





MOTHER AND STEP MOTHER.

CHAPTER II.

In spite of the dissatisfaction which Mrs. Wilton Brook had expressed at her brother's marriage, she was by no means deficient in anxiety to see her new sister-in-law, and she appreciated her brother's position too highly, not to be anxious to ingratiate herself with a wife who she felt would exercise a strong influence over him. She accordingly dressed her pretty person in the most approved fashion, and prepared her lips for smiles and compliments, as she drove to visit the bride at Mivart's Hall.

If her prejudice had been stronger than it was, it must have yielded to the grace and beauty of the stranger. Mrs. Brook, too, could not but be struck by the improvement in her brother's appearance, and she was grateful to her who had effected it; for, though a worldly woman, she was not deficient in natural affection. Sir Edward was her only brother, the head of her family, and she almost forgot poor Ann, when she gazed on his renovated form, and saw the tender pride with which he watched the movements and listened to the words of his young wife.

The appearance of the child awoke the train of old recollections in the mind of his aunt, and when she had admired his growth and caressed his fair long hair, she could not refrain from whispering to his father:

"How like poor Ann!"

Lady Irwin caught the whisper; her lip quivered, and the colour deepened in her cheek; she drew the child closer within the circle of her arm, and said softly—"I think him so like Edward."

"So he is," returned Mrs. Brook. "He is like Edward about the nose and mouth; but he has his mother's eyes."

It did not please Lady Irwin that the child's eyes were so large and tender.

"They are very beautiful," she said, with an anxious, half-fearful look at her husband; but there was no sorrowful recollection in his countenance—nothing but present love and happiness.

"You can form no idea, Fanny, of what a mother Frank has in this dear little sister I have brought you. I cannot understand it, such a child as she is. Well might the poet say

"The love of children is a woman's instinct."

"What! you haven't cured him yet of his abominable habit of quoting what nobody can understand, Helen?"

"O no! I don't wish to do it, either. You will laugh at us, I dare say, when I tell you, that he is to give me regular lessons when we get home. I know a little Latin already, but not enough to be of any use. We have arranged our occupations for the winter. Edward's wife ought not to be a smatterer, you know."

"But I hope you are not going to let him bury you and himself down at Swallowfield. It was bad enough before, but to hide you in the country would be a crying scandal indeed."

"O, we have not the smallest intention of doing anything of the kind—have we, Edward! Do not alarm yourself, dear Mrs. Brook, I am quite as fond of society as you can desire."

"Well, that's some comfort. I only hope and trust that you do not intend to lay yourself out for a literary lady; that will do some twenty years hence; at present, it would be a positive sacrifice. I am not sorry that you are only passing through the gloss of your debut by appearing at the end of the season."

"O no! that would be an improvidence indeed," returned Helen, laughing. "I haven't tired Edward out yet, and we intend to live demurely and properly this winter, that I may come out span new with country cheeks next spring. We are going home to-morrow. It sounds so strange to talk of going home to a place one has never seen, but I almost seem to know it, I have made Edward tell me so much about it, from the lime avenue by the river side to the old oak cabinet in his study. I shall soon know the ways of the house, and then I hope you will come and see us."

"That's a very civil speech of yours, my dear," said Mrs. Brook, in high good humour; "and you may trust to my discretion not to break in upon you too soon. But what do you say to leaving me the boy for the present? I will take great care of him, and my girls will be nice playmates for him."

This invitation was declined with thanks, but with a haste which showed that neither Sir Edward nor his wife were inclined to forego the pleasure each derived from the presence of the child. Perhaps Mrs. Brook had given the invitation to test the real state of her sister-in-law's feelings towards her little nephew; certainly she did not seem displeased that it was not accepted, and took her leave, enraptured with the bride, and perfectly reconciled to her brother.

CHAPTER III.

A few weeks saw Sir Edward Irwin and his lady established for the winter in their handsome country mansion. When the pleasant task of showing his estates to his wife was over, and the excitement of returning in joy to the home which he had left in sorrow and weakness, had subsided, Sir Edward resumed his old, but long interrupted pursuits; and his wife, true to her intention, entered on a course of study which should enable

her to share them. Nor did her energies flag after a few weeks of strenuous exertion; her mind, vigorous and enquiring, demanded a pursuit which called its powers into action, and her proud spirit rose with the difficulties which presented themselves. Her husband smiled at her eagerness, and was delighted at her intelligence; so that the hours he spent in assisting her in the severe studies she undertook, were the pleasantest of his day.

And Lady Irwin was happy. Her husband had no thought beyond her, the boy threw and loved her; but yet her happiness was not perfect. Mere passion never brings happiness; it is of the earth, earthy, and bears the elements of corruption in itself. The love that does not come from Heaven, that does not look to Heaven for its perfection, cannot raise, cannot purify the heart—it is a restless wind that stirs the troubled soul, and will not let it be at peace—it is unquiet and ingenious as self-torture. So it was with Helen Irwin; between her and her happiness came a shadow, the phantom of one who had ceased to be.

The picture of the first Lady Irwin hung in the drawing-room, and she would sit and gaze at it until the canvas seemed to glow, and the sweet thoughtful face to live, smiling down upon her in secure triumph. She tortured herself by imagining the tenderness with which those large gray eyes had hung upon her husband, the loving words which those lips had uttered. If at any time his eyes dwelt on the picture, or if he involuntarily compared the features of his son with it, she could hardly control her impatience; and she would break from the boy in the midst of his caresses, if the resemblance he bore to his mother happened to strike her.

So time passed, till a little girl was born to her, and the disquiet of her soul was hushed for awhile; the infant stole the trouble from its mother's heart, and awakened in her bosom strange yearnings for something better and purer than she had yet known. The great mystery of that new life, made so dear by suffering, and still so dependent on her, stirred her to meditation on the great mystery of our being—the weakness incidental to her condition, while it humbled her pride, softened her heart to receive with meekness the only doctrine that can explain it. But in a few months the frail infant sickened and died. No tear wetted the mother's cheek, she endured in silence the affliction to which she would not submit, impiously arraigning the Hand that sent it, and the vague conception of religious truth which she had begun to entertain vanished, and darkness closed in upon her soul.

She had her child buried in a quiet corner of the churchyard, away from the vault where Lady Irwin lay, and thither she would wander at lonely hours, and sit on the little mound with dry eyes and an angry heart. The harebells that grew spontaneously about it she plucked and bore away, but she hung no garlands on the stone and planted no flowers over the place of her infant's rest.

Her studies, which she had rather neglected during the little one's life, she now resumed with increased ardour, seeking distraction for her aching heart in mental exercise. Her husband aware that all was not as it should be, though far from apprehending the true nature of the grief of which she never spoke, willingly lent her his aid, hoping that the pursuits which yielded him such satisfaction would act with medicinal virtue upon her. Her mind thus acquired strength, but her heart did not keep pace with its progress; the circle of her affections narrowed, no interchange of friendly sympathies with her equals drew her from herself, no tender acts of personal charity to the poor about her softened her sorrow. She became cold and stately, and proud of her secret grief unprofaned by common pity and unlike that of any other.

A young woman in the village who had been married shortly after Lady Irwin's arrival at Swallowfield, lost her baby soon after the death of Helen's daughter. She was a simple creature, and the affliction lay sore upon her, for her husband was often rough, sometimes unkind to her, and, being from a distant part of the country, she had few friends in the village. Many a summer evening did she spend in the churchyard, and many a tasteful garland of wild flowers did she weave to dress her baby's grave.

More than once Lady Irwin passed her in the gloaming, but her heart never softened with a feeling of kindred sorrow; she rather despised the grief which could find relief in such childish demonstrations, and the poor woman—with the one thing that loved her laid in the dust, with clothes barely sufficient to cover her and a cold hearth at home—was richer and happier than the beautiful lady whose costly robes brushed her as she passed, for, in the depth of her desolation, she could look to One, who had promised to bear her sorrow, in the light of whose presence she might hope to be reunited to her darling.

The world, as it is called, occupied a due share of Lady Irwin's time and attention: her tastes inclined her to magnificence, her beauty and her talents to display, while her husband's fortune justified her in assuming a leading position in society. No parties were more brilliant, no dinners better appointed than hers.

Science, literature, and art were duly honoured at her house, her husband was an accomplished conversationalist, and she herself possessed the rare virtue of being an excellent listener. Thus her house was the resort of men of the highest intellectual attainments in town, and when at Swallowfield, she was rarely without visitors whose names were known and honoured.

But though Lady Irwin had many admirers she had no friends; she asked no sympathy, and had none to give—none, at least, for the sorrows and joys of daily life—she was self-contained. In a man such a character is hard and sad—how much harder, how much sadder, in a woman, whose vocation it is to temper the stern realities of life, who, to be strong, must have some touch of weakness, who, if by too easy credulity, she opened the way to sin and death, should also point that road to life by faith perfected in the sense of her infirmity.

Aware of the violence of her passions, and falsely believing that unobscured vigour of natural instinct was a proof of greatness of character, there was nothing of which Lady Irwin stood in such dread as the compassion of people of a tamer temperament. She, therefore, learnt, not indeed to govern her feelings, but to repress all outward manifestation of them, and to hide the tumult of her bosom under a cold and stately bearing. She became silent and inclined to solitude, or to the dangerous intimacy of Agnese, a waiting-woman who had followed her from Italy, and to whom more than to any other creature, she was in the habit of unveiling her emotions.

It seems to be an imperative law of our nature that the heart should unburthen itself to some one. When he whom we trust is indeed a friend, faithful in counsel and strong in comfort, obedience to this law is the sweetest solace of our earthly pilgrimage, but when we hide the ugly portions of our character from those who love us, and expose them only to those of whose judgment we stand in no awe, who, our inferiors in intellect and station, pander to our passions and foster our evil tendencies, there is no perverted blessing which may be turned to more deadly account.

Agnese Pistorella was the natural daughter of a Venetian nobleman, who had been assassinated by her mother in a fit of jealous despair. Having accomplished her crime, the murderer was overwhelmed with remorse, and, far from attempting to make her escape, herself sent to summon the officers of justice, and lay with her loosened hair falling like a pall over her victim till they arrived. Her youth, her beauty, and the violence of her passions, drew much attention to her case, but she was executed—submitting to her fate with the constancy of one who knew it to be the natural consequence of her deed, the compensation due to the Manes of her lover. The child she left was completely abandoned by its father's friends, and became dependent on its maternal grandmother—a woman of infamous character. Taking advantage of the interest excited by her daughter, this woman made a loathsome traffic by exhibiting her child; but curiosity soon died away—the sooner, as the grandmother thought, that the girl inherited the swarthy countenance and beaming brows of her father. Nursed early and often with the terrible story of her parents, and tutored to assume a look of melancholy, Agnese gradually acquired that low cunning with which Nature arms the oppressed, passing from infancy to womanhood subject to the caprices of the abandoned old woman who, even in her dotage meditated crime.

A deep-lying love for her mother was the poetry of Agnese's life; whatever was sweet or soft in her memories gathered round the image of the beautiful, sumptuously-apparelled woman dwelling in luxurious chambers, who had fondled and caressed her; of those sunny, far-off times she had a vague recollection, but well did she remember the last time her mother's arms were folded about her—well did she remember the bare dungeon walls, the darkness, the bloodshot eyes, the pale, haggard cheeks, and the long, lingering kiss of the white tremulous lips.

On her grandmother's death, she was forced to seek the means of living, and accident placed her in the family of Mrs Macdonald, where she filled one of the lowest grades in the household. Here her haughty silence, while it made her unpopular among the servants, but excited the interest of Helen, who, in the loneliness of spirit engendered by the absence of confidence between herself and her mother, readily turned her thoughts to the outcast, and made it her earnest request, that the girl might be given to her as her special attendant—a request which her mother, ever careless of her true interests, and blamably lax where her discipline should have been the strictest, never thought of denying her. The kindness thus unexpectedly shown to her, Agnese repaid with blind devotion. To Helen, in the dark twilight of a winter night, she told the story of her parents, lingering with fond minuteness over all the details with which her memory was stored. It was a story Helen well loved to hear; she never pointed out the heinous sin, and how the last evil was the fruit of the first,—neither for herself nor for the poor orphan did she read this lesson.

Through Helen's coartship, Agnese had watched, with jealous care, for the smallest sign of faithlessness in Sir Edward, resolved,

if need were, to prove her devotion to her mistress by sacrificing herself to avenge her; but the need did not arise. He had loved before—dearly loved, it was said; but she and Helen were both persuaded that true passion was now, for the first time, awakened in his bosom. When they were married, and Sir Edward gradually relapsed into his old habits, the ascendancy which his wife exercised over him left no room for jealousy, however much she might fret at the evenness and placidity of his temper.

How mutually injurious these two women were, may easily be conjectured. Neither acted as corrective to the other; but each strengthened and confirmed the other's evil tendencies.

(To be continued.)

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

A RUSSIANISED ENGLISHMAN.—Among some troops recently embarked for the Crimea is Corporal Cumpton, of the 77th Regiment, who has been seventeen years in Russia as a civil engineer, and in almost every important place in the empire. He had in his knapsack ten Russian (good) characters from officers and departments in which he has been employed. He is a native of Maidstone, a fine, hale, stalwart fellow, and says he has 2000 dollars in a Russian bank. He asserts he was three days in one of the battalions of British Guards three months ago, but not entered, because the colonel suspected him of being a Russian spy—he speaks and writes Russian so perfectly; he was consequently rejected, and has only been enlisted in England three months. He came over from Parkhurst depot, with the detachment of the 77th. He is a wellspoken, respectable-looking soldier, and bears a good character among those whom he has recently joined.

HOSPITAL COMFORTS.—A letter received from a private soldier, named Hugh Fisher, a native of Sarbolton, states—"Although I am now lying in a hospital, I could not be better off though I was at home—indeed, I could not be so well, because you could not afford to give me the treatment I get here. I have for each day's allowance a pound of splendid white bread. We get our tea at eight in the morning. I get two eggs then, and I get plenty of arrow root and sago, mixed with wine. I have two gills of wine, chocolate, and lemonade to drink. About one o'clock I have a basin of mutton broth, and then about two I get my chicken soup and chickens.—After that, I can get either rice pudding, which is made of rice, eggs, and sugar, or flour pudding. I also get one pint of excellent milk. Then for my supper I get butter and bread; and so if I don't get fat, it's not for want of good feeding and plenty of it."

EASTER SUNDAY AT JERUSALEM.

The usual fighting among the Latin and Greek pilgrims took place at Jerusalem on Easter Sunday, and Turkish soldiers have to be stationed within the Holy Sepulchre to preserve order. The Duke and Duchess de Brabant and several travellers who were at Jerusalem, received the most extraordinary privilege of visiting the Mosque of Omar, the site of the Temple, which the Mahometans hold to be so sacred, that until this occasion all Christians were most rigorously excluded from it. The Pasha of Jerusalem, to protect the visitors from annoyance, had all the guards of the Temple and the Mahometan devotees who resort there put under arrest during the time of their visit. One fanatic, however, escaped from custody and signified his disapprobation of the sacrilege by loud shrieks. The Mosque is a most gorgeous edifice, built in the octagon form, covered with colored tiles, and the dome bears marks of having been gilt. In the centre is a large rock, which is railed in, and considered very holy, and underneath there is a chamber where they show the tombs of Solomon, Elias, and Abraham. The number of Christians who went in was very large; they were all very orderly, and seemed much impressed with the holiness of the ground on which they stood.—Letter from Constantinople.

CROPS IN IRELAND.

We are glad to state that the crops in Ireland give every indication of prosperity, although there has been a long continuance of searching weather, accompanied by severe frosts at night. Grass however, is expected to be defective if rain does not fall soon. Oats and wheat are looking remarkable well; and a larger quantity of potatoes has been got in than for some years previous—indeed it is considered that the disease has altogether vanished.

John B. Gough, with bodily frame greatly weakened by too long continued and too arduous exertion, is about to seek in the quiet of his own home that re-invigoration—bodily and mentally—which can only be found in repose and recreation. The Scottish Temperance League presented him with an unusually flattering address at a public meeting held in the City Hall, Glas-

gow, to which his reply said: "where I have set full expectation (Great cheering for a short time stay three year dance should open years." (Lond

TRAVELERS EARLY wrote letters from February 19, given at Wellington. p. m., without an or less injured eye town, hardly lay in the whole plan The branch of the goal and the G most. Although property were gre shock continued a none were so sev

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gow, to which Mr. Gough in the course of his reply said: "In going from this hall, where I have stood so often, I go with the full expectation of meeting you all again.—(Great cheering.) I go to America to rest for a short time, and intend to return and stay three years among you; or, if Providence should open the way, I may stay five years." (Loud cheers).

**TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ZEALAND.**—Private letters from Wellington, New Zealand, dated February 19, give the details of the earthquake at Wellington. The first shock occurred at 9 p. m., without any previous warning, and more or less injured every stone or brick building in the town, hardly leaving a single chimney standing in the whole place.

The branch of the Union Bank of Australia, the goal and the Government House suffered the most. Although the alarm and destruction of property were great, only one life was lost. The shock continued at intervals for several days, but none were so severe as the first.

It is expected that by the 20th of June, every available man in Britain belonging to Infantry Regiments will have been embodied for war.

The screw-ship *Severn* is finished, and will be the next vessel launched from her Majesty's dockyard, Chatham. She carries fifty guns.

**AMERICAN ITEMS.**

**A Shower of Frogs.**—About five o'clock on Wednesday morning there was quite a heavy shower near Middleton, Ohio. After the shower, it was perceived that the ground was completely covered with little frogs or toads about one inch long, which had evidently been rained upon the earth, and strange to say they appeared all to be alive and kicking.

**CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.**—The telegraph reports that the cholera has been declared epidemic at New Orleans. New Orleans papers of the 20th ult. record several sudden deaths from cholera. Among them are Mons. Godard, the celebrated aeronaut, who was alive and well on the night of the 25th, and a corps the next morning; Hugh Grant, a well-known engineer, and late city surveyor, who died after a few hours' illness.

**DISTRESS AT NEW ORLEANS.**—The New Orleans Delta, of the 25th ult., says there had not been a drop of rain there for nine weeks; and the Bulletin says, the substitution of river water for rain water, as a beverage, has been attended with serious effects. Half a million of gallons is given to the poor of the city every day, by the city authorities.

A letter from Mathewtown, Inagua, of April 18th, says, that heavy rains have destroyed the prospects for salt for the next few months. About 60,000 bushels were then on hand at twenty-five cents.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**—A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, writing from Edgefield, South Carolina, under date of May 30, says that everything was very favorable for the farmer in that section of the country. The cotton and corn were growing very rapidly. There has been raised a good crop of wheat, part of which had been already harvested and converted into flour. Vegetables of all kinds were doing well, and there is a prospect of a heavy yield of fruit.

The Lake Superior country is rich in minerals and lumber. The population is rapidly increasing, and the facilities of transportation are now so complete that large accessions will undoubtedly be made to the inhabitants, especially in the mineral region.

We learn that the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, have completed arrangements with the existing Telegraph Companies in Maine and New Brunswick for transmission, of the business in the meantime between St. John's, Newfoundland, and New York, and at an early period for the messages to be conveyed across the Atlantic, from Galway to St. John's by a submarine wire. The cable to connect Newfoundland with Prince Edward Island is now on the way out, and it is expected that all between Newfoundland and New York will be in working order by 1st August.

It can scarcely be expected that much beyond the Newfoundland business can be done before the completion of the line across the Atlantic. It is said that the Company, which is represented by some leading men in New York, will be able to induce the Collins steamers to call at St. John's and leave the news; if this is so, at least four days will be gained, but we doubt if these valuable steamers, with full complements of passengers, will risk making two ports for the mere purpose of anticipating their own intelligence. We think no time should be lost in getting the cable across the Atlantic, which the recent success in connecting Varna with Balaklava, a stretch of 500 miles, has put beyond question.—*New Brunswick Courier* June 9.

*Holloway's Pills* have again triumphed over every other medicine.—Interesting case!!!—Emily Walton, aged 17, of Hamilton, suffered much and often from sick headaches, tottering of the limbs,

numbness of the whole body, and other symptoms which very much alarmed her fond parents, the actual name and nature of the complaint puzzled every one, it bore such a variety of aspects, and consequently there were a variety of opinions on the subject. Three months ago, the mother boldly went to work with Holloway's Pills, which very quickly performed their part, for in six weeks the young lady was in possession of the most robust health; after every advice and medicine had failed. They are an excellent medicine for young ladies entering into womanhood.

**HASZARD'S GAZETTE.**

Wednesday, June 20, 1855.

**THE NEWS.**—By the arrival of the *Lady Le-Marchant* yesterday, we have a confirmation of the news published in our last issue, in regard to the success of the Allied Armies. We confidently expect that we will have an English Mail this evening, which will put us in possession of the particulars of the several engagements.

We willingly copy from the *Islander*, a description of Mr. Scantlebury's Steam Engine, although we had ourselves given an account of the same premises when the Engine was first set in motion. Since that time two saws have been added—a vertical and circular—together with a steam box, for enabling the workmen to give the requisite curve to the ends of gig shafts, sleigh runners, &c. The whole is highly creditable to Mr. Scantlebury, and affords an additional proof, that we are making some progress in turning the industrial resources of the country to a profitable account. It is but thirty years since, that if a carriage other than the common cart was required, it was necessary to send to Britain or the neighbouring Colonies for it. Now there are coach and wagon builders in all parts of the Island who are enabled to turn out work of the most creditable description, and as good a carriage of Island make as any one need want, may be had, if he be willing to pay a fair price for it. And thus it will be, we trust, at no distant date, with every other species of manufacture. Our Legislature is, however, extremely short sighted in not including steam, and other labor-saving machinery, in the list of articles exempt from duty. We are the last to advocate class legislation of any kind—Free Traders in the most extensive sense of the words; we would nevertheless make a distinction between putting obstacles in the way of improvement and giving bounties. The importation of printed books is free, and properly so; subjecting them to a duty is laying a tax upon knowledge and literature, and would tend to obstruct the diffusion of both. In all new countries, the great obstacle to extensive improvement is, the difficulty of procuring labor at a sufficiently low rate. Now, the importation of Steam Engines has as decided a tendency to benefit the country into which they are introduced, as if so many industrious labourers were imported as the machines do the duty of, and with this advantage, that the unskilled labourers of the Steam Engine require neither food nor raiment. They work up a great deal of material that would otherwise be lost, and by making articles of home manufacture cheaper, enable the inhabitants to supply themselves with a larger proportion of foreign produce or manufactures, thereby indirectly contributing more to the amount of the Revenue than would be subtracted from it by the remission of duty. In almost all cases, where an attempt is made to substitute mechanical labor for manual, the experiment is attended with a certain degree of risk of failure, hence it becomes necessary to calculate the cost to a fraction, and a duty of five per cent. added to the interest of the money, and various other expenses, all of which must be incurred long previous to any profit being made, is quite sufficient to make a man pause, before sending an order for labor-saving machinery of any sort, and we are satisfied that it does and will continue to impede the march of progress. It is a great mistake to suppose that they stand in the same category with merchandize. In the importation of goods, every merchant adds the duty to the price of the article, and something more, to reimburse himself for the outlay of capital, and the customer pays it. In the importation of machinery, the reverse is the case, the duty is an addition to the sunken capital, upon which the importer must pay interest, which must likewise be added, until the profits of the undertaking are such as to liquidate both, and this may not happen for years perhaps, as in the case of the Gas Company. It would in every point of view, be more politic, we think, to encourage the importation of labor-saving machines, by removing the duty, than discourage enterprises by retaining it. The whole tariff requires revision. Books, as we before stated, are imported duty free. Printing paper, types, presses, ink and machinery are all taxed, thus affording a bounty, and a very considerable one, to the foreign printer, at the expense of the domestic one. The proprietor of this paper has already imported a printing press, the motive power of which is animal labor. This

is attended with inconveniences and expense, and he is about to substitute the power of steam in place of the other. Let him, however print as many books as he will, he pays five per cent. more than he could have printed the same book for in the United States. And this he must lose, as all other things being equal, the book can be sent here at a cost of five per cent. less than he can afford it. We do not want to see books taxed; on the contrary, we would take off all restrictions, and remove all impediments to the free course of learning and knowledge, and we would have the materials of book-making equally free of duty with the books themselves, thus by the printing of cheap books, aiding and extending the benefits of free education. Take another instance: a fuller and dyer imports machinery for the better and more perfectly dressing and dyeing cloth, he is charged a duty on both the machinery and dye stuffs; cloth, however, may be sent from here to Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, and when dressed and dyed, these are imported duty free, what is this, but giving the Nova Scotia workman an indirect bounty. Let us not be understood however, as wishing to prevent people from sending their cloth abroad, if they think it can be better dressed there than here, but do not encourage the sending cloth to be finished out of the country. Enable, on the contrary, the Island workmen, by the aid of better machinery, to excel the Novascotians, and you will reverse the process, and have strangers sending their cloth to be dressed here. We shall return to the consideration of this important subject at some future period.

**SCANTLEBURY'S STEAM SAW MILL.**

"You may know where a Steam Engine is by the height of the chimney and the volumes of black smoke that occasionally belch from it, but to ascertain what astonishing effects steam is capable of producing, it is necessary to make a more minute inspection. We went over Scantlebury's establishment a few days since, in company with a friend, and were surprised to find that a concern so extensive existed in Charlottetown. On entering the premises the first thing that met the eye was a large log, attached to a chain, making its way across the yard to an adjacent building; this we followed until we saw it carefully deposited alongside a number of others similarly placed, and ready to be submitted in turn to the action of a vertical saw, which was then in the act of cutting a 14-inch log into 4-inch planks. One of these planks was then placed on a long moveable table, having a groove or slit through the centre, a number of rollers being set in motion, propelled the plank towards a circular saw, moving at the rate of 1500 revolutions in a minute, and in a few seconds reduced the plank into four inch scantling. Nothing could exceed the comparative quietness and ease with which these operations were performed. On leaving this portion of the works we were shown into an enclosed apartment—the other was open on the side next the yard—and here we saw the engine, not a very large one, but compact and well put together, working in a very small space—we observed a narrow vertical saw cutting felloes, for wheels, out of 24 or 3 inch plank. If one wished to witness the superiority of engine labor over manual, he could not have a more convincing proof than this adaptation of a saw to the action of machinery. Before a man could have cut one felloe, in the ordinary way, by a hand-saw, this, guided by a single man, would have converted a plank 12 feet by 14 inches into as many felloes as it could contain. Every one who has seen the operation of compass sawing—we believe it is termed—must be aware of the difficulty the operator has in keeping the saw true to the curved line, independently of the severity of the labor and the tediousness of the operation; all this is here avoided, and the article is turned and so truly cut that the plane, draw-knife or spoke-shave had little to do but smoothing and rounding off. Adjoining this was a lathe for turning iron, and an axle was in the process of being completed. A small grindstone underneath the lathe served to sharpen the workman's tools, which, when applied to the iron, took off from it thin ribbons with the same ease, apparently, as if the article had been lead. On the bench, and at a little distance, a stout block of wood was being turned into the nave of a wheel, and in a parallel line another workman was turning bed posts, from the scantling previously prepared by the vertical and circular saws. The slabs from the logs and the other refuse serve for fuel to the engine. There was a larger grindstone, about 4 feet in diameter, but this has not yet been put in gear. We must not forget that a blacksmith's shop, having five forges—three of which were in use—composed part of the premises in which the iron work necessary for the gigs, carts and wagons, which are the staple of Mr. Scantlebury's trade, are made and fitted. We saw several gigs in the various stages of manufacture; they were rather stouter and more substantial than those we see imported from the States, but this we think is in their favour, considering what rough roads they will probably have to encounter. On the whole we were highly pleased at this manifestation of the proper spirit of enterprising industry, for we do not in the least doubt that it will meet with its due reward. We are beginning at last to awake up and endeavour to keep pace with the rest of the world. In fact, it has become absolutely necessary so to do, unless we would sink into the most abject insignificance. We are glad to see steam beginning to be more extensively used, and we trust that Mr. Scantlebury, and all who are availing themselves of its powerful aid, will be well repaid for their exertions.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. Scantlebury has attached to his machinery a Steam-Boiler, for the purpose of heating shafts for gigs, sleighs, &c.

**NOTES BY THE WAY.**

(continued.)

The greatest attraction in the city when we were in St. John, was the recently erected Drug Store of Messrs. Fellows and Co. We saw nothing of the kind that surpassed it, this side of New York, either in the elegance of the design or the taste displayed in the interior fittings. The front of the building is made of nicely finished pressed brick, faced with stone, the lower story displaying as great a surface of plate glass as it can contain with safety and without impairing the strength to the building. On entering we find the floor laid with marble, and the tops of the counter of the same material but of finer texture and more beautiful polish, the shelves are arched over, and are surmounted by a very pretty moulding, and in niches at the ends of the arches are placed, small but appropriate figures. A small fountain throwing a jet of water into a reservoir containing some very beautiful little gold fish, graces one of the windows, this with the marble floor could not fail to make the place feel cool on the hottest day. Then again we have a Fresco painted on the ceiling, consisting of flowers amid which is suspended a smiling cupid with a rosebud in his hand. The whole shop is painted with the purest white, and the bottles, the most handsome we ever saw were lettered with appropriate devices in a crescent placed upon them obliquely. The effect of all these decorations is heightened by a beautiful mirror at least six feet high and four wide, placed at the end of the shop which multiplies every thing and makes the shop appear twice its actual size. Mr. Fellows and his son deserve a great deal of credit for their enterprise and we believe they are being rewarded by an ample share of the business in their line. Our old friend Mr. Fellows is well known here and his son Mr. James Fellows is a fine active young man and is spoken very highly of and generally esteemed for his blandness of manner and attention to business. We called upon nearly all our brethren in the trade who we found without exception very kind and attentive, in showing us not only their improvements in the business but in taking us over the city. We went to see Mr. R. Rankin's Steam Biscuit Manufactory a work of great novelty and of particular utility in a port at which so many ships are arriving and departing from continually. We will try and give our readers a description of it.

Having ascended to the second story, we found large quantities of flour stored there which workmen were emptying into a bin and separating from any hard lumps, the flour was then lightly shoveled under a sprinkler which moistened it sufficiently to work up into dough, near this heap an archimedean screw rapidly revolved which kneaded the dough far better than could be done by hand, and as we were told in one twentieth the time, the dough thus treated passed through a shoot to the lower floor, here a large mass of it was subjected to the pressure of a heavy sugar loaf shaped roller (in common use in bakeries) which flattened it sufficiently to run it through the iron rollers which were driven by steam, it was several times passed through these rollers and then delivered over to another workman, who again submitted it to the action of rollers which brought it to the right thickness for cutting into biscuits, a strip about two feet in breadth was laid on an endless revolving cloth, which carried it under the cutter, where it was punctuated and marked off to the desired size and shape, and carried on the same cloth to within a few feet of the oven. The Baking was by far the most novel process, and would require to be seen to be appreciated. Through a long cylindrical brick oven an endless wire cloth travelled of about four feet wide, and protruded about the same distance beyond each end, the biscuit was placed on this endless web, and being slowly carried through was found to be perfectly and uniformly baked by the time it made its appearance at the other end where it dropped off the web into baskets placed to receive it. The speed of the web was regulated according to the description of biscuit, and gauges were also attached to regulate the heat of the oven; for common ship-biscuit it took about 25 minutes. The baskets of biscuits were then carried up into the third story and packed, and placed over the oven in order to dry the bread thoroughly so as to prevent its moulding.

**The Great American Hair Tonic.**

Bogie's celebrated Hyperion Fluid, for the growth and preservation of the Hair is well known to be without a rival on this continent. Hundreds of instances have started into an ephemeral existence since the introduction of this-sprinkled Hair restorative, and their doom been sealed, whilst Bogie's Hyperion Hair Fluid, with a popularity never attained by any other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer." There is no malady, which can affect the Hair but can be cured by this incomparable preparation. To ladies it is invaluable; and on children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of Hair. It is now patronized by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe. Bogie's Electric Hair Dye converts red or grey hair into a beautiful black or brown, the moment it is applied, literally dyeing the hair without staining

er devotion to her self to avenge her; He had loved her said; but she and that true passion, awakened in his married, and Sir into his old habits, wife exercised over ay, however much and placidity of

these two women affected. Neither to other; but each the other's evil (used.)

**LATE PAPERS.**

MAN.—Among some for the Crimea is 7th Regiment, who in Russia as a civil very important place in his knapsack ten from officers and has been employed. a fine, hale, stal- has 2000 dollars in he was three days British Guards three entered, because the eing a Russian spy- ussian so perfectly; ed, and has only three months. He est depot, with, the He is a wellspoken, r, and bears a good hom he has recently

letter received from hugh Fisher, a native Although I am now old not be better off indeed, I could not ald not afford to give here. I have for and of splendid white et eight in the morn- , and I got plenty of d with wine. I have ate, and lemonade to k I have a basin of about two I get my s.—After that, I can hich is made of rice, pudding. I also get Then for my supper and so if I don't get od feeding and plenty

**T JERUSALEM.**

ong the Latin and ce at Jerusalem on th soldiers have to be Sepulchre to preserve chess de Brabant and e at Jerusalem, re- dinary privilege of har, the site of the etans hold to be so on occasion all Christians luded from it. The protect the visitors he guards of the Tem- devotees who resort the time of their r, escaped from cus- approbation of the . The Mosque is a t in the octagon form, les, and the dome n gilt. In the centre alled in, and consid- nderneath there is a y the tombs of Solo- m. The number of as was very large; they d seemed much im- d of the ground on from Constantinople.

**IRELAND.**

t the crops in Ireland prosperity, although tinance of searching severe frosts at night- ed to be defective if Oats and wheat are and a larger quantity n than for some years considered that the ished.

bodily frame greatly continued and too out to seek in the that re-invigoration -which can only be reation. The Scot- gue presented his toring address at a the City Hall, Glas-



the skin and leaves the Hair soft and glossy without... Bogle's Amole Shaving compound renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided luxury.

EDINBURGH REVIEW. The Edinburgh Review for April contains the following articles: 1. Slavery in the United States. 2. Travels in Siberia. 3. English Sermons. 4. The correction of Juvenile Offenders. 5. M. Hue's Travels in China. 6. Fascal Paoli. 7. The Chemistry of Common Life. 8. The Aristocracy of Czars. 9. Lord Brougham on Criminal Procedure. 10. Army Reform.

CAUTION.—Shopkeepers and others are cautioned to look after their small change. Three parties are now in Custody, charged on suspicion of feloniously uttering base Coin resembling English shillings, of which several are in circulation here.

MRS. HANNEN, NO. 600 FOURTH STREET, SAYS OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE: New York, May 15, 1852.

A child of mine showing symptoms of worms, I gave it a bottle of Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away a bunch of worms, numbering, I should judge, about thirty. The child was very sick during the operation, but is now well and hearty.

Mrs. Twist, No. 18, Avenue D, writes under date of August 10, 1852, and says she had been troubled with worms for more than a year, and that she took one bottle of Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away from her over three hundred worms, big and little. She now believes herself to be entirely free from disease.

Mrs. Peggion, a German woman, residing at 204 Rivington street, says, that after using one vial of M'LANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, she passed two large tape worms.

The above certificates are all from parties well known in this city. If there are any who doubt, they have the names and addresses, and can satisfy themselves by personal inquiry.

P. S. Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, also his Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Port of Charlotetown. ARRIVED. June 16th, Sehr. Matilda, Halifax; goods. 18th, Catharine, do. do. Packet, Babin, Grand River; wood. Lady Le Merchant, Shediac.

SAILED. June 16th, Schr. Ann, M'Donald, Georgetown. Eglantene, Parker, Bcton. 17th, Fanny, Fraser, Pictou; bal. Helena, Pictou; oats. 18th, Rosebud, Pictou; passengers, &c., Lady Le Marchant, do. Mails, &c.

Married. On Monday evening, 18th inst., by the Rev. Charles J. Burnett at the Residence of the Bride's Father, Mr. William Cook, to Miss Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. John Fielding, both of Charlotetown.

On the 15th, at Bay Fortune, by William Underhay, Esq. J. P. Mr. Benjamin Wood, to Margaret McKenzie, both of Township No. 55, Head of Grand River.

FASHIONS for 1855. SILKS, SHAWLS, and MANTLES, At GAHAN & Co's New Dry Goods Establishment, Corner of GREAT GEORGE & KENT STREETS. (Isl. Ex. Adv.)

TO SURVEYORS. FOR SALE, a first rate Surveyor's Instrument complete. W. C. HOBBS. June 18th, 1855.

FOUND. ON Friday the 15th inst., on Princetown Road, a Lady's blue Mantle. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying advertising expenses. JOHN WANNICOTT. Princetown Road, June 19th, 1855. 2i

GARDEN SEEDS For sale at HASZARD & OWEN'S.

NOTICE. THE Members of the Committee of the Horticultural Society, are requested to attend a meeting, at the President's Office, at his house, on Thursday the 21st, at 3 o'clock, afternoon.

TO BE LET. PART of the House occupied by the Subscriber, being four large rooms connected together, also a small Shop. For particulars enquire of W. C. HOBBS. June 18th 1855.

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

Horses and Carriages, and heavy goods must be shipped one hour before starting. Pleasure Parties will be accommodated at reduced rates, by previous application to the Owner, or to the Captain. WILLIAM HEARD. Charlotetown, June 1.

JUNIPER POSTS and RAILS, HARD and SOFT CORDWOOD. Also, 50,000 SHINGLES. For sale by BENJAMIN CHAPPELL.

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

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 luggage by calling at his Hotel, situated on the Main Post Road, within a few minutes' walk of the Public Wharf, to which Steamers and Packets run regularly to and from P. E. Island.

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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, intitled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Charlotetown," I do hereby give public notice, that the first Elections of Mayor and Councillors for the City of Charlotetown will be held on the FIRST TUESDAY in AUGUST next at the several places following, that is to say:

In Ward No. One—at the residence of Mr Bagnall, in Pownall Street. In Ward No. Two—at the Fire Engine House, fronting on Great George Street. In Ward No. Three—at the Old Court House. In Ward No. Four—at the Fire Engine House fronting on King Square. In Ward No. Five—at Mr. Tierney's, at the corner of the Princetown Road. And at the said Elections the Poll will be opened at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open till 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

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 W. R. WATSON. June 7.

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

J. S. DEALLEY, SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION AND SHIPPING AGENT, No 7, Coentie's Slip, New York.

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

Butter, Wool & Sheepskins. THE Subscriber will pay Cash, for Butter, Wool and Sheep Skins. ROBERT BELL, Charlotetown, P. E. I. June 9th 1855. 6 m

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

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 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 solicit an early inspection, as they will dispose of them at the lowest possible prices for cash.

Dress Stuffs in Alpaca, Lustre, Orleans, Cobourg, Cashmere, Circassian Cloth, Crimean Lustre, Silk Checks and Stripes, Plain and coloured Balzarinne, Plain and Chene Barege, Barathen and fancy Muslins; Vandike, Check, Brocaded and fancy Poplin Robes; Plain, Broche and Chintz Barege, Do. Alpaca, Delaine, Circassian, Muslin and Poplin Bayaderes and Derry Robes.

A choice Assortment of Gloves and Parasols, Hose & Umbrellas; Plain and fancy Tuscan; Coloured Straw, Black fancy, and Glace Silk Bonnets; Gipsy Hats, Gents' and Youths' Hats and Caps; Broad Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins and Elastic Twists; Fancy Vestings and Summer Coatings of all kinds; Linings of different materials, Victoria Skirting and Quiltings. Printed, White, Grey and Furniture Cottons; White and Coloured Cotton Warps; Hollands, Linens, Lawns, Sheerings, Shirtings and Tickings, Carpets and Hearth Rugs, Counterpanes, Carpet Bags, Leather Belts, 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, Moist and Crushed Sugar and Tobacco. M'NUTT & BROWN. Charlotetown, May 11, 1855.

NEW GOODS. Spring 1855. THE Subscribers are now receiving, per ISABEL and SIR ALEXANDER, from Liverpool, 69 Packages DRY GOODS and IRON-MON-69 Packages DRY GOODS and IRON-MON-69 Packages DRY GOODS and IRON-MON-

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 Gambroons, Drills, &c., 3 bales CARPETS, Flannels, &c., 1 case Gloves and Ribbons, 1 case Shawls, 1 do Straw and Silk Bonnets, 1 do Silks and Bareges, 2 do Haberdashery and Hosiery, 2 bales Grey, white and printed Calicos, 2 do Cotton Warp, 2 cases Fancy Dress Maslins, Alpaca, Delaines 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. Charlotetown, May 11. w

Fruit, Fresh Fruit. JUST RECEIVED ex Friends from BOSTON. J Boxes ORANGES and LEMONS, Cases Prunes in bottles, bags assorted Nuts, drums Turkey Figs, bbls. Zante Currants, boxes Muscatel Raisins, for sale by W. R. WATSON.

Pale Ale and Stout Porter. SIX CASES Barclay & Co's. Brown Stout - 6 do. do. Pale Ale. W. R. WATSON.

CLOTH MILL. Fulling, Dying and Dressing Establishment, New Perth, Georgetown Road.

THOSE MILLS are now in full operation, and Cloth will be received by the Subscriber and his Agents; and manufactured in a superior manner. AGENTS: Charlotetown, 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.

The Subscriber has also three sets of Carding Machinery in operation, the cards having been imported this spring from the United States. JAMES McLAREN. New Perth, Lot 52. 3ms.

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

1855. LONDON HOUSE. New Spring Goods.

PER "ISABEL," from England, the Subscriber begs to announce the arrival of a large and general Assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment in the newest styles of Dress Goods, Shawls, Bonnets, Children's Hats, Ribbons, Neck-ties, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Mantles, Boots and Shoes, white and black satin and morocco Slippers, Broad Cloths, Doeskins, summer cloths, gambroons, drills, ready made Clothing, India rubber Coats, Tapestry, Brussels, kidder, stair and crumb Carpets, Hearth Rugs, stair Diaper, worsted and union Damask, long cloths, cheap Prints, cotton warps, Ladies' Work Boxes, Writing Desks and Dressing Cases, together with a variety of other Goods.

Also, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, &c., GROCERIES: TEA, Loaf, crushed and moist Sugars; Coffee, ground and unground washing and baking Powders, washing Soda, Soap, Starch, Blue, Spices, &c. &c. The whole having been carefully selected and purchased on the most favourable terms, will be sold at the lowest Cash price at the Store of H. HASZARD, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel City of Charlotetown, May 18th.

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. For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN BALL, or the proprietor, J. P. BEETE. Oct. 21. (All the papers.) W. B. DAWSON.

Building Lots for Sale and Lease. FIVE BUILDING LOTS only will be sold at the Ferry opposite Charlotetown, Lot 48; the remaining lots will be let on renewable leases, also two desirable farms from 60 to 90 acres—within a mile of the aforesaid property. For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN BALL, or the proprietor, J. P. BEETE. May 17. 2mw

Dalziel's Cloth Mill. CLOTH delivered at this Mill at this season of the year, will be furnished without delay. Agent in Charlotetown, Mr. Neil Rankin. JOHN DALZIEL. May 20th, 1855.

FOR SALE. Two Hundred Acres of LAND, with SAW MILL, GRIST MILL, KILN, and other Machinery. Immediate possession can be given.

TO BE SOLD, the Leasehold Interest of 200 Acres of superior LAND, on the New Bedoune Road, Lot 31. It is situated in a flourishing Settlement, 11 miles from Charlotetown, together with a newly erected piece of Machinery, on new and improved plans, consisting of Flour Mill, Oat Mill, and Kiln, now in prime working order; likewise, a superior Thrashing Machine, and a splendid Lath attached,—all new, and will bear inspection by any competent Mill Wright.

There is also a good DWELLING HOUSE, and Outhouses, with a good Blacksmith's Shop, and a set of Blacksmith's Tools, nearly new. One-half of the Land could soon be made fit for the plough. The remainder is covered with an excellent growth of Hard and Soft Wood.

Terms of Sale, liberal—the greater part of the purchase money to remain on interest, by giving good and satisfactory security. Application to be made to WILLIAM SMALE, on the premises.

NOTICE. ALL Communications for the Horticultural Society, to be left at the Royal Agricultural Society's Office, Queen's Square. JOHN M. DALGLEISH, Secretary. 28th May, 1855. wlm

Lescher's Starch, &c. 10 BOXES Lescher's best London Starch, 5 do. Glenfield Patent do. 1 cwt. Thumb Blue, ex Anne Reddin. W. R. WATSON.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of W. SCHURMAN, Esquire, late of Saint Eleanor's, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested, for settlement; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the same within twelve calendar months, from this date.

JAMES CAMPBELL, DANIEL GREEN, CALES SCHURMAN. Executors. St. Eleanor's, 18th April 1855.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DANIEL GREEN, the Elder, late of Summerside, deceased, are hereby requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested, within six calendar months; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to settle the same forthwith.

JAMES CAMPBELL, WM. SUTTON WILLIAMS, Executors. St. Eleanor's, 18th April, 1855.

Establishment

NEWS BY From Willam

Amongst the merits of the v Parliament by the effect that the Secretary, in the finally closed, at by order of the tria before this t ridiculous prop envoy solicited Petersburg, bu sadors of Franc they had no p movement took for it satisfied t all hopes of pa the proposition Russia were at tion must be ru A step so decid ern Powers is s statement of Th speech on Thud desirous of pe assertion had p able quarter, n attached to it, c excellent source speaker, it se riance with the —with the s Canrobert, an energy which t recently displ that when we find it still mo and the econ still inclines declared in the that our Frenc with the posses share of the p We know so v vines of Russia transpire,—tha placed on acco A Belgian auth disturbances in subdued, are d bands, amounti the Governmen certain to rami suggested that, ance to this flat amongst the me her iron fetters Our occupat already to tell the Russians ha were concentra show more clea we have reduc plies which fed An interrupt tweek Varna at days of the p receipt of intellig communication mure has avail commencement bardment of S already put us the expedition tween the Fre nights of the 2 of the army t events, even w summary, app read by the lig have just come nitude unsur skill, by anyh invasion of the Preparations for the receipt bert, who, it is Emperor and h