

Let us, therefore, ignore all the humbug and folly of Escheat, and adopt the only safe, speedy and honest method of abolishing the leasehold tenure.

In our next issue we will offer some observations on the other question noticed at the commencement of this article.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE—ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

On Saturday forenoon the Courier arrived in Charlottetown with a portion of the English Mail, which reached Halifax on Sunday, the 18th inst., together with the usual Colonial and American Mails.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

PRUSSIAN INVASION OF SWITZERLAND.

The object of the preparations that have been made in Prussia to this time is to have 135,000 men in march on the 24 of January. The Prussian troops are formed into nine divisions, of which each corps d'armee furnishes one.

The contest between Prussia and Switzerland is a most unequal one, if the material forces only of the two countries are to be taken into account. Prussia has a population of rather more than seventeen millions of souls, and an annual revenue of about twenty millions of English money.

The Prussian invasion of Switzerland must take place from the Northern, or German frontier. The Emperor of the French has, it is true, shown himself very anxious to court the favour of the Prussian Monarch, but he will stop short of allowing him to master his troops on French soil.

But to compensate for these advantages under which the Swiss would be placed when assailed from the North, the Rhine frontier is that upon which the whole available forces of the Confederation can be most easily concentrated.

The conformation of the whole country is such as to facilitate the movement of an army, with all the necessary material, to the frontier, to encounter an invading force, and its falling back with all its stores, and scattering through the various valleys to prolong a desolating and harassing guerrilla warfare with the invaders, should it prove unequal to the meeting them in the open field.

There is an excellent understanding between the Helvetic and the Sardinian Governments; and Count Cavour is well aware that the cause of Switzerland is the cause of Piedmont. Throughout the war Geneva would be the seat of the Helvetic Confederation. It is clear from these considerations that if the Swiss authorities are men adequate to the emergency, Switzerland is not so unequally matched against Prussia, for a defensive warfare, as would at first sight appear.

Neuchatel to escape without trial, is simply a demand that they shall hold out to all "privy conspiracy and rebellion" the prospect of impunity in all time coming.

ALLEGED INTERVENTION OF ENGLAND IN THE NEUCHATEL AFFAIR.—The Nord has the following telegraphic despatch from Berlin:—"The English Minister has invited the envoys of the Powers who have not hitherto interfered in the Neuchatel difficulty to urge the Federal Council to set the royalist prisoners at liberty.

The director of Military Affairs (says the Swiss National Gazette) has declared that the Federal Council offered the Prussian Cabinet to enlarge the prisoners before trial, in exchange for a relinquishment of Neuchatel, but without success.

ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA.—The Kreuz Zeitung asserts that the English Ambassador at the Prussian Court (Lord Bloomfield) now supports the demands of Prussia against Switzerland.

FURTHER PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—Four more divisions are ordered to be called out by the Swiss Confederation. All militiamen on leave of absence are ordered to be recalled, and officers summoned from furlough.

LATEST PHASE OF THE NEUCHATEL AGGRESSION.—The Journal de Frankfurt says that the Council of Berne proposed an arrangement between the Confederation and Prussia by diplomacy, but has failed; the situation is becoming very serious.

THE WAR WITH PERSIA.—THE ENGLISH ULTIMATUM.—Advices from Constantinople state that Ferouk-Khan transmitted Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's ultimatum to Teheran on the 8th. The ultimatum, according to these advices, demands a revision of the treaties with Persia, the evacuation of Herat, authority to found factories along the coasts of the Persian Gulf, and the concession to an English company of certain railways to be made across the Persian territory.

Letters from Bagdad of the 12th ult. prove that up to that date no account of the commencement of hostilities between the English and Persians had reached that city. Mr. Murray, the English minister, was still there with a part of the staff of his mission.

PROSPERITY OF IRELAND.—The famine and pestilence which ravaged Ireland, and compelled an enormous emigration, were supposed at the time to have plunged the country into hopeless depression. The effect, however, was to relieve it of its surplus population; and the Encumbered Estates Court, it is stated, has now disposed of real estate amounting to one hundred millions of dollars.

UNITED STATES.

ANOTHER INSURRECTION.—Louisville, Jan. 5.—The Memphis Appeal of Tuesday, says that considerable excitement exists in St. Francis county, caused by rumours that the slaves would rise about Christmas.

A committee appointed by the Mayor of Nashville, to examine the charges of insurrection against certain negroes, report that there is no evidence against them, and recommend their discharge.

WALKER AND HIS ARMY.—We copy the following from a respectable journal, from which it appears that Walker and his deluded followers have arrived at that unenviable juncture "in the affairs of men" termed "the beginning of the end."

CONDITION OF WALKER'S ARMY.—The New Orleans Deutsche Zeitung publishes the following passages from the letter of an intelligent German in Walker's army, which we translate for the benefit of enthusiastic young gentlemen out of occupation and in search of glory:

"Within the last thirty days our army has lost 400 men by death in the hospital, 100 have been shot, 50 have deserted, and over 300 are now on the sick list. We have little medicine but poor physicians are plenty. We can muster, all told, but 300 men fit for service. The enemy number at least 5000 men, among whom are many well-drilled Europeans—Englishmen, Germans and Frenchmen. From this you may judge what are our hopes and anticipations. Such of us as

are not shot down by disease have the pleasant prospect ahead of being shot down by the enemy." NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Marshall O. Roberts, of the U. S. Steamship Company, has directed that one of the steamers of his line should stop at Greytown on the passage from Aspinwall, that such of the unfortunate followers of Gen. Walker as may desire shall have an opportunity to return to their homes.

COLONIAL NEWS.

LOSS OF THE SHIP WELSFORD, AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.—We regret to learn by a telegraph despatch to the owners here, that the fine new ship Welsford, Isaac Hatfield, master, which sailed from this port on the 18th Dec., for Liverpool, was totally lost off Cape Race on the 25th of the same month, and that out of twenty six souls on board, only the mate and two seamen were saved.

THE COASTING TRADE.—We have authority for stating that the question of opening the coasting trade is now matter of negotiation;—and when this is fairly adjusted a mutual registry of ships will naturally follow.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—Last night Philo Seely, his two sons and another man, were burned to death in a lumber camp a short distance from St. George, Charlotte County.—St. John Courier.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening last Mr. J. P. Tanton delivered a lecture on "The British Empire." He touched upon the physical features of Great Britain—her literature—relative position in the scale of Nations—her naval and military strength—the freedom of her subjects, and concluded his discourse by a glance at the probability of a federal union of the British North American Colonies; at the close of which an interesting discussion on the consequences which led to the separation of the American Colonies from the mother country, and other debatable points referred to in the lecture, took place, in which several gentlemen of the Bar, the Colonial Secretary, and others, took a lively part.—Haz. Gaz.

On Tuesday evening next T. Heath Haviland, Esq., Vice-President, will lecture on "The History of Federal Unions."

Married.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. John Shaw, Mr. Donald McLean to Miss Rachel Gillis, both of Montague River. At Montague, on Friday the 19th ult., by the Rev. Neil Mackay, Mr. Alexander McFarlane to Miss Janet Johnston, both of Montague. At Guernsey Cove, on Tuesday the 7th inst., by the Rev. Neil Mackay, Mr. John Cowan, of Murray Harbour, to Matilda, daughter of Mr. B. LeLacheur, of Guernsey Cove.

Died.

At Mount George, Charlottetown Royalty, on Tuesday morning, in the 40th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Carey—he was a sober, trustworthy, honest man, and will not only be a loss to his family, but also to his employers. On Friday, the 9th inst., at Vernon River, Mr. Alexander Macdonald, in the 99th year of his age. The deceased was well known among the early settlers of this country as an industrious and respectable person. He was a native of South Uist, Scotland, and emigrated to this colony in 1772.

Passengers.

In the Iceboat, from Cape Tormentine, on Wednesday, the 21st—Mr. Hooper, from Boston. From Newfnd—Messrs H. McIsaac, R. Anderson, K. Coffin, W. Coffin, Couplis, Perkins, Capt. Deagle, R. Robertson. Left at Cape—Hon. James Dingwell and two sons, and McEachern.

Ship News.

Liverpool, Dec. 31st.—Sylbil. Jan. 1st—Majestic and Paxton. Gravesend, Dec. 27th—Pirella. St. John's, Newfnd., Jan. 2.—The Brig, Water Lilly, John Douce, Master, arrived at the Narrows in 65 hours from Rustico, P. E. Island, the wind headed, was blown off, and arrived here on the 24th inst., (8 days after she was blown off,) having encountered tremendous gales on the 19th, which carried away the foremast head and all small spars. The Schr. Ocean Bride, William Strahan, master, from Boston, arrived in Georgetown on the 3d inst., with goods to Mr. Fowle and others. SUE MAILSTEAD—Extract from Ocean's Log.—December 4, Thursday, 9 1/2 o'clock, p. m., set sail from anchorage outside of Block-house. Friday, 5th, at noon, passed through the Gut of Canso, and at 4, in the afternoon, took our departure from Canso light; had a favourable time until Saturday, 13th, when the wind died away, and came on from the south. Up to this time ship making considerable water, but one pump kept her free. At 12 o'clock at night commenced blowing heavily, and at 8, Sunday morning, had increased to a gale, which continued for 24 hours; ship lying to under close reefed main topsails, and increasing in making water; both pumps kept constantly going. 7 o'clock, Monday morning, sounded, and found seven and a half feet of water in the hold; decided it would be useless to continue at the pumps any longer; all hands commenced sending down royal and top-gallant-sails, yards, masts, rigging, and all connected, so as to reduce the top weight as much as possible; threw overboard deck-jed, and knocked out the bulwark boards. Tuesday, 16th—wind fair and moderate—was spoken by a ship bound to New York, who offered assistance, which we declined. The crew—except the master, two mates, carpenter, one seaman and steward—determined to leave us, but would not be allowed to take a boat off the deck. The ship had now settled from 14 to 18 feet—the water being up to within two feet of the deck—but the buoyancy of the cargo, consisting of deals between two decks, prevented her settling further. 24th—Since the 16th, had been favoured with fair wind and moderate weather; 10, p. m., passed Cork. 25th—Christmas morning—off Tucker; wind coming in from the north-east, blowing a gale; ship laying to and labouring heavily—about 25 miles from Irish coast—the sea making a complete breach over her; sailor's house full of water, their chests broken up, and their clothes and bedding washed overboard, all hands aft in the cabin kept busy bailing out; had the iron railing on the main cabin well lashed down, and this place being six feet higher than the main deck afforded the only shelter from the water, but was very cold. Continued thus until morning of the 27th, when we succeeded in getting into Cork; got assistance from the shore; had ship pumped out; left that port on the 30th, and reached Liverpool on the 1st of January. Much praise is due to Capt. Nowlan for his determined conduct during the voyage. He is a thorough seaman; a resolute working man, of strong constitution, and not easily unnerved.

Prices Current.

Table with columns for Provisions, Poultry, Fish, Lumber, and Sundries, listing various goods and their prices in Charlottetown markets for January 24.

New Advertisements.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

A Sale, A Sale. TO BE SOLD on THURSDAY, the 5th day of February, at 11 o'clock, at the Store formerly known as the "MANCHESTER HOUSE," opposite Messrs. Nelson and Son, 15 Sydney-street, the most extensive lot of NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

offered to the public this season, imported by WILLIAM MacGILL, Esq., just before the navigation closed, consisting of, as follows:— Printed Cashmeres, Neckties and Comforters, Colored and Black Coburgs, Colored and Black Silk Handkerchiefs, Do. do. Broad Cloths, Plain & Woollen Handkerchiefs, Beaver and Pilot do., and Shawls, Gray and White Shirtings, A lot of very good Printed Ready-made Clothing, Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs, Collars, Reels, Laces, &c., Galla Plaids, 200 Sacks and Bags, A quantity of Linen Thread, Selisa and Rolled Lining, A few Pieces of Osnaburgh, and a number of small articles too numerous to mention. Together with A few Puncheons Choics MOLASSES, A few Hhds. Bright SUGAR, 42 Chests and half Chests TEA (warranted), AND 50 Barrels FLOUR, A few Pipes High WINES, with Several Cwt. Cat NAILS, SOAP, SOLE LEATHER, &c., &c. Terms liberal. Particulars made known at Sale. January 26, 1857. BENJ. DAVIES, Auctioneer.

A Card.

THE subscriber takes this his earliest opportunity of tendering his most sincere thanks to His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, Lieutenant Governor, and those of his household, who so timely rescued his horse from drowning in the ice near Government House on Wednesday, the 7th inst. WILLIAM H. HYDE. West River, January 26, 1857. 1w pd.

Caledonia House, Georgetown.

THE subscriber having taken the house formerly occupied by Donald Macaulay, Esquire, merchant, Georgetown, adjoining the premises of Captain John Macdonald, beg to notify the travelling public that he is prepared to receive permanent and transient Boarders, on as good terms as any in the vicinity, and therefore solicits and hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Georgetown, Jan. 26, 1857. CAIUS GILLIS. The subscriber also intends to conduct his already well known establishment at the Head of Cardigan, known as "Traveller's Rest," as usual. C. G.

THE AUCTION.

MR. DAVIES begs to inform the public that the Sale of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, which has been going on during the past week at POPE'S WAREHOUSE, adjoining the BANK, will be resumed on MONDAY, the 2d of February next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, when the balance of the GOODS remaining—about £2,000 worth—will be sold to the highest bidders, in lots to suit purchasers. TERMS.—Sums under £10, cash; over £10, and under £30, three months credit; over £30, six months—on approved notes. (all pa. 2i) Jan. 19, 1857.

To be Sold,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of JANUARY next, at 12 o'clock noon (if not previously disposed of at Private Sale.) One-fourth part of TOWN LOT No. 76, in the First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, fronting on Sydney-street, adjoining the Roman Catholic School, to the westward, and being now in the possession of Joseph McDonald, Esquire. For terms of sale, and title, please apply at the Office of the Hon. Charles Young. H. W. LOBBAN, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, Dec. 24th, 1856.

Valuable and Suitable Goods.

BY A. H. YATES. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the subscriber's store, in Queen-street— 25 Chests choice Souchong TEA (warranted), 10 Barrels SUGAR, 10 Puncheons Porto Rico MOLASSES, 50 Barrels superior family FLOUR, 25 Barrels CORNMEAL, 10 Boxes CANDLES, The contents of 5 Crates EARTHENWARE, consisting of Tea Sets (Pencilled and China), Painted and Blue Cup, and Saucers, Mugs and Jugs, Black and Rockingham Tea-pots, Bowls, Toilet Sets, &c. 2 Bales DRY GOODS, consisting of—Gray and White Cottons, Striped Shirtings, Printed Cottons, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Bracons, Comforters, Coburgs and Delaines, Ready-made Vests, Woollen Shawls, &c., &c. 50 Bundles Cotton Warp, 50 Reams Wrapping Paper; also, a lot of GLASSWARE, viz: 25 doz. Tumblers (half pints), &c., &c. TERMS AT SALE. January 5, 1857. H'SG. THOS. BROYDERICK.

POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of the stormy weather and bad state of the roads, the above SALE OF GOODS, advertised for Sale by Auction to-morrow, at the store of Mr. Thomas Broyderick, is postponed until MONDAY, the 2nd of February next, then positively to take place. (H's Gaz) Jan. 19, 1857.

AUCTION!

WITHOUT RESERVE. TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, commencing on TUESDAY, the 10th February next, and will be continued until the whole is disposed of, the Extensive and Valuable

Stock of General Merchandize, of HENRY HASZARD, Esq., in British, West India & American Manufactures, who proposes closing his present business. Sale to commence each day at TEN o'clock, a. m.

A Catalogue of the quantity and description of the various kinds of GOODS will be distributed in a few days. TERMS.—All sums under £10, Cash. Approved Notes at 3 months above £20 and under £30; at 4 months above £30 and under £50; at 6 months above £50 and under £100; at 12 months above £100—bearing interest after 9 months. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, Jan. 12, 1857.

Apothecaries' Hall.

THE OLD HOUSE, ESTABLISHED 1810. Charlottetown, December, 1856. JUST RECEIVED, per late arrivals, from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their supplies for the season, comprising, in the whole, an extensive and varied assortment of DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, Combs, Soaps and other toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colors and Dye-stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary and Medicated Lozenges—with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar establishments in Great Britain. [See Apothecaries' Hall Advertiser.] The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public; and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices than can be procured elsewhere in the market. Dec. 29. T. DESBRISAY & Co. LOOK out for winter fruit. No Apples to be had. Only a few bushels of CRANBERRIES remaining at the subscriber's. J. WILLIAMS. November 24, 1856. Queen's Square.