be in now 61) enught a violent rainer that time they have been. Her agenies were distracting, ived entirely of ret and alrept was travel, but without effect; of her lage was terrible. I had trived her to thy your Pills and revery other remeth hist proved commanced six weeks ugo, and, Her legs are paneless, without dunitatuled. Could you have up the last 42 years, and contrast th, you would indeed fed delighty and investing the last state of the delighty and weather the country of the last state of the last stat

WILLIAM GALPIN.
URED OF A BAD LEG, OF STANDING.
Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, 1, dated May 31, 1851.

y years from a bad leg, the result Gas Works; accompanied by to a variety of nedical advice, even told that the leg must be spinion, your Fills and Olintment a time, that few who had not wit-

WILLIAM ABBS. erified by Mr. W. P. England, OURED IN ONE MONTH. derick Turner, of Peniber 13, 1850.

from Bad Breasts for more than ind had the best medical attend-healed an awful wound is my own mained again to use your Pills and rial in her care, and fostumite it a perfect cure was effected, and of my family have derived from strongly recommend them to all

FREDRICK TURNER. INGEROUS SWELLING GF an Agriculturist, residing at , dated May 15, 1850.

ng on enclas ide of the leg, rasher which increased to a great size, reons here, and was an inmate of . After various models of treat-an incurable. Having heard so determined to rry them, and in red. What is more remarkable le Hay Harrest, and although I at throughout the winter, I have at.

rancis Arnot, of Breukov ated April 29th, 1851.

my wife has been subject, from on in the side, for which she was till the pain could not be removed, papers, the wonderful cures effect-ought she would give them a trial, it, she got immediate relief from hree weeks, the pain in her ands sjoyed the best of health for the

FRANCIS ARNOT.

Scurvy
Sore heads
Tumours
Ulcers
Wounds

theumatism
Scalds
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Scalds
Yaws
ore Nipples
id (near Temple Bar) London, and
if .E. Island, in Boxes and Pote,
near considerable saving in

f Patients are affixed to each Pot

Life and Equitable panies of London. ts of Parliament. ire Insurance for P. E. Island. T. H. Haviland, Esq.,

F. Longworth, Esq

her information, may be obtained Charlottetown. L. W. GALL, Agent. TABLES.

keeping good Horses, Sleighs, fifers to the Public for hire on low nd the greatest care taken with

o Hall, Grafion Street, WILLIAM JAKEMAN, the opportunity of informing his a have been some time standing, ir making an early settlement; him will please forward them as

TRALIA. will despatch a BRIG of 220 tens
1°s), coppered, for the above Port,
rtows on or about the Traves
should a sufficient number of PAS,
ovided with good accommodation,
ment, and found in all Provisions,
SURGEON. Passage—425 Sur-

W. WELSH.

tralia. Australia. raile. Australia.

Ship 'AUSTRALIAN, of 300 sail about the 15th August, should of PASSENGERS offer. An experience of the sail be provided. Rules and Register and accommodation of Passenty by the 1st May, with a deposit soney £20 Island currency, and

1852. Sw.

WANTED. IELS, of from Forty to Sixty to JAMES N. HARRIS.

hastard's Catette.

VOL. 22.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1852.

NO. 1156.

Legislative Proceedings.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MORNING SITTING. MONDAY, February 16.
House in Committee on Privileges of Election.

—Mr. DAVIES in the Chair.

Expenses consequent upon the entertaining of the Petition of Martin Byrne, Esq., against the Return of Roderice M'Aulay, Esq., as a Member for Georgetown.

Mr. FRASER, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to ascertain the amount of said Expenses, and report thereon to the House, submitted the following Account of Expenses and subjoined Resolution.

Resolution.

Resolved, As the opinion of the Committee, that the Fine incurred by the High Sheriff of King's County, for not complying with the Provisions of the Election Law, when conducting the Election held in Georgetown in Beceuther last, be commuted on his paying the Expenses attending said Election.

Disbursements of the Sergeant at Arms in procuring the atten-ance of Witnesses for the Honorable the House of Assembly, re-

dance of Witnesses for the Honorable the House of lative to the Georgetown Election.

Travelling 70 miles to serve Peter M*Callum, Esq. with Summons, at 6d

Service of Summons Service of Summons
Travelling 60 miles to serve Wm. Sanderson
Service of Summons
Paid Wm. Sanderson his travelling expenses, and two days' attendar £5 15 0 1 10 0 Attorney General

House of Assembly, Feb 6, 1852.

Hon. Mr. COLES thought the amount was so small, that it might very well be thrown in with the contingent expenses of the Ses-

£7 5 0

eion. THORNTON thought, that as the election had been declared void on account of a misapprehension of daty on the part of the Returning Officer, that officer ought to be called upon to refund the £3 paid to him by each of the Candidates.

Mr. WIGHTMAN. He would have reason to congratulate himself in his good fortune and the lenity of the House, if he got off so

Islander—men equally destitute of moral principle, and altogether regardless of trath; two degraded wretches, who would sell themselves, souls and bodies for a crust of bread; contamed and despised, even by those who employ and pay them; and who nevertheless (such is their shameless effontery!) them; and who nevertheless (such is their shameless effontery!) them; to impeach the meitres of this House, for their unanimus determination in untertaining a Petition to institute an enquiry affecting the validity of an electron-amount of directly occurs the majority of a predeterminate matter of all effects which of right belongs to the House should cold in favour of contents. The product of the product of the committee is, what amount of fees and expenses the Returning Officer ought to be called upon to pay; and, I believe, the general feeding will induce us to act with lenity. One fact was elicited however, at the end of the examination, which I think, was quite as much against the Returning Officer, as having omitted to take and subscribe the affidavit required by law; and that is, that the Pell Book returned to the Scretzry's Office, and here produced by him, was not the original, but only a copy. I do not anne this, however, to induce the Committee to judge the Returning Officer with greater severity, but as a caution to other returning officers for the future. I myself do not not be all the product of enquiry. Which has been the case several times. I have invariably stood forward in his behalf, because I believed him to be an honest man, who has endeavoured to do his duty. But I will any, that if he gets off with the payment of the actual expenses incurred by the prosecution of the enquiry, he will have much reason to be thankful. Though he may have been obstinate, I cannot believe, that he even the continuent of the continuent of the continuent of the path of Mr. WIGHTMAN. He would have reason to congratulate himself on his good fortune and the lenity of the House, if he got off so easily.

Mr. P. L.MER. It would be beneath the dignity of the House, to inset upon the payment, by the Returning Officer, of so paltry a sum as that stated in the Roport. Mr. M-Callum had freely admitted, that he had not compiled with a certain provision of the Election Law; but it was quite evident, that he had not (as he had himself stated in his apology), erred through wilful or culpable negligence, but solely in consequence of his having misinterpreted the law in its application to himself, whon, as Deputy Sheriff, discharging the duties of Returning Officer. Under such circumstances, it would be positively wrong to impose any penalty whatever upon the Returning Officer. Many elections had been set aside, owing to similar omissions and irregularities on the part of the Returning Officers; but yet no penalties had ever been exacted from the defaulting parties. Then, why should it now be thought proper to pounce down upon Mr. M-Callum in this case! He had honestly confessed the omission, in consequence of which, the election has been made void; but he has given a good reason for the emission. The Sheriff cannot personally attend at all elections; although he may judge of the validity of all. Mr. M-Callum is the Deputy Sheriff of King's County, and when acting, at the same time, as Returning Officer, to swear to, and subscribe the Return to the Sheriff; thinking it unnecessary, because such Return would actually have been from himself to himself, as he expressed it, when under examination. He in the capacity of Sheriff, required no evidence from himself to himself, as he expressed it, when under examination. He in the capacity of Returning Officer, or what had taken place before his own eyes in the latter capacity. A better reason could not possibly have been given for any error; and actually have been from himself to himself, as he expressed it, when under examination of his conduct oug

If it be determined, that Mr. MrCallum shall be mucroed at the amount of the expenses consequent upon the enquiry, it will be first time of a Sheriff's being treated with so much severity. Suppose we assume to ourselves the power of a Court of Law, and having decided, that ha ought to pay the expenses, how are we to act, if he refuse to do so. Our decision will not have the effect of an order in a Court of Law; but there appears to be a disposition on the part of the Government Majority, to act in a manner ten on the part of the Government Majority, to act in a manner ten times more arbitrary, than would be pursued in a Court of Law. If the Candidates think they have cause of complaint, each of them can seek his remedy by an action at law; but it would beneath the dignity of the House, to call upon the Sheriff for payment of so trifling a sum as falls on the Government, or to persecute him, for what is assuredly an error in judgment alone. Hon. Mr. POPE. The honorable and learned member for Char-lottetown is the west assure the

trilling a sum as falls on the Government, or to persecute him, for what is assurredly as error in judgment alone.

Hom. Mr. POPE. The honorable and learned member for Charlottetown is the worst enemy the Sheriff has in the House. If ho go on in his defence much longer, he will render it impossible for us, with due regard to justice, to do otherwise than decide, that Mr. MrCallum is liable to all the expenses attendant upon the past election, as well as those consequent upon the enquiry concerning it before this House. He says, the Returning Officer committed no officace. How then comes it, let me ask the honorable and learned member, that we have set aside the election, on the motion of the honorable member, a slely on account of his, the Sheriff's having omitted to take and subscribe the oath required by the Act? He accases the Government of a disposition to act towards the Returning Officer in a very harsh and arbitrary manner; but I say, Sir, that no Government was ever more willing to not leni-nutly in such a case, than the present one. That Officer has admitted his neglect of duty, and apologised to the House for it. His apology has been received, although not to the extent of fully exonerating him from all the consequences of his omission; and it remains to be determined, by the House, how far he should be called upon to defray the expenses which have arisen out of his neglect of duty. But that apology he would not have made, had be followed the advice of the honorable and learned member for Charlottetown; and the consequence to himself, would have been his being left in a much less desirable position, than that in which he now stands with respect to the House. But the honorable and learned member says, thoughout the whole of the affair, the Government majority have acted in an arbitrary and unpartialmentary manner. He has told us, that we had no right to entertain the Petition against the Return for Georgetown; and that the power of enquiry did not rest with us, but, by the election law, had been confer

* This Resolution has been agreed to in Committee at a previous

vit to the Return; but, in doing so, he magned a very good reason for his having omitted to do so; I think that, all the circumstances of the case considered, he ought now to be exonerated from all further responsibility in the matter.

Mr. DOUSE. I am not disposed to comment upon the very opprobrious language which the hon. the Treasurer has directed against the characters of certain gentlemen who write for two of our Island Newspapers, further than by saying, that I am very sorry that he should allow himself to speak in so unwarrantable and so unbecoming a manner of any of his political opposents; but especially of such as are not here to defend themselves. Sach intemperance of speech can de no good, either to him who indulges in it, or to others; and, I hope, this last display of it here will not be allowed to go forth to the public. I give the hon. the Treasurer credit for good feelings towards the Returning Officer; and I hope no one in the Ilouse is averse to a lenient consideration of his case.

Mr. CLARK. The accusations against the majority of this House by the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown, for their proceedings, founded on Mr. Byrne's Petition, are very unjust. The House have acted, throughout the whole of the enquiry, in a most impartial manner; and not one member of it has manifested any inclination to deal otherwise than leniently with the Returning Officer. The real intention of the hon. and learned member is not however, I believe, to serve the Returning Officer; but to provoke the House by this unjust accusations and groundless assertions, to exact the penity of this House in the estimation of the people. Hon. Mr. COLES. He thought hon. members had indulged in much warmth, which might very well have been avoided. The hon. and learned member for Charlottetown was under a mistake, in supposing that it was the Government members who had brought to allow them to continue hanging like a rod, over his head; as if for the purpose of restraining him in the exercise of his official duties. I

Mr. AUNI CONTRELLY.

The became the election had been set aside, was, in my opinion, unnecessary, unless it was the object of the House to condeum him on his own evidence: and, if that was in reality their object, it was a most unjustifiable one. He had, however, been examined, and had very candidly admitted his having omitted to make and subscribe the affidavit to the Return; but, in doing so, he assigned a very good reason for his having omitted to do so; I think that, all the circumstances of the case considered, he ought now to be exonerated from all further reasonability in the matter.

subjected to the penalty of £200, he should be let off with the payment of £5 for expenses, and £6 to reimburse the two candidates he would escape very easily. The lenity of such a proposal, could not be disputed by any one, if he called to mind the great trouble to the House, the annoyance to the country, and the inconvenience to the people of Georgietowa, which the miscondact of the Returning Officer had occasioned.

Mr. MOONEY. 'My belief is, that Mr. M'Callum's error was a wilful one; and that he lost sight of his official duty, blinded by his zeal as a political partism. Whom Mr. Byrne applied to him for a Scrutiny, he was afraid that, if he should grant it, the decision would be against Mr. M'Aulay; and he said to himself, "I will fix the return, so that none of ye shall get in this time." The Sheriff refused the Scrutiny for no other reason than this,—he thought that if it was granted, Mr. Byrne would be the successful candidate; at least this is my opinion of the case. If the Government wink at the miscondact of any public officer, in what capacity soever he may act, they shall not have my support.

The Hon. the SPEAKER, in few, but forcible words, pointed out the very great impropriety of which he conceived the hon. member for the Second District of Qaseon's County had been guilty, in giving expression to his suspicion of motives, as if his suspicion had been justified by direct and conclusive evidence; and said, it would be a pity if such a charge as the hon. member (Mr. Mooney) had preferred against Mr. M'Callum, based upon no better growmb than mere suspicion, on the part of his accuser, should be allowed to go abroad.

Mr. MOONEY. I selemly declare, that such are my thoughts concerning Mr. M'Callum's refused of the scrutiny. His well known

to go abroad.

Mr. MOONEY. I solemly declare, that such are my thoughts concerning Mr. M*Callum's refusal of the scrutiny. His well known partizan zeal, on many former occasions, fully warrant my suspicion concerning his conduct in the present instance; and I hope it will go

concerning his conduct in the present instance; and I hope it will go abroad.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN. If it do, it shall not go forth without an antidote. I was present at the election, and I positively declare that, throughout the whole, the proceedings were conducted by Mr. MrCallum, as Returning Officer, with the greatest impartiality; and then, to the propriety and cordiality of his demeanor, I believe, much of the good feeling and harmony which prevailed on the occasion, may fairly be attributed. The error into which he fell, I feel persuaded, and I believe such is the general impression in this House, was an error in judgment, and by no means a wilful neglect or omission of duty; and there is not the slightest ground for supposing that he acted otherwise throughout the whole of the proceedings, than conscientiously.

After Messers. Dosse, Clark, Montgomery, Thornton, & Wightman, and the hon. the Colonial Secretary had each, in succession, said a few words, all in favour of a lenient consideration of Mr. Mr. Calles moved, that the whole be struck out, which motion was carried on a division of 13 to 5: and so the matter ended.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

IMPOST OFFICE.

Extract from the Auditors' Report on Public Accounts, 14th February, 1832, to which the subjoined Speech of Mr. Fraser has reference.

"In the Impost and Excise Office, we compared the Importers' Entries, with the Books and the furnished accounts, and find them to correspond. This Office being that in which the greater part of the Revenue of the whole Country is collected, cannot be kept with too close viglance, on the part of the officer in charge of it, to counteract the attempts at fraud which may be made by individuals to evade the payment of Daties. Impressed with this consideration, we feel it our duty to offer the following remarks:

1. In few instances, the Report of the master corresponds with the Entries made by the Importers. We would repectfully submit, that shume means should be adopted to compel the Master of each Vessel to furnish, on Reporting, an accurate account of his Cargo.

2. The Merchants' Entries are frequently altered and shew marks of erasure. We consider this objectionable, inasmuch as in any Action for false Entry, a difficulty would be experienced in the want of clear proof necessary for Conviction.

3. We notice in some cases, two Entries by the same individual of dutiable Goods, arriving in the same Vessel—in such cases a more particular form of Outh, for the Post Eutry, would be necessary, as in each case the Eutry is attested to as the whole importation.

4. A custom prevails, at this Office, of granting Permits to land

4. A custom prevails, at this Office, of granting Permits to land Dutiable Goods, before the Entry is filed or attested to, or the Duties secured. This practice, we conceive, is not only objectionable and contrary to Law, but liable to abuse, and injurious to the Office.

cer.

5. In the conversion of Newfoundland Currency into that of this Island, 20 per cent only is added. As the Spanish and Mexican Dollar is current in that Colony at Five Shillings, and other coins in propertion, it appears to us, that the Par of Exchange is 25 per

cent.
7. Two Entries of Watch Machinery have been made, on which the Duty exacted was 5 percent. There is a doubt on our minds whether these Goods should not have been classed under Wheel Machinery, paying 15 per cent."

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Chairman, since the Report just read re-marks more particularly upon the office under my charge, I will, with your leave, make some observations on it. The first is a diswith your leave, make some observations on it. The first is a disagreement between the Master's Report and the entries made, which is easily accounted for, and cannot be otherwise, so long as masters of vessels allow articles to be shipped on board after their vessels have cleared out; for it must be seen, that every article so shipped, is over the amount stated in the clearance; and of coasequence, the Master's Report, which is invariably a copy of the Clearance, will not tally with the quantity of goods on board And, sometimes, when it is not known, that such articles are on board till the vessel is nearly discharged, the porson owning them makes a post entry, it being sometimes the same kind of Goods for which he made a previous entry, which accounts for the same person making two entries of the like nature.

And whenever there are articles wanted for which the master will not account, although they are mentioned in the Clearance, he is

And whenever there are arrives wanted for which no master who to account, although they are mentioned in the Clearance, he is made to swear, according to the account, that to his knowledge such articles were not shipped on board his vessel. And sometimes it happens, that articles mentioned in the clearance of one vessel arrive in another vessel.

arrive in another vessel.

As respects the Watch-machinery mentioned, saying that the daty ought to be 15 per cent, the Auditors are under a mistake.

The Entries ande and sworn to, are watches, which clearly come under the 5 per cent, as may be seen by any person who reads the Act. (Here the honorable member read part of the Act bearing or Act. (Here the honorable member read part of the Act hearing on the case.) The next is, giving Permits before the Entries are sworn to. It is well known, that the Treasurer gets a copy of the Entry, with the amount before he signs the Permit, which is a check that will not be altered, unless, a necessity for so doing shall be clearly shown by the person making the entry. The efficer can have no object in letting the importer go, without swearing to hearty, as his account must of necessity tally with the Treasurer's. It is possible, the Auditors may have had in view, articles coming on board the steamboat. When the boat arrives in the evening, of such articles as are on the deck, an account has to be taken; and sometimes, the owners are allowed to take them to their own dwellings, as the Government has no Store to put those in; trusting to such articles as are on the deck, an account has to be taken; and sometimes, the owners are allowed to take them to their own dwellings, as the Government has no Store to put them in; trusting to the owners until next morning to make their entries, which they have always done, so far I am aware: and so long as the Government shall not have a place to store such articles, this practice must prevail. As to giving Permits otherwise, it is well known, I am responsible for the Duty according to the Master's Report, and can have no object in reanning the risk of obliging the importers to my own diandvantage. In respect to erasures in the Books, there may be a few instances. It is hard to find Books in which there are several columns, composed of a variety of items, in which there will not be some such instances; but taking the Books as a whole, I will venture to say, they are as clear and fairly written out as the nature of the business will admit of. The accounts before the House are a specimen of what the books are; and, I think, there is not a member in the House, but who will admit that for legibility and correctness, they will not lose in comparison with any accounts before the House. There has not been found one penny wrong upon the most strict examination, still I admit the possibility of error in where there is suckle multiplicity of figures: no man is infallible,

We found there was an error in the Auditors' own account laid be fore the House of about £9 0 no doubt it was inadvertently made; and, of consequence, an erasure occurred. In respect of the Exchange between Newfoundland and this Island, there may be a difference which affects the ad valored duty. The practice has beretofore been to convert the Currency of all the surrounding Provinces into Island Currency by adding 20 per cent.; although Notes of one Province have been sometimes at a premium in another; as, for instance, New Branswick Notes are considered preferable to these of Nova Scotia; and at times have borne a premium in Halifax. But this not having been permanent, the general rule has continued in converting the whole into Island Currency by adding 20 per cent. Yet, I believe, that of Newfoundland is preferable to any other which may affect the ad valorem duty a little. The principal articles imported from Newfoundland are West Inlia produce, which it will not affect. Upon more particular enquiry, if I find that 5s. is the current value at which Dollars ge there, the Exchange of course will be altered. change of cou

Miscellaneous.

A FEW WORDS FOR FARMERS.

As we have always a practical object in view in our disquishions, we now wish to direct the attention of our farmers, for a few moments, to the subject of Agriculture. The great discoveries yet to be made in agriculture, will be the result of strong good sense, close observation, and study of natural phenomens. One very eminent chemist (Liebig), who has devoted nearly his whole attention to agricultural chemistry, has changed his opinions enore than once on certain questions relating to agriculture, especially fertilizing substances. Although chemistry is of vast importance to the farmer, a most excellent chemist would make but a very poor farmer if he did not pay attention to more than the mere chemistry of his business. A plant for example, is analyzed, and is found to be composed of silicon, potash, carbon, lime, and nitrogen; one says, "I shall make my fertilizers of such a compound;" he does so, and fails to obtain satisfactory results; why? Because he has not been a profitable observer of nature's operations. The human body is composed of nitrogen, carbon, water, phosphorus, lime, silicon, and some other substances; carbon, nitrogen, the phosphate of lime, but especially water, are the principal substances of which it is composed, and carbon and water form the greatest portion of its non-rishment, as the carbon is the main substance of that low combustion which keeps up the heat of the body; yet who would be so foolish as to prescribe anthracite coal, phosphorus, lime, and nitre for his daily food? No one. We cannot tell why it is that man must plow, sow, and reap grain, and why he must slay the ex for his food, when the same substances of which his body is composed, can be dag from the dust beneath his foet; we only know that such is the fact. The grain of wheat requires sunshine, moistere, and the blanket of mother earth, to make it germinate, grow up, and come forth again in the golden harvest to gladden the heart of man. These operations of nature to produce certain results we are acquivated with, and

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACTS.

The following beautiful extracts, says the Western Recorder, we copy from an Agricultural Address, recently delivered before the Lowis County (N. Y.) Agricultural Society; by

before the Lewis County (N. Y.) Agricultural Society; by Ca'eb Lyon the poet.

'Permit me' said the speaker, 'to call your attention to a subject intimately connected with the comfort of your own home. I would ask in what manner, an acre of ground in the common course of cultivation, can so well be employed as in a garden, or who deserves to have life's path strewed with fruits and flowers more than the farmer? All our vegetables were originally acclimated here, and Homer who composed his great poem the Iliad, five hundred years before Cadmus brought letters into Greece, making Laestres describe, in glowing colorate bright associations, that are clustered about this truest cradie of agriculture. Here it was that Plate discussed, Eve inned, Jesus prayed.

The Chinese have floating gardens, the Persians hanging gardens, the Arabian fountain gardens, but outs are Household Gardens—and often life's happiest moments may be in the memory of the flower plucked from thence to adorn a bridal, or to grace a bier.'

'Persians dafter his fall, was commanded to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Job, the honest, upright and

mory of the hower placed from thence to adorn a briest, or to grace a bier." • • • Adam was a farmer, while yet in paradise, and after his fall, was commanded to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Job, the honest, upright and patient, was a farmer, and his stern education has passed into a proverb. Socrates was a farmer, and he wedded to his calla proveth. Socrates was a farmer, and he wedded to his calling the glory of his immortal philosophy. St. Luke was a farmer, and divides with Prometheus the honor of subjecting the ox for the use of min.—Cincinnatus was a farmer, and the nussifound him at his plough and filled his soul with poetry. Washington was a farmer, and retired, from the highest certhly station to enjoy the quiet of rural life, and present to the world its sublimest spectacle of human greatness. To these names may be added a host of others who sought peace and repose in the cultivation of their mother earth. The enthusiastic Lafayette, the steadfast pickering, the scholastic pefferson. the fiery the cultivation of their mother earth. The enthusiastic Lafay-ette, the steadfast Pickering, the scholastic Jefferson, the fiery Randolph—all found an Eldorado of consolation from life's carred and troubles in the green fields and verdant lawns that surroud-

PRESENCE OF MIND.—A correspondent in North Uist had occasion one day lately to send his daughter for the eattle under his charge. There were about 80 of them, and among them two bulls, one of which was occasionally in the habit of assaulting people. On the day in question the dame-I nowarily approached the bull too closely, when he immediately gave chase. On a level field, without dykes, bogs, or any other place of refuge to resort to, what would the reader have done—for to run home, a distance of three quarters of a mile, was out of the question! The girl, with great presence of mind, ran over to the other bull, a good patured animal, and much stronger than her assailant. Standing close by his side, and patting him kindly on the back, she drove him towards her father's house, followed by her enraged enemy, who kept roaring and faming all the way, but when he came too close, her protector turned round, and, with a shake and toss of his head, kept the assailant at bay. In this manner the fugitive arrived safely at home.—Inverness Courier.

To Extract the Essential Oil, from any Flowers—
Take any flowers you choose; place a stratum in a clear earthen pot, and over them a stratum of fine salt; repeat the process till the pot is filled; cover closely and place in the cellar.—
Forty days afterwards, strain the essence from the whole through a crape, by pressure. Put the essence thus expressed in clean bottles, and expose them for six weeks to the rays of the sun and the evening dews to purify. One drop of this exsence will communicate its peculiar and grateful odor to a quart of water.

GROWTH OF THE NEW YORK CITY.-It appears that during the past eleven months, there have been erected in the Sixth and Tenth Wards, New York, 1,500 new buildingst in the Seventh and Eleventh, 500; and in the remaining Wards 600, making a total of 2,000.