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VOL. 22.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1852.

NO. 1183.

(From the Nautical Magazine and Naval Chronicle.) REPORT ON SABLE ISLAND, IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

(Concluded from our last.)

The north-east bar extends fourteen miles out from the Grassy Said-hills to the depth of 10 fathoms. Its direction is N. E. b. E. & E. of E. of the first seven miles, beyond which it curves gradually till it terminates to E.S.E.

The dry part of nearly four miles is succeeded by eight or nine miles of breakers when there is any sea running. I have considered this bar as ending at the depth of from 10 to 13 fathoms, and often a heavy breaking sen, ten miles further to E. S. E., and then ends abruptly; the soundings increasing to 170 fathoms, in a distance of three miles further in the same direction.

Both bars are extremely steep, and consequently dangerous of approach on the north side; the north-east bar, especially so, having 30 fathoms of water close to it. To the southward, on the contrary, the water deepens gradually out for so many miles, that it would seem almost impossible for any vossel, using common precaution, to run on shore on that side, either of the island or its bars. Yet by far the greater number of shipwrecks have taken place there, affording a sad proof of the culpable neglect of the sounding lead, so common in the mercantile marine. Some of these vessels came on shore in fine, although foggy weather, after running for many miles in shallow water, when one cast of the lead would have shown them their danger, and in many cases saved both life and property.

In most cases the vessels were thought to be far to the

miles in shallow water, when one cast of the lead would have shown them their danger, and in many cases saved both life and property.

In most cases the vessels were thought to be far to the eastward of the island, when they ran on shore upon it; having been set to the westward by the carrents. That this alleged cause is the true one there seems little reason to doubt, for the general tendency of the currents, between Newfoundland and Sable Island is to the westward, although they are greatly modified by the various banks over and between which they flow; and are also rendered incontant and irregular both in strength and direction by winds present and at a distance. These currents are, first, the great currents along the coast of Newfoundland, which is deflected to the westward by the Great Bank, and secondly, the current out of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but also of the branch of the northern current which is so generally found entering the Gulf through the Strait of Belleisle.

I have already mentioned the set of the tidal streams over the bars; they too are doubtless much influenced by winds. It was dilicult on account of the surf to ascertain the exact time of high water on the full and change days, but it was seven hours and a half nearly, and the rise not exceeding four feet. This was on the morth side of the island. I am inclined to think, that it is high water somewhat earlier on the south side, as has been alleged, and that portions of the flood tide wave after passing round the bars, converge and meet on the north side, making high water there perhaps an hour or more later; but I am not aware that any precise or sufficient observations have ever been made to ascertain this. It is said by the people of the island, that all flusting things which have been lest overboard anywhere in the vicinity of the island, are sure to be found on it sooner or later. This would lead us to suppose a prevailing circular motion in the currents or tidal streams, to which the due.

all itself on account of the saff to ascertain the exact time of high water on the full and clonge days, but it was seven home and a fling between the full and clonge days, but it was seven home and all flings, and the itsen on texceeding four feet. This was not all the flings of the flings of the control of the flings of the control of the flings of the wave after possing round the barry converge and meet on the north eide, making high water there person a sufficient observations have ever been made to ascertain. It was a support of the found on it sooner or later. This would lead us to response to been been severabened any where in the version of the shand, are to be found on it sooner or later. This would lead us to response to the sooner of the island, its bars and the making beginned to the soon of the shand, are not to be sooned of its interest of the shand, are severable to the sooner of the shand, it is bars and the making ground to the soorth of it, in their pocular shapes, may in whole or in part of the shand, are not to sooner of the shand, its bars and the making ground to the soorth of it, in their pocular shapes, may in whole or in part of the shand, seen from the north, at a distance of nine or tension, provided the shand, are not to sooth of it, in their pocular shapes, may in whole or in part of the shand of the shand and the northeast of the shand and the sort of the years of the shand and the sort of the year of the shand and the sort of the year of t

uncertain tides and currents. Vessels seldom anchor off the south side because of the prevailing southerly swell, and the consequent difficulty of landing.

The island is almost entirely composed of white and, resembling very fine Ma-covado segar in appearance, coarser than the soundings about it; but nevertheless, easily moved by the winds which cause it to drift like snow, and have been observed to form and to remove large sand-hills in a very few years. A few very small and reunded quartz pebbles, and also tituniferous iron and, forming; there are no large stones, uless it may be a few derived from the ballast of wrecked vessels.

There are no reck vaundings any where near it; it appears to be simply the summit of the "wable Island Bank," arranged in its exitting form by the action of the winds and waves.

In the absence of any thing deserving the name of soil, the amount and variety of the vegetation on this gigantic sand but is extraordinary. Besides two kinds of grass, there are wild peas, and other plants, affording subsistence to 400 or 300 wild horses, and innumerable rabbits, besides the domestic cattle of the establishment.

There are strawberries, blue-herries, pigeon-herries. The latter are so abundant, and of such fine quality, that they have recently been proposed as an article of export, the proceeds of which might be applied to aid in the support of the establishment.

There are also many flowers and shrubs on the island, but no drees, and not even a bush large enough to afford shelter of any kind. Feel is supplied by drift wood, mostly the produces of weeks. Fresh water can be land almost every where, by digging a few feet into the says.

frosh water can be had almost every where, by digging a few feet into the sand.

The fisheries around Sable Island are exceedingly valuable, but the danger of remaining near the island, and its formidable bars, has hitherto restricted the number of vessels engaged in them to a few schoners. Codish, buddesk, and mackerel are abundant in their seasons, the latter in such astonishing numbers, that the sea appears cowded with them at times, as far as the eye can reach along the shores of the island. Although the surf is in general too heavy for the use of the scine, there must often be smooth times when the unckered night be taken by it to the amount of hundreds of barrels at a hand.

Seals still frequent the island in considerable numbers, but the walvas is now coldon if ever seen. There are cole, flat-fish, &c., in the pond, together with most of the shell fair found in the neighbouring coast of Naya Scotia.

We had no time to collect specimens, but we observed, coveral species of Mys, Mactar, Solea, Mythus, Teotian, Carlison, Nation, Buccinam, Purpura, &c. The matter were much larger than ansally mat with out the main land, indicating perhaps an approach to a milder climate and warmer ex-

Of the feathered tribe, besides great numbers of gulls, diversand other sea-fowl, there are guess, various species of ducks and plover in their season. Many of these lay their eggs on the island in spring and early summer. From this brief account of the antural productions of the island and surrounding sea, it will appear a far less desolute place of residence than might otherwise be supposed.

in spring and early summer. From this brief accessant of the natural productions of the island and surrounding ses, it will appear a far less desolate place of residence than might otherwise be supposed.

It is said to be very healthy, and those that have resided on it for years speak of it in high terms of praise:—notwithstanding the fact, that a single naturanal or winter gale has borne large portions of it into the sea more than once, and that the thundering roar of the surf, shaking the island to its centre, seems to threaten a recurrence of a similar destruction during every violent storm. These things have no terrore for them, and even the more immediate and real danger of their occasional occupation, in saving life and property from wrecks, may have a secret charm for adventurous spirits that may add to their preference.

The climate of Sable Island appears to be greatly influenced by its proximity to the Gulf Stream, which is distant from it only about seventy miles to the southward. Winds from that direction almost immediately dissolve the guow which had previously fallen; causing, with the alternating northerly winds, a wider range and yet a higher mean temperature then occars on the neighbouring continent during the winter months. The southerly winds coming thus from a warm to a comparatively cold sea, are compelled to part with a portion of their moisture, and hence are almost always accompanied with a dense fog.

These winds greatly prevail during the summer months, the south-west especially, and the sand of the island thus copiously charged with moisture, and heated at the same time by a powerful sun, is enabled to support an amount and variety of vegetation, not usually found in such situations.

The barometer seldom or never rises with these winds, and when it falls with them rapidly and extensively, rain and wind, and if it be after the middle of August, a heavy gale may be expected.

Winds from between the north and east prevail most during spring and early sommer. They are sometimes, and espe

The want of a post on the south side has been felt at times, when the poid has been rendered impassable by unsafe ice, and when many hours were unavoidably lost, in going round the pond, before assistance could be given to vessels that had come on shore.

Besides the house at the three flag-staffs there is an unoccupied house of refuge on the north side, which was distant, in August last, 320 fathoms from the west extreme of the Grassy Sand-hills. No wreck can take place on the island at a greater distance than six miles from some one of the posts; and in the event of one occurring, the outpost reports by signal to the superintendent at the principal establishment.

curring, the outpost reports by signal to the superintendent at the principal establishment.

Wrecks on the bars are of course far more dangerous to life than those that take place on the island; and it is important in such cases to know on which bar the vessel is, and the consequent direction in which to seek for safety on the island. This information, when the island is obscured by fog, or the darkness of night, must be sought by observing the direction of the line of breakers, which, on the north-east bar is between N. E. b. E. and E. mag., until near its outer extremity; whist on the north-west bar it is N. W. § N.

The establishment is supported by an annual grant from the legislature of Nova Scotia, to which the Imperial Government adds an equal sum; also by a salvage upon the sale of wrecked vessels and their oargous; and by the occasional sale of wild horses. The number of these animals, at present on the island, is estimated at about 400, divided into several gaugs, each under the leadership and controul of a powerful male, who admits of no interference with his charge.

It is the opinion of the distinguished Colonial Secretary of Nava Scotia, the Lion. Joseph Howe, that much may be done to render the establishment in a greater degree self-supporting, by improving of cattle to a limited extent, by prosecuting the mackerel fishery in its season, by seines or lines as opportunity offered, and by the sule of cranberries, which are said to be in great demand in the United States.

sale of cranberries, which are said to be in great demand in the United States.

In connexion with the establishment, it may not be out of plage to pair out one important want, which seems to have been hitherto only imperfectly supplied. I allade to some provision for the religious and intellectual instruction of those, who, from having been east on unbore at the commencement of winter, may be unavoidably detained through several of the most drawing months of the year, before they can be removed from the island.

Miscellaneous.

DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA.

A large portion of the vast peninsula of Africa is an unknown region. Notwithstanding the repeated efforts of such travellers as Brace, Park, Denham, Clapperton, Ledyard and Lander, the interior of the country has been in a great measure a sealed book to the European discoverer. A glance at the latest map yet published of the country designated as Ethiopia, extending from the Montains of the Moon to the tropic of Capricorn, will present to the eye an almost dead blank; and whatever is inserted is made up more from the uncertain accounts obtained from the natives, than from any well-authenticated and reliable sources. Many important discoveries, heyever, have very recently been made in that banighted portion of the globe, and preparations are on foot to push discovery throughout the continent, both of North and South, the results of which will be of vast importance to the researches of physical science. A late English paper says:—

"A map of that country is about to be published, comprising the whole region from the equator to 19° of south latitude. In this the recent discoveries will be laid down, we shall see Mr. Galton's route of 1600 miles, from Walfish Bay to Odonga, near a large river named the Nourse, and to the country of the Orampo, described as an intelligent tribe of natives. We shall find, also, that the snow-peaked mountains seen by the German missionaries, and considered to be the source of the White Nile, are not more than about 300 miles distant from the eastern coast; and it is said that no more promising enterprise could be undertaken than an attempt to ascend and explore them, starting from Mombas. Barth, and Overway were at the eastern end of Lake Tchad when last heard from; and we are told, that the slave-traders, finding their coupation decreasing on the western coast, have lately, for the first time, penetrated to the interior, and tempted many of the natives to sell their children for showy European goo-ls. Lieutemant Macleod, of the Royal Navy, proposes to ascend the Niger in a steam-lau banks, are, therefore, but the great modern, residual, geographical phenomena of those of a mesozoic age.""

THE RAILROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.

THE RAILROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.

The railway works have been greatly advanced within the last few weeks, and eight thousand men are now emplyed in throwing up the embankments alwg the shores of Lake Marcotis, the coast line which it traverees for twelve miles, or nearly its entire leagth. The foundation has proved more secure than was. Expected, and it is probable from the exertions that are being made, that by the end of 1833 trains will be passing with passengers and merchandise between the Mediterranean at Alexandria, and the Nils at Kafi-Lais. This surmounts, at all ovents, the grand difficulty in the transit—the navigation of the canal. By the lst of Janeary 1834, there seem just grounds for hoping that the communication will have reached the capital; and if the Viceroy is prosperous and supported, it is highly probable be will order its continuance to the Red Sea at Suez. There has been great difficulty experienced lately in reaching the terminas recommended by Mr. Stephenson, as the line crosses some trifling property of Europeans, and they are taking advantage of the necessity to demand the most exorbitant values. In fact, so much disquested is the Pacha at their rapacity, that he threatens to cut off that portion altogetier, and connect it with the granaries and chanabs by a circuitous traveroad. It is very sad that the first check in the introduction of this first European work is to be received at the hands of those whe may, for some time time at least, be the largest gainers from its advantages. M. A. Borthwick, the superintending engineer of the works, is very indefatigable in his exertions to further the completion of them; and energetic men. The contractor for the bridges and culverts is soon expected out from England, and we hope his portions of the work will be advanced with equal energy and success.

THE CHOLERA.

THE CHOLERA. THE CHOLERA.

The intelligence received on Monday regarding the progress of this dreadful scourge is not of a nature to quiet our apprehensions, or justify any supineness on the part of the sanitary authorities. Accounts just received from Hamburgh, state that a couple of cases of cholera had occurred on board an English schooner in Elsineur, which arrived on the 30th ult. from Dantzic. The master and one of the crew died on the voyage, and had been cast overbuard. The remainder of the crew were healthy.

Dantaic. The master and one of the crew died on the voyage, and had been cast overboard. The remainder of the crew were healthy.

The accounts of the cholera from Posen still continue alarming—from the first, 97 persons were attacked, of whom 55 died; in Jerocin, in a population of 2,130, the number of deaths to the 30th ult. were 210. During the past month it had been impossible to collect the taxes; and there were no means of furnishing attendance for the sick or to bury the dead. The disease had appeared in Schrimm and Namslau (in Silesia); where it already existed, as in the Grand Duchy of Posen, no decrease likely to be permanent can be reported.

In Warsaw, on the 29th, there were 79 new cases, of which 36 were fatal; 513 still remained under treatment. Two of the most distinguished names in Polish literature had fallen rictims to the disease, Adrian Krayzanewski and Felix Beaktowski, both Professors in the University of Warsaw. Since the appearance of the epidenic, it was supposed that more than 5000 had died it the bospitals. To congey the dead to the burial grounds, every kind of vehicle was put in requisition—carts, wignes and brituakas. Parties of suppers were ordered to the Powenther cherchyard and the Lawish burial ground to

Boing without sufficient occupation to fill up their time, the opportunity would be favourable for acquiring information, and the best means of coveraging it, unader-the icremustances, would be to furnish the establishment with a library, selected with the view of combining amusement with instruction; and aspecially with the hope of leading the thoughtless, but often generous-hearted seaman to recognise his obligation to that infinitely first Being who having recently sared him from an unprepared for temporal death, mercifully invites him to be saved from death eternal! The regular assembling of the people of the establishment and their families, together with any others that may be on the island, for public worship on Sandays, will also greatly tond to the same desirable end, and it appears to be a paramount daty under the circumstances.

I cannot hetter close this account of Sable Island, than by discharging the pleasing duty of bearing testimony to the order and efficient condition of the establishment under the command of Mr. McKenna, the intelligent superintendent, from whom we received every information, assistance, and kind attention which it was in his power to render us, during our visit to the island, for the purpose of surveying it, and verifying its position last summer.

disease. Private accounts state, that the deaths have exceeded the number stated in the official report.—Globe.

RAILROADS IN CANADA.—The railroad manis has fairly set in here, and Mr. Jackson, a large railway contractor, is expected here to-morrow from New Branswick, to complete the agreement for constructing the line from Montreal to Kingston, the company having surrendered its charter to the government. He has, it appears from the papers, entered into an agreement with the government of that province to complete the railroad from the province boundary to that of Nova Scotia, and which will extend to Miramichia. A bill is before the Canadian Legislature for establishing a railway between Point Levi, epposite Quebec, to the River de Loup below, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, and which will constitute part of the main line to Halifax, or it may cross New Brunswick, and connect with the line in that province already alladed to, and in that direction extend to Halifax.

Mr. Jackson has also commenced a line from Quebec to Richmond, about eighty-fire miles, where it will intersect the Montreal and Porthand railroad; and Mr. Baring is espected from Boston, who doubtless intends to vest capital in this province. The establishment of these railroads, and the advent of English capitalisis, will be preductive of consequences of which the primitive inhabitants of Lower Canada can have no idea. Already has Mr. Jackson given notice, that parties will be paid in cash, and that no person in his employ will be permitted to framish or sell supplies. The effect will be to overturn the track system, which prevails extensively in this province, and which is a universal accompaniment of lumbering, and to reduce the price of imported goods, which here are extravagantly dear, while the laborer will receive a bona fide price for his work.—[Quebec Correspondence, New York Herald, Oct. 1.

CAN AD A.—The Quebec papers report the number of passengers this season, up to the 30th September, as follows:—Cabia, 386,

Oct. 1.

CANADA.—The Quebec papers report the number of passengers this season, up to the 30th September, as follows:—Cabin, 386, steerage, 27,253, being an increase over last year of 860.

this season, up to the 30th September, as follows:—Cabin, 386, steerage, 27,253, being an increase over last year of 860.

Montality of New York.—An aggregate mortality table for the four weeks from the 28th of August up to Saturday, September 25th, shews that a total of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven persons died in the city during the month. A classification according to seggives four hundred and sin men, three hundred and fifty-six women, five hundred and fifty-aine boys, and five hundred and thity-times gives. The infant mortality was so great that, of the gross pumber, four hundred and sixty-three were under one year of age, and, including these, as many as one thesemand and forty-three had not attained the age of ten. The remaining eight hundred and fourteen died at the various periods of life ranging from over ten up to eighty years. The adult deaths taken alone, would present the sanitary state of car city in a favourable aspect. The vitiated six, consequent upon crowded lodging apartments, improper and un-wholesome dist, particularly milk, and perhaps, as inattention to out-door exercise, for the children, upon the part of the parents, has added fearfully to the number of deaths smonges this class. This is proved by the class of diseases, by which they were carried off. Cne hundred and fevty-four died of marasma, one hundred and seventy-five died of marasma, one hundred and eventy-even from convulsions. Eighty-nine-children died of small poz, measles, whooping cough or during the time of toething. The deaths of fifty-five adults are recorded as occurring from simple cholera, one hundred and thirty-one from dian-thon, one hundred and twenty-even from convulsions. Eighty-nine-children died of small poz, measles, whooping cough or during the time of toething. The deaths of fifty-five adults are recorded as occurring from simple cholera, one hundred and sixty from consumption. Simple continued from the hundred and eighty-four grown params died from the hundred dand seventy persons, and tventy-nine died f

IRISK AND GERMAN EMICRATION.—It appears by the tables published by the Commissioners of Immigration at New York, that a remarkable change has taken place during the last few months in the character of the emigration to this country. In former years, Irish immigration always exceed at that of all other countries put together, and was more than tooche that of the German. In the year 1851, the whole amount of immigration to New York was 289,601; the number from Ireland was 133,236, and from Germany 69,883, thus showing that the Irish more than doubled the German immigration, and was considerably greater than the aggregate of all countries, including Germany 20,695, Por the present year, up to the 22d of this month, the immigration has been as follows: Total 226,376, Ireland 38,634, Germany 92,695.—Boston Transcript.

A telegraphic despatch, dated New Orleans, Oct. 15, gives the particulars of a disastrons gale which has swept along the coast, doing great damage to both inward and outward bound vessels.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

We regret to have to ansounce the darth of Miss Augusta Chardlet Baillie, eldest daughter of Kerr Baillie Hamilton, Eq., the newly-appointed Governor of Newfounndland. Miss Hamilton, we believe, had recently returned to England for the benefit of her health, from Greunda, of which island hier father was lieutemant-governor; but the best medical skill of the metropolis, assisted by the devotion of attached and affectionate relations, was insufficient to arrest the rapid progress of that fatal malady, consumption. Governor Hamilton arrived in England only just in time to see his beautiful and accomplished daughter alive, for she departed this life on the 8th inst., the very day on which Mr. Hamilton's able and faithful services in the West Indies were rewarded by the publication in the 'Gazette' of his promotion to one of the most important colonial offices under the crown—the Governorship of Newfoundland.

Portessouth, Oct. 4.—By the death of Regr-Admiral of the