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POETRY.

A CITY-STREET.

BY MRS. HOWITT.

I love the fields, the woods, the streams,
The wild flowers fresh and sweet,
And yet I love not less than these,
The crowded city-street.
For haunts of man, where'er they be,
Awake my deepest sympathy.

I see within the city-street,
Life's most extreme estates,
The gorgeous domes of palaces;
The prison's doleful gates;
The hearths by household virtue blest,
The dens that are the serpent's nest.

I see the rich man proudly fed,
And richly clothed pass by;
I see the shivering, homeless wretch,
With hunger in his eye;
For life's severest contrasts meet
For ever in the city-street!

And lofty, princely palaces—
What dreary deeds of woe,
What untold, mortal agonies
Their arras chambers know!
Yet is without all smooth and fair,
As heaven's blue dome of summer air!

And even the porthest citizen,
Within his doors doth hide
Some household grief, some secret care,
From all the world beside:
It ever was, it must be so,
For human heritage is woe!

Hence is it, that a city street
Can deepest thought impart;
For all its people, high and low,
Are kindred to my heart;
And with a yearning love I share
In all their joy, their pain, their care!

Agriculture.

SOURCES OF THE NUTRITIOUS PROPERTY OF VEGETABLES.

The nourishing property of corn, wheat and other grains, is gluten contained in them. And this gluten consists, in great part, of nitrogen. It is of course an important object with the farmer, to increase the proportion of gluten, and that is done by supplying additional nitrogen in the aliment of the plant. Carbonic acid and water are the chief sources of *growth*. Nitrogen is the principal element constituting the nutritive quality. The atmosphere contains a large quantity of nitrogen. It is not supposed to be taken up by vegetables, however, from the atmosphere, in its simple form, but, by combination with hydrogen, in the form of ammonia. By the digestion of the ammonia, the nitrogen is afterward separated in the plant and used to constitute the peculiar product, gluten, to which its nutrition is owing.

Ammonia is produced by the decay of most animal substances. In this way it is, that the application of manures is so beneficial to plants;—by the supply of ammonia furnished; which being digested in the plant, results in a separation of nitrogen, which enters into the tissues of plants and produces their nutritive quality.

Ammonia is readily absorbed by water, and the rain and dew becomes impregnated with it, and it is thus administered to vegetables, in small quantities. This may be sufficient for their existence and ordinary growth. But a greater supply of ammonia is necessary to some plants containing much gluten. And this substance may be greatly increased by a liberal supply of manures from whim ammonia is more abundantly provided. These plants can therefore only be cultivated advantageously by a free application of manure, or otherwise an equivalent provision of ammonia in another form. Corn ordinarily, when raised in vegetable mould, contains nine-and-a-half per cent. of gluten; but raised on land manured with blood or urine, has been found to contain thirty-five hundredths of gluten.

Gypsum has the quality of absorbing ammonia from the atmosphere, and yield it again to water which may soak through it. This is the mode in which gypsum has a beneficial action on vegetation, while the gypsum itself held in solution in water is considered to be injurious.

WEEDS.—The cost of a crop of sturdy weeds is often much greater to the farmer than that of an equal *bulk* of the most valuable grains. All weeds exhaust the soil without yielding any return; therefore, the aliment extracted from the corn, or oat-field, by a weed, is a 'clear loss.' Besides this it produces a numerous progeny, if it matures—sends its germs, broadcast, upon the bosom of the restless winds over the fields, and thus perpetuates an evil which when it has once been suffered to develope, it is difficult if not impossible to overcome.

Cleanly cultivation, and success in agricultural life, are inseparable. This fact should ever be borne in mind. System, without which no one ever accomplished much in this life, is as indispensable in farming as in any department of effort. It is the soul of enterprise, and without it, (though we may 'live,' and perhaps be, to a certain extent, prosperous for a time, and with the assistance of favourable circumstances), we shall, in the end, surely fail. We would insist upon the eradication of every weed, as one of the most essential elements of correct farming. The *dictum*—'Never allow a weed to mature its seeds,' should be written conspicuously—like the moral axiom—'Know thyself,' on the temple of Delphi, in every cottage and farm-house in the land.

Miscellaneous.

ESCAPE FROM A MEXICAN QUICKSAND.

BY CAPTAIN MAYNE REID.

A few days afterward, another 'adventure' befel me; and I began to think that I was destined to become a hero among the 'mountain-men.'

A small party of the traders—myself among the number—had pushed forward ahead of the caravan. Our object was to arrive at Santa Fe, a day or two before the wagons, in order to have every thing arranged with the governor for their entrance into that capital. We took the route by the Cimmeron.

Our road, for a hundred miles or so, lay through a barren desert, without game, and almost without water. The buffalo had already disappeared, and deer were equally scarce. We had to content ourselves on the dried meat which we had brought from the settlement. We were in the deserts of the *Artemisia*. Now and then we could see a stray antelope bounding away before us, but keeping far out of range. They, too, seemed to be unusually shy.

On the third day after leaving the caravan, as we were riding near the Cimmeron, I thought I observed a pronged head disappearing behind a swell in the prairie. My companions were sceptical, and would none of them go with me; so, wheeling out of the trail, I started alone. One of the men—for Gode was behind—kept charge of my dog, as I did not choose to take him with me, lest he might alarm the antelopes. My horse was fresh and willing; and whether successful or not I knew that I could easily overtake the party by camping time.

I struck directly toward the spot where I had seen the object. It appeared to be only half a mile or so from the trail. It proved more distant—a common illusion in the crystal atmosphere of these upland regions.

A curiously formed ridge—a *couteau des prairies*, on a smal scale—traversed the plain from east to west. A thicket of cactus covered part of its summit. Toward this thicket I directed myself.

I dismounted at the bottom of the slope, and leading my horse silently up among the cacti-plants, tied him to one of their branches. I then crept cautiously through the thorny leaves, toward the point where I fancied I had seen the game. To my joy, not one antelope, but a brace of these beautiful animals, was quietly grazing beyond; but alas! too far off for the carry of my rifle. They were fully three hundred yards distant, upon a smooth, grassy slope. There was not even a sage-bush to cover me, should I attempt to approach them. What was to be done?

I lay for several minutes, thinking over the different tricks known in hunter-craft for taking the antelope. Should I hoist my handkerchief, and try to lure them up? I saw that they were shy; for at short intervals, they threw up their graceful heads, and looked inquiringly around them. I remembered the red blanket on my saddle. I could display this upon the cactus-bushes—perhaps it would attract them.

I had no alternative; and was turning to go back for the blanket, when, all at once, my eye rested upon a clay-coloured line running across the prairie, beyond where the animals were feeding. It was a break in the surface of the plain—a buffalo-road—or the channel of an *arroyo*—in either case the very cover I wanted—for the animals were not a hundred yards from it; and were getting still nearer to it as they fed.

Creeping back out of the thicket, I ran along the side of the slope towards a point, where I had noticed that the ridge was depressed to the prairie level. Here, to my surprise, I found myself on the banks of a broad *arroyo*, whose water—clear and shallow—ran slowly over a bed of sand and gypsum.

The banks were low—not over three feet above the surface of the water—except when the ridge impinged upon the stream. Here there was a high bluff; and, hurrying around its base, I entered the channel; and commenced wading upward.

As I had anticipated, I soon came to a bend, where the stream, after running parallel to the ridge, swept round and *canoned* through it. At this place I stopped; and looked cautiously over the bank. The antelopes had approached within less than rifle range of the *arroyo*; but they were yet far above my position. They were still quietly feeding; and unconscious of danger. I again bent down, and waded on.

It was a difficult task proceeding in this way. The bed of the creek was soft and yielding, and I was compelled to tread slowly and silently, lest I should alarm the game; but I was cheered in my exertions by the prospect of fresh venison for my supper.

After a weary drag of several hundred yards, I came opposite to small clump of wormwood bushes, growing out of the bank. 'I may be nigh enough,' thought I, 'these will serve for cover.'

I raised my body gradually, until I could see through the leaves. I was in the right spot.

I brought my rifle to a level; sighted for the heart of the buck, and fired. The animal leaped from the ground, and fell back lifeless.

I was about to rush forward, and secure my prize, when I observed the doe—instead of running off as I expected—go up to her fallen partner, and press her tapering nose to his body. She was not more than twenty yards from me; and I could plainly see that her look was one of enquiry and bewilderment! All at once, she seemed to comprehend the fatal truth; and throwing back her head, commenced uttering the most piteous cries—at the same time running in circles around the body!

I stood wavering between two minds. My first impulse had been to reload and kill the doe; but her plaintive voice entered my heart, disarming me of all hostile intentions. Had I dreamed of witnessing this painful spectacle, I should not have left the trail. But the mischief was now done. 'I have worse than killed her,' thought I, 'it will be better to dispatch her at once.'

Actuated by the principles of a common, but to her, fatal humanity, I rested the but of my rifle, and reloaded. With a faltering hand, I again levelled the piece and fired.

My nerves were steady enough to do the work. When the smoke floated aside, I could see the little creature bleeding upon the grass—her head resting against the body of her murdered mate!

I shouldered my rifle; and was about to remove forward, when to my astonishment, I found that I was caught by the feet! I was held firmly, as if my legs had been screwed in a vice!

I made an effort to extricate myself—another, more violent, and equally unsuccessful—and, with a third, I lost my balance, and fell back upon the water!

Half-suffocated, I regained my upright position; but only to find that I was held fast as ever!

Again I struggled to free my limbs, I could neither move them backward nor forward—to the right nor the left; and I became sensible that I was gradually going down. Then the fearful truth flashed upon me—*I was sinking in a quicksand!*

A feeling of horror came over me. I renewed my efforts with the energy of desperation. I leaned to one side, then to the other, almost wrenching my knees from their sockets. My feet remained fast as ever. I could not move them an inch!

The soft clingy sand already overtopped my horse-skin boots, wedging them around my ankles, so that I was unable to draw them around my ankles, so that I was unable to draw them off; and I could feel that I was still sinking, slowly but surely, as though some subterraneous monster were leisurely dragging me down! This very thought caused me a fresh thrill of horror; and I called aloud for help! To whom! There was no one within miles of me—no living thing. Yes! the neigh of my horse answered me from the hill, mocking my despair!

I bent forward, as well as my constrained position would permit; and, with frenzied fingers, commenced tearing up the sand. I could barely reach the surface; and the little hollow I was able to make, filled up almost as soon as it had been formed.

A thought occurred to me. My rifle might support me, placed horizontally. I looked around for it. It was not to be seen. It had sink beneath the sand!

Could I throw my body flat, and prevent myself from sinking deeper? No! The water was two feet in depth. I should drown at once!

This last hope left me as soon as formed. I could think of no plan to save myself. I could make no further effort. A strange stupor seized upon me. My very thoughts became paralyzed. I knew that I was going mad. For a moment *I was mad!*

After an interval, my senses returned. I made an effort to rouse my mind from its paralysis, in order that I might meet death—which I now believed to be certain—as a man should.

I stood erect. My eyes had sunk to the prairie level, and rested upon the still bleeding victims of my cruelty. My heart smote me at the sight. Was I suffering a retribution of God?

With humble and penitent thought, I turned my face to heaven, almost dreading that some sign of omnipotent anger would scowl upon me from above. But no. The sun was shining as bright as ever; and the blue canopy of the world was without a cloud.

I gazed upwards, prayed, with an earnestness known only to the hearts of men in positions of peril like mine.

As I continued to look up, an object attracted my attention. Against the sky, I distinguished the outlines of a large dark bird. I knew it to be the obscene bird of the plains—the buzzard vulture. Whence had it come? Who knows? Far beyond the reach of human eye, it had seen or scented, the slaughtered antelopes; and, on broad silent wing, was now descending to the feast of death.

Presently another, and another, and many others, mottled the blue field of the heavens, curving and wheeling silently earthward. Then, the foremost swooped down upon the bank; and, after gazing around for a moment, flapped off towards its prey.

In a few seconds the prairie was black with filthy birds, who clambered over the dead antelopes; and beat their wings against each other, while they tore out the eyes of the quarry with their fetid beaks.

And now came gaunt wolves—sneaking and hungry—stealing out of the cactus-thicket; and loping, coward-like, over the green swells of the prairie. These, after a battle, drove away the vultures; and tore up the prey—all the while growling and snapping vengefully at each other.

'Thank heaven! I shall at least be saved from this!'

I was soon relieved from the sight. My eyes had sunk below the level of the bank. I had looked my last on the fair green earth. I could now see only the chavey walls that contained the river, and the water that ran unheeding past me.

Once more I fixed my gaze upon the sky; and, with prayerful heart, endeavoured to resign myself to my fate.

In spite of my endeavours to be calm, the memories of earthly pleasures, and friends and home, came over me—causing me, at intervals, to break into wild paroxysms, and make fresh though fruitless struggles.

Again I was attracted by the neighing of my horse.

A thought entered my mind, filling me with fresh hopes. 'Perhaps my horse—'

I lost not a moment. I raised my voice to its highest pitch; and called the animal by name. I knew that he would come at my call. I had tied him but slightly. The cactus-limb would snap off. I called aggain, repeating words that were well-known to him. I listened with a bounding heart. For a moment there was silence. Then I heard the quick sounds of his hoof, as though the animal was rearing and struggling to free himself. Then I could distinguish the stroke of his heels, in a measured and regular gallop!

Nearer came the sounds—nearer and clearer, until the gallant brute bounded out on the bank above me. There he halted, and flinging back his tossed mane, uttered a shrill neigh. He was bewildered, and looked upon every side, snorting loudly!

I knew that having once seen me, he would not stop until he had pressed his nose against my cheek—for this was his usual custom. Holding out my hands, I again uttered the magic words.

Now looking downward he perceived me; and stretching himself, sprung out into the channel. The next moment I held him by the bridle!

There was no time to be lost. I was still going down; and my armpits were fast nearing the surface of the quicksand.

I caught the lariat; and, passing it under the saddle-girth, fastened it in a tight, firm knot. I had left the end of the rope, between the bite-ring and the girths, to enable me to check and guide the animal—in case the drag upon my body should be too painful.

All this while the dumb brute seemed to comprehend what I was about. He knew too, the nature of the ground on which he stood; for, during the operation, he kept lifting his feet alternately to prevent himself from sinking.

My arrangements were at length completed; and with a feeling of terrible anxiety, I gave my horse the signal to move forward. Instead of going off with a start, the intelligent animal stepped away slowly, as though he understood my situation! The lariat tightened—I felt my body moving, and the next moment, experienced a wild delight—a feeling I cannot describe—as I found myself dragged out of the sand!

I sprang to my feet with a shout of joy. I rushed up to the steed; and, throwing my arms around his neck, kissed him with as much delight as I would have kissed a beautiful girl. He answered my embrace with a low whimper that told me I was understood.

I looked for my rifle. Fortunately it had not sunk deeply, and I soon found it. My boots were behind me, but I staid not to look for them—being smitten with the wholesome dread of the place where I had left them.

I was not long in retreating from the *arroyo*; and mounting, I galloped back to the trail.

It was sundown before I reached camp; where I was met by the inquiries of my wondering companions did you come across the 'goats?' 'Where's your boots?' 'Whether have you been hunting or fishing?'

I answered all these questions by relating my adventures; and for that night, I was again the hero of the camp-fire.

A CINCINNATI SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

We copy the following graphic account from a Western paper, of the system of slaughtering hogs in the butchering houses of Cincinnati:—

Aside from the prodigious number of hogs, cattle, sheep and calves disposed of, there is an interest in watching the machine-like order of the work. The butcher's yard and buildings is of course, not a neat place, while the blood and offal of two thousand hogs a day pass through them. The slaughter-house is situated in some retired hollow, with a small stream passing beneath it, and is generally a cheap temporary building. The hogs of each drove are kept in a separate pen till the hour of execution, when a devoted few, say thirty or forty, are compelled, much against their will, to march up a platform within the building. Here a man with an iron sledge goes among them, and strikes them on the head with a dull sickening sound, and they fall without a squeal. While in a senseless state they are thrown upon a grating near the scalding vats, where they are stuck, and the blood flows into the stream below. The vats are wide enough to place a hog cross-wise; and there are in large establishments, two vats, on each side of which are five or six men, making twenty in all. The water is kept hot by steam, and the carcasses are constantly kept turning and stirring as they pass along, so that when they reach the further end of the vat they are stripped of the hair, and are hauled out and hung up by the heels for gutting. The man who strikes them puts a mark on the leg of each, to show who is the owner. A hog is pushed from the grating all quivering and bloody, into the scalding water, about once in half a minute, and a clean carcass is hauled out of the other end of the vat as frequently, and also another taken from the gambrel and carried to the hooks as often, where he hangs till the next morning to cool For two vats about 50 men are required.

The next morning a four or six horse-team appears at the slaughter-house, bright and early, and piling the stiff carcasses into a huge rack, conveys them to the packers. The *butcher* instead of being *paid* for his expense, pays the *drover* something—eight, ten, or twelve cents a head—for the chance; and all the offal belongs to him, including every thing taken from the animal. At the packers, which is in a more public part of the city, the hog is weighed, and two men place his body on a bench. On each side of the bench stand two strong men, with huge cleavers, more dreadful than an executioner's axe, on which they put a keen edge between each blow. One blow given simultaneously by each, severs the head, and also the hind quarters from the trunk. These are thrown in different directions to be trimmed and cured. One of the cutters turns the trunk on its back, and holds it open while the other splits it along the back-bone. Each one takes half, and the leaf lard being torn out, cuts off the shoulders, and at four strokes the sides are cut into the proper form. The hog disappears in different directions, and in about a half a minute from the time he was put upon the bench, another takes his place to undergo the same process. The pieces destined for mess pork are salted into a barrel, headed up, filled with brine, rolled into the street, put on a dray, carried to the river, and the hog may be on his way to New Orleans, as pork, within twenty four hours after he crossed the ferry from Kentucky. Much might be said of the mode of curing, particularly of the celebrated sugar-cured hams; but at present we must omit these details.

THE BRIDE SHIPPED TO ORDER.

BY LAURIE TODD.

I lived in Virginia during the winter of 1843. At an evening party in Richmond, there were twelve mothers, twelve daughters, and a tolerable sprinkling of fathers, sons, widows, and widowers present, with Laurie Todd in their midst, and you may be sure we had some fun. Conversing with an ancient lady she remarked that her grandfather left Scotland when young and settled in Virginia. He became a merchant and a planter and grew rich. His agent in Glasgow was Alexander McAlpin, to whom he consigned two or three cargoes of tobacco every year and received in return cash, hardware, dry goods, &c. He had flocks and herds, men-servants, horses, and mules; but one thing he lacked—he had no pretty wife to sing with him, when he come home at night fatigued with counting money, and satiated with worldly pelf, for he had more of that than heart could wish. So, after a while he concluded to take a wife—so soon as he could catch one.

But there was the rub. His time was so occupied with his business that he could not find time to look about him for a wife; and worse still, he was a bashful man. When he saw a young maiden of twenty advancing in his path, he would cross the street, fearful of being killed by a shot from her sparkling eye. But a remedy was at hand, however. He had often heard his parents speak much in praise of the bonny lasses of Scotlad. A bright idea struck him. When he was leaving his office, his clerk was copying a duplicate order for sundries to be sent as part of the return cargo. He thought to himself that he would order a young lassie for a wife as the last item on the list. The article was ordered accordingly.

At the same thime, he wrote a private letter of instructions to his agent, Mr. McAlpin, giving a minute description of the article wanted, as to age, height, wealth, &c. In short, she must be a bonny Scotch lassie; to be sent on the return of his own ship; her name to be on the manifest, bill of lading, &c. He promised, on arriving, to have her stored in a house of a respectable widow whom he named, and if agreeable to the parties concerned, he would make her his wife in thirty days after her arrival. If not and she wished to return, he would pay expenses, loss of time, &c.

When Mr. McAlpin had finished reading the letter of instructions, he slowly removed his spectacles, muttered to himself, 'The lad (his correspondent, who was thirty years old) is daft; he tells me to send him a wife as if she were a barrel of *salt* herrings; *gude kens* the *fash* (trouble) I was in to get a wife for myself.' I'll see what the gude wife says,' (a bright idea.)

Next day Mrs. McAlpin sat in council with Mrs. A. and B. Invitations were sent to ten matrons whose daughters were in and out of their teens to assemble at Mrs. McAlpin's tea board. Each matron was requested to bring with her a daughter who was not 'o'er young to marry yet.' All being present an hour before tea, Mr. McAlpin read the letter, and made an explanation. They then sat down to tea. After tea each lass gave in her *ultimatum*, when it was found that only three were willing to accept the offer. These three agreed to draw lots, to decide the preference. Mary Robinson drew the longest straw, and was hailed as the bonny bride.

In ten days thereafter they set sail for America. They entered Chesapeake Bay after a voyage of twelve weeks, and in two days more they were in James's River. When Mr. Crawford, our hero heard of the arrival of the ship, he, with four servants repaired to her. Mary was standing on the quarter deck, admiring Nature's wildest grandeur. She had recovered from her sea-sickness when four days out. The healthful breezes on the broad Atlantic had imprinted upon her face a beautiful freshness. There she stood, tinged with the roses of Sharon, and her bonny brow white as the lily of the valley. Crawford sprung on the deck and was introduced by the captain. He looked on Mary with love and admiration her soft hands lay in his; he was *shot!*

They all descended from the ship, and repaired to the mansion of the widow aforesaid. On the thirtieth day of probation, the lovers were united in holy wedlock. In the conclusion, the sprightly though venerable widow remarked that a happier couple were never linked together.—*Home Journal.*

AERIAL VOYAGE.—M. Petin, the aeronaut, publishes in the Bridgeport *Standard*, the following narrative of his recent balloon ascension at that place, and his landing on Long Island, from which we make the following extract:—

"I threw out more ballast, and we ascended nearly as far as it is possible for human beings to exist: we had reached the height of 22,000 feet. The earth appeared a chaos—thermometer at nine degrees below zero. The cold was intense; a heavy hail-storm, held in the air by a power unknown to us, but probably an electric power, enveloped us in a thrilling and awful manner. Respiration was almost impossible, and we could not hear each other speak. One of my companions being benumbed, fell into a profound sleep. We felt so weak that my other companion and myself were hardly able to open the valve. At last we succeeded in opening it, and we descended rapidly to an altitude of 13,000 feet. The imagination of one exalted to such extreme height, grows vivid and warm as the body becomes dull and chilled. For us, no reality, no limits were existing. The dreams of Bernardine and St. Pierre were realized; universal peace seemed to be on earth, and the whole globe were united states. But a strong condensation of the gas brought us back to the reality of terrestrial objects, and we descended to the ground.'

THE AMERICAN EAGLE.—Were I to paint the American Eagle, I should draw it like a Bat, for its shortsightedness; like a Bantam, for its bragging; like a magpie, for its honesty; like an Ostrich, for its putting its head in the mud and thinking nobody sees it; and like a Phœnix, for its power of springing from the ashes of its faults and vices, and soaring up into the sky!—let us hope so. —*Dickens.*

Methinks, to kiss ladies' hands after their lips, as some do, is like little boys, who, after they eat the apple, fall to the paring, out of the love they have to the apple.—*Selden.*

A BONAPARTE IN THE AMERICAN ARMY.—A promotion of 53 cadets of the Military Academy at West Point, has just taken place in the United States Army. We remark among the number the name of the cadet Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, who was No. 11 in his class at the examination, and who is appointed to the regiment of mounted riflemen. He is the grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor Napoleon, ex King of Westphalia, and now President of the French Senate. His grand-mother, Madame Patterson, first wife of Prince Jerome, resides in Baltimore, and is in possession of a considerable fortune.

FRENCH REGULATIONS OF DRUNKENNESS—The Prefect of the Doubs has followed the example of the Prefect of the Pas de Calais, and decided that any retail sellers of wines or spirits giving liquor to persons already affected by what they have taken shall be held responsible for the acts of such persons.

THE VOLTAIC LEMON.—The celebrated Professor Bakoffner has been making some experiments lately at the London Polytechnic Institution with a new magnetic or electric vegetable pile, discovered by Dr. Le Molt, a surgeon. It consists simply and solely of a lemon possessing in itself the elements of the pile, the exciting acid, the porous membrane, and the reservoir, which is formed by the lemon skin. The length of its action depends on the amount of the citric liquid the fruit contains, and its influence can be actively felt for eight or ten days. This simple and ingenious voltaic pile can decompose water, acts powerfully on the magnetic needle, precipitates metals, and can, in the shape of a battery of six or eight lemons, send telegraphic despatches across the Straits of Dover. It would be an ingenious economy, we should think, if this lemon battery were applied to our telegraphic wires. Lemons are cheap; we could head our despatches "By the Lemon Line," and the despatches at least could never fail of reaching their destination, as they would not be sent *fruitlessly*.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

HONESTY IN BUYING AND SELLING.—Some are not honest in buying or selling. Their rule is, to buy at all times as cheap as they can, and sell as dear as they can. This is a wicked rule. We often trade with those who do not know the worth of the thing bought or sold. It is cheating them, to make the best bargains we can. Sometimes we trade with those who are in great want, and we fix our own prices, and make them much too high if we sell, or too low if we buy. There is a fair price for every thing. He who is just and true, and loves his neighbor as himself, will soon find out what a fair price is.

THE PRIDE OF MAN.—With what a proud sense of superiority do we look down upon the inferior animals! Yet how slight an accident is sufficient to degrade the most towering genius beneath the level of the inferior! A stone in the path trips up his heels, or a little tumor forms on his brain, or a few ounces of water collect between its membranes or its ventricles, and behold! the vaunted philosopher, the lord of creation, has suddenly become a drivelling idiot.—*Dr. E. Johnston.*

Arrival of the Steamship "America."

From Willmer & Smith's European Times, Aug. 21.

Our readers will be glad to learn, on the authority of the evening organ of the Government, that the fisheries' dispute with the American Union has been brought to an amicable termination. It is some comfort to know that for the future all disputes about bays and headlands will be avoided, and that three miles from the shores are the limits sacred to the British colonists. Simplicity is always a virtue, and the persons who now rule the destinies of England are evidently adepts in it.

At the Council on Wednesday, when the Queen was present, Parliament was prorogued to the 21st of October, not to "meet for the despatch of business," which of course involves another prorogation.

The friends of the Government maintain that they have a working majority in the new House.

Lord Derby, it is whispered, has good and tangible reasons for delaying the meeting of the Great National Inquest. In the New House of Commons will be found a greater number of untried men than has been returned to any Parliament during the present century. One in every four is a stranger to Parliament, and almost to the country.

By the accounts received from India, the dates from Calcutta being the 2nd and from Bombay the 4th of August, we learn that the city of Martaban was again attacked by the Burmese force of above a 1000 men on the 26th of May, who were repulsed, the British loss being only 1 killed and 13 wounded. An expedition of 230 men, under the command of Captain Ormsby, left Rangoon on the 3d June, in the steamer Phlegethon, to attack Pegu, a town inland on the banks of the Pegu river. They stormed the pagoda and destroyed the fortifications, with the loss of one man killed and five or six wounded; but the force not being sufficient to leave a garrison in the place they returned to Rangoon on the 5th June. The people seem to seek protection under our rule, and the general opinion throughout India seems to be that the Governor-General "cannot escape annexation" of a large portion of the Burmese territory; the only doubt being where to draw the line of demarcation. Our troops seem to enjoy very good health. From Hong Kong we have dates to the 23d of June. The rebellion seems still to occasion great alarm, but it is wholly out of our power to fathom the obscurity of the contradictory details given of this protracted warfare. The United States Ship Saratoga arrived from the coast on the 8th June, and brought down a 100 of the Robert Bounes' coolies. A court of investigation was held on board the Susquehanna, before the Commodore of the United States Consul, at Canton. Seventeen of the prisoners were found guilty and handed over to the Mandarins at Canton; the remainder are to be sent to Amoy. H. M. S. Hermes has captured two heavily armed pirate junks. The rains have been heavy and incessant. The export of tea from China was 64,000,000 lbs. against 63,000,000 last year. Of Silk, the export was 19,00 bales, against 20,200 last year.

The *Limerick Reporter* says—"It is confidently stated that Limerick has been selected as the trans-atlantic packet station."

A farmer, in Connemara, went out into his fields on Thursday morning, and seeing that his potato crop was attacked by blight, he returned to his house, in despair, and hanged himself.

Loss of a Greenland Whaler.—The barque Dublin, Captain Mackie, arrived at Berwick from Greenland, on the 2nd inst., and her captain reports the total loss of the ship Spitzbergen, on the 24th of June, quite new, being her first voyage, was built expressly for the trade at a cost of upwards of £5000, and the value of her cargo was estimated at about £6000. The vessel is only partially insured, and the cargo almost entirely uncovered. She was crushed between two heavy flows of ice, and the ship and cargo were totally lost, having almost sunk immediately; but the crew were saved.

France.—The *Augsburg Gazette* says the proposals of the Prince President have been rejected, "the father, Prince Vasa, being opposed to the marriage." A letter from Paris says, I am assured, from a good source, that the marriage of the President is positively broken off, and that the rupture is owing to the intervention of Austria. The arrangements for the marriage were so far advanced that Miss Howard had actually left the apartments that she occupied in the house of the President's private secretary, M. Mocquart, and was about to start for England. The marriage being countermanded, the lady has returned to her former home.

State of affairs at Sydney.—A letter from Sydney, dated April 26, says,—"Our southern neighbours have suffered some rather serious disturbances of the public peace, while Sydney has been in no way affected by the gold discovery in that respect. Our lives are as quiet and orderly as they were twelve months ago; and though the population is of a more mixed and motley character, including, now, men of almost every variety of race, language, and costume, still, we pursue the even tenour of our way, and, except in the gold auction-rooms, little or no excitement is visible. Even there, men have become so used to handle the precious 'tinsel,' that unless some very beautiful specimen is presented to view they exhibit no more curiosity than you would at a sale of corn at Mark-lane. Meanwhile, the benefit of the discovery is beginning to be felt among all ranks, although it is not without its drawbacks. The non-advent of the tide of immigration which was expected, has had the effect of raising considerably the price of hired labour. Domestic servants in particular are scarcer than ever, women especially. Ladies are obliged to scrub their own floors, cook their own dinners, go out with their children, and perform in general every office usually filled by menials. The more wealthy employ Chinese as footboys or nursery-maids, to the great edification, no doubt, of the young idea.

The Great Britain Steam-ship.—This splendid vessel which will start for Australia this day, went into the river yesterday afternoon, and remained at anchor in the Sloyne during the night. The passengers and mails will be taken on board this morning, and between one and two o'clock the first steam-vessel which sailed from Liverpool to Australia will take her departure for the gold regions. She will carry out about 610 passengers. It is expected that before the hour of sailing the number of passengers will reach 650.

From the Illustrated London News, Aug. 21.

EMIGRATION AND THE GOLD FEVER.

The most popular word of the present day is 'Nuggets.' The mystic syllables are founding an empire. Emigration has become the topic which swallows up all others, and throws into the shade even such once-engrossing subjects as Protection, Lord Derby's consistency, and the great Budget of Mr. Disraeli, still looming hazily in the distance.

In whatever light we may regard it, the present Emigration, or "Exodus," of the two great British races, the Saxon and the Celtic, is remarkable. There is a simultaneous exodus of the Germans and Norwegians, especially towards the United States of America; but the British emigration is the largest and the most important. It has recently divided itself into two principle streams—one, chiefly Celtic, over the Atlantic to the land of comfortable farms and easy elbow-room; and the other, chiefly Anglo-Saxon, across the Pacific to Australia. The Celtic Emigration, though not uninfluenced by the gold fever, and by visions of the diggings and "placers" of California, is, for the most part, industrial and agricultural, and looks more to the possession and cultivation of fertile land than to sudden enrichment by the discovery of gold. The other is far more influenced by the hope of sudden wealth in the mines, than by considerations of slower, and perhaps surer and better, wealth derived from commerce and agriculture. Yet, for a long period prior to the discovery of gold in California and Australia, the Emigration from the British Isles had been annually increasing. The gold fever has merely added strength to a tidal efflux, that was strong enough before.

AUSTRALIA.

Advices to the second week in May have been received from Victoria and South Australia. The city and district of Adelaide—indeed, the entire province of South Australia, which, a few months previously, were cheerless and comparatively deserted—had once more a busy and happy population, the result of the opening of the overland route to the diggings at Mount Alexander, in Victoria, and the expected issuing of gold bars from the Adelaide mint. The arrivals of gold by the escort had been made with great regularity, the aggregate in two months having exceeded £350,000, and there being a fair promise of about a ton of gold reaching monthly. Emigration to Melbourne was still proceeding with much activity, but most of the men's families were left behind, and remittances sent to them by the Government escort.

CHINA.

Hong Kong, May the 24.—The weather has been fine since the departure of the last mail. The health of the troops is generally good, no particular disease prevailing in the garrison. There have been as many as seven deaths, however. The 59th Regiment has only lost five men since the last of January. The health of the civil community is generally good too, the small-pox appearing to have left us entirely.

The Cholera in Poland.—Letters from Ostrowow on the confines of Poland, state that a great number of persons have fled thither from the neighbouring Polish town of Kalisch, where the cholera is raging with great intensity, the deaths having amounted to forty daily out of a population of ten thousand. This rate of mortality is as high, as if in London a thousand a day were carried off.

Loss of the Amazon.—Professor Graham has presented a chemical report to the Board of Trade, on the cause of the burning of the ship Amazon, in which, after investigating the evidence on the subject, he comes to the conclusion that the origin of the fire must remain a matter of speculation and conjecture. He does not think that it originated in the spontaneous combustion of the coals, because they were Welsh—which are not remarkable for this property, and were shipped in a dry and dusty state. He conceives that the sudden and powerful burst of flame from the store-room which occurred at the outset of the conflagration is strongly suggestive of the presence of a volatile combustible, such as turpentine; which, according to two witnesses, was in the store-room, though this is denied by a third. Professor Graham found on trial that the vapour given off by oil of turpentine is sufficiently dense, at a temperature somewhat below 110 deg., to make air explosive on the approach of a light.

Off to the Diggings.—Go where you will, every body appears to be going "off to the Diggings." and every body is in immediate want of outfits and passages. There are 60 young men rushing frantically away from their employers' counters in St. Paul's-churchyard, and there at least as many more longing to follow them. Fully five score of both sexes have bid adieu to Oxfordstreet and High Holborn; and it is computed, that quite 110 have migrated from the warehouses about Cheapside and Cripplegate. Then, there is the Old Lady of Threadneedle-street. She has furnished a respectable quota of clerks on £80 a-year, who are thirsting to handle the pick and the spade. I can't say how many youths at the custom-house and the docks have drawn their last quarter's salary, and are now expending the amounts in Guernsey shirts, canvass trousers, American boots, and wide awakes. Legions of bankers' clerks, merchants' lads, embryo secretaries, and incipient cashiers; all going with the rush, and all possessing but faint and confused ideas of where they are going, or what they are going to do; beg of hard-hearted shipbrokers to grant them the favour of a berth in their last advertised teak-built, poop-decked, copper-bottomed, double-fastened, fast-sailing, surgeon-carrying emigrant ship. *Dickens' Household Words.*

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.

Via Singapore, accounts have been received from the various diggins of the colonies so late as the middle of May.

From Melbourne we learn that the miners have recommenced their labours with great energy. A large nugget—the largest yet—had been found opposite Golden Gully, which is said to be worth £2000. Many fatal accidents had occurred, owing to men falling into deserted holes or the earth falling upon them when undermining, and the want of due care. At Ballarat, the miners were comparatively inactive. At Forest Creek there had been a few showers, but not enough to affect the water-holes. The miners were looking with no little trepidation for the approach of winter. To the greater number of diggers, it would be the first winter in the bush. The commissioners had relaxed their vigilance in exacting the license fee; so that there was no ground for provoking opposition, or the resistance threatened a few months ago. The price of gold at Melbourne was 58s. per ounce, and likely to advance until the advent of English capital, money being more scarce than in Adelaide. The diggers at Coghill's Creek, distant fifteen miles from Ballaret, were doing well. At Cape Otway, also, the miners were reaping a good reward for their labours. The place is situated at the foot of the ranges, about eighteen miles from the coast, and about six miles from the head of the Barwon. Letters from Mount Alexander notice, that more than a hundred men were employed in making roads. Neither have the authorities been backward in providing for the security of life and property. At the Bendigo diggings the miners were progressing favourably; but against this success must be considered the fact, that supplies there are generally 25 per cent. higher than at Forest Creek—while the price of gold 3s. to 4s. an ounce lower, or say about 125 per cent. higher than Melbourne prices, although not many miles distant.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Via Singapore, Adelaide journals have been received to the middle of May. Several recent instances have occurred of footpads attacking persons after dark for the purpose of plunder. In example of the footpads at Melbourne, the ruffians attack every one they meet in the street after dark, depending upon the law of chances. Many score men without a farthing in their pockets have been ill-treated, but they occasionally secure a good prize. Such a state of things has induced the authorities to augment the police force. Considerable difficulty is experienced from the paucity of silver coin, and to meet the exigencies of the case, it was suggested that one of the banking companies should issue five and ten shilling notes, which would be readily adopted by the community; and it was believed, that the destruction of notes which invariably results from a small note circulation would justify the expense and trouble incurred by issuing notes of small value. The city and district of Adelaide—indeed, the entire province of South Australia, which, a few months since, were cheerless and comparatively deserted, have once more a busy and happy population, the result of the opening of the overland route to the diggings at Mount Alexander, and the expected issuing of gold bars from the Adelaide mint. The arrivals of gold by the escort having been made with great regularity, the aggregate in two months having exceeded £350,000, and there being a fair promise of about a ton of gold reaching monthly. Emigration to Melbourne still goes forward with much activity, but most of the men's families are left behind, and remittances sent to them by the goverment escort. The late Bullion Act has effectually relieved the province from the certain impending ruin which threatened it. And this reactionary effect will continue so long as the Adelaide mint offers £3 11 per ounce for gold, assay value, or £3 8 cash, while the ruling rate at Melbourne, by latest advices, was only £2 19 per ounce.

VICTORIA.

Port Philip journals to the first week in May notice that the Lieutenant-Governor was making arrangements to stem the torrent of crime pouring upon the province; he has authorised the erection of six out-stations at Mount Alexander, each to accommodate an assistant commissioner, with a staff of officers, three horse and sixteen foot police, two police magistrates, stations and barracks for pensioners. The salaries of assistant commissioners have been increased from £300 to £400 per annum, and their establishments in proportion. The iron auxiliary screw steamer Conside, from San Francisco, is now running regularly between Melbourne and Sydney. The ordinary revenue at Melbourne for the quarter ending March 31st, was £75,272, and the territorial revenue £156,827, the total being an increase over the same quarter in the previous year of £182,981. The Government were endeavouring to purchase a vessel of nearly 1000 tons, to be used as a hulk for prisoners. A guard-ship has been placed in Hobson's Bay. Her Majesty brig Fantome was daily expected to arrive, and would give protection to the shipping, and prevent a recurrence of so daring a robbery as that effected on board the Nelson. The Melbourne newspapers contain innumerable instances of violences, murders, affrays, night and day robberies, sufficiently attesting the character of hundreds of wretches who have resorted to the place for the basest purposes.

Letters received from Cheschell, in Africa, have announced that the ancient seed of flour grain, and corn, which was used during the time of the kings of ancient Egypt, the Pharoahs, have been sown in the garden of a farmer and produced several ears, which offered a new species entirely unknown to modern agriculture. It appears that these grains of corn, which have been taken out of a coffin from the Pyramids, offer the appearance of a large ear in the centre, around which are six or seven smaller ears, like the branches of a tree. The length of the ear is ten or fifteen centimetres, and its size near the root three or four centimetres. The leaves are bearded and larger, as well as more rough, than those of the ordinary corn. Each ear contains from seventy to ninety grains. No doubt this new corn will soon be adopted all over Europe, for it produces three times the number of grains of the other kind of corn. Every grain is nearly as big as two of the others.

170 men, not members of the late Parliament, have been returned during the present general election.

Sir James Macadam, the originator of the modern system of "macadamising" roads, died on Wednesday week at his residence in Finchley Road, London.

Newfoundland.—New Governor.—By Steamship Merlin, arrived on Saturday afternoon, we have St. John's papers to 25th inst. The Courier says:—"Private advices convey the intelligence that Kerr Baillie Hamilton, Esq., Lieut. Governor of Grenada, has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland. We understand that His Excellency may soon be expected to arrive to assume the reins of Government.

The Railway.—It is with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction, that we have to announce to our readers, that the European and North American Railway may now be considered a *fact*. The Engineers sent out by the Contractors, Messrs. Beatie and Campbell, arrived in town on Sunday last, and we are informed will immediately commence the survey of the line from St. John to Shediac. After running over this line to test Mr. Wilkinson's survey, they will, we believe, survey the line from St. John to Calais, and as they are thoroughly acquainted with their business, and will put on strong parties, we presume they will accomplish the whole work, before the snow flies.

We understand that Mr. Jackson, M. P., is expected to arrive this week in New York, and after a visit to Canada, will pass through this Province in about a month.—It is said that the Government have appointed A. C. Morton, Esq., C. E. their consulting Engineer, and we believe they could not have made a better choice. Mr. Morton not only bearing the very highest character in the United States, but being also the projector of the E. & N. A. Railroad, has the greatest interest in its being successfully carried out.

We are informed that Mr. Campbell is a son of the late Sir Donald Campbell, Governor of Prince Edward Island.

As there is little doubt but that the estimates for the road will fall within Five thousand pounds per mile, and as in such case the Legislature will no doubt confirm the arrangement almost unanimously, we think we may begin soon to listen for the long wished-for whistle of the iron horse, which is the only thing wanted to make this country a much more desirable location than either California or Australia.—*St. John Observer.*

Parliament House, Quebec.—The Quebec *Mercury* referring to the progress made in the additions and repairs at the Parliament Buildings at Quebec, says:—"The Library claims special attention. Mr. Fairbault has recently returned from a visit to Great Britain and the continent, having been engaged by the government to effect extensive purchases for the provincial library. We understand that about 10,000 volumes have been brought out by this gentleman, the library is now therefore, including those books that were already upon its shelves, in possession of some 17,000 volumes. Four thousand pounds have this year been expended upon books, which amount is the accumulated appropriation of two years, £2000 being annually authorised to to be applied to the purposes of the library.

New York, Aug. 16th.—A letter from Washington states that the British Minister has proposed to the American government to negotiate an international copyright.

The last discoveries of gold in Canada, are at Mount Pleasant, near Brantford, as reported by the Brantford *Courier*, and in a garden up Church street, in this city, according to public rumour. Who will be the next gold finder?

Judge Devereaux, who died lately at Niagara has left the bulk of his property, $200,000, to found an educational institution at Mount Eagle, three miles below the Falls.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1852.

We learn by the last Mail, that the Fishery Question has been settled, and an amicable arrangement entered into. The British Government are willing to give up its right to a literal and strict construction of the words of the Treaty, and will be satisfied if the Americans abstain from Fishing within three marine miles of the shore. To this, the latter find it impossible to object, though their fisherman are well aware, that it is within the prohibited line that the best fishing ground for Mackerel is to be had. In *Willmer and Smith's European Times* for August 21, the Derby Ministry are accused, of having sacrificed the interests of the Colonists, but without we think any sufficient grounds. If we have been rightly informed, and our knowledge is from a highly respectable source, the instructions to the Commanders of the *Devastation* and *Telegraph*, were to limit their exertions to prevent infractions of the Treaty within the three miles of the coast only, and accordingly all the vessels that have hitherto been seized, have been taken we understand within a mile, and in some cases a much smaller distance—Sir John Packington has therefore conceded nothing. We are glad that the matter has been so promptly set at rest; not that there was the least apprehension that it would have caused anything like hostilities between the two nations, but because, the American Congress can now without any derogation from their dignity, enter upon the question of reciprocity, a matter of great moment to Prince Edward Island, as in case such a policy is determined upon, a most extensive market will be opened for certain surplus agricultural produce, which can be raised here of a better quality and exported at a cheaper rate than they can be produced in the United States. If our fishermen can contrive to supply the home market, it is as much as they need care for. It will require half a century more of uninterrupted agricultural exertion, before we are able to afford a surplus population for prosecuting successfully the Fisheries on an extensive scale. It may be perhaps sound policy in a great and growing nation like the United States of America, anxious to keep a supply of sailors for an increasing Navy, to give large bounties upon the catch of fish, but in a small government like ours, it is taking money out of the pockets of farmers to put it into that of fishermen, or rather those who supply fishermen without any correspondent advantage. On the other hand, if the extensive line of the American Coast is open to us—if a telegraphic communication with all its ports of importance is established—as we are informed it is about to be—our farmers will no longer have occasion to complain of the want of a market, and the consequence is certain and unavoidable, an increase of population and wealth is sure to be the result, and when every acre of land available for cultivation, is made to produce the most that it will bear, then indeed the surplus population may turn their attention to the wealth that is contained in the waters by which we are surrounded, and then no bounties or other extraneous encouragement will be necessary.

AUSTRALIAN MEETING!

Pursuant to a notice given, a Meeting was convened on Thursday Evening, 2d instant, in the Town Hall, for the purpose of discussing the practicability of forming a 'Joint Stock Company,' to proceed to Australia, and to consider the best measures to adopt in reference to that object.

Mr. John Williams having been requested to take the Chair, kindly consented to preside at the meeting, and a Secretary having been chosen, the business of the evening was opened by Mr. Found, who spoke at some length upon the subject. He adverted to the favourable accounts which are being received from that quarter, and contrasted the condition of the Mechanics in this Island with that of the same class of persons in Australia. From authentic and reliable sources, it appeared that the wages of the artizan were doubly higher than in this Island, even before the discovery of gold in that country, while the certainty of prompt payment when his work was performed, rendered him comparatively an independent man! The climate also, was one of the best on the face of the earth. It had been reported, that some seasons there was a scarcity of water; but he had read Dr. Lang's report of the state of that Colony, in which he had never once adverted to the want of water, a fact which convinced him that such was not the case. It was in vain to look for any country in which there would not be at times some thing to create annoyance. Family discord would prevail in all communities, and the rivalship of business men would occasionally lead to unpleasant feelings, but all things considered, he thought, that Australia was the most desirable country to which a man intending to better his condition could emigrate. Mr. Found then gave the outline of a plan, by which a company might be formed to carry out the object. He did not wish to dictate to the meeting, and would therefore make room for other gentlemen who might wish to express their views on the subject.

The Chairman here made some pertinent remarks, in reference to the subject. Said that if it were possible he would like to cheat the long winters, by which the prosperity of the Island was retarded. He had never been very sanguine as to the California speculation, but he believed most of those who embarked in that undertaking had succeeded pretty well; so much so, that if they had had their families along with them, they would not have returned to this Island. He would now candidly say, that if his own brother were here and to ask his (the Chairman's) advice in the present instance, he certainly would not dissuade him.

F. P. Norton, Esq., next addressed the meeting. He said, that the length and severity of the winter here was, and must continue to be an insurmountable difficulty in the way of the prosperity of this Colony. It was well known, that ⅔ of the inhabitants of this Island were Agriculturists. Upon Agriculture also depended the merchant, the mechanic and the labourer. Now the winter in this Island tied up the agriculturist's hands for six months, during which all the produce of the summer was consumed; and at the same time, shut up our commerce, so that little or nothing could be done either by the farmer or the merchant. While this was the state of the case, it was in vain to talk about or look for any very high state of prosperity in this Island, and until this difficulty could be removed, the people of this Colony must continue to suffer in consequence as naturally as effect would follow its cause. Were there any reasonable hope, that the climate would become milder, and that our commerce might fairly vie with that of the neighbouring Colonies, where there was no interruption on account of the frost, we might hope for prosperity from another source than that of agriculture. But so far as his experience went, the very reverse of this was the truth; and while this obstacle could not by any human agency be removed, he thought, it was wisdom to emigrate, when there was an opportunity of going to a country whose resources were so abundant, whose commerce was not interrupted by adverse seasons, and whose climate, he believed, was quite as healthy and far more congenial than that of Prince Edward Island. In Australia, the whole of the farmer's time might be devoted to the duties of his calling; and he would maintain, that in order to farm to advantage in any country, the whole twelve months would be necessary for the collecting of manures, forming of composts and a hundred other things which were necessary to be attended to, but which in this Island were prevented from being done, on account of the frost. Many causes had been assigned for the low state of prosperity here; and a remedy for the wants of the colony had been suggested in a change of the administration of its Government; but the principal grievance had always been overlooked, which he (Mr. Norton) maintained, was in the extreme length and severity of the winter.

Mr. Bowers then addressed the Meeting as follows: Mr. Chairman, The accounts from Australia are even more flattering than those which formerly reached us from California. When the speculation of purchasing the Fanny to proceed to California was first talked about in this Town, he remembered that many spoke of it as an impracticable undertaking. Several attempts had been made, before so respectable a meeting as the present could be got together. He believed, upon the whole, that those who went in the Fanny had done well. It was true that sickness had been the lot of some, and a few had died; but men were liable to disease in any country, and without going out of Charlottetown, we might meet with many instances both of disease and death. The condition of the Mechanic in this Town, was far from being what it ought. And that of the Employer was very little better. Under present circumstances, it was impossible for the Employer to pay the Mechanic his bill in money for the best of reasons, because he could not realize money himself. The credit system was a very bad one, and he believed, that many merchants annually lost from bad debts and people leaving the Colony, what would otherwise enable them to pay the mechanic without delay. What was the condition of the mechanic? In his opinion, the Tradesman who was sober and industrious, ought to rank second best at any rate. He ought to be able to put his hand in his pocket and take out a dollar or a pound if he wished to do so. But he was sorry to say this was not the state of things here. Many of them could not realise a shilling to bless themselves with. He worked for an Employer, and a good one too, who paid him his wages, but from the manner in which the payment was made, he did not consider it above half payment. He had a young and rising family, who were getting up fast to young men and women, and he did fear, that if he remained here, they might come to want. He considered it to be his duty, to do the best he could for them, and he did not see any prospect for them in this Island. All that was wanted to bring the business to a successful issue, was spirit and energy; and although he was perhaps, one of the poorest who intended to emigrate, he could assure them it was only in pocket. His spirit was equal to the undertaking; and with the consent of his wife he and his family would live upon one meal a day for the next twelve months, in order to carry out his purpose of emigrating to Australia. He did not anticipate, however, that there would be any necessity for such rigid self-denial; and he was sure, that if those concerned only put forth all their energies, they would be able to accomplish their object without any great sacrifice. He did not like the idea of putting his name at the head of the list; but he would be one who would show, that having once determined to go, no slight matter should turn him from his purpose.

A list was then opened, and *nine* persons enrolled their names as favorable to the undertaking.

Mr. John Gates briefly addressed the meeting. He said, he had lately received a letter from Australia from one of two brothers with whom he was acquainted, who had left England about three years ago and who were now in independent circumstances.

Messrs. Curtis and Stephen Beyer also spoke briefly on the question, when it was proposed that a second Meeting should be held on Wednesday Evening, the 8th instant, for the furtherance of the contemplated object.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Williams for his services in the Chair, when the meeting adjourned.—*Com.*

The Sons of Temperance are determined to show, that rational enjoyment and suitable relaxation of the mind at proper intervals are not prohibited by the rules of their order, but on the contrary if not enjoined are at least highly approved of. The excursion on Friday, in the Steamer *Rose*, was productive of the utmost satisfaction to all parties. After steaming about four miles up the Hillsborough, listening to the music and enjoying the view of the scenery on both sides they returned and passing the Block-house, took a turn in the Bay until about half way between the harbour's mouth and Point Prim, when it was judged advisable to tack about and make for home, reaching the wharf a little after sun down in high *natural* spirits, and much pleased with their trip. It is one proof among others of the spread of the Temperance principles, that larger masses of the population can be assembled under its auspices, for the purposes of enjoyment, than under any other, owing doubtless to the security afforded by the absence of intoxicating beverages. Upwards of 250 we are informed were on board the *Rose* on Friday, the greater proportion of the gentler sex—without the presence of which there can be no real enjoyment of any description—and of children—whose bright and joyous looks added to the hilarity of the scene and promoted the pleasure of all around.

It has been considered that as the presence of so large a number of people at one time on the deck of a vessel of limited proportions might possibly be productive of accident, the committee in their next excursion, which they contemplate making in the course of a short time intend to issue a certain number of tickets only, in order that those, who feeling a sense of greater security in diminished numbers, may be enabled to enjoy the pleasures of their excursion with increased satisfaction.

52nd Regiment.—Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Fuller is about retiring upon half-pay, and will be succeeded in the Adjutancy by Ensign C. L. Peel. Lieutenant Fuller has been selected by the Duke of Richmond, as Adjutant of the Sussex Militia, of which the gallant Duke is Colonel. Lieutenant Fuller retires with the best wishes of every one in the regiment.

The following is an extract from the Regimental orders of Tuesday, announcing this change:—

"The Lieutenant Colonel commanding cannot permit Lieutenant and Adjutant Fuller to retire from the regiment in which he was born and reared, and with which he has so thoroughly identified himself, in every grade through which he has passed for a period of thirty years' service, without publicly recording in the Order-book of the regiment his unqualified approbation and grateful acknowledgments of the valuable services which Lieutenant Fuller has rendered to the regiment in his capacity as Adjutant. To the unremitting and zealous attention which he has always given to his duties, and his anxious solicitude for the credit of the regiment, the Lieutenant-Colonel in no small degree attributes that honorable testimony which is universally borne to the present high state of discipline, smartness, and steadiness of men under arms, and the general efficiency of the 52d Regiment. The Lieutenant-Colonel is happy to think, though Lieutenant Fuller's zeal and abilities will shortly be lost to the regiment, that they are only transferred to another sphere, where he is confident they cannot fail of being appreciated by the noble and gallant soldier who has done the 52nd Regiment the distinguished honor of selecting an officer from its ranks to assist in organizing his own regiment.

"Lieutenant Fuller carries with him the sincere and fervent wishes of all ranks for his future happiness and prosperity in life.

[Lieut. & Adjutant Fuller, above alluded to, is well known here, having been in the year 1852 married to a daughter of Mr. James Pollard, of this town.]

(*From the Newfd. Morning Post, August, 24, 1852.*)

We are happy to announce that we may with certainty, soon look for the return of F. N. Gisborne, Esq., as we have been favored with the perusal of letters from Mr. H. Gisborne at Halifax, who states, that by letters from his brother, per the "*Canada*," information had been received, that he had been perfectly successful in all that he had undertaken, and that he would leave Liverpool *direct* for New York on Saturday, the 14th instant, and be in Halifax about the 3d of September, whence he will proceed immediately to Charlottetown, P. E. Island, and from thence come on to St. John's, expecting to be here about the 10th September, if not earlier.

The Cape Tormentine Sub-marine cable, and 110 miles of land

were had been shipped direct to Char
and 120 miles of wire, and 5000 insu
Harbour Grace about the 12th instant.
We believe Mr. G. will be prepared
and important improvement on the p
Electric Telegraph.

Launche
On Monday the 30th ult., from the Sh
of Milview, Lot 49, a superior built
John Thomson, for strength, model
much credit to the builder, Mr. J.
This Vessel is intended for the Britis

Council Ov
His Excellency the Lieutenant Go
pleased to make the following appoint
Robert Gordon, Esquire, to be a Co
of Small Debts for Cascumpec, in
Esq., whose resignation of that office h
Mr. John Frost to be a Preventive
Grand River, Lot 56, in the terms of
vention of Smuggling.
Mr. Henry Howatt to be Secretary
Branch of the Royal Agricultural Soci
the terms of the Act of 12 Victoria, ca
Mr. Cornelius Little, a Coal Meter,
management of the Government Scale
town, in the terms of the Act intitul
Weighing of Coal, Culm and Coke in
His Excellency in Council has als
a Post Office at De Sable, Township
Mr. Colin Holm, Postmaster, in the t
toris. Cap. 12.

CHARLE

Died,
At New York, on the 27th July last
Mr. Robert Drew, formerly of this tow
At Argyle shore, Lot 36, on the 27th
loved wife of Mr. Murdoch Campbell
She bore a lingering illness with christ
and gradually prepared her mind to
but as a messenger of peace that calle

Marri
On the 12th April, at Walton, Madr
Esquire, M. D., 8th Regiment M. N.
D. Stewart, late of the Royal Artille
late Rev. Henry Drury, of Harrow, an
London Times, August 5.
At Kingsborough, on the 25th of A
Esq., J. P., Mr. John Garret, St. Pet
of East Point.

Passeng
In the Rose, from Pictou, on Wed
Underwood, James Sinclair, Morrison
In the Earl Selkirk, for London—
Nelson, wife and child, Timothy
McKay and child, Miss Eliza Douse,
In the Steamer Rose, from Picto
Bethune, Rev. Mr. Herdman, Rev. M
3 Misses Hensley, Miss Bayfield, Mis
R. Longworth, Miss Hyndman; Mons
Dempsey, and Thomas Marshall,
Hensley—3 in the steerage.

Port of Char
ENTERED
Sept. 3.—Schr. Roxanna, Fader, Big
4 Mary Ann, Campbell
— Dove, Robertson, Pi
— Jolly Tar, Bouchet,
6 Sophronia, M'Fadyen
CLEARED
Aug. 31.—Sch. Margaret, Griffiths,
Sept. 1.—Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Mel
— Tory, Nicholson, St.
— Bellona, McRae, Ric
meal.
2 Unicorn, Match, Mir
6 Dove, Robertson, Pi

Souris, Aug
Three of our Labrador men have a
Schooner Index, Whalen, full fished.
Spock, Kenison, do. do.
Friends, Deagle, half do.
Left there Success, Bell, half full; a
ward. Spoke the Schr. Euphemia,
homeward bound.
Schooner Enterprize, Leslie, full f
Lucinda, McDonald, half
from the west coast of Newfoundland

wire had been shipped direct to Charlottetown on the 3d current, and 120 miles of wire, and 5000 insulators were to be shipped to Harbour Grace about the 12th instant.

We believe Mr. G. will be prepared to introduce a most valuable and important improvement on the present mode of working the Electric Telegraph.

Launched.

On Monday the 30th ult., from the Shipyard of J. R. Bourke, Esq., of Millview, Lot 49, a superior built Brig, of 305 Tons, called the John Thomas, for strength, model and workmanship, the reflect much credit on the builder, Mr. James Hayden, Hillsborough. This Vessel is intended for the British Market.

COUNCIL OFFICE, September 2, 1852.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Robert Gordon, Esquire, to be a Commissioner for the Recovery of Small Debts for Cascumpec, in the place of Allan Forsyth, Esq., whose resignation of that office has been accepted.

Mr. John Frost to be a Preventive Officer and Landwaiter for Grand River, Lot 56, in the terms of the Act for the better prevention of Smuggling.

Mr. Henry Howatt to be Secretary and Treasurer of the Tryon Branch of the Royal Agricultural Society for the current year, in the terms of the Act of 12 Victoria, cap. 21.

Mr. Cornelius Little, a Coal Meter, to take charge and have the management of the Government Scales and Weights in Charlottetown, in the terms of the Act intituled 'An Act relating to the Weighing of Coal, Culm and Coke in Charlottetown.'

His Excellency in Council has also been pleased to establish a Post Office at De Sable, Township No. 29, and has appointed Mr. Colin Holm, Postmaster, in the terms of the Act of 14th Victoria. Cap. 12.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. E. C.

Died,

At New York, on the 27th July last, Mrs. Persis Drew, wife of Mr. Robert Drew, formerly of this town, aged 59 years.

At Argyle-shore, Lot 30, on the 27th August last, MARY, the beloved wife of Mr. Murdoch Campbell, in the 44th year of her age. She bore a lingering illness with christian resignation and fortitude, and gradually prepared her mind to meet death, not in its terrors, but as a messenger of peace that calls the soul to heaven.

Married.

On the 12th April, at Walton, Madras, Lestock Wilson Stewart, Esquire, M. D., 5th Regiment M. N. I., second son of Colonel P. D. Stewart, late of the Royal Artillery, to Emily, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Drury, of Harrow, and Rector of Fingist, Bucks.—*London Times, August 5.*

At Kingsborough, on the 25th of August, by James Macdonald, Esq., J. P., Mr. John Garret, St. Peter's, to Miss Elizabeth Rose, of East Point.

Passengers.

In the Rose, from Pictou, on Wednesday last—Messrs. E. W. Underwood, James Sinclair, Morrison, Mrs. Fletcher—16 steerage.

In the Earl Selkirk, for London—Messrs. William Nelson, J. Nelson, wife and child, Timothy Nelson, Charles Brown, Mrs McKay and child, Miss Eliza Douse, and Henry Douse.

In the Steamer Rose, from Pictou—on Friday last, Rev. Mr. Bethune, Rev. Mr. Herdman, Rev. Mr. Narraway; Miss Narraway, 2 Misses Hensley, Miss Bayfield, Miss Shoultz, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. R. Longworth, Miss Hyndman; Monson Jarvis, W. Jarvis, Charles Dempsey, and Thomas Marshall, Esquires; Mr. Henderson F. Hensley—3 in the steerage.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED:

Sept. 3.—Schr. Rosanna, Fader, Big Bras' dor, C B.—fish.
4 Mary Ann, Campbell, Wallace, N.S—freestone.
— Dove, Robertson, Pictou—coals.
— Jolly Tar, Bouchet, Richibucto, N. B.—deals, &c.
6 Sophronia, M'Fadyen, St. Pierre.

CLEARED:

Aug. 31.—Sch. Margaret, Griffiths, Pictou—bal.
Sept. 1.—Schr. Mary Elizabeth, McLeod, Richibucto—bal.
— Tory, Nicholson, St. Pierre—firewood.
— Bellona, McRae, Richibucto—hay, oats, and oatmeal.
2 Unicorn, Match, Miramichi—bal.
6 Dove, Robertson, Pictou—do.

SOURIS, August 30.

Three of our Labrador men have arrived, viz :—.
Schooner Index, Whalen, full fished.
Speck, Kenison, do. do.
Friends, Dengle, half do.
Left there Success, Bell, half full; about to proceed to the northward. Spoke the Schr. Euphemia, Malone of Charlottetown, full, homeward bound.
Schooner Enterprise, Leslie, full fished.
Lucinda, McDonald, half fished, had previously arrived from the west coast of Newfoundland.

For Sale or to Let.

A VALUABLE FARM, consisting of One Hundred a cres of LAND, fronting on the Royalty Road, four miles from Town; on which are pleasantly situated, a good DWELLING HOUSE, consisting of nine good rooms, and cellar; a large Barn, Stables, Wood-house, and other Out-Buildings. Thirty-seven acres are under good cultivation. The whole held on a Lease of 999 years. All the Buildings are quite new. If sold, part of the purchase money might remain on interest. Apply to THEO. DESBRISAY, Esq., or to the Subscriber.

F. W. HALES.

Sept. 2.

For Sale.

A FREEHOLD of 100 ACRES of LAND, situate on the Princetown Road, about 26 miles from Charlottetown, and 2½ from Barrett's Cross; 20 acres are cleared and in good cultivation, the remainder is covered with good hard and soft Wood. The Farm formerly belonged to Mr. James Caseley, deceased. If the above Property is not sold by the 10th October next, it will then be offered at Auction, at the Court House in Charlottetown, at the hour of 11 o'clock, forenoon.

For further particulars apply to

THOMAS CASELEY.

Charlottetown, Sept. 7, 1852.

Ship Carpenters Wanted,

TO proceed to the BEND OF PETITCODIAC, N. B., to whom the *Highest Wages* will be given. Apply to Mr. J. WEATHERBE, Pownal Street, or to

S. C. HOLMAN,
Corner of Pownal and Water Streets.

RACES!!!

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the CHARLOTTETOWN RACES, and others interested therein, will take place at the *VICTORIA HOTEL*, on WEDNESDAY Evening next, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, for the purpose of appointing Stewards, and arranging other preliminary business.

Sept. 6, 1852.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are hereby notified, that all his Books and Accounts are assigned to Messrs. ARTEMAS SIMS and JOHN RENDLE, and they are requested to call and settle with either of the said persons, and all Accounts not settled on or before the FIRST of OCTOBER, will be handed to an Attorney for collection.

DUNCAN MATHIESON.

Charlottetown, September 5, 1852.

STRAYED

ON Sunday July 11, from the Subscribers Pasture, a Small Black COW, with Back and Belly White, and the tips cut off her horns. Whoever will bring her, or give information that will lead to her recovery, will be rewarded for his trouble.

ROBERT WADE.

Charlottetown, Sept. 7, 1852. R G & Isl. 3 ins.

Wanted.

A MILLER and KILNMAN for DEANSTON MILL. None but those who can bring good testimonials, need apply to

F. W. HALES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned Trustees of the ESTATES of CHARLES WORRELL, Esquire, under Deeds from that gentleman dated the Seventeenth June, A. D., One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty, hereby renew the Notice given by them on the 18th August last, that they have not given, or assented to any Conveyance of the said Estates. Observing also that Notices have been issued, signed "B. W. A. SLEIGH," wherein the writer asserts, that he is in possession of the said Estates; they feel called upon to contradict such assertion, and to state, that no change in the possession of the said Estates has taken place since the date of the above Deeds to themselves, from Mr. WORRELL, and moreover, that they have by letter, recently received, been requested by Mr. WORRELL's Solicitors in London to continue in possession and management of the said Estates, and not to execute any conveyance thereof until all Creditors thereof, and Debts due therefrom, have been fully discharged and satisfied. Such is not as yet the case.

The Tenants are therefore, hereby, further cautioned, not to be misled by any representations whatsoever, into paying Rent to any other than the Undersigned Trustees, nor to allow themselves to be induced to attorn or render themselves liable in respect of Rent for Land in their possession, to any person not having a Deed of Conveyance from the Undersigned.

Persons having negotiated for Leases, Deeds, &c., are requested to apply at once to Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq., in Charlottetown, that the same may be settled and adjusted. This is requisite, as it is probable that the Trustees may shortly make sale of a portion of the said Estates, in order finally to clear off the liabilities.

JAMES PEAKE,
CHARLES HENSLEY,
JOHN MYRIE HOLL,
THEOPH. DESBRISAY.

Charlottetown, Sept. 1, 1852.

To be Let.

AND Possession given immediately, the large SHOP and CELLAR, corner of Queen and Water Streets. Apply to

JOHN BOYYER.

Charlottetown, Sept. 2, 1852.

Butter!! Butter!!!

WANTED, A LOT OF GOOD BUTTER, for which CASH will be paid.

August 20.

Farm on the Rustico Road.

FOR SALE or to let the Leasehold Interest of 999 years in a Farm of 225 acres of Land, 150 acres of which are cleared and in good cultivation. There are two Dwelling Houses on it, and other Buildings; there are several springs of Water running through it—it is Nine miles from Charlottetown, and has plenty of Fire Wood and Longers. For particulars apply to L. W. Gall, Esq., in town or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

Half the Purchase Money can remain on security, on the Property.

WILLIAM WESTCOTT.

May 15, 1852.

LOST

FROM on board the Steamer *Rose*, on Friday last, Two OVER COATS—one a brown Lion Skin, the other an India Rubber, any one leaving them at *Haszard's Gazette Office* will be rewarded for their trouble. Should the Coats have been Stolen, any one giving information that will lead to their recovery, will received TWENTY SHILLINGS reward.

September 7, 1852.

VESSELS WANTED,

WANTED TWO LARGE VESSELS to proceed to Miramichi and load for Great Britain.

—ALSO—

Immediately, a Vessel of about 80 to 90 tons to proceed to Bay Chaleur and load for Saint John's, Newfoundland.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

August 30, 1852. 2i.

SEALED TENDERS will be received, on or before Saturday next, the Fourth September, from persons willing to contract for the erection of a Building to be attached to the North Wing of the Town Hall, in Queen Square, under an Act of General Assembly, for the accommodation of the Fire Engines, according to a Plan and Specification to be seen, on application to

PETER MACGOWAN.

N. B.—Tenders to be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons, willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the Contract.

Charlottetown, August 30, 1852.

A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN about to settle in P. E. Island, wishes to purchase a farm of from 50 to 100 Acres—situate on the Sea Shore. The land must be good and well watered, a small portion must be ready for cultivation. Possession required the first week in October. Apply with terms, post-paid, to

Dr. H.

To be left at the Post Office, Charlottetown.

TO LET.

HALF that HOUSE corner of *Great George* and *King Streets* lately repaired and divided, the other end now occupied by W. C. Hons.

August 14.

WANTED.

A MILLER, a steady man who perfectly understands manufacturing wheat and oats. Apply to

GEO. C. WORTHY.

Hill's River Mills, Aug. 18, 1852.

FOR AUSTRALIA!
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
AND
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICES!!

Selling off 20 Per Cent.,
LESS THAN PRIME COST.

THE Subscriber intending to proceed to Australia, will sell the whole of his *STOCK* off at 20 *per cent.*, less than prime cost; as great bargains will be given, parties will please call early, as every thing will be sold without any reserve. The Subscriber will sell for a short time only, when the remainder will be disposed of at AUCTION.

The Stock Consists of:

Broad Cloths, Satara and Exhibition Tweeds, Doeskins Satinets, Russels Cord, White Corduroy, India Nankeens, Moleskins, Muslin Delaines, Shot Brilliants, Lustres, Coburgs, Cashmere, Muslin, and Filled Paisley Shawls, Muslin Dresses, Harness Bordered, Book, Mull, Jaconet and Tarletan Muslins, black, shot and coloured Silks and Satins, black, watered and damask Do., black silk Lace and Lace Flouncings, Bonnets and Cap Ribbons, Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Dress Caps, Ladies' Cashmere, Prunella, and patent leather Boots and Shoes, Gents' Boots, walking Shoes, and Slippers, grey, white, printed, and striped Cottons; Cotton Warps, &c. Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c., &c.

A large supply of Carpeting, Druggets, &c.

Ready made Clothing, in great variety

Gents' and Youths' Hats and Caps, in the most fashionable styles, viz.: Paris and New York Black and Drab silk plush Hats, Youth's trimmed silk and felt do., Kossuth, Brazilian, Dunstable, Chip, Bloomer, Felt, and Ladies' Riding Hats and Caps; Naval, Military, Gambaroon, Glazed, Silk, Velvet, Hair and Tweed Caps, &c., &c.

Hardware,

Iron Tea-kettles, Pans and Cover, Norfolk Latches, Tower Bolts, Frying Pans, Plate and Chest Locks, Saws and Files, Hammers, a variety of Carpenter's Tools, Weights, Shovels, Door and Pad Locks, Carry Combs, cut and wrought Nails of all kinds, Candlesticks, Brushes, Scythes, Sickles, Knives and Forks, Butcher and Shoe Knives, Window Glass, &c., &c.

Groceries.

Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Crackers, Soda, Wine, and other Biscuits, Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Nutmegs and other Spices, Buckets, Brooms, Lamps, Sneaths, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

Burning Fluid, Turpentine, Paints, Oils, Putty.

Bottled Porter, &c., &c.

☞ N. B.—The Subscriber would particularly invite the attention of the Public to his large *Stock* of Carpetings, Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, and also to his extensive Stock of *Fine Cloths*, Beavers, Newfoundland Whiteys, Doeskins, Tweeds, and Corderoy Drills, &c., which he will sell at a great reduction, far below first cost, as it is his intention to sell off the whole of his Stock before the Fall, the Public may rely upon getting *great bargains.*

J. W. C. DECHMAN.

No 3, Foot
Queen Street, August 6, 1852.

STEAM FOR AUSTRALIA.

The new, fast and Splendid Steamship

ALBATROSS,

1100 Tons burthen—250 horse power.

Unrivalled for Speed and Elegance.

Will sail with PASSENGERS only, from New York for Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, in September.

THE ALBATROSS will have accommodation for 491 PASSENGERS, comprising above 30 Private Cabins, together with superior Berths curtained off, on the Saloon Deck, suitable for Families or Single Passengers.

Fares State Cabin $300 each,
Saloon Berths $200

This splendid and favorite Steamship will have an additional Deck constructed; together with the improvements which will render her one of the finest vessels that has ever sailed for the Golden Regions of Australia.

For particulars apply to the owner COLONEL SLEIGH, Charlottetown, or to the Agents.

DICKSON, FORMAN & Co. Halifax.
MACPHERSON, CRANE & Co. Quebec and Montreal.
WM. ELLIOT & Co, 11, Boston.
SIMEON DRAPER, New York.
BARING BROTHERS & Co. London.

August 26, 1852.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—READ AND REMEMBER

THAT as the *Subscriber* intends, in a few weeks, to proceed to the United States, for the purchase of goods, he will

SELL HIS PRESENT STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
AT GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES,

At his Store, West side of QUEEN STREET, between the Store of Messrs. J. & W MacGill, and Skinner's Medical Warehouse; they consist in part of—

Black, blue and brown Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds American Homespun, Cashmeretts, Russell Cords, Drills Moleskin, Jeans, Coburgs Orleans, Cashmeres, Delaines Alpacas, Lustres, Printed, Muslins, a variety of Dress Stuffs, striped and regatta Shirting, grey and white Cottons (wide,) blue and fancy printed Cottons, half-mourning do. White and blue Cotton Warp, Osnaburgh, Duck, Diaper, Patch Work, Oil Cloths and centre Oil Table Covers, Ginghams: Swiss, and book, Muslins, Ladies' Silk Neck Ties, Lace Veils, Muslin Collars and Habit Shirts; Table Cloths, Bed Tick; Silk Handkerchiefs, in variety; cotton Handkerchiefs, black, white, brown, drab and all colours Thread; black and white Kid Gloves; black and white silk-lace Gloves, lisle and cotton Gloves, white, coloured, and blue cotton Gloves, Berlin Gloves, Parasols and Umbrellas, Diaper Towels, Printed Silesia, embossed, black, drab, slate, white and glazed Linings, brown holland, Linen Grasscloth; twist and fancy Straw Bonnets, Dunstable, rice straw, tuscan and Palmetto Bonnets, Children's Bonnets, White Flannel, Black Silk, Persian; fine-tooth, rack, side and back Combs, Ribbons, rolled Jaconet, Linen Damask, Tweed Pants; tweed gambroon and Russell cord Coats, checked Blouses, Fancy Vests, blue and coloured Aprons, white fent cotton, Reticule and Carpet Bags; Satin Napoleon Neckties, Opera Ties, 100 dozen Silk, Palmleaf, straw, glazed and felt Hats, Cloth Caps, &c., &c.

Ladies', and children's BOOTS SHOES and Rubbers, also, on hand, American and Nova Scotia upper and Sole LEATHER,

Jamaica Spirits, Hennessy's & Martell's Cognac Brandy, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines;

LONDON PORTER, in pint and quart Bottles, Old Aberdeen ALE, in quart bottles; Biscuit, Crackers, Cheese, Molasses, brown and crushed Sugar, Tea, Soap, Candles, &c.

HARDWARE, &c., IN VARIETY.

GLASS, CHINA, AND EARTHENWARE.

A Lot of BOOKS; American Clocks, Chairs, Brooms and Buckets, Wrapping Paper, &c.

JOHN ANDREW MACDONALD.

Charlottetown, August 13, 1852.

N.B.—Persons requiring Stoves, or any other articles from the United States, will get them at first cost, with the addition of 5 per cent. commission, by giving an order to the subscriber for them at any time previous to his departure for there.

Strayed,

FROM the Premises of the Subscriber, on the 19th instant, a Black Milch COW, with some white on her forehead and under her belly; she has under her jaw a lump about the size of a Goose Egg. Any person bringing the said animal to the Subscriber, or leaving information at this Office where she may be found, will be rewarded for his trouble!

WM. M'KAY.

Dorchester-street, Aug. 30, 1852.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

350 ACRES of LAND, a GRIST MILL, four Houses and other Buildings, situate five and a half miles from Charlottetown on the Malpec Road.

The whole Estate may be had in one, or the Mill by itself, and the Land in tracts of any size to suit Leaseholders or Purchasers.—For particulars, apply to

WILLIAM CURTIS,
on the premises.

Curtisdale, Aug. 23, 1852.

West River Mills.

TO BE LET, for such time as may be agreed upon, the MILLS at the head of the Elliot River, near Bonshaw, now in the occupation of the Subscriber. They consist of a Grist, Saw and Carding Mill, which will be let together or separately.

They are situated on one of the most powerful streams on the Island, being never without a sufficient supply of water, and are an excellent stand for business. For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM CROSBY.

Eliot River, Aug. 10, 1852.

To be sold at private Sale.

THE Leasehold Interest of the Subscriber in 80½ acres of Land for 999 years at 1s. per acre on Lot 31, 8 miles from Charlottetown in the winter, and 10 miles in the summer on the Tryon Road, with all the Houses, Out-Houses, &c. viz.:

On the Farm is about 40 acres cleared, all dry healthy Land, within a ring fence, and southern aspect, all stumped except about 2 acres; a small piece of wood enclosed, with plenty of water. The 40 acres is divided into 14 fields, and from each of the fields, Cattle can go by (removing the gates) to water, shelter or shade, winter or summer; the remainder is well wooded, and it is judged, that a hundred thousand longers is growing on the same.

The House is known as the *Sun Inn*, for the last 18 years; a capital business stand. It consists of a kitchen 10 by 14; 1 bed room adjoining, 10 by 11; 1 back kitchen or wash-house, and 4 bed-rooms over, with a good cellar under all. ALSO, a large Parlour adjoining 16 by 18; a parlour behind 8 by 13, and a bed-room, 8 by 10, with 2 bed-rooms over and a large cellar under, built about 3 years since. A well of good water with a pump, close, and a good garden behind.

The Out-Houses are 1 work-shop; a pig-house; a lumber house with a loft over all; 2 barns; a 3 stalled cow-house; 2 stables, stalled for 7 horses, with a hay loft over; 1 waggon-house; 1 sleigh house and 1 cart-house, all inclosed and all shingled, with a large hay-house behind, 16 by 40 with 12 feet post and shingled; with other conveniences. ALSO, a large shed for travellers horses, 14 by 28 on the road side.

Half of the purchase money may remain on security of the Farm, &c., at lawful interest, for 5 years. For further information or particulars, apply to HENRY PALMER, Esq., or to the Subscriber on the premises.

S. WIDGERY.

Lot 31, West River, June 12, 1852.

N. B.—The Household Goods, Furniture, Cattle, and Farm Utensils, to be taken by valuation.

Room Paper,

JUST RECEIVED, 12 NEW PATTERNS, and now for Sale at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Bookstore.

AUCTIONS.

ON THURSDAY next, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Subscriber's Store,

20 Half-chests Congo Tea
4 Boxes Tobacco
10 Dozen London Porter
1 Cask Brandy
20 Cases Gin
5 Dozen Buckets
5 Dozen Corn Brooms
1 Turning Lathe

Sole Leather, Cheese, Vinegar, Bottles of Bitters, Raisins, London and Liverpool Soap and Candles, Table Salt, Decanters, Tumblers, Washboards, Sneaths, Rakes.

ALSO,

Clocks, Bedsteads, Loo, Work, Card, Dining and Bed-room Tables, Window Blinds, Portable Desks, and a further variety.

JAMES N. HARRIS,
September 7, 1852. Auctioneer.

Positive and Unreserved Sale!!!

Rare Chance for the Trade!!!

By A. H. YATES.

THE Subscriber intending to close his present business in Charlottetown has decided upon offering the whole of his valuable *STOCK in TRADE*, by Public Auction, commencing on *THURSDAY* the 16th September next, and to be continued until the whole is disposed of.

The Stock comprises every description of *STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, HARDWARE and GROCERIES, &c. &c.* For further particulars, see previous advertisements in all the papers.

Terms liberal and made known at the Sale.

J. W. C. DECHMAN.

Charlottetown, Aug. 24, 1852.
(All the Papers)

Valuable Farm.

FOR SALE, by Auction, on TUESDAY the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, at Georgetown, at 12 o'clock, a VALUABLE FARM, of about 30 acres, on the Georgetown Road, about 5 miles only from Georgetown, if not previously sold by Private Sale; it is 4 chains 16 links front on the Main Road, has about 7 acres clear, with the remainder ready to clear, with little trouble; the rear of it abounds with Mussel Mud: is a valuable piece of property, and will be more so shortly, as the connecting Brudenel Bridge is now about to be built close to it. Price cheap. Terms easy. Apply to Mr. MURTAGH CONLAN, Charlottetown, or

JAMES N. HARRIS,
July 5, 1852. Auctioneer.

Valuable PROPERTIES *for Sale in Georgetown and Royalty and Vicinity, consisting of* HOUSES, FARMS, *and Town, Water and Pasture Lots.*

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, at Georgetown, on *TUESDAY* the 21st day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following very desirable Properties, viz.:

1st.—A new two story Dwelling House, fitted up with two Shops, situated near the Queen's Wharf, at the corner of Kent and Huntley Streets, being part of Water Lot 17, the ground measuring 66 feet 6 inches on Kent Street, and 70 feet on Huntley Street.

2d.—Half of Town Lot No. 1, Third Range Letter B., at the corner of Kent and Richmond Streets, the most desirable stand for a Mercantile establishment in Georgetown.

3d.—Town Lot No. 6, Third Range Letter B.

4th.—Pasture Lot No. 27, in the Royalty of Georgetown, and 5th.—Pasture Lot No. 49. These Lots are within a few minutes walk of Georgetown, and can be easily cleared.

6th.—Pasture Lot No. 269 fronting on Cardigan River, beautifully situated, and under cultivation.

7th.—Half of Pasture Lot No. 216, adjoining the former, and fronting upon the North Royalty Road.

8th.—108 acres of Land, a considerable part of which is cleared and under cultivation, fronting on the Georgetown Road, about six miles from Georgetown, with the Houses thereon, formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas MacAvoy, and adjoining the farm of Mr. James Mucklejohn.

9th.—300 acres of Wood Land on Township No. 52, near the Head of Cardigan River.

Further particulars, and every information afforded respecting the above properties, on application, at Georgetown, to Mr. LEMUEL C. OWEN, or in Charlottetown, to THOMAS OWEN, Esq.

J. N. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, June 7, 1852. 3m. R.G.

Notice.

THE Undersigned Trustees of the Estate of CHARLES WORRELL, Esq., in this Island, under Deeds from that gentleman dated the Seventeeth June, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty, from information received and from other sources which is at present unnecessary to advert to, are led to apprehend that some of the tenants upon the Estate may have received the erroneous impression that the Trustees have conveyed away the Estate and relinquished their trust. They therefore deem it advisable to notify to all parties interested in the satisfactory settlement of Mr. Worrell's affairs or in any way connected with the Estate aforesaid, either as Tenants, Creditors or Debtors, that they have not as yet executed or assented to any transfer or Conveyance of the said Estate. They therefore hereby notify the Tenants and Occupiers of the said Estate hereafter until further notice from them, not to pay any amounts or sums of money payable in respect of said Estate for Rent or otherwise, to any other person than themselves the Trustees aforesaid.

JAMES PEAKE,
CHARLES HENSLEY,
JOHN MYRIE HOLL,
THEOPH. DESBRISAY.

Charlottetown, Aug. 31, 1852.

Notice.

ALL persons who are indebted to me, whilst doing business at the Cross Roads at Belfast, by Note of Hand or Book Account, will please pay their respective amounts to Mr. JAMES M'CRAITH, who is lawfully entitled to receive the same—the Copartnership having been dissolved.

(Copy.) JAMES DEWAR.

July 12, 1852.

Public Notice.

I do hereby revoke and countermand any authority by me given to *James McCraith*, Charlottetown, Merchant, to receive any Moneys or Debts belonging or due to me, particularly any authority in writing, dated the 12th day of *July* instant, the same having been obtained from me under false pretences, and under a consideration which has entirely failed.

JAMES DEWAR.

Dated the 14th day of July, 1852.

FOR AUSTRALIA!

Clipper monthly Line for Port Philip and Sydney, 20th August.

THE Superior A1 new Clipper Ship *WILLIAM PROTHINGHAM*, 1600 tons burthen, Capt. Richard Brown, will sail as above, from NEW YORK. This Ship has superior accommodations for Passengers, both first and second class and large state rooms for Families. A skilful Surgeon will accompany the Ship for the benefit of the Passengers.

For further particulars enquire of
W. T. Dugan, 43 Front Street, New York.
Clark, Jones & Co., Fort Hill Wharf, Boston.
Seccomb and Taylor, 31 Commercial Wharf, Boston.

N. B.—The Ship ASCUTNA will succeed the above, to sail 20th September.

For further particulars apply to

JONATHAN WEATHERBE,
P. E. Island.

August 7, 1852.

Steamer "ROSE."

THE Steamer "ROSE," will run between this Island and Pictou twice a week during the present season, and will leave Charlottetown until further notice, every Tuesday and Thursday morning, immediately after receiving the Mails, between the hours of Nine and Ten o'clock, and will return the days following, leaving Pictou at Six o'clock on the mornings of Wednesdays and Friday.

THOMAS OWEN, Manager.

Charlottetown, April 27, 1852.

Poetry.

The Slave's Dream.

Beside the ungathered rice he lay,
His sickle in his hand;
His breast was bare, his matted hair
Was buried in the sand.
Again, in the mist and shadow of sleep,
He saw his Native Land.

Wide through the landscape of his dreams
The lordly Niger flowed;
Beneath the palm-trees on the plain
Once more a king he strode;
And heard the tinkling caravans
Descend the mountain road.

He saw once more his dark-eyed queen
Among her children stand;
They clasped his neck, they kissed his cheek;
They held him by the hand!—
A tear burst from the sleeper's lids,
And fell into the sand.

And then at furious speed he rode
Along the Niger's bank;
His bridle-reins were golden chains,
And, with a martial clank,
At each leap he could feel the scabbard of steel
Smiting his stallion's flank.

Before him, like a blood-red flag,
The bright flamingoes flew;
From morn till night he followed their flight
O'er plains where the tarmarind grew,
Till he saw the roofs of Caffre huts,
And the ocean rose to view.

At night he heard the lion roar,
And the hyæna scream,
And the river-horse, as he crushed the reeds
Beside some hidden stream,
And it passed like a glorious roll of drums
Through the triumph of his dream.

The forests, with their myriad tongue,
Shouted of liberty;
And the blast of the Desert cried aloud
With a voice so wild and free,
That he started in his sleep, and smiled
At their tempestuous glee.

He did not feel the driver's whip,
Nor the burning heat of day;
For death had illumined the Land of Sleep,
And his lifeless body lay,
A worn-out fetter, that the soul
Had broken and thrown away.

LONGFELLOW.

Varieties.

WANTED A WIFE.

We copy the following remarks from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*:—"Some 'nice young man,'—we infer his youth from his folly—sends us a long advertisement announcing that he "wants a wife and a fortune." As a substitute for his name and a remittance, he respectfully solicits its publication, and "solemnly declares, that no trifling motives induce him to adopt this eccentric method in so serious a matter." Supposing the would-be advertiser, whose letter is post-marked 'Buffalo, to be in earnest, without wit enough to practise a joke, his "motives" are by no means *trifling*, since he wants $10.000 as a fortune; and with great nonchalance requests the English papers, in copying his advertisement, to substitute ten thousand *pounds* for ten thousand *dollars*. In other words it would require a "motive" five times as strong to accept an English lady that it would an American. A Canadian—for he wishes the Canada papers to copy also—he would take at the same price as an American, which we think likely.—if he gets either. The youth then passes from folly to crime, for he deliberately says, "No one regards the matrimonial relation more sacred than himself," which must be a falsehood; and next he combines folly and falsehood in the following sentence: "He wishes your kindly consideration, and hopes hereafter to acknowledge your instrumentality in his success." Guess his hope is doomed to disappointment. The man is certainly to be pitied, and as certainly deserves to be despised. To want a fortune is a sad thing; to want a wife, a sadder; to want common sense enough to keep such horrible necessities to himself, is the saddest of all. The gentleman says, he is 'perfect in moral character.' It might be well for him to add to morality, modesty; and to his modesty, mother, wit; of which quality he does not seem to possess the billionth part of a grain."

AN ORATOR'S DOMESTIC ELOQUENCE.—Mr. Pitt was a remarkably shy man. He was on terms of the greatest intimacy with Lord Camden; and being at his house on a morning visit "Pitt," said his lordship, "my children have heard so much about you, that they are extremely anxious to have a glimpse at the great man. They are just now at dinner in the next room; you will oblige me by going in with me for a moment." "O, pray don't ask me; what on earth could I say to them?"—"Give them at least the pleasure of seeing you." And half led, half pushed into the room, the prime minister approached the little group, looked from their father to them, and from them to their father, remained for several minutes twirling his hat, without finding a single sentence at his disposal, and departed. So much for the domestic eloquence of an orator.

CONSUMPTION.—Two or three years ago, says the *Scientific American*, experiments were made by members of the London Faculty of Physicians, in different hospitals, for the cure of diseases of the lungs, by breathing in warm medicated vapors. The success of the experiment was so gratifying, that an institution, the Brompton Hospital, for the cure of the Bronchitis and consumption, was immediately established, and so favourable has been the result of the treatment that the number of patients admitted during the past year is between two and three thousand, and the hospital report shows, that full seventy-five in every hundred have been completely cured.

HOW TO SELECT A SCYTHE.—Workmen often make a complaint of their scythes not acting well, of the edge not cutting uniformly, and the form being wrong, &c. Now the form best suited to each mower may be tested by a very simple experiment. Let a man with a piece of chalk in his hand walk up to a high wall, or a barn door, and raising it as high as he can, strike a curve from right to left; the line so traced is the exact form his scythe should be; and if he applies the edge of it, and finds it to correspond, it will cut uniformly from point to heel, and save himself much trouble and labour.

Rufus Porter, who is building a flying ship at Washington, in his semi-monthly report to the stock-holders, says: "The fibrous material for the float and saloon has been all varnished, and the sewing and making up the float are now in progress, and we may have it ready for inflation in two weeks. The frame-work of the saloon, and the longitudinal rods for the float, are ready to be set up. The engine and boilers are only waiting for the furnace.

The papers publish the marrige of Mr. J. Strange to Miss Elizabeth Strange. This is somewhat Strange, certainly, but it is probable the next important event in that family will be a little Stranger.

SCANDAL.—"I hold it to be a fact," says Pascal, "that if all persons knew what they said of each other, there would not be four friends in the world."

Mr Curran, the celebrated Irish advocate, was walking one day with a friend, who was extremely punctilious in his conversation. Hearing a person near him say curosity, for curiosity, he exclaimed—
"How that man murders the English language."
"Oh no! not so bad as that," replied Curran," he has only *knocked an i out*."

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