

OINTMENT.

E OF BAD LEGS, AFTER William Galpin, of 70, Saint dated May 15, 1851.

(who is now 61) cought a violent war since that time they have been of. Her agonics were distracting, prived entirely of reit and sleep-sed was tried, but without effect; nate of her leags ans terrible. I had ladvised her, to try your Fills and her every other remedy had proved; commenced six weiks ago, and, th. Her leags are familians, without and undisturbad. Could you have ring the last 43 years, and contrast with, you would indeed field elight-ently also visiting of a

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

irty years from a bad leg, the result at Gan Works; accompanied by se to a variety of medical advice, ras even told that the leg must be it opluon, your 'Pills and Onistment irta time, that few who had not wit-

WILLIAM ABBS. rerified by Mr. W. P. England CURED IN ONE MONTH. rederick Turner, of Penshurst, mber 13, 1850.

d from Bad Breasts for more than eriod had the best medical attend-te healed an awful wound in my own armined again to use y-ur Pills and atrial in her case, and fortunate is the avefact encode th a perfect cure was effected, and les of my family have derived from w strongly recommend them to all

FREDRICK TURNER. DANGEROUS SWELLING OF r, an Agriculturist, residing at m, dated May 15, 1850.

ling on each side of the leg, rather s, which increased to a great size, trgeous here, and was an immative ke. After various modes of treat-red as incurable. Itaying heard so I determined to try them, and iry rured. What is more remarkable the blas therean and behavior rured. What is more remarkable the Hay Harvest, and although I ion throughout the wister, I have

JOHN FORFAR. SIDE PERFECTLY CURED. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, dated April 29th, 1851.

rs my wife has been subject, from tion in the side, for which she was stillthe pains could not be removed, papers, the wonderful tures effect-hought she would give them a trial, ght, she got immediate relief from three weeks, the pain in her side enjoyed the best of health for tho

FRANCIS ARNOT. atly with the Ointment in most of

Fistulas	Scre throats
Gout	Skin diseases
Glandular	Scurvy
Swettings	Sore heads
Lumbago	Tumours
Piles	Ulcers
Rheumatism	Wounds
Scalus	lans
Sore Apples	
	le B-r) Loiden, and
	in Boxes and Posts

ir P. E. Island, in Boxes and Po is a very considerable saving

of Patients are affixed to each Po





VOL. 22.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1852.

TPO TH TP III TF.

TO A GIRL OF THIRTEEN. (From the Poetical Remains of Wm. Sidney Walker.) Thy steps are denoing towards the bound Between the child and woman; And theoghis and feelings more profound, And other years are coming: And those hast be mifre deeply fair, More proclose to the heart; But never canst thus be again *That* lovely thing theo art.

And youth shall pass, with all the brood Of fancy-fed affection; And grief shall come with womanhood, And waken cold reflection; Then't learn to toil and watch, and weep Other it learn to toil and watch, and weep O'er pleasures unreturning, Like one who wakes from pleasant sleep Unto the cares of morni

Nay, say not so ! nor cloud the san Of joyous expectation. Ordenised to bless the little one, The freshing of creation ! Nor doubt, that He, who thus doth feed 11ss early lamp with gladness. Will be her present help in need, Her comforter in sadness.

on, thou little winsome thing ! Smile on, they nitre winverse times, . All rich in nature's treasures; Thou hast within thy heart a spring Of self-renewing pleasures,... Smile on, fair child, and take thy fill Of mirth till time simil end it; "Tis nature's wise and gentle will, And who shall reprehend it ?

Miscellancous.

APPREHENSION OF A FAMINE IN AUSTRALIA.

(From the Lon land imes.)

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a new voyage altagether. The difficulty, as indicated and many aread by the wages demanded by the sailors, is much greater in the case of ships beam of to the partial, that in the case of these bound to the United States, or the British Isles, or even to India. Yet, in the face of these difficulties, all other in required to make up the probable deficiency of the next Au-tralian harvest. But, supposing all these difficulties got over, the remain two other rather adverse considerations—the limits to pro-duction in Chili, and the fact, that is redundant produce is alread yengaged for California. At the last date from Yalparaine, Sept-2, a vessel had arrived from Port Philip, which it left on Jaly 25, in quest of floar and provisions, and was disappointed to find them on high, in onsequence of the Californian demand. The price of floar at Port Philip, at the show date, only six months after the bas harvest, was £25 a ten—a price that would amply remunerate any importer from the showed the, atlantic. These advices, therefore, present us with the fact of a short supply at Port Philip, an attemp to recruit from Chili, and a certain amount of disappointment case ed by the effect of thing before the next Acatralian harvest is got in, with more than 100,000 new moeths added to the demand, with the regular operations of industry mach interralian harves is got in, which we send out additional months to Australia, we caph also to send out additional most the Australian harves is got in the westight observes at the fub into a the would ave each shipped a to of floar, or even a half a to, that would ave each shipped a to of floar, or even a half a to, that would ave each shipped a to a floar, or aven a half a to, that would ave each shipped a to a floar or even a half a to, the issue is a floar to been got in, and there will be no immediate danger; but it have been got in, and there will be no immediate danger; but it have been got in, and there will be no immediate danger; but it have been got in, and there will be no im

(From the London Working Man's Friend).

THE CAP OF LIBERTY.

are some peculiar ceremonies which, notwithstanding the

There are some peculiar corresponds which, notwithstanding the lapse of ages, survive the passage of time, and are found, even in nucleum days, as freshly engraved on the memory, and extrastly gurded by popular prejudice, and as acceptable to the spirit of a free nation, as in the remote centuries of astoparty. Amongst these the use of that simbal of freedom, "the cap of theiry," stands foregoet. In early times none but the free chained the privilege of wearing a cap of this kind, and noge dared to save se it but one so emitted to thy it. We to the slave who had the im redent hardhead to enjoy it. We et the slave who had the im redent hardhead to be seen covered 1 for the lash the chain, and the brand soon made him repent of his neglect or his folly, wh chover it might have been In all countries, the slaves were obliged to appear bareheaded, and whenever the day came that freedom was the rev ard of faith-ful servitade, one of the ceremonics eased in the manu ission of the slave was the placing of a cap on the head by the former maser. Thus the cap or hat became the symbol of liberty, and was the standard around which the spirit of patronism allied in ma y a ro-volution. When the mandate of the tyrannical Gespier compelled the harly some of Switzerhand to aluto a hat placed upon a pole, as a mark of submission, the spirit of the nation was rused, the trant pad forfit with his life for his invision grider, and the har-dy mountaineers obtained that liberty which has since been -o in-tropidly preserved; and, accordingly, the arms of the unit d can-tors of switzerhand to ave the strat, as emblemictical of that liberty so nobly stratgeled for. In England the cap, it is the word "therry" inscribed on it in letters

tors of switzerland have a round hat for a crest, as emotenation of that liberty so nobly struggled for. In Exgland the cap vith the word liberty inscribed on it is letters of gold, is used as a symbol of the constitutional liberty of the na-tion, and Britannia, sometimes beens it on the point of nor spaar. This, however, is not slways the case, as the figure of Britannia is often represented with the trident of Neptane uncarped in the left hand, while with the right she offers the olive-branch of peace to the world. to the world.

to the world. In France, in the beginning of the revolution of 1720, the cap of liberty was hoisted as the symbol of freedom; but, when the block tragedies of the removaless Directory filled France with terror and dismoy, there were but few that regarded the cap of liberty with a favourable eye. It was during this reduction by priod that the red cap was adopted, from the following circum-

sont of the authorities, and the order for the sailing of the man-of-war was suspended. He proceeded to Ichaboe, and being rowed ashore, biggan to ascend one of the lofty ladders. Two seamen, well-armed, who had guard above, shouted to know who he was and what he wanted. 'A friend, who wants to speak to you,' was the reply. The gaards seeing a single utan, unarmed, elimbing fearlessly towards them, permitted him to ascend. He called the mon around him, spoke kindly but faithfully to them, heard their complaints, and undertook to negocists for them. He did this with and harmony restored between the captains and their crews. Mr. Bertram remained ten days with the men on the summit of the Island, employing them. It was only on the pies of argent day, that the men would permit him to leave them. They clustered foround him, as he was about to descend from amongst them for the last ime; each was eager to wring him by the hand, and tears rolled down many a weather-beater check as he bade them a last adieu. ' God bless you, sir !' they exclaimed if you have been our true friend; would that you could stay amongst us; for we feel that you have done as good.' It will be well for nations, when they have more faith in the power of the man of peace, and less in that a man-of-war.

THE MOR MONS A correspondent of the St. Losis Republican thus writes from Salt Lake City :- This is a beauful valley. The mountains which ourroand it are high, bold and ragged, whose summits are always covered with anow. No timber grows in the writey, and and much on the mountains near by; but water, delightful streams of water, gash out and run down the sides of the mountain, which are con-ducted along the ridgest to the city, and to all the principal farms in the Valley. The Mormons are a very industrious people. They are farming, building, and in fact are doing up a big business most the valley. The Mormons are a very industrious people. They are farming, building, and in fact are doing up a big business most every way. We were there is time to witness Mornon religious nervice on Sanday, and the ceremonies of the the on Monday, at the rationa; building, and in fact are doing up a big business mervice on Sanday, and the ceremonies of the the on Monday, at the rationa; builting and in fact are doing up, a big business mervice on Sanday, and the ceremonies of the the on Monday, at the rationa; builting areat many things in general. The first preach-ret in particular, but a great many things in general. The first preach-ent is easing and bearing flightam Yoang, the present chief of Mormousin, the is a sit fost Vermonter, weighs about 160 hs, has a faired complexion, light hair, well perfuned and combed, with a carl here and there, as if one of his new wrises hal twitched her forger through it, he wears a black suit, a famous while cravat, a followable black hat, thatk conta gloves. There was nothing elo-quent in his matter or manner, nor was his voice at all agreeable. The burthen of ha discurser was to show that no person, except he winder with the spirit of God, is fit to administer the temporal affirs of apople; which, when unde applexable to his audience, signified that he was the only man to be made Governor of Utah, From this subject, he made a tilt at the lawyers; and I

uttered by hun in the convertex. many-wite business here; but talk about it familiarly, and practice it extensively,—hold that overy man is entitled to as many wives as he can maintain. But the real argument with the Mormons is this : that according to the scriptores, the "Saints are to reign a thousand years," that this period B now soon to be consummated in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; that it is necessary that the Saints should increase as fast as possible; that by emigra-tion from all parts of the world, and by matural increase, they will soon be strong enough to conquer the Gentiles, to retuild their demb-lished temples, and avenge the bool of their murdared prophets,— and when all these events shall come to pass, to retuil their demb-lished temples, and avenge the bool of their murdared prophets,— and when all these overs: " I saw a whole omnibus load of Brigham's wives leave to Tabernacle together; Brigham sitting on one side, neat the dow, and his old wife on the other. In first, I was disap-pointed in the man. I did expect to see a man of some talent - of next the door, and his old wife on the other. In fact, a was used pointed in the man. I did expect to see a man of some tallent -ol some religious enthusiasm, or some other propetty or q-alification calculated to easure admiration. But not so. He is not half the man that Joe Smith was. Cool cunning and sensality are the chief characteristics indicated by his constraume. He has a number of wives. His old wife is the only one entitled to the appellation of characteristics indicated by his conneunnee. It is not a far and the investigation of the set of th

NO. 1185.

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as we bend over the couch, and minister to the wants of the dear one who is laid low—when him has almost caused to animate our barts, and a fearful picture, that we dare not gue upon, is forced to up view, chi to what a fearful tension; then these ties are draws.]. The dash angel is near. His white wings are spread over the cherished ones; and, with some faint token, pertape, a pressure of the hand, a parting kies, or a tender and combing senile, to show that love is strong, even in death, the loved is taken from an -the presence of the strong over in the senile token a person of the strong over in the senile token and the senile token and the series of the senile token a bour, would have other-wise believed, that as learned this by and experience – that has felt been and earlier so much, and yet as figlie a thing as the har-man soft, could suffer so much, and yet as the vecked for ever. The strong to fauch ties. Who has not, at some time, seen of the strong to fauch ties. Who has not, at some time, seen of the strong to fauch ties. Who has not, at some time, seen of the strong to dark picture, and yet as to relevelow. The the strong to dark picture, and yet as to relevelow. The the strong to dark picture, and yet as to rever-olored. Bat how in the tyraat's embrace? Who cannot recall the time when he some almost ready to exclaim. ''I will go and die with thee?''. There is a nue of sunlight that comes upon it, and its cheoring beams in the is not no. We have the full the genorious surrance, that the bitterness of parting shall be assuged—that the full fonntain of yo that derk go the the full the genories resulted is a have of such believe, that these ties are borken out to be received, what a dark and fearful the upon the series of the domater of the bitterness of parting shall be assuged—that the full fonntain of yo that be found, and these tender the shall be resulted is the and a hoppier sphere. What a comosition for the mourant ! What a hope for the degarting :

The support sphere. What a consolution for the mourner ! What a hope for the departing! The FORTRESSE AND CASTLES OF GREAT BRITAIN.---The fortresses and castles of Great Britain afford of themselves an interesting and distinct object for study. There are numerous ex-amples left scattered over the country; the construction of various periods, from the carth--fortresses ascribed to the aborigines, such as the Herefordshire Beacon on the Malvern Hills in Worcestershire, and the remnants of Roman constructions, as Richborough Castle, in Kest, and Porchester Castle inflamously misused of late years, down to the stately structures of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, wherein security was less studied than magnificence, and the for-tress merged into the palace. An Anglo-Norman castle may be de-scribed as consisting of hanks and ditches with a will occupying the top of the former, and flanked by towers enclosing a large area, called the outer ballium or court; entrance gate towers, with a bridge across the ditch, and guarded by a portcallia, an inner hal inn, separated from the outer by a strong wall, and a keep, or dom-jon, within that complete the arrangement. Rochester Castle will afford you an example if you wish one. The keeps were ill-lighted and confortless, security being the primary consideration. You will often find a well in the keep to sapply water at the last extrem-ity, as you will sometimes do by the way, in some charches in Nor-mandy and elsewhere, which vere connected with fortnesses. The number of castles built in England a century after the coa-genest was enormous. As the times became stilled, counfort was more attended to, and the ruds keep, with a few subskillary buildings exampted into the magnificence of Kenilworth and Warwick. The stronghold of the chinkin often became the uncless of a tow. Hit dependents gathered round the castle, gradually obtained intelli-gence, wealth, power, privilegus; and, increasing in importance as the power of their index grow less, slitmately gained the

 The PRECIOUS METALS....The following statement will exhibit the annual product of the precious metals at various periods :

 1800
 \$51,000,000

 1838
 65,000,000

 1838
 14,000,000

 1951
 144,000,000

 The preciset for the primate at \$180,000
 190

1848 65,000,000 1851 1848 144,000,000 1851 1851 1851 000,000 The product for '52 estimated at \$190,000,000. The California mines were discovered in April 1848, and the Aus-tralian Mines in February 1851. The product of the California Mines in 1851, was 855,523,222. For the present year it will pro-bably reach \$370,000,000. The total amount of the precises metals in existence at the present time is estimated at \$\$,200,000,000,000, of which \$52,000,000 000 is in silver, and \$2,700,000,000,000,000, of the remainder being absorbad in watches, javenty, plate, &c. &c. The annual deprecision, by wear and tear of coin, is estimated at

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any other information can be ob urer's Office, Kent Street.

Lasurance Company. RNOR. HONOURABLE N AND KINCARDINE. weral of Canada.

OFFICES quare, Edinburgh.

ENT IN HALIFAX FOR 100 Edware Island, Charles Twining, Esq. Barrister. John Bayley Blund, Esq. Hog. Alexander Keith, Merchant. icitor. Sawers. thew H. Richey, Solicitor,

e been appointed Officers of the ad, and will be prepared to furnish ad practice of the Company and

-H. A. Johnson, M. D., Agentd. -David Kaye, M. D., Agenterson. -- Joseph Bell, M. D., Agent--MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

an, at his Office, Queen Square

PLOUS, parth.

In the height of absentivity, because people have been accessioned to to think its capabilities inexhaustible. Its capabilities, however, are nothing to the pargose just now, seeing that usen cauncil live on capabilities. Bread in each other pose, is white we want to day, and the first live of the set out far pose, is white we want to day, and the first live of the set out far pose, is white we want to day, and the first live of the set out far pose, is white we want to day, and the first live of the set out of the question, and confine our early other each other we want to be actual supply. In the obsence of information as to the produce of the last Australian harvest, or the quantity of hand under wheat and other while erops for the set. We have to ask where the its likely to be neaded larger than usual. Not at all likely to be neaded larger than set. So that at all likely to be neaded larger than set. So that at all likely to be neaded larger than set. So that at all likely to be neaded larger than set. So the set of the places, besides many thousand employed in building houses, carrying stores and materials, without draining the labour market and use may the sendidary operations. If flacks of sheep have going man ordinary operations. If flacks of sheep have going in an other set, without draining the labour market and use may to confidently conclude, that the agregate yield of the law makers are all that it has ever exported to other counties. If that have done, as we have all when the to only produced enough for hair and the market and use and quarkets are all that it has ever exported to other counties. If the hair before the set of the s

nomit all additionances of outbuild facility of fails of forting over 11 th and Eulophics here allogs, an eight horizon of all ad ends-805-01--opri set.)

A MAN OF WAR AND A MAN OF PEACE.

A MAN OF WAR AND A MAN OF PEACE. It will probably be remembered, that a few years ego, a great excitement was caused by the discovery of vast deposits of guano-upon the bland of lehaboe, situated on the west coast of Africa. The remarkable fortilizing qualities of guano, gave it a great value as an article of commerce, and a large number of vessels were de-patched from various ports to take cargoes at the faland. It was computed, that at one time, not less than 500 vessels were lying off ichaboe, and as there was no settled authority to regulate the trade of the place, a scene of indescribable confusion scene presented itself. The crews of several of the shine having established them-selves upon the table land at the top of the island (the island being a little more than a bage rock, raing with almost perpendicular tains, which scone indescribable being by long ladders, the men-set their masters at definice, and held possession of their strong-hold, which was inaccessible, except by permission of the mul-neers. The captains despitched a vessel to the Gaue of Good Hooge, for the purpose of hying a complaint before he governor, af was the only remedy that is geverally thought of in each cases —when a good devent unin, a missionary at Cape. Town, named Bertram, having of the effinier represented to the governor, has a dwar-the only remedy that is geverally thought of in each cases —when a good devent unin, a missionary at Cape. Town, named bertram, having of the effinier represented to the governor, and war-the only remedy that is geverally thought of in each cases —when a good devent unin, a missionary at Cape. Town, named bertram, having of the effinier endement. Mr. Bertram obtained the com-ment way the start the starteneous the latend, he could bring the and which is a similar on the bood, and his consistion, that if he were allowed to proceed to the latend, he could bring the and the starteneous the starteneous the starteneous based is a starteneous the starteneous the st

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THE LIMITS OF TEMPERANCE .- In time past Temperan was confined much to Societies, and its extent and power were measured by those Societies : hence it was very much th Locasured by those Sucretres: hence it was very much the habit of those who were without to estimate the rise and fall of the cause by the rise and fall of those associations. And hence it is that now, when societies have consections and fall the cause has declined, and is dying out. But they do not or will not understand that the cause has of hate taken a much will not understand that the cause has of late taken a much higher ground, and amore elevated position; that instead of being confined strictly to temperance men and temperance. So-cictice, it is, in fact, interesting and influencing the whole com-munity; that it agitates Leguslatures; is taking its place in the statice book; is affecting the tax-payer, the manufacturer, the ship-owner, the railpoad company. Men studying political seconomy are engrafting it in their principles, and all who are seeking the amelioratings of the condition of the human race, the elevation of the nations, are taking hold of the temperance cause as among their most important elements. And if every society in the nation were blotted out, it would not blot out the cause. Boeisties have been, and are great helps; but they are society in the mation were blotted out, it would not hold out the cause. Bocietics have been, and are great helps, but they are not sow the chief helps. It is argument, the press, the public appeal, the spirit of improvement belonging to the sge, and the increased power of the gospel, that is giving it impulse, and will estend it throughout the world; so that men who are lamenting the decline of the cause may asve themselves their bewailings, and believe there is yet strength to advance in the temperance enterprise.

SUNDERED THES. As the branches of the ny that twees around the same oak clear the art-strings of these who love and are joved again wave sillen, ten der fibers, that combine the elasticity of the saping with the strength of the full grown ''monarch of the wood,'' and butu together the hearts they twines around with sealability the mary, daily interconse of friender, bet intersability the mary, daily interconse of friender, bet intersability the summy smile. At first, they may indeed be weak, faint, impropering ble; bet, is the flowers of Sprinde they become the forder in every haliny breeze, and every smile of the same on these times, being for the decreat achieve of the baset, and the cares and perplexities of any file. Bate destroyer comes. Persisting grown the baset ten being the set of the decreat achieve of the baset, and the cares and perplexities of the decreat achieve of the baset, and the cares and perplexities of any file.

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a fourth of one per cent.

A GIANT ADD GIANTESS .- At Plaistow, in Essex county, A $G_{1ANT} A = D G_{1ANTESS}$.—At Plaistow, in Essex county, England, there at present resides a swimap aged twent, who stands six fest four inches in height; the middle finger on either band mea-sures six inches; the length of her arm is twenty-sight inches. It is only within the last threes or four years that she has attained her present attraordinary height. There is every indication that two or three inches will be added to her stature. The Kenitsh giant, Ed-wind Crauser, is paying his addresses to this young woman, and they will probably be matried. Crosser is only inneteen years of age, and stands seven feet six inches. His father and mother are below the middle stature, and his sisters are dwarfish.

A late number of the London Examiner in speaking of the evils of mendenacy, says that a " porson who gives alms at random may be compared to one who fires a shot at random among a crowd. There is a seed of social mischief in every il bestowed bounty, though the eye does not see what the heart rues. How many a criminal has to carse the careless hand that first encouraged him in a life of idle-ness, imposture and varance." These suggestions are worthy of consideration in this city as well as in London.

consideration in this city as well as in London. ANOTHER TRIEGRAPH INVENTION.—Mr. J. W. Kelly, manager of the Lake Telegraph, in Pittsburgh, and formerly con-nected with the O'Reilly Line, in this city, has invented a continu-ous Self-repeating Magnet, for telegraphic purposes, by which mes-seges can be sent direct from Halifax to New Orleans and answered without a change of the way switches. This will obviate the mecas-sity of a re-transmission by way offices. "The machine," says the fittsburgh Journal, " can be introduced without much argenese, and the old ones can be readily altered. This will add greatly to the facility of Telegraphing and save mach trouble to operators. Mr. Kelly is about taking out a patent for his invention. "We

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and all constants and force the provided the constant of the large