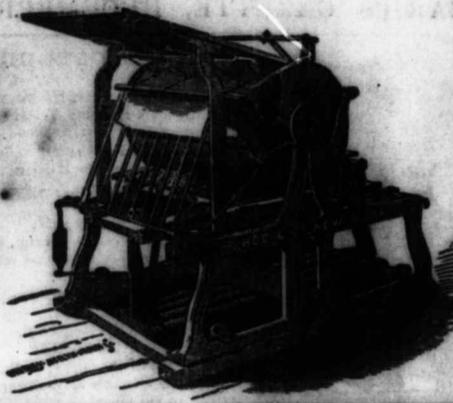


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A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of Uxma, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c. I will cheerfully certify your Cherry Pectoral is the best remedy we possess for the cure of Whooping Cough, Croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRSH CONKLEIN, M.D. AMOS LEE, Esq., Monrovia, La., writes, 2d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in more than six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your Cherry Pectoral by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the cough in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicine is the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedy, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisis, and Bronchitis. Wm. MANGONER, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856. Sir: Your Cherry Pectoral is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of that kind for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Berks Co., Pa.

A. A. RAMSEY, M.D., Alton, Norman Co., Iowa, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption. Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the CHERRY PECTORAL affords relief and comfort.

AYON HOWE, New York City, March 5, 1856. Doctor AYER, Lowell: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you that your Cherry Pectoral has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet so strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard. ORLANDO HILBY, of SHREVEPORT. Consumption, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE science of Chemistry and Medicine have taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedently upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their purgative properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of uterth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:— Constipation, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Headaches arising from a full Stomach, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcers and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Nervous and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Price 25 Cts. per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

SOLD BY J. DESSAUVRE & Co. General Agent.

- And by J. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, EDWARD NEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, J. J. FRASER, St. John's, GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud, JAS. L. HOLMAN, St. John's, JAMES FRIGGON, New London.

A CARD.

HAMMOND JOHNSON, M. D.
(PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.)
May be consulted at the Dispensary, or at his father's Residence.
July 17. Ch. Town, P. E. I.

Shingles, Lumber, &c.
PINE BOARDS, (a good article), Spruce Boards, Deals, Scantling, Studding, Juniper Posts, Laths, Birch Plank, SHINGLES, (Pine, Cedar and Fir).
100 pair WINDOW SASHES, (8x10 & 10x12)
JAMES N. HARRIS.
August 11, 1856.

Wanted to Purchase,
OATS, OATMEAL, BUTTER, LARD, Macerol, Cod Oil, Codfish.
JAMES N. HARRIS.
August 11, 1856.

FASHIONABLE
Boot and Shoe Establishment.

RICHARD FAUGHT, grateful for former patronage, begs to announce to his customers and the public generally, his return from the United States; and having had three years' experience in the most fashionable establishments there, and having acquired a thorough knowledge of the improvements of the day, requests (at his old stand, Queen Square), a continuance of past favors.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes soled with India Rubber soles; and India Rubber Boots and Shoes neatly repaired.
October 6th, 1856.—31

A Good Investment.

A MOST rare opportunity is here offered the Public, particularly Capitalists and Speculators, either in the Island or neighboring Provinces. The Subscriber, now residing in the United States, hereby offers at private sale, either the whole or part of his REAL ESTATE in Prince Edward Island, consisting, in part, in some 50 VILLAGE LOTS in the Village of Summerside, Lot 17, in which is included about 900 feet along the Shore of the Harbor of Bedouque, and which is laid out in WATER LOTS, and the front secured with a breast-work of considerable expense, and on which is the best location in the Village for a Wharf. On part of these Lots stands Two DWELLING HOUSES, one STORE and WAREHOUSE, and one Carriage Factory. Immediately adjoining the Village is a FARM of about 90 Acres, 50 of which is under a good state of cultivation, and the balance well covered with a splendid growth of wood. There are also a large BARN, a small FARM HOUSE, Out Houses, a Well, and a large Spring of Superior Water on the premises. This Farm being situated on the north side of Bedouque Bay, and gradually descending south to said Village, rendering its location pleasant; and, as it commands a full view of the Straits, with New Brunswick in the distance, makes it a very desirable site for a residence; a large portion of which, however, will be required to supply the growth of the Village, and for Building Lots in the rear. This property is second to none in the Island, in point of beauty and for healthy locations. Much might be said of the many business advantages, &c., of Summerside, and of its proximity to Shediac, the terminus of the Rail Road; but it is presumed an intending purchaser will make himself well acquainted with all such information before closing such a purchase.
Also is offered on Townships Nos. 15, 8 and 3, in Prince County some 550 Acres of LAND, and on Lot 25, two FARMS, subject to long Leases, paying annually £9 14s. currency. All this property will positively be sold, therefore, bargains may be expected. For Terms, and further particulars, apply to P. BAKER, Esq., of Bedouque, or to Messrs. BEER & SON, Charlottetown, with whom plans of said Village Property can be seen, as also in the Registrar's Office.
May 10, 1856. J. WEATHIRDIE.

MAILS.

Summer Arrangement.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:—
For New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, via Summerside and Shediac, every Monday and Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, and direct to Shediac, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," every Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.
For Nova Scotia, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, and every Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.
For Newfoundland, every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.
For England and Bermuda, to include the correspondence for the West Indies, every alternate Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, viz:—
Tuesday, the 3rd and 17th June,
The 1st, 15th and 29th July,
The 12th and 26th August,
The 9th and 23rd September,
The 7th and 21st October,
The 4th and 18th November.
Letters to be registered and Newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing.
THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, May 24th, 1856.
N. B. The Steamer "Lady Le Marchant" will leave Shediac every Tuesday morning at six o'clock, and Pictou every Wednesday and Friday morning at eight o'clock, and will leave Charlottetown for Shediac every Friday at two o'clock.

CARD.

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

Superior Cooking Stoves
Scotch Castings.

JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, from Glasgow, a quantity of Cooking Stoves, Cannon and Close Stoves, (all sizes); Wilkie's Plough Mounting, Door Scrapers, Umbrella Stands, Sash Weights, Cart and Gig Boxes, Pot Metal, and a variety of other Castings. The superior quality and durability of these Castings are well known to the public. To be had at the Store of
HENRY HASZARD,
Ch. Town, Great George-St.
October 23d, 1855.

Chambers's Publications.

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

WILLIAM CONROY,
IMPORTER & DEALER IN
BRITISH AND AMERICAN
GOODS,
OF THE BEST QUALITY, IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.

Scale of prices as cheap as any in the City.
STORE IN RIDER'S BUILDING,
NEAR THE TEMPERANCE HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN.
Tea, Sugar, &c Cutlery,
Confectionery, Jewelry,
Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, that beautifully situated FARM, on the Malpeque Road, distant about 5 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, the property of DA. DAY. It contains 155 acres, of which about 100 are in a good state of cultivation, the residue being covered with a mixed growth of hard and soft wood, including suitable Fencing material. Upon the premises is a comfortable 1 1/2 story DWELLING HOUSE, 45 feet by 35 feet, with a BARN 45 by 25 feet, and a Well of water at a short distance from the farm yard. The Property is enhanced by a permanent stream of water which flows through it; and altogether is adapted for Farming purposes. It is held under Lease for 999 years, of which 973 are unexpired, and is subject to the yearly rent of One Shilling per acre only.
Possession can be given in April next, or earlier, if required. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of JOHN LONGWORTH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Charlottetown, who is fully authorized to treat for the sale.
Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
UNDER
RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Being strictures on the policy of the Provincial Legislature, since the year 1851.

BY W. H. POPE, ESQ., BARRISTER AT LAW.

THIS Pamphlet contains the arguments furnished by the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Her Majesty's Attorney General to Sir Alexander Bannerman, in favor of the Elective Franchise Bill—a most extraordinary production, and one well calculated to illustrate the position of officials generally, and of the Attorney General in particular—under Responsible Government. p. 36. Price 6d.
CHARLOTTETOWN.—HASZARD & OWEN,
Queen Square.
ST. ELEANOR'S.—JAMES J. FRAZER.

Charts, Charts,

BELE ISLE to Boston, including Gulf and River St. Lawrence, with a large book of sailing directions, 24s.
Canso to Philadelphia, including Bay Fundy, with do., 25s.
Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Newfoundland, 17s 6d.
Nova Scotia and Bay Fundy, 12s 6d.
Northumberland Straits, (2 parts) 3s 6d each.
Atlantic General Chart. English Channel. A full Chart of the South of Ireland, St. George's Channel, the English Channel, and of the North Sea to Yarmouth and Amsterdam, 21s.
South of Ireland to St. George's Channel, 12s 6d.
St. George's and English Channel, with sailing directions, 25s.
Parallel Rulers, Mathematical Instruments, for sale by—
HASZARD & OWEN.
June 29, 1856

DR. A. JOHNSON'S
American Anodyne Liniment.

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Sides or Breast, Rheumatism, Cramp in the Stomach, Spitting of blood, and all Lung Complaints. Manufactured by I. S. JOHNSON, Bangor, Maine.

DR. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT.

An entirely vegetable preparation, prepared and intended for Internal and External application.

The Inventor of this article was in the constant practice of medicine for 20 years, and by a long course of experiments upon the various diseases for which this Liniment is recommended, he became perfectly satisfied of its efficacy, and offers it with full confidence to the afflicted, as the result of his long experience and best efforts.

This has long been a standard medicine, and enjoys the singular privilege of being known and patronized by a large portion of the medical Faculty, wherever it has been introduced.

With the firm conviction that it is the best remedy of the present age for all diseases for which it is recommended, the proprietor offers his Liniment to the Public, not doubting that it will sustain the high reputation it has already acquired. We do not affirm that this article is a cure for the ten thousand ills humanity is heir to; but let those who are afflicted with the following diseases, try it, and we can assure them, they will find relief.

Inflammation of the Bronchia or Bronchitis, Croup, Catarrh, Hard dry Cough, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness and common Cold, Pain and Soreness in the Lungs, Stomach and Sides, caused by lifting or otherwise, Asthma, Influenza, for Sore Throat and Weak Lungs, for Chronic Diarrhea, caused by Rheumatism in the bowels, for Cramp in the Stomach, for Strangury, Gravel and Stone, Blind Piles, &c.

Externally it will have the most happy effects, in all cases where any other Liniment would be used, especially for Rheumatic Affections, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Sore Lips; it is a sovereign remedy for the bites of flies and other insects. There is nothing of equal efficacy to this for Horses and Oxen where they are carked, cut, bruised, strained or chafed by the harness, and it possesses more than double the power of any other Liniment.

Inflammation of the Bronchia or Bronchitis, for the cure of this disease it has been wonderfully successful. Those who had cases of long continuance have found permanent relief. S. D. Ward, Esq., (No. 10 Court Street, Boston) who had a case of three years' standing has kindly permitted us to refer to him in proof of the efficacy of this valuable medicine; also in the case of a Rose-Cold. This cold comes on when the flowers bloom in the spring, and continues till the leaves fall in Autumn—if this disease is not attended to in season, it ends in consumption. Take of the Liniment according to directions, and a cure will result.

Catarrh, and noise or confusion in the head may be cured by a faithful trial of this Liniment; drop one or two drops in each ear at night before going to bed, and take it internally according to directions.

In all Coughs, the Anodyne Liniment is a well known remedy, particularly for Whooping Cough. The first symptoms should be checked, and not the least difficulty will occur in the cure of this complaint. For children, half a teaspoon full of Liniment night and morning.

This Anodyne Liniment for sore throat and weak lungs, that complaint so common in all countries, especially in this climate, stands unrivalled, and in every case, a complete trial will be marked by the most complete success.

The Blind Piles. The Anodyne Liniment has in a great number of instances of this distressing disease, made permanent cures. In connection with taking the Liniment internally, external application should be made.

The sale of this invaluable medicine is rapidly increasing, and the Proprietor can say with confidence that he has been, the favored instrument of giving relief to thousands of the afflicted and suffering. He earnestly solicits all who may be afflicted, to give this Anodyne Liniment a fair trial, satisfied that if taken with a full determination to test its utility, they will find relief.

JOHNSON'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Sugar Coated, in Glass Bottles.
For the Cure of a great variety of Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, and Obstructions in the Organs of Digestion.

These Pills may be used in all forms of Diseases, with the most decided benefit, and without fear of injury. Being of Vegetable extract, they do not cramp or rack the delicate frame or weak constitution, but will be found particularly useful, by stimulating the weakened and distempered parts into healthy action.

The most delicate female, and children of the tenderest age, can take these Pills with perfect safety, and the most salutary results will follow. Being coated with pure White Sugar, prevents that general aversion which most persons have to ordinary Medicines, for nothing but the taste of sugar is apparent when administered.

Married Ladies, under all circumstances, will find these Pills a safe, and in small doses, a mild cathartic.

The best time to administer these Pills is on going to bed at night, though they can be taken at any time beneficially; at night, however, they have a more general and universal influence over the whole body; the mind, body and nervous system at that time being in a quiet state, gives the Pills an opportunity to operate with the fullest effect upon the whole system.

They are an excellent article to be taken in the Spring of the Year, To Invigorate and give Tone to the System.

These Pills have a great advantage over other Sugar-coated Pills, in that they are put up in GLASS BOTTLES, well corked; consequently will keep for any length of time without injury, and are not affected by damp weather.

The Proprietor of these Pills has spared no expense in getting up an article that he trusts will meet the universal approbation of the public, and he does not doubt they will, when known, take a stand beside his well known and extensively appreciated AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT.

They are purely Vegetable in their composition, are peculiarly mild, give no pain, yet efficient in their operation, and require no change of diet or confinement while taking them. They require only a trial, and need no puffing to recommend them. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

For sale at the Apothecaries' Hall, and at the Drug Stores of W. R. Watson and M. W. Skinner, and sold at all the Stores throughout the Island. Persons wishing supplies of the above Medicines, can be furnished at the Proprietor's prices at the Drug Store of

M. W. SKINNER,
General Agent for P. E. Island.
Nov. 5, 1856.

TO LET.

THREE or four Rooms in a respectable part of the city, suitable for a genteel family. Enquire at the office of this paper.
Aug 13, 1856.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE co-partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers under the name of HASZARD & OWEN, as Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the said firm are requested to be paid to either of the subscribers before the 15th October next.

GEORGE T. HASZARD,
GEORGE W. OWEN.
August 15th, 1856

THE BOOK-SELLING and STATIONARY business will be conducted as at present, by GEORGE T. HASZARD, for which he solicits a continuance of public patronage. The Printing business will be continued in the same building by Mr. Haszard until the first of January next, after which period it will be under the management of a person of long and tried experience.

New Importations.

BRUSHES in great variety,
Spirit levels assorted sizes,
do. with plumb and side light,
Bench screws, (Birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to 4s 6d each.

IRON,
Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted,
Superior Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 20s each.
Mortise Latches, low priced
Rim Locks and Latch Locks,
Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article,
Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argillol door knobs,
Electro Plated Drop Escatcheons,
Screws, a large lot,
Excelsior Screw Auger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch,
Chisels, all sizes,
Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices,
Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by
GEORGE T. HASZARD.
Oct. 24, 1856.

Coke! Coke! Coke!
FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very superior Coke, at 12s. 6d per chaldron.
WM. MURPHY, manager.
March 10, 1856.

A good Assortment
WILSON'S
CELEBRATED
Botanic Medicine

AND
Thomsonian Preparations,
with full directions for
FAMILY USE.

—ALSO—
B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S
Compound Sarsaparilla,
Neuropathic Drops,
Wild Cherry Balsam,
Dysentery and Cholera Syrup and
Wild Cherry Bitters.

For Sale by Haszard & Owen,
Sole Wholesale Agents for Prince Edward Island

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.
NOW contains an immense assortment of
BRITISH AND FRENCH
MANUFACTURES,
(the newest make and patterns) just arrived per Brig "INTENDED" direct from England, which is offered for sale at a small advance on cost.
WM. HEARD.
Charlottetown, July 3, 1856.

The Nuremberg Correspondent has a letter from Switzerland, which says that enrollments for Naples on a large scale are being carried on in that country, a high bounty and good pay being offered to recruits.

Donald McDonald, a mail carrier at Sydney, O. B., met his death by drowning, the effect of imbibing too much liquor.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, December 6, 1856.

SHIPBUILDING.

It would seem to be a matter of regret that we are just beginning to build first class vessels when the materials for constructing them are every day diminishing; not but that there is a large amount of acres of forest land still in the Island, abounding in timber, the cutting of which will, for some few years at least, afford farmers sufficient employment during the winter for their spare time, and if the profit derived from this appropriation of their labour is put in proper use on the farm, it will serve to encourage and support two different branches of industry at the same time. We took occasion when Lloyd's surveyor arrived in the Island to congratulate those engaged in the trade of shipbuilding, upon the opportunity offered of establishing a character for Island vessels, built under the superintendance of a person not only well qualified to class them according to their merits, but authorised to put his mark upon them, and cause them to be registered at Lloyd's, under their proper letter and number.—A very extraordinary association is this of Lloyd's, and one of which the uses, intents and purposes are not sufficiently understood and appreciated in Prince Edward Island. When however we shall meet with the description of it, which came under our notice some time since, but from what source has escaped our memory, we shall have much pleasure in laying it before our readers, to whom we doubt not, it will afford as much gratification as it gave to ourselves.—But this is *par parenthese* as the French say, and to return to our subject. We are glad to find that we were not mistaken in our expectations, that a great improvement would soon be visible in this very important branch of our local manufactures—if it is permitted to term shipbuilding a manufacture—and it is with great satisfaction that we allude to a vessel now on the stocks, building by Messrs. Duncan Mason and Co. of this city, which from all we have been able to gather—and we have taken some pains to ascertain the fact—will be the largest and best built ship that has ever been constructed in Prince Edward Island, at least it will not be from want of care and attention on the part of the builders, in the selection of materials, or in putting them together, if such is not the case. The following are the dimensions of the vessel

Length over all, 240 feet
Breadth of beam, 37 do.
Depth of hold, 28 do

She is to have 3 decks, and is calculated to measure over 1500 tons.

The frame is principally of juniper or larch, the growth of Prince Edward Island, a circumstance we are highly pleased with, not only because it is the best and most enduring wood, but because the use of it has been hitherto too much neglected. In order that the rest of the finishing should comport with the excellence of the frame, the enterprising owners have imported from Savannah in a vessel of 385 tons, a cargo of pine for the purpose of completing her. She is to be iron-strapped in the frame and iron-kneed while on the stocks; and in order to fasten these more securely, a drill has been imported for the purpose of boring the requisite holes in the iron knees. The vessel has been modelled by Mr. J. Duncan, and is to class A 1, 7 years at Lloyd's. She will be launched in the course of the next summer. To give our town readers some idea of her size, we may direct their attention to the space lying between Mr. Brenans' store and that occupied by Mr. Terlizick, including Sydney street, Simms' Crabb's, McMurrays' Fraught's Slatery's, Duncan and Mason's stores and Dorchester Street. If we are permitted to see the day when in the full glory of canvass and spar, we shall behold her sailing out of the port, we shall feel an honest pride in so noble an article as a first class ship, bearing to distant lands a proof of the extent to which the arts have advanced in this part of the empire. We wish to see our exports of every kind increase, but we still more wish to see that every thing we do export shall be the best of its kind, manufactured or unmanufactured.

No MAIL!—We have had no Mail this week from any place out of the Island. The *H. Ingram* left here on Tuesday for Pictou, and as it stormed on Wednesday and Thursday, she could not leave. We understand the Postmaster-General telegraphed for her to bring the English Mail which would be in Pictou on Friday morning. Up to the time of our going to press, the *H. Ingram* had not arrived.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS.

The following letter received by the Secretary of the society in this Island, has been handed to us for publication.

16, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, JULY 19th, 1856.

JAMES MOORE, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

My dear Sir,

You only do us justice to believe that we should not be affected so much by the extent as by the spirit in which you and our esteemed friends of Prince Edward Island have contributed towards the objects of the society. For in asking your co-operation, it is not a gift that we desire, but fruit that may abound to your own account in the day of the Lord Jesus,—who saith, that inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my Brethren ye have done it unto me. May He graciously accept this fruit of your love to Him, and His Brethren according to the flesh, and fulfil all your desires for the speedy salvation of Israel His people. Truly it is not for us to know the time and the season—for this the Father hath kept in His own hand—but we are exhorted to observe the signs of the times, and to watch and pray that we may be accounted worthy to escape those things which shall come upon the earth, and that we may stand before the Son of Man—Luke 21—36—For surely as a snare shall it come upon the earth. Nevertheless there is every thing in the moral horizon to lead the thoughtful mind of the humble student of God's word to anticipate great and striking events. We may certainly hope to see, even in our day, some of the leading features of the wonderful events which are to usher in the advent of our Lord. We may very soon see the occupation of Palestine, by a large number of Jews, building houses, and planting vineyards—being just in the condition to realize what Ezek. says ch. 38—11, 12—sufficient to excite the cupidity of Gog and his confederate hosts, events which would formerly have taken a century to mature may in these days be accomplished in a tenth of that time—and yet all these things will take place, and they will pass before the eyes of men as in actual fulfilment, yet we are assured that they will not believe when He cometh, shall we find faith in the earth!—alas! no!—for as in the days of Noah, so the days of the Son of Man shall be. The Jews expected a Messiah, the world was big with the expectation—and yet they crucified and rejected the Holy and just one—so in the last days—they shall have eyes, but they shall not see, ears, and they shall not hear. Who then shall be that wise steward, who, when his Lord cometh, shall find him so doing? May you and I and all we love be amongst that happy number.

With esteem and regard, I remain
Yours Sir,
H. L. LAYARD, Secy.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint STANISLAUS F. PERRY, Esq. of Tignish, a Commissioner for taking acknowledgements to Deeds for Prince County, under Act 3 William 4, cap. 10.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Rev. Pius MacPhee, as a member of the Board of Education.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. ALEXANDER BEATON, farmer, of East Point, to be a Justice of the Peace for King's County.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, the following gentlemen to be members of the Legislative Council of this Island, viz:—

WILLIAM FORGAN and JOHN ALDOUS, Esqs. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, the following gentlemen to act as Queen's Counsel in Her Majesty's Courts within this Island, viz:—

The Hon. WILLIAM FORGAN, JOHN LAWSON, Esquire, The Honorable EDWARD PALMER, and The Honorable JOSEPH HENSLY.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint JOHN RIGG, Esq., a Member of the Board of Education, in the terms of the Act of 18th Victoria, cap. 13.

Mr. JAMES NINER HARRIS to be a Gauger for the Port of Charlottetown, in the terms of the Act for raising a Revenue.

Mr. PATRICK R. COWICK, of Kildare, Township No. 3, to be a Surveyor of Timber and Lumber, in the terms of the Act of 12 Victoria, cap. 19.

A SENSIBLE LANDLORD.—The "Frankfort Herald" is responsible for the following:

A little incident transpired some weeks ago at one of our Frankfort hotels, which, under the present temperance excitement, is not unworthy of notice. The name of the parties we shall withhold from the public for shame's sake. A little girl entered the tavern, and in piteable tones told the keeper that her mother had sent her there to get eight cents. "Eight cents," said the tavern keeper, "What does your mother want with eight cents? I don't owe her anything." "Well," said the child, "father spends his money here for rum, and we have nothing to eat to-day. Mother wants to buy a loaf of bread." A loafer remarked to the tavern-keeper to "kick out the brat." "No," said the tavern-keeper, "I will give her the money, and if her father comes here again, I'll kick him out."

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SOIREE.

As customary, of late years, at the commencement of each Session, the members of the Mechanics' Institute ushered in that of 1856—7 by a public Soiree on Tuesday last, at Temperance Hall. About 9 o'clock the company, numbering about 200, sat down to Tea. A very respectable company attended, among whom we noticed His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, with Messrs. Malachi and D. Gore Daly, His Worship the Mayor, the lady and family of the Hon. Provincial Secretary, Hon. Provincial Treasurer, &c. The Hon. Charles Young, L.L.D., President of the Institute—after the repast (which was of a magnificent description) had been duly honored—having taken the Chair, rose and read a very interesting paper, illustrative of the great benefits accruing from a regular attendance on the Institute, and from the study of such literary and scientific subjects as are there periodically discussed. His Honor strikingly contrasted the man of education and intelligence with an illiterate and ignorant one.—the former always blessed with the means of pleasure at his command, while the latter, however favorable his position otherwise, was absolutely shut out from the source of true enjoyment. It would be impossible, in the space to which we are limited, to do justice to the very interesting address, so clear and lucid in its argument, and yet so fraught with eloquence, delivered by Mr. Young on this occasion; it was well received by the entire audience. Addresses were subsequently delivered by Messrs. Kenny, McKenzie, Whelan, Arch. McNeill, John P. Tanton and Monk, all of whom spoke with much force and effect. Capt. Lobban's Band furnished instrumental music. The Misses Freedy, also, sang a number of very pretty pieces, in their usual good style, and were warmly applauded. We were agreeably surprised with the announcement, by the President, that Miss Sophia Duchemin, by special request, had consented to sing. Now, we regard this young lady as the most accomplished artiste in the Colony, and the spirit and pathos which characterised her execution of "The Queen's Letter," but more fully confirmed our previous opinion. We do not wonder at the almost magical effect produced by that misive on our brave but suffering soldiery, especially if communicated to them with a tinge of the melody with which it was presented on this occasion. Miss D. played, as an accompaniment, a fine-toned melodeon. Three gentlemen of the Metropolitan Troupe also sang a couple of Trios, with great effect. A vote of thanks was passed to the ladies and gentlemen who volunteered the music, and, with three cheers each for the Queen, the Lieut. Governor and the Institute, the company dispersed.

St. Barnard, Esq. will lecture on Tuesday evening next, on Ventilation.

On Tuesday the 16th inst. there will be a meeting of the members of the Institution, for the purpose of reading the constitution and bye-laws, of receiving the Report of the past session, and of appointing Office-bearers for the current year. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

Tignish, Nov. 25th.

On Friday last, a whale came on shore at Nail Pond, near Tignish. Mr. Fidelle Gallant and his two sons who were on the shore at the time, saw this monster of the deep rolling in with the surf, and on coming up found him to be quite dead. The wind being off the shore, Mr. Gallant found it necessary to secure him to prevent his return to his native element, which he accomplished by means of two anchors and cables. The news having spread, a large number of people gathered to the spot, and soon commenced cutting and hauling away the carcass by cart loads. On Saturday evening the writer visited the scene. The greater part of the carcass had been removed, but sufficient remained to assure me that the prize had been a valuable one. Mr. Gallant informed me that the length of the whale was about sixty feet, and about fifteen feet high as he lay on the shore. The jaw bone measured fourteen feet, and it is estimated that he will yield 700 gallons of oil if properly rendered.—Com.

In page 14, of the Life of Captain Vicars it is stated, that

"When he was twelve years old his father's dying hand was laid upon his head, with the earnest prayer, 'that he might be a good soldier of Jesus Christ, and to fight manfully under his banner, and to glorify his holy name.'"

"It might almost seem that faith had given to the departing christian, or to the aged Jacob, a view of prophecy.—Knows he not now, and will he not more perfectly know, in a day for which a groaning creator looketh, how a faithful God granted to him this—his last prayer?"

As every thing connected with the interesting Life of Captain Vicars, is eagerly sought after, it may not be generally known, that his father alluded to in the above passage was for many years before his death, a consistent and exemplary member of the Wesleyan Church, and used very frequently to preach in his regimentals in Wesleyan Pulpit. A lady in this City knows that when he was stationed at St. John's, Newfoundland, he often preached in the Wesleyan Chapel

there, and that his brother officers, and the officers of the navy were accustomed to attend Divine service, under his ministry; and many who went to sea, remained to pray—the word being accompanied with power.

The prayers of this pious father were answered after he had gone to his reward.

The weather has been very severe for the last few days, and much ice has made. The Harbour of Beque is frozen over, and three vessels, homeward bound, are hard and fast in the ice. At Rustico, on the North side, two Brigs and a Schooner, outward bound are also fast in the ice. Several miles of the head of the Hillsborough are frozen over, and at Pisquid, a Brigantine, just launched, is hard and fast. Orwell Bay, we learn, is also frozen over. The Steamer Rosebud ran round into Orwell Bay, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of towing out a new ship, and we fear they are both fast in the ice. There are some half dozen Vessels in this Port yet outward bound and many expected to arrive. The harbour is free of ice.—Is.

The Rev. Cephas Barker, Bible Christian Minister, a Deputation from that body to this Island, will (D. V.), preach in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Charlottetown, to-morrow 7th inst., at the hours of 10½ o'clock, a. m., and 6½ o'clock, p. m.

The Rev. C. I. Burnett, will preach (D V) on Thursday, 11th inst., at North River, at 11 a. m., and at Providence chapel, Charlottetown, at 6½ p. m., Nov. 5, 1856.

Married.

At Charlottetown, on the 2d inst., by Rev. J. Danann, Mr. Lauchlan McNeil, of Oakfield, to Emily Maria, youngest daughter of Robert C. Woolner, Esq. North Rustico.

Died.

Suddenly at Dalhousie, N. B., on the 29th Oct. at the advanced age of 78 years, shortly after recovering from a severe illness, in which he ever expressed his readiness to obey his Maker's call, Alexander Campbell, Esq., formerly of Beque House, Prince Edward Island.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined on pursuing another Branch of Business places the whole of his

STOCK OF GOODS

in the market, at very low prices, until the 1st TUESDAY in MARCH, 1857, when the then remaining will be offered at AUCTION. And all accounts unsettled after the FIRST of FEBRUARY, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Also,—To SELL or LET the unexpired LEASE of his present HOUSE, (which for business facilities needs but few remarks,) being 7 years from the 15th of MAY, 1857. Possession given on the 1st of April, if required.

JAMES R. WATT.

Dec 5, 1856.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY the 16th inst., at Eleven o'clock, at the Subscriber's SALE ROOM, Queen Street, a quantity of Valuable Household Furniture,

- in part viz:—
- 1 mahogany SOFA, 1 mahogany Table
 - 1 PIANO FORTE,
 - 1 handsome four-post Bedstead and curtains,
 - 1 very handsome Tapestry Carpet (about 48 yards)
 - 1 mahogany Commode 1 Slipper Bath,
 - 1 very fine wool Mattress, 2 hair Mattresses
 - 2 straw Mattresses, 4 cane-seated Chairs
 - 6 Rocking Chairs, 1 Dressing Table
 - 2 Basin Stands 1 Mahogany Towel Horse
 - 2 Tables 3 Franklin Stoves
 - 1 Air-tight Stove 1 Bronzed Urn
 - 1 pair handsome Decanters Lot of Crockeryware
 - 1 Tin Roaster &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—£5 three months; £10 and upwards, five months, on approved Notes

JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

December 5th,

CHRISTMAS IS COMING. VALUABLE LOT OF BOOKS!

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Subscriber's sale room, Queen Street.

TWO CASES BOOKS.

received on consignment, per "Ouz," from London, containing 1,500 volumes, comprising Religious, Historical, Scientific, Classical, and other standard works, in every department of Literature.

Catalogues to be had at the Book Store of S. Westcott, or from the Auctioneer.

JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

Dec. 5, 1856.

FOR SALE, ON CONSIGNMENT 15 FURCHESONS JAMAICA SPIRITS, just arrived per Schooner Lucy, from Halifax.

JAMES PURDIE.

Dec. 5, 1856.—4w

THE WISHING-GATE.

[From Chambers's Journal.]

It was rushbearing-time at Greenside, in the north country—the last Saturday of July, the day whereon the earthen floors of our small churches have their carpeting renewed with rushes from Minston More. There were two wagons full of them; and upon the horses' heads that drew them waved their feathery tops; and in the drivers' hats, like knightly plumes, they nodded; and upon the hats of each of the band that followed, playing Annie Laurie, they kept measure with the tans; and bound up gracefully with wreaths of wild-flowers, and carried by young girls, still came the Minston rushes in procession. Where the twin-rivers run into the Mere, they grow upon a bank of sand, and in the little bay beyond, under those moss-grown rocks whose heads are purple with the heather. This is a great holiday with us at Greenside; the shops—there are but two in the village—are shut, as though it were Sunday, and the church-bell is clanging: it is the same which tolls for service and knells for burials, but no one can mistake its tones to-day for anything but merriment. Every urchin in the place is having his pull at it, and, as many as can, together, so that it never gives two tinkles alike. To be carried up by it into the belfry, and so hit heads against the rafters, is rare fun. Our women-folk are employed for days upon these garlands, and every household strives that out of it shall be chosen the rushbearing queen.

'The fower the ribbons the better, Phoebe,' was Dame Forrest's advice to her daughter upon this occasion; and Phoebe—who was but seventeen, and likely to err upon the ribbon side—made a simple girde of blue flowers round her rushes, and was proclaimed queen by acclamation. 'Hail, beautiful Phoebe Forrest! hail, pretty queen of the rushbearing. It was the proudest moment of her young life, walking at the head of her subjects; so it was too, without question, that of her mother, whose eyes, however, were filled with tears; proud, too, of Leonard Hirds, her lover, whose look never strays away from her, nor relaxes in its steadiness: one would think he is watching a deer in Martindale, lest it should creep out of rifle-range. A powerful young fellow, with a fine face, but for a little too much self-will about the mouth. He has the fleetest foot after a hill-fax in Westmoreland, and is the king of the dalesmen herabouts in the wrestling ring; and the fear of the men and love of the women have spoiled him; he says he will marry Phoebe Forrest whether she will or no—and Phoebe says so—which seems a strange sort of wooing.

There was but one in Greenside that summer noon, who had not yet acknowledged Phoebe his queen, and that was not for lack of love, nor loyalty neither. Frank Meredith, the landscape-painter, who lodged in the farmhouse on the hill—he was the rebel: he had been there for the last three years, until his portfolio was filled to overflowing, and scarcely a rock in Westmoreland had escaped his canvass; but still he gave no sign of departure. The artist flood was now rolling over our beautiful valley for the fourth time since his arrival; but however pleasant his brethren—however lovely was High Crag, no wave ever bore him with it further than the neighbouring dale. Certainly his home-view was as beautiful, as not to be excelled elsewhere: the grassy mountain-side sloped down to the river and woodland from his door, and Minston Mere lay not so far beyond it, but that every snow-white sail upon its bosom could be seen. Two sycamores gave forth perpetual bee-music to the song of the dancing brook within his garden; and towering behind and above the farmhouse, crowded the whole mountain-world. Still, there was something beyond the beauty of its landscape that year after year, chained Frank Meredith to Greenside—its gossip said. They had found out all about him before the second year was out: how that he was a black sheep, and had disgusted his noble family, and was allowed a pound a week, upon condition of keeping out of their way; which was not Frank's history at all, nor anything like it. He was indeed of an ancient stock of painful respectability, and had shocked it a great deal by his insartificial behaviour. He was by nature vulgar, or at least had preferred landscape-painting to any gentlemanly profession; and having been intoxicated with some slight success, pursued it; which was his relatives' account of the matter. And his uncle, indeed, from whom he should have inherited thousands and tens of thousands, and chariots and horses, did, we know, disinherit him for making negus of his particular cherry. The fellow put hot water and sugar, sir, to my tea, at eighty-four shillings a dozen;—and the family following suit to the rich uncle, washed their aristocratic hands of him, leaving the young artist to live as he could upon a hundred a year of his own, and upon his cunning in water-colours.

On this same rushbearing night, he stands on the natural terrace that leads into Greenside from High Crag, leaning upon the carved gate which opens into the quarry-field, and smoking his clay-pipe. He has not with him, wonderful to say, the instruments of his beloved art, for he has taken that same view from the Wishing-gate a thousand times. There are many spots in the north to which poetic legend has attached this 'faculty of giving,' and to none with a more harmonious tones than to this at Greenside. The good fairies never had a more lovely dwelling-

place than that on which the perfect moon was then outpouring her silver treasures: the songs of the holiday-makers had not yet ceased, but came up from the valley beneath on a gentle wind, which set the clouds afloat over the mountainsides, but could not bend the fir-trees on their crests; the lake lay sleeping with a quiet smile, like a maiden dreaming of love. It is of love, too, the painter dreams as his charmed eyes wander over the scene; his lips are parted with a smile too, as he whispers his wish across the gate. How many half-believers before him have done the same, in that same place! How the carved bar is cut along and across with the various desires of men! some of them in sober prose, and some in simple song, but all 'of the earth, earthy.'

'A woodbine Cottage and Kowe' is, alas, the best of them. '4000L.' is the limit of one ambitious mortal's wishes; and 'A five pound note' contents another. 'Carriage and Pair,' exceedingly well cut, and with a flourish, must, we think, be a young lady's vision of bliss, and 'Susan' as unmistakably a young gentleman's. 'King at Carel' is the most remarkable inscription and would puzzle many to decipher; but Meredith, who is an excellent wrestler himself, and well conversant with Westmoreland aspirations, recognises at once the darling hope of some young athlete that he may win the champion's belt at the approaching meeting at Carel (Carlisle). Frank Meredith smiles again and again at all these things, but nevertheless, he draws forth his penknife, and begins to inscribe a little wish of his own heart. 'P'—that has something to do with painting, or perhaps power: 'PH'—that may possibly be the way in which an eccentric genius may spell fame: 'PHEBE FORREST!'—the note of admiration is our own—is what it last came to!

'And here she is,' said a sweet low voice as he finished the inscription, and the queen of the rushbearing was standing by his side. She had laid aside her sceptre, and taken the wreath of flowers from her hair, but looked no whit less lovely than before. Frank gazed at her an instant, as though she were indeed a supernatural visitant who had obeyed his call, and then convinced himself of her humanity by an embrace. He was very handsome, and, although still something too youthful in figure, had a frame well knit and active. The two seemed, in that time and place, to be fit inhabitants of some new Eden Garden.

'I could not come before,' she said, 'Frank, for Leonard made me dance with him three dances on the green there; and as it is, I fear he, half suspects us'—A shrill scream concluded the sentence, as the huge form of the young dalesman strode in between the pair.

'I do suspect you, Phoebe, and I blush for you,' he said. 'Go you home to your mother, wench, at once; and for this young gentleman, I will take his chastisement into my own hands.'

'Don't move a step, Phoebe, exclaimed Frank. By what right, man, do you dare interfere between her and me?'

'Because I am her cousin, Mr. Meredith, and shall be her husband. Because I would not have your blood upon my hands, which, as there is a God in heaven, would be there if dishonour'— 'Silence, sir!' thundered Frank. 'Go home, Phoebe. Nay,' he added, as he saw her hesitate to leave such angry folk together, 'we are not going to fight, dear.' And she obeyed him instantly.

The two young men stood opposite each other, face to face, and there was no cowardice in either's eyes.

'If, Leonard Hirds, you came up here to stand between me and her who is to be my wife, I will thrash you to-morrow, big as you are, to a mummy; if you really came to defend the purest and best girl on earth from him you supposed to be a villain, I forgive and honour you.'

'I did think you meant falsely, Mr. Meredith,' said Leonard frankly; 'but now, I look upon you, I confess you do not seem like a seducer. With regard to Phoebe being your wife, that shall never be; and as to the thrashing to a mummy, let us try at once.'

'I have promised not to harm you to-night,' returned Frank.

'But to-morrow,' said the young giant, 'I shall be at Carel in the wrestling ring.'

Frank hesitated a moment, and then replied with meaning: 'And I shall be there also, Leonard Hirds; and each took his way in silence to his own home.'

The two young men were not without respect for one another at heart: Frank Meredith knew that amongst the dalesmen, with most of whom he himself was perfectly well acquainted, Leonard was considered highly; it was true that he had forbidden any to aspire to the hand of Phoebe save himself, but this pre-eminence of his excused him somewhat in the painter's eyes, who made allowance for his arrogance as he would have for the like pretensions in a higher rank, where a fortune as well as a bride might have been the prize, and hair-triggering, twenty-pacing cousin the monopolist. On the other hand, Leonard Hirds would freely own, that there was nothing like pride about Frank Meredith, but plenty of pluck and spirit. The young painter had long accustomed himself to Westmoreland sports, and was especially skilful in wrestling, making up in lighthness and activity for what he wanted in strength: he had been thrown by the young dalesman often enough, but each time with the

greater difficulty, so as to have become of late by far his most formidable antagonist. Frank well knew by whose underly hand the desire to be 'king at Carel' had been carved upon the Wishing-gate, and he determined, if it were possible, to humble Leonard's pride on the morrow in presence of the three counties.

Our wrestling in the north is a very different matter from prize-fighting, and I should be sorry if it ever grew to be like it: it is seldom that any serious hurt befalls the competitors, and victors and vanquished appear to be equally in good-humour. The honour of being in the last two or three pairs—much more that of being sole conqueror—is esteemed far higher than the prizes themselves, which, indeed, are of no great value. Wrestling at Carel, to a youth who is only experienced in contests with his neighbour dalesman, is what speaking in the House of Commons is to a Cicero of 'the Union' at Cambridge or Oxford. There are a great number of pairs, and a young and unknown wrestler rarely 'stands up' more than one or two, and there are thousands of spectators to applaud or criticize. Raised and covered seats for those who fear the rain or love high places, and forms let out at a lower rate, enclose the arena, and a plentiful sprinkling of the masses lie down within upon the grass. The umpires also stand within to watch the combatants, that the fall be not attempted until each has obtained a fair hold—one arm under, and one over, and that when they have once grappled, neither shall let go.

Two men come forward chosen as the first pair by lot, and strip themselves, except to their shirt and drawers; they have been weighed in a neighbouring field, and are light or heavy weights as they are under or over eleven stone. They shake hands before commencing, and endeavour after a hold, each seeking for the best purchase, and grappling tightly when it is once found. Then comes the tug and the tussle; their arms are almost at a stretch, their faces, which were but now seen over each other's shoulders, have disappeared; the backs of their heads are alone visible, drawn down on a level with their spines. The strain for a few minutes is very great, but it does not commonly last long; one of them is dragged downward, and touches the ground with his knees, or their legs wrangle together, and after revolving twice or thrice with great velocity they both come to the ground—the uppermost being of course the winner. The cries of 'Bonny Ambleside!' 'Bonny Nipthwaite!' or whatever may be the dwelling-places of the respective athletes, never cease. The phrase of 'Bonny leil one' puzzle the stranger a good deal, and begins to think it some extremely populous district; but 'leil one' means little one—the smaller of the two competitors.

At this particular Carel meeting, the light and heavy wrestlers were mixed, and the prizes made general without regard to weight. We of Greenside had several likely youths, but Leonard Hirds was our best man by far. Much to our astonishment, we saw the young painter drawing his lot amongst the rest, at whom Leonard threw a contemptuous smile, and was evidently disappointed at not being in the pair with him. Frank Meredith looked fragile enough when stripped. One ancient wrestler—now with one leg and one arm only, their fellows having been blown away by powder-blasts in Langdale—who always attends this scene of his former feats, assured me that 'the bonny lad would be broken athwart the middle;' and indeed he did look rather waspish about the waist. His first competitor was a large and powerful fellow; and when, after a long struggle, Frank cast him to the earth by the 'swinging hypo'—the knee thrown inward sharply against the adversary's thigh—there arose a great cry of astonished joy. He was afterwards lucky in his drawing for some time, and obtained pretty easy victories; his beauty and youthfulness, the smile upon his face as he shook hands before each contest, and the sympathising look, without a trace of vaunt, with which he regarded his unsuccessful rivals, made him popular with the whole assembly, albeit there was not one amongst them who could hope for his final success. Nevertheless, it did so happen that the day wore on, and the pairs grew fewer and fewer, until Leonard Hirds and Frank Meredith alone 'stood up,' of all competitors. There had been a quiet determination about the latter throughout, like the concentrated purpose of revenge, which had prompted him to take the minutest pains in every contest, while the former had thrown his opponents to right and left like a madman, as though they intercepted his approach to some more worthy antagonist; both had opened their lot-tickets with greediness, and read them with disappointment; each desired, up till now, a combat with his particular foe. The embroidered champion's belt, and the honor of being 'king at Carel,' must needs now remain with one of them, and the excitement grew intense. It was evident that Leonard Hirds thought seriously of the task before him, and would not let slip a chance of success through contempt of his less sturdy rival. They were to wrestle for the best of three falls; and it was evident from the beginning that the design of the stronger was to weary Meredith out. Frank instantly obtained his hold, but the other refused to clasp his own hands for a great while, so that the strain

might fatigue his antagonist. Many shouted to the young painter to beware of this, for he was a favourite, as we have said, and Hirds had made himself many enemies through arrogance; but Meredith gave no heed to us in his excitement, forgetting that to himself none had 'laid down,' while to his foe no less than four had succumbed without an effort, leaving him by so much the fresher. Frank suffered as we feared: after many loosings, in which his object had been greatly obtained, Leonard took up earth in his hands—as is the custom for the firmer hold—for the first time; and we knew the struggle was nigh. Both of them 'held' at once and together, strained to their utmost shoulder to shoulder, and then head to head, rapidly whirled round for a second or two, and fell—Hirds uppermost.

The chances against Meredith were now two to one, and his strength seemed failing besides. Some spoke to him flatteringly of his having obtained the second prize; and even his rival, as he shook hands after the fall, said something to the same effect, to which Frank answered in a fierce whisper, that he would throw him yet, and be 'king of Carel' after all. It seemed as if the painter's darling hope was now to be the winner of the wrestling match. In the second trial, they took less care for holding, as Leonard found he could not play the same game twice, and both grappled at once, as if with hooks of steel. The dalesman clasped his right leg round his rival's left, and bent the slender body backwards like a reed. With every muscle at fullest stretch, and the veins standing out on their foreheads, but without a trace of ferocity, they stood—models of power and firmness. For upwards of a minute and a half they stood, every instant of which we expected Meredith to give way, with the whole weight of his man thus thrown upon him, and he himself off the perpendicular; but all on a sudden, Leonard's leg-clasp failed; we saw it tremble, and then relax, and almost instantly, taken at a frightful disadvantage, the young giant was thrown heavily. A great cheer burst from a thousand throats, but not so much as a smile came over Meredith. Although his rival gathered himself up, and retired into the tent without difficulty, Frank knew that he was seriously hurt. An overstrained sinew had indeed given way; and while the spectators were awaiting the issue of the last 'tie,' the contest was virtually over, and the victory remained with the young painter. At present, none knew this but the two combatants. The victor followed the vanquished to where he was sitting alone, and took his hand. 'You're king, sir,' said the poor giant, 'through this cursed strain.'

'You must have thrown me, else, Leonard,' exclaimed Frank honestly; 'and it is not fair that you should be deprived of your honours by an accident: your heart was set upon this victory, as I know by what was written on the Wishing-gate, and I shall "lay down" to you, Leonard Hirds.'

Leonard lifted himself up with pain to grasp his rival's hand, and tears were standing in his eyes, as, after a little pause, he said: 'Thank you, thank you, sir! I don't wonder at Phoebe Forrest's preferring so generous a fellow to me. From what I read, too, on the Wishing-gate last night, I think I know the dearest wish of yours too, Mr. Meredith. What interest I may have with my aunt, her mother, I beg then, to transfer to you. I took too much upon me every way, trusting to this brute strength of mine, and I am fitly humbled.'

'Nay, then,' said Frank, 'you have more reason to be proud of yourself than ever, and have conquered at Carel indeed.'

There was great disappointment and great disapprobation when it was known that Meredith had given up so good a chance, and 'laid down' without a struggle to his antagonist. It was thought that there would be no living at Greenside now, for the airs the victor would be sure to give himself. But from that day, on the contrary, was our young dalesman altered, in all points for the better; and Frank Meredith, on his part, was amply consoled for his loss of the kingship at Carel, by his gain of the queen of the rushbearing. And thus did the good fairies of the Wishing-gate give to each man the gift he desired.

THE TEREDO, OR SHIP WORM.

[From the Scientific American.]

The last number of the U. S. Nautical Magazine contains a paper on the above subject, by James Jarvis, Esq., read by him before the National Institute at Washington. The introduction to his paper is taken, as he says himself, from various authors—especially Rees and Tredgold. We will pass over this and give his own observations and experience as briefly as possible, as it is worth a thousand times more than all we have found in the old authors referred to.

By order of Commodore Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, he had been engaged at particular times in a series of experiments since 1849. In order to ascertain the best composition to prevent

their attacks on wood, it has been his practice to paint a number of blocks and boxes with various compounds,—some he left unprepared, and some partially painted, and sunk them in the Elizabeth river, in April. About the 12th of June the blocks and boxes were generally lifted and examined, but he never had been able to discover any of the animalcules—*young teredo*—until about the 20th of June. At this period of the year he generally discovered minute holes in the wood by the use of a magnifying glass. After this, the creature daily grows ahead, for it has no powers of locomotion; it grows like an oyster, and has a calcareous or shelly sheathing, which adheres to the surface of its burrow. In Norfolk harbour, Va., they grow from six to 12 inches in length, and from three-eighths to half an inch in diameter. The wood excavated by one twelve inches long, in a season, amounted to more than a cubic inch, if in a solid piece. No signs of the teredo were discovered by him in wood deposited after the 20th of September. In the harbor of New York, Mr. Jarvis supposed that the teredo commences to develop about the first of July, and continues until cold weather arrives; in Charleston, S. C., and further south, they develop during the whole year; whereas, in the colder coasts, such as in the harbors of New England, they do but little injury, because the worm is feeble there, being like a fine thread; it is believed to be a native of the torrid seas. The teredo is not so destructive on piles sunk under water at the New York city docks, as those on the opposite side of the river, on the Jersey and Long Island shores; this is owing, Mr. Jarvis thinks, to the amount of silt carried down in the city sewers. So much for the good offices of dirt. In Boston, and Portsmouth, Me., harbor piles will stand twenty-five years.

Many vessels proceed to sea with parts of their bottoms damaged by these worms, unknown to the captain, owners, or underwriters. One open nail-hole in a sheet of copper, will allow the worm access for its excavating work of destruction. A sheet of copper removed from a vessel, will lead to a whole plank being speedily honey-combed.

Mr. Jarvis tried all kinds of wood used in shipbuilding, and he found all attacked. Mr. Jarvis concludes his paper as follows, and we would invite special attention to his opinions, especially of our friends in San Francisco, the piles of whose harbor have been so rapidly destroyed by this destructive creature.

"If the Hon. Secretary of the Navy would grant me permission to secure the bottoms of ships from the salt-water worm, and from coral deposits, I would put three coats of white zinc paint on the *dry bottoms* of all ships in the Navy, then copper the bottoms; and, to make the whole invulnerable to the worm and to coral deposits, I would put three more coats of white zinc paint on the outside surface of the copper.

To preserve piles, I would drive all I could with the bark on. There is no danger whilst the bark is kept on. The barnacle on piles does no injury. Charring is excellent, provided the fissures are well filled with hot coal-tar, or some other substance of equal virtue, such as the paints already named. White zinc paint will be found excellent to keep the shell fish from the wood where piles may have the bark broken off before being driven.

I believe that three coats of white zinc paint are next best to copper as a preservative against the ravages of these destructive evil-doers.

In conclusion, I do most earnestly hope that this paper may call the serious attention of naturalists towards investigating the origin of the salt-water worm, to lend their aid in discovering a remedy to keep the animal from developing or entering into wood."

EXTRAVAGANCE IN DRESS.—ITS EFFECT UPON THE MARKET.—In the city of Belgium, extravagance has assumed such alarming proportions, that the ladies themselves have been obliged to combine for the purpose of arresting its disastrous progress. It appears that extravagance had been for some years a source of constraint in families, and it was noticed no marriages were contracted, since the young men, frightened at the bills that loom up in the distance, preferred to live in celibacy. The mothers

recognizing the inconvenience of a state of affairs encouraged by themselves, have resolved to bring about a salutary reform; and with this view they have formed a committee, which meets once a week. They have declared open war with extravagance, and every member announces publicly the retrenchments made in her own household expenses. They say that happy results have already been obtained, and that similar associations are to be formed in the neighbouring towns.—*Cour. des Etats Unis.*

The strong figure of speech with which Corney illustrated the great size of America, has also a hit at the Scotch which they will relish as well as they do punth.

"Where did bacey come from?" inquired Mary.

"Why from 'Meriky, where else?" replied Corney. "that sent us the first petaty. Long life to it for both, says I!"

"What sort of a place is that, I wonder?"

"'Meriky! They tell me it's mighty sizable, Moll, darlin.' I'm told that you might roll England through it an' it would hardly make a dint in the ground. There's a fresh water ocean inside of it that you might dhrone Ireland in, and save Father Matthew a wonderful sight of trouble; an' as for Scotland, you might stick it in a corner of one of their forests, an' you'd never be able to find it, except it might be by the smell of the whisky!"

The imitative propensities of Young America are quite equal to those of the monkey tribe. A friend furnishes the Drawer with the following as the latest illustration:

"Johnny, a three-year-old, was at dinner with the rest of the family, which included an aunt on a visit.

"Aunt Ellen," asked the hopeful Johnny, "do you ever say *devil*?"

"Why no, Johnny, what makes you ask such a question?" replied the lady.

"Because Pa says so. Pa, what made you say *devil* the other day, when you was looking for the hammer and couldn't find it?"

"Oh!" said Pa, rather cornered, "did I? Well, so as to find it easier, I suppose."

Here the discussion ended, the explanation being considered as good as could be given under the circumstances, but Johnny's retentive memory treasured it up.

A few days afterward, Johnny's cap, as little caps will do, got somehow out of its place, and Johnny forgot where he left it. His mother told him to look till he found it.

"Off he started, up stairs, and down stairs, and soon his treble voice rang through the halls, crying out '*devil! devil! devil!*'"

"John, my son!" called out his frightened mother, "what in the world do you mean by using that wicked word?"

"So as to find my cap easy!" cried John. "Pa says *devil* when he can't find things, don't he, ma?"

"The force of example could not farther go, and the anxious mother had to negotiate with Johnny's father to be more select in his use of words in the presence of his children."

There is a hint to parents in that story worth more than a quarter.

THE GROWTH OF ST. PAUL.—The city of St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota, which claims an existence of but seven years, seems to be advancing in population and wealth at a rate scarcely equalled in the West, except by Chicago. In 1849, it contained but 500 inhabitants, and two years since 4500; now its population is estimated at 13,600. Capital, during the last two years, has found its way there from the Eastern States, which has been invested in lands near the city, and in the erection of warehouses, stores and substantial dwelling-houses, for all of which there is a good demand. The *Minnesota Pioneer*, in speaking of the growth of St. Paul, and the increase of population in the Territory, says that "emigration has been steady and increasing the whole season, and that the people are now beginning seriously to entertain the idea of applying for admission into the Union as a State, its population numbering, it is thought nearly 200,000 souls.—*Providence Journal.*"

INGENUITY OF WHITE ANTS.—In nothing is the ingenuity of these little insects more remarkably displayed than in the expedient to which they frequently resort to cross a little stream on the sand-beach after a shower of rain. Sometimes their train is cut in two by one of these little streamlets. To plunge into it singly, they would soon be swept away by the rush of the current. They come to the edge of the water, raise their antennae, point them from one direction to another, as if they were taking a scientific view of all the dangers of the crossing. They wander up and down the stream with the greatest uneasiness, and finding no other way to cross, form themselves into a compact knot or raft of a dozen or more, and launch themselves upon the stream. They have, by previous observation, made sure, that they would strike a projecting point or bluff on the opposite shore, and not be carried by the current into the main river. The moment they touch the other side, they use their claws like anchors, and hold on until the whole company disengage themselves, and march off in single file in the track of those that have preceded them. I have watched them for hours together, and have seen raft after raft of these little creatures go over in safety, when, if they had attempted to get across singly, they would all have been swept into the river.—*Wilson's Western Africa.*

AN OBSOLETE USE OF THE KNIFE.—In early times, Ingulphus informs us, conveyances were made by mere word of mouth, without writing or charter, the grantor delivering to the grantee some movable which was known as belonging to him, such as a sword, helmet, cup, spur, curry-comb, ring walking-staff, a copy of the Gospels, &c., &c. William, Earl of Warren, gave and confirmed to the church of St. Pancras, at Lewes, in the reign of Henry III., certain land-rent and tithes, of which he gave seizin by the hair of the heads of himself and his brother. The hair of the parties was cut off by the bishop of Winchester, before the high-altar. After granting, with the assent of his fair wife Isabel and his children, to the monks of St. Andrew's, at Rochester, his lands in Southwark, called Grimscoft, in perpetual alms, on condition that they should keep an anniversary on the deaths of their fathers, and mothers, and kindred—William, second Earl of Warren and Surrey, confirmed the grant by placing his knife on the altar of the church of St. Andrew. The same potent earl granted to the priory of St. Mary Overy, giving to the church of St. Mary of Southwark, the manor of Kircesfield, by placing a knife on the altar of the said church. The lordship of Brok was given by Edward the Confessor to the monks of St. Edmund, in Suffolk, by falling prostrate before, and fixing over, the high-altar of St. Edmund a small knife, wrapped up, in the presence of his chief nobility. William Rufus granted to the abbot of Tavistock, in 1096, the manor of Warrington, by an ivory knife, which knife was laid up in a shrine at that abbey, and had inscribed on its haft words signifying that donation. Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, also gave his estate in Scipena to the abbey of Abingdon, by placing with his own hands a knife on the altar. The knives used for this purpose were, in all probability, the same which the parties had in common use. Every man then carried such an instrument along with him, agreeably to what Chaucer has told us in his *revel's tale*—

A Sheffield thwitel bore he in his hose.

Lambard, in mentioning the grant of Alberic de Vere of the donation of Hatfield, describes the knife with which it was effected as a 'short black-hafted knife, like unto an olde halpenny whittle,' adding, 'and such others of which happily I have seen some and heard of moe.' At the meeting of the Archaeological Institute at Cambridge, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College exhibited a broken knife of great antiquity, having a haft of dark-brown horn, attached by a cord of crimson silk (not ancient) to a strip of parchment with a Latin inscription upon it. 'The parchment is not a grant,' says Mr. Albert Way, 'and the knife cannot be regarded as in place of a seal. I consider that the existing parchment is

merely a memorandum to record that it was the veritable knife. In all likelihood, there never was any written grant; and the knife was the token of conveyance.'

GREAT FINES IN THE MICHIGAN SWAMPS. We hear very distressing accounts of suffering in Michigan, in consequence of the dense smoke from the marsh and bog fires. In the vicinity of Battle Creek it is said that consumptive persons have died in spasms, cattle have been suffocated, and poultry dropped dead. Thousands of acres have been burnt over, and immense damage has been caused to property.

D. Copeland, of Lansing, writes to his father in this city:

"It commenced smoking last Monday, and on Thursday the wind went down, and there was't a breath of air stirring. The smoke settled to the ground and became almost suffocating. Thursday, after 4 o'clock, you could't see even the path under your feet. About 3 o'clock, I started to go to the saw-mill, about one quarter of a mile, and coming back I got lost twice, and over a road I know as well as you do to go to G——'. I passed the boarding-house within ten feet of it, and went to the end of the road, about ten rods and knew not where I was, until I heard the boys laugh in the house. One of our men started from his house to get a pail of water at our well, (the only one near.) a distance of about 60 rods, and a straight road, (there are no fences in this country,) he made a perfect circle and got home without the water. The stage on the plank road came in with a man to each leader; another a-head with a lantern, ran off the plank and tipped over twice at that. About ten o'clock, a man was heard halloing; one of our men went out and answered him, and there came up two men and two women, and wanted to know where they were. They had been to a neighbour's to spend the evening, but could't find their way back. One riding horseback, the horse stopped, the man got off and found he had run against a log; felt around for the road, found it but could't find his horse again until Saturday, when the smoke began to clear away, and found him just where he left him. To-day is the first that we could see any distance. The woods are on fire all around, and I hear that the big marsh, about 9,000 acres, is all burnt up. One man lost 100, tons of hay. We have lived through it, but it did seem, as if we could't breathe sometimes."—*Rochester Democrat.*

A SAFE DISTANCE.—A facetious Irish barrister, who neither acknowledged nor repudiated the code of honour, sent some of his witty shafts so truly home to another braggadocia brother chip of the real Cockney school, that a challenge was the result. It was accepted, and the parties retired to a common near London to settle the matter with the pistols. There happened to be a mile-stone standing on the spot selected, and the Cockney, who was lame, asked the Irishman if he would permit him, on account of his lameness to rest on the mile-stone while he fired. "Most unquestionably," was the reply. The ground was measured up to the mile-stone, and the pistols were being loaded, and the Cockney was taking up his position when the Irishman in, the most bland and polite manner imaginable, asked his antagonist if he would not grant him one request. "Certainly, what is it?" "Just that you will have the kindness to allow me to rest upon the other mile-stone while we are firing at each other." This discharge of genuine humour put an end to the duel and they returned good friends.

The "Westmorland Times" says:—

A few Sabbaths ago, a party of Frenchmen went out shooting somewhere in the neighborhood of Sheldiac, towards Point De Chene, and after amusing themselves for a while, they came in the vicinity of some Indian Camps, when the Indians came out en masse, and took their fire-arms from them, refusing to give them back until the Frenchmen took their oaths, solemnly, on the Book, that they would not engage in a similar manner.

THOU AND I.

Thou art the light, and I the shade;
If thou fade, I too fade;
If thy voice be heard no more,
Mine, the echo, then is o'er—
Mine is mute for evermore!

Thou art the star that beams on high,
In the wave beneath am I—
If the star away should flee,
Who would then the shadow see?
Where would I thy shadow be!

Thou art the breath in which I breathe,
In thy heart mine own I sheathe—
If thou livest, I live on;
If thou goest I am gone—
I too vanish cold and wan!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our friend C—L— of "the Swamp," tells a capital story of the witty and renowned Blossom, of Blossom's Hotel, Canandaigua, at one time, while he kept it—when he was alive the prince of hosts and the delight of his guests—the first hotel of all the Western towns.

There was an old fellow, a good deal of a bore, who used to frequent his house, and occasionally worm himself into dinner, where his conversation was not always timely, and not seldom obtrusive.

One day Blossom had received from New York some very large, fine lobsters, and had served them up to one or two friends sitting at his favored end of the table. Among them came in also our obtrusionist. He had had the misfortune to lose all his teeth except a long eyetooth, that stood sentinel at the corner of his cavernous mouth.

"What is them red things, Blossom?" he asked. "Lobsters," replied the host. "Did you never see a lobster before? They are the finest eating in the world. Try that leg!"

"Here he gave him a huge claw, and told him to go to work upon that!"

He put one end of it in his mouth, and began to mumble it over, without making any very great progress.

"How do you like it?" said Blossom, who, with his friends, were ready to split their sides laughing. (They had helped themselves to some other dish, and were waiting for their portion of the lobster.)

"Can't tell yet," said the other. "How do you eat the cussed thing, any how?"

"Oh, eat it right down," said Blossom; "never mind the bones!"

By this time the man, with his one sharp tooth, had succeeded in drilling a hole through to the meat. Having established suction, as Blossom saw, he asked him again,

"Well, how do you like it now?"

"Wal," he replied, "it is pretty hard eatin', but I kinder like the peth on't!"

It didn't need the roar that followed this to satisfy the victim that the pith of the whole matter was that he had been badly "sold."

EDITOR'S DRAWER.

Thomas H. Benton has a way of telling a story that the wits of the day might be proud of, if they could beg or borrow it. But it is Benton's own, and he needs no copyright to protect him in his exclusive use of it. Reading some of his recent stump speeches interspersed with frequent piquant passages of humor, we were reminded of a sudden explosion of his magazine of ridicule, when, in the year the famous John Tyler Bank Bill was introduced into the United States Senate with the protracted title of "An act to provide for the better collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States."

Instantly on the title being read, Mr. Benton exclaimed,

"Heavens, what a name! long as the moral law. The people will never stand it. They can not go through all that. Corporosity! that would be a great abridgment; but still it is too long. It is five syllables and people will not go above two syllables, or three at most, and they often hang at one. I get the short names. The

people will have them, though they spoil a long good one to make a short one. There was a most beautiful young lady in New Orleans some years ago, as there always has been, and still are many such. She was a Creole, that is to say, born in this country of parents from Europe. A gentleman who was building a splendid steamboat took it into his head to honor this beautiful young lady by connecting her name with his vessel: and he bestowed upon it in golden letters, the captivating designation of *La Belle Creole*. The vessel was beautiful, and the name was beautiful, and the lady was beautiful; but all the beauty on earth could not save the name from catastrophe to which all long titles are subjected. At first they called her the *bell*—not the French *belle*, which signifies fine or beautiful—but the plain English bell, defined in Scripture to be a tinkling cymbal. This was bad enough, but worse was coming. It so happens that the vernacular pronunciation of *Creole* in the Kentucky waters is *cre-owl* so they began up there to call this beautiful boat the *Crowl*. But things did not stop here. It was too extravagant to employ two syllables when one would answer as well and be so much more economical, so the first half of the name was dropped and the last retained; and thus *La Belle Creole*—the beautiful Creole—sailed up and down the Mississippi all her life by the name, style, title, and description of *THE OWL*."

Roars of laughter in the Senate followed this story, and on went Benton with two or three more, but we will repeat but one of them; the last, and with which he concluded his remarks.

"I do not pretend to impose a name upon this bantling: that is a privilege of paternity, or of sponsorship, and I stand in neither relationship to this babe! But a name of brevity—of brevity and significance—it must have, and if the fathers and sponsors do not bestow it the people will, for a long name is abhorred and eschewed in all countries. Remember the fate of John Barebone, the canting hypocrite in Cromwell's time. He had a very good name, John Barebone; but the knave composed a long verse, like Scripture, to sanctify himself with it, and entitled himself thus: 'Praise God, Barebone, for if Christ had not died for you, you would be damned, Barebone.' Now this was very sanctimonious, but it was too long—too much of a good thing—and so the people cut it all off but the last two words, and called the fellow 'damned Barebone,' and nothing else all his life after. So let this corporosity beware, it may get itself damned before it is done with us, and Tyler too."

Dr. J. C. AYER, the world renowned Chemist of New England, is now stopping at the Barnett house in this city. He has been making a tour of the Western States, with his scientific associates, to investigate the remedial productions, or such as he can make remedial. We notice he has been received with marked distinction by our leading citizens of the West and are rejoiced to find they have shown a proper estimate of the man who has perhaps done more for the relief of human ills than any other American.—*Daily Journal, Cincinnati, O.*

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION AT SYRACUSE.

—On Sunday morning, Syracuse was visited with a terrible conflagration. In three hours twelve acres were burned over, and about one hundred buildings consumed. We have the following particulars:

"The fire originated in the back of a hotel, which had not been occupied for two or three years.

The water at the Reservoir was turned off, and the hydrants rendered useless. A strong west wind was blowing at the time, and the citizens were compelled to stand and see their property consumed. The entire loss cannot fall short of a million dollars. Over one hundred families have been rendered homeless. It was the work of an incendiary.

Townsend, the noted mail robber, has again broken out of Newcastle, Pa., Jail. He cut his irons and broke a passage through the floor of the cell, and is now at liberty. This is his third successful escape.

A DUEL IN TEXAS.—SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.—Wm. Autrey, known as "Dock Autrey," and William Carson, fought a duel eight miles below Seguin, last Saturday.—They used double barrel shot guns and six shooters, and commenced at a hundred and twenty paces apart, and continued advancing and firing until within six or eight feet, when Carson was shot through with a six shooter ball, and died in about two hours. Autrey was not hurt, but some buck shot struck him upon the first fire, too much spent to do any injury, and a pistol shot passed through his vest and shirt, just missing the skin. Autrey immediately left, and was pursued by the Sheriff of Guadaecoupe county and overtaken sixty miles below Seguin and brought back. We learn that several others are implicated as seconds.—*Austin State Times, Oct. 11.*

EXTRAORDINARY REVELATION.—An extensive company, having their headquarters within a circuit of 100 miles from this city, and who are engaged in large industrial speculations in the west of Scotland, had in their employment for ten past years a manager of one of the departments of their business, in whom they placed not a little confidence. This excellent servant, however, "shuffled off his mortal coil," and as he was considerably respected, his masters, with a degree of liberality and benevolence which was most exemplary, paid great attention to his remains, and were themselves at the expense of the funeral rites, which were conducted in a most respectable manner. The deceased had a salary of £130 a year, and lived in a plain, comfortable style. It so happens, however, that out of this annual income he has contrived to amass and leave to his representatives the insignificant sum of £20,000! We understand the company have seen fit to arrest the money, pending certain proceedings.—*Glasgow Daily Press.*

ECONOMY IN THE USE OF SCRIPTURE.—The Utica Observer says the following message was handed in to the local telegraph office:—"Third Epistle of John, 13, 14." So brief a despatch was transmitted at the lowest charge, and yet it comprehended this message.—"I had many things, but I will not with pen and ink write unto thee. But I trust I shall shortly see thee, and we shall see thee and we shall speak face to face. Our friends salute thee. Greet the friends by name."

FRUITS OF THE CRIMEA.—The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal states that new apples of extraordinary excellence, have been discovered in the Crimea, which will no doubt find their way to Europe and America. Pallas speaks of one called Linap Alma, which keeps till July, and only acquires its excellence before the new year. Wagon loads are sent to Moscow, and even to St. Petersburg. There is also an autumn apple thought to be far the best ever tasted in any country. A larger cobnut than heretofore known is also recorded. Twenty-four varieties of grapes are cultivated, either for wine or for table. None of them appear to be of importance.

THE USE OF SALT IN FOOD.—Dr. Chambers, of London, in his recently published work on Digestion and its Derangements, says of common salt in food:—

"The employment of salt in the average healthy state, is decidedly beneficial to the human species, and the use of it is an accessory aliment is wise in those who are well supplied with other food.

The physiological actions of salt indeed lead us to expect that it must be hurtful in some cases. Where waste is already excessive, or under circumstances where the diet is insufficient, the advantage of salt is a matter of serious doubt. Where food is deficient in quantity or quality, it is evidently improper that any excess of salt should be used beyond that which is just sufficient to act as a complementary aliment; all beyond this increases the waste.

Encouragement should be given to employ instead, other spicy flavorings which have not this tendency, or which have even a contrary tendency.

It is to be remarked that the question of the use of salt as an accessory food is by no means the same as that of the employment of salted provisions. The manufacturing process so dries up and hardens the muscular fibre that without diligent cookery it is insoluble in the gastric juice, and in point of fact is an insufficient nutriment, a state of things where it has been said salt is improper. When salted provisions must be used, the desideratum is a mode of cookery which would render the albumen and the fibrine again soluble."

JAPAN THROWN OPEN FOR TRADING.—A French paper, devoted generally to mail matters, contains the following:

Our last accounts from the China Seas mention a highly interesting fact. The Emperor of Japan, being anxious to adjust various questions connected with the recent treaties he has concluded with the several Governments of Europe and America, held on the 22nd of June, at Jeddo, the capital of his empire, a solemn assembly of the principal lords and most influential personages of his court. It was decided at the meeting that two parts of the empire, those of Nangasaki and Hakodadi, should be open to the vessels of all nations. There they might repair, renew their provisions, establish depots of coal, &c. The other ports of the empire, moreover are to be accessible to vessels in distress which may take refuge in them, but will have to put to sea the moment the danger is over. No foreigner is to be allowed to penetrate into the interior of the country without a special permission from the chief of the State. No decision had yet been come to with regard to the commercial question.

The right of trading with Japan is still exclusively maintained in favor of the Dutch and Chinese, who have long possessed it on very onerous terms, having but one market open to them, that of Nangasaki. The new policy adopted by the Government of Japan will be productive of incalculable results. Hitherto no foreign vessel could enter the ports of the country to refit or renew its provisions. The last decision of the Court of Jeddo accordingly Cochin China, the Empire of Assam, and all the other neighbouring states follow the example of Japan, the intercourse between the extreme East and the rest of the world would be completely changed.

An unfortunate landlord, going round to collect rents, and sent his servant forward to prepare his tenants for the visit. On reaching the first house, and seeing his servant taking a survey, apparently in vain endeavouring to gain admittance, he said,—"What's the matter, John?—is the door bolted?" "I don't know, master," was the reply, "but the tenant evidently has."

"Mother you musn't whip me for running away from school any more!" "why?" "Because my school-book says that ants are the most industrious beings in the world; and aint I a tru-ant?" "Polly, box his ears!"

A gentleman in an English town gave his man servant some whiskey, the other day, to mix with the whitening in cleaning the windows of the House. He was surprised that the man never dipped the cloth in the whiskey, and, accosting the delinquent sharply as to what had become of the spirits, the following reply was made:—"Ye see, yer honor, I drank it, but (suing the action to the word) I blow my breath on the glass, an' it's a' the same."

A person pretending to have seen a ghost, was asked what the apparition said to him. "How should I know!" he replied; "I am not skilled in dead languages!"

A young lady when told to take exercise for her health, said she would 'jump' at an offer and 'run' her own risk.

The Spaniards say, 'At eighteen marry your daughter to her superior, at twenty to her equal, at thirty to anybody who will have her.'