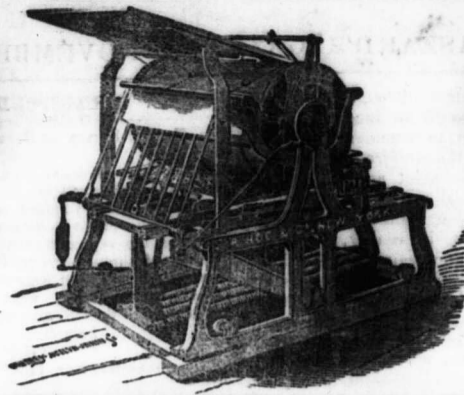


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FOUR GREAT MEN.

It is a remarkable fact, that the careers of four of the most renowned characters that ever lived, closed with some violent or mournful death.
Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets, dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not another one for him to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.
Hannibal, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps, after having put to flight the armies of the mistress of the world, and stripped three bushels of gold rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights and made her very foundation quake—fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their God, and called him Hannibal, died at last by poison, administered by his own hands, unlamented and unwept, in a foreign land.
Caesar, after having conquered eight hundred cities and dyed his clothes in the blood of one million of his foes, after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth; was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends, and in that very place the attainment of which has been his greatest ambition.
Bonaparte, whose mandate kings and emperors obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name, deluged it with tears and blood, and clothed the world with sackcloth, closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving over the deep, but which could not or would not bring him aid.
Thus four men who, from the peculiar situation of their portraits, seemed to stand as the representatives of all those whom the world called great—these four, who, each in turn made the earth tremble to its very centre by their very simple tread, severally died—one by intoxication, or as some suppose, by poison mingled in his wine—one a suicide—one murdered by his friends—and one in lonely exile.

(From the Halifax Sun.)

RAILWAY PROGRESS.

We gather the subjoined resume of Railroad progress from yesterday's Chronicle.
The Railway works eastward have never been "suspended," and the business of surveying and locating has been so conducted, that the Board have now more Road ready for contract than they can, under the Law, or with any prudent regard to the state of the labour market, advertise until next spring.
One section, of about five miles, including Bridges across the Shubenacadie and Stewiacke, will probably be offered for contract this autumn, so soon as the following sections are out of hand, viz.: Ouelman & Tupper's contract—extending from Sackville to the Rocky Lake, finished by Blackie & Johnston; Black & Co's. contract, extending from the head of Grand Lake; and Fraser's contract, extending thence to about half a mile beyond Shultz's Inn.
The locomotive will run, in a few days over the whole of the first and over about half of the second section.
In about a fortnight it will run on to the Truro Road, intercepting, at a point less than two miles on this side of Shultz's, the stream of Eastern travel.
About the latter end of this month, the cars will run as regularly to Shultz's door, 22½ miles, as they now do to the village of Bedford.
Between Shultz's and Nelson's on the Shubenacadie a distance of 17 miles, the Railroad tract is nearly graded. There are some heavy clay banks still to cut through,—a Viaduct and Iron Bridge work to be done. It is contemplated that the whole line to Nelson's within 37 miles, Truro will be opened next July.
The sections between Nelson's and Stewiacke, including the heavy Bridges that will be required will be offered for contract within a few weeks. The rest of the road to Truro will be let early next spring, which will, in all probability be finished by the autumn of next year.
Forty miles, lying between Truro and Pictou, will then separate us from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Base and trial lines, we understand,

have been run through all this part of the country the work of location will be resumed in the spring, completed during the summer, and we have every reason to believe, that the whole of the work will be let before the autumn, to be completed before the close of 1859.

On the Western Line the operations are advancing steadily. From Windsor to the base of the Ardoise Hills, including a Stone and Iron Bridge across the St. Croix twenty feet higher than the one at Bedford; the works are in a state so far forward, that the whole line will be completed by Mr. McDonald early in the spring.

Mr. Cameron's contract, which extends from Mr. D'onald's to the rear of Lakeland, will be finished in June. The two contracts extending westward from the junction are in such a condition that both will be done about the same time. The middle section, in the rear of Mount Unacke where a great deal of rock must be removed, may not be finished so soon. But there is no doubt that three-fourths of the road to Windsor will be finished early in the summer of 1857, and that the whole will be completed and opened before the leaves fall.

For many months the Commissioners have disbursed, for labour alone, about £20,000 per month.

We think the foregoing, is proof sufficient to convince the most skeptical that there is no suspension of operations; and that the cry of "suspended public works," raised a short time since in this Province, and carried on the wings of the press through New Brunswick and Canada, was a false alarm, and only required facts, such as these, to dissipate it to the winds.

NECESSITY FOR HOME MANUFACTURES.

—The other day, on going down to Maitland wharf, we found the steamer "Western Miller" loading about seven tons of cattle-hoofs, that have been collected in Toronto since a similar lot was shipped last year for the same parties. On inquiry, we learned, that they were shipping for Mr. J. Begg, to be sent to the Devanha Comb Work Company, Aberdeen, (Scot.) Being curious to know how many cattle were thus shown to have been eaten in Toronto, during the last year, we got several lots of hoofs weighed, and found that the average weight of the hoofs of each animal will be about two pounds, so that at this rate we must have eaten 15,000 cattle in Toronto within the last year, allowing that none of the hoofs were lost. Several cases of sidecombs for the ladies, have come here for different wholesale merchants from these works, that were actually made from the hoofs sent from Toronto last year. We understand that between 70 and 80 tons of hoofs a year are used up at these works for sidecombs.—Toronto Globe.

There is said to be living upon Bate's Island in Caseo Bay, off the coast of Maine, a woman of the most wonderful powers of hardihood. The island contains about five acres the largest portion of which she has put under cultivation, raising handsome crops of potatoes and other vegetables yearly. The land never was ploughed, but has been thoroughly hoed over by her. The remaining portion she devotes to raising hay of a very superior quality, every crop of which she has mowed and cured with her own hand. The early part of the day she devotes to fishing, going through the breakers in a fragile skiff, rowing single-handed where many a strong man would quail and hesitate. The results of her day's fishing she exchanges for money and groceries with dealers who visit the island from Portland.

The Chinese potato is likely to succeed in the United States, after all. Mr. Prince, of Flushing, L. I., has 35,000 plants of it; and he says it will make good bread, and supersede every other potato, and in thirty years the annual crop in that country will exceed the cotton crop in value.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(*Wilmer and Smiths European Times.*)
 We noticed some time back a gigantic undertaking called the Euphrates Valley Railway, and stated that it was in high favour with the authorities at Constantinople. The intention is to make the line gradually, connecting in the first place the Euphrates with the Mediterranean, and so favourably disposed is the Porte to the project, that it has offered to guarantee six per cent on the outlay. The work will be undertaken by an English company and the sum of eight millions is named as the capital,—a sum quite inadequate for so colossal a project. The projector of this scheme is General Chesney, and from the surveys which have been made and the spirit which prevails in Turkey respecting it, the speculation promises to be highly successful.

We are going to have another little war, and a very expensive little war we fear it will prove. In this instance, Persia is our foe, a power which is said to favour Russia, and which the Government prints tell us we are bound to punish. As far as we can pick out the cause of quarrel from the labyrinth of words in which it is involved, Persia has seized or is about to seize the Afghan city of Herat, very far removed from the North-West frontier of British India, and about half way between our frontier and the Caspian. To chastise the Shah, we are fitting out a great expedition in the Persian Gulf, because it seems that we have guaranteed Herat to Dost Mahomed, and the heavily-taxed people of Great Britain will be called upon to pay smartly for this interference in the quarrels of two semi-barbarous powers. Those who remember that unfortunate stroke of policy, the Afghan war in 1836, during the declining years of Lord Melbourne's Government, will receive this startling intelligence with anything but pleasurable feelings. If Parliament had been sitting, we should have known the precise cause of this quarrel, which is certain to entail upon this country an expenditure of millions of money, and the inglorious character of the affair will call to the reader's mind the saying of the late Duke of Wellington, that "England could not afford to carry on a little war." This power of levying war, without the consent of Parliament, is a power which ought not to be left in the hands of the executive, and the sooner it is abrogated the better. It has its origin in that unfortunate system of secret diplomacy which enables our rulers to bring us to the verge of war, and even to plunge us into war, at the whim or caprice of the fussy, and not always sensible, diplomatists abroad. A ministerial journal, inspired from Downing-street, coolly says,—"The British Government cannot be accused of precipitancy in dealing with the Persian difficulty." But the British Government, it will occur to most persons, owed it to the people of England to explain, whether the "difficulty" could not have been overcome without this hasty appeal to arms. The same authority then enters into the following exposition of the case, which may possibly satisfy those who are very easily satisfied; but we must confess ourselves not of the number. "An ultimatum, it is understood, was sent to the Shah, requiring him to withdraw his forces from Herat, and retire within the Persian frontier, or to prepare for war with England; and instructions were to have been at the same time forwarded to India, to organize a powerful expedition, and hold it ready for service in the Persian Gulf as soon as the monsoon was over and the great heats of the Gulf had been moderated. The Shah's answer to the ultimatum is, in substance, that he will withdraw his forces from Herat, if we will undertake to compel Dost Mahomed to retire to Cabul, leaving Candahar in the possession of Koherdil's family; and as an answer of this evasive nature is equivalent to a refusal, we should be authorized to declare war at once; but there is still a channel opened for negotiation. Terrack Khan, who was despatched from Teheran to Constantinople, to arrange the mission affair, before our ultimatum reached the Persian Court, has since, it is said, received plenary powers to discuss, and, if it be possible, to adjust the Herat question also; and although no great hopes are entertained

of a pacific settlement through this officer's means, still it would be inconsistent with diplomatic usage to commence hostilities before receiving the proffered explanations. There is only one point against which we ought most especially to guard, and that is, the indefinite prolongation of a state of hostilities. There is, in reality, very little room for diplomatic argument, and the assertion by Persia of counter rights is altogether fictitious." It would seem from this explanation, which explains nothing, that we are up to the head and ears in the miserable intrigues of these Eastern despots, and that our first thought is the levying of war, the destruction of human life, and the expenditure of vast sums of money, unless we can bring our refractory ally to terms on the instant. Surely Lord Palmerston must calculate on a long lease of power if he thinks the British public will endorse this summary mode of proceeding during the Parliamentary recess. Besides, Persia, like Russia, is difficult to be got at, protected in the summer by the great heat, in the winter by the severe cold, and an invading army would be exposed to almost insurmountable obstacles, unless we reached her through the territory of neutral powers, a result which might still more complicate our position.

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAM CONTRACT.

The pioneer of the new line of steamers to Australia is the Oneida, which takes out to Melbourne the new Governor of Victoria, Sir Henry Barkly, and his suite. The Oneida is to be followed on the 12th of November by the Simla, which has been chartered for a couple of years by the European and Australasian Company. The European and the Colombian are now fitting out on the Clyde to convey the mails on the 12th of December and the 12th of January; and besides these vessels, there are now building at Glasgow the Australasian, the Tasmanian, and the Asian, steamers of great tonnage and corresponding horsepower, and the African, of lesser capacity, but these vessels, it is believed, cannot be ready to take their stations on the line before the summer or autumn of next year. But the regular mail service to and from England and Australia, via Suez, will not commence until February next, when the first homeward-bound mail may be expected at Southampton. The company to which the Australian postal contract has been given are making the most commendable exertions to execute their work, impelled thereto by the heavy penalties which will be exacted from them in case of failure. The new company, in the outset of their undertaking, are receiving every assistance from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, who have placed at their disposal the Simla the vessel already referred to, and this company have also aided the new undertaking by the use of their coaling stations in Australia and the Red Sea,—an absence of jealousy for the promotion of the public interest which is deserving of the highest praise.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN CIRCASSIA.

Constantinople, Oct. 9th.—Sefer Pacha has beaten the Russians in Circassia, and taken 800 prisoners and 21 guns.

An ex-deputy of the Parliament of Turin, M. Prever, died lately at his country-house, near Moncalieri. He was a remarkably tall man, and the hearse used for Catholic burials being too short to contain his coffin, another which was longer was borrowed from the Protestants. But when the priests saw the heretical vehicle drawing nigh, they refused to allow it to enter the church, and declined to perform the funeral service over the body of the good Catholic which laid therein.

A RUSSIAN DEFAULTER.—During the late war a certain Teslotsky, attached to the commissariat of the 4th corps d'armee in Russia, took to flight, carrying with him the contents of the treasury, amounting to the enormous sum of 600,000fr. By an official notice in the *Journal de St. Petersburg* he is summoned to appear before a military tribunal at Warsaw in the course of six months, if in Europe, and one year if he be out of Europe. If he fail to return at the expiration of this period, sentence will be passed on him *par contumace*.

Religion is much talked of, but little understood, till the conscience be awakened; then a man knows the worth of a soul and the want of a Saviour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,
 I some time since, as you are aware, handed by request to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, a petition numerously signed praying that Her Majesty's assent might be withheld from the Bill to increase the representation. On Saturday last, I received through M. B. Daly, Esq., Private Secy, the enclosed copy of Col. Secretary's answer to the same, which I will thank you to publish for the information of the petitioners.
 I am &c.,
 THEO. DESBRISAY.
 Charlottetown, Nov. 11th, 1856.

(Copy) No. 34.

Sir,
 I have to acknowledge your Despatch No. 45 of the 18th September enclosing a Petition to the Queen from divers inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, praying for the reasons therein set forth, that Her Majesty's sanction may be withheld from the "Act to increase the number of members to serve in the General Assembly and to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Elections."
 You will inform the Petitioners that their objections to this Act have been attentively considered, but that I have not felt myself at liberty to advise Her Majesty to interfere with a measure which has received the deliberate sanction of the Colonial Legislature.
 The Act will therefore be allowed on the first opportunity of a Council being held.
 I have &c. &c.
 H. LABOUCHERE.

Lieut. Governor
 Sir D. DALEY, P. E. Island.
 Downing Street, 15th October, 1856.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, November 12, 1856.

New Brunswick with a brief outline of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.—Their History Civil divisions, Geography and Productions; with statistics of the several countries, affording views of the resources and capabilities of the provinces and intended to convey useful information as well to their inhabitants as to emigrants, strangers and travellers and for the use of schools.—By Alexander Munro, Esq.—Author of a treatise on theoretical and practical land surveying—Halifax, N. S., printed by Richard Nugent, 1855, p. p. 384.

These provinces are every day becoming more and more known and their importance is being forced upon the consideration of the mother country in consequence of the progressive increase in wealth, population and development of resources. When they shall have become more intimately connected, each with the other, by means of railroads and steamboats, it may be safely predicated that this increase will proceed in an augmented ratio and proportionate with that in the neighboring province of Canada and the United States. The vast extent of coast and the proximity to inexhaustible fisheries, the abundance of minerals of all kinds, the various kinds of soil, the healthiness of climate, all contribute to impress on the mind the absolute certainty that these hitherto comparatively despised colonies are destined, at no very distant date, to take a more prominent station on the Continent of America than has hitherto been assigned them. The work, the title page of which heads this article, has been published with the view of making the present state of these colonies known; for, as is well observed in commencement, "The vast extent of the British possessions in North America is scarcely known to its inhabitants; and there are few of our fellow countrymen on the other side of the Atlantic, who are aware, that British America includes a larger area than that under the government of the United States." And the author often remarking that Canada is too extensive to be made the subject of his volume, informs his readers that "New Brunswick is therefore his principal object, and that the chapters devoted to the other two lower colonies must be considered as a very brief sketch of their present state." As respects New Brunswick, the book seems to leave nothing of importance untouched. It abounds in statistical details of every description and is extremely diffuse in its descriptions of the counties, districts, lakes, rivers, roads, mines, minerals, and agricultural products, it is in short, a Hand-book as the Germans call it, of that province, and will undoubtedly, be of great advantage to its inhabitants. We could wish that there were similar works on Nova Scotia and this Island, for we fully agree with the author, that every child in the British provinces should be acquainted, not only with the geography of his own, but with that of the adjacent provinces. In the work in question, Prince Edward Island occupies, as may be supposed, but a small amount of letter press 20 pages only, but it is gratifying to add that what is said of the Island is correct, and that is more than can be affirmed of some other publications, in which mention has been made

of it; we have no hesitation in recommending the book, and would say, that it ought to be in the library of every one who is anxious to obtain a proper knowledge of the colony of which it professesly treats.

As a proof of the extreme mildness of the season, the writer begs to state that he, two days since took from the open ground in his garden a bunch of radishes, some heads of cauliflowers and a bouquet of flowers, the latter composed of pansies, stocks, mignonette, Indian pink, daisies and sweet scabions. The daisies were not one-eyed ones, but the
 "Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower"
 Of the poet Burns.

It is stated that the Sultan has determined to pension off all his wives except one, who is to bear the title of Empress, and that Turkish women are to go unveiled in public. The young women, it is said, received this news with joy.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that letters have been received in that city from New York, stating that the French Government has shipped to the United States twenty thousand barrels of prime mess pork, which was bought in Cincinnati during the late war. The Government had no use for it, and is sending it back to find a market.

Married,

At Indian River, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Macdonald, P. P., Mr. John Arseneaux, to Miss Charlotte Arseneaux, both of St. Eleanor's.

Died,

At Charlottetown, on the 31st ultimo, Evan James Henry, youngest son of John Rigg, Esq., aged 11 months.
 On the 31st ultimo, at Bideford, Lot 12, of the scarlet fever, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Henry Andrews, aged 11½ years.
 On the 30th ult., at the same place, of scarlet fever, Mr. Charles Rayner, in the 28th year of his age—leaving a widow and small family.
 At Charlottetown, on the 9th inst., after a short illness, Mrs. Tobin, an old and respected inhabitant of this City, aged 58 years. *Requiescat in pace.*

POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

A MEETING of the Members of the above Alliance will be held in the TEMPERANCE HALL, on THURSDAY Evening next, the 13th instant, at eight o'clock, p. m. A full attendance is particularly requested.
 JAMES J. BEVAN, Secretary.
 Ch. Town, Nov. 12, 1856.

"ACADIA" GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened the Store adjoining Messrs. McNUTT & BROWN, on Queen Square, as a—
 Tea, Coffee and
 General Grocery Store.

With a carefully selected Stock of Goods, consisting of
 Fine Oolong, Souchong and Congo TEAS,
 Jamaica COFFEE, (green and ground)
 PICKLES, SAUCES, &c., (all kinds)
 A variety of CAKES and BISCUIT,
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 Vinegar, Fluid, Raisins, Starch,
 SOAP, CANDLES (patent, sperm and tallow),
 Currants, Orange, Lemon and Citron Peel,
 Scotch Marmalade, Macaroni, Vermicelli, &c.
 Also, sole Agent for M'Dougalls Pipes and the
 Glenfield Starch.
 JARDINE MACLEAN.
 Nov. 12, 1856

No. 8. Queen-street. No. 8.

REMOVAL!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS EXTENSIVE
 Stock of British and Foreign
 GOODS,

Es "J. W." Elizabeth, Isabella, and Albion,
 THE Store formerly occupied by Mr. George Room, a few doors higher up, which premises he has remodelled and refitted, and having now increased facilities for the accommodation of his Customers, he trusts to be favored with a continuance of their patronage.
 He also begs to intimate, that he is daily expecting a further supply, to complete his
 Fall Importations,

all of which will be disposed of at the lowest cash prices.
 Observe, No. 8, Queen Street,
 J. W. MORRISON,
 Charlottetown, Nov. 11, 1856.

Cows, Oxen and Heifers.

TO be sold, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at Hillsborough Hill, the residence of L. C. Worthy, Esquire, fifteen miles from Charlottetown, on the St. Peter's Road, commencing at 11 o'clock, the stock on said farm, comprising 4 Cows in calf, 2 Heifers rising 3 years old, 1 ditto rising 2 years, 2 Oxen rising 3 years, 1 three year old Bull, also a very strong Horse together with sundry other articles. Sale positive, unless the day is very unfavorable.
 H. W. LOBBAN, Auctioneer.
 Nov. 10, 1856.

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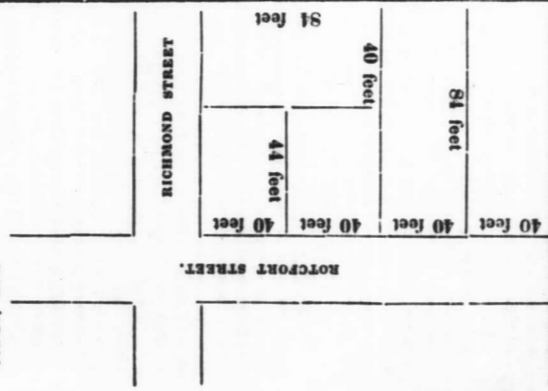
COMMERCIAL HOUSE, Margate, New London.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public generally that they have received a very extensive stock of Goods, comprising every thing in the Store branches, namely: Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, all of which they will sell lower than Charlotte town prices for cash or produce. Oats, Oatmeal, Flour, Barley, Pork and Butter will be taken.

TUPLIN & HYNDMAN. Nov. 1st, 1856.

AUCTIONS.

Sale of Freehold Property. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Premises, LOT No. 45, in the second hundred of Lots in this BUILDING LOTS in accordance with the following plan. For further particulars, apply to the Honorable JOSEPH HENSLY, or to the Owner on the Premises. D. M'PHIE. Oct. 21, 1856.



AUCTION. MR. B. DAVIES will offer for Sale by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock, p. m., Six Eligible Sites for Business Stands, in Stratford, at the ferry, immediately opposite the City of Charlotte town. For plans and particulars apply to Mr. B. Davies, or to the undersigned. Also for Sale, two FARMS, one of about 70 acres, and the other of 100 acres. JOHN BALL. November, 8th, 1856.

△ O A B D O. THAT great desideratum to the public—the Bank—having been happily organized—the Subscriber will now turn his attention more particularly to the various branches of his profession, and can be consulted at his Chambers between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock daily. CHARLES YOUNG. Charlotte town, Nov. 8, 1856.—Jr., Es. & Adv. 4w3

NEW FALL GOODS!

'ALBION HOUSE,' Queen Street. STREETLY & COUCHMAN, thankful for the patronage which they have met with since they commenced business, take this opportunity of informing their customers generally, that they have received their FALL STOCK of DRY GOODS. This Stock having been selected from the best and cheapest markets, we will offer it at the lowest possible Cash prices, we deemed it to be our business maxim, "Small Profits and Quick Returns." THE STOCK CONSISTS OF Black and colored MANTLES in a large variety and of the newest designs, Paisley SHAWLS (long and square), Wool do do Fish, squirrel and musquash Bows & Victorines, Red and white FLANNELS, A large Stock of CLOTHING, together with an Extensive assortment of DRESS MATERIALS and GOODS necessary for the season. BEING An inspection of the Stock is respectfully invited. Ch. Town, Oct. 25, 1856. Chain Pump Fixtures! 500 lbs. CHAIN for Pumps, for Sale by GEORGE T. HASZARD. Oct. 2, 1856.

City Livery and Sale Stables.

HAVING enlarged my Stables, I am now prepared to take Horses for SALE and BOARD, by the day or week. Gentlemen having Horses to dispose of, will find this an excellent Stand, the Stables being roomy and comfortable, and Grounds attentive. Horses and Carriages for HIRE—second to none in the City. Please call and examine for yourselves. J. H. GATES. Sept. 4th, 1856.—wif.

Jakeman's Livery & Sale Stables REOPENED AT THE OLD STAND, Grafton Street.



HAVING enlarged my Stables, I am now prepared to take horses for sale and board, by the day or week. Gentlemen having horses to dispose of, will find this an excellent stand, the Stables being roomy and comfortable and grounds attentive. Horses and Carriages for hire, second to none in the City. WM. JAKEMAN. Sept. 14th, 1856.

FALL & WINTER GOODS! JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, per Barque "ISABEL," from LIVERPOOL, England, a large and extensive assortment of— BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, Now open for inspection. Brick Building, East Corner of Queen & Dorchester-Streets. DUNCAN, MASON, CO. Charlottetown, 21st Oct., 1856.—Isl.

Farm for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a FARM of Sixty Acres of Free Land, situated on the South side of Murray Harbour—43 acres of this Land is under cultivation, and has on it a Dwelling House and some New Out Houses. There is also a Grist Mill on the Premises, running for 10 months, supplied by a good Stream of Water—Terms Cash. JOHN COWAN. Murray Harbour, Oct. 24, 1856. 6 in 1 a week.

Carding Machines, &c. THE Subscriber offers for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Combs, Plates, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Power Treadmill Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morris & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown, July 18, 1855.

A BARGAIN! FOR SALE, that pleasantly situated COTTAGE and Premises adjoining the Property of Mr. James DAVIS, and fronting on King's Square. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber— JAMES J. BEVAN. Charlottetown, Oct. 8, 1856.

TO BE SOLD. THE Farm at present in the occupation of Mr. Andrew Smith, at the Cross Roads, Belfast For particulars apply at the office of T. HEATH HAVLAND, Esq. Barrister at Law. Charlottetown, April 25th, 1856.

Cocoa, Chocolate & Ground Spices, JUST RECEIVED, per Elizabeth, from Halifax— Boxes COCOA, Cocoa Paste and Prepared Cocoa, Boxes Ground Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Boxes Corn Starch and Ground Rice, Boxes No. 1 Family Soap. W. R. WATSON. Oct. 29, 1856.

A Card. MR. J. T. JENKINS, Member, and Licentiate in Midwifery, of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; late Surgeon in the British Medical Staff attached to Omar Pacha's army during the Crimean War.—is prepared to practice the different branches of his profession in this Island. Mr. Jenkins has paid particular attention to the diseases of the Eye, having been for three years a Student at the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, under the late eminent Surgeon and Oculist, G. J. Guthrie, Esq. F. R. S., &c. &c., President of the College of Surgeons. Consulting room—Deshbrisay's buildings Charlottetown, Oct. 29, 1856.

CARD. MISS DOUGLAS respectfully informs her patrons that she has this day re-opened her school at the corner of Pownall and Richmond Streets. Charlottetown, October 1st, 1856.

JUST RECEIVED: SYRIA and the HOLY LAND, being a course of Lectures given by GEORGE M. WORKMAN, Esq., a native of Syria, at the Temperance Hall, Halifax, N. S., 8th, 9th & 10th Sept., 1856 (Price, 9d. GEO. T. HASZARD. Oct. 11, 1856.

City Weighing Machine. THE subscriber begs to announce to the public that he has rented the above WEIGHING MACHINE from the City Authorities, and that he has commenced operations therewith. A person will be attendance each day. The Rates for Weighing, according to the City Bye-Laws, are as follows:— For weighing every ton of Coal, Culm, Coke, Limestone, Gypsum, or heavy Merchandise, the sum of 9s 0d. And in proportion for a lesser quantity. For weighing every Load of Hay, Straw or Fodder not over half a ton, the sum of 6s 0d. For weighing every such Load, when exceeding 100 lbs. in weight, the sum of 6s 0d. (including the weighing of the Cart, Truck, Sled or other Vehicle containing such load.) For weighing every new or unloaded Cart, Truck, Sled or other Vehicle, the sum of 6s 0d. DANIEL BETHUNE, City Coat Meter & Weigher. Residence—Rochfort-Square, near John C. Binas, Esquire. City of Charlottetown, October 9, 1856.

THIS is to certify that I have this day assayed the City Machine, and found it correct. JOHN BOYLER. Assayer of Weights & Measures. Oct. 2, 1856.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON. ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT Capital £5,000,000 Sterling. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

Lescher's Starch, &c. 10 BOXES Lescher's best London Starch, 5 do. Glenfield Patent do, 1 cwt. Thamb Blue, ex ANNE REDDIE. W. R. WATSON.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. The Old Established HOUSE, CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1810. 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, Medicines and other Lozenges; with all the Patent Medicines in vogue, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain. (See Apothecaries' Hall Directory.) The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the Market. Charlottetown, May 12, 1855.

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

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY! FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!



HOLLOWAYS' OINTMENT. THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY. By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these, this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows, that salt passes freely through her pores, and more readily penetrates through any pores or fleecy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means. ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS. No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scary, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS. Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

FILES AND FISTULAS. These and other similar distressing complaints may be effectually cured, if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot. Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:— Cancers Sore-throats Contracted and Stiff Skin-diseases Bad Legs Scurvy Sore-heads Burns Joints Sore-nipples Blisters Erysipelas Soft Corns Bite of Mosquitoes Gout Tumours Toes and Sand Glandular swellings Files Ulcers Chancery Lumbago Wounds Chicer-foot Piles Rheumatism Chilblains Rhotism Scalds Chapped hands Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 50, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—at 3s 3d; 3s 6d; and 6s each Pot. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients of every clime are affixed to each Pot.

I THINK ON THEE.

BY T. K. HERVEY.

I think on thee in the night,
When all beside is still,
And the moon comes out, with her pale, sad light,
To sit on the lonely hill!
When the stars are all like dreams,
And the breezes all like sighs,
And there comes a voice from the far-off stream,
Like thy spirit's low replies!

I think on thee by day,
'Mid the cold and busy crowd,
When the laughter of the young and gay
Is far too glad and loud!
I hear thy soft, sad tone,
And thy young, sweet smile I see,—
My heart,—my heart were alone,
But for its dreams of thee!

MISCELLANEOUS.

DREAMING MATCH.—Sir Wm. Johnston, who was superintendent of the Indian affairs in America, previous to the revolution, received some suits of clothes from England richly laced, when Hendrick, king of the five nations of Mohawks, was present. The chief admired them much, but did not say anything at the time.—In a few days Hendrick called on Sir William, and acquainted him that he had a particular dream. On Sir William inquiring what it was, he told him that he had dreamed that he had given him one of these fine suits which he had received from over the great water. Sir William took the hint, and immediately presented him with one of the richest suits. Hendrick, highly pleased with this generosity, retired. A short time after this, Sir William happening to be in company with Hendrick, told him that he also had a dream. Hendrick, very solicitous to know what it was, Sir William informed him that he (Hendrick) had made him a present of a particular tract of land (the most valuable on the Mohawk river) of about 5,000 acres. Hendrick presented him with the land immediately, with this shrewd remark: "Now, Sir William, I will never dream with you again, you dream too hard for me."—The tract thus obtained is called to the present day, *Sir William's Dreaming Land*.

LOOKING TO NO. 1.—Sir James Mackintosh invited Dr. Parr to take a drive in his gig. The horse became restive. 'Gently, Jemmy,' says the doctor, 'take care; don't irritate him; always soothe your horse Jemmy. You'll do better without me. Let me down Jemmy.'—Once on *terra firma*, the doctor's view of the case was changed. 'Now Jemmy, touch him up; never let a horse get the better of you; touch him up—conquer him—do not spare him; and now I'll leave you to manage him—I'll walk back.'

BALLOONING EXTRAORDINARY.

The ascension of Mons. Godard, on Thursday, 23d ult., was an era in the history of ballooning in Philadelphia. The aeronaut took up no less than four persons, besides himself—one of them a lady—but such was the immensity of his balloon that the car containing the party was carried aloft swiftly and gracefully. Mr. Butcher, one of the company, has furnished us with some account of the trip, and of his sensations during the excursion, which will be read with interest. He says the moment the balloon left the earth, all sensation of fear and giddiness vanished. The car seemed to remain stationary while the earth receded until objects upon it became greatly diminished in appearance. So great was their distance that men, horses, and other animate objects, dwindled down to mere moving specks; but even at that distance the hum of cities and the cries of cattle, and other sounds reached the ears of the aeronauts. After the party had ascended to a great height the cold became quite severe, and the skin of the travellers was covered with a palpable moisture; the skin had also a clammy and corpse-like feeling.

Mr. Butcher describes the view from the upper regions as magnificent in the extreme—there seemed to be no limit to the prospect, and the earth spread out like a map below. The balloon, when it first left the earth, was carried in a southwesterly direction, but as it ascended higher it was taken in different directions by the various currents it passed through. The balloon was at times over Wilmington and Norristown, and it crossed the Delaware and the Schuylkill rivers more than once during its journey. It is believed that the balloon reached the height of 14,000 feet above

the earth, and that it performed a journey of sixty miles. About six o'clock the party descended on the farm of Mr. Carter, near Chester Creek. There they took supper, (the balloon being secured in the meantime.) After this they resumed their journey and again descended a few miles further on, where they were entertained at the house of Mr. Felton, of the Baltimore Railroad Company. After leaving Mr. Felton's, it was found that the balloon had lost much gas, and that it was consequently unable to take up all the excursionists. Two of them accordingly remained on *terra firma*, while their companions again ascended, and finally came down at North East, Maryland. They returned to the city, delighted with their trip. Mr. Godard did as he pleased with his balloon, except guide it. He ascended and descended at pleasure, conversing freely with persons on the earth, and then scudding off beyond ear-shot. In one instance they came down and scared a ploughman and his horses; the latter ran off, and the aeronauts thought it prudent to follow their example.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

CIRCASSIA.

The following is the narrative given by the *Journal de Constantinople* of the reported victory of the Circassians, a brief account of which reached us a few days ago, by telegraph:—

"SOUJAK KALEH, Sept. 21.—The Russians having passed the Leha for the purpose of constructing fortifications in Abzesh, Sefer Pacha immediately despatched an interpreter to the Russian commander, in order to know the object of the expedition. The Russian commander replied, 'By the treaty of Paris, Circassia is conceded to Russia, and I have come to take possession of it.' Sefer Pacha sent a second messenger to the Russian commander, to inform him that Circassia was an independent country; that no one could dispose of it without the consent of its inhabitants, and that if the Russians did not retire from it forthwith the Circassians would take prompt measures to compel them. The next day Sefer Pacha advanced with 30,000 men against the Russians, who had taken up a position on the slopes of a ravine with 16 cannon. The combat lasted three hours and a half; the Circassians remained masters of the field, made 800 prisoners, and took all the guns. Another affair took place 20 days ago in the Tchapsou, after the passage of the Kouban by the Russians, who were obliged to retire with a considerable loss of men, leaving five guns behind. The Russian troops were composed of recruits, and did not stand their ground. The prisoners taken by the Circassians are no longer reduced to slavery. They are admitted into the ranks, or are at liberty to establish themselves upon the land, under the administration of a naib. The Circassian deputation which was sent to Constantinople has not returned; but it is thought certain that the Porte and the Western Powers will not support us."

The Bank of France, following the example of the Bank of England, has refused to make advances either upon Rentes or Railway Shares. It has also partially limited its commercial discounts to Bills having only 45 days to run. This is a strong indication that the financial crisis has not yet passed away. It has had no particular effect upon the Money market here, having been foreseen and "Discounted." And it has had even less upon the value of Stocks and Shares, as our markets are for the present strongly supported by daily money investments by the public out of the proceeds of the dividends.

Specie to the value of £98,620 has arrived from the United States. The exchanges at New York were at the date of the last advices rather turning against this country. Under ordinary circumstances, therefore, the export of specie would stop; but it is stated that the agents of the Bank of France are purchasing gold there as well as in London. The Africa, which arrived at New York on the 3rd inst., had £2500 in specie on freight; and the Asia, which sailed on the 18th, had £6000. Of the \$537,877 brought by the Canada, on the evening of the same day, \$307,175 have been shipped for Havre.

ENHANCEMENT OF THE VALUE OF SUGAR.

The recent general enhancement of the current prices of sugars, though stimulated and swelled by speculation, has a genuine basis. In the first place, there is an increase of several per cent. in the population of the civilized world within the last quarter of a century, insuring a like increase in the natural demand for sugar. Then it is not doubtful that, in the general absence of wars, the proportion of people able to purchase and consume sugar and other luxuries to the extent of their desires, has likewise increased. It is further true that the general manufacture and use of Preserved Fruits, &c., is rapidly increasing. But the successive failures of the Grape for several years past has led to the diversion of the Beet crop of France—which is very large and important—from the production of Sugar to that of Brandy—the French brandies, formerly made of the juice of the Grape, bearing a reputation and a price throughout the world which renders this conversion highly profitable. Hence France, which, from Napoleon's coronation to Louis Philippe's dethronement had been steadily advancing toward the point of producing her own sugar, has recently been falling rapidly back to a position of dependence for her supply on the tropical, cane-growing Indies. It is understood that the production of Sugar in the British West Indies has fallen off since Emancipation—the liberated negroes finding employment more to their taste than the severe labor of the cane-field and sugar mill—though in British Guiana the production of sugar has recently been and is still rapidly increasing. California and Australia have some part in producing the general result—those countries producing little or no Sugar while consuming largely, and at the same time increasing the world's supply of bullion, and thereby enhancing the prices of nearly everything but gold. It is clear that the annual production of sugar must be increased—but where? and how? The severe cold of last Winter destroyed a great deal of cane, and practically diminished the area of tropical cane-growing soil. India and the adjacent regions of Southern Asia might produce more sugar, but the people are very slow to change the direction of their industry, while those of Spanish America have little industry of any sort. There is more sugar land in the West Indies, but it is mainly wilderness, which can only be converted into cane fields at heavy cost and by severe labour—of course quite slowly.

In view of these facts, inquiry has very properly been made for saccharine plants adapted to the temperate zone and which may be profitably employed in the production of sugar. Until some plant of this sort is found and extensively cultivated, it is not probable, that the price of sugar, as measured by that of wheat, beef and other edibles, will be essentially reduced. With the prospect of an active demand and a high price for sugar through several years ahead, it seems but reasonable that the sugar producing-area should be enlarged, if that be found practicable.

These requirements, it is believed, are satisfied in the *Sorghum Saccharum*, or Sugar millet, which has for ages been cultivated as a sugar plant in China and in Southern Africa. Our attention was first called to it in Paris last summer by a gentleman who had grown it for years in Natal (South America), where, as in China, it had been cultivated for sugar-making from time immemorial. His confidence in its adaptation to temperate climates was very sanguine, and he gave us some account of it, which was promptly embodied in a letter to the *Tribune*.

We have seen this *Sorghum* growing and nearly ripened this fall in divers sections of our own State and Northern Pennsylvania, and estimate its average height in good soil at fully ten feet. Our own little patch will average more than that, but a high wind knocked most of it down more than a month ago. That it is destined to prove one of the best fodder plants we have no doubt; but we fear, it will not usually ripen its seed much north of this city. But the seed, like that of broom-corn, is small and light;—enough of it to seed an acre (for sugar) would hardly fill

a four-quart measure, or weigh six pounds. If grown for fodder, it should of course be sown much thicker. We have no doubt that it will pretty uniformly ripen on all the New Jersey soil that will produce sweet potatoes or melons, and that every northern farmer will find it to his account in growing at least an acre of it for fodder alone, even though he be obliged to buy his seed. That it will prove profitable southward of this city cannot be doubted.

We have tasted the syrup made from *Sorghum*, and find it quite palatable. We trust our farmers will cautiously enter upon its cultivation, though we do not believe any sugar will be made from it at a profit for several years yet. Inexperience, want of the requisite machinery for crushing, boiling, refining, &c., with the necessarily high price of seed, seem to stand in the way of any immediate realization of the sanguine visions of the seed-sellers. But if each enterprising farmer will obtain a little seed next winter—through his representative in Congress, if he cannot procure it otherwise—and plant this at Indian-corn distance in the richest, warmest land he can devote to it, he may grow a fair supply of seed next year, and satisfy himself by experiment, that his cattle will eat the stalk and leaves with avidity. Two years hence he may grow a considerable patch, save the seed and feed the stalks; and now he may begin to think of sugar-making, if he shall meantime have thoroughly informed himself with regard to it. If we can avoid a Multicaulis fever with regard to *Sorghum*, we shall soon find it a valuable addition to the staples of our Free as well as Slave State Agriculture.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Dates from Havana to the 16th have been received. It was reported there, that a Spanish brig of war has 6000 stand of arms on board, for the use of the Spanish faction against the Dominican Republic, and that the annexation of the West End will be insisted upon by the Spanish, as another gem to the crown of Spain.—Everything is prepared for the invasion of Mexico as soon as the expected orders to that effect arrive from Madrid.

Mr. Hind, the distinguished English Astronomer, says that the great comet of 1264 and 1856, with its tail of 90 degrees may be looked for at any moment. He is confirmed in this view by the original chart and observations of the Nuremberg observer Joachim Heller, which have lately been discovered.

The Dumfries (Canada) Reformer of Oct. 15th, contains the following account of a shocking event which occurred at the township of Morington, Canada:

"Our pen has seldom had to record a more heart-rending circumstance than we are about to relate. Some ten days ago, in the northerly extremity of the Township of Morington, two females went out in the evening in search of their cows, and, not returning that night, search was made in the morning, when, sad to relate, their skeletons were only to be found, their flesh having been completely devoured by the wolves. We are yet unable to record the particulars—the sad outlines only having as yet reached us. Our informant also states, that a man in that locality has been missing for the last ten days. No trace of him can be found whatever, and fears are entertained that he met the same lamentable fate as the unfortunate women.

The wolves were never before known to be so numerous, or so ravenous as they are this season in this section of the country. It is regarded as unsafe to be alone on the public highways after dark. Reports are reaching us almost every week of some of their ravages through the country. Almost every body has been visited by them, and mischief done to a greater or less extent.

A farmer in North Easthope, had thirty sheep killed in one single night by them. They drove them to the barn yard, and killed them there. A few nights previous they killed twelve belonging to the same man.

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