VISIT TO A FRIGATE OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

It is a strange sight to inspect a frigate ready for sea, and to contrast with the order which prevails in every department the multiplicity of occupations which are being carried on. In one spot is the carpenter's shop, replete with tools of every description, and by its side sawyers are at work over their saw-pit, as though they were about to erect some substantial edifice on shore. There, again, are rope-makers busily engaged at their occupation; and, because two hands are not sufficient, they are holding a third yarn in their teeth. At a huge cooking apparatus on the main deck, soup and beef and vegetables are boiling for a crew of 530 men; there are sheep in the pens, and fowls in their cages, feeding as peaceably and quietly as though they were on shore, instead of between two long rows of 32's diversified by a few 68-pounders. Sailmakers are at work, too; and neither the navigation of the Baltic nor the reception of the "Rooshans" appear to mar the jolity or harmony of the crew and marines as they eat their mess and sip their grog. You walk to one end of the main deck, and a chart shows you the position of every man in the ship. There are the fourteen men to every gun; there is a long train of men, who hand the powder from one to another, and to the men at the guns; there are boarding parties, and there are those who attend on the wounded; others who carry shell, heat red-hot shot, or guard the magazine; each and all have their alloted place in the work of destruction; but the crew heed it not, and every one appears light-hearted as though he were starting on a summer excursion. But there is something more than light-heartedness and activity which arrests the attention of a visitor. On each side of the upper deck, ranked in deadly order, black and polished are thirty-two's, and the four sixty-eights; at the bow is the long swivel gun, traversing any direction, and capable of sweeping at any point within a semi-circle of more than a mile radius; and there are, two, the brass cannonades for the ship's boats. In every possible place between the guns are racks filled with shot greased and shining; and there are red, dull, rusty-looking hollow shot; and there are furnaces for heating balls, and huge tongs for taking them from the fire and conveying them to the muzzles of the gun. On the main deck there is again the same array of guns along each side; four sixty-eights are in the centre, and they are flanked on each side by thirty-two's. On racks over head are the sponges and other utensils, rammers for charging the guns, short pistols, bright poleaxes, sharp cutlasses, shells in small square boxes, strapped with iron bars, piles of muskets, boarding pikes, and piles of shot in every direction. Descend another stage, and you are in the midst of stores of all kinds. Here is biscuit for six months for more than 500 men, barrels of pork and beef and puncheons of rum out of number. There are other stores, in which you may literally find everything from a needle to an anchor; yarns and twine, and ropes by miles, spare muskets, spare cutlasses, spare pistols, spare something of everything. Another stage, you are below water level, and amid the levers and cranks, and pistons of the collossal engines; another descent, and you are in the furnace room, where light and ventilation reach you by a shaft, some forty or fifty feet above on deck. Pass through "screw alley"—a long low, dark passage, half the length of the ship—and a massive iron shaft some 100 feet long is revolving with furious velocity, to which were the screw attached, the whole mass—2347 tons, 586 men, 51 guns, with all the provisons and stores—would be propelled through the water without wind or sail, at the rate of more than a mile in five minutes. —*Morning Chronicle.*

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—A shocking catastrophe occurred at Wilmington, Delaware, on the 31st ult. Three wagons laden with near 450 kegs of gunpowder, from Dupont's Mill, passing through the city, blew up with a trememendous explosion, killing all the horses and drivers, causing the loss of several other lives, blowing down several dwelling houses and stables, and injuring a large number of other buildings. Nearly all the window glass in the city was broken, and in many houses distant from the scene of the explosion the plaster was knocked down from the walls and ceiling. Some of the effects of the explosion were most astonishing; of the fourteen horses comprising the teams, most of them were blown to fragments; in some cases pieces of heavy iron work were driven through their bodies. Heads legs, hoofs, &c., were picked up hundreds of feet from the scene, and small fragments of horse flesh covered the ground in every direction. It is a curious circumstance that in every case the iron shoes were torn from the hoofs of the animals by the force of the explosion. The tires of the waggon wheels were of the heaviest description, being four inches in width and one and a quarter inch in thickness. These were invariably found straightened out like a bar, and detached pieces were thrown to a great distance. One piece of the tire was driven into a brick wall at Market and Twelfth streets. Another piece of tire was driven a depth of several inches into the trunk of a buttonwood tree on Fourteenth street. It was driven in across the grain, and was wedged as firmly as though it had grown there. It is stated by the *Delaware Gazette*, on the authority of a gentleman who passed the waggons before the explosion, that the drivers were smoking segars.

A MAN KILLED BY A BEAR.—The Coroner left town yesterday to hold an inquest at the Parish of St. Raymond, upon the body of a farmer of that place, named J. B. Canton, who was killed in an encounter with a bear on Monday, last. It appears that about noon on that day, a bear, which for some time had been observed prowling about the neighbourhood, having attempted to devour one of his cows, the unfortunate deceased set out in pursuit of the savage monster; and at about 7 o'clock in the evening a report of a gun, evidently discharged at a great distance off was heard. His absence after this having excited some uneasiness in the minds of his friends, a party of them went in search of him, and on the following day discovered his dead body, in such a state as indicated that after a severe struggle, he had fallen a prey to the attack of his ferocious destroyer. His features were completely disfigured, and his gun, broken in pieces, was picked up close by. The bear was lying dead at his side! Canton has left five children to deplore his untimely end.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

LAKE SUPERIOR SILVER.—The *Detroit Tribune* says it learns, from undoubted authority, that the Minnesota Copper Company have recently, *at a single blast* blown out *eight thousand dollars worth of pure native silver*. We have conversed, adds the *Tribune*, with gentlemen who have seen some of the specimens, and others who have just returned from the mine, and they assure us that there is no humbug either as to the amount, or the quality of the ore. Lake Superior bids fair, to be as rich in silver mines as it is known to be in copper and iron.

AN ANCIENT BOOK.—The oldest book in the United States, it is said, is a manuscript Bible in the possession of Dr. Witherspoon of Alabama, written over a thousand years ago! He describes it as follows:—"The book is strongly bound in boards of the old English oak, and with thongs, by which the leaves are also well bound together. The leaves are entirely made of parchment, of a most superior quality of fineness and smoothness, little inferior to the best satin. The pages are all ruled with great accuracy, and written with great uniformity and beauty, in the old German text hand, and divided off into chapters and verses. The first chapter of every book in the Bible is written with a large capital of inimitable beauty, and splendidly illuminated with red, blue, and black ink, still in vivid colours; and no two of the capital letters in the book are precisely alike."

THE CHRISTIAN WIFE.—Cheateaubriand discourses beautifully on this theme:—'Man in uniting himself to her, regains a part of his substance; his soul, as well as his body, is incomplete without his wife he has strength, she has beauty; he labours in the field; he does not understand the details of domestic life, but his companion prepares the repast, and her smiles sweeten existence.—He has his crosses and the partner of his couch is there to soften them; his day may be sad and troubled, but in the chaste arms of his wife he finds comfort and repose.—Without woman man would be rude, gross and solitary. Woman spreads around him the flowers of existence, as the creepers of the forest decorate the majestic oak, with their odoriferous garlands. Finally, the pair live united, and in death are not separable; in dust they lay side by side, and their souls are united beyond the limits of the tomb.'

DEATH OF MRS. JUDSON—FANNY FORRESTER.—Mrs. Emily Judson, widow of the late Adoniram Judson, missionary to Burmah, and popularly known in the literary world as "Fanny Forrester," died at her residence in Hamilton, Madison county, New York, of consumption, after a lingering illness, on Thursday, 1st instant, aged about forty years. The maiden name of this lady, so highly celebrated in religious and literary circles, was Emily Chubbuck. Her native place was Eaton, in Madison county, New York. She first became known to the public as a writer for periodicals, and under the assumed name of "Fanny Forrester," she acquired great reputation as a writer of refined taste, and a style of composition which was much admired as unique and attractive, while the morality of her productions bore a striking contrast to many of the ephemeral works of her contemporaries. Her success as a writer for periodicals induced Miss Chubbuck to appear, under her literary cognomen of "Fanny Forrester," as author of "Alderbrook," and other volumes, in the school of light literature, all inculcating moral lessons, and tending to increase her reputation as a female writer of great delicacy and elegance of style. In June, 1846, while she was in the height of her literary popularity, Miss Chubbuck astonished her many admirers by an entire change in her career and pursuits, in announcing her resolution to devote herself to a missionary life, and of course leaving her native country, with but doubtful prospects of a future return to her relatives and friends. At that time she became the third wife of the Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D., Baptist missionary to Burmah, in Asia, and on the 11th of July she embarked with her husband and other missionaries, for India. They arrived at their place of destination in the month of November following. Soon after the death of her husband, Mrs. Judson returned to the United States, and for the last two years has been in somewhat feeble health. Her publications since her return have not been numerous. Among them is an "Olio of Domestic Verses." In her personal appearance this lady was prepossessing and pleasing, and agreeable in her manners and conversation. By an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances she was highly esteemed for her Christian virtues and literary taste and attainments.

CUBA.—By the arrival at New York of the steamer Black Warrior we have intelligence from Cuba that the Governor-General is raising black troops, and has issued an address, in which he says that Spain must retain possession of the island at all hazards. He assigns as a reason for raising the Black troops, the fact of the great decrease in the white regiments from the rigors of the climate and the probability of great agitation here in consequence of the war in Europe. Considering the loyalty of the black militia on various occasions, and in supporting the banner of Spain, which he is resolved shall float at all risks on the island, he has come to the resolution of incorporating two companies of mullattoes and two of blacks in each regiment of white regular troops.

THE TURKISH SLAVE TRADE.—This traffic is carried on only among the Western tribes of the Caucasus mountains, and the fair Circassian maidens look forward with delight to the hour when they shall be sold by their parents to the Turkish traders, and for the desired end brave the miseries of the Black Sea passage with pleasure. The Russians objected to this slave trade, inasmuch as it afforded supplies of gunpowder and other important articles to their enemies, the warlike Circassians; and when at the time of the Adrianople treaty, they obtained the Western Caucasus, they established a line of forts along the shore to prevent the trade. A few years since how, ever Russia withdrew, in effect her prohibition of the slave trade, by declaring that though the Turkish vessels might come to Annapa and buy as many young Circassians as they pleased, the slaves must all be entered as Russian subjects travelling to Trebizonde or Constantinople, and provided with Russian passports. By this shrewd policy the slaves have a right to claim the protection of the Ruisian Ambassadors and Consuls in Turkey, and thus all such Circassians who may be raised to high offices of state in Turkey will be led to regard Russia as there natural protector.

HOW TO RECEIVE YOUR PASTOR.—When your minister calls to make you a friendly visit, receive him without ceremony. His time is precious, and he cannot well afford to wait for you to change your dress, perform your toilet, and put things to rights. He calls to see you, not your clothes. And do not weary him with your apologies. He would much prefer to hear you speak of your moral concernments. And if you invite him to sit at your table, give him precisely such food as your family would have if he had not visited you.

Improve your time while he is with you, in conversation upon such subjects as tend to increase your knowledge and your happiness. Preachers are men, and they know that people have their affairs to see to; and if your minister is a man of common sense, and finds that you put yourself out on his account, he will not soon come again, lest by so doing he should put you to some inconvenience. Be kind enough to see him just as you are when he calls—he will like you the better for it.

FEELINGS PROPER ON MY BIRTHDAY.—"How slight was the prospect," says Hannah More, "this day twelve months ago, that I should live to see the return of this day! I would enumerate some of the mercies of the past year:—Raised up from a long and dangerous sickness—restored to a serene and a resigned frame of mind—able to thank God, not only for improved health and spirits, and for the many alleviations of my long and heavy trial, but *for the trial itself*. It has shown me more of the world, more of its corruptions, more of my own heart, more of the instability of human opinion, whilst it has weaned me from many attachments *which were too strong to be right*. He has given me a delightful habitation, and continued to me many friends."

FRENCH EXHIBITION FOR THE WORLD.—The *Paris Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree, announcing that the grand Exhibition of all nations will open on the 1st of May 1855, and continue open until the 31st of October. It is to be under the direction and surveillance of the Imperial Commission, nominated by the decree of the 24th December, 1853. In each department a commission nominated by the *Prefect*, is to take all measures calculated to promote the success of the Exhibition, and to choose the articles to be exhibited; subcommittees may also, if necessary, be appointed. As to foreign governments, "they are to be invited to establish, for the choice, examination, and sending of the productions of their subjects, commissions, of which the formation and composition shall be noticed as soon as possible to the Imperial Commission, in order that it may put itself immediately in communication with them." The Imperial Commission is not to correspond with private individuals, but only with the departmental and foreign Commissions; and no article is to be admitted to the Exhibition, except with the authorization of such Commissions.

A TRANSFORMATION.—The peach originally was a poisonous almond. Its fleshy parts were then used to poison arrows, and was for this purpose introduced into Persia. The transplantation and cultivation, however, not only removed its poisonous qualities, but produced the delicious fruit we now enjoy.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ENGLISH ORDERS FOR AMERICAN SHIPS.—The Liverpool Courier of May 12th says: "Capt. McKay, brother of the celebrated ship-builder, takes his departure in the steamer America for Boston this afternoon. Since his arrival here in the Lightning, he has made arrangements for his brother to build for different Liverpool houses nearly £200,000 worth of shipping; a pretty good specimen of the business habits of the enterprising Yankee."

OHIO WHEAT—*The State Journal* (Columbus) says: There is no danger of famine in Ohio. We assure the timid we never saw the wheat prospects more promising at this season of the year. There will be plenty of grain raised in Ohio this season to supply the inhabitants of four such States; so there is no danger of starvation.

MARYLAND WHEAT.—In Ann Arundel County the wheat measured three to four feet nearly two weeks since. In Kent County some of the farmers are afraid that wheat is growing too fast. It is thought that there are peaches enough left to make a good crop.

THE SOUTH.—Harvest has already commenced in Georgia, and they are rejoicing in new wheat flour. We notice one man who after harvesting his wheat, plowed up the stubble and planted corn.

ILLINOIS WHEAT.—A letter from Manchester, Ill., says wheat never looked better than it does this spring, though the chinchbug threatens destruction to some crops.

"THE KNOW NOTHINGS."—There was recently a hotly contested election at Bridgeport, Connecticut, for a State Representative to supply a vacancy. Philo F. Barnum, and a Rev. Mr. Siniat were the candidates. When the polls were counted, great was the astonishment at discovering that Thos. H. Oakly, whose name had never been mentioned for the office publicly, had been elected by a majority of 856! Where the tickets came from and who voted them remains a complete mystery. The citizens "know nothing" about it.—*Harrisburg Journal.*

STAND FROM UNDER!—The St. Louis Intelligencer admonishes holders of flour that the new crop of wheat will soon be in market, and advises them to sell out, as flour always falls from 25 to 33 per cent. upon the appearance of a new crop.

SHIP TIMBER.—As the demand for ships has increased and the most accessible timber lands have been exhausted, ship-timber has become exceedingly valuable, and an important question arises as to whence future supplies are to be derived, and what effect the growing scarcity of timber will have upon the interests of commerce. Already ship builders are sometimes greatly embarrassed for lack of suitable timber; and in a few years, except from the distant interior, the supply must entirely fail. Speculators and foreign agents are scattered through the country, in all directions, from the British Provinces to the Florida Capes, supplying not only the demand for domestic consumption, but sending off enormous quantities of timber to England, France, and other portions of the European continent. The rapid extension of railroads has opened vast sections of timber lands, affording temporary relief, but New York and New Jersey, which were formerly the great timber States, have nearly failed, and Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland, are now the principal timber States. Very recently, live oak has been procured from Louisiana, knees from Michigan, and other varieties of timber in this State, but it is too straight for ordinary purposes.

The New York market is chiefly supplied with occasional arrivals from Ohio. Live oak framing timber comes from South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Louisiana. One of our largest builders says that eventually some other means of strengthening ships must be adopted than those now employed. The rich forests of the South and West present rich fields for individual enterprise, where large purchases are being made; and though they may now be quite inaccessible, are only reserved for a time, till they shall be penetrated by railroads, and become mines of wealth to their possessors.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

DISEASE IN THE NUTMEGS.—A commercia circular dated Penang, April 4, states that the crop of Nutmegs will probably not exceed that of last year. A species of disease, which prevails more or less on all the plantations, is said to have attacked the tree.

By Telegraph from St. John, June 14th.

NEW YORK, 14th June.

Arabia arrived last night.

8,000 French Troops had landed at Piraeus, and taken possession.

King Otho has accepted the Ultimatum of England and France, and summoned a Ministry.

An Anglo French Squadron has been ordered to the White Sea.

Admiral Napier had battered the outposts of Hango, but up to the 22d, had not captured the main Fortress.

Silistria was holding out bravely.

On the 27th, Lord Palmerston would probably be appointed Minister of War in England.

Omar Pasha is advancing with 90,000 men, to relieve Silistria.

Independence of Georgia is proclaimed.

Trifle farther decline in Flour and Corn.

Provisions firm.

Consols 91¾.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, June 21, 1854.

RECENT ELECTIONS.

We have not as yet been able to ascertain the true state of the polls in the different districts. Coles and Laird claim to be elected for the First District of Queen's County. The Election, however, may without doubt, be set aside if it so please the losing party. The polling at Wheatly River Bridge, from some unaccountable mistake of the Sheriff, in his instructions to the Returning Officer, at that place, did not commence until half after four o'clock in the afternoon. It would seem that the Sheriff had neglected to furnish the Returning Officer with the names of the Candidates who had been nominated at his Court, held in the previous week. Wm. Hodges, Esq., who was to have taken the votes at the above named polling place, in consequence of this omission, declined to proceed, but sent off a special messenger to Charlottetown for instructions. In the mean time Mr. Coles, who had also been sent for, arrived, and finding that Mr. Hodges was determined not to take the poll, applied to the Poll Clerk, Mr. John Hazzard, who also declined acting. Mr. Coles then produced a requisition signed by some half dozen of the Electors, requiring Wm. Craswell, Esq., J. P., to take upon himself the duty of Returning Officer, and Mr. Craswell accordingly mounted the hustings and proceeded to take the names of those of the votes, chiefly French who offered themselves.

Matters continued this way for about an hour, we believe, when the express arrived from Charlottetown, directing Mr. Hodges to go a-head. Mr. Hodges then deposed Mr. Craswell, and declared the Poll now regularly open (4½ o'clock, p. m.) and Mr. Coles having assured the voters that "it was all right now," the polling in his favor chiefly, was carried on long after seven o'clock, when it should have finished. In this way, Mr. Coles has been enabled to run up a large majority of votes at that place, against Beer and McLeod, several of whose voters, to the knowledge of the writer, had, early in the day, left Wheatley River, some to tender their votes at other polling places, where they had qualifications, and others to return to their business not supposing—as well they might—that any thing that was subsequently done could be legal. We refrain, for the present, from any comments upon Mr. Coles's extraordinary conduct in the matter, but will take it up in our next. On arriving in town we found the Elections for Charlottetown just upon the eve of terminating. At the close of poll, the numbers stood as follows:

CHARLOTTETOWN.

	Western.	Eastern.	Total.
Palmer,	224	244	468
Longworth,	231	250	481
Reddin,	258	174	432
Trenaman,	248	169	417

Being a majority in favour of the old members. This majority will be somewhat increased on the inspection of the Poll Books, on Monday, by the addition of the names of Poll Clerks, Agents, &c. Any remarks we may choose to make, will be given in another issue.

We hear that William Douse, Esq., and Donald Munroe, Esq., have been elected for the Third District of Queen's County. The numbers at the close of Poll, for the respective Candidates were

Douse,	678	Dewar,	474
Munroe,	583	McKenzie,	466.

A Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Queen's County, was held in the Court House, pursuant to announcement on Monday, 19th June, the High Sheriff of Queen's County, J. R. Bourke, Esq., in the Chair.

The Chairman having briefly stated the object of the Meeting to be to prepare an Address to His Excellency Dominick Daly, Esq., congratulating him on the assumption of the Government of this Island. The following Gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare a Draft, for the approval of the Meeting.

Henry Palmer,	John Longworth,
Theo. DesBrisay,	John Lawson,
Jas. D. Haszard,	Charles Haszard,
T. B. Tremain,	James McKenna,

And Donald McIsaac, Esquires.

The Chairman of the Committee John Lawson, Esq., after a short absence reported that they had prepared an address, which on being read by the Chairman, was on motion of the Hon. Daniel Brenan ordered to be received and engrossed.

A Committee was appointed to wait on His Excellency with a Copy, and to ascertain at what time it would suit him to receive the said address.

Who accordingly waited on His Excellency, who was pleased to appoint Thursday, at one o'clock, in the Legislative Library.

It is requested that such Gentlemen as wish to attend with the Committee will meet at the Court House at a quarter to one o'clock.

GEORGE MOORE, Sec'y.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

June 17th, Brig John, London, 54 days; gen. cargo.
Schr. Perseverence, Curry, Halifax; goods, &c.
18th, Barque Princeton, Liverpool, 44 days; gen. cargo.
19th, Steamer Lady LeMarchant, Richibucto. Schr. Challenge, Beaton, Boston; gen. cargo. Ingram, Ficton; mails, &c.

SAILED.

June 17, Steamer Col. Fremont. Mirimichi.
19th, Schr. Perseverance, Bathurst. William Henry, Richibucto; furniture, &c.

Charlottetown Markets, June 14.

Beef, (small) lb.	6d a 8d	Tallow,	8d a 10d
Do., by quarter,	6d a 7d	Wool,	10d a 1s 2d
Pork,	3½d a 4½d	Homespun, yd.	3s 6d a 5s
Do., (small)	5d a 7d	Flour, per lb.	3½d
Mutton, per lb.	6d a 7d	Oatmeal, per lb.	2d
Lamb,	3s a 4s	Barley, bush.	4s 6da 5s 6d
Veal, per lb.,	3d a 5d	Oats,	3s a 3s d9
Ham, per lb.,	6½d a 7d	Pearl Barley, per lb.	2d
Codfish, per qtl.,	12s a 15s	Potatoes, bush.	3s 3d a 3s 9d
Turkeys,	4s a 6s	Carrots, per bush.	2s 6d
Fowls,	1s 3d a 1s 6d	Timothy Seed bush	25s a27
Turnips bush	1s 3d a 1s 6d	Clover Seed lb.,	1s a 1s 3d
Eggs, per dozen,	6d a 7d	Hay, per ton,	100s 120s
Cheese,	3d a 7d	Straw,	4s
Butter, (fresh)	10d a 1s	Geese	none.
Do., (by the tub)	none	Wild Geese,	none
Lard,	8d a 9d	Brants.	1s6d a 2s

CAUTION.

THE Subscriber having lately purchased the Keppoch Estate, situate at the East side of the entrance of Charlottetown Harbour, hereby cautions all persons against cutting or carrying away wood, hauling Seaweed from off the shore, or trespassing in any manner on the premises, as if they do so, they will be proceeded to the utmost rigor of the law.

H. B. HILLCOAT.

Charlottetown, 21st June. 1s4w

New Books! New Books!!

JUST ARRIVED, and FOR SALE at GEORGE T. HASZARD'S Book Store.

Travels in Armenia, 6s. 3d.
The Christian father's Present, 5s,
Quarle's Emblems, 6s. 3.
The Young Woman's Friend, 5s.
Africa and America described, 5s.
Richard Williams, the Patagonian Missionary, 5s.
The Words of Jesus, 2s. 9d.
The Bible in our common Schools, 5s.
The Woodcutter of Lebanon, and the Exiles of Luarna, 3s. 4d.
Family Prayers, by the Author of Night Watches, 5s.
Female Scripture Characters, 6s. 3d.
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises, 6s. 3d.
Connexion of Sacred and Profane History, 6s. 6d.
Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations, 6s. 3d. vol.
Exposition of the Discourses and sayings of our Lord, by Rev. J. Brown, D. D., 25s.; 2 vols.
Memoirs of Robert and James A. Haldane, 12s. 6d.
Scotia's Bards, 18s. to 25s.
Infidelity, its Causes, Aspects, and Agencies, 12s. 6d.
Mabel Grant, a Highland Story, 3s. 4d.
Eternal Day, by Bonar, 3s. 4d.
Charles Rousell, or Industry and Honesty, 3s.
Peep of Day, 2s.
Line upon Line, 2s.
Precept upon Precept, 2s.
The Dodd family abroad, by Charles Lever, 4s. 9d
The Quiet Heart, 1s. 8d.
Farm Implements, by J. J. Thomas, 6s. 3d.
The Knout and the Russians. 6s. 3d.

Tailors! Tailors! Tailors!!

C. & J. BELL will give steady employment to any quantity of Journeymen Tailors, and good wages in CASH, for their work. Apply soon.

All papers 4i

BELL'S CLOTHING STORE.

MESSRS. C. & J. BELL take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to their friends and numerous customers throughout the Island, for the very liberal support which they have received, since commencing business; and now beg leave to inform them and the public generally, that they have imported a choice and well selected Stock of GOODS, suitable for the Clothing Business, which they will make up to order, on the most reasonable terms. They will also make up, and have constantly on hand, of their own manufacture, ready made Clothing of all descriptions, which they will sell as cheap as any imported from England, and made up in a superior manner, being practiced Tailors themselves, and employing the best of Workmen; they are prepared to execute all orders intrusted to them, superior to any other Establishment on the Island.

N. B.—Gentlemen furnishing their own Cloth and Trimmings, can have them made up as usual.

Isl. Ex & Adv 6i