"'As they are of importance, my Lord,' observed the Queen, 'I would have attended to them earlier, but at nine be it.'

"At nine, Her Majesty punctually gave audience to the Minister, who had never before, it is to be presumed, received so salutary a lesson on the duties of the Sabbath.'

MERCY.

The first sentence of death the young Sovereign was required to sign, was that of a soldier condemned to death for desertion. The Queen read it, and asked the Minister who brought it to her, "Have you nothing to say in behalf of this man?"

"Nothing," was the reply; "he has deserted three times; but," said the brave veteran who relates the anecdote, seeing Her Majesty's anxiety, I added, "tho' he is a very bad *soldier* some witnesses spoke for his character, and for aught I know to the contrary, he may be a good man!"

"Oh! thank you for that a thousand times," exclaimed the Queen; and hastily writing "*pardoned.*" on the paper, she put it across the table, with her fair hand trembling with emotion.—*From "Queen Victoria, from her Birth to her Bridal."*

From the Montreal Pilot.

THE MAINE LAW IN CANADA.

A very resolute effort is now being made by the advocates of Temperance in both these Provinces, for the enactment of a law to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks. The time is certainly well chosen; petitions are in course of signature to the Governor General, the Legislative Council, and the Assembly, for the passage of the law. When the proposition was brought before Parliament on the last occasion, it was lost by a single vote, and since then the cause has gained many advocates, and a large number of candidates have pledged themselves, at least to this extent, that if a sufficient number of petitions are presented to show the unequivocal wish of the people for the enactment of a prohibitory law, a majority of members will vote for it

Thus, then, the question is referred back to the people, and all such questions should be, and the people have only to pronounce their decision through the means opened by the constitution, and before the ensuing session has closed, the Maine Liquor Law will stand recorded upon the Statute Book of the Canadas.

We have seen the good effects of the law in some of the New England States, and strongly advocate its enactment. We have never taken any pledge, and have never practised total abstinence; and our testimony so far is not the testimony of the thick-and-thin partisan. We say, let any unprejudiced person contrast the condition of our cities, for happily in the country the vice has been checked by the labors of the priesthood, and he will see by comparison with cities where a prohibitory law exists, that poverty, crime, suffering and death are greatly increased by the use of intoxicating drinks. But we shall be told, we are free-traders, and yet desire to impose fetters on this branch of trade, or rather to suppress it altogether. But let it be remembered, that the vintner and the tavern-keeper are already exposed to restrictions, and subject to a license which may be at any moment revoked. There are also many other trades to which the State applies, not restriction merely, but actual prohibition, on the principle laid down by the law-giver, that society is justified in putting down whatever is dangerous to the public health or morals. *Salus populi, suprema lex.* The State holds itself justified in suppressing any trade, occupation, or use of property, detrimental to the life, health, order, or morals of the people. Thus, noisome vitriol works are pulled down, unwholesome bone works, manure factories, and slaughter-houses are removed; lotteries, prize-fights, bear-gardens, cock-pits are prohibited; gambling-houses are closed, because they are physical or moral nuisances. The liquor traffic is a nuisance physically, morally, and economically. It brings death or madness, or idiotcy, on thousands. If you want evidence of this, seek it in the records of the burial ground, the prison, penitentiary, the hospital, and the asylum. It reduces the resources of a country, by consuming large quantities of corn and wheat, which are annually distilled into drink; it causes pauperism, increases taxation, occasions prosecutions and prison expenses, and by diminishing the products of industry, lessens the amount of national productions. Statistics prove that it causes or accompanies two-thirds of the crime which is committed; that it lowers intelligence, and checks civilization, and leads men, who might not otherwise do it, to starve, ill-treat and injure those who are nearest and dearest to them.

Let any one who doubts these assertions, watch the influence of this powerful agent upon different men. One it renders quarrelsome, contradictory, savage, suicidal, or maniacal; another loses his manhood, and sinks into the foolish, slavering simpleton, who may be gulled, tricked, or fleeced of anything.—No man admits, that this is its action upon himself, but every one can see, that it is its action in a greater or less degree upon others. The Spartan saw it ages ago, and made his slave drunk to disgust his children with the indulgence. Physiologists have ascertained, that alcohol in any form passes at once into the circulation, changing the condition of the blood and of the man. We ridicule the poor Arab of the desert, for taking the poisonous and stupefying *hachish*, and revile the feeble Asiatic for narcotising or exciting himself with opium; and at frequent periods of the day, ourselves have recourse to a stimulant and excitant, far more direct, if it be less deadly, than the juice of the poppy, or the Indian flax. Men may deny the influence of drink upon themselves, but do their neighbours, wives, children, or servants fail to see it? Who likes to be degraded before his own household gods? and yet, who that drinks does not become degraded? Our friends may cast the mantle of affection over us, and hide our nakedness from ourselves, as did the sons of the Antediluvian, but the heart that feels for us, feels as acutely our shame. We are ourselves the slave, worse than the Spartan, for his was an enforced degradation, and we voluntarily degrade ourselves. "Oh, that a man should put an enemy into his mouth, to steal away his brains!" Let any man attend a public entertainment, given by the bold Briton or his descendants, and observe towards the close of the cederunt, the condition of the guests.—Let him contrast this with festivals given in other lands, and see how little we have to felicitate ourselves upon. In those States of the Union which give tone to the other States, by their superior education and intelligence, such practices do not prevail. When the Governor General was entertained on his return by the Mayor and citizens of Portland, every delicacy to tempt the taste and appetite was provided, but no intoxicating drinks. A man of acute perceptions would see the difference of such an entertainment, to one in which the fire-water is made to circulate freely; and we believe, judging from the remarks of the Governor General, that he was well nigh won over to the approval of the Maine Law, by his observations at this one entertainment.—In France, which gives the tone to Continental Europe, a sitting of four or five hours at a dinner, ending in a debauch, would be thought a very poor compliment to pay to any man you esteem. In England, the practice is equally falling into disuse. From the White Bait Dinner of the Cabinet, down to the *recherche* entertainment of the modern cit, the intellectual is being preferred to the mere animal enjoyment. Nay, the late Dinner is giving place, among the courtesies and amenities of life, to the early breakfast, with nothing stronger than the cup "that cheers but not inebriates." We can remember the race of fox-hunting Squires; who beginning the day at dawn in the saddle, were wont to end it under the table; but this race has passed, or is passing rapidly away. We recollect an old officer in the army, who began service with the commencement of the present century, assuring us, that for fifty years he had never gone to bed with less than three bottles, as he somewhat facetiously expressed it, under his belt; and that while in garrison, the pioneers of the regiment were always employed to carry off the dead (drunk,) after the orgies of the mess table. Happily such practices have died out in the British army and navy, as they are dying out in civil society. Why should they cling to the Colonies, if they have no abiding place elsewhere?

We believe public opinion is fully ripe for the discussion and decision of this question in the Canadas. If the people have made up their minds to prefer and to practise abstinence, who has, or can have, the right to deny them the power of doing so? If, as we expect to see, the legislature is flooded with petitions in favour of a prohibitory law, who can suppose that members will risk the chance of re-election, by refusing so reasonable a request? If the friends of the cause of temperance throughout the Provinces, are up and doing, the day will unquestionably be their own.

BRIDGE OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence will certainly be the most remarkable work of the kind in the Canadas, we might say in the whole world. It reminds us of some of the old Roman works, such as the ancient aqueducts which span the valleys of Italy, in their grand and gigantic proportions, more than of an ordinary bridge over a river. We know of nothing on the continent of America, nothing on the continent of Europe, which approaches this work in the grandeur and greatness of its design.

The success of the Engineer (Mr. Stevenson) in the building of the Britannia Bridge has fully justified him in deciding upon the adoption of the same plan for the Victoria Bridge, which will be constructed on twenty-four piers, with spans or spaces, for the navigation, exclusive of the two abutments from whence the tubes spring on either side. The centre space or span will be 330 feet wide, and each of the other twenty-four spans will be 220 feet wide. The width of the two piers nearest to each abutment will be fifteen feet, and as the piers approach the centre span, the width and strength of each will be increased, until they reach the two centre piers, when it will amount to eighteen feet.

The abutments from which the tubes spring will be each of them 242 feet long and 90 feet wide, and from the north shore of the St. Lawrence to the north abutment there will be a solid stone embankment of rough masonry, 1200 feet in length raised like an artificial rock to resist the current. The stone embankment leading from the south shore of the river to the south abutment will be half this length, or 600 feet. The length of the bridge itself, from abutment to abutment, and its total length from river bank to river bank, will be 10,285 feet, or about 50 yards less than two English miles.

The summer average depth of the St. Lawrence varies from 14 feet, near the centre, to 4 feet near the banks, and the current runs in this part, at the rate of from seven to ten miles an hour. The clear distance between the under surface of the centre tube, and the average summer level of the river is to be sixty feet, and the height will diminish towards either side with a grade at the rate of 1 in 130, or 40 feet in the mile; so that at the outer or river edge of each abutment, the height will be 20 feet above the summer level.

On the 24th July last the first stone in the bed of the river was raised for the construction of the first pier of the bridge, and now, on the 14th September, "Pier No. 1" has arisen several feet above the level of the river, and the process of binding the blocks may be seen and understood. Each stone of the structure is clamped to its fellow by bands of iron, and the interstices are filled with molten lead, and the strongest Roman cement. The result will be, the construction of masonry as durable as that of the Coliseum or the Appian Ways which have withstood the wear and tear of time and of traffic for more than 2000 years, and which will continue to exist as monuments of the skill and industry of man.

Unless unforeseen difficulties arise, the first railway train will pass over the broad St. Lawrence by the summer of 1856. The commercial advantages will consist in the fact, that the Victoria Bridge will bring into direct communication, without break of guage or bulk, the exhaustless products of Canada West, and of Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and all the Western States of the Union. Reciprocity will have opened the door to international communication and the requirements of traffic will be cheaply and expeditiously met by the iron road, and its tubular bridge. A few years hence, and this very bridge will become one of the greatest attractions to the tourist and the traveller.

The Colossus of Rhodes, under which the pigmy shallops of former ages could, pass, was esteemed one of the wonders of the Old world. But an iron bridge, spanning a river two miles in width, giving safe passage to the hundreds of tons of weight between its iron sides, and permitting ships of the largest tonnage to pass beneath its elevated arches, is an achievement still more remarkable for the New World and is worthy of the young Giant rising in the West. If the Coliseum, and the Pantheon, and the Piræus, and the Pyramids, have attracted visitors from every land, so in future days will the Victoria Bridge; and Montreal will hereafter reap much of the benefit which must follow the completion of so mighty a work.—*Montreal Pilot.*

The Toronto *Examiner*, referring to a rumour that the late Canadian Premier is to be honored with Knighthood as a reward for his services in negotiating the Reciprocity Treaty, says:

"To bestow the honors of Knighthood upon Francis Hincks, in view of his whole public career as a Minister of the Crown, would, in our opinion, tarnish the Throne of the Realm, and form a kind of premium for official crime.

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS.—One of those periodical convulsions which agitate the United States, and in a less degree Canada, is now upon us. A period of great extension and inflation was commenced by the gold discoveries in California and Australia, and carried on by Railway and other enterprises till real estate, rents, salaries, wages, and the value of staple commodities were all forced up far beyond their precious value; and now the war in Europe has produced a re-action which is powerfully affecting this continent. Business stagnates. Railway enterprises are discredited. City Banks are straitened and Western Banks have suspended. Money is called in. Country Merchants are in difficulties. City Merchants are failing. Real Estate and Rents are going down by the run; wages will follow. Extravagant expenditure is becoming disgraceful. Economy and industry are to be the order of the day, and a more solid and general prosperity than that which has recently turned so many heads will doubtless be the result.—*Montreal Witness.*

QUEBEC, Sept. 22—In the House of Assembly last night, the bill to bring the laws of Canada into harmony with the principles of the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, was read a first time, and to-day it will be carried through the various stages to perfection.

The Legislative Council has appointed a committee to inquire into charges of undue speculation preferred against some members of the late ministry.

QUEBEC, Sept. 23—The Reciprocity Bill passed both Houses last night, and will receive the royal assent to-day. The Governor General will then issue a proclamation declaring the Treaty to be in force, so far as Canada is concerned, whene ver the President of the United States will take the responsibility of doing the same.

September 26.—Secretary Marcy has replied by telegraph to the Canadian Government that the Reciprocity Treaty cannot take effect as regards Canada until legislation upon it takes place in England and all the colonies interested.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN CANADA.—The *Montreal Pilot* says that Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, member of the Provincial Parliament, will on Monday next move for leave to bring into Parliament a bill for a strong prohibitory law.—It is thought that the feeling throughout the country at the present time is remarkably propitious for the passage of such a measure.

NEW-BRUNSWICK,

ST. JOHN, September 20.

THE SEASON.—To those who do not "keep the run of the weather" from one year to another, we would remark that from the 1st, until the 15th of September, last year, the weather was warm and generally fine. The 14th (Railway Celebration day) was one of the finest and warmest during the summer, the thermometer averaging 70 nearly the whole day. About the 16th, we had a tremendous gale which blew down (among other things) the Governor's grand stand on the Railway grounds. We had no sleighing last year until the day before Christmas; and although the last was one of the severest winters ever experienced in this Province, it did not fairly set in until the middle of January. The forerunner of a cold winter is said to be a superabundance of redberries on the mountain ash trees. Last year the omen turned out true—for the branches in the Fall of '53, bent down from the weight of their fruit. This year, however, this crop appears to be slender, and, therefore, judging by the same rule, we may predict that the forthcoming winter will be a *Moderate one.—Morning News.*

We learn that directions have been transmitted to the Sheriff of this County, relative to Mr. Martin, who, our readers are aware, has remained in the above named Sheriff's custody, since his late trial, awaiting the decision of the Executive as to his future disposal—the purport of which decision and directions, we understand to be, that he is for the future to remain in custody, either in the County Jail, or some other safe place, during the pleasure of the Crown.—*Halifax Sun.*

We are pleased to learn, that the Rev. Mr. Cooper, late Chaplain of the ill-fated "San Francisco," has accepted a call to Christ Church, in our borough, and will henceforth officiate statedly for that congregation. His christian firmness and self-possession displayed on that memorable occasion, when the boldest hearts sunk appalled, and death seemed threatening on every side, won for him an enviable reputation, and from his well-known and acknowledged abilities we have reason to anticipate, from his ministry among us, the most auspicious results.—*Independent Press, Williams-port, (Phil.) Sept. 16.*

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.—The three principal Mints in the world, are those of the United States, Paris and London.

The total coinage during the year 1853, according to official data, is as follows:

Paris	£14,901,000.
London	12,666,000.
United States	11,101,000.

Making a total, in dollars of $133,644,000.

The question arises, where does this money all go to? With such an amazing amount of money coined every year there is yet a scarcity of coin in the hands of the people. The only solution financial gentlemen can make of the wonder is the great increase of business.

There is now an amount of manufacturing, commercial and social activity widely diffused through the whole world, that stands altogether unparalelled in history. There seems to be a great providential movement in the affairs of the human race.

The fresh and unexpected supply of gold from California and Australia, and the general awakening of society in intelligence and inventive ingenuity, the rapid spread of civilization around the entire globe, the present great changes going on in the political affairs of China, Turkey and Japan, with various other mighty indications, show that the coming generation is about to enter upon a wider and more intense sphere of activity than, in the philosophy of their fathers, they ever dreamt of.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

During the attack upon Bomarsund the Russians sent out some spies. One, in the garb of a woman, was taken on the 11th; and on the 10th, a Russian officer in the garb of a priest ventured through in a carriage with a lady by his side. They observed his face newly shorn; and on putting questions he appeared confused, and drove away, taking a turn in the road leading to the forts. Two French soldiers rushed after him but without avail; so they levelled their rifles, and either killed or wounded this spy; the horse going at full gallop into the fort.

They are very go-head people in Australia. A person saw a man lying on the beach at St Kilda; forthwith he informed the coriner that a dead body was washed ashore; a jury was summoned, and they went to examine the corpse. On turning it over, the defunct awoke, and complained that it was hard a fellow could'nt have a little sleep in peace.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, October 7, 1854.

The October Sitting of the Supreme Court at Sr. Eleanor's, took place on the 3d instant; no criminal cases were on the Calendar. There were, however three civil causes tried, of some importance each, and of which we will in a future number give a report.

The Reciprocity Bill, has passed the first and second reading in the House of Assembly, and will be read the third time to-day. It is understood that the House will adjourn until the first week in February.

The Nomination day for a Member to represent the Second District of Queen's County in the place of the Hon. Robert Mooney, will be on Tuesday the 17th instant.

Report of the Royal Agricultural Society's Cattle Shows, for the year 1854.

QUEEN'S COUNTY:

The Show for Queen's County came off on the 20th inst. in Charlottetown. The day, as is too often the case on similar occasions, was rather boisterous—a gale of wind with frequent showers. The attendance, nevertheless, was good, and a little after the hour appointed, a larger number of Horses and Cattle, and both of a stamp superior to what has been witnessed at these Shows during the last few years was to be seen upon the ground. There were six Blood Colts and eight Fillies and six Farm Colts and eleven Fillies exhibited. The Blood Colt, the property of and reared by, William Hodges, Esq., and the Farm Colt shown by Mr. MacKay, to which the 1st prize was awarded, in their respective classes, were both very fine animals. In fact, most of the Horses shown in each class exhibited a marked improvement in the breeding and rearing of this branch of Stock, and some found purchasers at liberal prices before leaving the ground.

In the Cattle yard, the Heifers dropped since 1st Jan. 1852, were decidedly superior to any ever before shown on a similar occasion, Mr. Thorne's two year old, a pure Durham; and a yearling bred by Mr. Deblois, and a two-year old shown by Hon. Mr. Coles were particularly deserving of notice. The Bulls made a good show, and several were sold before the close of the day, at fair prices, for exportation to New Brunswick. Too much can hardly be said in praise of the Milch Cows, they excited universal admiration. Of the Sheep, although some good specimens were to be seen, there was not that improvement which it would be desirable to witness in this valuable stock.

It is pleasing to be able to add, that since the Show, a considerable quantity of Stock of different descriptions has been purchased by gentlemen from the neighbouring Provinces, (who were unable to be present) and at prices which ought to be an incentive to all Farmers in Prince Edward Island to bestow increased attention towards raising well bred Stock. The Show of Pigs was good.

The Prizes were awarded as follows:—

Entire Blood Colts, foaled in 1852:—1st Prize, Wm. Hodges, Esq, 40s; 2d, Samuel Roper, 20s.; 3d, Hector McKinnon, 10s.

Blood Fillies:—1st Prize, George Deacon, 30s; 2d, William Mitchell, 20s.; 3d, John Darrach, 10s

Entire Colts for Agricultural purposes:—1st prize, Wm. McKay, 40s.; 2d, D. Macneill, 20s.; 3d, Geo. Deacon, 10s.

Fillies for Agricultural purposes:—1st Prize, Hon. Geo. Coles, 30s.; 2d, Hugh McKinnon, 20s.; 3d, Wm. Prowse, 10s.

Bulls dropped since 1st June, 1852:—1st Prize, C. Stewart, Brackley Point Road, 40s.; 2d, Hon Geo. Coles, 30s.; 3d, Richard Nankivel, 20s.; 4th, George Tweedy, 10s.

Bulls of any age:—1st Prize, Arch. McDougall, 30s; 2d, William Prowse, 20s.; 3d, Isaac Henderson, 10s.

Cows giving milk:—1st Prize, H. Haviland, Esq., 30s.; 2d, G. W. DeBlois, Esq., 20s.; 3d, Hon. Geo. Co'es, 10s.

Heifers dropped since 1st January, 1852:—1st Prize, John Thorne, 30s.; 2d, G. W. DeBlois, Esq., 20s.; 3d. D. Hodgson, Esq., 10s.

Pen of 3 Ewe Tegs, of Leicester Breed:—1st Prize, John Thorne, 40s.; 2d, B. E. Wright, Esq., 20s.; 3d, J. Thorne, 10s.

Rams under three years old:—1st Prize, Judge Peters, 40s.; 2d, H. Longworth, 20s.; 3d, B. E. Wright, 10s.

Ram Lambs.—1st Prize, J. Longworth, Esq., 30s; 2d, H. Longworth, 20s; 3d, A. McKinnon, 10s.

Best Sow, James Rattray, 30s.; 2d, J. Stockman, 20s.; 3d, Hon. G. Coles, 10s. Best Boar, J. Wise, 30s.; 2d, Hon. G. Coles, 20s.

Judge Peters's prize for Galloway Bull, awarded to James Miller, jun.

Mr. Walkinshaw's prize for the best yearling Ayrshire Heifer, awarded to Mr. William Weeks.

Mr. Walkinshaw's prize for the best yearling Heifer of any kind, awarded to John C. Binns, Esq.

Mr. Haszard's prize for the best Poll Bull of any age, awarded to Mr. Cornelius Higgins.

Mr. Haszard's prize for the best Poll Cow of any breed, awarded to J. C. Binns, Esq.

PRINCE COUNTY:

This Show was held at St. Eleanor's on the 27th Sept. as advertised There was neither the number nor quality of Animals exhibited as were to be seen last year. The Colts were few, and inferior, in the Judges' opinion not worthy of a prize, and the same as regards the Bulls. A great number of very excellent Fillies were shown. The three which took prizes were considered very superior for Agricultural purposes. Many fine Milch Cows were on the ground, and some good Heifers—neither were equal to those shown in 1853. Sheep, Rams, and Ram Lambs were as good as last year's, though not so many shown. For Swine of any description, there was no competition.

Prizes awarded as follows:—

Fillies for agricultural purposes,—1st prize, Sam. Marchbank, 30s; 2d, John Wright, 20s; 3d, Wm. Pickering, 10s.

Cows giving Milk,—1st prize Artemas Hooper, 30s; 2d, Wm. Williams, 20s; 3d, Jas. Campbell, Esq. 10s.

Pen of three Ewe Tegs, of Leicester breed,—1st prize, Thos. Cairns, senr. 40s; 2d, Robert Glover, 20s; 3d, Joseph Bell, Esq., 10s.

Best Ram, under 3 years old,—1st prize, Thos. Cairns, senr. 40s; 2d, Wm. Cairns, 20s; 3d, H. N. Hope, Esq. 10s.

Best Ram Lambs,—1st prize, Wm. Cairns, 30s; 2d, Thos. Cairns, senr. 20s; 3d, Thos. Cairns, senr.

Best Heifer dropped since 1st of Jan. 1852—1st prize, Wm. Cairns, 30s; 2d. Wm. Williams, 20s; 3d, Richard Murray, 10s.

KING'S COUNTY.

The King's County Cattle Show came off at Finlay's Cross Roads, on Thursday 28th Sept. according to announcement. The day was very favourable, the attendance large and respectable, and in the different kinds of Live Stock exhibited, could be observed unmistakable signs of improvement, but in none so much as in the Horned Cattle. There were some Pens of Ewe Tegs, Leicester Breed, finely bred but they appeared to be small sized. Annexed is a list of the successful competitors:—

Best entire blood Colt, foaled in 1852,—John McDonald, 40s; 2d, do. John B. McCormack, 20s.

Best blood Filly foaled in 1852,—John Dewar, 30s; 2d, do. McMullin, 20s. 3d, do. Robert Dewar, 10s.

Best entire Colt for agricultural purposes,—None.

Best Filly for agricultural purposes,—Peter O'Hanley, 30s; 2d, do, Peter Gordon, 20s; 3d, do, James Hamilton, 10s.

Best Bull, dropped since 1st Jan. 1852,—John McDonald, 40s; 2d, do. Thomas Baldwin, 30s; 3d, George Tweedy, 20s; 4th, do. W. Watson, 10s.

Best Bull of any age—John McDonald, 30s; 2d, do. John Dewar, 20s; 3d, do. John McLean, 10s.

Best Cow, giving milk, of any age,—John Dewar, 30s; 2d, do. Wm. McDonald, 20s; 3d, do. Wm. Watson, 10s.

Best Heifer, dropped since 1st Jan. 1852,—John McDonald, 30s; 2d, do. John Dewar, 20s; 3d, do. George Tweedy, 10s.

Best Pen of 3 Ewe Tegs, Leicester Breed,—Wm. McLaren, 40s; 2d, do. George Tweedy, 20s; 3d, do. George Tweedy, 10s.

Best Ram, under 3 years old—John Goff, 40s; 2d, do. George Tweedy, 20s; 3d, do. John Dewar, 10s.

Best Ram Lamb—John McLean, 30s; 2d, do. Malcolm Forbes, 20s; 3d, do. George Tweedy, 10s.

Best Sow, having reared a litter this season,—None.

Best Boar—John Goff, 20s.

The Judges of Swine have stated, that in awarding Mr. Goff a Prize for his Boar, it should be subject to the approval of the Parent Society, in consequence of there not being a sufficient competition, in their opinion; but that the fineness of the Animal and his Breed (the "Prince Albert") induced them to encourage the Proprietor.

HARDWARE DEALERS will notice in our columns the new advertisement of Thos. Douglass, Wholesale Hardware Merchant of New York. This house has obtained an enviable reputation in the trade, which has increased its patronage to an immense extent. In certain articles of his own manufacture, which will be found prominent in the card, his establishment is deservedly at the head of the business; where if energy, enterprise, and promptness can command continued success, it will always remain. —(Key Stone City.)

☞ Do not forget the Horticultural Show on Wednesday.

On and after Wednesday next we will issue our paper to our country Subscribers at 10 o'clock on Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Advertisers will please send in their favors on the previous days to insure attention.

Married,

At Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 4th instant, by the Rev. J. B. Strong, Mr. Joseph J. Hazelwood, to Sarah, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Morris, New South Wiltshire.

Passengers.

In the Lady Le Marchant from Shediac, on the 28th inst., W. R. Watson, Esq., J. M'Donald, Esq., R. Fleet. Esq.; Messrs. G. F. C. Lowden, B. W. Weldon, G. Hardy, W. Percival, J. Seidenbierg, P. W. White T. W. Bell, N. L. Chapman, and Miss McCurdy.

In the steamer from Picton, Oct. 3, Dr. Tremain, Dr. Straw, Capt. McWha, Capt. McKinnon, Lieut. Knocker, Messrs. R. McIntosh, R. McLeod, J. Bryson, R. Suade, J. Vicars, D. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, J. Bishop, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Irving, Miss Wilson, and 5 in the Steerage.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 2, Schr. Sovereign, Pugwash; limestone. Aurora, Hume, Sydney; coal. Barbara Ann, Arichat; bal. Morning Star, do.; do. Lady Smith, do.; do. Rose, Pictou; fish. Conservative, O'Brien, Halifax; goods. Sophia, Newfoundland; 80 passengers. Reward, Pugwash; stone.

3d, Ellen, Tatmagouche; passengers. Foreigner, Arichat; bal. F. R. Goodman, Pictou; mails.

4th, W. Wilson, Bay Verte; deal. Saxe Gotha, Webster, Boston; Goods. Palestine, Halifax; do. Julia, New Brunswick; salt, &c. Virgin, Arichat; fish. Lady LeMarchant, Shediac.

5th, Trinidad, Labrador; fish. Speculation, Pictou; bal. Sophronie, Crapaud. Mary, Buctouche; deal Emily, do.

7th, Mary Ellen, Boston; goods Spray, McKinnon, Labrador.

SAILED.

Sept. 29, Betsey, Pictou Success, Canso; ballast.

Oct. 3, Rose, St. John, N. B.; oats, &c Morning Star, Bay Verte Bee, Richibucto; oats.

4th, Mars, Shediac; ballast Conservative, O'Brien, Halifax.

5th, Mary Ann, Anderson, St. John, N. B.; oats, &c W. Wilson, Bay Verte.

Launched,

On Thursday last, at Cardigan River, a superior built Brig classed for 7 years, called the Success, for Mr. James J. Mucklejohn, of 265 tons old and 199 tons new measurement.

Charlottetown Markets, Sept. 30.

Beef, (small) lb.	3d a 6d	Oatmeal,	2d
Do. by quarter,	3d a 4½d	Pearl Barley,	2d
Pork,	4d a 5d	Turkeys each,	5s a 7s
Do. (small),	5d a 7d	Fowls,	15d a 18d
Mutton,	3d a 6d	Partridges,	7d a 9d
Veal,	2½d a 4½d	Geese,	2s a 2s 6d
Ham,	none	Ducks,	1s a 1s 3d
Butter (fresh),	13d a 15	Eggs dozen,	7d a 9d
Do. by tub,	1s a 1s 2d	Barley bush.,	3s a 4s
Lard,	8d a 9d	Oats,	2s 6d a 3s
Tallow,	10d a 1s	Potatoes,	1s 6d a 2s
Wool,	1s a 1s 3d	Turnips,	1s 6d a 2s
Flour,	9d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Chickens each	7d a 1s	Hay, ton,	90s a 100s
Carrots bunch,	2d a 3d	Straw,	4s

Notice of Co-partnership.

THE undersigned having this day taken his Cousin, Mr. GEORGE DAVIES into Partnership, the business hitherto carried on by him individually, will in future be conducted under the style or firm of D. & G. DAVIES. All person indebted to him will please make payment of their respective Accounts to the new Firm; and all those to whom he is indebted will please furnish their Accounts for liquidation.

DANIEL DAVIES.

Queen's Square, Oct. 2. All papers 6w

THOMAS DOUGLASS,

5, PLATT STREET, NEW YORK,

Importer and Dealer in every description of Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

HEAVY ENGLISH GOODS BY THE PACKAGE.

SOLE AGENT FOR

Bee's Braces, Turnscrews, &c.

MANUFACTURER

Of the Premium Steel Squares, Premium Augers and Bits, Axes, Socket and Firmer Chisels, Patent Hollow Augers, &c.

Agent for Burlington Wagon Axles.

DAVID KINGSLAND, & Co., Manufacturers, Burlington, Vermont.

DEN

DR. W. H. STR tenders his profes to the Citizens of Ch Teeth *Cleansed*, fr from further decay.

Artificial Teeth ins Chloric Ether admin extracted without pain

☞ Advice Grat Ladies waited upon

☞ Rooms at the

October 6, 1854.

RED

3 N

JAMES WRIGHT House for the con vellers, informs his fr desirous of affording th dation. He takes this to those who have hee and he assures them, t ing on his part to secur

Liquors of the best plied, and good Stabli

October 5th, 1854.

JUST ARRIVED, RADOR, 100 B RINGS, and a fe APPLES.

Charlottetown, Octo

PLOUGH

IN PRI

THE PLOUGHIN tion of the Princ Agricultural Society w the 11th day of Oct For further particulars

J. J. FR

St. Eleanor's, Octo

FO

A BEAUTIFULLY on the North sid further particulars, ap

October 4. entf

B

WANTED a quan Barley, for whi will be paid.

October 4th, 1854.

BENJAMI

HAS the following, which he will di Rubber Boots and Brogans; Oil Cl Westers, Striped an Warp, Time Pieces, other dye stuffs; Crack Soap, Candles, Rice, bacco, Spices, Table Forks.

150 Bushels *LIVE*

200,000 Shingles, 1

6000 feet Refuse D

3000 feet Scantling,

100 acres of Lan situate on the Road Barlow's Mills, on Lo in Prince County.

Charlottetown, O

N

Gras

THE Annual Sea T. of this Islan ance Hall, Charlotte day of October, inst p. m.

Oct. 2d, 1854.

Legislative

RESOLVED, That of this House, be the Newspapers publi information of the Pu "That no Bill, Re founded upon any House of Assembly, unless an application documents as may a presented to the Cou

CHA

Timothy

THE highest price and FLAX SEE George T Haszard's

TO S

WANTED a good recommended. Book-store. 3inx

Wahing made

BY U

Chemical

THIS Powder, prep a superior article for of using is simple an injury to the finest Powder will make i in quality for all dom Nothing exceeds i made into soft soap f woolen clothes and c Directions c —which, if followed general satisfaction.

G

Sold also by M. W GAY.

June 15, 1854.

WANTED

SEVERAL SCHO Pictou or Sydne Freights will be give

G. W.

S. CU

August 4th, 1854.