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PARMERS' JOURNAL AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, November 5, 1853.

NEW GOODS.

JUST IMPORTED, and for sale by the SubseriJ ber, at his NEW STORE in Graftes Street.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF AMERICAN

GOODS.

SUGAR.
Superior Souchong TEA, in cheets, half cheets, and
by retail; COFFEE, RICE, PLOT BREAD, in
arrels, and by retail; Crackers, Vineger, Mustrid,
Pepper, Table Salt, Soda, Salerates, Sosp. CandlerStarch, Barning Fluid; Matches, Tobacco, Cigare,
Backening, Onange, CONFECTIONERY,
WITS. &

Starch, Baraing, Fluid, Matchen, Tobacea, Cigans, Blackening, Onangra, CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, &c.
Printed Cottons, striped and ambleached do. sheek, Boots and Shour; India Rubber Couts, Oil Saits, Cotton-wick, Lamp-wicks, Fluid Lamps, patent and common, in variety; CHAIRS with case seats and wood do., in great variety of pattern; Axes, Scythes, Sneaths, Hay-rakes, Hay-forks, Spades, Shovels, Hooa, Garden do.

ALSO—An essettment of Currier's TOOLS; Pails, Tube, in hests or single, Clothes-pins, Brootin, Brushes, &c.

Stustes, &c.
On Hann, American and Island Manufact
SOLE LEATHER, Neats Leather, Calf-skins

993-55 LDALIELDS, VILLAGE LD CARREST, VI. B.—The highest prices, said to eash, for green hides, calf and other stans. WILLIAM B. DAWSON. Charlottetown, June 10, 1863.

NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received, per Brig Attwood, from LONDON, and other recent arrivals, the following GOODS, which are offered cheap for Cash. Bales & Cases Dry Goods. 50 Chests Choice Tees.
Canvass, Cordge, Oskum.
Chain Cables & inch to 7-8ths,
Anchors and Kedges.
Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes,
Roand and flat Iron,
Window Glass,

LONGWORTH & YATES.
Water Street, Charlottetown, June 17th, 1856.

Hubback's Patent WHITE ZINC PAINT.

NOW LANDING, ex Brig. Attoood, from Lo Don, a farther supply of the above valuable Paint. Also, a few costs decise and Putty, &c. JAMES DESPRISAY.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED, at the LONDON HOUSE,

In the "SIR ALEXANDER and "SEA LARGE Supply of Fancy and Supile Goods, Sainable for the Season.

All of the Season.

Ageneral assortment of Jurdware, Bur Iron, assorted size, round, agains and fast, Window Glass, Patry, Wrought, and Cat Anite, Spikes, &c. Pare London White Leaft, also, No. ch. 2, 2 do Black, Yellow, and Red Panite; Rew. and Builde Linesend.

Oil, &c.

All of which are offered at the Lowest Cash Price,
All of which are offered at the Lowest Cash Price,

All of which are offered at the Lowest Gash Price, at his stord, Great George Street, opposite the Cathelic Chrujel.

Glasgow and Manchester House!

THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED his SUMMER SUPPLY of NEW and

PASHIONABLE GOODS,

Per Brig Attioood, direct from London. DAVID. WILSON.

Oats, Oatmeal, Pearl Barley, &c. THE Subscriber is parchasing OATS, OAT.
MEAL, PEARL BARLEY, POTATOES,
WOOL, WOOLSKINS, BUTTER, &c. &c.

Cash payment.
Augus 19. JAMES N. HARRIS.

ROCKLIN FULLING MILL

ROCKLIN FULLING MILL.

[THE Subseribers, in returning thanks to the public
of P. E. Island for the liberal patronage with
which they have been favoured, hope, by careful sittention to the wants of their customers, to meet a
continuance of their favour.

The following are the prices, in Neva Scotis
Currency:
Fulling only, per yard, 4d
Do. and half dressing, 6d
Fulling and Dyeing Black, Brown, Olive-green,
Olive-brown, and Carben, 8d per yard,
Do. and full dressing, 6c, 19d
Do. and full dressing, 6c, 19
Bottle and Invisible Green dyed and full dressed,
2s 3d

WOMEN'S WELR.

Brown, dyed and pressed per yard, 6d

Brown, dyed and pressed per yard, 6d Green do. 8d

Richmond Street, 17th June, 1853.

Charlottetown, July 4, 1853.

HENRY HASZARD.

Window Glass, Paints and Oil,

Paints and Uli, London and Liverpool Soap, London waxed-wick Caridles, Barrele Choice Sugar, Hds. Molases, &c. &c.

Haszard's Gazette. GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher Published every Wednesday and Saturday mornings Office, South vide Queen Square, P. E. Island. Zunad «Animal Subscription, 18s. Discount for case TERRS OF ADVERTISIES.

TERR OF ADVENTION.

Por the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 line idelating head, 2s.—6-lines, 2s. 6s.—9 lines, 2s.—12 lines, 2s.—6s.—16 lines, 4s.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 5s.—6d.—36 lines, 6s.—ad 25. for each addition line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally that he has commenced business as Commission Merchant and Auctioneer. At the corner of Queen & Sydney Streets, and hopes by promptness and punctuality to merit a share of their patronage. CAss indvasced upon articles left for Auction.

Georgetown Mails.
THE MAILS for Georgetown until further Notice,
I will be made up and forwarded every Menday
and Friday morning at nine c'elock.
THOS. OWEN, Postmaster General.

May 2, 1868.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WARNING TO TIMBER STEALERS.

WHEREAS a namber of Tenants, and other persons have, during the winter season, been in the habit of Sticaling Timber froin off the various Townships with which I am concerned. Now I hereby give Public Notice to all Tenants, or other individuals, who may hereafter be found Trespassing upon these Forein Lands, either by cutting timber, first-wood, erecting camps, making sheigh reads, hauling on any prisate reads, on said property, that they will without distinction of piersons, be presecuted to the atmost rigaur of the Law; and any person whill give information of such Trespassers, so that they may be brought to justice, shall, on conviction, receive the above reward.

WILLIAM DOUSE,

Charlottetown, October 6, 1853.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indubted to the Estate of the Honourable Colonel Lane, deceased, are requested to make payment forthwith; and any persons having demands against the said Estate are required to forward the same to the Office of William

roagan, Esq.

J. HAMILTON LANE,

Acting Executor

7th Oct. 1853. All the papers 4 weeks

NOTICE. ALL Persons indebted to Mr. RICHARD FAUGHT, by Note of Head, or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who is duly authorised by Power of Attorney to collect the same.

THOMAS ALLEY.

Charlottetown, Sept 21st, 1853.

Charlottetown, Sept 21st, 1853.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been daly empowered by Gilbert Herberger, of Hyde Park, Squara, London, Equire, and Antaun Herberger, on, of Livergool, in England, Merchant, surviving Executors and Trustees named and appointed in and by the last Will and Testament of Gilbert Henderson, late of Livergool, aforeasid. Merchant, deceased to collect all Dubts and Sume of Mosey due to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, within the Island, and to diagona, of all Lands and Hereditaments beinging to said Estate-sitants therein. All persons in depassed, are duly required without delay to pay intermy hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who may be is possession of lary part of spich, Lands and Premises, are required to make an immediate and satisfactory arrangement with me, otherwise they, will be treated as Transpasses.

Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853.

Temperance Hall Company.

A T A MEEPING of the Directors of the above

A Company, the Collowing Resolution was unanimously adopted viz:

"RESOLVED, That the Treasurer (Mr. John W. Morrison) be instructed to take the necessary legal measures for the recovery of all unsettled Subscriptions to the Temperance Hall Company."

By Order,

J. B. COOPER, Sec'y, Charlottelown, March 17, 1888.

TO LICENSED TEACHERS. WANTED a District Teacher of the first Class for the Stanhope and Covered District— An experienced person will find it to his advantage

JAMES CURTIS LAWSON June 22d, 1853

A CARD.

THE undersigned having this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP, so GENERAL and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, their Business here-tore carried on by them individually, will in future be conducted under the Nume and Firm of LONG-WORTH & YATES.

ALBERT H. YATES.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
June, 16th, 1858, no harden cod

N. B. The AUCTION business will at all times

Dissolution of Copartnership. Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between the Subscribers under the firm of CROSS & RENDLE. Tanners & Carriers, hath been this day dissolved, by mutual consent. And all persons indebted to the said firm are hereby requested to make payment to Christopher Cross.

CHRISTOPHER CROSS.

OHN RENDLE.

Charicuttown, 14th Sept. 1888.

N. B.—Likewise all persons having any demande against the said parties will please to render their accounts for antiquest.)

Brown, dyed and pressed per yard, 6d
Green de. POR CALE, a chunch clinker colls BOAT, 18
L feet heel. She tas lately undergone a horough ropal, and is now in good condition, perfectly sight, and sails remarkably, well. For further particulars, apply at Hassard's Gazette Office. CASTION OF BRITAIN IN CASE OF WAR. I man letters of marque to seriously cripple

Ristron of Britain in Case of War.

In the event of a general European war, who will be our allies? What nations will assist us in the struggle? The Emperor Mapoleon once remarkeds !! Dwo powers, like France and England, with a good understanding between them, might govern the world." So they might in 1812 when the great Napoleon thus spoke, but not in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three. Within the last forty-one years a wonderful change has taken place in the destinies of the human race, more especially with that portion known as the Anglo-Saxon quota of it. In 1812 that vast confederation of States, now known as the American Union, were but a feelile community struggling is war with the parent nation. In 1853 the American Republic, in population, tonnage, steam-power, and railway intercourse, nearly approximates to that of the British Islands.

Such being the case the aphorism of Na-

mates to that of the British Islands.

Such being the case the aphorism of Napoleon would not now hold good. If the questation had read, "Three powers, like France, England, and America, might govern the world," there would be no question but that such would be the result of a combination of the mairitime resources of those nations if a war broke out, we will venture a prediction, his an American would express himself, "on our own hook." It is probable, for a time the United States will be a neutral power. During this neutrality Russia will issue, as has been before mooted in the public press, letters of marque to the privateers of any nation willing to accept the same, and sail under Russian colours.

What will the Americans do under such

what will the Americans do under such tempting circumstances? How will that nation act? Refuse with indignation the luring offer of attacking the commerce of "Old England," as the intelligent of the Republic affectionately speak of our country, or willingly try their hand in the privateering line?

The respectable American journals are highly indignant at much a figuration.

The respectable American journals are highly indignant at such a suggestion, as appears from the following very creditable article taken from the New Fork Journal of

Commerce:—

True, it has been said by the London Times, that in steeh an event our occun would swarm with Tankee privateers under Rassian letters of streyds. The Times does an singuistice, and forgets what was our position at the period of the Mexican was. Our commerce then, whitening, as it does now, every sea, was in precisely the position in which will be the extended commerce of England in the coming struggle And then, as now, destruction was threatened to the commerce in Berdon's Georgian was in precisely the position in which will be the extended commerce of England in the coming struggle And then, as now, destruction was threatened to the continuous of the commerce. Berdon's Georgian with a mation without commerce. Berdon's Georgiand it to be understood that the privateer suppared soff found to be manned by other than Mexicans would be precisalmed a piratit, and her crew treated accordingly Mexican blustered; but the people of MI instonsing the manned by Mexican And, in this manuer, if England becomes involved in war with Russia—as allowership will, unless the Cast recedes from his position—siths American who is found 3th their and position—siths American who is found the Striet and indeed American. Our Government will give no continuous to proceeding, which, ander similar dreamstunces, it condemiced; side the American who should then and, wealt justly fairful all dialing the protecting of his country, and receive and richly merit the fate of a pirate.

The above is all yery well, anys the

The above is all very well, says the Times, if emanating from a nation capable of restraining the bad passions of her citizens. But what credence should we place in such assertions, when it was only two years ago the American nation had, not the power to prevent the open organization of an armed body, recruited for the ostensible and avowed purpose of a piratical expedition upon Cuba. The same fate of a "pirate" upon Cuba. The same fate of a "pirate" stared the fillibusters in the face, yet that did not prevent the difficult, and hazardous venture. The Americans litted out as expedition under Lopez, with the certain knowledge of a powerful armed resistance from a disciplined body of troops the moment they handed. This, however, did not deter them. odses woul act in even a stronger nation, in the fitting out of privateers to watch the course of unarmed, peacable traders on the ocean, ready to posses upon their prey. There are plenty of havens on the American coast to shelter their buccaneers! No lack of friends and sympathieers to cheer them on. In fact, all new

isers to cheer them on. In fact, all new countries must have a preponderance of an unsettled population, ripe for plundering expeditions. The intelligent American as such laments the knowledge of this, as any Englishman can.

Did the fear of a pirate's fate prevent Van Raussillier and his "patriot" army landing on Navy Island and invading Canada? Was not the American steamer Caroline openly chartered to carry succours from the United States territory to the invading hordes? Did not the town of Schlosser deliver up the contents of the armoury to equip the pirate band? With these reminiscences vividly brought to our mind, it is not to be wondered that people in England fear that, if a war broke out, availablessed Americans mould avail themselvest of Rus-

FEARFUL SHIPWRECK ON BARRA HEAD.

FEARFUL SHIPWARCK ON BARBA HEAD.

The Glasgow Hereld, of Saturday, gives a long account of the shipwreck of the Annie Jane, the store interesting portions of which wis subjoin to the store of a reof of rocks which jutted suntantly upon which the waves were breaking furiously, and where it was evident to all, that had the ship street, not a soul would have survived to tell the tale. Having rounded the reef, the ship got opposite or into Vateraish Bay, a large indentation with a usualy beach; and, according to the opinion of others, she was there vim saltore to escape the veef of rocks which formed the opposite entrance to the hay; and, according to the opinion of others, she was there vim saltore to escape the wars forced is by the fury of the gols. Certain it is that, within twenty minutes after clearing the reef, and between twelve and one o'clack on the morning of the 29th ult., the ship took the ground with a fearful concession. All the officers and even were, of course on deak a this fearful, conjuncture: but there were also on deek a large number of male passengers, who held on by the ropes and rigging, and with feelings of despair contemplated their fate, as indicated by the dull outline of the land, and the roating of the aurf on the beach. Meanwhile the great majority of the passengers, including all the women and children, were below in their beptas, but the striking of the ship gave them a fearful wakening. Many rushed on deek in a state of askedness; wives clung to their husbands, and children utering appalling screams, and eagerly shricking. Is there hope? In fact, the scene is described by the survivurasa the most againsing which it could eater into the heart of man to conceive. The poor creatures had not long to wait for the catastrophe. After the first shock was over the passengers rushed to the boats, three of which were placed between the miscemast and the policy in the boats, and the folicy in the took of the cookinghouse forward. The lifeboat had already been loat; but, as happens too commonl

at least, as far as this unhappy group was concerned.

The great majority of the women and children, as well as some of the male passengers, remained below, either paralyzed by terror or afraid that they would be washed away in the event of their coming upon deck. But their time also had come. The frightful thumping of the great ship, taken in connexion with her cargo of railway iron, must have immediately beaten the bottom out of her; and while her fabric was in this weakened and disrupted state, another dreadful sea broke on board and literally crushed that part of the deck situated between the mainmast and the mizenmast, down upon the herths below, which were occupied by terror-acticken women and sleeping children. They were killed rather than drowned, as was was fully evinced by the naked, motifated, and gashed bodies which were afterwards cast on shore. The main and mizenmasts went at the same moment. This second brameh of the catastrophe took place within a very few minutes after the passengers and part of the crew had been awept away from the deck along with the boats. The most of the remaining seamen and passengers now took refuge on the poop, which was a very high one, and each succeeding assault of the sea carried away its victim or victims. In short, within one hour after the Annie Jase struck the remaining stunps of her masts went by the board, and she books into three viccess. An additional high one, and each succeeding assault of the sea carried away its victim or victims. In short, within one hour after the Annie Jane atruck the remaining stumps of her masts went by the board, and she broke into three pieces. An additional number perished at this disruption: and all the survivors remained on the poop, with the exception of seven men, who had secured themselves on the topgallant forecastle. The poop fortunately floated well, and as it was about high water, the wrack was drifted inwards by the wind sad each heave of the sea, when it finally grounded about 4 o'clock a. m. The forecastle, with the seven men, came ashore, much about the same time. The wrack had been observed from the island almost as soon as the day broke; in the first instance, seven or eight of the Barra men (all who were in the neighbourhood at the time) came down to render such aid as might be in their power. The remains of the mizenment were still attached by the shrouds to the wreck of the poop, and by the help of the islanders it was placed so as to form a sort of bridge or ladder between the poop and the shallow water; and, as the tide had now felly obbed, all the survivors were found to number a total of 102, of whom one was a child, 12 were women, and 28 belonged to the craw, exclusive of the captain, who was also saved. When the poop was drifting absore he secured himself upon its skylight. But the depasted friends of the survivors were ashore before them, for the beach was literally lined by their dead bodies, as well as by innumerable fragments of the broken ship, and the light part of her cargo. None of the curvivors destinated the less of life at less than 350, and others consider it close upon 400 souls. The latter would be the case if 500 individuals including children, were on board, as is generally believed. Almost all the cuto if life at less than 350, and others consider it close upon 400 souls. The latter would be the case if 500 individuals including children, were on board, as is generally believed. Almost all

into the sea, and the other remained. Soon after reaching the shore the survivors repaired to a furnished the short the survivors repaired to a furnished the first that the state of houses, which was not far from the beach; and repaired their extratistated energies by real. The remain and officers occupied the bouses, and the desires and units storage has a complete the bursts of the same and officers occupied the bouses, and the bursts of the burst, byte, and stable. There was no entarty of provisions, for some bursels of burst and sort has been washed ashore, and the Burra scople supplied potators. Then came the burying the dead. Orientism aspairling was 10 miles distint, and there was eather emposition to make coffine, nor proper timber to fashion them from, for the numerous bedies which lay above the ground. Capacious pits, were day close 10, the ground. Capacious pits, were day close 10, the lonely shore, and the poor sufficers were deposited therein, exactly in the state in which they were cast from the wreek—a great minny, as we have said, being naked and mutilated. To this style of burial there were only two exceptions—vin., in the case of Mr. Bell, the first mate, and a Franch Canadian clergyman or priest, for whose remains roughly constructed coffice were made by the surviving carpenters from piaces of the wreck. In this way 260 badies had been interred up to Monday last, when our informants left the island; but a great many still remained unburied, and indeed every tide threw them up.

New Series. No. 83

GENERAL INTELLIBRACE

THE PAIRY QUEEN. (From the Provincial Weslevan)

(From the Paurice Westeyan)

A name that has been, and a memory now, around which thoughts must linger sadly, and tears be wept, for the dearly loved, and early lost. O! how thrillingly inournful the scene, which again and again we have pictured, and which still falls for short of the dread reality. Night upon the waters—hushed and solemn,—and in the stillness glad hearts beat hopefully, turning to the future—and the vista of coming years seemed one golden gleam to many, who were speeding homeward.

But the Death-Angel was abroad on land and sea, sending here and there, from his fatal quiver, shafts too surely aimed—then speeding away, away, to hight other hopes, and set his icy seal upon other brows. Graves are opening everywhere—in the midst of life and health, we dare not "boast ourselves of to-morrow," for God only knoweth, if the spirit shall not be called from its earthly casket to where death cannot come?

How fearful the cry breaking the stillness, seeming the death-knell of earthly hope!—"Upon the rocks," and then all is hushed again. O Hope and Fear, how struggle ye for the mastery! Pale, stern, faces gather in the darkness. Prayers, such as the dying only breathe, were winged that night to the Father's throne. Came there not, from the courts above, a messenger of mercy, in answer to those supplications?

Death, was, perchance, short merciful.—We cannot tell.—We was not know until that day, when the Book shall be opened,—the workings of Providence, which seem to our earthly eyes to darkly mysterious.

The night wore on,—help came not,—and the boat went down—and down, far down be-

when the Book shall be opened,—the workings of Providence, which seem to our carthly eyes so darkly mysterious.

The night wore on,—help came not,—and the boat went down—and down; far down beneath the waters, the living found a grave. He who had saved other lives in camp and hall, had no specific now,—the noble heart, has throbbed its last,—strong men, and fragile women perished together. The gentle spirits, who, through many a sorrow, had kept bright that holy gem—a sister's love—were not divided,—the same hour winged their flight heavenward, and the bridal wreath that earthly hands would have twined for each fair brow, is exchanged for a crown of more glorious beauty—a crown by Jesus given.

Alas! for the homes to which returning footsteps may not come, for the eyes that have watched, and the hearts that grew weatry in waiting. Joy! joy! to those who came as from the grave, restored, to linger yet all title honger in the master's service,—but them, with thanksgiving and rejoicing, go onward, living to Him who lath delivered them. But wee! woe! to him, whose heart was callous, whose conscience must have been seared, or whose wir fell, coldly, pleading voices—who, in the hoar of despair and death, could leave calmly to their fate fellow-mortals who had truited to him fate fellow-mortals who had truited to him.

must have been seared, or whose ear fell, coldly, pleading voices—who, in the hoar of despair and death, could leave calmly to their fate fellow-mortals who had trested to his guidance:—who could urra coldly, from his less women, caring only for himself.—Was there no memory of a mother's love, or sister's influence, to stay him in that hour! Had-all holy emotions died from out his heart? Was there no angel-whisper bidding him. return? It might have been, but none was heeded. Alas! for thee, O cold, and heartless! Methinks, better hadst thou gone down amid prayers, with those who aleep, than to tread life's path with such a memory about thee, and shadowy forms, with pale faces; reproachful eyes bent evet upon thee, telling of lives that thou mightest have saved, but woulds not! With God and His angels, man must leave thee, and by Him thou shalt be judged, for "Vangaance belongeth to the Lord, and He will repay".

Halfar, Oct. 20th., 1858.

The Expected Brever.—We are in a position to state, from the very best authority, that there is no present intention of issuing a general Brevet, and that before such promotion takes place, it is probable there will be a Committee of Inquiry called for in Parliament to consider the whole subject of Brevets and the position, rank, and emoluments of General Officers, for the purpose of suggesting such changes in the present system as will prove more beneficial to the officer promoted, and bring younger officers into the rank of Major Generals. A small local Brevet for Ireland is propable.

The mormons are making an affort for THE EXPECTED BRETET.-We are in a

The mormons are making an effort for the conversion of India to the creed of Joe Smith. Thirteen ministers arrived there, from the City of the Selt Lake via Califor-nia.