WILLIAM GALPIN. URED OF A BAD LEG, OF TANDING libs, Builder of Gas Ovens, , dated May 81, 1851;

years from a bad leg, the tesuit Gas Works; accompanied by to a variety of medical solvice, even told that the leg must be pinion, your Pills and Ointment t time; that few who had not wit-

URED IN ONE MONTH. lerick Turner, of Penshurst, er 13, 1850.

from Bad Breasts for more than od had the best medical attend-scaled an awful wound in my own mined again to ne your Pilis and rial it her case, and fortunate it a perfect cure was effected, and of my family have derived from thoughty recommend them to alf

FRÉDRICK TURNER.
NGEROUS SWELLING OF an Agriculturist, residing at, dated May 15, 1850.

g on each side of the leg, rather which increased to a great size, considere, and was an induste of . After various modes of treat-as incurable. Having heard so determined to try them, and in red. What is more remarkable in Hay Harvest, and although I a throughout the winter, I have it.

IDE PERFECTLY CURED. ancis Arnot, of Breahouse uled April 29th, 1851.

my wife has been subject, from in the side, for which she was ill the pair could not be removed, supers, the widderful cures effecting the would give them a trial. I, she got immediate relief from the works, the pain in her side along the best of health for the

FRANCIS ARNOT.

Skin disease Scurvy Sore heads Tumours Ulcers Wounds Yaws out landular swellings umbago Tles heumatism icalds

Scalds Yaws
re Nipples
d (near Temple Bar) London, and
P. E. Island, in Boxes and Pots,
s a very considerable saving in f Patients are affixed to each Pot

ERATIVE DISEASES.

der the province of the control of t

, Albemarie Street, Piccadilly, EDITION of MANHOOD, which

y, from 10 till 3, and 6 to 8. THE WORK.

We agree with the Aethor, that is objectionable in the hands of , every facility should be given to a our opinion, we need but refer our Military and Scholastic Acada, "Menual and Military Gazette,

g, that there is no member of so-bound useful—whether such per-receptor, or a clergyman,—Sun,

begs to inform patients in the present and the British Colonies, treated by correspondence only,

G FLUID,

Dastard's Es Gatette.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1852.

NO. 1182.

REPORT ON SABLE ISLAND, IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

VOL. 22.

Sabre Island was discovered very early in the sixteenth century, and although the strong and irregular currents around its formidable and-bers, together with the prevalent fogs, soon made it the dread of actigators, it appears nevertheless, to have been not unfriquently visited, in those early times, by the Portuguese, French, and bereiby the Baron de Lery in 1518, and by the Portuguese in 1538. Sable Island was discovered very early in the sixt

The first of these reports wants confirmation: the second was so far credited, that it induced Sir Humphrey Gilbert to visit the lead in 1838, in the hope of obtaining supplies. He, however, found so cattle as the island, and having lost one of his three vesses as its datagerous hars, he sailed for England with the other two. But this distinguished half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh, celebrated for the virtues of public and private life, was destined never again to behold the land of his birth; for his vessel, the Squirrel' fundered in a violent sterm which she encountered on the passage home, and all on board perished!

home, and all on board perished!

Is 1598, the Marquis de la Roch landed forty convicts on the island, of whom twelve only were found alive at the end of seven rethy, when a vessel was sent to bring them back to France. Alchoigh the tetal wreck of a French ship supplied them with some provisions, and, also with the materials for the hust that prevented them from perishing from went of shelter in the first whiter, yet neemy-sight of these miserable people appeared to have perished from the difficulty of subsisting so large a company upon the walrus, salls, fish, and berries, which formed their only food, and which is must have been exceedingly difficult to procuse. If therefore, the reports of cattle baving been previously landed on the island to true, they must have been exterminated before these unfortunate people arrived there. It is, however, certain, that they were introduced very soon afterwards, and that they mustiplied exceedingly, for in 1635, the number of horsed cattle on the island, was estimated at 800 head.

It is said, that the island was several times stocked with cattle.

ingly, for in 1635, the number of horned cattle on the island, was estimated at 800 head.

It is said, that the island was several times stocked with cattle, as a humane provision for the shipwrecked; but that notwithstandig their rapid increase, the danger of remaining long near the island, and latterly a proclamation of the Governor of Nova Scotia feibidding theirs to be killed, they were as often extripated by unprincipled porsions, who histed them for their hides and tallow. At last they were replaced by the present race of wild horses, but slien, or by whost, designedly or accidentally from wrecks, is not known. Haliburton, from whose interesting history of Nova Scotia I have drawn most of the foregoing particulars, states, that there was for many years 'a small herd of wild hogs on the island, which because exceedingly fierce, but that the climate which had always restricted their increase, finally overcame them altogether, the whole having parished during an unusually severe winter. It is also stated, that these creatures, from their occasionally foeding on the dead bodies that came on shore from wrecks, were regarded with the stanest horror and distrust, and that they were not replaced in consequence. In addition to the horses, English rabbits, and rats have been introduced, and have shultiplied exceedingly. The rats which have come on shore from wrecks, feed upon the rubbits, and keep down their numbers; whist they themselves perish in vast numbers from the climate during severe winters. They nevertheless rettning as memerous as to be a serious inconvenience in winter, when they swarm about the houses and states of the establishment.

nience in winter, which they swarm about the houses and stores of the establishment.

There do not appear to have ever been any indigenous quadrupods,—for the black foxes, that were formerly found on the island, and have long since disappeared, most probably came on shore originally from drift ice; several instances of bears and foxes having landed on the island from ice, having occurred in comparatively recent times; affording an interesting example of the mode in which species have been distributed, and conveyed to habitations apparently the most unlikely, notwithstanding the obstacle presented by a wide expanse of intervening sea. When we consider the number of such instances, that must have occurred in the occurs of many centuries, our surprise will probably be excited more by the pascity of animal life on an island of such extent, and affording such ample means of absistence, at the time of its discovery, than it would have been by its abundance, did we not perceive in the absence of rocks and trees, the want of that shelter from the climate, and from natural enemies, which would be indispensable for the preservation of many species. From the commencement of the sixteenth centary to this day, shipwrecks appart to have been frequent on this island, for at that early period of American History, the valuable and extensive fisheries, the further working that spirit of enterprise and love of adventure so characteristic of the age.

Hence numerous voyages were undertaken, many of which were to restant the field of St. process of the state of the street learned. Nova Scenie, and the field of St. process of the street enterpolated in promoting that spirit of enterprise and love of adventure so characteristic of the age.

Hence numerous voyages were undertaken, many of which were to various parts of Breton Island, Nova Scotia, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Canseau, now Canso Harbour, seems from the first to have been much frequented, especially by the French;—doubtless up also was the Passane de Fonsan, now the Gut of Canso. and Sable Island, with its forundable long bars, lies directly in the way of vessels passing between those places, and the ports of Europe and Newfoundland.

way of vessels passing between those places, and the ports of Europe and Newfoundland.

In the following century the island appears to have been much frequented by the New England and French fishermen, for walrus, so well as seals and the. The walrus, whose teeth were exceedingly valuable, are now seldom seen; but seals still visit the island periodically in considerable numbers, and are taken by the people of the establishment. As the trade between Europe and the American colonics increased, so also tild the number of shipwrecks, until at last Sable Island became the terror of seamen. The trade of Nova Scotia seffered so greatly, that, in 1801, measures were adopted by the Geverament and Legislature of that colony for the relief and removal of shipwrecked persons, and for preventing the plunder of the wreeks. Hence the srigin of the present humane establishment, so-creditable to the colony; and for the support of which, the British Government has berne, an equal share of the expanse, since 1827. The necessity for such an establishment will appear evident, if see try to imagine the dreadfal misery, which must have been repeatedly endured by the shipwrecked, during the many dreary winters of the three intervening centuries, from the discoursey of the island to the formation of this prevision for the unfortunate. Shany fatal shipwrecks occurred, during that long period, of which he record was left, but the bouge of the lost? These are exposed to view from time to time, by the action of the winds and waves upon the loose sand, of which the Island is composed. A drendful example of this is respected in the Nautical Magazine

* This voyage is full of interest, from the circumstance of Newfoundland being taken possession of, the discovery that was made by it and the fatal genets by which it was attended. The shing arrived at Penguin, Itow Fogel, Island, and west on to Conception Bull, and a discoverab to St. John Bay. Sir Humphrey Gilbert took pomussion of Newfoundland, and received presents from all the vessels he found there, particularly those of the Portuguese. Musting and sickness broke, out in, his fleet, while in St. John Bay, by shich many were lost. He saided in search of Sablon (Sable) Island, on which he was told that the Portuguese had landed eatile thirty years previously. His ship struck on a saindbank, [probably of Sablo Island] and, several of her crew were lost. The admiral was saved, and want on board a small breast of his fleet, the Spair-ref of ten tons I and shaped his course for England. But having passed the Asores in September, they were overtaken by a storm; and the sindivessel, in which the admiral enthurked, Sandered, with all on board. Mr. Barrow, in his valuable Chronological History of Voyages into the Arctic Regions, quotes the following passage concerning Sir. Humphrey Gilbert, from Prince's Worthias of Devon. 'He was an excellent hydrographer, and no less skillid mathematicing, of an high and daring spirit, though not equally favoured by fortune; yet the large volume of his virtues may be read in his soble genterprise; the great design whereof was to discover the remote countries of America, and to bring off those awages from their disabilitied superstitions to the embracing the goape! of our Lord and Sayiour Christ; for which, his send deserves un eternal remonbrance." The day before his wessel foundered, when the proper were deserved from being matrix or which, his send deserves un eternal remonbrance." The day before his vessel foundered, she called out to his owe.

Cornel, Hondard, Ariebatt, Misseudes.

**O THE ES, September 17th, 1812.—The Halifax Papers published the following singular discovery:—

**The Gib-wing facts have been made known to us by a geatleman of this city, who has had his information from the best authority—"it., Capana Dark-wing or chirty years there has been a large moral or pyramid of sand, about 100 feet high, on the island, and not very far from the residence of Unpain Darby. The wins less for some years lawe been gradually diminishing its beight, and after a severe blow some weeks stance, it was completely born away, and singular to say, a mather of sand houses, built of tunber and plants of a venacit, were quite visible. It is the same of the property of sand houses, built of tunber and plants of a venacit, were quite visible. It are and stores, put up in boxes, which were unsched '436 Regiment,' the boxes or cases were perfectly rotten, and would not saint of their being resistered. A breas dego-cable was beswere, discovered by Capitain Durby, broughts to the elley, and promound to Major. Tyon, who become freed the amountements. Addressing the editor of the 'ffallies Herchil,' on Wednesday, he mys, 'The houses are appearing at the base of the hill, about two unites long and zixty or seventy feet high, Iring parallel with the south end of the island, the eastern end of which hill is about fitty of the city and proved with grass and other vegetation, about townsty-three feet airth the action of the winds. There appeared as the nonamentum bullet of feat, a great number of nititary shows, parts of lake of blankets and clothe, braze points of sword scalbands, low, even, a small glass, convex un bath sides, a coppet neiligens, of George II., deteil 1749, some midtery braze backles, a great sentier of foreage participation, a very auntitive the metal of the participation of the complete of the complet

it, has occumulated around the wreck of a vessel lost there in the year 1820.

It does not therefore, require many years to form one of those and shills and clothe it with vegetation; they are still more easily dissipated by the fury of the tempest and the action of the wave. A single gale, as on the 30th September, 1811, has been sufficient to wash away and submerge several miles of the west end of the island, although for the most part covered with grass, and kaving, near the extremity a sand-hill, twenty-five feet high.

If we add the dry parts of the bars to the length of the island as before stated, the whole extent of sind dry at present will be twenty-two nantical miles; and if again we add to this distance the still greater length of the bars under water at either end, the whole will form a how or cresent concave to the north, and extending over fifty-two miles of sea! Caught within the horns of this cresent in a strong northerly gale, the situation of a vessel would be extremely perilous; Switch ebb tide sets to the southward, directly on and over the bars, smallly at the rate of one and a half or two knots, and whon accelerated by winds, much faster; whilst the flood stream runs a ta much less rate in the opposite direction.

The whole extent of the north-west bar, from the end of the Grassy Sand-hills to the Jepth of 10 fathous, is nearly seventeen

Grassy Sand-hills to the Jopth of 10 fathorns, is nearly seventeen miles; the dry part being succeeded by nine miles of foaming break-ors in bad weather, and the remaining seven miles, from 5 to 10 fathems of depth, being usually shown by a great ripple, or a heavy cross sea. The direction of this bar is N. W. J. N. imgrate.c., for the first twelve miles, then W. b. N. for the remaining distance; beyond which the water deepens gradually to the westward for many

and gone to increase the shoal water on the har, being carried there by a strong flood tide setting to the N. N. E. The har itself extends from the dry part E.N.E., and at the distance of twelve or fourteen miles from the land, a very shoal spot always breaks, except when dry, at which time seals may be observed lying on it. Between this spot and the land is a passage about five or six miles wide, with from three to four fathoms of a ster on it. This hay and bank is also very steep on the north-western edge, and shallow and flat in the opposite direction. The but travels to the north-wate slowly, the north-west artwels to the north-wate slowly, the north-wate and eastward rapidly. The variation of the compass, by amplitudes, on the 9th of February, 1877, was 20° 22° west, and I think, increased in the shad as the very mat, generally by sand blowing into it from all directions, and partially by the sea flowing over the south coast in many places in heavy weather, and conveying the sand with it. The improvements on the island, for the very much increased within the last few years. When the French fright was cast away in 1822, the office of the south of the shad have very much increased within the last few years. When the French fright was cast away in 1822, the office of the want of buildings to cover them; and yet they weng grateful and unfoundating. I have since seen Englishmen, with a comfortable louse over their hand, position, and plenty to eat, yet flissatisfied and grumbling. There are now seventeen considerable buildings one to the land, becides some three or four small ones, that would upon an occasion afford shelter to four or five hundred persons.

JOSEPH DARSY.

To the Honorable the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at Hatifaz, N.S.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Miscellaneous.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF FISH.

The following interesting article, we copy from an old country paper. A mode, similar to the one therein described, has been adopted to a considerable extent in Scotland, for artificially producing fish, and has succeeded remarkably well. A gentleman of this city, who is very conversant in such matters, informs us, that several individuals in Scotland, have succeeded in realising handsome sums by this obtaining large quantities of fish, which are bred in natural or artificially constructed ponds, from whence they are supplied to stock similar receptacles in any quantity required. It is a little remarkable, that in the Pendiscot river and its tributaries, a variety of excellent fish abound, which are not even known in the Saint Croit; although these rivers originate at the same com-

THE TOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1852.

The little where the related the discrete, with the prince of the creation of a part of the discrete, and the single filling, which, imprise to the history in the contract of the prince carrier. Prefer has the history and the contract of the prince carrier. Prefer has the history and the contract of the prince carrier. Prefer has the history and the contract of the prince carrier. Prefer has the history and the contract of the prince carrier. Prefer has the history and the contract of the prince carrier. Prefer has the history and the contract of the prince carrier. Prefer has the history and the contract of the prince carrier. Prefer has the history and the contract of the prince carrier. Prefer has the history and the contract of the prince carrier. Prefer has the history and the contract of the prince carrier. Prefer has the history and the contract of the prince carrier. Prefer has the history and the contract of the prefer has been depended on the discovery the history and the contract of the prefer has been depended on the discovery the history and the contract of the prefer has been depended on the contract of the prefer has been depended on the discovery the history and the contract of the prefer has been depended on the contract of the prefer has been depended on the discovery of the history that the prefer has been depended on the discovery of the history that the prefer has been depended on the discovery of the history that the prefer has been depended on the discovery of the history that the prefer has been depended on the discovery of the history that the prefer has been depended on the discovery of the history that the prefer has been depended on the discovery of the history of the prefer has been depended on the discovery of the history of the prefer has been depended on the discovery of the history of the prefer has been depended on the discovery of the history of the prefer has been depended on the discovery of the history of the prefe

From late Papers.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE. - We recently published a very full description of this recently discovered application of atmospheric air, in obtaining mouve power for the propulsion of vessels. We now subjoin an extract from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, again referring to this great invention. Further developments are watched for with intense anxiety by the scientific world.

THE ENGRSON.-It is expected that the Ericsson will be ready for sea about the first of November

Pricesson will be ready for sea about the first of November.
One of her engines is nearly completed and the work is being actively carried on. Visitors are not permitted to go on board at prevent.

The route frem Liverpool to Montreal by way of Boston is 250 miles less, than by way of New York. About one third of the goods received at Buston by the Cunard steamers are for the British Provinces.

National Research Research On Saturday last, there were 61. Business in Boston -On Saturday last, there were 61

elearance at this port—the largest number says the Traveller, ever before cleared in one day. Of this number 23 were for the British North American colonies.—International Journal,
Love and Muadea.—The Ennis Journal states, that'd few

days ago a young girl named Keaue conceived she saw some days ago a young girl named Reaue conceived site saw some to coolness on the part of her lover, and suspected him of attentions to another. She consulted a "doctress" in the neighbourhood, who made up a love potion for the truant, which Miss Kenne contrived to administer to him. The result was death. The potion was composed of cantharides, which she mixed up in the whisky punch of her lover.

the whisky punch of her lover.

ELOPEMENT OF AN BRISH HEIRRES.—A fair maiden, still in her teens, worth £15,000 ready money, and enjoying in her own right in addition £100 per annum, (residing in her uncle's house near Athy.) eloped on the afternoon of Wednesday week with a young gentleman, who represented a barony on the Queen's County grand jury at the last assizes.

Queen's County grand jury at the last assizes.

ELOPEMENTS FROM THE HAREM.—During the recent fire near the summar palate of the Sultan, the women of the harem were obliged to take refuge in the gardens of the palace. It is said several of them have disappeared. The house of the counciles was destroyed.

enunches was destroyed.

ERUPTION OF ETNA.—The Giornale di Catania of the 20th ERUPTION OF ETNA.—The Giornale di Calania of the 20th ult, says: "The lava is now running down near Milo, beyond Zaffarana, at one time in a straight course upon it, and threatening its complete destruction. It has, however, been fortunately turned aside by some obstacle, and is now flowing down an immense valuone or ravino which forms a watercourse in the melted snows to the sea. If, however, thus whome should be completely filled by the lava, the rains must find another bourse in their way downwards, and will cause a good deal of damage from not having their regular bed or way. The destruction of property by the lava has lately been very great, and what the lava has spared has been much damaged by the heavy showers of sand which fall in their vicinity, quite hot.

The late Storm—The northern papers are full of details of the ravages of the storm of the 2d that was particularly violentin the German ocean. It is feared there has been great luss of life among the fishermen of the coasts: 20 boats are believed to have foundered to the north of Heligoland. Scorli