paris, M. Chenot finds that by impregnating gas with certain carbonates during the process of manufacture, the heating and illuminating power is largely increased. And in the United States, Mr. Drake, of Boston, has patented a domestic gas-apparatus, which, occupying a space no more than two feet square, will supply gas as fast as wanted, and no faster, whereby all necessity for a receptacle for storing up a quantity is dispensed with. His gas is made from vapour of benzole combined with atmospheric air, and by the heat of the burning coal-tar from which it is derived. The gas is thus cheaply produced, and the apparatus is said to be so simple, that even the "dullest' servant would be able to manage it.

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## NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The *Press* publishes the following letter recently received from one of the chaplains officiating to the army in the Crimea:—

"Heights above Sebastopol, Nov. 20, 1854.

"It is not from forgetfulness of your kindness to me when I was in London that I have so long delayed writing to you. But I have had neither time nor opportunity before. Even now my knees form my writing-desk. I have *lived a life* since I saw you. I have been appointed to the Fourth Division, which you will know ere this suffered the most severely in the action of the Inkerman. Last Tuesday was a painful day here. The noble ship in which I came out (the *Prince*) has gone to the bottom with many others, and there has been an immense sacrifice of life. I was roused from dreams of my native land by my tent fall-on me, and was completely drenched before I could get on my clothes. Even then no fires could be lighted, no tea or anything else could be procured—dry biscuit, and glad to get it, was the state of affairs. But all this mattered little to us who were in good health. When I got to my hospitals, a sight was before me which would have moved a heart of stone. The hospital marquees were all down, and the poor fellows, suffering from cholera, fever, and dysentry, were lying exposed to that merciless storm, aggravated by the most piercing sleet I ever felt, benumbing all the faculties like paralysis. I saw more than one of our men stretch themselves out on that day, under that sleet, to die! God grant I may never witness such a scene again! And yet I feel thankful that I was here. Many a rough soldier welcomed me to his side, and, as I spoke to him of the love of a crucified redeemer, his hard hand grasped mine, and the big tear stood in his eye; and as I rolled him up in his blanket, and tried to get him as high as I could, out of the slush and the dirt, I felt thankful to God who made me, unworthy sinner though I be, the minister of such a glorious gospel. I need scarcely tell you, that my work in the burial-ground was heavy after such a night. The weather has been much finer since, and the health of all the regiments in the division is improved, with the exception of the 46th. Cholera, of a particularly virulent character, has broken out among them, and I have buried more than thirty of them within the last few days. The scenes I have witnessed in their hospital beggar all description. I spend a portion of every day in it; for the poor fellows (as we came out together) imagine that I belong altogether to them, and, when I enter the door of the marquee, 'Come here, sir,' resounds on every side; and then you have to make your way over the floor of the tent, strewn, with dying men, and as each lies in the tent, you lean on your elbow by his side, and speak into his ear the hopes of another and a better world. You can easily understand now, why my promise has been delayed. Indeed, I have time for nothing but the pressing duties of my post. It is truly an arduous one, but I have no desire to change it for any other, while God grants me strength to work. We had a very large attendance at divine worship yesterday, and the attention of officers and men was most marked. I have several hospital tents under my charge. I visit three each day, and have a short service once a week in each of them, besides impressing on the hospital orderlies that if any man wishes to see me, either night or day, I am to be immediately called. The burial of the dead has been particularly heavy, but I have proposed an arrangement, which the general of the division and the commanding officers highly approve of. I attend on the burial-ground twice in each day, at eleven and three o'clock and the dead from all the regiments are to be brought at those hours.

"God bless and keep you!"

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The *Herald* of this morning says that Mr. Soule has resigned his position as Minister to Spain, and speedily returns to the United States.

A circular from Hong Kong, of Oct. 27, states that steamers Encounter and Barracouta arrived there 25th, from Japan, and the ship Winchester (presumed a British man-of-war) was on her way from that place. The fleet had been to Japan and Admiral Sterling had had conference with the authorities. It is understood that the treaty concluded at Nangaski with the Japanese gives to England two ports for trade, one of which is supposed to be Nangaski, and the other a port to the southward of those granted to the United States; also that the Japanese declined to accede to a request of the British Admiral that they would not furnish provisions or supplies of any kind to the Russians, should they visit Japan again.

THE DISCOVERER OF THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have presented to Capt. M'Clure a very handsome gold watch, with a suitable inscription, as a token of their entire approbation of his conduct during his absence on the perilous enterprise which he has been so fortunate as to carry to a successful issue. Their lordships admit that Capt. M'Clure is the discoverer of the North-west Passage, and we presume that the watch is only a slight instalment of the favours which are due to him for having solved a problem which occupied the attention of the scientific world for so many years. (We find this item in the London papers. From it we should suppose that the mysterious influence at the Admiralty, has been exerted to belittle Capt. M'Clure. A gold watch to the discoverer of the North-western Passage!!)—*N. Y. Albion.*

A PRINCELY DONATION.—Hon. William E. Helfenstein being in possession of a large body of valuable coal lands in the Shamokin region, and having a heart always open to acts calculated to ameliorate the condition of those in want, determined to dedicate *forever* a portion of his estate for the benefit of the destitute poor of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Carlisle, &c. &c., for the endowment of a Free College at Shamokin, and for the benefit of African Colonization.

The land to be devoted to this praiseworthy object is in two tracts, and embraces about six hundred acres of the best anthracite in the State; the one tract, for the destitute poor, is said to be capable of producing three hundred thousand tons per annum when properly developed, and the other tract, for the endowment of the College and African Colonization, will yield, it is estimated by competent judges, one hundred and fifty thousand tons. At a low rental, this quantity will bring in a revenue of upwards of one hundred thousand dollars yearly—which is more than 6 per cent. on a million and a half of dollars. One of these tracts has already been leased, and will, the coming year, be put in operation.

WHAT ARE LUXURIES FOR A WIFE.—A novel case has just been decided in this city, which involves a curiosity in medico-jurisprudence. A mesmeric physician sued a husband for services rendered the wife in his absence. The Supreme Court say that the law does not recognise the dreams, visions, or revelations of a woman in a mesmeric sleep as necessaries for a wife, for which the husband, without his consent, can be made to pay. These are fancy articles, which those who have money of their own to dispose of may purchase, if they think proper: but they are not necessaries, known to the law, for which the wife can pledge the credit of her absent husband. The law does not seem to have much respect for Mesmerism and Spirit-rapping as sciences.—*New-York Observer.*

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*Holloway's Pills*, a certain cure for derangement of the Stomach and Bowels, Liver Complaints, Loss of Appetite and Biliousness.—These Pills have a wonderful effect upon a disorganized system, immediately they are taken by the Patient they act so directly upon the human frame, that the most disordered or impure blood becomes changed. Persons who use them for a few weeks cannot fail to be thoroughly cleansed, they cause the appetite, however impaired, to become good, and those who are affected with disagreeable or offensive breath cannot do better than avail themselves of these invaluable Pills.

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# HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

### Wednesday, January 24, 1855.

The weather still continues to be, unnaturally, we might say, mild and open. We can see from our windows a horse grazing in a field and apparently with much satisfaction to himself. We hear many of our farmers complain of the severity and length of the winters and the consumption of food occasioned thereby, but we doubt much whether open winters are not more prejudicial to them than the most severe. One thing is certain, that clover, and, indeed, all perennial roots, suffer extremely from the alternations of frost and thaw. As to the length of the winter, or the severity of it, it is nothing, as compared with that of Sweden, Norway or Denmark; and as to the consumption of fodder, do not, we may ask, most of our farmers keep more stock than they ought to keep, and sell more fodder and provender than is prudent? Much as has been done with respect to economizing manure, there is, we fear, a sad waste of it still. It were much to be wished that we had better accounts of the economy of the best farmers in the northern latitudes of Europe. Many a hint might, we think, be obtained from a knowledge of their *modus operandi*, which could not fail to be serviceable here. We sadly want a Professor of Agriculture, who would lend his attention to the peculiarities of our soil, situation and climate. We trust the day is not far off, when we shall see a college instituted in or near to Charlottetown, with such a professorship among others.

Our correspondent at Souris writes 16th inst. "The Gulf is entirely free of Ice, a vessel is now on the bar of the Harbour loaded with Produce, bound for Halifax. The ferry boat still plying regularly as in the midst of summer."

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CATHOLIC COLLEGE.—We are happy to be able to announce that the College, in connection with the Catholic Church in this Island, was opened on Thursday last—his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. M'Donald accompanied by several of his clergy, being present on the occasion. The College is situate about a mile and half from Charlottetown, in a most delightful locality, and with the exception of the Colonial Building, is the handsomest public edifice in the Island. There are, at present, not many pupils in this institution, but it is confidently expected that by the opening of summer, there will be a full attendance of pupils from all parts of the Island, as well as from some parts of the neighbouring Colonies.—*Examiner.*

At a Public Meeting called by the High Sheriff of King's County, held this day, at the house of Mr James Moynagh, Souris, for the purpose of appointing Local Committees, and of adopting the most effectual mode of raising money, by subscription, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, for affording relief to the Widows and Orphans of the brave Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, who have died or may die in our Country's cause, during the present war—The High Sheriff in the Chair. On the Requisition to the Sheriff and his answer calling the meeting, being read, the Chairman at some length explained the nature of the meeting, and requested James M'Farlane, Esq. to act as Secretary; to which he consented, when the following Resolutions were moved, seconded and passed unanimously:—

1st. Resolved, That this meeting fully recognizing the duty of providing for the necessities of the Widows and Orphans of the British Soldiers, Sailors and Marines who fall in their Country's service, cheerfully and cordially respond to the appeal in their behalf made by our Gracious Sovereign, and pledge ourselves, not only to contribute to that object, according to our means, but use our influence each in his own circle, in aid of the Patriotic Fund; and for the more effectual accomplishment of this desirable end, that a General Local Committee be appointed for this section of the County, in terms of the Royal Commission, with power to add to their number, and appoint Sub Committees; and that the Gentlemen whose names follow form the said Local Committee; and that their jurisdiction in this matter shall extend from Grand River Wharf, Lot 56, to East Point, on the South side; and on the north side, from East Point to west side of Lot 43, including the intermediate space.

2d. Resolved, That the following Gentlemen be named as a General Committee, Hon. D. Beaton, Alexander Leslie, Esq., William Cooper, Esq., Joseph Dingwell, Esq., W. S. Macgowan, Esq., Edward Goff, Esq., Michael Campion, Esq., Laurence Peters, Esq., Mr. Joshua Large, Mr. John Stewart, Mr. James Moynagh; and John Knight, Esq, to act as Treasurer, and James M'Farlane, Esq, as Secretary.

3d. Resolved, That the Sub-Committees make Returns to the Treasurer appointed at this meeting, on or before the 1st day of March next.

4th. Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions be printed once in all the Island newspapers.

5th. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be voted to the Chairman, for his efficient conduct in the Chair, and his promptness in complying with the requisition.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

From Little Harbour Bridge round East Point to the Chapel.—Hon. Emanuel M'Eachern, Michael Campion, Esq., Ronald M'Donald, Esq., James M'Donald, Esq., Mr. John Stewart, Mr. Alexander Fraser.

From East Point Chapel to the western Boundary of Lot 45, and along the Line Road, to Mr. Macgowan's Mill Road.—Rev. Mr. M'Donald, Angus M'Intyre, Esq., Charles M'Eachern, Esq., Mr. Joshua Large, Mr. Andrew M'Eachern, Mr. Neil M'Phee.

From West side of Lot 45 to West side of Lot 43, and along Bear River Line Road to Mr. Morrison's Mill.—Hon. James Dingwell, Joseph Dingwell, Esq., William Cooper Esq., Edward Goff, Esq., William Underhay, Esq., Daniel Flynn, Esq., John Frost, Esq., Mr. John M'Mullen.

From Little Harbour Bridge to the head of Rollo Bay, and along the Lot 45 Line Road, to Mr. Macgowan's Mill Road.—Hon. D. Beaton, John Knight, Esq., Andrew M'Intosh, Esq., Lawrence Peters, Esq., Mr. Edward Kickham, Mr. Philip Leslie, Mr. Neil M'Donald, Mr. Michael M'Wade, Mr. Neil Campbell, Mr. Daniel M'Rae.

Souris, 17th Jan., 1855.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Hugh Macdonald, | £2 | 0 | 0 |
| David Kaye, | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Colin Macdonald, | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| A. A. Macdonald, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Finlay McNeill, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| D. Gordon, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| F. P. Norton, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| L. C. Owen, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| R. T. Roach, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| John Smith, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt. J. M'Donald, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| W. Sanderson, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| John B. Howlett, | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Hugh Logan, 93d Regiment | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Robert Broughton, 23d Regt., | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Jeremiah Thomas, 59th Regt., | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| J. W. Robertson, | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Richard M. Gedley, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Alexander Robertson, | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| James Easton, | 0 | 10 | 0 |

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PUBLIC MEETING AT GEORGETOWN.

In compliance with a notice given by the High Sheriff of King's County, a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Georgetown and south of Grand River, was held at the Court House on Tuesday the 16th instant., for the purpose of forming a Committee for that portion of King's County, and to appoint collectors on the out-districts thereof, for receiving contributions in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

On motion of W. Sanderson, Esq., seconded by Hugh Macdonald, Esq.,—the Under Sheriff, Mr. H. Williams, was called to the chair.

On motion of Hugh Macdonald, Esq., seconded by Lemuel C. Owen, Esq.,—W. Sanderson was appointed Secretary.

On motion of John Smith, Esq., seconded by W. Sanderson, Esq.,—Hugh Macdonald, Esq., was appointed Treasurer.

The Requisition for calling the meeting, and the proceedings of the Public Meeting held in Charlottetown in aid of the Patriotic Fund, being severally read by the Secretary, the following Resolutions were put and carried unanimously:—

The Rev. R. T. Roach then addressed the meeting, at considerable length; among many good ideas, embraced in his speech, the following was not the least; "That an appeal be made to the female portion of every family in Prince Edward Island, for a pair of stockings or socks, which would make quite an agreeable offering to the poor fellows whose benumbed feet now tread the heights of Balaclava and Sebastopol." He moved the following Resolution, seconded by Hugh Macdonald, Esq.—

1st. *Resolved*, That this meeting does joyfully and loyally acknowledge their fidelity to the Queen's most gracious Majesty, and their sympathies for the brave soldiers, sailors, and marines, who have fallen, or whose lives must hereafter be sacrificed in battle, with the enemy, or otherwise, by casualties of war, defence of the invaded liberties of our ally, and of the national independence and civilization of Europe; and will aid to the utmost of its power the Patriotic Fund recently established by Her Majesty for the relief of their widows and for the relief and education of their orphans

2d Resolution. This Resolution was moved by F. P. Norton, Esq., seconded by A. A. Macdonald, Esq.—

*Resolved*, That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee and Collectors to receive voluntary contributions, to the P[atriotic] Fund in Georgetown and the out-dist[ricts of] that part of King's County, south o[f Grand] River:—

Georgetown Committee.—Rev. R. T. [Roach,] Lemuel C. Owen, Esq., Finlay McNeill, [Esq., F.] P. Norton, Esq., Daniel Gordon, Esq:

Head of Montague River.—Philip Bear[...] William Watson, Esq.

Perth Settlement.—Mr. John McNeill, [...] McLaren, Esq.

Sparrow's Road—John McKenna, Esq. [...]rick Rice.

Baldwin's Road—Henry Mooney, Joh[n Mc]Kenna.

Head of Cardigan.—Mr. Thomas O[...] William Alley.

Albion Bay and St. Andrew's Point.—H[...] J. Wightman, Hon. E. Thornton.

Murray Harbour, North.—Thomas Cl[...] Esq., John Dalziel, Esq.

South.—W. Clements, Esq., Dr. Creigh[ton,] Esq., John Hyde, Esq. James Richards, Esq.

Sundry places and Grand River.—Rev. [...] Macdonald, Donald McKinnon, Esq., [...] Joseph McCormack.

North Side of Cardigan River.—John G[...] Esq., Mr. McLaren, schoolmaster.

F. P. Norton, Esq., was then called to [the] chair, when the thanks of the meeting w[ere] awarded to the Under Sheriff for the able m[an]ner in which he had conducted the meeting.

The following subscription list was then [intro]duced to the meeting, and the sum of £23 1[...] subscribed on the spot.

It was then ordered that the proceedings [of] the meeting be forwarded for insertion in [the] newspapers of the day.

W. SANDERSON, Secretary.

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LIBERAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

We received, last week, a letter signed "Fa[ir]play," from Georgetown, from which we e[x]tract the following:—

"While in Town, I think in the month of M[...] last, business required me to remain over night, [an] acquaintance requested me to accompany him to t[he] Temperance Hall, as it was the night of the Asso[ci]ation's Monthly Meeting. While the meeting w[as] open, there was not a sentence spoken bordering [on] reform, (save a little small talk about elections) towards the close of the meeting, a gentleman p[re]sent brought forth a purse, containing, he said, £[...] 10s., presented to the Association by the Libe[ral] Ladies of Charlottetown, when it was moved by o[ne] of the leading members, that the said purse and co[n]tents be raffled for, and that each member have [a] ticket for that purpose, for 1s. 6d., which was ado[pt]ed unanimously. Now Sir, as far as I can learn, t[he] said raffle never took place, and strange to say, [not] many meetings either; and I think, in justice to t[he] contributors of the purse, and the Association as [a] body, that an explanation is necessary, to shew th[e] the intentions of the contributors were fully carri[ed] out."

The members of the late Liberal Refor[m] Association must know whether the above [is] correct or not. We say *late*, because we beli[eve] that it has died a natural death. Comment [on] our part is unnecessary, as is any apology [to] "Fairplay" for not inserting the whole of h[is] letter. While anxious to comply with t[he] wishes of our correspondents, we are equal[ly] anxious to avoid embroiling ourselves in di[s]putes and discussions which are disagreeab[le] to ourselves and tend to no public advantag[e.] "Fairplay," who, from having been at t[he] meeting, was, we must conclude, favourable [to] the cause, might have applied to some of o[ur] contemporaries who would have been able [to] give him the required information. Why [he] has not done so—if indeed he has not—is mo[re] than we can tell. We have, however, done [as] he wished—asked the question publicly, a[nd] we presume a satisfactory answer will be give[n.]

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SUBSCRIPTION IN AID OF THE CATHOLIC CHAP[EL].—On Sunday, the 14th instant, the Rev Thom[as] Phelan, P. P., appealed to his parishioners [of] St Malachi's Church to make a subscription [to] be applied towards finishing the interior [of] that church. The appeal was promptly r[es]ponded to—the sum of £480 being subscrib[ed] in a few moments. Further subscriptions h[ave] been given during the past week, and we lea[rn] from a statement made yesterday by the Re[v.] gentleman to his congregation, that the who[le] amount subscribed in Charlottetown is £66[...] to which he expects to be able to add half [as] much more. The Rev. Mr. Phelan eulogis[ed] the zeal and generosity of the Lieut. Governo[r,] who, notwithstanding his being here but [a] short time, and not permanently stationed [in] the place, contributed the handsome sum [of] thirty pounds towards finishing the Church.—*Examiner.*

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**Medical Testimony cannot be Controvert[ed.]**

☞ One of the most startling cases is narrat[ed] of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge by Dr. John Butl[er] of Lowell, Trumbull Co. Ohio. The case w[as] that of a young lady who had been very sick [for] *eight years*, and had consulted a number of phy[si]cians, who had treated it as one of Prolapsus Ute[ri.] Dr. Butler was then called in, and for a time [be]lieved with his predecessors that it was a case [of] Prolapsus. He, was, however, soon forced to th[e] conclusion, that his patient was suffering fro[m] worms, and after much persuasion, prevailed up[on] her to take two doses of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifug[e.] This medicine had the effect of removing from h[er] a countless number of the largest size. After s[he] passed them, her health immediately returne[d.] She is since married, and continues to enjoy exce[l]lent health.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. *M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, and take none els[e.] All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are wort[h]less. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also h[is] Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all th[e] respectable Drug Stores in the United States an[d] Canada.

W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. Island.


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### Passengers.

In the Ice Boat, from Cape Tormentine, to Cape Traverse, on the 15th instant.—Messrs. Patrick Murphy, James Henis, and William Keoughan.

On Monday, the 15th instant, from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine, Captain Visha, and Mr. J. C. Laughton.

On Thursday, the 18th instant, from Cape Tormentine to Cape Traverse, John Bent, Esq., Messrs. D. & P. Duffy, and Galagan.

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### Married,

On Thursday, the 11th inst., by the Rev. W. Snodgrass, Mr. John McDonald, New Glasgow, to Miss Isabella McKinnon, Princetown Road.

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### Died,

On Sunday, 14th instant, at Apple Valley, E[ast] River, Mr. Allan McDonald.

On Monday last, after a long illness, Elizab[eth,] wife of Mr. William Douglas, aged 62 years.