ND CONSUMPTION.

ND CONSUMPTION.
fficacious; it loosens the phlegm which lieves the cough and assists nature to disso seed matter by expectoration, or in the breathing and chest, and this, ery best medical men and the inventions and Nuisea, have failed to give the stire sufferer.

OF CONSUMPTIVE

or constanting medicines which ures, but which have proved only pall-, not only a palliative but a cure for a no delectrious Drugs and one trial fficacy better than any assertions or potton and all diseases of the Lungs, ughs, pain in the side and chest, night-

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CATTLE.

Ind scason, with the change of use and t upon the blood and sinuous fluids of its they require an assistant to nature to fluids of the body that may have been attended to, will result in the Yellow Is, &c. All of which will be prevented are, and will at any time, cure when any if used in time. They purify the blood, fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, ly, enabling them to do more work with of these powders is direct upon all the re has the same effect upon the Borse, rbivorous animals—all diseases arising the of the blood, are speedily cured by

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! Ho ! ye Red Heads and Grey!!! N IN CHEMISTRY ! !!! DIA HAIR DYE

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WALLETTO.

VOL. 22.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1852.

NO. 1175.

GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES, BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

NO. 54 GOLD ST., NEW YORK, CONTINUE TO PUBLISH THE FOLLOWING BRITISH

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.)
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BLACK WOUD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)
THESE Reprints have been in successful operation in this count try for twenty years, and their circulation is constantly on the increase, notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class, and from the numerous Eclectics and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to notifical subjects. It is their therary to haracter which gives them

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their titerary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain-and in the United States. Buch works as "The Caxtona" and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer), "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messra. Scott and Co., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of

of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these faccinating tales. TERMS.

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April 6, 1852.

vocab music.

TOHN ROSS, Teacher of VOCAL RUSIC, respect-fully begs to inform his friends and the public that he has been indexed to appropriate a portion of his time to the instruction of Frivate Pupils, on the following terms: one-half payable in ad-For 1 Papil per Quarter, 2 lessons per week, £1 10s.
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Miscellancons.

WONDERFULLEAP.

From the St. Catharine's Constitutional of the 3rd instant, which only reached us yesterday, we copy the following extraordinary account of a leap from the Suspension Bridge into the Niagara River: "On Sunday last, at 4 P. M., we witnessed a man anamed J. David Constantine, leap from off the Queenston Suspension Bridge into the Niagara River, a height of seventy-four feet. Constantine had advertised his intention of taking the fearful leap, but it was only looked upon as a hoax—consequently only three or four hundred persons were present. At the hour named he was observed coming on the bridge, attired in a white dress with only one attendant—when in the centre of the bridge he called for a boat, which was at once pulled to the place he directed—he then got outside the bridge and stood on one of the joists, and as a voice cried "jump"—with an heroic spring he was in the sir—hardly had he fallen twenty feet ere a gust of wind caught him and whirled him as if he was turning a summerset and lost all control of himself, and was falling in a doubted up position—this was a moment of anxiety, he could not light on his feet, and from every lip might be heard the exclamation—"he's a dead man." At length he reached the water, and truly "great was the fall thereof",—the noise as he struck might be heard for a mile, and he sank;—sank as it were to rise no move, but a few seconds brought him to the surface again, and with a strong arm he struck out to swim amid the cheers of the bystanders; he made for the boat and with a desperate effort seized the gunwale, and was taken in and safely landed on the other shore. He then walked about for some time, and then he came across the bridge to Queenston. Here we had an opportunity of examining his back—he seemed to be much hurt, the skin having been taken off in two or three places; he said he felt sore from the fall, but was satisfied he would be all right again in a couple of days. He requests us to state that he will leap the Falls of Niagara on Tuesday next, the 1 WONDERFUL LEAP.

ROYAL TIGER HUNT.

"I had hunted the lion and the jaguar or tiger-cat of America. I had equally chased the African lion, and I would, for once at least, find myself in the presence of the tiger of Hindostan. Our party consisted of five Europeans—three Englishmen, one Irishman and myself (French—besides four Malays, two sepoys, and eight dogs, of which they spoke wonders. The heat was scorching, without a breath of air. In India, when once you have made preparation for a perilous expedition, you can no longer be interested in 'smaller game.' Good bullets, sharp harpoons, spears, the best of tempered sabres, would be of very little use to you against the bengalees and the joyous clouds of birds of the most, varied and brilliant plumage which vocalise in the air; you leave them at liberty, respect them even in their sleep; and that is the reason, probably, which makes them so familiar and tame in their incessant evolutions. A powerful motive, however, compels you to respect them, above all, when you are at some distance from a town or plantation. The report of your gue would not alone awaken these vast and imposing multitudes; but under the bushes in the vicinity, near to the muddy marshes and swamps, reposes the lion, sleeps the tiger; and for auch visitors your arms should ever be in a state of readiness. At mid-day we came to a halt at the delightful residence of Dr. Macquarrie, whom we found low-spirited, but who nevertheless, gave us a warm reception. The previous evening a panther had leapt the wall enclosing his lodge, and carried off and devoured the son of a Milay (his servant), while sleeping in his cot. The wall was 13 English feet in height, and the leap of the furious animal must have been confined and difficult still more by a ditch on the other side.' (Here a sudden tornado, peculiar to the East, overtakes the party, assig-compels them to remain over night.) 'On the following morning, before the break of day, we were on the march, reinforced by the brother and sister of the devoured Malay, who would su the tiger was approaching. We looked at our priming, and awaited him in order of battle; the Malay three paces in advance, his sister by his side, both armed with a pistel and an iron handharpoon. Behold him in our presence! More beautifully striped than the zebra, knorting, astenished much more than frightened at our presence—inknovable at first, putting forth deafening and profound roars, raising his furry eveilds, licking Iffs half opened hips with a rough and red tongue. He was magnificent to behold. We advanced towards him some steps, he unde some towards us; and all at once, as if they were ashamed of their pusilianimity, the dogs without being set on, came and placed themselves in our front, close together, impatient, but silent. At sight of the dogs the tiger became ferrious; he no longer regarded us, his first vicinis were to be the dogs, who dared to brave and await him. They advanced together at first, then divided and attacked the ferocious beast in front, behind, and on the flanks. The tiger fixed his eye on the most bold among them; he gave a spring, and in an instant he had one enemy the less, the deg's entrails were strewed on the ground by a single pressure of the beast's jaw. We wished to assist the others, who had run back some steps, but the Malay, by a sign of the hand, intimated that it was not time to act yet; he wished as all to return home in safety. His sister showed admirable sang froid and intrepidity; in her vigorous hands she held the sharp-pointed harpoon, and I remarked that her yellow complexion gradually assumed a red or bright copper tint. The field of battle now became more confined, not exceeding fifty paces at most; our enemy was surrounded by twenty with this space. At a signal from the Malay the dogs flow on all at on once; the tiger roared and bounded like the boconstrictor, and crushed one dog after another, and although bleeding in every part, was still as furious and menacing as ever. All the degs were put hors de combal, the only three alive still seemed to implet

REMARKABLE VOYAGE.—The ship Onward, Capt. George Welsh, of this port, left Liverpool with a full complement of emigrants all well, she proceeded to Quebec, there loaded a full cargo of about 1300 loads of wood, and arrived in the Morsey on Sunday the 8th instant—thus completing the voyage in eighty-three days—the quickest on rewerd. This fine ship was built by James Smith, Esq., of St. John, New-Brunswick.—Live Courier.

A CORSICAN HUSBAND.

An arrival from Corsica (every body is arriving thence, just now, for that little island has become quite the fashion) has filled the salons of Paris with fresh interest; the more so as it is understood that this coming man is any thing but welcome in high quarters. A few years ago, Count A—— was in possession of the three things most dear to the heart of man in every clime under the sun, namely, great consideration, a magnificent estate, and a levely wife. Of all these, the estate alone remains; and it is evidently to reacquire the other two that he has made the journey to Paris, in search of the prefectures in Corsica. The story is so peculiarly Corsican, that it is really worth relating. The Count married in 1948, not only one of the richest heiresses, but, moreover, the greatest boaty in the island. For two years the 'happy couple' seemed to live in the enjoyment of every species of bliss which matrimoup never fails to promise its victims before surrender. The Count was all tenderness and attention; the Countess all devotion and confidence. Nothing occurred to mar their happiness, save new and then some sight difference of opinion, which would arise, always upon trifling subjects, though, between the Count and his younger brother, an officer of dragoons, who had taken up his quarters at the Chateau d'A——— during his six months' leave of absence from his regiment.

This slight tendency to disagreement was, however, always

yanger brother, an officer of dragoons, who had taken up his quarters at the Chateau d'A——— during his six months' leave of absence from his regiment.

This slight tendency to disagreement was, however, always eachted with so much grace and tenderness by the Countess, that the harmony of the menage could scarcely be said to be disturbed by these accidental false notes, and every thing went on as smoothly as ever, after the departure of the young dragoon had left the husband and wife to their solitade once more. Shortly, however, a motion of anxiety manifested itself in the declining health of the young wife. Without apparent cause her eyes grew dim, her cheeks grew pale, her hands shook as though she had been struck with palsy, and a short, dry cough filled the anxious husband with alarm. It is attention, however, redoubled; he never left the patient's side; and when at length, after every trial had been made to restore her to health, she found herself on a sick bed, the Count stirred not from her pillow, administered every potno with his own hand, and by soothing discourse and kind words, exerted himself to smooth the dark passage to the next world, which the doctor said must, in spite of all efforts of skill, be made ere long. The dreadful moment at length arrived, the priest had performed the last offices for the peace of the departing sool, and then the lovely young Countess begged to speak to her husband alone.

He approached the bed-side overcome with grief. She had wished to thank him, before she left him forever, for all his kindness and unfailing confidence in her, and to confess, with the deepest regret and humiliation, notwithsthanding all his indulgent love, that she had been the most miserable of sinners. 'Oh, forgive me'regret and humiliation, notwithsthanding all his indulgent love, that she had been the most miserable of sinners. 'Oh, forgive me'regret and humiliation, notwithsthanding all his indulgent love, that she had been the most miserable of sinners. 'Oh, forgive me'regret and humiliation

newer; it rang in her failing ear, and accompanied her spirit in its

answer; it rang in her failing ear, and accompanied her spirit in its flight.

'I thought so, love. I was sure it was the case, and angel of my soul, that it just why I poisoned you!' The nurse, who had been listening without, hurried at once to the authorities, and gave her deposition. The count was immediately arrested. He remained for more than a year in prison; but the cause was never brought to frial, owing to the powerful interest of the great families of the island, to every one of whom he is some way related. The only punishment he has received for his crime is the expulson from all society wherein the 'new notions,' as they are called. In Corsica, and the civilized principles are adopted. It is to regain his position that he now condescends to sue for a place.—French Paper.

A BROKEN HEART.

A BROKEN HEART.

The interesting case of a literally broken heart we subjoin, was related by Dr. J. K. Mitchell, of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, to his class last winter, while lecturing upon diseases of the heart. It will be seen on perusing it; that the expression 'broken hearted,' is not merely figurative.

In the early part of his medical career, Dr. M. accompanied as surgeon a packet that sailed between Liverpool and one of our southern ports. On the return voyage, soon after leaving Liverpool, while the doctor and captain of the vessel, a weather-beaten son of Neptune, but possessed of uncommon fine feelings and strong impulses, were conversing in the latter's state-room, the captain opened a large thest, and carefully took out a number of articles of various descriptions, which he arranged upon a table. Dr. Mitchell, surprised at the array of costly jewels ornaments, dresses, and all the varied paraphernalia of which ladies are naturally fond, inquired of the captain his object in having so many valuable purchases. The sailor in reply, said, that for seven or eight years he had been devotedly attached to a lady, to whom he had several times made proposals of marringe, but was as often rejected; that her refusal to wed him, however, had only stimulated his love to greater exertion; and that finally, upon renewing his offer, declaring in the ardency of his passion that without her society, life was not worth living, she consented to become his bride*upon his return from his next voyage. He was so overjoyed at the prospect of a marringe, from which, in the warmth of his feelings, he probably expected more happiness than is generally allotted to mortals, that he spent all his ready money while in London for bridal gifts. After gazing at them fondly for some time, and remarking on them in turn, 'I am sure this will please Annie,' and 'I am sure she will like that,' he replaced them with the greatest care. This ceremony he repeated every day during the voyage; and the doctor often like that, 'he replaced them with the greatest care. This ceremony he repeated every day during the voyage; and the doctor often observed a tear glistening in his eye, as he spoke of the pleasure he would have in presenting them to his affianced wife. On reaching his destination, the captain arrayed himself with more than usual precision, and disembarked as soon as possible, to hasten to his love. As he was about to step into the carriage awaiting him, he was called aside by two gentlemen, who desired to make a communication, the purport of which was, that the lady had proved unfaithful to the trust reposed in her, and married another, with whom she had decamped shortly before. Instantly the captain was observed to clasp his hand to his breast, and fall heavily to the ground. He was taken up and conveyed to his room in the vessel. Dr. Mitchell was immediately summoned; but, before he reached the poor captain, he was dead. A post mortem examination revealed the cause of his unfortunate decase. His heart was found literally torn in twain! The tremendous propulsion of the blood, consequent upon such a violent nervous shock, forced the powerful muscular tissues assunder, and life was at an end. The heart was broken.—Tb-day. like that,' he replaced them with the greatest care. This ce

THE STEAM POWER OF ENGLAND.

THE STEAM POWER OF ENGLAND.

There is a most lamentable general, ignorance of the power of England, both among the people there and our people here. This we judge from the statistical facts respecting her steam navy and mercantile steam marine. Her steam navy is really terrific—being no less than 147 vessels, besides three new 80 gan propellers ready to be launched. One of these only is in commission; but then she has 75 steam vessels ready for war at any moment, the average tonnage of which is 800 tons each. Some of them are very small, and some very large, but the very smallest is fit to cross the Atlantic. The commercial steam marine of Britain, nambers 1184 steam ships and steamboats.—The city of London alone, has 333 steam-vessels, with a tonnage of 102,000 tons. The city of Glargow has 88 steam ships, all fitted for each, with a change of 34,000 tons. It is right that we should be well informed about the power of foreign countries. It is our opinion that the policy of England always has been to hide her atrength. It may be wise policy, and it may not—we have no occasion to discuss that point now—we only wish to present facts for true information to our ecople. We have presented the tonage of the remarks of three British cities, and have rather underrated it. If we allow an average tonnage of 200 tons. We have seen a statement in the Cincinnati Gazette, about so many English steam boats being below a hundred tons butthen, and that we had no such class here. This is true; but every one of them is underrated; and for all, the very smallest is fit for see. One single Glasgow Company (the Cunard) has seven Atlantic steam-ships with a tonage

of 13,100 tons, and this force is to be increased about 6000 tons. There are at least 100 steam-ships of 1000 tons burthen, each of which, upon an emergency, could be drafted into the British navy, and, in a few days armed and equipped not for defence but offinative operations. The statement that England may be invaded from France is all spongecake and Cologne water. Whonever her dockyards are active, all the European powers shake; they are value-rable to her. She is able in two weeks to blocksde all the parts in Europe and defend her own at the same time.—Scientific American.

BEGIN RIGHT.—The foundation stone of an edifice, which is to constitute the foundation of the whole, should be well laid, or the building cannot be sustained, and in the formation of character, it is equally essential that the first principles instilled into the mind, should comport with truth and right. An error in the beginning may lead to handreds of others, as one lie requires an after-series to sustain it. The first step in any enterprise is always an important one; and if it be taken wrong, no after toil and perseverance may be able to correct the evil. The entire labour may be obliged to go back and begin again.

A young man when setting out in life, needs to be careful that be begins right. An error committed then may blast his character through a long life. It is harder work to undo evil than it would be to avoid it in the beginning. He who would build, should first sit down and count the cost. And he who would accomplish any important undertaking, should make his arrangements with care at first, and it will be comparatively easy afterwards. Success will be likely to follow a good beginning. But a bad commencement will always make up hill work. Let all take care to begin right.

TAKE THE FIRST STEP.—If you are ever to be anything, you must make a beginning; and you must make it yourself. The world is getting too practical to help drones, and push them along, when there is a busy hive of workers, who if any thing, live too fast. You must liftl up your own feet, and if you have a pair of clogs on, which clatter about you. heels, they will soon be worn off and left behind on the dusty path-way. Mark out the line which you prefer; let trath be the object-glass—honesty the surveying chain—and eminence the level with which you lay out your field; and thus prepared, with prudence on one arm and perseverance on the other, you need fear no obstacle. Do not be afraid to take the first step. Boldness will beget assurance, and the first step will bring you so much nearer the second. But if your first step should break down try again. It will be surer and safer by the trial. Besides, if you never move, you will never know your own power. A man standing still and declaring his inability to walk, without making the effort, would be a general laughing-stock; and so morally, is the man in our opinion, who will not test his own moral and intellectual power. and then bravely assure us, that he has 'no genius,' or 'no capacity.' A man with seeing eyes, keeping them shut and complaining that he cannot see! The trumpeter of his own inhecility!

own imbecility!

Artificial Agate.—There are now made in Albany beantiful doer knobs of common clay and some other mixtures. Mr. Pepper, of Albany, we believe, is the inventor, and it is not an imitation of agate merely, but is as real agate, as that furned in nature's own laboratory. From this by a process of remelting and careful but expeditious moulding and baking, in ovens similar in appearance to these used in cracker bakeries, Mr. Pepper manufactures door knobs and other articles of household ornament of rare durability and beauty. These door knobs are of the highest polish and are blended with a variety of colours, and are strong and beautiful. Set in silver or bronze, the konbs are sold at a rate which already commands the market. It is, perhaps, not generally known, that the common clay fused in a cracible runs like water, and mixtes a beautiful stone. The door knobs in the Albany Argille Works are fused, and then put into annealing ovens. After the knobs come out of this, they have no appearance of agate until they are ground and polished, which is done by cast-iron grindstones, on which a stream of wet sand continually flows. The method of grinding is not ingenious, all being done by hand. It is not possible to conceive to what perfection the manufacture of glass and earthenware may be brought, and to what purposes the article may yet be applied. The balance-spring of a chronometer is now made of glass, as a substitute for steel, and possesses a greater degree of elasticity and a greater power of resisting the alternations of heat and cold. One of these chronometers with a glass balance-spring, has been exposed to competition with nine other chronometers on a long voyage, and the result was in favour of the glass spring one.

STEAM-BOAT PROPELLERS.—There have been brought to light this week, two new inventions, the one adapted to give increased speed to screw, the other to paddle navigation. Mr. G. Bovill's screw propeller, described in the Mining Journal, is an entirely novel affair. Its central portion is fitted up with a hollow sphere, occupying one-third of the entire dismeter of the propeller, and the blades are made narrower at the outer extremity than at the base. The blades are also made to revolve, so as to admit of the pitch being altered to meet the various circumstance of enced and pitch being altered to meet the various circumstance of speed and power. From a table of the comparative result of trials on three different boats, it appeared that important advantages have been obtained from the new propeller. The paddle invention is that of obtained from the new propeller. The paddle invention, is that of a Liverpool shipwright, named Hampson, and was tried a few days ago in the Branswick Dock. A piece of wood, perhaps about a foot square, and connected to a frame-work, so as to be capable of being moved to and fro, was fixed to the stern of the boat; the paddle, so to speak, being covered by the water, and assuming a slightly diagonal position. By moving two handles rapidly with his hands in the direction of his body from the stern, the inventor brought the paddle into rapid motion, the action resembling that of the fin of a fish, and the result being to propel the boat with great speed through the water. Mr. Hampson contends, that by this simple appliance alone, he can propel row-boats at much more than their ordinary speed, and with infinitely less manual labour; but his grand object is, to apply it to sea-going vessels, by means of steam machinery.

THE BENEFIT OF AN APPRENTICESHIP.

THE BENEFIT OF AN APPRENTICES MP.

There is an important feature in the regulations of a master mechanic, which is frightful to some kind parent's heart, and that is, the five to seven years 'apprenticeship the boy who learns a trade must submit to. But it is an excellent discipline. It takes the lad at a critical period of life—when he has a a disposition perhaps averse to steady employment—when he is inclined to roam at large, amid the contaminating influences about him—and puts him to a steady round of duties—severe at first, but soon becoming from habit agreeable, and when his minority expires, his steady habits and industry are established, and he becomes a man, the master of a trade, of fixed principles, and good habits, a blessing to himself and the community

at first, but soon becoming from habit agreeable, and when his minority expires, his steady habits and industry are established, and he becomes a main, the master of a trade, of fixed principles, and good habits, a blessing to himself and the community or at least this ought to be the result of an apprenticeship where both master and apprentice mutually discharge their duty to each other.

If parents would only look at it aright, they would declare that, had they many sons, they should learn trades. Contrast the youth just alluded to, with him who, having a herror of an apprenticeship, is allowed to run at large. At the most critical period of life for forming habits, he is forming these that are the reverse of industry. He is not fitting himself to be a man, but wearing away his boy-heed in idleness. The partial parent sees this, yet has not fortitude to avert it. At twenty-one years of age, when the first named lad comes out a good mechanic, it is wonderful, if the other has not habits fastened upon him which will be his rain, if not ruined already. More than one excellent man in our community can say with thankfulness, that it turned out so that, to his half dozen years apprenticeship, he is indebted for the habits of industry and sebricty he has obtained. That, when he was on a pwiot, as it were, had it not been for the firmness of his parents he likely would have been a reined lad, ere his minority expired. This was the turning point.