E UNCURED!

OINTMENT.

F SCROFULA OR KING'S

I. Alliday, 209, *High Street*,
l of January, 1850.

hree years of age, was afflicted
which after a short time broke
l man pronounced it a very bad
onsiderable time without effect.—
gradually increasing in virulence,
her formed below the left knee,
others on the left arm, with a
cted to break. During the whole
d the constant advice of the most
ham, besides being for several
one of the surgeons said that he
he blood was so impure, that if
n even impossible to subdue the
etermined to give your Pills and
perseverance in their use, the
d the discharge from all the ulcers
tion of eight months they were
hly restored to the blessings of
rcle of acquaintances, who could
s case. Three years have now
e malady, and the boy is now as
ese circumstances I consider that
o make you acquainted with this
es after every other means had

ned) J. H. ALIDAY.

TISM OF FOUR YEARS'
NG.

Pitt, Dudley, 19th *Jan.* 1850,

e that I write to thank you for the
and Ointment, which have com-
under which I suffered for this
and as hardly to be able to walk.
was recommended without re-
would give your medicines a trial
st of this Town, two boxes of Pill
ks through them and the blessing
rength, and am now as well able
am well known in this parish,
an exception of ten years I served

JOHN PITT.

ORE THAN SIXTY YEARS'
DING.

Place, Drypool, near Hull, had
en until upwards of eighty, and
ght the first advice in the country,
very often suffered most excruci-
which incapacitated him from at-
up all hopes of getting a cure
Holloway's Pills and Ointment,
l it may appear, the leg was tho-
continuing to use the Pills alone
n health so hale and hearty as now
y.
nuary statement can be vouched for
Place, Hull. February 20th, 1850

E OF RINGWORM, OF SIX
ANDING.

ember, 1849.
a Lima (the Capital of Peru) had
more than six years; in vain he
to effect a cure. Not succeeding,
most celebrated medical practition-
to do the child service. When he
ue, the English Chemist and Drug-
to try Holloway's Pills and Oint-
six large Pots of the Ointment,
d was radically cured, to the sur-
. The name of the parent, from

ly with the Ointment in most of

Fistulas	Sore throats
Gout	Skin diseases
Glandular	Scurvy
Swellings	Sore heads
Lumbago	Tumours
Piles	Ulcers
Rheumatism	Wounds
Scalds	Yaws
Sore 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

PAIN KILLER.

d that is so happily adapted to use
n, and yet perform such wonders
bath, or by friction.
IS MANNER,
nything will answer. For sudden
mediately,] put one teaspoonful in
onfuls of the mixture as often as
and sides with it to cure soreness

ts—for speedy relief, 30 drops in
ear, and keep on flannel wet in it.
norbus, cholic and diarrhœa,—a
blasses, well mixed; if the pain is
d in cholera repeat the dose every

s, 20 to 30 drops in sweetened
all symptoms yield, and you are

he neck, swelled face, sore throat
hree times a day; bathe the parts
ke a teaspoonful of mustard seed
time.
pricks, stings or old sores, bathe

ops in Molasses, every hour, and

nsh, chicken pox, or measles, 30

PAIN KILLER, AND
OTHER.
NOVA SCOTIA,
R, being fully tested in localities
deem it my duty to the public to
es now in my possession, that all
VALUABLE MEDICINE.
mont Row Boston, Sole Proprietor.

with severe rheumatic Pain in my
d, so much so, I could not walk
by the use of one bottle of Evans's
y neighbours was completely cured,
J. RILEY, Shoemaker.
d Evans's Pain Killer in my family
edicine, superior to any of the kind

ON TOMLINSON, Hants County.
This is to certify, I have for some
ent kinds of Pain Killer, and have
on as Evans's, as manufactured by
ston.
JAMES A. GIBBONS, Merchant.
This is to certify I have for some time
tles of Pain Killer, and have found
. Poor, Boston, to give more general

AVERY B. PIPER, Druggist.
e used with a success that will aston-
the following: Distressing Dysen-
h, Corns, Cuts, and Bruises, Cholera
rses on man or beast, Children Teeth-
Quinsy in a few hours, Chilblains and
blister from Burns, Broken Breasts,
es, or torn Flesh, Bites or Stings.
. DESBRISAY, Apothecaries' Hall,
al Warehouse—Agents for P. E.

ARD, at his Office, Queen Square

Hazzard's Gazette.

VOL. 21. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1851. NO. 1126.

Army Contract.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, on MONDAY, the 10th November, 1851, until noon, for the undermentioned Supplies, viz:—

FRESH BEEF.

Such quantities of Ox or Heifer Beef, of the best marketable quality, as may be required for Her Majesty's forces in Prince Edward Island, for the term of one year, commencing 1st of January, 1852. The Meat to consist of fore and hind quarters, and to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Commissariat Officer.

The Tenders (printed Forms of which may be had at this Office), to state the price per 100lbs., in Sterling, in words at length, to be accompanied with a guarantee from two persons of known responsibility, in the penal sum of £300 Sterling, for the due performance of the Contract. Payment will be made monthly in Dollars, or British Specie.

BAKING BREAD.

For one year, from the 1st January next, for the Troops and Departments, in such quantities as may be required; the Tenders to state the number of pounds of Bread that will be delivered for every 100 pounds of Flour provided by the Commissariat—the Flour to be taken from the Commissariat Magazines, and the Bread to be delivered at the respective Quarters of Officers and Troops, &c., in the Garrison, at the Contractor's expense, he being allowed the empty barrels. Two approved securities will be required in the penal sum of £100 sterling each, for the due performance of the Contract.

FIREWOOD.

For one year, from the 1st January next, in such quantities as may be required, (say 400 cords.) It is to be distinctly understood that the Firewood is to consist of Beech, Black and Yellow Birch, Ash, and Rock Maple; and that no crooked or rotten Wood will be received, and a sufficient supply to be kept at all times in the Fuel Yard, towards the necessary issue. Two responsible persons will be required to give security for the due performance of this Contract.

The Firewood to be piled six feet high.

Payment will be made after the delivery of every 50 cords.

FORAGE.

For one year, from the 1st January next, for three Horses, to be issued in detail from the Contractor's stores.—The Tender to state the rate *per* ration, consisting of

10 lbs. Oats
14 " Hay } Of the best quality.
6 " Straw

to be subject to the usual commutation of Bran for Oats for sick Horses.

TRUCKAGE.

For one year, for such quantities of Firewood as may be delivered from the Fuel Yard of Troops and Departments, and conveyance of Troops, Baggage, Ordnance and Commissariat Stores, &c. to and from the Queen's Wharf to the Barracks, &c. The Tender to state the rate per cord, in Sterling, and at per load of not less than 6 cwt.

Payment will be made in Dollars or British Specie at the Army rate.

☞ Printed Forms of Tender and any further particulars can be had at the Commissariat Office. *No* written Tender to be received.

Commissariat Charlottetown,
P. E. Island, October, 7, 1851.

Industrial Exhibition.

An Exhibition of domestic manufactures and Agricultural productions, will be held in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of November, when Premiums for the undermentioned articles will be distributed, viz.:

For best 10 yards Grey Homespun,	£1	0	0
10 do. Shepherd's Plaid,	1	0	0
10 do. dyed and dressed,	1	0	0
10 do. Twilled Flannel,	0	10	0
10 do. plain do.	0	10	0
10 do. Drugget,	0	10	0
Piece of Carpeting, not less than 20 yards,	2	0	0
Pair of Horse Rugs, not less than 2 yards square,	1	0	0
Woollen Plaid Shawl,	0	10	0
do. do. Scarf,	0	10	0
do. white Shawl,	0	10	0
Pair of thick woollen Stockings for overalls,	0	5	0
3 pair of woollen Socks,	0	5	0
3 do. do. Gloves,	0	5	0
3 do. do. Mittens,	0	3	0
Linen Table Cloth,	0	10	0
Half dozen Linen Towels,	0	10	0
3 Linen Sacks, capable of holding 4 bush. each,	1	0	0
Bonnet made from Grass Plait,	0	10	0
Hat do. do.	0	5	0
3 Sheepskin Mats, dyed and dressed,	0	15	0
Chopping Axe,	0	5	0
Hay Fork,	0	5	0
Dung Fork,	0	5	0

GEORGE BEER, Secretary.

Committee Room, April 2, 1851.

MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, together with the correspondence for the United States, will be made up at this Office every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock precisely, after the 5th October.

The Mails for Newfoundland will be made up every Friday morning, at 9 o'clock; and the Mails for England, to be forwarded via Halifax, will be made up at 9 o'clock on the mornings of the days following:

Tuesday, October 14.
" " 28.
" November 11.
" " 25.
" December 9.

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Charlottetown, Sept. 29, 1851.

THE NEW MAP
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

JUST received and now ready for Sale, a MAP of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, compiled from the latest Surveys by H. J. CUNDALL.

Dedicated by permission to Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Lieutenant Governor, shewing all the Harbours, Rivers, Settlements, Churches, School houses, Mills, &c.—Size 3 feet 4 inches—Price 6s. 3d. plain.

*** Some copies will be coloured, mounted on Rollers, and made up in books for the pocket as soon as possible.

This MAP has been engraved by W. H. Lizars, Esq., Edinburgh in the first style.

Sold in Charlottetown by GEORGE T. HAZZARD & HENRY STAMPER; Edinburgh, by Oliver and Boyd; London, S. Bagster & Son; Liverpool, Wilmer & Smith; Halifax, W. Gossip; New York, C. B. Norton; Boston, Phillips, Samson & Co.

Charlottetown, Sept. 30.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Farm-steadings or Proprietors of Land for Sale, and to Let or Lease, in Prince Edward Island, are solicited to communicate with the Subscriber, as to terms and particulars of same, for the information of intending settlers of small capital, and of the Scotch Agricultural class. An early notice, per Post (prepaid), will meet attention.

WILLIAM LA'MONT,
General Com. Agent.

2 Howard Street, Glasgow,
5th September, 1851.

From late English and American Papers.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The intelligence which arrived on Wednesday morning from Paris, of the intention of France and England to prevent a rupture between Spain and the United States, and to secure to the former the possession of Cuba, at the same time requiring her to introduce such reforms in the internal administration of the island as shall leave the Cubans no just grounds of complaint, cannot but be received with great satisfaction by the friends of peace and of progress throughout the world. When the affairs of Cuba first assumed a serious aspect, when the organization of the Lopez expedition was first announced, we expressed our hope and belief that Lord Palmerston would concert measures with France and Spain, to secure to the latter her most valuable colonial possession, and at the same time to remove any just cause of complaint on the part of the part of the Cubans. The fact that M. Baroche, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was at the time in England, ostensibly on a visit to the Exhibition, and that he was in constant communication with Senor Isturitz, the Spanish Minister, and with Lord Palmerston, afforded us, as we thought, just ground for the conclusion at which we had arrived. The trust which we reposed in the tact and patriotism of Lord Palmerston has not been disappointed. On this, as on every other occasion, he has proved himself a thoroughly English minister, and the most accomplished statesman of the day. The Paris *Messager*, of Monday evening, contains the following announcement:—

"Despatches of importance were received yesterday evening from Madrid, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and immediately afterwards M. Baroche went to the Elysee, and was soon joined by the Spanish Ambassador and Lord Normanby. France and England are decided on preventing a rupture between Spain and the United States, and in preserving for the former her valuable colony, but with the introduction of some indispensable reforms in the internal government of Cuba. A French steamer leaves Havre this day, for Washington, with dispatches from the French Government and the American Minister." Of the success of this mission—which, without wounding the susceptibilities of our somewhat oversensitive transatlantic brethren, inasmuch as it will secure to the Cubans all which they profess to desire to obtain, viz., good government, will at the same time, preserve to Spain her most valuable colonial possession—there cannot be a doubt, and we rejoice, therefore, that at this crisis, the seals of the Foreign Office are held by Lord Palmerston, the statesman, instead of Lord Aberdeen, the capitulator.—*London Sun.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The late favourable weather has been energetically embraced by the farmers. A great proportion of the harvest has been carried, in good condition, and, from the quantity threshed out, we are enabled to report favourably both of bulk and quality. A good deal has already been sent to market, and prices are, of course, very low, and an experienced merchant observes, that farmers who keep their wheat on hand for two months, may expect a loss of from 4s. to 5s. a quarter each month. We can perceive no circumstances likely to operate in producing a rise in prices. A Yorkshire correspondent thus writes:—"You may now say with confidence, as of an ascertained fact, that the harvest of the present year, which is on the point of completion, has been not merely satisfactory, but splendid; both as to the weight of the crops and the quality of the grain. It is the general opinion, that there has not been so good a harvest for many years. When to this, it is added, that the potato blight is only very partial, and the turnip crop is large, we may feel assured, that the first of material blessings—cheap and good food—is secured for the coming year." Accounts, from the west of England, represent the potato crop, which otherwise would have been abundant, as being much infected by the mysterious disease which has prevailed for a few years past.

The following gloomy report with respect to the failure of the potato crop in the county of Antrim, is furnished by the Banner of Ulster. Hapily this is but an isolated case, the exception, in fact, to the general rule; for nothing can be more favourable than the prospect in almost every other quarter of the kingdom, even with the full admission, that scarcely a district has wholly escaped from the ravages, more or less, of the disease of former years:—"It is impossible to conceal, or even to palliate, the matter any longer; the potato crop, has, within the last ten days, especially, exhibited the destructive effects of the blight to an extent hardly equalled in the experience of any former season since the fatal year 1846. We knew at an early period, and we prepared our readers for expecting, that the epidemic would re-appear with considerable intensity; but the evil has certainly exceeded all our anticipations. From every quarter of the country the most despending accounts are transmitted to us; and though we are anxious to encourage, as well as to indulge a hope, that no actual scarcity will occur, yet, as a simple matter of fact, the loss which has already taken place in the potato crop alone, amounts to a large proportion of the whole rent of the land itself."

The *Bulletin de Paris* says, "All the accounts from the departments state, that the harvest has exceeded the most sanguine expectations."

The commercial accounts from Russia state, that the harvest there is generally a bad one, and that the rye, especially, is a very poor crop.

The intelligence concerning the potato crops in Germany is worse to-day.

PROGRESS OF THE AMERICANS.

In an interval of little more than half a century, it appears that this extraordinary people have increased above 500 per cent. in numbers; their national revenue has augmented nearly 700 per cent., while their public expenditure has increased little more than 400 per cent. The prodigious extension of their commerce is indicated by an increase of nearly 500 per cent. in their imports and exports, and 600 per cent. in their shipping. The increased activity of their internal communications is expounded by the number of their post-offices, which has been increased more than a hundred fold the extent of their post-roads, which has been increased thirty-six fold, and the cost of their post-office, which has been augmented in a seventy-two fold ratio. The augmentation of their machinery of public instruction, is indicated by the extent of their public libraries, which have increased in a thirty-two fold ratio, and by the creation of school libraries, amounting to 2,000,000 volumes. They have completed a system of canal navigation, which placed in a continuous line, would extend from London to Calcutta; and a system of railways which, continuously extended, would stretch from London to Van Diemen's Land, and have provided locomotive machinery by which that distance would be travelled over in three weeks, at the cost of 1½d per mile. They have created a system of inland navigation, the aggregate tonnage of which, is probably not inferior in amount to the collective inland tonnage of all the other countries in the world; and they possess many hundreds of river steamers, which impart to the roads of water, the marvellous celerity of roads of iron. They have, in fine, constructed lines of electric telegraph, which laid continuously, would extend over a space longer by 3000 miles than the distance from the North to the South pole, and have provided apparatus of transmission by which a message of 300 words despatched under such circumstances from the North Pole might be delivered *in writing* at the South Pole in one minute; and by which, consequently, an answer of equal length might be sent back to the North Pole in an equal interval. These are social and commercial phenomena for which it would be vain to seek a parallel in the past history of the human race.

At the Women's Rights Convention, at Akron, Pennsylvania, a young lady said—"For her own part, she loved man, individually and collectively, better than woman, and so she was sure did every one of her sex, if they, like her, would utter their true sentiments.

IRELAND.

PANACEA FOR IRISH WOES.—A new project for advancing the social welfare of Ireland has been put forth, and has secured the advocacy of the Evening Mail, the Packet, the Evening Post, the Freeman, the Northern Whig, and other Irish papers. The project is simply to establish in Ireland freehold land societies, so as to afford to the humbler classes, in town and country, a profitable investment for their savings, and to construct a new proprietary class in the country, consisting chiefly of industrious labouring men. It is contended that the scheme is quite practicable, and that, if it were carried out, under the direction and trusteeship of men in whom faith could be reposed, it would confer on the community incalculable benefits.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A poor man, named John Carson, has died at Banbridge of hydrophobia. He had been bitten in the hand on the 23d June, by a greyhound, which died two days afterwards. After lying dormant for ten weeks, the virus displayed itself on the 9th instant, with all the usual distressing symptoms. During the paroxysms the unhappy man seized a stick, cleared the house of all the inmates, and was with difficulty secured. In his fury he attempted to bite his captors. The exhalation of chloroform was prevented by the violence of his spasms, and death ultimately put an end to his sufferings.

Richard O'Gorman, Esq., one of the oldest and most respectable merchants of Dublin, has left Ireland for the United States. He has carried out with him a capital of over £20,000. The exile of his only son, unfortunately led away by the mania of '48, who is at present a practising barrister at the American bar, has been the cause of Mr. O'Gorman's departure.

A new iron dredging machine, capable of dredging up 12,000 tons of ballast per week, is in operation at Cork for the purpose of deepening the channel.

The Ballyshannon Herald says, that half the number of hands required for the harvest work are not to be found. The men are, however, employed for only 1s. per day, which is described as greatly increased wages.

FOREIGN.

Accounts from Syria state, that the country is in a very disordered state; the roads are infested by robbers, and there is no safety in sending goods from the coast into the interior.

On Wednesday the great cable, twenty-four miles long, and destined, when sunk between Dover and Calais, to form the key for electric communication and correspondence between this country and the European continent, was completed at the works of the Submarine Telegraph Company, Wapping.

A piece of Australian gold was exhibited in the City to-day. The discovery continues to excite great interest.

The number of emigrants from Switzerland is about 3085 a-year.

The meeting of the Danish Diet is definitely fixed for the 4th of October.

Sweden and Switzerland are the only European powers not owing a national debt.

It has been determined to have a Grand Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at Vienna, next year.

In Mecklenburgh so many dogs have lately gone mad, that none are allowed to be at liberty except those used, by the foresters and shepherds.

It is said that Prince Metternich is writing his biography, and a history of the Austrian court, which is not to be opened, until sixty years after his death.

A DISCOVERY IN SURGERY.—A Prussian named Aran is said to have recently made a discovery in surgery, that is exciting considerable interest in the scientific circles of Berlin. It is an application of Chlorine to relieve pain. Unlike Chloroform it can be used without the least danger to the patient, and is very effectual in its operation. From the account, a small quantity of the fluid, (from ten to twenty drops) is dropped on the part affected, or on a lint bandage slightly moistened with water, and then applied, and all bound up in an old silk, and a linen band. After from two to ten minutes the part becomes insensible, and the pain is no longer felt, whether it be from Rheumatic, nervous, or other disorders. Afterwards it returns again, but usually weaker, and with several applications, it is entirely relieved. The discoverer has presented a memorial on the subject to the Academy at Paris.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINES.—The reported gold discoveries are more than confirmed, both as regards quantity and purity. The Government have issued a proclamation, laying claim to the precious metal, but have not yet acted upon it. Sixteen to twenty thousand persons are reported at the "diggings," and the greatest excitement prevails.

STATE OF GREECE.—Greece is in a wretched state. Brigands and pirates abound in the country and on the neighbouring seas. A Greek vessel of war brought in to Patras harbour during the stay of the Livorno there, a large number of prisoners belonging to the above-named desperate and lawless class, who had been captured near Missilonghi and in the Gulf of Patras.

BEAST FIGHTS IN SPAIN.—A letter from Madrid says—The *lucha de fieras* is at length to take place; is is announced for the 14th. The programme as now put forth is as follows: 1st, A panther to fight with eight dogs, to be set on him two by two. 2d, A hyena to fight with four dogs. 3d, A wolf to fight with two dogs. 4th, The lion to fight again with the bull Carinoso, which vanquished him at Aranjuez.

ENGLAND.

The Prince of Wales, though only in his tenth year, has begun to visit the nobility, and has already dined out with the Duke of Somerset.

The Duke of Newcastle has given orders to have all his farms revalued according to present circumstances.

On Saturday last, Captain Garratt accomplished his task of walking a mile, running a mile, and riding a mile in twenty minutes. The captain had twenty-five seconds to spare.

It is our painful duty to have again to record several commercial failures, and to express the fear, which is participated in by a very large section of the mercantile and trading community, that the peculiar circumstances of the present year, will tend to the downfal of many more firms than those which have already bent beneath the storm.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

MICMAC MISSIONARY MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice previously given, the annual meeting of the Micmac Missionary Society, took place at the new Temperance Hall on Monday evening last. The large room of the Hall usually devoted to the public meetings was well filled above and below; and the proceedings throughout were listened to by the audience with deepest attention.

The meeting was opened by prayer and praise, and after the reading by the Secretary of the annual Report, addresses were delivered by reverend and other gentlemen whom we saw on the platform. The principal speakers were the Rev. Alexander Forrester, the Rev. T. S. Rand, (agent of the Society), the Rev. Dr. Twining, P. C. Hill, Esq., of New Brunswick.

Mr. Rand entertained the audience with a very interesting and instructive detail of the progress of the Mission; his mode of enlisting the attention and exciting the sympathies of the poor Indian by frequent address and friendly conversations with them; and his exertions in procuring a translation of different portions of Scripture into the Micmac tongue. Mr. Parley also, who has been engaged under the Government of New Brunswick for some years past as Commissioner in Indian affairs, communicated valuable information in reference to the Micmacs in that Province. His speech which was one of much clearness and force, was calculated to encourage the missionary efforts on behalf of these neglected people. The testimony borne by this gentleman to Mr. Rand's attainments in the Micmac language, and to his particular fitness and qualification for his discharge of the important duties connected with such a mission, must have been truly gratifying both to the Committee and the audience.

We cannot but ascribe to the immediate over-ruling of Providence the fact of Mr. Rand's having undertaken this mission, so well calculated is he in every respect for the prosecution of the work. The interest already created amongst the Indian population themselves, where they have been visited by Mr. Rand, has been very remarkable, and cannot fail, if legitimately followed up, to be attended with the most successful results. It only remains for the christian people of Nova Scotia to put forth their strength in this matter, and by pecuniary aid or otherwise, to exert their energy and influence in promoting the moral and spiritual well-being of the aboriginal Indians who have been obliged to surrender even their possessions and temporal comforts in order to make way for their more civilized brethren.

We have seldom witnessed a more interesting meeting or listened with deeper attention to the proceedings of any society, than to those of Tuesday evening last. And whether we consider the present position and future prospects of the mission itself, as set forth by Mr. Rand, or the unanimity which prevails amongst the different members of the Committee, or the truly Catholic spirit which characterized the Report read, and the speeches delivered on the occasion, we must pronounce the meeting to have been one of highly evangelical character, and will doubtless, under the Divine blessing, prove eminently instrumental in advancing the cause of Christ.

A collection was made during the proceedings, in aid of the funds of the mission.—*Halifax Witness.*

The Right Rev. WILLIAM FRASER, D.D., Bishop of Arichat, expired at Antigonish on Saturday, 4th instant, in the 72d year of his age. Though exalted in station, and profoundly learned, the venerable Prelate was ever singularly affable, modest, and unobtrusive. He never cared for human applause, nor dreaded any man's displeasure, yet he won the attachment and respect of all classes, irrespective of creed, rank, age, intelligence, or country, who became acquainted with him. His course was a perfect example of parity and charity. He lived and died in apostolic poverty. Qualified to have attained the highest distinction—ecclesiastical or laical in the greatest and most refined cities, Bishop Fraser sought freedom from the cares of business and the world, and made choice of the sequestered village of Antigonish for a residence, in preference to any other place.

He was a native of Inverneshire.

RIGHTS OF PARENTS.

We (*New York Commercial*) copied from a Boston paper, some weeks ago, a statements of facts in the case of Pool vs. Good and wife, in the Supreme judicial Court of Massachusetts, where Chief Justice Shaw decreed that a father could not reclaim possession of his child after having permitted her to live with her grand parents eight years, and making no claim to her during that period. A very similar case is now pending in the Supreme Court of Maine. The facts are thus reported in the *Portland Advertiser* of the 11th inst:—

In August, 1846, Dr. M. C. Richardson, of Hallowell, married the eldest daughter of Mrs. Nancy Farnsworth, widow of the late Dr. Samuel Farnsworth of Bridgton. In May, 1848, Mrs. Richardson gave birth to a daughter; three days after her case appeared hopeless. The welfare and situation of the child seemed to be the first object of solicitude to the parents, and it was agreed between them to give it to the grandmother, provided she would accept it. Mrs. Farnsworth arrived at Dr. Richardson's residence a few hours before her daughter died. He met her at the door, expressing much satisfaction that she had arrived, informed her that their most fearful anticipations would soon be realised, and that they wished to give her the child. The contract was made in the presence of witness between the parents on the one part and the grandmother on the other, she promising to take the child, keep it, and do all for it that she had ever done for its mother (Mrs. R.) That promise has been faithfully observed. Dr. R. had made several visits to Bridgton during the first year, expressed great satisfaction that she had adopted the child, and with the management of it; every act and expression of his confirming the gift; suggested many things relative to her future situation; even went so far as to select a chamber in Mrs. F.'s house which he wished to have furnished with its mother's furniture, have it called little Harriet's chamber, and when she was old enough to take care of it for her own room and occupy it. This was done by Mrs. Farnsworth, in accordance with his request, as was every other thing suggested. No intimation was made by Dr. Richardson, that he would wish to have possession of the child till April, 1849, when he visited Mrs. F. told her he expected to be married again, and should want the child. She informed him that she had no objection to his intended marriage, but could not give up the child; that it was given to her under such painfully interesting circumstances she could not do it, as she would violate the most sacred contract she had ever made, and it would be an utter disregard of the last and dying request of a most amiable and affectionate daughter. Soon after Dr. R. was married, and he then requested that Mrs. F. would let one of her daughters visit him with the child, to which she most readily acceded. As soon as the child was in his possession he peremptorily refused to permit her to return to Mrs. F. saying that he had a legal right to her, and if not given up to him he should assert that right to retain her. When Mrs. Farnsworth was informed of his determination she went to Hallowell, thinking that when reminded of the various circumstances attending the gift of the child to her, and his subsequent confirmation of it, she could obtain the child amicably. In this she was disappointed, and after suggesting every mode of adjustment, even proposing to allow him to have the child half the time, she in the meantime defraying all expences, as she has ever done, she was obliged to sue out a writ of replevin. The process was sustained by the Supreme Court, Judge Howard presiding, which decreed that the child should remain where the parents had placed her. The contract being fully proved and confirmed by an impartial jury, the counsel of Dr. Richardson have carried it to the full Court to decide, whether a father can give up the custody of his child.

RUSSIAN BARBARITY.

A correspondent of a Posen newspaper relates that, in the beginning of July, several persons who had been long imprisoned for political offences in the citadel of Warsaw had sentences passed on them. The families of the unfortunate men had hoped that the arrival of the Emperor of Russia in person at the Polish capital, and the celebration of the 25th anniversary of his ascending the throne, would procure them an amnesty. But, instead of this, the city had to witness on the 12th July, a scene of unutterable torture. The unfortunate men were compelled, time after time, to run the gauntlet mounted backwards and forwards between rows of soldiers armed with staves, which they were compelled to use with their utmost force. One victim received a thousand, two others fifteen hundred, and another had been sentenced to two thousand blows. He, however, fell down dead before half that number had been inflicted; nevertheless, the corpse was placed upon a wheel-barrow and borne through the ranks to receive the full amount. Thirty other offenders were exiled to Siberia. There are still a great number of prisoners upon whom sentence has yet to be passed. The court-martial proceeds with peculiar severity against all individuals who took part in the Hungarian insurrection.

EXECUTION OF STOOKEY.—Aaron B. Stookey was executed about four o'clock yesterday afternoon in the yard of the city prison. The Rev. Mr. Camp officiated as chaplain, and his ministering seems to been influential in bringing the unhappy criminal to repentance. Before the fatal drop, Stookey addressed the spectators in a firm voice. He said—

"My dear fellow-creatures, I am here before you to die, and hope to go before my God in a few moments. I am sorry to have to tell you, beware of rum—beware of it—beware of the rum—never touch nor handle it, nor let it near you. I am sorry to say I am under the gallows, and I hope God will have mercy on my soul—that is all the hope I have got in this world, and I pray God will look down on me and receive my soul."

The body was suspended half an hour, and life being then pronounced extinct by the attending surgeons, it was cut down, placed in a neat coffin, and given to his friends.—*New York Commercial.*

BLOOMERS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The reign of the "Bloomers," in Philadelphia, may fairly be said to have begun. On pleasant evenings Chestnut street is alive with them, generally promenading in parties, and attended by gentlemen. For several weeks, indeed, this new style has been increasing in favor, as an in-door costume, but the natural timidity of the sex prevents, as yet, the adoption of the fashion for promenade to the same extent.—*Phil. Sun.*

It is an extraordinary fact, stated on authority, that there are at the present time, more of an Irish population in the United States of America, than there is in Ireland itself.