

THE HUGHES PRINTING TELEGRAPH.

This wonderful invention has at last received its finishing touch, and will be immediately placed upon the new line between New York and Philadelphia. We are assured upon undoubted authority, that the machines, so far as it has been possible to test them through a coil of 100 hundred miles in length, have realized the most sanguine expectations of Mr. Hughes and his friends, and there appears to be no reason to doubt, that this invention will speedily work an entire revolution in telegraphing throughout the world.

This invention may be called a printing press, and telegraph instrument combined, for its prints all messages in plain Roman capitals with unerring correctness, and at an almost incredible rate of speed in the ordinary despatch of business of from 2,000 to 25,000 letters per hour. The Hughes instrument clearly demonstrates the practicability of sending and receiving messages in opposite directions over the same wire at the same instant of time and with the utmost ease, regularity and certainty. It consequently requires but one wire, and but one operator at any given point to send and receive as much business as can be transacted by the aid of four or five operators and an equal number of wires under the Morse system.

Another equally important peculiarity connected with the Hughes invention, is the undoubted fact, that it will work perfectly in all states of the atmosphere, neither mist, rain, or snow having any perceptible effect upon it; therefore at seasons when the Morse and House instruments are utterly powerless, even in circuits of 50 miles, there is every reason to believe, that the Hughes instruments will work reliably in circuits of one or two thousand miles. The simplicity and durability of the new machine will compare favourably with the Morse and is vastly superior in these respects to the House instruments.

The governing principle of this invention is wholly dissimilar to that of the Morse, House, and all other telegraphic instruments, and consequently there can be no difficulty on the score of the patent, which we understand has been sold to the American Telegraph Company, (a new association, having its head quarters in this city, composed of gentlemen of the highest respectability in different parts of the United States and the British North American Provinces, of which it is sufficient to say, that Peter Cooper is President and Wisdom G. Hunt, Treasurer,) for about \$125,000 or \$150,000.

The sourness of the juice of a lemon and the acidity of vinegar are so well known, that the mere mention of them is sufficient to convey a knowledge of the chief qualities of acids in their natural state. There are so many acids, that two or three pages of an index to a chemical book are taken up in enumerating them. Every fruit contains an acid; nearly all the metals are capable of forming acids. When coal, wood, paper, rag, charcoal, brimstone, phosphorus, and many other substances are burned, acids are produced. A flint stone is an acid. There is an acid in our window glass, and in many of the most costly precious stones. The air we breathe contains an acid. We create an acid in the lungs by the act of breathing. By a very slight change, sugar can be converted into oxalic acid, which is a strong poison. Sugar, by another change is converted into vinegar. These two illustrations show, that a sweet can be converted into a sour; but when sour fruit becomes sweet, it proves almost to demonstration, that a sour can become a sweet acid.

The most powerful acid is that derived from burning sulphur—it is called sulphuric acid, and is one of the most

important articles of manufacture. Its acidity is so great that a tea-spoonful is sufficient to make a pailful of water quite sour. Nitric acid, obtained from nitre, or saltpetre, is of the next importance in the arts; it is so corrosive, that it has long been distinguished by the name of *aqua fortis*, that is strong-water, strong, sure enough, for a nodule of iron, lead, or silver, dissolves in it like sugar placed in water. From the number of acids which we find in nature and the tendency of many artificial substances to become sour, it is evident that acids and sours are essential to our life and well-being. Acids assume all forms and colors; some are liquids, some gaseous, other solid. The acids of fruits, when separated from the grosser particles that accompany them, are very beautiful and crystallizable substances. By the ingenuity of the chemists, the sour of unripe apples, grapes, tamarinds, lemons, &c., may be crystallized into beautiful snow-white bodies, which, however when touched by the tongue, at once indicate their origin by their flavor.

The American papers are loud in their denunciations of the brutal assault by Brooks, from South Carolina, upon Mr. Sumner, one of the Senators from Massachusetts. The latter was sitting in the Senate, at Washington, on Thursday last, when Brooks went up and inflicted several blows upon his head with a stick. Mr. Sumner is seriously but not dangerously injured. The proceedings in Congress on the matter are anything but satisfactory, and no steps are likely to be taken to maintain the dignity of the highest Legislative body in the land or sustain law and order. A despatch from Washington says, that "the proceedings on the subject in the Senate were brief. In the House, the galleries were densely crowded, an impression prevailing that many members were prepared for any emergency, and that serious consequences might accordingly result."

From this we are to infer, that the members went armed with pistols and bowie-knives, ready to slaughter any one who dare express an honest opinion. This is liberty in the Capital of the American Republic in the nineteenth century! Russian despotism is the only form of government so nearly allied to Republican intolerance. From both may we be preserved!

**INFLUENCE OF MOTHERS AND SISTERS.**  
Look at that boy, whose sisters have made home happy—who have been his companions, his playmates and friends—and who count upon his return from school, and bear with all his follies, and are always waiting round him with offices of love—and who, as he grows up, have entered into his pleasures and his honours. Look at such a one in the progress of life, at college, in the world, and see the difference between him and the boy, who has no sister's love to cheer him—no circle of home enjoyments, or the purest recollections of his life; who has no one, if he goes wrong, that will forgive and lead him back again; and who, in the midst of the cold selfishness of the world, cannot feel, that there are always warm hearts to love him. Yes, the difference between these two influences will tell on all the man's after-life; and, therefore, it is, that the right education of girls is, in a sense, the right education of the country.

The London Times and its Advertising.—The advertising columns of the London Times are estimated to yield the establishment the enormous sum of \$3,000,000, per annum. One firm alone pays the Times as high as \$150,000 a year for advertising, and there were several business establishments that pay it over \$50,000 a year for advertising alone.

COLONIAL.

It is now understood that the resignation of the Canadian Cabinet in a body was the result of the Governor General's distrustful refusal to give his consent to the retirement of the Upper Canada Section *per se*. Upon which extraordinary fact, the *Montreal Gazette* remarks:—

"The political position is an extraordinary one. The resignation is a recognition of the fact, that there are two legislative bodies sitting in one chamber; in other words, that we have really a federal government under the name and form of a legislative one. The principle is pernicious and cannot lead to good. In truth its continued recognition aims a blow at the very life of the constitution. It has been admitted for some time past, that the Ministry had lost the support of a majority of their Upper Canadian adherents in Parliament, but we are very sure Mr. Tache cannot restore a strong Government to the country, so long as the whole fury of the Upper Canada Opposition is directed against the Lower Canada interests and opinions with which he is identified."

His Excellency the Governor General has refused assent to the bill lately passed in the Canadian Parliament, applying the Elective principle to the middle branch of the Legislature.

The man O'Neill who killed Cotter at York Point, (St. John,) lately, has been tried and found guilty. Judge Wilnot passed sentence of death upon the prisoner, and named the 16th July as the day of execution. The culprit was recommended to mercy by the Jury on account of his youth.

UNITED STATES.

**AN AMERICAN SLAVER CAPTURED.**—A letter written on board U. S. ship *St. Louis*, St. Paul de Loango, west coast of Africa, March 3d, says that many slaves have been seen around the coast of Upper Guinea, and that the brig *General P. ...* of New York was lying at Loango, having been captured by the Portuguese Government, and condemned as a slave. The captain and crew were in prison, awaiting trial.

**THE ASSAULT UPON MR. SUMNER—IMPORTANT STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.**—We are enabled to lay before our readers to-day, a statement from the lips of a disinterested and intelligent eye witness, showing the nature of the assault upon Mr. Sumner. It adds confirmation too strong to be resisted, to the commonly received opinion, that the assault was as cowardly as it was brutal, while it shows that Mr. Keith of South Carolina was more deeply implicated in the affair than the public have been led to suppose.

Dr. Bunting of Montreal, Canada, states that he was in the gallery of the Senate Chamber at the assault on Mr. Sumner. He had just been conversing with the only lady there remaining. He saw Mr. Brooks approach Mr. Sumner, not in front, but on his side, address him some words in a low tone of voice, and the moment Mr. Sumner raised his head, turning it one side to listen to Mr. Brooks, the latter struck him numerous blows, with the greatest rapidity, with a cane about three quarters of an inch in diameter, laying bare his skull with wounds from three to five inches long. Mr. Sumner struggled several times to rise from his seat, but was evidently so much hemmed in, as to be utterly incapable of rising, until he had by a great effort torn the desk from its fastening, and then pitched forward insensible upon the floor.

While this assault was progressing, Mr. Keith stood with one hand flourishing a large cane to keep off any person disposed to interfere, and with the other hand holding a pistol behind him partially under the flap of his coat, but which Dr. Bunting saw very distinctly projecting from between the flaps of his coat. Dr. B. was enabled to see this very clearly from his position in the gallery, directly above the actors in the scene. The lady that Dr. Bunting was with, had then gone, and when he rushed down stairs, the assault was over. During the attack, Senator Douglass stood within five feet of Mr. Sumner in a free and easy position, with both hands in his pockets, his hat on, and making no movement towards the assailant.

Dr. Bunting shaved off a part of Mr. Sumner's hair, drew the lips of the wounds together with sticking plaster, but they were not sowed up until Mr. Sumner was taken home. Dr. Bunting is at the Adams House in this city.—*Boston Journal*, May 29.

The Collins Steamship Company, warned by the fate of the Pacific, are thinking of fitting out the Adriatic as a complete floating light-house by means of a new magneto-electrical light, emitting a light, which not only cannot be mistaken by other vessels at whatever distance, but which will illuminate the ship's track several miles ahead, and render an approaching vessel, an iceberg, or any other obstruction almost as plain as at noon-day.

The Town Council of Montrose have appointed a committee to devise means for erecting a monument to the late Joseph Hume in the town.

**Coke! Coke! Coke!**  
FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very superior Coke, at 12s. 6d per chaldron.  
WM. MURPHY, Manager.  
March 10, 1856.

"ALBION HOUSE,"  
STREETLY & COUCHMAN

BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Charlottetown and its vicinity, that they have taken the store lately occupied by MR. NEIL BANKIN, and have opened it under the above title with a magnificent and

MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK  
OF DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
This stock having been purchased with great advantages, for taste, variety, quality, and cheapness, cannot be surpassed by that of any House in the Island. It would be impossible in the limits of an advertisement to particularize, but on inspection it will be found to contain everything, that is supplied by the most extensive houses in the first Cities of B. N. America, from the minutest article in Haberdashery, to those of the more costly character in

Dresses, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, &c.  
In making this announcement, we trust the public will encourage us in this undertaking, and we pledge ourselves to carry on this business in a spirit of liberality, and continue to offer to purchasers advantages which will, we have no doubt, be appreciated.  
STREETLY & COUCHMAN.  
Charlottetown, May, 17, 1856.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY!  
FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these, this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows, that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scarcy, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now, rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured, if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Cancers	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Skindiseases
Burns	Elephantiasis	Scorvy
Bunions	Fistulas	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Gout	Sore-ribs
Coco-bay	Glandular swellings	Soft Corns
Chiego-foot	Lumbago	Ulcers
Chilblains	Piles	Temours
Chapped hands	Rheumatism	Wounds
	Scalds	Yaws.

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—at 1s 2d; 3s 2d; and in each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

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