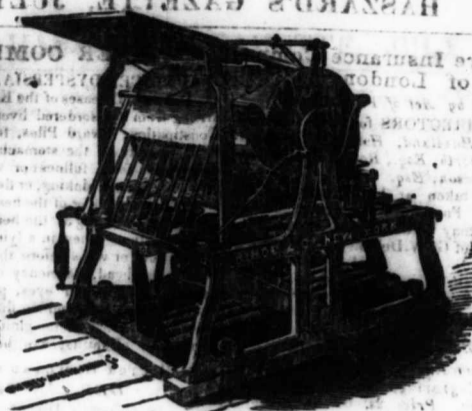


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, July 14, 1855.

New Series. No. 257.

REMOVAL.
DR. POTTS has removed to the House next door to Henry Palmer, Esq.
June 23rd, 1855. G.

Valuable Farm for Sale.
AN excellent Farm, consisting of 75 acres of Freehold Land on the Emy Vale Road, Lot 66, twelve miles from Charlottetown, (forty acres of which are clear), with a large DWELLING HOUSE newly erected and completely finished, is now offered for Sale, with immediate possession. For particulars, apply to,
JOHN KENNY, Central Academy.
May 22, 1855. 1-1/2 Ex.

FREE TRADE! FREE TRADE!
King's Square House.
BEER & SON

BEER & SON announce the arrival of Schooner Friends, from Boston, with a large assortment of AMERICAN GOODS suitable for the Season. Among which will be found a choice lot of Summer Hats in great variety, Ladies' Gaiters, and Youth's Summer Boots, Shoes, Drawings and Breeches, Boxes Oranges, Barrels Apples, Barrels Flour, Bags Indian Corn, Staked Herring, Cheese, 40 doz. Chairs assorted, Chocolate, Staff, Pepper, Potash, Cocoa Nuts, Drum Figs, First Brand, Crackers, Lozenges, Baking Fluid, Ground Coffee, Household Tobacco, Fluid Wicking, Bags Table Salt, Preserve Ginger, Carbonate Soda, Sewing Leather, Rice, small Beans Tea, Washing Powder, Dye Woods, Ground Ginger, Corn Starch, Hay Rakes, Scythes Smiths, Hay Forks, Spades and Shovels, Manure Forks, Hoes, Shingling Hatchets, Scythe Stoves, Axes, Chains, Corn Brooms, Clothes pins, Nests Teas, Pails, Clocks, Mortice Locks and Latches, Philadelphia Bill Saw, Glass Ware, Room Paper, Olive Oil, Half Bushel Measures, Wood Saws, Wash Boards, Looking Glasses, Bedsteads, Confectionary, Satelette, Ticking, Cotton, Flannel, Carpet Bags, Door Mats, Rubber Coats, &c. &c. &c. all in excellent condition, and will be sold at a small advance from cost.
Charlottetown, June 1st, 1855. 1 A E 1m

SPRING 1855,
Queen Street Clothing House,
(In McDonald's Brick Building.)
Es Barque "Isabel," from England.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their **SPRING IMPORTATION**, comprising a beautiful Assortment of the Newest Goods, (which have been carefully selected by one of the Firm, in the various markets in Britain, and respectfully solicited an early inspection, as they will dispose of them at the lowest possible prices for cash.

Dress Stuffs in Alpaca, Lustré, Orleans, Cobourg, Cashmere, Circassian Cloth, Crimean Lustré, Silk Checks and Stripes, Plain and colored Balzamine, Plain and Chene Barège, Barathra and fancy Maslins; Vandike, Check, Brocade and fancy Poplin Robes; Plain, Brocade and Chintz Barège, Do. Alpaca, Do-laine, Circassian, Muslin and Poplin Bayaderes and Derry Robes.

Rich fancy long Shawls, quite new patterns, in Barège, Tissue, Cashmere and Damask Silk, Paisley filled do., Mourning and Delaine Shawls and Printed Squares, Newest designs in Mantles, Sydenham and other Brads and Bindings; a splendid variety of French and Coventry Ribbons, Waist do., Straw and Tasson Trimmings, Parasols, Plain and fancy Grande-Naples, Sashes; Silk and Satin Vestings; Fancy Brocade, Neckties, Collars, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Fronts, Caps, Dress Caps; Flowers, Feathers, Lace and Gossamer Veils, Silk and Cotton Laces, Edgings, Insertions and Muslins, Lace and Muslin Curtains and Binds; Gents' Cravats, Neckties, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Neckkerchiefs, Shirts and Collars.

A choice assortment of Gloves and Parasols, Hosiery, Umbrellas; Plain and fancy Tuscan; Coloured Straw, Blank fancy, and Glass Silk Bonnets; Gipsy Hats, Gents' and Youth's Hats and Caps; Broad Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres, Dooskins and Elastic Twists; Fancy Vestings and Summer Coatings of all kinds; Linings of different materials, Victoria Skirting and Quiltings, Printed, White, Grey and Fawn Cottons; White and Coloured Cotton Warps; Hollands, Linens, Lawns, Sheetings, Shirtings and Tickings, Carpetings and Hearth Rugs, Counterpanes, Carpet Bags, Leather Hats, Table Covers and Oil Cloths. Reversible Waterproof Coats, and every description of Ready-made Clothing; a large quantity of Room Papering, very cheap; Ladies' Boots and Shoes, and a great variety of Fancy and other Goods. Also.—Soap, Tea, Molst and Crushed Sugar and Tobacco.

M. NUTT & BROWN.
Charlottetown, May 11, 1855.

AUCTIONS.

Advantageous opportunity of obtaining Building Sites for Business

(IN CHARLOTTETOWN.)
THE Terms of Sale of Mr. DAVID WILSON'S LOTS, sold last Winter, not being complied with, they will be again offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of August next, at 12 o'clock, on the Premises. These Lots are cut up into Building plots to suit intending purchasers, having fronts of fifty feet each on Pownall Street, and forty-two feet on Richmond Street, and are well worth the attention of Mercantile men.
Twenty per cent on day of Sale and the balance on delivery of Deed.

O. & J. BELL,
MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square, opposite the Market, Charlottetown.

IMPORTERS OF
Cloths, Whities, Dooskins, Tweeds, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employment the largest number of the best Journey-men Tailors on the Island.
All Orders attended to with punctuality and despatch.
Jan. 11.

NEW GOODS.
JAMES ANDERSON begs to intimate that he has recently landed an extensive assortment of British, American and West India Goods, of the best quality, and newest styles, and he is prepared to dispose of them at the lowest possible rates, for Cash payments.
No. 1, Queen Street, June 22, 1855.

FASHIONS for 1855.

SILK, SHAWLS, and MANTLES,
At GAHAN & Co's New Dry Goods Establishment, Corner of GREAT GEORGE & KENT STREETS. (ad. Ex. Adv.)

TEMPERANCE PIC NIC.
Will be held at the Block House Point.
On Thursday the 19th July.

MR. BOURKE'S Steamer, *Arctus*, will leave Queen's Wharf at half past nine o'clock, to convey the party to the grounds where preparations will be made for the occasion, the Temperance Band will be in attendance. Single Tickets is 6d. for a Lady & Gentleman, 2s 3d. to be had at Haszard & Owen's Bookstore, Queen's Square, or from the Secretary. Refreshments can be purchased on the grounds.
T. T. FAIRBAIRN, Secretary.
July 10, 1855. 1st. & Adv.

P.S. Should the weather prove unfavourable, it will take place the following day.

NEW GOODS.

Spring 1855.
THE Subscribers are now receiving, per ISABEL and SIR ALEXANDER, from Liverpool, 63 Packages DRY GOODS and IRONMONGERY, which have been purchased, and will be sold at unusually low prices, and to which they solicit the attention of their customers and the public. The assortment consists of:
4 Cases HATS and CAPS,
5 Trunks BOOTS and SHOES,
3 cases Ready Made Clothing,
1 bale broad and summer CLOTHS,
1 do Gambroon, Drills, &c.
3 bales CARBETS, Flannels, &c.
1 case Gloves and Ribbons, 1 case Shawls,
1 do Straw and Silk Bonnets,
1 do Silks and Baggies,
2 do Haberdashery and Hosiery,
2 bales Grey, white and printed Calicoes,
2 do Cotton Warp,
2 cases Fancy Dress Maslins, Alpaca, Delaine and Orleans,
3 do Linnen Drapery,
18 Packages Hardware and Ironmongery,
18 bundles Cast, German and Spring Steel,
8 Tons Bar IRON.
D. & G. DAVIES.
Charlottetown, May 11. w

Farm For Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale the Leasehold Interest, in a Farm containing 50 acres of Land; 40 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation, situated in Cornwall Settlement, West River, and about 5 miles from Charlottetown. There is a never failing brook of water running across the Farm, 100 yards from the Dwelling House. The term of the lease is 999 years, at a yearly Rent of one shilling per acre, with the privilege of purchase at £1 2s 6d. currency per acre.
THOMAS CASELEY.
Charlottetown, July 6, 1855.

TO BE SOLD.
At Private Sale, and if not disposed of previously, then at Public Auction on the first day of May next, at Summerside on the Premises.

ALL That Lot of Land, now in the possession of Mr. William H. Lane, having a breadth of fifty feet, and running back from the high Road to the Shore, with the two Buildings thereon erected; One of which is divided into three convenient tenements for business; and the Office is at present occupied by Mr. Lane, as a Dwelling House, and Dry Goods Store—being one of the best stands for business.—The terms are, one half of the purchase money to be paid at time of Sale, when a Deed will be given if required; and the Balance, with interest, at six per cent, to be secured by Mortgage, payable in one year from date of Sale.—For title, &c., please apply, at the office of CHARLES YOUNG.
Charlottetown July 5th, 1855. Ex.

WANTED TO LEASE, with the option of purchase at a sum to be specified in the lease, a moderate sized FARM, with HOUSE and OUT-BUILDINGS, and 20 to 50 acres cleared, not more than about 12 miles from Charlottetown, by road, or otherwise, near some Town or Market. Terms must be reasonable. Address postpaid, stating particulars, R. P. Haszard's Gazette.
June 30. 2in

CIVIC ELECTION.
To the Electors of Ward No. 4, in the City of Charlottetown.

GENTLEMEN:
Having been solicited by a number of my fellow townsmen, residing in the above Ward, to offer myself as a candidate to serve as councillor for the same, I am induced to come forward. Should you do me the honor of electing me, I shall endeavour to serve you faithfully to the best of my ability.
THOS. DODD.
Charlottetown, July 6, 1855.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

FROM the Messrs. Carter, New York, just received and for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN.
Abercrombie's Contest and the Armor; to which is added, think on these things
Adams, (Thomas)—The Three Divine Sisters; or, Faith, Hope, and Charity. With an Introduction by the Rev. W. H. Stowell, Rochester.
Alexander's advice to a Young Christian, on the importance of aiming at an elevated standard of piety. Allen's Gospel promises. Being a short view of the great and precious promises of the Gospel.
Alexander's Concisus of the Aged to the Young
Anderson's Family Book; or the Genius and Design of the Family Constitution.
Bagster—The Genuineness, Authenticity, and inspiration of the Sacred Volume. By the Editor of Bagster's Comprehensive Bible.
Baxter's Saints' Everlasting Rest. Various editions.
—A Call to the Unconverted; and other Essays.
Bible Companion; designed for the assistance of Bible classes, families and young students of the Scriptures.
Bible Exposition; Confirmations of the Truth of the Holy Scriptures, from the observations of recent travellers, illustrating the manners, customs, and places mentioned in Scripture.
Bicknor's Treatise on Prayer, designed to assist in a devout discharge of that duty.
Bogatzky's Treasury for the Children of God.
Bonar's Night of Weeping; or, Words for the Suffering Family of God.
—Morning of Joy, a Sequel to the "Night of Weeping."
—Story of Grace.
—Truth and Error; or, Letters to a Friend on some of the Controversies of the Day.
—Man—His Religion and his World.
Bible hymn Book

A Commentary on the Book of Leviticus—Expository and Practical, with Critical Notes
Bonnet's Family of Bethany; or, Meditations on the Eleventh Chapter of John. With an Introductory Essay by Hugh White
—Meditations on the Lord's Prayer
Booth's Reign of Grace
Boston's Fourfold State.
—Crock in the Lot

Bridgeman's Daughters of China; or, Sketches of Domestic Life in the Celestial Empire
Bridgeman's Christian Ministry. With an inquiry into the Causes of its Inefficiency
—Exposition of Psalm CIX., Illustrative of the Character and Exercises of Christian Experience
—Mémoir of Miss Mary Jane Graham, late of Stoke
—Flouring, Devon
Brown's Expository Lectures on the First Epistle of Peter. One thick 8vo volume
—Exposition of the Epistle of Paul to the Galatians
—Concordance
—Catechism for children
Buchan's Comforts in Affliction. A Series of Meditations
Bunbury's Glory, Glory, Glory, and other Narratives
Christian Fragments; or Remarks on the Nature, Precepts, and Comforts of Religion
Butler's Complete Works
Cameron's Farmer's Daughter
Cecil's Works
Chalmers's Sermons, enlarged by the addition of his Posthumous Sermons
—Evidences of Christian Revelation
—Natural Theology
Child's Own Story Book, by Mrs. Jerram. Illustrated with colored plates
Christian Retirement; or, the Spiritual Exercises of the Heart
Clarke's Daily Scripture Promises to Living Christians. Now first arranged in Lessons for every day in the year.
Clara Stanley; or a Seminar among the Hills, by the author of "Aunt Edith."
Claremont's Tales; or Illustrations of the Beatitudes.
Colquhoun—The World's Religion as contrasted with Genuine Christianity, by Lady Colquhoun
Cunningham's Message from God; or thoughts on Religion for thinking Men, by the Rev. John Cunningham, D. D.
—Christ Receiving Sinners
Cuyler's Stray Arrows

Daily Commentary. Exposition of Select Portions of Scripture for every Morning and Evening throughout the Year; a Companion to "Family Worship." By one Hundred and Eighty Clergymen of Scotland
D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation. Revised edition
D'Auligne's Life of Oliver Cromwell
—Germany, England, and Scotland; or Recollections of a Swiss Minister
—The Authority of God the True Barrier against Romish and Infidel Aggression
Davie's Sermons on Important Subjects
Davidson's Connection of Sacred and Profane History; from the Close of the Old Testament till the Establishment of Christianity
Dick's Lectures on Theology. 2 vols. in one. Fine paper, with a portrait of the author by Ritchie
Dickson's Scenes from Sacred History; or, Religion Teaching by Example
Dodridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul
—The Life of Col. James Gardiner. To which is added. The Christian Warrior Animated and Crowned
Duncan's Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons. Illustrating the Perfections of God in the Phenomena of the Year
—Tales of the Scottish Peasantry. Illustrated English Pulpit—A collection of Discourses by the most eminent English Divines
Far off; or, Asia and Australia Described. By the author of the "Peep of Day." &c. Illustrated
Fanny and her Mammy. By the author of "Mamma's Bible Stories."
First Day of the Week

D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation. Revised edition
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Fanny and her Mammy. By the author of "Mamma's Bible Stories."
First Day of the Week

Pumps, Pumps, Chain Pumps.
THE Subscribers having imported from the United States a Machine for cutting tubing for the above Pumps, and having a quantity of Chains and gear on hand, also, a large stock daily expected, take this opportunity of informing the public, that they intend to travel through the different sections of the Island during the present summer, will shortly be at Charlottetown and proceed to the Eastward.
TODD & BROWN.
Summerside, July 2, 1855. 2

THE ROSEBUD, Captain Matheson. WILL SAIL twice a week between CHARLOTTETOWN and PICTOU during the present season leaving Charlottetown on TUESDAY and THURSDAY, and Pictou on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. THE STEAMER Lady Le Marchant, PHILIPPS F. IRVING, Commander, under Contract with the Provincial Government, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will for the remainder of the season, or until further notice, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, run as follows:—

Leaving Shediac every Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, for Charlottetown, and proceeding on to Pictou one hour after her arrival; returning, leaving Pictou at eight a. m., on Wednesday.

MAIL ARRANGEMENT By Steamer Lady Le Marchant. A CONTRACT having been entered into with the owner of the Steamer Lady Le Marchant, for the conveyance of the Mails of the Island twice a week; between Charlottetown and Pictou, and Charlottetown and Shediac.

Civic Elections. SHERIFF'S NOTICE IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Charlottetown," I do hereby give public notice, that the first Elections of Mayor and Councilors for the City of Charlottetown will be held on the FIRST TUESDAY in AUGUST next at the several places following, that is to say:—

Pure Corn Starch. PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich puddings, nice Blanc Mange Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by June 7. W. R. WATSON.

CLOTH MILL. Pulling, Dying and Dressing Establishment, New Perth, Georgetown Road. FURHOSE MILLS are now in full operation, and Cloth will be received by the Subscriber and his Agents; and manufactured in a superior manner. AGENTS: Charlottetown, Mr. David Stewart, Kent Street; Georgetown, Daniel Gordon, Esq.; Belfast, Capt. Andrew Smith; Lot 49, Mr. Alex. McNeill, 10 mile House; Murray Harbor, James Dalziel, Esq.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—Messrs. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP. Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Exploratory Coloured Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c.

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure where other medicines have utterly failed.

Chambers's Publications. HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Prince Edward Island for the sale of Messrs. Chambers's Publications. A catalogue of the Books of this eminent firm can be had on application; among the Books published, will be found such as are suited for Schools, public and private, Libraries, &c., and embracing in a cheap and popular form, the literature of the day.

LIVER COMPLAINT. JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, fullness, or blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, an itching of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the eyes, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., sudden flashes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DOCTOR HOFFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch St., one door below Sixth Philada.

TESTIMONY FROM MAINE. CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, 1st April, upon my passage from Havana to Charleston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of 'Hoffland's German Bitters' in it, I sent for some immediately, this was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The effect was so rapid on me, that I had a good appetite for supper, and rested well that night, and the next day found me a well man. I have not been without your medicine since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Charleston, and the West India Islands ever since. I have now given up going to sea, and reside in this place, where you should have an agency, as you could sell large quantities of it."

TESTIMONY FROM SCOTLAND. Messrs. J. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen—In answer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter, aged about 16 years, had been complaining of a pain in her side, for six or seven years, and about the first January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides being troubled with pains between her shoulders and in her breast. From reading a number of cures performed by "Hoffland's German Bitters" I was induced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and purchased one bottle. She had taken it but a few days when she began to improve, and now, after taking only one bottle, she is enjoying better health than she has for years. She feels no pain in her side or in any part of her body, and attributes her cure entirely to the German Bitters. WILLIAM CLARK, Salmon Brook, Aroostook Co., Me.

REMOVAL. Auction and Commission Mart. THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business. He now begs to inform them that he has REMOVED to the premises lately occupied by Mrs FORSYTHE, next door to Hon P WALKER'S, where he has ample Storage and Cellarage, and trusts by continued assiduity and attention still to receive further favors.

JAMES R. WATT Has Received, per Sir Alexander, and has now on sale at his Store, Great-George Street, A Choice Assortment of LONDON, MANCHESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON GOODS. Also—per Isabella, a quantity of clean LIVERPOOL SALT.



Friend of the Prince Edward Islander. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY. AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES. Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1850 To Professor Holloway,

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!! Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. Ague, Dropsy, Inflammation, Asthma, Dysentery, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Erysipelas, Liver Complaints, Blisters on the skin, Female Irregularities, Lumbago, Bowel Complaints, Rheumatism, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Piles, Constipation of the Bowels, Gout, Retention of Urine, Debility, Head-ache, Indigestion, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Tumours, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Doloureux, Veneral Affections, Worms of all kinds, Ulcers, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that unless they make immediate payment, their Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. C. CROSS. March 15.

Great English Remedy! The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World; Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE!

Medicines containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparilla, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health.

Testimony of Mr. Nathan Mathews, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J. Dr. G. W. Halsey:—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 19, 1847. GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.

Dr. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years; and having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable.

NEUROUS DISORDERS Are diseases of the mind as well as of the body, usually brought on by troubles and affliction, and are most common to persons of delicate constitutions and sensitive minds.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7th, 1848. Mr. G. W. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Your Forest Wine and Pills have cured my wife of a dreadful nervous disorder with which she has been afflicted for many years.

Dr. David Marcin, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtue than fifty of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla.

It is an excellent and good medicine, and will undoubtedly become the leading medicine of the day. The Forest Wine is put up in large square bottles with Dr. Halsey's name blown in the glass.



NATURE OUTWITTED!! Dr. Antrobus's Persian Hair Restorative, AND HAIR DYE

Under the immediate Patronage of the Princes of Persia and India. These articles are without doubt the most extraordinary in their powers ever submitted to the Public.

The RESTORATIVE strengthens the hair and prevents it falling off after every other means have been resorted to unsuccessfully; it cures baldness and creates a natural curl and by its use, myriads of persons of both sexes are indebted to having a good head of hair at the present moment.

Certificate from one of the greatest Medical Men of the day.—Read it!!! Copy of a Letter from Dr. Magnin, M. D. C. S., dated Duke Street, Adelphi, London, the 17th January, 1854.

To Dr. ANTROBUS. Sir,—I feel great pleasure in testifying the virtues of your Persian Hair Restorative, several patients who have been patients of mine having derived the most benevolent benefit from using it.

Your Hair Dye is the best I have ever seen or heard of, and has been used among my private acquaintances, with the most unbounded satisfaction. I am, Sir, yours most truly, (Signed) DENNIS MAGRATH.

Letter from Henry Vinson, Court Hair Dresser and Wig Maker, of 124, Leadenhall Street, London.

To Dr. ANTROBUS. Sir,—Your Hair Restorative is one of the greatest blessings ever invented. Several of my customers are quite enraptured with it, and consider it beyond all praise.

The Restorative is sold at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. per Bottle, Sterling. The Hair Dye 3s. 6d. and 7s. per ounce. The larger sizes are a great saving. Directions for use accompany each Bottle and Case.

Stallion Horse "Prince Edward." WILL stand for the season at Cynbria Lodge, Ruxton. Attendance at the Stallion from 6 to 8 in the morning; from 12 to 2 at noon; and from 6 to 8 in the evening.

Prize Horse "VULCAN," The Property of J. W. Cairns.



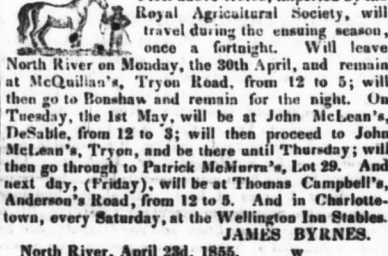
THE celebrated half-bred five year old STALLION, sired by the imported thorough bred Blood SALADIN, from a Columbus dam.

On Monday, April 30th, will leave Thomas Cairns's, Summerdale, for St. Eleanor's, and pass through Misoccoche to Lyall's, Lot 16. Tuesday, the 1st May, will leave for Mr. H. N. Hope's, on his way back to St. Eleanor's; from thence to Townsend's Corner and Thomas Cairns's.

On Tuesday, the 7th, will leave for John Wright's Mill, S. W., and from thence to John Wright's Esquire, Seartown, where he will remain for the night. On Wednesday, the 8th, will leave for Mr. Mairhead's, Tryon Road, on his way to Sturdy's Mills, stopping at Barnabus Trowsdale's.

Friday, 11th, will leave Hooper's Corner for Maccaul's, by Clark's Mills, through Wilnot Creek to Thomas Cairns's, sea. The above routes will be continued fortnightly during the remainder of the season. The Groom of the Columbus will be in attendance. April 12. CALEB POLLEY, Groom.

Blood Horse "SALADIN." THE above Horse, imported by the Royal Agricultural Society, will travel during the ensuing season, once a fortnight.



Entire Horse "INKERMAN." THIS Horse, sired by old "COLUMBUS," dam by Revenge, from a Canadian grand-dam, is now four years old, has good action, and is gentle in disposition.

Monday, May 7th, leaving the Subscriber's Stables, Charlottetown, for Pye's Corner, remaining there 2 hours; thence to James Gas's, Tryon Road, remaining all night. On Tuesday, to Mabey's for 2 hours; thence to Ross's, south side of Elliot River, remaining all night; thence on Monday, to Archibald Livingston's, South Shore, remaining all night.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855. T. DESBRISAY & Co.

HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an extensive and varied Assortment of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain.

Stallion Horse "Prince Edward." WILL stand for the season at Cynbria Lodge, Ruxton. Attendance at the Stallion from 6 to 8 in the morning; from 12 to 2 at noon; and from 6 to 8 in the evening. Prince Edward took the First Prize for Stallions at the last Easter Show, competing with all ages and all grades, as the Standard and most useful horse. Terms.—Twenty Shillings for the season, payable on the 1st January next. WM. HODGES, owner.

Mathematical Instruments.

HASZARD & OWEN have received this day and offer for Sale in sets at prices varying from 7s 6d to 24s each, and also separately a large assortment of JAMES PARKES & SON'S, Patent MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, which are distinguished by the following improvements and advantages.

- 1st.—The joints are formed with plates of hard rolled metal, cut by machinery the required shape. These joints are stronger, more accurate and work more smoothly than the old cast joints. 2nd.—The Compass legs are formed of Tubes; combining lightness, strength, neatness, and uniformity in the "slip-up" part. 3rd.—The Dividers have all fine hard steel Veedle points, instead of the three-square iron points formerly used. 4th.—The Drawing pens are made of the finest tempered Steel, (pressed the required shape,) any being hollow on the inner side, retain the ink by capillary attraction; enabling the Draughtsman to draw a fine or broad line with the same pen. 5th.—These Instruments are more neatly packed in their cases; and are fitted up with colours, palette, and pencils complete, at a considerably lower price than any hitherto made.

THE HYDROMAGEN, OR WATERPROOF ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE CORK SOLES, Manufactured by HARCOURT BRADLEY & Co., 38, Ann Street, N. Y., and at London and Manchester, England.

THE HYDROMAGEN is a valuable discovery for protecting the feet from damp or cold, and therefore a preventive of many Lung diseases, without any doctoring whatever. The Hydromagen is in the form of a sole, and worn inside the boot or shoe. Its medicated character is a powerful antidote to disease.

For Gentlemen it will be found agreeable, warm, and healthy; to wear in the coldest or rainiest weather, as the foot cannot become wet, if the Hydromagen is inserted. Ladies may wear the lightest soled boots or shoes in the most inclement weather with impunity; while consumption, so prevalent among the young of our country, may be thwarted by general adoption. They entirely supersede over shoes, as the latter cause the feet to perspire in a very unhealthy manner; and, besides, are not dangerous wear to pedestrians in icy weather, like Indian rubbers. While the latter cause the feet to appear extremely large, the Hydromagen, being merely a thin slice of cork prepared, peculiarly placed inside, does not increase the size of the boot, or cause the foot to appear untidy.

To Children they are extremely valuable, as they engage in exercise, with comfort and healthy effects. Their expense is so slight as to scarce need mention; besides those who patronise them will find their yearly doctor's bill much diminished thereby. As the Hydromagen is becoming more known, its sale is increasing to an almost incredible extent. Last year in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, Leeds, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, and Berlin, our sales reached the almost incredible number of 1,732,450 pairs of cork soles. This year the number will far surpass that.

Ask the Faculty their opinion of their value as a preventive for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION. Men's size, per pair, 2s 3d. Ladies' do do, 2s. Boys' and Misses' do, 1s 6d. NOTICE.—From the Retail Prices we make a very liberal allowance to Jobbers and Wholesalers, so that any storekeeper can make a fine profit on their sale, while they are an article, that may be kept in any store, among any class of goods. For terms, apply to HARCOURT, BRADLEY, & Co. 38 Ann Street, New York.

CARRIAGES. FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, Double and Single Seated CARRIAGES, built in a neat and substantial manner.

Also, one STAGE COACH, in course of building, which will be completed by 15th June next. An APPRENTICE WANTED to the Carriage making business. Summerside, 23d April, 1855. J. TODD.

REMOVAL. THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Gentlemen of Charlottetown, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he has lately MOVED to the house recently occupied by Dr. POTTS, in Queen-street, and is now ready to receive all kinds of orders in his line of business, which will be promptly attended to, and punctually executed in style which cannot be exceeded in Charlottetown.

N. B.—WANTED, three or four Journeymen, to whom the highest wages will be given, and who must be able to finish their work in first rate style. JAMES McLEOD, Tailor. June 15, 1855.

For Sale or to Let, SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the East side of the Malpeque, or Princetown Road, about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and opposite to Spring Park. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN, March 21st, 1855.

Cod Liver Oil. WARRANTED Pure and Fresh, sold by the Bottle, or in any quantity wished. W. R. WATSON.

The Acadia Recorder says, that the Shubenacadie Canal Company, have prosecuted their object, thus far, "with highly satisfactory effect."

As a means of strengthening the friendly feelings existing between the people upon either side of the Line, the City Council of Oswego invited the Mayors and City Councils of Toronto, Hamilton, and Kingston to join them in commemorating the 4th of July, 1776.

The Mississippi papers state as a fact that showers of brimstone have fallen in that State within the last two weeks, and it has been dried and proved to be genuine.

The town of Greytown, recently destroyed by a United States ship of war, is now rebuilt and has a government fully organized.

ANOTHER ST. JOHN CLIPPER.—The ship Siliaria, Capt. Anthony, owned by George Thomas, Esq., of this City, recently made the passage from Newport, Wales, to Valparaiso—about 9000 miles—in sixty nine days—said to be the shortest ever made by a sailing vessel.

The steamer Eastern State had among her freight from Yarmouth to Boston last week, one thousand dozen eggs. The previous trip one person shipped eight hundred dozen eggs.

A severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at Baltimore on Thursday morning.

THE WOUNDS OF THE HEART.—You may go into a ball-room where there are two hundred women. One hundred and ninety-nine of them you will pass with as much indifference as one hundred and ninety-nine pullets; but the two hundredth irresistably draws you to her.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Saturday, July 14, 1855.

Men throw up straws to ascertain which way the wind blows, in like manner it becomes necessary for the public journalist to notice several matters, which, though of themselves unimportant to the public in general, are of consequence in showing the progress of improvement or the reverse.

brood of cattle has been imported and reared with a success equal to that manifested in any of the provinces, and it shows what is of far more importance, that our farmers are alive to the advantages that are sure to be reaped from following in the same.

We are said to be sanguine in our estimate of the capability of the Island, but a few more such exhibitions as the one which we now gladly record, will prove that we have sufficient reason for indulging in the anticipation that the day is not far distant, when Prince Edward Island will have obtained a name and reputation for the superiority of her horses, sheep, cows and swine, and that the opening of the navigation will be in succeeding years attended with an influx of purchasers from the surrounding places, which will astonish the sceptical of the present generation as much as would the price of to day those of thirty years since.

During the past week we have been occupied in moving our printing Office up stairs, into more commodious premises. The taking down and putting up of our Steam Press, was attended with no little difficulty, and from the heat of the weather our rollers were not in proper working order, the latter more particularly occasioned a delay in our last two issues, which we hope in future we will not have to claim indulgence for.

Blackwood's Magazine for June, contains the following articles:—The Rev. Charles Kingsley. Aloud, the Baltic in 1854. Zaida, a Romance—part 7. Once upon a time. Notes upon Canada and the North-West States of America—part 3. Spanish Intolerance and intolerance. The Palmerston Administration. The Story of the Captain, written in the Crimea—part 7. Chapter 21—The second campaign. 22—Subsequent operations.

The letter on Vocal Music, which appeared in our last issue, was handed to us for publication by Mr. Ross. A few mistakes occurred in printing, which would not have been passed if the author had had an opportunity of revising it.

Mr. HASZARD, Sir,—In your issue of Wednesday last, I find there are some typographical errors in Mr. Moore's letter to me, which you would oblige by correcting, viz:— line 17 for 'Education' read 'Elocution.'

AGENTS.—HASZARD & OWEN.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED. July 10, Dove Robinson, P. Guvash; limestone. Ellen, Tatamagouche; lumber. W. Wilson, Bay Verte. Brig. Brothers, do.

Passengers.

In the Lady Le Marchant, from Shediac, July 10th.—Miss Dean, Miss Rich, Mr. D. M'Nutt, R. H. Tucker, Jun. A. M. Conolly, Mrs. Briton, Messrs. Bismack, Green, M'Lean.

IN SEASON.—The Pic Nic advertised to take place on Thursday next, at the Block House Point, is under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, and we doubt not will be well attended.

The weather for the last week has been every thing that the husbandman and the gardener could wish, and the country shows that it has been benefiting by the alternate showers and sunshine.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Charles J. Barnett, at the residence of the bride, Mr. John M'Laughlan, to Margaret Gilligan, both of Charlottetown.

At Tryon, on the 7th inst., by Samuel E. Dawson, Esq., J. P., at the residence of the bride's father, W. W. Lord, to Adelaide, youngest daughter of John Lord, Esq.

At Charlottetown, yesterday evening, the 13th inst. Mrs. Snodgrass, a daughter.

June 25th, in Warwick Parish, Bermuda after a lingering illness, throughout which she exemplified the true Christian spirit, Mrs. Martha Jane Nelmes, aged 55 years—leaving three daughters and a large circle of relatives to cherish her memory.

On Thursday the 5th inst. James, eldest son of William Needham, aged 6 years and 6 months. At Bedouque, on the 31st May, John Lemuel, eldest son of Mr. John Cruz, in the 6th year of his age. At Douglastown, on Friday, 29th June, in the 67th year of his age, Mr. James Lee, a native of Lancashire, England, he came to Minamichi, in the year 1812 with Messrs. Gilmore & Rankin on their first arrival.

Charlottetown Markets, July 11.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Beef (small), Pork, Do. (small), Ham, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Butter (fresh), Tallow, Wool, Flour, Pearl Barley, Clover Seed, Oatmeal, Turkeys, Fowls, Eggs, Barley bush, Oats, Potatoes, Turnips, Timothy Seed, Hempseed, Hay, New Potatoes, Green Peas, Carrots, Cucumbers.

New Potatoes, Green Peas, Carrots and Cucumbers in Market to-day.

DENTISTRY!

Dr W. H. Straw, Surgeon Dentist. TENDERS his Professional Services for a short period to the Citizens of Charlottetown. Teeth Cleaned, Extracted, filled and prevented from further decay. Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to a full set, by the latest and most approved method.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Leasehold Property for 999 years, at one shilling per acre, formerly the property of JAMES BAGNELL, deceased, situated at Bedouque, Lot 26, near Mr. William Strong's; the farm contains one hundred Acres good land, one half under a state of cultivation, with a house and barn thereon, and a good spring of water near the door and abundance of fine wood and firing on the same.

COW STRAYED.

FROM the Subscribers premises on Sunday last, a milch Cow 5 years old, spotted Black and White with a large split in the right Ear, having the Subscribers name branded on the right horn, whoever will bring her home will be suitably rewarded.

Wool, Butter.

THE Subscriber wants to purchase the above articles. Washed Wool preferred. JAMES N. HARRIS. July 14, 1855. 21

FLOUR!!

THE Subscriber has a few Barrels of FLOUR, of a very excellent quality, which he offers cheap to close Sale. JAMES N. HARRIS. July 14, 1855. 21

SUGAR!!

ON hand, a few Barrels. Cheap for Cash. JAMES N. HARRIS. July 14, 1855. 21

Just Published, THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA. POETRY in the Gaelic Language, by the Rev. W. Stewart, Missionary, at Cherry Valley. To be sold at the stores of Messrs. Rankin and McLennan, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Dixon's Cloth Mills.

CLOTH will be taken in at the above Mills or at any of the Agencies, and finished in a superior manner and with as little delay as possible. Agents.—Hon. Joseph Wightman, Georgetown, Messrs. Haszard & Owen, Charlottetown, James L. Hayden, Esq. Vernon River, Robert Finlay, Esq. Head of Orwell, Alexander Dixon, Esq. Pictou Mills, Keable Coffin, Esq. Mount Stewart Bridge, William Starna Esq. St. Peter's. Charlottetown July 14th, 1855.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Island for a short time, would thank persons indebted to him to call and settle their Accounts previous to 10th of August. Those persons whose accounts have been furnished up to the 31st December last, and not paid before the 10th of August, will be sued for without respect of persons, or further notice. W. M. B. DAWSON. July 13, 1855.

School Books.

A SUPPLY of Lennie's Grammar, Gray's Arithmetic and Carpenter's Spelling, just received and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN. May 26th, 1855.

To be let.

FOR such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the Farm, known as HURWOOD, situate about seven miles from Charlottetown, at Dog River, Township No. 31, containing 130 acres of excellent LAND, 50 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation; upon which are erected a STONE COTTAGE, suitable for a genteel family, and commodious Out-houses. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to J. HAMILTON LANE Esq., Pictou, or in Charlottetown, to W. M. FORGAN, Esq. February 28th, 1855. lease 1st

WESTMORELAND HOTEL, Shediac.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to the travelling public of P. E. Island generally, for past patronage, assures those who may still favour him with their support, that they will find superior entertainment, and every attention paid to the care of baggage by calling at his Hotel, situate on the Main Post Road, within a few minutes' walk of the Public Wharf, from which Steamers and Packets run regularly to and from P. E. Island. Conveyances to the Head or any other place at any hour; Island produce of all kinds either for sale or to be forwarded to the Head, shall receive my best attention; goods taken charge of and shipped for the Island. PETER SCHURMAN.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

A FRESH supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT received this day, and for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN. 2d June.

Hides! Hides!! Hides!!!

FOUR pence per lb. in CASH will be given for any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at the Tannery of the Subscriber. W. B. DAWSON. Oct. 21. (All the papers.)

AMERICAN HOUSE.

JUST received, and for Sale by the Subscriber, 26 Sets extra Pots, Kettles, and Pans, for Cooking Stoves. ALSO—TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES, and SALT. W. B. DAWSON. June 15, 1855.

CARD.

STEWART & MACLEAN, SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c. FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, ST. JOHN, N. B. REFERENC: Charlottetown, P. E. I., JAS. FURDIE, Esq., St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co. April 13, 1855.

J. S. DEALEY, SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION

AND SHIPPING AGENT, No 7, Coontie's Slip, New York.

Particular attention given to Freights and Vessels for the British Provinces and West India. Also, the sale of Coal, Fish, Lumber, and other Colonial Produce.

WILLIAM C. HOBBS, Brass Founder and Machinist.

Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street, Charlottetown. KEEPS constantly Manufacturing all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings, such as, Ships' Rodder-Brasses, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, Ornaments, Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstans and Sells, Composition Mill Boshers and Freshing Machine Brasses, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of the best material. P. S. The highest price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Composition.

NAVY AND ARMY LIST for July, received by Mail for sale at Haszard and Owen's Bookstore.

MOTHER AND STEP-MOTHER.

It was a bright morning; the sky was cloudless, and the genial west wind sweeping over the grass, crisped with hoar-frost, seemed to anticipate the return of spring.

"Good news, Kitty!" he cried, as soon as she came within earshot. "Good news, little sister; what will you give me for my news?"

"Have you got your pony?" asked Kate in reply.

"Pony!" retorted Edward, scornfully. "Don't I tell you it's great news—news for you, my darling!" and he flung his arms about her and kissed her.

There was a fluttering motion at Kitty's heart; the colour left her cheeks, and she looked at him trembling.

"Well, why don't you guess? Why don't you laugh, or cry, or do something. Kitty? You couldn't look worse if I had said the news was bad.

"I know you are going to see Frank," said Kitty, tremulously. "Lady Irwin told me about it yesterday morning."

"No, that's not it. Guess again! But there, I won't torture you, dear. Strange, isn't it, Kate, that a man of taste like Frank, should not like Italy?"

"If that's your news, Edward, I had a shrewd guess of it before."

"Why, of course you had, when he began at the top of the sheet with 'O! how am I to exist another day without you!' and ended at the bottom of the fourth side with—I feel convinced I must expire if I don't see you to-morrow—all four sides written close and crossed, and all to the same tune."

"You are a saucy boy, Edward, and want to provoke me to show you Frank's letters. You know well enough he never crosses them, and that there is often room for a great deal more when he finishes."

"With 'Yours till death, eternally and forever.' Well, I'm sure I don't know what a love-letter is like, and I don't suppose I ever shall. I daresay Frank's letters are just what they should be, or that you think them so—which is quite as good; but I can tell you, you're not likely to have any more of them just at present, so you'd better make the most of what you have. I'll bet you Mad Tom to your father's old cob that he won't write to you for a month to come."

"Have they heard from him at the Hall, then?" said Kate, bewildered.

"Yes, truly, have they. In a most substantial manner he has forced on their astounded minds the fact that he has a good stout will of his own, and that he has no idea of being sent out of the way that people may worry his little bride out of her pretty looks. I'll tell you what, Kitty, Frank has a great deal more spirit than I ever gave him credit for. You ought to be proud of him. He has done the very thing I should have done myself!"

"But what has he done?" cried Catherine, impatiently.

"O you're coming up at last, are you, like a shy bottle of ale when it is held to the fire! Know, O sweet Kitty, that your future lord has shown himself a fine fellow, and won't be hoodwinked by my revered and incomprehensible mamma, and that I came off this morning to impart to you the intelligence, that he came home last night, to the confusion of his enemies, the delight of his affectionate father, of his devoted brother, and his blushing bride. But I say, dear, what's the matter? Kitty, I say, dear Kitty, don't be a little fool please; dear!"

The abrupt announcement of the return of her lover—a joy so sudden, so unlooked for, was indeed too much for Catherine's strength, enfeebled as she was by long separation, and by the wearing sickness of hope deferred; she would have fallen had not the boy caught her in his arms. He bore her with difficulty to the bank at the side of the road, and was running to seek assistance, when his brother, whose impetuosity had become uncontrollable, and who had wandered thus far in search of his betrothed, came up. A little water, brought from a neighbouring rivulet in Edward's cap, and dashed on Catherine's face, aided in reviving her; the sight of her lover bending over her with a look of earnest solicitude did more. He folded her in his arms, and all the troubled past seemed to vanish like a dream, or only to be remembered to intensify the happiness of the re-union.

There was a long silence. Tears falling like genial rain, and a joy so solemn, that they held their breath as they stood locked hand in hand beneath the arch of the spring heavens. When the first rapture of their meeting was over, Catherine's anxious eyes detected marks of uncontrollable suffering in her lover's countenance. His eyes, which looked larger and

brighter than they were wont to look, were circled with black rings, his hands were parched, and the bronzed hue of his complexion told of fatigue and exposure rather than of health.

The imprudence with which he had acted was too evident. The marsh fever was still hanging about him when he set out on his hasty journey. The excitement produced by Edward's letter, which confirmed his worst fears, had rendered him for the time superior and insensible to his bodily infirmity. A troubled night, hardly visited by rare snatches of sleep, at last brought the morning, when he was once again to see her, made so much dearer by absence and by sorrow, borne for his sake. The cold water with which he bathed his burning temples still ed their throbbing for a while; the fresh air, and the near hope of seeing his beloved, deadened the aching of his limbs and the fever in his throat; but now that the first joy of meeting was over, that he had held her in his arms, and felt her still all his own, he was obliged to succumb to the lassitude that oppressed him, and to acknowledge the too evident fact that he was not well.

He returned home in the hope that a few hours' rest might restore him; but Nature is a stern avenger, and exacts a heavy fine for over-taxed or abused powers. The excitement and disquietude in which he had lived for the last eighteen months had gradually undermined his vigorous constitution. The unexpressed displeasure of his stepmother weighed upon his heart with a foreboding which defied all his efforts to shake it off, and filled him with vague and paralysing alarm. During the first few months of his residence abroad the variety of interests which crowded upon him had distracted his attention; Catherine's letters full of hopeful tenderness quieted his anxiety on her account; while Lady Irwin herself, relieved by his absence, wrote with cordiality, almost with affection. But when the novelty of foreign life began to wear off, when Lady Irwin had returned to Scallow-field, and, irritated by Catherine's frequent presence, and by the affection with which Sir Edward treated her, either ceased to write to the traveller, or wrote only letters so hard and dry, that the effort they had cost was too palpable to be mistaken; when Catherine's depression became evident in spite of her attempted cheerfulness; Frank's buoyancy of spirit gave way, and he began to succumb to the effects of the climate, which trying as it is to many English constitutions, did not suit him, and neglected such precautions as might perhaps, have preserved him in health and insured him to it.

So, now the fever, which had been checked, flew to the head; the overtaxed brain ceased to discharge its healthy office; his ravings were wild and incessant; his heart troubles mixing themselves up incongruously with the scenes of foreign adventure; he called often and piteously on the name of his beloved, who seemed to his distempered fancy to be in fearful danger; with wild supplication or stormy menace he sought to protect her from a powerful but unnamed enemy. The whole household was filled with consternation. Sir Edward stood gazing on his fiery vacant eyes with an anguish too big for tears. Poor Edward ran vainly to and fro, overwhelming himself with reproaches for the heedless rashness with which he had communicated his suspicions to his brother. Catherine, pale and tremulous, crept from the Parsonage to the Hall, seeking for tidings she dared not ask for; her still woe-begone countenance, and eager tearless eyes, were not the least grievous sight in all those grievous days. Sir Edward meeting her, lost the recollection of his own sorrow, and wept for the poor child who had no tears for herself.

Strange and strong was the conflict of Lady Irwin's feelings. The moment when the dear wish of her heart would be gratified seemed to have arrived; the life which stood between her son and the inheritance was fluttering on the verge of eternity. Agnese did not fail to offer congratulations, and with dark pupils distending to suggest that a slight mistake in the giving of a potion might make that certain which was already probable. Lady Irwin rejected the suggestion with indignation, and devoted herself with energy to the care of the sufferer; she shrank from the presence of her confidante, and if by chance they met, she hurried by her as if she had been some venomous creature; above all, she sedulously guarded the approach to the sick man's chamber, gave him his medicines herself, and administering nothing without previously subjecting it to a careful examination.

She seemed insensible to fatigue. Hour after hour, day after day, she went to and fro in the sick room; with pale dot features, like one acting under excitement, or afraid to break a spell. She hardly spoke, either in answer to the grateful thanks of her husband, or to the passionate caresses of her son; but one day, when Catherine crept to her, and kissed her hand in token of gratitude she could not speak. Lady Irwin stopped as she was traversing the corridor, and bending her head, pressed her lips on the brow of the trembling girl.

"Poor child," she said, "go and pray, and see if that will comfort thee."

It was at the time when the fever was at its height; the doctors, of whom two had been

fetched from London, had almost given up hope. The patient's strength seemed exhausted; he lay motionless, almost lifeless, his nervous hands were wan and passive, or convulsed by feeble twittings; the wavy hair, which used to fall in such comely masses about his face was all gone; his manly beauty withered like the leaves in autumn.

Who can tell what were Lady Irwin's thoughts as she sat through those long nights and days by the wreck of him whom she had taught herself by slow degrees to regard as the enemy of her son? Who can tell how much of her old tenderness to the fair motherless boy returned; how the helplessness of the suffering man recalled the weakness and dependence of the child; how the fever-parched lips awakened memories of the sweet firm lips that had so often pressed hers, and the joyous love of the child's close embrace. Prostrate—helpless—there was nothing antagonistic there. Helen Irwin was of a temper too lofty to war with the powerless.

After a long time there came a dawn of hope. The youthful constitution, the careful tending, the earnest prayers, prevailed, and Death released his prey. Deep thankfulness and silent joy succeeded to despair in Catherine's heart. Sir Edward came out of his study and walked again among his trees; Edward scampered over hill and dale, to tame the spirit of his horse, and wail with too long idleness. The crisis was past; Frank would recover—slowly, tediously—but he would recover.

With the danger, Lady Irwin's care ceased. No sooner did he open his eyes upon her, animated by intelligence; no sooner did health-bringing sleep return to him than she withdrew from his chamber, leaving him to the attendance of the hired nurses, and only paying occasional visits to his room, which became shorter and rarer as he progressed in his recovery. His convalescence was tedious and wearisome, with many lags and hindrances, much lassitude and frequent suffering; but whatever aid art or science could afford to alleviate the one or remove the other was used unsparringly, and the light of love gladdened him. Catherine ceased to have lost all recollection of her own woe and spirits in the necessity of encouraging and strengthening him. Full of gratitude for the great mercy vouchsafed to her in his preservation, her joy manifested itself in a sweet and innocent gaiety—a cheerful lovingness of spirit, that shed sunshine over the life of her betrothed, and helped him more than anything else to the recovery of his strength. Her gratitude to Lady Irwin was so warm that it overcame the dread she had been accustomed to feel in her presence; and though Lady Irwin still cold and stately in her manner towards her, Catherine had won something upon her regard. She could no longer look upon her as a being without passion; the feeling she had shown was unmistakable, and just of the kind which Lady Irwin could appreciate. Loud lamentations or stormy grief she would have despised; but she sympathised with the stony agony of her countenance and her voiceless despair. She could no longer think her impassive or commonplace. She might hate, but she could not now despise her.

Her mind at that period was in a struggling, combating, fluctuating condition. Agnese revenged her late slight by almost unbroken silence, which Lady Irwin, too proud to make concessions, repaid with haughty contempt. Sir Edward, charmed out of all suspicion by the extraordinary devotion of her attendance on his son, had returned to something like a lover's tenderness. It seemed almost as if the evil thought which had long nestled in the depths of her heart might be crushed—perhaps, but for the Italian woman, it might have been. But Satan little loves to quit a tenement in which he has been welcomed and cherished; and evil acts are the legitimate offspring of evil thoughts.

CHAPTER XII.

It was some two months since the favourable turn had taken place, and Frank had begun to amend, when, coming home from his usual evening stroll to the Parsonage, he met his father, smoking his cigar, under the lime-trees.

"Well, my boy," said Sir Edward, "you don't look very brilliant yet. A month or so in Devonshire would set you up nicely."

"Indeed, sir, I am perfectly well," returned his son in alarm. "The evening is usually warm, and we walked a little to-day. I hope you are not thinking of sending me away again so soon."

"Why, to tell you the truth, I've been hatching a little plan that I don't think you'll object to. You know there is a small estate in Devonshire, which belonged to your mother. The house is not much more than a cottage, but it is pretty and compact. Captain Martyn, who has rented it for these fifteen years, has been for some time in failing health; and I have this evening received intimation of his death. As I supposed probably, his widow does not wish to continue my tenant; and it has occurred to me that if the house were brightened up a little—it's very pretty, and the scenery about it splendid—it might not be so bad for you and Kitty, just for a year or two, till my shoes are ready for you. This would make

everything smooth. Not that I want to send you away, my dear fellow. God knows, the house will be dull enough without you both!"

"We cannot expect you to make such a sacrifice for us, sir," said Frank, his cheek glowing with surprise and pleasure.

"O, as to that, the less we say of that, the better. The property was your mother's; so it is a matter of mere justice. My idea is, that if I allow you three hundred a-year, you may manage to live quietly down there. The estate itself is not unproductive, and might be improved if any one were resident upon it who would undertake to study agriculture as a science. So much is doing in that way now, that extraordinary obstinacy and stupidity may soon cease to be regarded as necessary qualifications for a farmer."

This scheme had been maturing for some time in Sir Edward's mind. The anxiety he had during his son's illness, and during his rather slow recovery, had determined him to expedite a marriage which he saw to be indispensable to his happiness. It had been his purpose to communicate his project to his wife, and to obtain her concurrence before mentioning it to his son; but coming unexpectedly on Frank just when he had received intelligence of the removal of the only obstacle that stood in his way, he had yielded to the impulse of the moment, and had spoken to him of a plan which he knew would give him extreme pleasure, and which, he hoped, would accelerate his recovery.

When they had discussed the subject for a little while, Sir Edward went in search of his wife, while Frank retired to his chamber. Lady Irwin sat by the fire, drawing. She drew finely, and she loved the art. Sir Edward stood over her for a while, and admired the design, pointing out at the same time some defects in the execution; then, turning to the fire, he stood some time in silence, and, taking up a book, seemed lost in the perusal of it, till at last he suddenly said, not without a slight tremor in his voice.

"By the way, Helen, did I tell you Martyn was dead?"

Lady Irwin answered in the negative; but she did not feel sufficient interest in the intelligence to interrupt her occupation.

"Yes, poor fellow! he is gone at last," continued Sir Edward. "It is surprising that he lasted so long, considering the rough usage the French gave him in the last war. He must have been nearly eighty. He was a bit of true British oak, tough to the last chip. Of course, Mrs. Martyn does not stay at Elington. Her nephew writes me word that she wishes to give it up at once, which is fortunate, for I could not well have turned her out."

"Do you think you are likely to get a higher rent for the place, then?"

"O, no! the rent Martyn paid was well enough. I have been thinking it would do for Frank and Kitty. To be sure, the house is small, and I dare say will want something done to it; but it is a snug little place, and Devonshire will probably suit Frank, now that terrible fever has made him delicate. You know it is, in a manner, his native air. His mother was born and brought up there."

Lady Irwin bent lower over her drawing. Sir Edward continued speaking, fast, but with a sense of growing uneasiness.

"I know that you are as anxious as I am to promote his happiness; and it is very fortunate that we are able to gratify him without trenching materially on our income. For my own part, I acknowledge that at first I did not feel the necessity of a second establishment. But I dare say you were right, and I am sure you will share my satisfaction in an arrangement which meets all the requirements of the case."

"They cannot live there without an income," said Lady Irwin, after a long pause.

"As to that, I should wish to consult you; for you know so much better than I do what would be necessary. I do not think they will require more than two hundred and fifty or three hundred at first; for Frank must take care of himself; and Kitty has no extravagant notions. I suppose they can stay with us when they come to town."

Lady Irwin made no reply. Her husband, oppressed by the ominous silence, drew his chair closer to the hearth, and stirred the fire with an attempt to seem unconcerned. There was something irresistibly overwhelming in Lady Irwin's silence, and in the continued but irregular movement of her pencil. After some minutes, she gathered her drawing-materials together, and was leaving the room, when Sir Edward, taking her by the hand, looked up into her face with an attempt at a smile, saying, "Come, sit down, Helen, and let us talk it over."

"There can be no need to talk over what you have already arranged," she returned, coldly disengaging her hand; and without another word, or a backward look, she left the room.

"Here's a pretty storm," muttered Sir Edward. "If Helen did but know how like Napoleon she looks in that angry mood of hers she would not be so angry so often." Who could have anticipated such a reception of a plan which sets everything to rights? O, woman, woman, incomprehensible, irrational, contradictory!"

So saying, or rather so thinking, he turned

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for consolation to his book, and contrived to lose, for a while, the sense of domestic disquiet in the brilliant and witty pleading of one of his favourite essayists.

Not so, Lady Irwin. The burning indignation which she had violently repressed, burst out in fiery words as soon as she reached her chamber, and stood face to face with Agnese, busied there with duties of her office.

"Urge what you will now, Agnese, you shall not find me flagging. I was a fool to spurn your advice before; but his weakness made me childish. Now, all that is past, and you need not fear me; I am despised, and counted as nothing by my husband and by the boy I saved from the jaws of death. They hold their consultations; they determine what they will do; and, when it is done, they bid me receive with joy the intelligence that my child is counted as nothing in his father's sight, and that we are to be robbed of a third of our income. O! had I but hearkened to the voice that bade me listen to you, when he lay senseless and powerless—when disease had done the work ready to my hand, and only to leave undone was needful. Now, he is strong again in mind and body, and the strength he has regained, through my help, he uses to insult and injure me! He must needs enter on the estate at once. He must sow enmity between me and my husband. When was it before, since the day when he first called me wife, that Sir Edward decided even the smallest of his affairs without me? Now he consults, he decides, he portions out his income; and, when it is done, he tells me thus and thus it is to be. Devise what you will—fear no finching in me, now."

"Noble Madonna," cried Agnese, with a look of triumph, "now you are yourself again, all will be well; the daughter of the Caro shall never queen it here; and Edward shall inherit the lands of his father."

"We must be careful what we do, Agnese: we must be subtle and secret. Sir Edward has given to his son, to this Frank, who, but for me, might be lying in the vault beside his mother, the house in Devonshire, because it was his mother's, and he is quite sure that I must approve of so equitable an arrangement. The poor simpleton, Ann Irwin, left the house to her husband, thinking, I suppose, that no second love would banish her pale image from his heart, and that he could soar to no higher passion. This house is to be rendered back to her son, that he may live there with his wife; and that they may enjoy their Paradise, three hundred pounds a year is to be taken from our income. Listen, Agnese, I will urge my husband to send his son to Elington; he shall alter and furnish to his taste. I will have liberal means placed at his disposal; the garden and the pleasure-grounds shall be re-arranged to his fancy; and he shall dream of the happiness he is never to know, as he wanders through the newly-adorned rooms, and lingers under the trees. He shall return to fetch his bride—she shall twine the orange flowers in her hair—the wedding guests shall assemble—but the ringers who were to ring out the wedding peal shall toll for a death."

"Will you not destroy the girl with her lover?" inquired Agnese, eagerly.

"No, I hate her too much; she has won from me the hearts of all I love; but for her smiles and soft voice I might have lived happy and innocent. She loves him, Agnese; he is as dear to her as the light of heaven. She shall live to pine for him in hopeless sorrow."

"We must be wise and secret," said Agnese. "The crime shall be mine, the vengeance yours."

"Never fear, Agnese. The vengeance I will take, shall be sudden and certain as the swoop of the eagle. But enough, we have time to spare; to deceive them into security must be our present labour."

"Taking the Census.—*Marshal*.—How many male persons are there in this family? *Old Lady*.—Do you mean children and all? *M*.—Certainly. *O. L.*—Oh then there ain't none, 'cause my children is all girls 'cept John, and he ain't my child; d'ye count John? *M*.—Who's John? *O. L.*—Oh la! don't you know John? Why he's lived with me these ten years. He's our hired man. *M*.—Well that's one. How many females are there in the family? *O. L.*—Females? Let me see, there ain't none, but Biddy the hired gal. *M*.—I understood you to say that your children were all girls. *O. L.*—La! yes! Well, d'ye count them too? *M*.—Certainly I do; I count all who make their home in your family—old and young—men, women, and children. *O. L.*—Snakes alive! Then you want to put down the old gentleman, I suppose—don't you? *M*.—What old gentleman? *O. L.*—My old man, to be sure. *M*.—To be sure I do. I thought you said that John the servant man was the only male in the family. *O. L.*—So I did; but I didn't 'spose "males" meant decried old men, like my husband. Poor dear! He's

been all but dead with the palsy six years next hoeing. *M*.—Now for the females. *O. L.*—Well, there's Biddy, and Prudence, and Grace, and Jonima; and that's all—four of them. *M*.—But you haven't included yourself, here. *O. L.*—Gracious! D'ye put down the old woman too? 'Pears to me the State's mighty curious this year.—*American Paper*.

IS FRIDAY AN UNLUCKY DAY.

From time immemorial, Friday has been frowned upon as a day of ill-omen. And though the prejudice is less prevalent now than it has been of yore, when superstition had general sway, yet there are many even in this matter-of-fact age of ours, who would hesitate on a day so suspicious, to begin an undertaking of momentous import.—And how many brave mariners, whose heart unquailing could meet the wildest fury of their ocean foam, would blanch to even bend their sails! But to show with how much reason this feeling is indulged, let us examine the following important facts in connection with our new settlement and greatness as a nation, and we will see how little cause we Americans have to dread the fatal day.

On Friday, June 21, 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed on his great voyage of discovery.

On Friday, August 12, 1492, he first discovered land.

On Friday, Jan. 4, 1493, he sailed on his return to Spain, which, if he had not reached in safety, the happy result would have never been known which led to the settlement of this vast continent.

On Friday, March 15, 1493, he arrived at Palos in safety.

On Friday, Nov. 22, 1493, he arrived at Hispaniola, in his second voyage to America.

On Friday, June 13, 1494, he, though unknown to himself, discovered the continent of America.

On Friday, March 13, 1496, Henry VII of England gave to John Cabot his commission, which led to the discovery of North America.—his is the first American State Paper in England.

On Friday, Sept. 7, 1565, Melendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States by more than forty years.

On Friday, Nov. 10, 1620, the Mayflower, with the pilgrims, made the harbor of Provincetown. And on the same day they signed that august compact, the forerunner of our present glorious Constitution.

On Friday, Dec. 22, 1620, the Pilgrims made their final landing at Plymouth Rock.

On Friday, Feb. 22, George Washington, the Father of American Freedom, was born.

On Friday, June 16, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified.

On Friday, Oct. 7, 1777, the surrender of Saratoga was made, which had such power and influence in inducing France to declare for our cause. On Friday, Sept. 22, 1780, the treason of Arnold was laid bare, which saved us from destruction.

On Friday, Oct. 19, 1781, the surrender at Yorktown, the crowning glory of the American arms, occurred.

On Friday, July 7, 1776, the motion in Congress was made by John Adams, seconded by Richard Henry Lee; that the United States Colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Thus, by numerous examples we see that however it may be with other nations, Americans need never dread to begin on Friday any undertaking, however momentous it may be.

THE BOY OF GENIUS.

The boy of genius is not inattentive in the ordinary acceptance of the word; for he is occasionally capable of the highest efforts of attention; he sits in a half-dreaming mood watching for the moment when a subject suited to his peculiar taste shall present itself; to a common observer he appears dull, but it is the dulness which proceeds from inward thought. His absence of mind is often mistaken for stupidity; and his laconic, yet significant answers to questions are frequently attributed to a want of a logical concatenation of ideas; but to appreciate him, we should consider what he actually does say. He is a quiet, retiring, reflective, strange boy;—nobody can understand him,—he is always doing what he should not do, and rarely does what he is required to do,—he talks when he should be silent, and loses his power of speech when he has to answer a question, nobody can understand him, because nobody will understand him; but all at once he shows a predilection for some particular study,—nature at length asserts her prerogative,—his winged spirit bursts the walls of its prison-house, and mounts on high into its kindred sphere of thought; now every body understands him,—every body knows perfectly well, that his wayward acts were aberrations of genius, and that there could be no mistaking the sovereign stamp which nature had impressed on his brow; poor boy! if you had fallen in taking your ethereal

flight, what scorn, what obloquy would have been yours!

It becomes the sacred duty, not less than the high privilege, of the schoolmaster of the poor to foster and protect the boy of genius, struggling amid the pressure of indigence and persecution. When his heart is about to sink under the conflict, let him be told of the triumphs of those kindred spirits who had gone before him; Thomas Simpson, who studied mathematics at the loom,—Hugh Miller, who mused on geology when he was hewing stones,—Michael Faraday, who made chemical experiments when he was a journeyman book-binder,—Ferguson, who watched the stars as he tended his flocks,—Gifford, who studied Latin when he was making shoes,—Peter Nicholson, who wrote his work on carpentry when he was at the bench,—Robert Burns, who crooned his sweetest songs as he followed the plough,—Benjamin Franklin, who drew the lightning from the clouds when he kept a printer's shop.

A MODEL DUN.—An editor "out West," thus talks to his nonpaying subscribers and patrons:—

Friends, Patrons, Subscribers and Advertisers:—

"Hear us for our debts, and get ready that you may pay; trust us, we are in need, and have regard for our need, for you have been long trusted, acknowledge your indebtedness and dive deep into your pockets, that you may promptly fork over. If there be any among you, one single patron, that don't owe us something, then to him we say—step aside, consider yourself a gentleman. If the rest wish to know why we dun them, this is our answer; not that we care about the cash ourselves, but our creditors do."

"Would you rather that we go to jail, and you go free, than you pay your debts, and we still keep moving? As we agreed, we have furnished our paper to you; as we promised, we have waited on you, but as you don't pay, we dun you! Here are agreements for job work, contracts for subscriptions, promises for long credit, and duns for deferred payment. Who is there so mean that he won't take a paper! If any, he needn't speak—we don't mean him. Who is there so green that he don't advertise! If any let him slide—he ain't the chap, either. Who is there so bad, that he don't pay the printer! If any let him shout, for he's the man we're after. His name is *Leggin*, and he's been owing us for one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight years—long enough to make us poor, and himself rich at our expense. If the above appeal to his conscience, doesn't awake him to a sense of justice, we shall have to try the law and see what virtue there is in writs and constables."

CURIOUS TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.—Professor Trench, in his latest work on the English language, points out a curious typographical error in the 20th verse of the 25d chapter of Matthew. The words "which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel," the professor thinks contain a misprint, which having been passed over in the edition of 1611, has held its ground ever since. The translators intended to say, "which strain out a gnat and swallow a camel," that being the correct rendering of the original, as appears in Tyndale's and Cranmer's translations, both of which have "strained out." It was the custom of the stricter Jews to strain their wine, vinegar, and other potables through linen or gauze, lest unawares they should drink down some little unclean insect, as a gnat, and thus transgress the Levitical law. It was to this custom the Saviour alluded, intending to say that the Scribes and Pharisees, while they strain out a gnat from their drink, would yet swallow a camel at a gulp.

THE BOTTOM OF THE OCEAN.—The bottom of the ocean is as unequal as the surface of the earth. Beneath the waters of the seas there are mountains, hills and valleys. Some of these have bold and precipitous sides, while others swell gradually from base to summit. The average depth of the sea between England and France, in the Channel, is only 80 fathoms, and is uniform, as has been proven by laying down the telegraph cable. The bottom of the Mediterranean sea, on the other hand, is very deep, being no less than 220 fathoms, and in one place 350. In laying down a submarine telegraph cable last summer, between Piedmont and Corsica, Mr. Brett, the gentleman who constructed the line, came to a place where the cable flew off with frightful velocity, and it was found that the depth suddenly varied from 100 to 350 fathoms. No map better explains the varying depth of the ocean, its hills and valleys, than the one on page 256, volume 9, *Scientific American* which exhibits the deep sea soundings taken by American naval vessels. A very good idea of what the bottom of the sea is like, may be obtained from the face of the dry land, as there is abundant proof of many parts of it

being once the floor of the ocean. All Long Island was at one period covered with the sea, and the whole interior of New York State, and a number of our Western States, afford numerous evidences of having been once covered with water.

THE WAR.

DODGING A CANNON BALL.—One of the English newspaper correspondents of the Crimea says:

Yesterday I was on the French side, apparently out of range, when a large ball swept by me to the left, and bounded over a mound of stones on which I had been standing. When it jumped over the mound there were about twenty soldiers sitting on it but they saw it coming, for it ricocheted no less than five times, and the little clouds of dust which it knocked up showed its progress. Every one, therefore, on the mound had time to dodge it, but when it fell the last time, it continued rolling on for about a quarter of a mile.

Soon after it commenced rolling it went through a string of men who were coming from the trenches, and who had their backs towards the ball as it approached them. I thought several would be knocked over like ninepins, and ran towards them but no one was touched. Some one who got off the mound shouted, and either that or the noise of the ball itself attracted their attention, and, running in various directions, they made a passage for it, and, with all manner of comic salutations let the messenger go on its course without attempting to interrupt it. Perhaps nothing is more curious in this war of gunnery than the vast disproportion in the number of hits, more especially now that the men have become cool and familiar on the subject.

AN INCIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.—The Commercial Advertiser of the 12th inst., gives the following extract from a private letter from an officer in the Crimea to a citizen in Buffalo:—

A curious thing occurred yesterday. A sapper was brought from the trenches with his jaw broken, and the doctor told me there was a piece of it sticking out an inch and a half from his face. The man said it was done by a round shot, which the doctor disbelieved, but the poor fellow insisted, and said "Yes, and it took off the head of the man next me." This was conclusive, and the surgeon proceeded to remove the bone; it came out quite easy, when the doctor said to the man, whose face appeared to preserve its form pretty well: "Can you move your jaw?" "Oh yes, sir," was the reply.—The doctor then put his finger into the man's mouth, and found the teeth were there, and at length assured the soldier that it was no jaw of his that was broken, but that of his headless comrade, which had actually been driven into his face inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. Upon this the man's visage, which had been rather lengthened, rounded up most beautifully.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE FACILITIES FOR PEACE.

The "St. Petersburg Journal" contains an article commenting on the Circular Despatch of Count Walewsky, addressed to the diplomatic agents of France. After expressing his appreciation of the advantages of "an exchange of ideas between Cabinets whose direct relations are interrupted by war," the writer of the article, which must be looked on as eminently official, hints that a sentence in the opening of Count Walewsky's argument leads to a suspicion that the Allies were never in earnest in the negotiations, but were all along bent on the active prosecution of the war. The article then asserts that the great difficulties in the way of a pacific solution have been settled.—

"The question of the Principalities is regulated.

"So is that of the Navigation of the Danube.

"The Third is partly so. Turkey is admitted to enjoy the advantages resulting from the general system established by the public law of Europe. Moreover, a special clause provides for the case of any future disagreement between the Porte and one of the contracting parties, stipulating that before having recourse to the employment of force, the other Powers shall have an opportunity of preventing that extremity by peaceful measures.

"The Fourth Question, although not treated at the Conference, appears to us to be morally solved. All the Powers are agreed on the necessity of placing the religious liberty and general improvement of the lot of the Christian population of Turkey under the safeguard of an European enactment. All are equally animated with a desire to clothe that enactment with the forms requisite to harmonize it with

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the regards justly due to the Sovereign authority. Lastly, all the Cabinets acknowledge that by means such a surety for the innocencies of the Christian population, a collective guarantee will put an end to the rivalries that up to this time have arisen out of isolated interventions.

After asking whether a pacification established on such bases does not contain all the elements necessary for the repose of the East the whole article concludes as follows:—

"The blame of the rupture of the Conference rests with the Western Powers. Their ill-disposition puts an end to the negotiation. The Cabinet of Russia is not responsible for it. If, on the one hand, Russia opposed to France and England a firm resolution not to dally with demands going beyond the limit laid down from the opening of the Conference—on the other, she offered to the Allied Powers the proof of her sincere desire to contribute honestly to a pacification in unison with the idea of her dignity. Constant to these principles, she will leave the way open to an honorable reconciliation, when the desire for peace shall have enlightened opinion in the two countries as to the mistake of the war and of hating without a cause. It will then be allowable to resume negotiation with a hope of their success in ensuring to Europe the too long despised benefits of general repose."

THE PRINCIPALITIES AN INDEPENDENT STATE.—The London Times of the 7th June distinctly recommends that the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia should be at once erected into an independent State under a government of its own, at the head of which shall be placed, by the allies of course, a man of honesty, patriotism and ability, in place of the Hospodar Prince Stirbey, who although professing an allegiance to the Porte, and acting under its authority, is declared to be entirely in the interests of Russia.

The war may last, the Times says, an indefinite period, and may lead in other respects to results we cannot at this time foresee, but it is monstrous to act, as if two vast dependencies of the Ottoman empire, peopled by four millions of inhabitants, and enjoying every element of prosperity except peace and good government, should be left in this deplorable condition outraged by foreign occupation, and oppressed by the most venal of governments, until the Western Powers and the Czar have settled their disputes.—Russia has been driven from the Principalities, and they are nominally restored to the authority of the Porte, which is represented at Bucharest by the Hospodar, Prince Stirbey.

ROUTE OF FRENCH TROOPS TO THE BALTIC.—Hanover May 29.—Great sensation has been caused by the demand of Count Reuelot, the French Envoy at this court, for permission to march a body of Imperial troops through the Hanoverian territory. It appears that considerable inconvenience was felt and delay occasioned last year by sending the French army of co-operation to the Baltic by sea, although on board such splendid ships as the squadron under Commodore Gray in the Hannibal, and it has now been decided to send the expedition by the railroad through the North of Germany to Lubek, where steamers will be waiting to take the troops to the point where they are wanted, and which of necessity, remains a secret for the present. Besides, the expedition will be much more numerous than the last. The number of French troops conveyed to the Baltic last summer, and employed at the reduction of Bomarsund, was not more than eight or ten thousand men whereas the army of the North destined for service in the Baltic musters nearly 80,000 men, about one half of whom have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to move, and the other half will form the reserve.—Although the Hanoverian government has not yet given a decided answer, there is little reason to doubt that it will be a favorable one, particularly as the request is supported most energetically by the British government, who have sent instructions to that effect to Mr. Bligh, her Majesty's representative here. A similar request has been made by the Marquis de Moustier, at Berlin to the Prussian government, and steps have also been taken by France to obtain the consent of the Senate of Lubek, for the embarkation of the French troops at Travenmunde.

WATER.—Three-quarters of a century have not yet rolled away since the simple elementary nature of water began to be excluded from the articles of faith maintained by philosophic men. Water is now no longer regarded as simple, elemental, or indivisible. It is a compound body. After it has been found from everything extraneous in the shape of exploring matter or earthy saline impregnation—after it has been rendered by the most careful process of human art absolute water, still it remains a substance compound. To those who are unacquainted with this fact, developed as it has been by the chemical science of modern times, it appears scarcely credible, that a thing so limpid, clear, colorless, and

tasteless as pure water, should not in itself be simple and uncompounded, sounds at first as if it were a contradiction of sense.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW.—No feature of special importance affecting the general monetary and commercial operations of the country has shown itself during the past week; but the tendency of nearly everything bearing on the prosperity of trade and commerce is of a cheering nature. The harvest prospects are highly satisfactory, and money continues increasingly plentiful. The rate for loans on Government securities in the Stock Exchange still ranges as low as from 2 to 2½ per cent, notwithstanding the amount of money withdrawn from the Bank by the revenue payments at this period of the quarter. In the discount market, also, the supply is abundant. The Foreign exchanges continue to maintain a favourable appearance, but, with the new loan in prospect, a fall in the Paris quotations must be anticipated.

A reaction from the decline of last week has taken place in the Grain trade, but the business transactions in the various markets have been limited. Buyers are evidently unwilling to purchase beyond present wants, at the enhanced rates, the favourable weather doubtless leading them to expect a fall. However, the advance of 1s. established at Mark-lane on Monday, has been sustained during the week; and in Liverpool, although no actual rise on the rates of last week could be made, yet holders are firm in demanding the prices current on this day week.

TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES.—In the June number of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine which has just come to hand, it is stated that the trade in merchandise throughout the country is only about two-thirds the average of the same season in the last three years. The consequence is that a great abundance of capital is thrown out of active employment and money is unusually plenty. The great reduction in the extent of railroad operations has turned a vast deal of labor towards agriculture, and the ground sown or planted with bread crops is greater than was ever before known. The winter wheat looks well in nearly all parts of the country and in the south west is almost beyond the reach of drought. In the middle and north-western States, and in the southern Atlantic States, the quantity of the final ingoing will be governed by the weather for the next month. Some complaints have been made of the drought, but under the influence of the late rains there appears to be not much reason to apprehend any general damage to the crop. In Banking matters nothing has occurred during the last month. The Supply of gold from California is coming forward freely. The goods entered inwards at New York in the month of April for the last four years were of the following values:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Value. 1852 - \$10,659,710; 1853 - 15,498,711; 1854 - 16,583,888; 1855 - 9,107,465

It will thus be seen that the imports for the month are only little more than half of what they were last year. The total imports for the four months from January last were in value \$19,536,550 less than for the corresponding four months of last year, and were \$21,527,593 less than for the same time in 1855. It is considered however that the trade in the former years was far too large for the requirements of the country, and that the present is a period of revolution, during which matters will return to their proper healthy tone.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A young man, the son of Rev. Charles Randall, of Weymouth, while engaged in attending to part of the machinery connected with the steam engine work-shop of Messrs. Lincoln & Moulton, of Yarmouth, on Thursday evening last, in an attempt to throw the belt over the shaft, his shirt sleeve caught and was drawn up by it to the top beam, and notwithstanding that there was a force of 30 horse power of steam at the time—his body was so jammed in between the shaft and the beam that the works were stopped—this brought the workmen to see what was the matter, when they discovered the young man in this perilous situation—they immediately cut the belt when his right arm dropped on the floor being completely severed through; the belt was about 6 inches wide. His body was extricated, and to the astonishment of all present, signs of life were visible: he was immediately placed under medical attendance. We truly sympathize with his friends.—Liverpool Transcript.

AN OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

A few weeks since—on page 287—we directed attention to the great extent of ocean telegraph lines which had been constructed by British companies, and exhorted our telegraph engineers to look to their laurels, while some of them had claimed prospectively, in the construction of an "Atlantic Telegraph Line." Since the period mentioned, it has become a public fact, that we are to have an "ocean tele-

graph," and as we hinted, Uncle John over the water is to have the largest share of the cost and labour in completing it. We are glad, however, that the ocean line is to be a joint stock work, or rather the work of two companies acting in concert—an American and a British one. The whole work has been contracted for, and it is expected that in three years, at furthest, from the present date, messages will be floating on lightning wings between New York and London. The American Company is formed of leading capitalists and gentlemen in this city. They have already secured grants—very liberal ones—of lands and charters from the provinces of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, for carrying the telegraph through their territories and adjacent seas. In a few months, it is contemplated, there will be a continuous telegraph line between New York and Newfoundland, for carrying the telegraph through their territories and adjacent seas, and arrangements have been made to bound and leave the wires, which will be at once transmitted by the wires, and received three or four days before a steamer's arrival in port. A submarine cable of 70 miles long is now on its way from England, to connect Cape Breton with Newfoundland, and when this is done the American connections will be complete, and we shall then receive news from Europe in six days after the steamer has left Liverpool. But the great work will be the Atlantic submarine cable, which is designed to extend through the ocean from Ireland to Newfoundland, a distance of 1600 miles. The British Company has agreed to construct this, and to operate it, in connection with the American Company, for fifty years. The cable is to contain six wires, capable of transmitting seventy-two thousand words in twenty-four hours. It is estimated that its cost will amount to \$10,000,000, but it is calculated that the annual receipts will amount to \$50,000,000, and that the profits will be large. This is too high an estimate by a great deal, as the companies will certainly find out if they charge \$25 for ten words, as has been stated they intend to do. Such high charges will not lead to a very extensive business. The weight of the cable will amount to 12000 tons, and will employ a number of large steamships in carrying it. We hope the Company will meet with complete success in laying it down.

Measures must be adopted and means employed to insure success, for a single mistake will involve consequences of the most serious and disastrous character.

This project is a grand one in the highest sense of the term. The mind almost recoils upon itself in contemplating its effects.—Steamboats and railroads have effected social and commercial revolutions among the nations of the earth, but the telegraph is designed to accomplish as great, if not greater changes than any other invention of modern times. Its progress calls forth our admiration and excites us with astonishment. It is but a little over ten years since the first working telegraph line was erected in our country; now there are more than thirty thousand miles of wires in operation. They extend east, west, south and north, and thro' continually with the impulse of thought. In a few years more, the whole earth will be encircled with these electric nerves, and the American, Englishmen, and Frenchmen, will be conversing with each other each with his foot on "his own native hearth."—Scientific.

THE MYSTERIOUS DISEASE IN NEW YORK.

We publish some remarks, from the New York Post, touching the singular disease which has made its appearance in that city, some of the symptoms of which led to the belief that it was neither more nor less than the old Plague. The Times and Express are at the pains to show how wholly unfounded is the idea, and how unnecessarily the public mind has been disturbed by the rumour.

We are informed by the New York Post that the disease which has attracted some attention lately in that city, from the peculiarity of its symptoms, the rapidity of its course and its fatal results, is now said to be a disease known among the medical men as the pustule maligne or charbon; a fall account of which the Post has gleaned from a paper recently prepared by Dr. Wainwright, son of the late Bishop of that Diocese. It is described as a gangrenous inflammation of the skin, involving, more or less deeply, the subcutaneous areolar tissue. The part where this disease generally appears is either on the face or neck, though it may attack any other part of the body. It often shows itself on the labia of children; and what is called spontaneous gangrene is in many cases a veritable Pustule Maligne.

The duration of this disease is generally from three to nine days, yet it may prove fatal in less than forty-eight, and even twenty-four hours.

Dr. Wainwright's paper, all of which is full of instruction and interest, closes with an account of two recent cases which occurred in New York: First.—Mrs. S., the mother of a family, had been subject to attacks of nervous headache, otherwise had enjoyed good health.—For two

or three days previous to the appearance of this disease she had been confined to bed, with a severe attack of influenza. She was able, however, on Thursday, October 4th, to go out. It was on this day that she first noticed a small pimple on the left of the centre of the upper lip. She said nothing about it, supposing it to be a mere trifle.

The disease continued to advance, though not rapidly. On Sunday morning, having risen, she was compelled to retire again.—The pain had extended over the whole scalp, and down the back of the neck, and was so constant and severe that her mind began to wander,—and so decidedly worse was she getting, as to induce a closer inquiry as to the seat and cause of the pain, when it was very clearly traceable to the pimple on the upper lip, which had become enlarged to about the size of a large pea, hard, of a purple color, and from the centre a slight watery discharge issued. The sensation was that of constant shooting pains of the most intense character from this pimple over the whole face, head and neck, eyes down to the breast; and what was equally remarkable, great prostration of the vital energies.

At this stage of the case, Dr. Hoeseck was called, and at once recognized it as Pustule Maligne. As it was then midnight, he deferred operating. All the symptoms had greatly aggravated by morning, which induced him to operate at once.

He made a crucial incision of about eight lines by six."

After the bleeding ceased, which, however, was kept up by the application of a warm poultice, the wound was dressed with a stimulating ointment, so as to keep up a free suppuration for two or three days. When this ceased, the wound was drawn together with adhesive straps, and healed with little or no trace of the incision.

The true character of the disease was clearly shown by the appearance of the incised surfaces."

Second.—H., a young man, 26 years of age, on Wednesday morning, October 17th, 1854, observed a small vesicle on the upper lip, which he opened, and from that time he began to experience great pain in and around the tumor. The disease continued rapidly to increase, and the shooting pains were so severe that he was not able to sleep that night. On Thursday morning he took a dose of medicine, but without any relief, and in the afternoon his state so alarmed the family, that they sent for Dr. Hoeseck; and in two or three hours after, when I went with him to assist at the operation, the tubercle upon the upper lip had enlarged to about the size of a small grape, rendering speaking difficult; at the centre it was of a dark color, and there was a slight discharge of sanies from a small opening at the apex. The tumor was freely divided, and the sides of the incision presented in a marked degree the honey-combed appearance of which I have before spoken. This case was treated as were the others, and the patient, in about ten days from the time of the attack, was perfectly well.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—We understand that Edward Ryan, Esq., of Quebec, Vice-Consul of France for Quebec and Montreal, has received a letter from Mons. De Belveze, the officer Commanding-in-Chief on the French naval station of Newfoundland, in which he announces his intention of visiting Canada in the course of a few weeks. His visit, Mons. de Belveze states, will be a fulfillment of a mission intrusted to him by his Government, of purely commercial character—its objects being to facilitate and extend the trading relations between France and Canada.

Trade is very bad at Quebec. The arrival of ships there up to 23rd ultimo, this year, was only 159; 413 arrived during the same time last year. The arrivals of passengers, by sea too, is about 29,000 less than up to the same date last year.

The enlistment of the Foreign Legion in the States will turn out a wretched affair. A few days since the U.S. Revenue cutter James Campbell interrupted the Brig Buffalo from New York for Halifax, and took possession of a lot of passengers who complained that they were entitled on board, under assurance that they were on certain employment on the railroad, when they arrived at Halifax, but found out, on the passage that they were to be forced into the Foreign Legion. The cabin passengers have been arrested to stand a trial at Boston, for endeavouring to enlist the recruits for the British service, and the men have been held to appear against them.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.—Part of a scaffolding fringed one of the towers of the Niagara Suspension Bridge fell down, on Thursday last, upon a train that was underneath. No damage was done, but there was great consternation inside the prevailing impression among the passengers being that the bridge had given way, and that they were in the Niagara River.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BERMUDA.—New York, June 26.—Bermuda advices to the 18th inst. report that on the night of the 13th, one of the government store-houses was completely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of £16,000.

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July 18, 1854

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