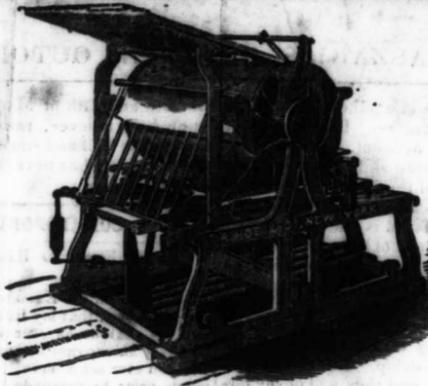


HASZARD'S

FARMER'S COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, October 1, 1856.

New Series. No. 381.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE
Published by Geo. T. Haszard
Queen Square,
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.
AND CONTAINS,
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

Labourers Wanted!
ANY number of LABOURERS, including some MASONS, can get employment on the Railroad between the Bend and Shediac in New Brunswick. Wages, (by the day), liberal, with the chance of making well by job work. For particulars, enquire at this Office, or at the subscriber at the Works.
JOHN BROOKFIELD, Contractor.
Bend, Sept. 8, 1856.

Victoria Cloth and Carding Mills.
THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to the public generally, for the very liberal support given to the above mills, for the last five years, and would intimate that he is now prepared to take in Cloth and Wool, and return the same with despatch. The above Mills having undergone a thorough repair, parties may depend on having justice done to anything they may please to forward.
JOHN HENDERSON, Brackley Point Road.
Agent, Messrs. Beer & Son, Charlottetown.
August 12, 1856.

Perseverance Hotel,
PLEASANTLY situated in front of King's Square, where every comfort will be afforded to the travelling community in general. The Subscriber begs to intimate, that strict attention and moderate charges will entitle him to a share of public patronage.
J. W. FORD, Proprietor.
Ch. Town, Sept. 8, 1856.

SERVANT GIRL [wanted.]
Douglas Estate, Lot 19.
OFFERS will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of that portion of Lot 19, known as the "Douglas Estate" comprising about 1730 Acres of excellent land. The whole of this property is under lease for 999 years to various tenants at a reserved rent of one shilling Currency per acre. An indisputable title will be given.
R. STEWART.
Charlottetown, March 21st, 1856.

Carding Machines, &c.
THE Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Power Treadmill Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morrice & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Carh Charlottetown, July 18, 1855. lyxtf

FOR SALE!
THE HULL & SPARS of a BRIGANTINE now nearly finished, laying at Orwell, built for the Newfoundland market, of 82 tons new measurement, and 142 tons old; length about 79 feet, 20 ft. 6 in. beam, and 9 ft. 8 in. deep. Apply to the builder, ALEX. McRAE, or to—
BENJAMIN DAVIES,
Sept. 2, 1856.—4i Broker, Ch. Town.

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES,
OF ALL VARIETIES.
Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street, BOSTON.
GREENLEAF & BROWN,
AGENTS.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the Provinces.
BOARD may be had for a few persons on application to Mr. WILLIAM PAUL, opposite the residence of John Brecken, Esq., King-street. Ch. Town, Sept. 12, 1856.

Church of England Prayer Books
HASZARD & OWEN have received a large supply of the above and are prepared to sell them at the following low prices, viz.
Ruby 32mo. Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s 6d.
" Cape Morocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 3s. Morocco, 4s 6d.
Minion 32mo. Roan, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 2s. Nonpareil 32mo. 3s.
Pica 24mo. 5s 6d.
8vo 9s.
Call. 12s 6d.

JOHN HARPER,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
(Queen-St. in Mr. Desbrisay's Buildings.)
Solicits the patronage of the public, and will endeavor to merit the confidence of all who may favor him with business in the above line. Feb. 11, 1856.

Carriage Bolts.
HASZARD & OWEN have received a large Stock of the above—of the following sizes:—
LENGTH. DIAMETER.
1 1/2 inches by 3/4 5-16 3-8
1 3/4 " " 5-16 3-8
2 " " 5-16 3-8
2 1/2 " " 5-16 3-8
3 " " 1-4 5-16 3-8
3 1/2 " " 1-4 5-16 3-8 7-16 1/2
4 " " 1-4 5-16 3-8
These Bolts have neatly turned heads and are offered for sale at from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they can be made for on the Island.

COPAL VARNISH.
A FEW Tin-cans of superior COPAL VARNISH for sale by
H. HASZARD.
Charlottetown, July 2d, 1855.

A CARD.
HAVILAND & BRECKEN,
Barristers & Attorneys at Law,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., &c.
OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE BUILDINGS,
WATER-STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN,
P. E. ISLAND.
T. HEATH HAVLAND,
FREDERICK BRECKEN.

STEAMER
Lady Le Marchant
PHILIPS F. IRVING, COMMANDER.
Under contract with the Provincial Government carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

THIS superior British built STEAMER—coppered and copper fastened, 212 tons Register, 90 horse power, classed at Lloyd's for 13 years, having superior accommodations for Passengers—will run regularly, during the season, on the line between Charlottetown and Pictou, and between Charlottetown and Shediac:—
Leaving Shediac, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, every Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, for Charlottetown; leaving Charlottetown for Pictou every Tuesday at 2 o'clock; returning from Pictou every Wednesday, leaving at 8 o'clock; will again leave Charlottetown for Pictou every Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock; will return from Pictou every Friday, leaving at 6 o'clock; and will go on to Shediac, leaving Charlottetown at 1 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply at Richibucto to the owner, L. P. W. DESBRISAY, Esq.—in Shediac to E. J. SMITH, Esq.—in Pictou to Messrs. J. & J. YORSTON.—or in Charlottetown to
THEO. DESBRISAY.
June 12, 1856.

Harness and Coach Hardware.
EDWARD DANA,
MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER
29 Kilby Street, (near State), Boston.
OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enamelled Cloth, Patent and Enamelled Leather; all of first quality. Superior malleable Iron on hand, and furnished to order and pattern. Full assortment American Harness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.

News by the English Mail!

NAPLES.
The Independence reports the tenor of the second Anglo-French note presented to the King of Naples. The note, it is said, "insists" on an amnesty, and especially mentions the case of Poerio. If the King should persist in his policy, an Anglo-French squadron will appear in the Bay of Naples to protect English and French property in the event of a revolution. The King of Naples, it is said, is "disposed" to yield to these representations. Other reports represent him as preparing defences on his coasts, and refusing to yield.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.
It appears to be the common opinion in Paris that the French and English Cabinets are at issue on several points, though no one supposes these differences can essentially affect the alliance. The investment of O'Donnell with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, and the marked attention paid to Count Morny by the Emperor of Russia, are not likely to please the English Government. The French Cabinet is said to have abandoned the project of an expedition against the Riff pirates, on account of Prussia displaying too strong a desire for the co-operation of England in an Anglo-Prussian expedition. The English Cabinet takes the same side as Turkey and Austria on the question of uniting the Danubian Principalities. The French Government is still undecided on this point.

RUSSIA AND SWEDEN.
A letter from St. Petersburg of the 2nd says—'It is generally reported that the relations of Russia and Sweden have been of late anything but friendly, and that the Swedish ambassador sent by the court of Stockholm to the coronation could not fail to have noticed the coolness which exists between the two states.'

SPAIN.
Advices from Madrid, dated the 6th inst., state that O'Donnell is now completely aware of the intrigues which are on foot at the Palace against him. On this subject he has had an altercation with Marshal Concha, and their hostility is now openly manifested. The Infant, Don Francisco, father of the King, is one of O'Donnell's most active enemies, and it has been a question whether the government should not order him to leave Madrid. The King himself is narrowly watched. It is declared for a certainty that O'Donnell will never suppress the law for the sale of church property, nor allow Queen Christina to return to Spain.

Professor Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, and Colt, the pistol maker, were presented to the Czar of Russia, on the 17th ult.

Two Irishmen, named James Caldwell and John Malone, have been arrested at Cheraw, S. C., on a charge of being abolitionists. They were put in the hands of a Committee, to be sent to the free States.

St. Petersburg letters continue to revel in description of the glories of the special embassy to the approaching coronation. The diplomatic corps are to be conveyed "dead head" to Moscow. On the 2nd September a special train conveyed crowns, jewels, sceptres, orbs, and different crowns of all the Russias. Treasures were exposed in open carriages, and immense crowds looked on in admiration.

Sir Charles Napier, in a late visit at St. Petersburg, was tendered by the emperor a suit of rooms in one of the crown palaces. He had made a bet that he would breakfast at Cronstadt and dine at St. Petersburg on the same day. It is further said that as these two pleasing operations have been effected by him between sunrise and sunset, he has won his bet.

THE TIPPERARY MUTINEERS.—The clearly expressed opinion of the country has been endorsed by the comparative leniency of the sentences which the soldiers of the Tipperary Light Infantry have been adjudged to suffer. The Duke of Cambridge has had an opportunity of inaugurating his present high command by an act of clemency, nor has he let the occasion pass. Even the officers who composed the court-martial at Nenagh exhibited a regard to extenuating circumstances not usually evinced by such tribunals. Of course, in strict accordance with military law, sentence of death could have been passed on every one of the accused. Such was not done, however, in even a single instance. It now appears by the sentences promulgated by General Chatterton the following day, that three men only were sentenced to transportation for life. The punishment her Majesty has graciously mitigated to ten years penal servitude. The sentences on two others of 21 years' transportation are commuted to six years' penal servitude. Two more are to undergo but four years' penal servitude in lieu of 15 years' transportation.

The man Burns, convicted of wilful murder, and sentenced by the Neagh Court of Assize to be executed, will be transported for life. This is the heaviest judgment awarded on the whole body of criminals connected with the outbreak at Nenagh. The four militiamen sentenced to 15 years' transportation, will be subjected to penal servitude for four years each.

The announcement made by General Chatterton, that a board had been appointed to investigate any complaints the Tipperary Militia had to make respecting their clothing, &c., has given great satisfaction.

SIR CHARLES IN ST. PETERSBURG.—In St. Petersburg there is a story in circulation of a reply that Sir Charles Napier gave the Grand Duke Constantine. The latter, after letting Sir Charles see all the arrangements and the entire strength of Cronstadt, asked him in a chuckling sort of manner—"Well, Admiral, and why didn't you come in?" To which Sir Charles replied by asking, "Pray, why did not your Imperial Highness come out?"

ENTERTAINMENT OF A CRIMEAN OFFICER AT PRESTONPANS.—The safe return from the Crimea of Thomas Alexander, Esq. C. B., Inspector-General of Hospitals was celebrated with great cordiality in Prestonpans, his native town, on Tuesday last, when a number of the inhabitants and other friends entertained him at a public dinner. The presence of upwards of sixty gentlemen, and the enthusiastic welcome they gave Mr. Alexander, testified the hearty satisfaction with which his return and well-earned professional advances were regarded. The chair was filled by Robert Hislop, Esq., and, after spending a pleasant evening, the party separated with sincere good wishes for the future well being of their distinguished guest, who shortly proceeds on duty to Canada. The entertainment was provided by Mr. Grant, of the Queen's Arms Hotel, and gave great satisfaction.

DECLINE OF THE BAR.—There are no less than 40 sets of chambers now to let in the Inner Temple, and 33 in the Middle Temple, and the entries of students are about one-fifth of what they were ten years ago. The calls to the bar have fallen off to a mere nothing compared to the olden time, for whereas the Middle Temple used to call a few years ago about 120 or 130 a year, 20 is now considered a fair average and even this number shows symptoms of decrease.

OUR NEXT WAR.

(From the European Times.)

Alexander the Great of Macedon, having overrun Persia, was driven back when he attempted to add India to his list of conquered nations. Is the same fate destined for Alexander the Little—Emperor of Russia? There are prophets who tell us so. While on our travels, in the course of the past week, we had the honour and pleasure of enjoying a couple of hours' interesting conversation with a general officer, who has not only achieved a European reputation as one of the bravest of the brave, but who has, during his long service, fought and bled in many a battle on the soil of our Eastern empire. As topic after topic came under discussion, we asked him, in the opinion in his circle was that we should have a long peace. "Decidedly not," was his short and emphatic reply. "With whom are we likely so soon to go to war?" we inquired in some degree of astonishment. "With Russia again," was the rejoinder. "On what field, and why?" "In the East, and for our own dominions." "Are you, then, one of those who believe that the Russians will attack us in India?" "No; we shall attack them. They are interfering and will interfere more in the affairs of Persia. Presently they will enter that country in force. We shall not allow it. We shall order them out, and, if they do not go, we shall drive them out." This was certainly a very sharp, short, and decisive view of the case. But we were assured, upon further conversation, that it was the accepted and assured opinion, not only of military circles, but of all circles in Indian society, and the consummation is regarded as about to take place at a very early period, and, moreover, is looked at without the smallest anxiety or alarm by all classes of our Eastern population, contempt for Russian prowess being the universal feeling. We must, therefore, be watchful and vigilant, that these suspicious Cossacks may gain no advantage over us nearer England. Our forefathers used to say that, however matters were arranged at home, there was no peace with the Spaniards beyond the line. But things are not so now. War in the East means war in the West also. There cannot be fighting on the Indus and peace in the Baltic. When the shouts of contending armies are heard beneath the walls of Ispahan or Shiraz, the echo will reach St. Petersburg itself. Our rulers must, therefore, keep a wakeful and wary eye upon the northern as well as the southern extremity of Russia. We may depend upon it, that we have an enemy there who will strike the very moment it is known that we are off our guard. But to be forewarned is to be forearmed. Whatever our Indian prophets may foretell, every Russian movement in that direction will be measured by our strength at home. Our safety there is to be settled here.

THE MAP OF EUROPE.

Considering that peace has just been made, and that sweet words and gingerbread phrases, and "sugar and spice and all that's nice," are just now the current coin of conventionalism and compliment between the high and mighty potentates of Europe, we are startled at the immense amount of the jarring elements of discord which may be discovered if we journey thoughtfully and observingly over its map. If we begin with Russia, she is apparently occupied in crowning her Emperor, but, inwardly, is doubtless dreaming of and intriguing for revenge. Even in the midst of all the oriental and barbaric show and pageantry of the display at Moscow, her most anxious wish seems to be to sow the seeds of discord between the representatives of France and England. Prussia, but the satellite of the Czar. Her monarch, more prone, it may be, to champagne than campaigning, must yet obey his northern master. But discontent is rife in Prussia as well as all the other lesser States of misgoverned and oppressed Germany. The sabre, the bayonet, and the stick are at present in the ascendant. But intellect is kicking against blind despotism in all directions, and, whenever an explosion breaks out in any quarter, a sympathetic spark will kindle a mighty conflagration in "Fa-

ther-land." Spain is in another phase of her revolution as permanence. But we do not take her into the account. She is more African than European still, in spite of her boasted expulsion of the Moors. The tranquillity of France hangs upon a single life, and Napoleon the Third is said and supposed not to be in the best of health. Besides, he has many enemies who would think no more of taking his life than of sweeping a beetle or a wasp from their path. He has been our ally against Russia, and we forget, having nothing to forgive, all else in that one act of friendship. But the French have not forgotten, and they will never forgive, the blood shed on the steps by which he mounted to the throne. At this moment that throne may be mined, the train laid, and the match ready to apply. Nothing beyond the present is ever certain in France. And is Poland satisfied? and is Hungary pacified and willing to be the oppressed vassal of, instead of the sister-kingdom with Austria, a province instead of a kingdom? And come we to Italy. And is not her own Vesuvius the type and representative of her disturbed state at this very time? And what will its next eruption produce? A mere puff of smoke, a passing shower of ashes and cinders, or a flood of burning lava which shall destroy and overwhelm all before it, as of old it swept over Herculaneum and Pompeii, and they were not? Who can tell? The experiments upon human patience must almost have reached their limits in Naples. The cry against Austria, the secret assassin of unarmed travellers, is loud and fierce, from one extremity of the Peninsula to the other. The French soldiers keep the peace in unhappy Rome. The Croats are swarming on the confines of Piedmont, whose free institutions give offence and excite alarm among the blind statesmen of Vienna. The wolves are only restrained from attacking their prey by the wholesome fear of the sheepdogs. War would be declared to-morrow by Austria against the King of Sardinia, if he had not the sympathies of France and England with him. If it were known that he would receive no active assistance from either of those countries, he would be attacked at once. But in any circumstances the game of irritation and counter-irritation cannot be played much longer without producing its results. In the meanwhile, the Austrians are trying what may turn out a very dangerous policy for themselves, if they persevere in it; for, of course, we now conclude that what we called the Mazzini conspiracies, for all sorts of things impossible and impracticable are got up and done to order by their agents and emissaries. They explode so opportunely, and are so contrived to bring the democratic party into contempt, that they can only be framed in one quarter and for one purpose.

Such is the state of pacified Europe at this very moment, but for how long? We may have bonfires and fireworks enough, and more than enough yet, without waiting for the Fifth of November to see them. At all events, it cannot be very long before retribution and despotism meet face to face to settle their account—and it is not a small one.

AUSTRALIA.

The Kent, Capt. Coleman, from Melbourne, arrived off Dartmouth on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., with a heavy mail and 82,000 ounces of gold. She left on the 10th of June. The yield of gold is greatly in excess of that of 1855. A party of three miners, working in the Black Creek at Tanandale, at a depth of 12 feet from the surface, came upon a lump of gold weighing fifty-four pounds, with a quantity of smaller nuggets in close proximity. The total value taken from the claim was a little under £3000. From 303 tons of quartz, 449 ounces of gold had been obtained. The colony of Victoria was in a healthy and satisfactory position. Nearly all the members of the Executive Council were actively engaged in the endeavour to secure seats in a new legislature. Mr. Duffy appears confident of a seat for Belfast, his admirers having raised a fund sufficient to qualify him to sit in the Lower House. His popularity had, however, greatly declined, owing to his inordinate vanity on several public occasions. The birthday of her most gracious Majesty was right royally celebrated by the Acting Governor on

the 26th and 27th of May, when his Excellency held a levee, reviewing the troops, and gave a ball and supper to 1600 persons in a style that has never before been attained in the colony.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir:—An article in the Examiner of the 22d Sept. instant shows, that my little friend Whelan is still as anxious as ever to let his readers see how very unconcerned he is about my libel suit. Did you ever see a man, Mr. Editor, take so much pains to persuade people how very easy his mind is about the dangers in store for him? I have no doubt, that it is the public interest alone that he is seeking to protect, and not by any means to disguise his own innocent peccadilloes, or to divert public curiosity from being satisfied about the value given to the country for his £900 a-year. Now, without writing ironically, I wonder for my part, that he should have any fear at all. Looking at the estimation in which he holds the crime of perjury, and the power he has of nominating his own Jury; why should he show any anxiety about the matter? Poor man! What a load of care his little body and mind have to endure for the public good! Poor soul! Should you fall in with him, Mr. Editor, please to say, that I duly appreciate his additional incumbrances on my character, as published for the month of September, and hope he will have something a little more spicy for the October number. I am sorry I am not at liberty to disclose to him, all the particulars of my case until the day of trial, which I assure him will come round in due time, if he and I live. In the meantime, for the purpose of relieving his mind from the excess of philanthropy with which it is at present encumbered, I would suggest to him, the necessity of writing some weekly articles, such as these:—

- "An Inquiry into the enormity of the crime of Perjury, and the dangerous consequences to Society when its punishment is evaded."
- "The evil effects of Intemperance on the Human Mind,—particularly in drinking—are extensive to the gentler sex.—And the direful consequences of delirium tremens to an Editor of a paper especially."
- "Female Virtue.—Its inestimable value to Society during the present age—as well as the 'crying evils' abroad, for the want of some efficient Bastardy Laws."

I am, Sir,
Your obed't Servant,
PATRICK BEARNEY.
Union Road, Lot 33,
September 20th, 1856.

P.S.—My worthy and patriotic opponent forgot to inform his readers, that the fourpenny damages I obtained, was the value laid by the Court on a number of his paper (the Examiner), which he snatched out of my hands in a fit of terror, when I told him it was to be used as evidence against him in a Court of Justice.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 1, 1856.

The city weighing machine was yesterday let at public auction to the highest bidder and the purchaser was Mr. Daniel Bethune, who had it knocked down to him at a rent of £11 for the ensuing year.—In effect the lessee will pay only 26 for it for by being the city weigher he escapes the payment of the duty of £5; with care and attention he ought to make a very good thing of it and we hope he will.

It is becoming, and very properly, the custom to purchase every thing by weight in preference to measure and we trust to see the custom increase. There is no reason why we should not purchase wheat, oats and all sorts of grain as well as potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, and all sorts of roots by weight, and there is every reason why it should be so. Go into the market and see one man measure potatoes, he will heap his measure honestly, look at another and he will use every artifice to give as little as possible; the sinking of the scales prevents all this, the most ignorant cannot be deceived, and to lessen the possibility a sworn weigher who can have no interest either way interposes for the protection of both parties. Ask any shipper of produce and he will tell you that the cargo never turns out equal to what it was taken in for—look also at the time saved, the cart loaded with potatoes or turnips is driven on the weigh-bridge, and in a minute or two the ticket of the weight is handed to the truckman who delivers it to the mate or broker of the vessel, the article is put on board and there can be neither dispute or mistake. At leisure in the evening they are taken of the file and added up, and the number of tons quarters hundred weights and pounds are at once ascertained, and so in the same way it would be when delivered into the cellar or roothouse, whereas the measuring by half

bushels as we are in the habit of doing is a very tedious job independantly of the facilities it affords to the dishonest. There would be no more difficulty in the course of a little while in ascertaining the relative value of a bushel of potatoes and a half hundred or hundred weight than there is now between a ton and a chaldron of coals. The great advantage would be that a man would know how many pounds of food he paid for.

BUSINESS MAN'S NOTE BOOK.

Thus is truly the age of Books. There is neither science, art nor trade but has its particular hand-book, as the Germans term it. If books alone could teach, there would be no need of serving apprenticeships. Theory, without practice, is we all know, of little worth, but both combined, aid and assist each other. Every day produces one or other of those aids to men of business, which greatly facilitate his commercial or other transactions. The little book on our table is one of them, and one of the most surprising, it contains more varied and useful information within its covers, than most books three, four or five times its size. There are maps of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, showing the extent of each county, in square miles, acres and population,—a map of Europe with all the lines of telegraph,—a map of the United States of America, and a chart of the route of the Steamers from England to China.—Tables of all kinds and descriptions, from a ready-reckoner, which gives the price of a pound or a ton at from a farthing to a shilling, with the intermediate fractional parts. It is the same with the interest and compound interest tables. To show the amount of information given a page of 5 inches by 3, we take at random page 32, here we have first "Estimated power of man or horse as applied to machinery," by which we learn, that the power of a man carrying, is estimated at 27,373 lbs. avoirdupois, while that of a horse is 150 lbs. "Weight of a square foot of sheet iron." "Table for changing French weights and measures into English," and vice versa. Weight of a "Square foot of Millboard." It is deserving of examination, and as it will, most probably, be continued from year to year, it will be well worth the attention of our men of business here. We must not omit to add, that there is a small blank diary attached to it, and a universal calendar, by which the day of the month may be had in a moment. There is one thing which we are sorry to remark. Under the head of "commerce of the British Colonies," we naturally looked for Prince Edward Island, opposite to which we find, "Report for 1855 not received." Are we to be for ever behind hand?

QUEEN'S COUNTY CATTLE SHOW.

The above Show was held on Wednesday last the 24th instant, in front of the Royal Agricultural Society's premises, Queen Square, Charlestown. The early part of the day being fine, an immense number of people congregated from all parts of the country, many of them bringing Stock for exhibition, of a very superior description, evidently showing, that there is a spirit of emulation springing up among country farmers, who now begin to see the advantage of breeding improved Stock, not only as a means of putting money into their pockets, but of enabling them to compete with amateur farmers. I would wish to impress upon all unsuccessful competitors, the necessity of renewed efforts, and the folly of becoming discouraged by one defeat, rather let that defeat be a stimulus to renewed exertion. Well bred animals of all kinds are now readily obtained, and what matters it, should a farmer be obliged to give three or five pounds for a Bull Calf, when, in all probability, the Stock of that Bull may be worth 50 per cent. more than the unimproved. The same with Sheep; many farmers grumble at the hardship of having to give Three pounds for a Leicester Ram! Why, the extra weight of wool from his Stock the first year, will, even with a farmer who has a small flock, repay him. I am aware, that even £3 is a large sum in the eyes of a poor man, struggling to pay five pounds a year of rent, but I would say to those men, who have only a few Ewes each, or a few Milch Cows,—let a number of you join together, and buy good male animals, even should they be obliged to give twice three pounds. In breeding, one thing, however, must be remembered, for, let the Stock be ever so good, unless they are well fed, and kept warm when young, the result will be disappointment. Establish a good constitution by putting the young animals well over the first year, and the improved Stock will be as easily wintered as the common run of country cattle. As evidence of this, I need only mention, that the two large, short-horn, white Cows exhibited by the Agricultural Society on Wednesday last, had nothing during the winter and spring until the month of June, but 2 of a bushel of turnips each per day, and soft upland hay, and they were fit for the butcher during the whole period. The Show of Stock last Wednesday of all kinds, was considered greatly superior, both as regards number and quality, to any previous Exhibition; and the Judges in giving in their award, stated that they had the greatest

difficulty in coming to a decision. So many very fine animals were exhibited, that it is almost impossible to particularise one more than another, but the necessity for a better classification, is now obvious, so that the country farmer having a moderately good animal, may have a chance for a prize, by not being compelled to compete with exhibitors of pure bred Stock; and by the bye, I am authorized to state, that many of the prizes taken by amateur farmers in the suburbs of town, will be returned, to be offered next year as prizes to farmers living outside the Royalty. Were a few medals given as prizes for certain classes of Stock, in place of small sums of money, they might be more acceptable to many exhibitors.

After the Show, about 40 farmers dined together at the Globe Hotel. The President of the Society in the Chair. Some of the most zealous supporters of the Society were unavoidably absent which deprived the company of many excellent speakers, although the President, Henry Longworth, Esq., the Hon. W. W. Lord, one of the Vice's, Alex. Laird, Esq., M. P. P., and many others, by their observations, afforded much valuable information in agricultural matters.

Fam, Sir,
Your obed't Servant,
WM. W. IRVING,
Sec'y R. A. Society.
Sept. 29, 1856.

The following is a list of the different competitors, successful and unsuccessful:—

Entire Blood Colts foaled in 1854.

- 1st Prize £2, Hon. G. Coles, colt by Saladin.
2d do. 1, John Stockman, do. " do.
3rd do. 10s, John M' Rae, do. " do.
George Smith, do. " do.
Donald M' Millan, do. " do.
Henry M' Donald, do. " Mountaineer.

Isaac Henderson,

Of Blood Fillies.

- 1st Prize £1 10 J. Robertson, St. Peter's Road filly by Saladin
2d do. £1 7 1/2 W. Mitchell, Royalty filly by Mountaineer.
3rd do. 10s John Kennedy, filly by Cairns horse, Alexander Dickson, Dog River.
John Gibson, St. Peter's Road do. " Saladin,
Joseph Prouse, B. P. Road, do. " Mountaineer,
Duncan M' Phee, N. River, do. " Saladin,
Hon. E. Haythorne, E. River, do. " do.,
Hugh M'Ginnis, Mill Cove, do. " Mountaineer,
Robert Hurry, North River, do. " Saladin,
Wm. Hodges, Rustico, do. " do.,
Henry Longworth, do. " do.,
J. H. Gates, do. " do.,
Duncan Patterson, do. " do.,

Of Entire Draught Colts, foaled in 1854.

- 1st Prize 40s. A. M'Kinlay, North River, colt by King of the Valley, bred by J. Thorne.
2d do. 30s George Moreside North River, colt, by Columbus.
3rd do. 10s. R. C. Woolner, Rustico, John Muttart, Cape Traverse,
P. Finlay, Seal River, colt by King of the Valley,
W. J. Mathew, New Bedoues Road,
Patrick Daly, Lot 16,
James M' Donald, (Elder).

Of Draught Fillies.

- 1st Prize 30s. A. M'Kinlay, North River,
2d do. 20s. Robt. Wright, Bedoues,
3rd do. 10s. S. Hyde, West River,
James Thompson,
Stephen Boyser,
Mathew Myres, filly by Cairn's horse
George Wright,
Josiah Ayers,

Of Bulls dropped since 1st January, 1854.

- 1st Prize 40s. George Tweedy by Sweet Lad,
2d do. 30s. Edmund Rodd, Royalty,
3rd do. 20s. W. H. Hyde, West River,
4th do. 10s John Thorne,
Charles Stewart, Brackley Point Road,
James Robertson, do. do.
Wm. Rattray, do. do.
John Stewart, Frenchfort,
Abraham Gill, Little York,
Allan M' Donald, South Shore,
George Mason, Lot 48,

Of Bulls of any age

- 1st Prize 30s. Hon. E. Haythorne,
2d do. 20s. Wm. Prouse,
3rd do. 10s. Annes Watt, Andersons Road,
Wm. Siliphant,
John M'Lean,
Hector M'Lean, North River,
John M' Donald, Georgetown,
Robert Orr, New Glasgow,
Dr. Hillcoat,
Josiah Ayres,
Wm. Douce sen.,

Of Cows of any age giving Milk.

- 1st Prize 30s. Daniel Hodgson, Esq.,
2d do. 20s. Wm. Passmore,
3rd do. 10s. Heath Haviland, Esq.,
Lemuel Wright, Royalty,
His honor Judge Peters,
Wm. Forgan, Esq.,
Wm. Hyde, West River,
Hon. George Coles,
J. Gates,

Of Heifers dropped since 1st January, 1854.

- 1st Prize 30s. Ralph Brecken, Sen. Esq.,
2d do. 20s. Daniel Hodgson, Esq.,
3rd do. 10s. G. W. Debois, Esq., Royalty,
Lemuel Wright,
George Lewis, Royalty,
Hector M'Lean,
S. W. Mitchell, do.,
Wm. Forgan, Esq.,
John Johnson,
Hon. George Coles,

For Judge Peter's Prize.

- 1st Prize 40s. M. B. Daly, Esq., Gov. House Farm,
2d do. 30s. Judge Peters,
Heath Haviland, Esq.,
Job Bevan, Ch. town,
John Holman,
George Beer, Jun. Esq.,

Of Pen of 3 Ewe Togs, (Leicester)

- 1st Prize 40s. B. E. Wright, Esq., Royalty,
2d do. 30s. Henry Longworth, Esq., do.
3d do. 10s. George Tweedy, Gallow's Point,
Lemuel Wright,
Hon. E. Haythorne,
J. M. Hill, Esq.,

Exhibitors of Pens of Ewes of any age.

- 1st Prize 30s. Henry Longworth, Esq.
2d do. 20s. John M. Hill, Esq.
3d do. 10s. George Tweedy,
George Smith,
Hon. E. Haythorne,
Wm. Carey, Royalty,
B. E. Wright, Esq.

Of Pen of 3 Ewe Lambs.

- 1st Prize 30s. Henry Longworth, Esq.,
2d do. 15s. B. E. Wright, Esq.,
3d do. 10s. George Tweedy,
Judge Peters,
James Robertson, Esq., St. Peter's Road,
Angus M'Kinnon,
Wm. Swabey, Jun. Esq.,
Edmund Rodd,
John M. Hill, Esq.

Of Rams under 3 years old.

- 1st Prize 40s. Wm. Swabey, Jun. Esq.,
2d do. 30s. Judge Peters,
3d do. 10s. George Wright, Esq.,
Richard Ackland,
Hugh M'Ginnis, Mill Cove,
Wm. Laue, Esq., Georgetown Road,
John Scott M'Leod, Lot 35,

Of Rams of any age, over 2 years old.

- 20s. John M'Alley, Tryon Road,
Lemuel Wright,
Joseph Prouse,
Angus M'Kinnon,
Edmund Rodd,

EXHIBITION OF RAM LAMBS.

- 1st prize, 30s., Jas. Robertson, Esq. St. Peter's Road.
2d do. 20s, Henry Longworth Esq.
3d do. 10s., George Tweedy,
Lemuel Wright,
Richard Ackland,
Judge Peters,
John Thorne,
Angus MacKinnon,
Alex. McGregor,
John Hall, Esq.,
George Wright, Esq.,
Josiah Ayres,
Benjamin E. Wright,
J. S. McLeod,

Of Sows having raised a litter this season.

- 1st prize, 30s., S. W. Mitchell,
2d do. 20s, B. E. Wright,
3d do. 10s., Wm. Rattray,
Hon. E. Haythorne,
Daniel MacKinnon,
J. M. Hill, Esq.,
Patrick Bell,

Of Boars

- 1st prize, B. E. Wright, Esq.,
2d do. 20s., Joseph Wise,
3d do. 10s., John Hudson,
Chas. Howard, South Wiltshire.

Judges of Horses—Chas. Hazard, Esq., Belle Vue, Wm. Swabey, jun., Esq., Upton, Hon. Capt. Rice.

Judges of Cattle—Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., of Cavendish, Mr. Robert Mutch, Mr. Thomas Dodd, Charlottetown.

Judges of Sheep and Pigs—Alex. Laird, Esq., M. P. P., Mr. Isaac Thompson, Lot 34, Mr. William Mutch.

Died,

Suddenly, at Savage Harbor, on the 19th instant, Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Duncan McDiarmid. This amiable and interesting young woman, fell in the flower of life and usefulness, is deeply lamented by an aged and dependent father, and by numerous sorrowing friends. Her remains repose in peace in the churchyard at St. Andrew's.

On Tuesday morning last, from an injury received the previous evening, Mr. Charles McDonald, eldest son of Mr. Donald McDonald, of North Creek, Charlottetown, Royalty, aged 22 years. The deceased was breaking in a young horse in a cart,—the animal having run away and overturned it, he was thrown therefrom with great violence, and having received internal injuries, caused his death. He was a young man of exemplary character and good habits, and we sympathize with his sorrowing parents in their affliction and sad loss.

Married,

On Friday, the 26th inst., by the Rev. Jesse Whitlock, Mr. Alexander Van Iderstine, to Miss Elizabeth Machan, both of Murray Harbour.

GARD.

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.

1st OCTOBER, 1856

NEW BOOKS received this day, at George T. Hazard's, Bookstore—
M'Alley's History, 4 vols. in one, 7s 6d, and in single volumes at 3s 6d.
M'Keezie's 5000 receipts, 6s 3d.
Gordon Cummings Hunters' Life, 7s 6d.
Jay's Autobiography, 1 vol.
Dr. Kitta's Memoirs.
The Castle Builders, 5s.
The Martins of Cro Martin, by Lever, 3s 9d.
J. Montgomery's Poetical works illustrated, 14s.
Letter Writers, 1s 3d.
Song Books, bound and pamphlets.
Cookery Books, 1s 3d.
Carpenter's Spelling Books, 9d.
Comic almanacs for 1857.
17 000 Buff envelopes, 1s to 1s 10d per 100.
English Editions of Webster's Dictionary, 6s 6d to 28s 6d.
Am. abridged do. of Walker's do., 2s.
Drawing Room Table Book, 4to 20 Engravings, 17s 6d.
Albums English and American, illustrated 6s 9d to 29s.
Gift Books, richly bound, 7s 6d.
Fishers Book of the World, 22s 6d.
Confession of Faith.
Ramsay's inquiry of Human Happiness.
Childrens Books, a variety.

AUCTIONS, RARE CHANCE for Country Merchants & Dealers JUST ARRIVED!

ONE of the most Extensive and the greatest Variety of GOODS ever offered in this City. To be Sold by AUCTION, on TUESDAY the 9th OCTOBER instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Store formerly occupied by JOSEPH McDONALD, Esquire, Queen-Street, a large and well selected—

Stock of Goods.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Groceries, Jewelry, Glassware, Ready-made Clothing, Hosiery, Ship Chandlery, Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Saddlery, &c., &c.
The Sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is disposed of.
Parties desirous of getting a good assortment, will do well to attend this Sale, as there is everything required to complete their supply.
TERMS OF SALE—£10 to £20, three months; £20 to £50, 4 months; £50 and upwards, a Credit of 6 months will be given upon approved Joint Notes of Hand. All sums under £10, to be Cash on delivery.

JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, September 30th, 1856.—1st&Ex

BUILDING LOTS! BUILDING LOTS!

TO BE SOLD by Public AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 2nd of OCTOBER next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises—the remaining portion unsold of these beautifully situated

BUILDING LOTS

on the BAYTON ROAD, formerly the property of the late COLONEL LANE.
Terms and Particulars made known on application to A. H. YATES, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, Sept. 19, 1856.

HOPS!—Without Reserve.

BY AUCTION. ON THURSDAY next, the 2d OCTOBER, at 12 o'clock, at the Subscriber's Establishment— 8 Bales of Hops, Without the least Reserve. JAMES N. HARRIS, Auctioneer. Sept. 27, 1856.

Ladies look here!—ONLY look here

THE Subscriber offers FOR SALE, a variety of SILKS, &c.—
Black GRO DE NAPLES,
Rich Check Gilette SILK,
" striped do
" Brocade do
" silk Velvets, } assorted colors for Bonnets
" Flashes, }
Superior rich Brocade SILKS, &c.
All of which will be sold low for prompt payment. J. PURDIE. 17th September, 1856.

Teacher Wanted

WANTED a Teacher for the Campbellton School, Lot 7; there will be a liberal sum given in addition to the Government Grant. Application to be made to EUGENE M'CARTHY.

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 HAVILAND, Esq. Barrister at Law. Charlottetown, April 25th, 1856.

"ALBION HOUSE," STREETLY & COUCHMAN

DEG respectfully inform the inhabitants of Charlottetown and its vicinity, that they have taken the store lately occupied by MR. NEIL RANKIN, and have opened it under the above title with a magnificent and

MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

This stock having been purchased with great advantages, for taste, variety, quality, and cheapness, cannot be surpassed by that of any House in the Island. It would be impossible in the limits of an advertisement to particularise, but on inspection it will be found to contain everything, that is supplied by the most extensive houses in the first Cities of N. America, from the minutest article in Haberdashery, to those of the more costly character in

Dresses, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, &c.

In making this announcement, we trust the public will encourage us in this undertaking, and we pledge ourselves to carry on this business in a spirit of liberality, and continue to offer to purchasers advantages which will, we have no doubt, be appreciated. STREETLY & COUCHMAN. Charlottetown, May, 17, 1856.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY! FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!



HOLLOWAY'S 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 household knows, that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy 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.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can 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:—

- Bad Legs, Cancers, Sore-throats
Bad Breasts, Contracted and Stiff Shoulders
Burns, Joints, Scurvy
Rheum, Elephantiasis, Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand, Fistulas, Sore-nipples
Flies, Gout, Soft Sores
Coco-bay, Glandular swellings, Tumours
Chinga-foot, Lumbago, Ulcers
Chilblains, Piles, Wounds
Chapped hands, Rheumatism, Yaws, Scalds

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—at 1s 3d; 2s 3d; and 5s each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients of every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

NEW MODE OF MANUFACTURING IRON AND STEEL.

The new and extremely ingenious process just patented by Mr. H. Bessemer, of manufacturing malleable iron and steel without fuel, and recently propounded by him at the meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science, in a paper replete with interest, has just been put to a severe practical test, but with the most successful result, at Baxter-house, St. Pancras road, in the occupation of that gentleman and his partner Mr. Longdon, in the presence of several iron-masters carrying on an extensive business in different parts of the country, and many practical engineers and scientific men resident in the metropolis.

The magnitude and importance of this discovery of Mr. Bessemer can scarcely be exaggerated. The only parallel to it is to be found in the kindred invention of Henry Cort, which, towards the close of the last century, relieved this country to a great extent from its commercial servitude to Russia and Sweden in regard to its supply of wrought iron. Two years have been spent by Mr. Bessemer in the perfection of his scheme; and when, the other day, he divulged it to the world before men distinguished for their scientific attainments, and practical manufacturers well able to appreciate its vast public significance and its whole bearing on the trade in which they are interested, it took them wholly by surprise, superseding as it does, the expensive, laborious, and tedious process now in use in the production, and the application in some cases, of malleable iron and steel in this and many other countries, cheapening those articles to an extent which will lead to their employment, and especially steel, for purposes to which they have never yet been subservient, and in many respects refining and improving the quality of the metal. Men like the two Rennies, Nasmyth, and others of minor note, but of great experience as engineers and iron manufacturers, have pronounced emphatically and without qualification in its favour, while some, including Nasmyth, declare themselves unable to foresee the whole of the advantageous results calculated to spring from its discovery; not to this country alone, but wherever else it may be brought to use.

The essential feature of Mr. Bessemer's invention is, that he takes crude iron directly from the ordinary blast furnaces, and in the incredibly short space of thirty minutes converts it into ingots of malleable iron or steel of any size, and fit for the various manipulations ordinarily employed to adapt them to all the material purposes to which they are now applied. He thus dispenses with all the intermediate processes to which recourse has been had to produce the same effect within the last 70 years, including the making iron into pigs, and the refining, puddling, and squeezing stages, with all their attendant labour and fuel. Paradoxical as it may seem, it is not the less true, that he has achieved this great result by the application to the iron, in its transition from the blast furnace to the condition of the ingot, of a heat inconceivably intense, generated without furnace or fuel, and simply by blasts of cold air. By this means he not only avoids the injurious action of mineral fuel on the iron under operation, which has always deteriorated the quality of English iron, but saves the expense of the fuel. He sets out with the assumption, that crude iron contains about 5 per cent of carbon; that carbon cannot exist at a white heat in the presence of oxygen without uniting therewith and producing combustion; that such combustion would proceed with a rapidity dependent on the amount of surface of carbon exposed; and, lastly, that the temperature which the metal would acquire would be also dependent on the rapidity with which the oxygen and carbon were made to combine, and consequently that it was only necessary to bring the oxygen and carbon together in such a manner that a vast surface should be exposed to their mutual action, in order to produce a temperature hitherto unattainable in our largest furnaces. With a view of testing practically this theory, he has constructed a cylindrical vessel of three feet in diameter and five feet in height, resembling like an ordinary cupola furnace,

the interior which is lined with fire bricks, and at about two inches from the bottom of it he inserted five tuyere pipes, the nozzles of which are formed of well burnt fire clay, the orifice of each tuyere being about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. At one side of the vessel, about half-way up from the bottom, there is a hole made for running in the crude metal, and on the opposite side there is a tap-hole stopped with loam, by which the iron is run out at the end of the process. A vessel is placed so near to the discharge hole of the blast furnace as to allow the iron to flow along a gutter into it, and a small blast cylinder is used capable of compressing air to about 8lbs. or 10lbs. to the square inch. A communication having been made between it and the tuyeres, the converting vessel is in a condition to commence work. The blast being turned on, and the fluid iron run into the vessel, a rapid boiling up of the metal is heard going on within the vessel, the metal being tossed violently about and dashed from side to side, shaking the vessel by the force with which it moves from the throat of the converting vessel. This continues for about fifteen or twenty minutes, during which the oxygen in the atmospheric air combines with the carbon contained in the iron, producing carbonic acid gas, and at the same time evolving a powerful heat. The rapid union of carbon and oxygen adds still further to the temperature of the metal, while the diminished quantity of carbon present allows a part of the oxygen to combine with the iron, which undergoes combustion and is converted into an oxide. At the excessive temperature that the metal has now acquired, the oxide, as soon as formed, undergoes fusion, and forms a powerful solvent of those earthly bases that are associated with the iron.—The violent ebullition going on mixes most intimately the scoria and metal, every part of which is thus brought in contact with the fluid oxide, which washes and cleanses the metal most thoroughly from the silica and other earthly bases that are combined with the crude iron, while the sulphur and other volatile matters which cling so tenaciously to iron at ordinary temperatures are driven off, the sulphur combining with the oxygen and forming sulphurous acid gas.

In conducting the demonstration, 6 cwt. 3qrs. 13lb. molten iron from a furnace was poured into the fire-brick vessel, already described, at 12 minutes past 1 o'clock, the blast having been applied at a pressure of about 8 lbs per square inch, and continued until 27 minutes past 1. The mass of metal began to boil up, and the cinders and other impurities were extruded from the top of the vessel by two apertures provided for the purpose. Showers of brilliant sparks were thrown off during this process, which lasted several minutes; and as the object was to produce a mass of cast steel, rather than continue the process to the extent necessary for making pure iron free from carbon, the vessel was tapped at 36 minutes past 1 and the contents drawn off. Small specimen ingots being first taken, the general mass was run into an ingeniously contrived mould concealed in the floor in front of the apparatus, and after remaining there for a few minutes, cooling down, it was raised out of the mould in a red-hot state by an hydraulic ram, and placed upon a weighing machine. The ingot thus produced, with the two specimen ingots, weighed 6 cwt. Without the aid of fuel this mass of material was converted in 24 minutes from crude cast iron as it comes from the blast furnace into steel of fine quality.

The experiment was unanimously pronounced by the company to be perfectly satisfactory. It is a peculiar and important feature in the process that by continuing the boiling for a few minutes longer the whole of the carbon still remaining in the mass of metal, and which gives to it the character known as steel, would have been drawn off, and a pure spongy mass of crystalline iron would have been the result.

Mr. Bessemer states, that hitherto the finest qualities of iron have always been imported from Sweden and Russia, and these are now sold in this country from £20 to £30 a ton; but by the new process, iron can be manufactured of equal quality at a cost of 2£ per ton less than the present cost of common English iron. If this statement be borne out by experience of this inven-

tion we shall no longer be dependent on the foreign market for the production of iron of the finest quality. He also speaks with something like enthusiasm of the extent to which what he calls semi-steel, of a quality between malleable iron and steel in ordinary use, as manufactured under his patent, may be expected to supersede in time the use of malleable iron for railway plates and many other purposes to which the latter is not altogether adapted; and he as confidently asserts, that the process of forging and welding, which, under the existing system, is necessary whenever a piece of iron-work of a larger size than from 80lb. to 100lb. is required to be constructed, will be dispensed with. He looks, also, to the universal use of his discovery, seeing that atmospheric air is the prime element used in producing the desired result; it is not, therefore, dependent upon any local circumstances.—*London Times.*

WHAT A POOR FARMER CANNOT AFFORD.

BY HORACE GREELY.

The truth I am most anxious to impress, is that no poor man can afford to be a poor farmer. When I have recommended agricultural improvements, I have often been told; 'this expensive farming will do well enough for rich people, but we who are in moderate circumstances can't afford it.' Now, it is not ornamental farming that I recommend, but profitable farming. It is true, that the amount of a man's capital must fix the limit of his business, in agriculture, as in everything else. But however poor you may be, you can afford to cultivate land well, if you can afford to cultivate it at all.

No poor man can afford to cultivate his land, in such a manner as will cause it to deteriorate in value. Good farming improves the value of land, and the farmer who manages his farm, so as to get the largest crop it is capable of yielding, increases its value every year.

No farmer can afford to produce weeds. They grow, to be sure, without cultivation; they spring up spontaneously on all land, and especially rich land, but though they cost no toil, a farmer cannot afford to raise them. The same elements that feed them, would, with proper cultivation, nourish a crop, and no farmer can afford to expend on weeds, the natural wealth which was bestowed by Providence to fill his granaries. I am accustomed, my friends, to estimate the Christianity of the localities through which I pass, by the absence of weeds on and about the farms. When I see a farm covered by a gigantic growth of weeds, I take it for granted, that the owner is a heathen, a heretic, or an infidel—a Christian he cannot be, or he would not allow the heritage which God gave him to dress and keep, to be deformed and profaned.

No farmer can afford to sell his ashes. Depend upon it, there is nobody in the world to whom these are worth so much as to yourselves. You can't afford to sell them, but a farmer can well afford to buy ashes at a higher price than is paid by anybody that does not wish to use them as fertilizers of the soil. Situated as the farmers of this country are in the neighborhood of a city that burns large quantities of wood for fuel, you should make it a part of your system of farming to secure all the ashes it produces. When your teams go to town with loads of wood, it would cost comparatively little to bring back loads of ashes and other fertilizers that would improve the productiveness of your farms.

No poor man can afford to keep fruit trees that do not bear good fruit. Good fruit is always valuable, and should be raised by the farmer, not only for market, but for large consumption in his own family. As more enlightened views of diet prevail, fruit is destined to supplant the expensive quantities of animal food that are consumed in this country. This change will produce better health, greater vigor of body, activity of mind, and elasticity of spirits, and I cannot doubt, that the time will come when farmers, instead of putting down the large quantities of meat they do at present, will give their attention in autumn to the preservation of large quantities of excellent fruit for consumption, as a regular article of diet, the early part of the following

summer. Fruit will not then appear on the table as it does now, only as dessert after dinner, but will come with every meal, and be reckoned a substantial aliment.

HOW COAL WAS MADE.

Geology has proved that, at one period, there existed an enormously abundant land vegetation, the ruins of which, carried into seas, and there sunk to the bottom, and afterwards covered over by sand and mud beds, became the substance which we now recognize as coal. This was a natural transaction of vast consequence to us, seeing how much utility we find in coal, both for warming our dwellings and for various manufactures, as well as the production of steam, by which so great a mechanical power is generated. It may naturally excite surprise, that the vegetable remains should have so completely changed their apparent character, and become black. But this can be explained by chemistry; and part of the marvel becomes clear to the simplest understanding, when we recall the familiar fact that damp hay thrown closely into a heap, gives out heat, and becomes of a dark color.

When a vegetable mass is excluded from the air, and subjected to great pressure, a bituminous fermentation is produced, and the result is the mineral coal—which is of various characters, according as the mass has been originally intermingled with sand, clay, or other earthly impurities. On account of the change effected by mineralization, it is difficult to detect in coal the traces of a vegetable structure; but these can be made clear in all, except the highly bituminous caking coal, by cutting or polishing it down into thin, transparent slices, when the microscope shows the fibres and cells very plainly.

From distinct isolated specimens found in the sand stones amidst the coal beds, we discover the nature of this era. They are almost all of a simple cellular structure, and such as exist with us in small forms, (horse tails, club mosses and ferns,) but advanced to an enormous magnitude.—The species are all long since extinct. The vegetation generally is such as now grows in clusters of tropical islands; but it must have been the result of a high temperature obtained otherwise than that of the tropical regions now in, for the coal strata are now found in the temperate and even the polar regions.

The conclusion, therefore, to which most geologists have arrived is that the earth, originally an incandescent or highly heated mass, gradually cooled down, until, in the carboniferous period, it fostered a growth of terrestrial vegetation all over its surface, to which the existing jungles of the tropics are mere barrenness, in comparison. The high and uniform temperature, combined with a greater proportion of carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere, could not only sustain gigantic and prolific vegetation, but would also create dense vapours, showers and rain; and these again, gigantic rivers, periodical inundations, and deltas. Thus, all the conditions, for extensive deposits of wood in estuaries, would arise from this high temperature; and every circumstance connected with the coal measures points to such conditions.

VENTILATING HAY-STACKS.—The British farmers have a method of ventilating their hay, oat, and barley stacks, which we may frequently adopt with advantage; and in stacking corn-stalks it would be always beneficial. They fill a large bag, say three and a half feet high and twenty inches in diameter, with straw, and place it vertically in the centre of the stack, putting the barley, oats, or hay, whichever it may happen to be, around it. As the stack rises they lift the slack, and so on to the top. In this way, there is a chimney formed in the centre of the rick or bay, into which the steam or gases generated find their way and escape readily.

WANTING CHANGE.—Rest is a very fine medicine. Let your stomach rest, ye doxyptics. Let your brain rest, ye wearied and worried men of business. Rest your limbs, ye children of toil. You can't! Cut off all superfluities of appetite and fashion, and see if you can't.