

# Haszard's



# Gazette,

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, June 16, 1855.

New Series, No. 249

### Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning. Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.

TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines including head, 2s.—6 lines, 3s.—8 lines, 4s.—12 lines, 5s.—16 lines, 6s.—20 lines, 7s.—25 lines, 8s.—30 lines, 9s.—36 lines, 10s.—and 2s. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance. Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

**WILLIAM C. HOBBS,**  
Brass Founder and Machinist.  
Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street, Charlottetown.

KEEPS constantly manufacturing all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings, such as, Ships' Rudder Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornamental Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and Bells. Composition Mill Bushes and Threshing Machine Brasses, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of the best material.  
P. S. The highest price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Composition.

### CARD.

**STEWART & MACLEAN,**  
SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c.  
FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N. B.  
P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq.,  
St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. BARKIN & Co.  
April 18, 1855.

**MR. HOWE'S OFFICE**  
IN MR. BOYER'S BUILDINGS,  
WATER STREET,  
Charlottetown, April 20, 1855.

**MONEY TO LEND**  
ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.  
T. HEATH HAVILAND,  
Barrister at Law,  
Queen Square, Charlottetown.  
November 11th, 1854.

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

IMPORTERS OF  
Cloths, Whittens, Doekins, Trowsers, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employment the largest number of the best Journeymen Tailors on the Island.  
All Orders attended to with punctuality and despatch.  
Jan. 11.

**J. S. DEALEY,**  
SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION  
AND  
SHIPPING AGENT,  
No 7, Coentle's Slip, New York.

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

**PHILIP J. COZANS,**  
PUBLISHER & WHOLESALE DEALER in  
Books, Stationery, Paper, Blank Books, Blank and Playing Cards, Pocket Books and Fancy Goods.  
107 Nassau St., Cor. Ann St. NEW YORK. 6m

**The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.**

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.  
T. HEATH HAVILAND, Jr.  
Agent for Prince Edward Island.  
Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.  
September 5, 1853. 1st

### AUCTIONS.

#### For the Benefit of all Concerned.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at SUMMERSIDE, BEDQUE, on Friday next, the 22d day of June, inst., at Ten o'clock, a. m., the HULL, SPARS and MATERIALS, of the Bark *Blonde*, of Liverpool, now lying stranded on Miscouche Shoals, the same having been condemned and ordered to be sold for the benefit of all concerned.  
JAMES C. FOPE, Broker.  
Bedque, June 15, 1855.

#### Important Auction of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

BY H. W. LOBBAN.  
THE Hon. CHARLES HENSLEY'S HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Horses, Cows, Heifers, Wagon, Gig, Pony Carriage, Sleighs, Farming Implements, &c., will be sold by Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th July next, at his residence, situate on the Malpeque Road, about 1 mile from Town, commencing at 11 o'clock. Further particulars see Handbills.

TERMS.—Sums to £10 Cash,—from £10 to £20 three months,—from £20 upwards, four months. Where credit is given approved Joint Notes will be required.  
May 14th, 1855.—A. I. E.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not previously disposed of at private sale), AT GEORGETOWN, on Thursday, the Twenty-first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, TOWN LOT Number 8, Third Range, Letter (B), with the HOUSE and OUT-HOUSES on the same. This Lot is highly situated, adjoining Wm. SANDERSON, Esq.'s, Premises, and near the Episcopal Church. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. J. HUMPHREY & Co., Halifax, or D. WILSON, Charlottetown.  
Jan. 15, 1855.

MR. B. DAVIES is instructed by the Misses Stewart to offer at public Sale on Thursday, 21st June next, at 12 o'clock noon on the premises, SEVEN VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, not to be equalled as business Sites in Charlottetown, being part of their Real Estate, facing on Queen Square, immediately opposite the Market House.

Terms, 25 per cent. deposit to be paid immediately after Sale and the remainder secured by Mortgage, payable in five years in annual instalments with interest, when an indisputable title will be given.  
Further particulars made known on application at the Auctioneer's Room, opposite Mr. Peake's Buildings, Queen's Wharf.  
April 7th, 1855. Ex. L.

#### To Let for Term of Years.

THE Business Stand occupied by the Subscriber, with Patent Scale, Ware House, &c., in rear.  
THOMAS B. TREMAIN.  
6th June, 1855. 4lines

### ALLIANCE

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

### Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1846.  
THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent. to the assured.  
The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.  
One of Phillips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.  
W. HEARD, President  
HENRY PALMER,  
Secy and Treasurer.  
Secretary's Office, Kent Street,  
August 5th, 1853.

### From the New-Brunswick. GRANT OF LANDS TO HER MAJESTY.

We published not long since, an article from a London morning paper, stating that the Government Emigration Officer in this Province had proposed to the Executive to grant one million of acres of our vacant lands, to be apportioned by Her Majesty, at the close of the war, among deserving British soldiers and Militia-men, and the widows and orphans of those who might fall in the service, on condition of actual settlement. We now learn, that this important proposition was referred to the Executive Council, in March last, but up to the present time, it has remained under consideration, without anything being done in the matter. It seems however, that H. M. Government has viewed this proposal as one well calculated to be of essential benefit to the public service, by facilitating the enlistment of foreign troops; and Lord Panmure has addressed a letter to the Colonial Minister on the subject. After setting forth the advantages of being able to hold out to officers and men, the promise of settling them hereafter on lands in a British Colony, his Lordship particularly alludes to a tract of country in Canada, between the Ottawa River and Georgian Bay on Lake Huron;—and says:—

“One million of acres would suffice to enable Her Majesty's Government to offer ample settlement terms to such foreign legionaries, according to some such scale as the following, viz:—

50 acres to each private; 100 acres to each non-commissioned officer; 200 to each officer; 500 to a few superior officers.

From the loyal and patriotic sentiments expressed by the inhabitants of Canada generally, in reference to the present war, and from the best information he can obtain, Lord Panmure has every reason to hope that a ready spirit of co-operation may be expected from the Canadian Legislature in any matter falling within its authority. The additional surrender of a tract of country of about one million acres, or of an equivalent in separate allotments, for the purpose of enabling Her Majesty's Government to offer the highly coveted boon of land, in the British Colonies, to the officers and men of the Foreign Legion, would be an important inducement to the men to enlist, while his Lordship hopes, it would furnish the means of ultimately supplying the colony with a class of German emigrants of a very valuable character. He would suggest to Sir Geo. Grey, that the Governor General should be instructed to make an application to the Provincial Legislature on the subject.”

Upon this representation from Lord Panmure, the Colonial Minister has addressed the following despatch to the Governor General of Canada:  
DOWNSIDE STREET, April 13, 1855.

Sir.—In connection with my despatch No. 16 of this date, namely the military defence of Canada, I wish to consult you on the following subject:—

You are aware that Her Majesty's Government are endeavoring to enlist soldiers in some foreign countries to serve in the present war, and that an Act of Parliament has been passed to confer the necessary powers. It would afford a considerable inducement to many to join the standard, if, in addition to present pay, they could be offered a location on Crown Lands in some of the Colonies. And it would be an inducement of peculiar value because attractive chiefly to that class which it is most desirable to enlist, men of steady habits and honorable character.

There is perhaps no colony where men of this class would more willingly find a home than Canada, and none which so extensively possesses the means of satisfying such a demand. But Her Majesty's Government have, as you are aware, no power to make an offer of this kind.

It is, therefore, proposed to the Canadian Legislature and Government, on whose sympathy with them in the present struggle the people of the United Kingdom have such strong grounds to rely, to take into consideration the means of assisting Her Majesty's Government in this project.

It is an additional reason to induce me to make this suggestion, that experience has shown that settlers of this class form often a very valuable accession to the population of a new country, not only for the purposes of industry, but for those also of defence.

These despatches were submitted to the Canadian Legislature by the Governor General on the 19th ult., and we can only express our regret that although the patriotic proposal first emanated from New Brunswick, it should, from the want of action in the Executive, have been passed over in favor of Canada, which Province, we have no doubt, will gladly meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, and while serving the best interests of the Empire, will greatly add to its own advancement.

### STANDARD WEIGHT OF GRAINS IN CANADA.—The following table shows the weight of a bushel of the different grains, &c., as fixed by a recent enactment of the Canadian Parliament:

Wheat,	60 pounds
Indian Corn,	56 pounds
Rye,	56 pounds
Pearl,	60 pounds
Barley,	48 pounds
Oats,	34 pounds
Beans,	60 pounds
Clover Seed,	60 pounds
Timothy Seed,	48 pounds
Buckwheat,	48 pounds

CRAMPTON AT QUEBEC.—Mr. Crampton, H. M. Minister at Washington, has remained some time at Quebec, on a visit to the Governor General. There are numerous conjectures, in the Canadian papers, as to the object of Mr. Crampton's visit, as Cabinet Councils were frequently held, and there was much activity among the Members of the Government. Nothing, however, had transpired, but an impression was gaining ground that these unusual proceedings have reference to a proposed Union of the Colonies, at no very distant day.—*Mbr.*

### INVASION OF CANADA.

The Boston Herald professes to have received intelligence of astounding disclosures concerning a contemplated revolution in and invasion of the Canadas, which has been some time past agitated, as well in the United States, as in the neighbouring provinces of the British kingdom. It says many of the officers of the volunteers, who served in the U. S. army, in Mexico, are disciplining and arming a large body of men for this purpose. They are employed by a committee of a Canada Association. The following paragraph is curious and the reader may believe as much of it and the above statement, as seems probable. That any number of American officers are engaged in such a scheme we do not believe.

A large portion of the funds collected during the repeal agitations in this country, which, owing to the failure of the Irish in their contemplated insurrection, was never sent out to Ireland, is now in the hands of the committee, and, together with contributions which are frequently made by those who first projected the movement, and those who have since joined it, constitute the means employed in carrying out this plan of operations. The most prominent of the leaders in this undertaking are a number of Irish patriots, who have been obliged to flee their country to escape the political persecution of the British Crown.



THE APPRENTICESHIP OF HORACE GREELEY.

The following chapter in the life of this distinguished editor, is from "The Life of Horace Greeley. By James Pastor," which is shortly to be published by Mason Brothers, New York.

It was a fine spring morning in the year 1826, about ten o'clock, when Mr. Amos Bliss, the manager and one of the proprietors of the Northern Spectator, 'might have been seen' in the garden behind his house planting potatoes. He heard the gate open behind him, and, without turning around, became dimly conscious of the presence of a boy. But the boys of country villages go into whosoever garden their wandering fancy impels them, and supposing this boy to be one of his own neighbours, Mr. Bliss continued his work and quickly forgot that he was not alone. In a few minutes, he heard a voice close behind him, a strange voice, high pitched and whining.

It said "Are you the man that carries on the printing office?"

Mr. Bliss then turned, and resting upon his hoe, surveyed the person who had thus addressed him. He saw standing before him a boy apparently about 15 years of age, of a light, tall, and slender form, dressed in the plain farmer's cloth of the time, his garments cut with an utter disregard of elegance and fit. His trousers were exceedingly short and voluminous; he wore no stockings; his shoes were of the kind denominated high-lows and much worn down; his hat was of felt, one of the old stamp with so small a brim, that it looked more like a two-quart measure inverted than any thing else; and it was worn far back on his head; his hair was white, with a tinge of orange at its extremities, and it lay thinly upon a broad forehead and over a head, rocking on shoulders which seemed too slender to support the weight of a member so disproportional to the general outline. The general effect of the figure and its costume was so outre, they presented such a combination of the rustic and ludicrous, and the apparition had come upon him so suddenly, that the amiable gardener could scarcely keep from laughing.

He restrained himself, however, and replied "Yes, I'm the man."

Whereupon the stranger asked, "Don't you want a boy to learn the trade?"

"Well," said Mr. Bliss, "we have been thinking of it. Do you want to learn to print?"

"I've had some notion of it," said the boy in true Yankee fashion, as though he had not been dreaming about it and longing for it for years.

Mr. Bliss was both astonished and puzzled—astonished that such a fellow as the boy looked to be, should have ever thought of learning to print and puzzled how to convey to him an idea of the absurdity of the notion. So with an expression in his countenance, such as that a tender-hearted dry-goods merchant might be supposed to assume, if a hod carrier should apply for a place in the lace department, he said "Well, my boy—but, you know it takes considerable learning to be a printer; have you been to school much?"

"No," said the boy, "I haven't had much chance at school. I've read some."

"What have you read?" asked Mr. Bliss.

"Well, I've read some history, and some travels, and a little of 'most everything.'"

"Where do you live?"

"At Westhaven."

"How did you come over?"

"I came on foot."

"What is your name?"

"Horace Greeley."

Now it happened that Mr. Amos Bliss had been for the last three years an Inspector of Common Schools, and in fulfilling the duties of his office—examining and licensing teachers—he had acquired an uncommon facility in asking questions, and a fondness for that exercise which men generally entertain for any employment in which they suppose themselves to excel.—The youth before him was in the language of medical students—a 'fresh subject' and the Inspector proceeded to try all his skill upon him, advancing from easy questions to hard ones, up to those knotty problems with which he had been wont 'to stump' candi-

dates for the office of teacher. The boy was a match for him. He answered every question promptly, clearly and modestly. He could not be 'stumped' in the ordinary school studies, and of the books he had read he could give a correct and complete analysis. In Mr. Bliss's own account of the interview, he says, "On entering into conversation, and a partial examination of the qualifications of my new applicant, it required but little time to discover, that he possessed a mind of no common order, and an acquired intelligence far beyond his years. He had had but little opportunity at the common school, but 'he said he had read some,' and what he had read he well understood and remembered. In addition to the ripe intelligence manifested in one so young and whose instruction had been so limited, there was a single-mindedness, a truthfulness and common sense in what he said, that at once commanded my regard."

After half an hour's conversation with the boy, Mr. Bliss intimated that he thought he would do, and told him to go into the printing office and talk to the foreman. Horace went to the printing-office, and there his appearance produced an effect on the tender minds of the three apprentices who were at work therein, which can be much better imagined than described, and which is most vividly remembered by the two who survive. To the foreman Horace addressed himself, regardless certainly, oblivious probably, of the stare and the remarks of the boys. The foreman, at first, was inclined to wonder that Mr. Bliss should, for one moment, think it possible that a boy got up in that style could perform the most ordinary duties of a printer's apprentice. Ten minutes' talk with him however, effected a partial revolution in his mind in the boy's favor, and as he was in want of another apprentice, he was not inclined to be over particular. He tore off a slip of proof-paper, wrote a few words upon it hastily with a pencil, and told the boy to take it to Mr. Bliss. That piece of paper was his fate. The words were:—*Guess we'd better try him.* Away went Horace to the garden, and presented his paper. Mr. Bliss, whose curiosity had been excited to a high pitch by the extraordinary contrast between the appearance of the boy and the real quality, now entered into a long conversation with him, respecting his history, his past employments, his parents, their circumstances, his own intentions and wishes; and the longer he talked, the more his admiration grew. The result was, that he agreed to accept Horace as an apprentice, provided his father would agree to the usual terms; and then, with eager steps, and a light heart, the boy took the dusty road that led to his home in Westhaven.

"You are not going to hire that tow-head, Mr. Bliss, are you?" asked one of the apprentices at the close of the day.

"I am," was the reply, "and if you boys are expecting to get any fun out of him, you'd better get it quick, or you'll be too late.—There's something in that tow-head, as you'll find out, before you are a week older."

A day or two after Horace packed up his wardrobe in a small cotton handkerchief. Small as it was, it would have held more; for its proprietor never had more than two shirts, and one change of outer clothing, at the same time, till he was of age. Father and son walked side by side, to Poltney, the boy carrying his possession upon a stick over his shoulder.

At Poltney, an unexpected difficulty arose, which for a time made Horace tremble in his high-low shoes. The terms proposed by Mr. Bliss, were that the boy should be bound for five years, and receive his board and twenty dollars a year. Now, Mr. Greeley had ideas of his own on the subject of apprenticeship, and he objected to this proposal, and to every particular of it. In the first place, he had determined that no child of his should ever be bound at all. In the second place, he thought five years an unreasonable time; thirdly, he considered that twenty dollars a year and board was a compensation ridiculously disproportionate to the services which Horace would be required to render; and finally, on each and all the points, he clung to his opinion with the tenacity of a Greeley. Mr. Bliss appealed to the established custom of the country; five years was the

usual period; the compensation offered was the regular thing; the binding was a point essential to the employer's interest. And at every pause in the conversation, the appealing voice of Horace was heard: "Father, I guess you'd better make a bargain with Mr. Bliss;" or, "Father, I guess it won't make much difference;" or, "Don't you think you'd better do it, Father?" At one moment, the boy was reduced to despair. Mr. Bliss had given it as his ultimatum that the proposed binding was absolutely indispensable, he "could do business in no other way." "Well, then, Horace," said the father, "let us go home." The father turned to go; but Horace lingered; he could not give it up; and so the father turned again; the negotiation was re-opened, and after a prolonged discussion, a compromise was effected. What the terms were that were finally agreed to, I cannot positively state, for the three memoirs which I have consulted upon the subject give three different replies. Probably, however, they were—no binding and no money for six months; then the boy could, if he chose, bind himself for the remainder of the five years, at forty dollars a year, the apprentice to be boarded from the beginning. And so the father went home, and the son went straight to the printing-office and took his first lesson in the art of setting type.

A few months after, it may be as well to mention here, Mr. Greeley removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and bought some wild land there, from which he gradually created a farm, leaving Horace alone in Vermont. Grass now grows where the little house stood in Westhaven, in which the family lived longest, and the barn in which they stored their hay and kept their cattle, leans forward like a kneeling elephant, and lets in the daylight through ten thousand apertures. But the neighbours point out the tree that stood before their front door, and the tree that shaded the kitchen window, and the tree that stood behind the house, and the tree whose apples Horace liked, and the bed of mint with which he regaled his nose.—And both the people of Westhaven and those of Amherst assert, that whenever the Editor of the Tribune revisits the scenes of his early life, at the season when apples are ripe, one of the things that he is sure to do, is to visit the apple trees that produce the fruit which he liked best when he was a boy, and which he still prefers before all the apples of the world.

The new apprentice took his place at the font, and received from the foreman his "copy," composing stick, and a few words of instruction, and then he addressed himself to his task; he needed no further assistance. The mysteries of the craft he seemed to comprehend intuitively. He had thought of his chosen vocation for many years; he had formed a notion, how the types must be arranged in order to produce the desired impression, and therefore, all he had to acquire was manual dexterity. In perfect silence, without looking to the right hand or to the left, heedless of the sayings and doings of the other apprentices, though they were bent on mischief, and tried to attract and distract his attention. Horace worked on, hour after hour, all day; and when he left the office at night, could set type better and faster than many an apprentice who had had a month's practice. The next day he worked with the same silence and intensity. The boys were puzzled. They thought it absolutely incumbent on them to perform an initiatory rite of some kind, but the new boy gave them no handle, no excuse, no opening.—He committed no offence, he spoke to no one, seemed utterly oblivious of everything save only his own copy and his type.—They threw type at him, but he never looked around. They talked saucily at him, but he threw back no retort. This would never do. Towards the close of the third day, the oldest apprentice took out of the large black balls with which the printers used to dab the ink upon the type, and remarking that in his opinion, Horace's hair was of too light a hue for so black an art as that which he had undertaken to learn, applied the ball well inked to Horace's head, making four distinct dabs.

The boys, the journeymen, the pressman and the editor, all paused in their work to observe the result of this experiment.—Ho-

race neither spoke nor moved. He went on with his work as though nothing had happened, and soon after went to the tavern where he boarded, and spent an hour in purifying his dishonored locks.—And that was all the "fun" the boys "got out of their new companion on that occasion. They were conquered. In a few days the victor and the vanquished were excellent friends.

THE PUZZLED FIG.—The Knickerbocker, a New York magazine, has the following piece of drollery:—"One of our western farmers, being very much annoyed last summer by his best sow breaking into the cornfield, search was instituted in vain for a hole in the railfence. Failing to find any, an attempt was next made to drive out the animal by the way of her entrance; but of course, without success. The owner then resolved to watch her proceedings; and posting himself at night in a fence-corner, he saw her enter at one end of a hollow log, outside the field, and emerge at the other end within the enclosure. "Eureka!" cried he, "I have you now, old lady." Accordingly, he proceeded, after turning her out once more, to so arrange the log (it being very crooked) that both ends opened on the outside of the field. The next day, the animal was observed to enter at her accustomed place, and shortly emerge again. "Her astonishment," says our informant, "at finding herself in the same field whence she had started, is too ludicrous to be described. She looked this way, and then that; grunted her dissatisfaction; and, finally returned to the original starting-place, and after a deliberate survey of matters, to satisfy herself that it was all right, she again entered the log. On emerging yet once more on the wrong side, she evinced even more surprise than before, and turning about, retraced the log in an opposite direction. Finding this effort likewise in vain, after looking long and attentively at the position of things, with a short, angry grunt of disappointment, and perhaps fear, she turned short round, and started off on a brisk run; nor could either coaxing or driving ever after induce her to visit that part of the field. She seemed to have a superstition concerning the spot."

ANECDOTE OF DE QUINCY.—An American in England, describing a visit to De Quincy, gives a glimpse of the heart of one of the greatest living writers: "There was a moment's pause in the 'table-talk,' when one of the daughters asked our opinion of Scotland and the Scots. De Quincy had been in a kind of reverie, from which the question aroused him. Turning to us, he said, in a kindly, half-parental manner, 'The servant that waits at my table is a Scotch girl. It may be that you have something severe to say about you Scotland. I know that I like the English church, and dislike many things about the Puritanical Scotch; but I never utter anything that might wound my servant. Heaven knows the lot of a poor servant-girl is hard enough, and if there is any person in the world, of whose feelings I am especially tender, it is of those of a female compelled to do for us our druggery.—Speak as freely as you choose, but please reserve your censure, if you have any, for the moments when she is absent from the room."

A BROKEN HEART.—The late Robert C. Sands sued for damages in a case of breach of promise of marriage. He was offered two hundred pounds to heal his broken heart. "Two hundred!" he exclaimed; "two hundred for ruined hopes, a blasted life! Two hundred for all this? No—never! Make it three hundred and it's a bargain."

A COMPLIMENT TO THE LADIES.—Walter Savage Landor, now residing at Bath, England, in his 81st year, became acquainted with Lady Blessington, in Florence in 1835. In Madden's Life and Correspondence of that lady, just published, we find several letters of Landor's. We make the following extract from one of them. He writes to Lady B. "Canst you teach these about you to write somewhat more purely? I am very fastidious. Three days ago, I was obliged to correct a friend of mine, a man of fashion, who so far forgot the graces, as to say of a lady, 'I have not often been in her company.' 'By presence' we are in the company of men, in the presence of angels and of women."

MOTHER AND

"Well, after all, I much to be wondered widowers are always Poor dear Ann! not tember, and Edward n tors ought to be asha ting it into one's head. declines. I am sure I c for thinking of him."

"I congratulate you must be to you, Fan brother is looking be his life; and he tells beauty."

"I cannot help thi given us warning of looks so awkward to own brother's affairs. his grief that I shall he comes home with

"O, it will be w dren of her own. locks will not do b you may take my was a bad day fo father first saw thi

Sir Edward Irw going tête-à-tête, v a respectable fami sidersible estates in had married, earl and amiable temp gancies, had four enjoyment, and in suits. The premu led him from the e the first sorrow th was overwhelmed constantly his co requirements wit so intelligent; the dearer half o and as if it were to linger behind. of his son, a c were powerless t in having nothing

His ample means anxious friends—the hard but sw multitude, brow his woe and fed way. Friends i sulted; his affec to; and he sub Italy, that cha climate might b —without desir land—what m was one gravey earth, by whic he said, and s

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Occasion



MOTHER AND STEP MOTHER.  
CHAPTER I.

"Well, after all, I suppose it is not very much to be wondered at! Your disconsolate widowers are always the first to take comfort. Poor dear Ann! not dead two years till September, and Edward married again. The doctors ought to be ashamed of themselves, putting it into one's head, that he was going into a decline. I am sure I couldn't rest day or night for thinking of him."

"I congratulate you on the relief this news must be to you, Fanny. Thomson says your brother is looking better than he ever did in his life; and he tells me his wife is a decided beauty."

"I cannot help thinking that he might have given us warning of his intentions earlier. It looks so awkward to know nothing of one's own brother's affairs. I talked so much about his grief that I shall get finely laughed at when he comes home with a young wife."

"You must endure with your usual patience, Fanny. I do not think he has used us particularly well; but it seems she was furious for him, and when a beauty of eighteen falls violently in love with a man of six-and-thirty, it must be allowed that it is sufficient to turn his head."

"O! you men always attach so much importance to youth. For my part, I should have thought Edward would have had too much sense to be caught by a miss in her teens; besides what can such a girl know about the management of children?"

"I suppose she cannot know very much at present; but that comes by instinct. I do not think she is likely to make the worse stepmother, because she is young; and Frank is such a pretty child that the danger will be of her spoiling him."

"O, it will be well enough till she has children of her own. Poor little Frank's good looks will not do him much service then; and you may take my word for it, Wilton, that it was a bad day for the poor child when his father first saw this Helen Macdonald."

Sir Edward Irwin, the subject of the foregoing tête-à-tête, was a baronet descended from a respectable family, and possessed of very considerable estates in the North of England. He had married, early in life, a lady of a sweet and amiable temper, and, eschewing fashionable gaieties, had found his happiness in domestic enjoyment, and in literary and scientific pursuits. The premature death of his wife startled him from the even tenor of his life. It was the first sorrow that had befallen him, and he was overwhelmed by it. His wife had been so constantly his companion; she had met all his requirements with a sympathy so ready and so intelligent; that he felt as though the dearest half of his soul were taken away, and as if it were impossible for the other half to linger behind. The cares and necessities of his son, a child of some three years old, were powerless to rouse him. He was unhappy in having nothing to force him from his sorrow. His ample means, his obsequious retainers, his anxious friends—all ministered to it. Toil, the hard but sweet necessity of the sorrowing multitude, brought no aid to him; he nursed his woe and fed it, till his bodily strength gave way. Friends interfered; doctors were consulted; his affection for his child was appealed to; and he submitted passively to be sent to Italy, that change of scene and change of climate might be tried. He went without hope—without desire of recovery. Italy or England—what mattered it to him! The world was one graveyard, with one barren mound of earth, by which his heart sat and wept. So he said, and so he thought.

He took his child with him; for, though in his saddened mood the sight of the pretty boy only served to whet his sorrow, he clung to him as all that remained of her he had lost; and watched over him with a nervous solicitude grievous to behold. The contrast between the healthy child and the sorrow-stricken father could hardly fail to strike the most careless observer; it very quickly awakened the attention of Mrs. and Miss Macdonald, who happened to occupy an adjoining palazzo in Florence, whither Sir Edward had betaken himself by the direction of his physicians. The simple story of his bereavement roused the interest of both ladies—an interest which, in the younger, quickly assumed the character of passion.

Young, beautiful, and undisciplined, Helen Macdonald revelled in wild notions of an all-consuming and imperious love. Her ardent temperament had been exaggerated by the loose morality of the unprincipled South, and she easily accepted the handsome stranger as the incarnation of an ideal, which already at eighteen she had despaired of meeting. Sir Edward's sunken eye and wan cheeks, his tall, worn person, and his rare and sorrowful smile, moved her, as the perfection of health and manly vigour might have failed to move her. What was not the love worthy which could set such a mark on the bereaved one? She sympathized with, she admired his sorrow; and to soften it, to pour balm into the wound which he loved to keep open, became the ambition—the object of her life.

Occasion is rarely wanting to those who

heartily seek it. In the present instance the child naturally opened the way to the father. The little boy's heart was easily won by the smiles and caresses of the beautiful stranger, who spoke to him in the language of his mother, and folded him in her arms almost as tenderly. The name of Helen Macdonald was constantly on his lips, until it became familiar and grateful to his father's ears. Courtesy required that Sir Edward should rouse himself to show some sense of the kindness lavished on his child. The first step taken, the rest followed naturally. Secure in his grief, Sir Edward submitted to the attentions of his neighbour. Her profound admiration, her sympathy unuttered, but spoken in every look, in every gesture, were a flattery which he accepted without suspicion. The meeting with her became the event of the day, until the sweet pale image of his lost love passed from his mind like breath from the face of a mirror, and the living passionate Helen reigned supreme. One bitter struggle he endured—one sickening attempt to return to his past state of feeling; but the flesh overcame the spirit, and with a sigh, half of sorrow at his instability, half of relief, he yielded himself to the intoxicating rapture of his new passion.

Helen was so very beautiful; so tender, yet withal so jealous, so imperious, that she kindled for a time his more placid temper into a semblance of her own. She was his tyrant and his slave; but in all her moods, so full of witchery, that she left him no time for backward thought, but filled his heart and soul with her own image.

No obstacles stood in the way of their union except such imaginary difficulties as the restless fancy of Helen created. Her mother, who in many respects resembled her daughter, was still in the meridian of her beauty, and was not ill-pleased to be relieved of a child whom she could not govern, and who had become a rival, and to have her creditably established as the wife of one of the oldest baronets in England. Sir Edward, on his side, had no near relations but his sister, and he had been so little in the habit of consulting her, that it was only on the eve of his marriage that he wrote to her. And the same letter which announced to her his complete recovery and approaching marriage, informed her of his intention of bringing his wife immediately to England.

(To be continued.)

SINGULAR EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.

The Melbourne Argus says that as the clipper ship Flying Scud, Capt. W. H. Bears, was crossing the Gulf Stream in Sept. last, on her passage from New York for Australia, she was twice struck by lightning, the first shock prostrating several men, and the second knocking down most of the hands on deck. After the second shock was over, it was discovered that it had affected the ship's compasses in a singular manner, causing them to vary five points to the eastward of their true bearing. After the lapse of five or six days, the amount of variation diminished from five to three points, and thus continued for a period of several months.

The Argus says: It would appear that the lightning struck the mizen mast and descended by the lightning rods to the channels. The wind appeared to blow the copper wire of the rod against the chains, and from thence it was conducted through the bolt into the interior of the ship, where it magnetized a large quantity of iron and steel implements which were in the after-hold.

To prove that these were the seat of attraction, Capt. Bears placed a compass in all parts of the ship. The influence varied in different places. On the top-gallant fore-castle the compass seemed to return somewhat to its proper bearing; abaft the mainmast the influence was much stronger, and in the after part it was most potent. Placed upon the cabin floor, the compass still revolved with considerable velocity. On a board placed ten feet out upon the larboard side of the ship, the compass was found to become nearly correct; by this means the true course of the ship was found.

The influence above mentioned prevailed during most of the passage, until Dec. 7, in latitude 43 deg 45 south, and longitude 110 deg 15 min. east, when the compasses seemed to become more correct, being found to vary but 3-4 of a point to the eastward. It is also worthy of notice that in this region, several claps of thunder and lightning were observed and that these were followed by thick foggy weather which precluded the possibility of any observation for four days. When this was obtained, the ship was found to be 150 miles to the southward of her true course, in consequence of having been steered by the compass on the supposition, that it continued to have the same variation as at first. When the observation was made, it was found that the compasses had all returned to their true bearing.

TWO KINDS OF RICHES.—"A little boy sat by his mother. He looked long at the fire and was silent, when the deep thought passed away, his eye grew bright as he spoke: "Mother, I wish I was rich."

"Why do you wish you were rich, my

son?" The child said, "Because every one praises the rich, every one inquires for them. The stranger at our table yesterday asked, 'Who was the richest man in our village?' At school there is a boy who does not learn; he takes no pains to say his lesson well. Sometimes he speaks evil words. But the children don't blame him, for they say he is a wealthy boy."

The mother thought the child in danger of believing wealth might take the place of goodness, as an excuse for indolence, or cause them to be held in honor who led unworthy lives. So she asked him, "What is it to be rich?"

He answered, "I do not know. You tell me how to become rich, that all may ask after me and praise me."

"To become rich is to get money. For this you must wait until you become a man."

The boy looked sorrowful and said, "Is there not some other way of becoming rich, that I may begin now?"

She answered, "The gain of money is not the only nor the true wealth. Fires may burn it, the floods drown it, the winds sweep it away, and moth may eat it, rust waste it, and the robber may make it his prey. Men are worried with the toil of getting it, but they leave it behind at last. They die, and carry nothing away. The soul of the richest prince of the earth goes forth, like that of the way side-beggar, without a garment. Those who possess it are always praised by men, but do they receive the praise of God?"

"Then," said the boy, "may I begin to gather this kind of riches, or must I wait till I am a man?"

The mother laid her hand upon his little head, and said, "To-day, if you will hear his voice; for He hath promised that those who seek early shall find."

And the child said, "Teach me, how I may become rich before God."

Then she looked tenderly on him and said, "Kneel down night and morning, and ask, that you may love the dear Saviour, and trust in Him. Obey his word, and strive all the days of your life to be good to all. So, though you may be poor in the world, you shall be rich in faith, and an heir of the kingdom of heaven."

CASTING A 'DEVIL OUT' OF CHURCH.—The New York Tribune presents the following graphic sketch, which it quotes from a credible authority in Marietta, Ohio:—

"A Methodist clergyman, who has been labouring in this vicinity, was, not long since, preaching to his people on the miraculous power of the apostles over the demoniac spirits of their day. As he was pursuing his theme, the audience was suddenly startled by a voice from some one in the congregation, demanding in a half-querulous, half-authoritative tone, 'Why don't preachers do such things now-a-days?'"

In an instant every eye in the house was turned upon the individual who had the effrontery thus to invade the sacredness of their sanctuary. The preacher paused for a moment, and fixed his penetrating gaze full upon the face of the questioner. There was an interval of intense silence, broken at last by the preacher in resuming his subject. He had not proceeded far with his remarks, before he was again interrupted by the same impertinent inquiry. Again he paused for a time, and again resumed his subject. Not content with a silent rebuke, our redoubtable questioner demanded again: "Why don't the preachers do such things now-a-days?"

and curling his lips with a sneer of self-complacency, drew himself up pompously in his seat. Our reverend friend—who, by the way, is a young man of great muscular power—calmly left the desk, and walked deliberately to the pew where the interrogator sat, and fastening one hand firmly upon the collar of his coat, the other upon the waistband of his unmentionables, lifted him up completely out of the seat, and bore him down the aisle to the entrance. Pausing for a moment there, he turned his eyes upon his audience, and in a clear full voice said: "As they cast out the devil in the form of a distiller," and suiting the action to the word, out went the knight of the mash-tub, leap-frog fashion, into the street. The good pastor quietly returned to his desk, and completed his discourse.

After closing the services, as he was passing out of the church, the outcast distiller with an officer of the law, escorted our clerical friend to the office of a magistrate to answer for an assault upon the person of said distiller. After hearing the case, the magistrate dismissed the clergyman; and roundly reprimanding the complainant, sued him for molesting the services of the congregation. Since that day, we believe, he has never for a moment doubted the power of Methodist preachers to cast out devils, at least within the limits of the Ohio Conference.

CLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.—New Orleans, June 4th. The steamship Prometheus has arrived at this port, with dates from California to the 16th of May. All the gambling saloons in San Francisco had been closed. Col. Sater's claim to thirty-three square leagues of land had been confirmed by the Land Commissioner. Monetary affairs were improving slowly. In the growing crops the prospects of an abundant yield were good.

A large gang of notorious and adroit burglars, pick-pockets, &c., most of whom are escaped convicts from Botany Bay, have lately been seen travelling on the railroads between New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The gang numbers 22, including about 15 new members, not well known to the police. Several of them are said to reside in the vicinity of Brooklyn, where some of them have accumulated real estate and a large amount of personal property.

SINGULAR.—A human body in a perfect state of petrefaction, has been dug up in Cincinnati. The Cincinnati Enquirer thus speaks of it: "This extraordinary specimen of the human race is a male, about five feet seven inches in length. The hair is cut very short, and seems to have been shaved in several parts, as its formation is perfect, and apparently uninjured by time. This face is singularly formed, differing in shape and expression from any of the present age. What is more remarkable, the body is perfect in all its parts, every muscle, fibre, sinew being perfectly developed. The color is a light gray approaching that of a white man, though this may have been caused by the soil in which it has been buried, perhaps for ages."

FRENCH ECONOMY AND ENGLISH PROFUSION.—The French budget for the current year furnishes a contrast to our own. The gross charge for the Imperial army is estimated at 340,000,000 francs or 213,600,000. For this sum a military force of no less than 378,911 men and 90,000 horses will be kept on a war-footing for twelve months. It is, however, fair to say, that this sum does not include the whole military expenditure of the Empire. The marine and colonies require an additional 123,650,000 francs, about 75,000,000 sterling. Then again, there are pensions and allowances, annuities to the members of the Legion of Honour, and other provision, which in France, stand in the place of English half-pay, and the maintenance of the Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals. The total, however, making ample allowance for every charge, is less than £20,000,000 for France; while that for England, with something less than one-third of the French force, both in men and horses, is estimated to exceed £43,000,000 sterling.

MILITARY GENEROSITY.—Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, M. P. for North Durham, who is with his regiment of Guards in the Crimea, having received a hut from his mother, the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, immediately on its erection, fitted up a large and roomy tent adjoining it, which he furnished with a library of standard works, several periodicals, and three daily papers, and, having a good stock of stationery, he opened it for the use of the men of his company for reading, and writing letters home. This act of generosity is highly valued by the men.

COB LIVER OIL.—It is well known that this oil has been held up by many physicians as a perfect cure for almost every disease. Prof Bedford of this city, in one of his clinical lectures, asserts, that he cannot boast of much success in using it. He has been compelled to abandon its use, as he found it to disagree with the stomachs of his patients. He has experienced the best effects from the use of olive oil.—N. Y. Scientific American.

FISH.—The subject of the breeding of fish seems to be, at present, attracting considerable attention. The New Jersey Natural History Society has appointed a committee to consider the feasibility of stocking the rivers with salmon. Our own Legislature last winter appointed a committee to report at the next session upon the best means of stocking the waters of this state with fish. The Rochester American states, that a gentleman is now engaged in breeding fish, on the banks of the Canandaigua Lake, and although sufficient time has not elapsed to show the results, he is confident of being able to stock that beautiful sheet of water with speckled trout. The subject of stocking the rivers with salmon has also been agitated in the Eastern States.

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THE LADIES.—Walter ng at Bath, England, acquainted with Lady in 1825. In Madden's of that lady, just pub- ers of Lander's. We t from one of them. annus you teach those hat more purely? I am ya ago, I was obliged a man of fashion, who e to say of a lady, "I her company." "Say company of men, in the women."



THE APPRENTICESHIP OF HORACE GREELY.

The following chapter in the life of this distinguished editor, is from "The Life of Horace Greeley. By James Pastor," which is shortly to be published by Mason Brothers, New York.

It was a fine spring morning in the year 1836, about ten o'clock, when Mr. Amos Bliss, the manager and one of the proprietors of the Northern Spectator, 'might have been seen' in the garden behind his house planting potatoes. He heard the gate open behind him, and, without turning around, became dimly conscious of the presence of a boy. But the boys of country villages go into whosoever garden their wandering fancy impels them, and supposing this boy to be one of his own neighbours, Mr. Bliss continued his work and quickly forgot that he was not alone. In a few minutes, he heard a voice close behind him, a strange voice, high pitched and whining.

"It said 'Are you the man that carries on the printing office?'"

Mr. Bliss then turned, and resting upon his hoe, surveyed the person who had thus addressed him. He saw standing before him a boy apparently about 15 years of age, of a light, tall, and slender form, dressed in the plain farmer's cloth of the time, his garments cut with an utter disregard of elegance and fit. His trousers were exceedingly short and voluminous; he wore no stockings; his shoes were of the kind denominated high-lows and much worn down; his hat was of felt, one of the old stamp with so small a brim, that it looked more like a two-quart measure inverted than any thing else; and it was worn far back on his head; his hair was white, with a tinge of orange at its extremities, and it lay thinly upon a broad forehead and over a head, rocking on shoulders which seemed too slender to support the weight of a member so disproportional to the general outline. The general effect of the figure and its costume was so outre, they presented such a combination of the rustic and ludicrous, and the apparition had come upon him so suddenly, that the amiable gardener could scarcely keep from laughing.

He restrained himself, however, and replied "Yes, I'm the man."

Whereupon the stranger asked, "Don't you want a boy to learn the trade?"

"Well," said Mr. Bliss, "we have been thinking of it. Do you want to learn to print?"

"I've had some notion of it," said the boy in true Yankee fashion, as though he had not been dreaming about it and longing for it for years.

Mr. Bliss was both astonished and puzzled—astonished that such a fellow as the boy looked to be, should have ever thought of learning to print and puzzled how to convey to him an idea of the absurdity of the notion. So with an expression in his countenance, such as that a tender-hearted dry-goods merchant might be supposed to assume, if a hod carrier should apply for a place in the lace department, he said "Well, my boy—but, you know it takes considerable learning to be a printer; have you been to school much?"

"No," said the boy, "I haven't had much chance at school. I've read some."

"What have you read?" asked Mr. Bliss.

"Well, I've read some history, and some travels, and a little of 'most everything.'"

"Where do you live?"

"At Westhaven."

"How did you come over?"

"I came on foot."

"What is your name?"

"Horace Greeley."

Now it happened that Mr. Amos Bliss had been for the last three years an Inspector of Common Schools, and in fulfilling the duties of his office—examining and licensing teachers—he had acquired an uncommon facility in asking questions, and a fondness for that exercise which men generally entertain for any employment in which they suppose themselves to excel.—The youth before him was in the language of medical students—a 'fresh subject' and the Inspector proceeded to try all his skill upon him, advancing from easy questions to hard ones, up to those knotty problems with which he had been wont 'to stump' candi-

dates for the office of teacher. The boy was a match for him. He answered every question promptly, clearly and modestly. He could not be 'stumped' in the ordinary school studies, and of the books he had read he could give a correct and complete analysis. In Mr. Bliss's own account of the interview, he says, "On entering into conversation, and a partial examination of the qualifications of my new applicant, it required but little time to discover, that he possessed a mind of no common order, and an acquired intelligence far beyond his years. He had had but little opportunity at the common school, but 'he said he had read some,' and what he had read he well understood and remembered. In addition to the ripe intelligence manifested in one so young and whose instruction had been so limited, there was a single-mindedness, a truthfulness and common sense in what he said, that at once commanded my regard."

After half an hour's conversation with the boy, Mr. Bliss intimated that he thought he would do, and told him to go into the printing office and talk to the foreman. Horace went to the printing-office, and there his appearance produced an effect on the tender minds of the three apprentices who were at work therein, which can be much better imagined than described, and which is most vividly remembered by the two who survive. To the foreman Horace addressed himself, regardless certainly, oblivious probably, of the stare and the remarks of the boys. The foreman, at first, was inclined to wonder that Mr. Bliss should, for one moment, think it possible that a boy got up in that style could perform the most ordinary duties of a printer's apprentice. Ten minutes' talk with him however, effected a partial revolution in his mind in the boy's favor, and as he was in want of another apprentice, he was not inclined to be over particular. He tore off a slip of proof-paper, wrote a few words upon it hastily with a pencil, and told the boy to take it to Mr. Bliss. That piece of paper was his fate. The words were:—*Guess we'd better try him.* Away went Horace to the garden, and presented his paper. Mr. Bliss, whose curiosity had been excited to a high pitch by the extraordinary contrast between the appearance of the boy and the real quality, now entered into a long conversation with him, respecting his history, his past employments, his parents, their circumstances, his own intentions and wishes; and the longer he talked, the more his admiration grew. The result was, that he agreed to accept Horace as an apprentice, provided his father would agree to the usual terms; and then, with eager steps, and a light heart, the boy took the dusty road that led to his home in Westhaven.

"You are not going to hire that tow-head, Mr. Bliss, are you?" asked one of the apprentices at the close of the day. "I am," was the reply, "and if you boys are expecting to get any fun out of him, you'd better get it quick, or you'll be too late.—There's something in that tow-head, as you'll find out, before you are a week older."

A day or two after Horace packed up his wardrobe in a small cotton handkerchief. Small as it was, it would have held more; for its proprietor never had more than two shirts, and one change of outer clothing, at the same time, till he was of age. Father and son walked side by side, to Poltney, the boy carrying his possession upon a stick over his shoulder.

At Poltney, an unexpected difficulty arose, which for a time made Horace tremble in his high-low shoes. The terms proposed by Mr. Bliss, were that the boy should be bound for five years, and receive his board and twenty dollars a year. Now, Mr. Greeley had ideas of his own on the subject of apprenticeship, and he objected to this proposal, and to every particular of it. In the first place, he had determined that no child of his should ever be bound at all. In the second place, he thought five years an unreasonable time; thirdly, he considered that twenty dollars a year and board was a compensation ridiculously disproportionate to the services which Horace would be required to render; and finally, on each and all the points, he clung to his opinion with the tenacity of a Greeley. Mr. Bliss appealed to the established custom of the country; five years was the

usual period; the compensation offered was the regular thing; the binding was a point essential to the employer's interest. And at every pause in the conversation, the appealing voice of Horace was heard: "Father, I guess you'd better make a bargain with Mr. Bliss;" or, "Father, I guess it won't make much difference;" or, "Don't you think you'd better do it, Father?" At one moment, the boy was reduced to despair. Mr. Bliss had given it as his ultimatum that the proposed binding was absolutely indispensable, he "could do business in no other way." "Well, then, Horace," said the father, "let us go home." The father turned to go; but Horace lingered; he could not give it up; and so the father turned again; the negotiation was re-opened, and after a prolonged discussion, a compromise was effected. What the terms were that were finally agreed to, I cannot positively state, for the three memoirs which I have consulted upon the subject give three different replies. Probably, however, they were—no binding and no money for six months; then the boy could, if he chose, bind himself for the remainder of the five years, at forty dollars a year, the apprentice to be boarded from the beginning. And so the father went home, and the son went straight to the printing-office and took his first lesson in the art of setting type.

A few months after, it may be as well to mention here, Mr. Greeley removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and bought some wild land there, from which he gradually created a farm, leaving Horace alone in Vermont. Grass now grows where the little house stood in Westhaven, in which the family lived longest, and the barn in which they stored their hay and kept their cattle, leans forward like a kneeling elephant, and lets in the daylight through ten thousand apertures. But the neighbours point out the tree that stood before their front door, and the tree that shaded the kitchen window, and the tree that stood behind the house, and the tree whose apples Horace liked, and the bed of mint with which he regaled his nose.—And both the people of Westhaven and those of Amherst assert, that whenever the Editor of the Tribune revisits the scenes of his early life, at the season when apples are ripe, one of the things that he is sure to do, is to visit the apple trees that produce the fruit which he liked best when he was a boy, and which he still prefers before all the apples of the world.

The new apprentice took his place at the font, and received from the foreman his "copy," composing stick, and a few words of instruction, and then he addressed himself to his task; he needed no further assistance. The mysteries of the craft he seemed to comprehend intuitively. He had thought of his chosen vocation for many years; he had formed a notion, how the types must be arranged in order to produce the desired impression, and therefore, all he had to acquire was manual dexterity. In perfect silence, without looking to the right hand or to the left, heedless of the sayings and doings of the other apprentices, though they were bent on mischief, and tried to attract and distract his attention. Horace worked on, hour after hour, all day; and when he left the office at night, could set type better and faster than many an apprentice who had had a month's practice. The next day he worked with the same silence and intensity. The boys were puzzled. They thought it absolutely incumbent on them to perform an initiatory rite of some kind, but the new boy gave them no handle, no excuse, no opening.—He committed no greenness, he spoke to no one, seemed utterly oblivious of everything save only his own copy and his type.—They threw type at him, but he never looked around. They talked saucily at him, but he threw back no retort. This would never do. Towards the close of the third day, the oldest apprentice took out of the large ball with which the printers used to dab the ink upon the type, and remarking that in his opinion, Horace's hair was of too light a hue for so black an art as that which he had undertaken to learn, applied the ball well inked to Horace's head, making four distinct dabs.

The boys, the journeymen, the pressman and the editor, all paused in their work to observe the result of this experiment.—Ho-

race neither spoke nor moved. He went on with his work as though nothing had happened, and soon after went to the tavern where he boarded, and spent an hour in purifying his dishonored locks.—And that was all the "fun" the boys "got out of their new companion on that occasion. They were conquered. In a few days the victor and the vanquished were excellent friends.

THE PUZZLED FIG.—The Knickerbocker, a New York magazine, has the following piece of drollery:—"One of our western farmers, being very much annoyed last summer by his best sow breaking into the cornfield, search was instituted in vain for a hole in the railfence. Failing to find any, an attempt was next made to drive out the animal by the way of her entrance; but of course, without success. The owner then resolved to watch her proceedings; and posting himself at night in a fence-corner, he saw her enter at one end of a hollow log, outside the field, and emerge at the other end within the enclosure. "Eureka!" cried he, "I have you now, old lady." Accordingly, he proceeded, after turning her out once more, to so arrange the log (it being very crooked) that both ends opened on the outside of the field. The next day, the animal was observed to enter at her accustomed place, and shortly emerge again. "Her astonishment," says our informant, "at finding herself in the same field whence she had started, is too ludicrous to be described. She looked this way, and then that; grunted her dissatisfaction; and, finally returned to the original starting-place, and after a deliberate survey of matters, to satisfy herself that it was all right, she again entered the log. On emerging yet once more on the wrong side, she evinced even more surprise than before, and turning about, retraced the log in an opposite direction. Finding this effort likewise in vain, after looking long and attentively at the position of things, with a short, angry grunt of disappointment, and perhaps fear, she she turned short round, and started off on a brisk run; nor could either coaxing or driving ever after induce her to visit that part of the field. She seemed to have a superstition concerning the spot."

ANECDOTE OF DE QUINCY.—An American in England, describing a visit to De Quincy, gives a glimpse of the heart of one of the greatest living writers: "There was a moment's pause in the 'table-talk,' when one of the daughters asked our opinion of Scotland and the Scots. De Quincy had been in a kind of reverie, from which the question aroused him. Turning to us, he said, in a kindly, half-parental manner, 'The servant that waits at my table is a Scotch girl. It may be that you have something severe to say about Scotland. I know that I like the English church, and dislike many things about the Puritanical Scotch; but I never utter anything that might wound my servant. Heaven knows the lot of a poor servant-girl is hard enough, and if there is any person in the world, of whose feelings I am especially tender, it is of those of a female compelled to do for us our drudgery.—Speak as freely as you choose, but please reserve your censure, if you have any, for the moments when she is absent from the room."

A BROKEN HEART.—The late Robert C. Sands sued for damages in a case of breach of promise of marriage. He was offered two hundred pounds to heal his broken heart. "Two hundred!" he exclaimed; "two hundred for ruined hopes, a blasted life! Two hundred for all this? No—never! Make it three hundred and it's a bargain."

A COMPLIMENT TO THE LADIES.—Walter Savage Landor, now residing at Bath, England, in his 81st year, became acquainted with Lady Blessington, in Florence in 1835. In Madden's Life and Correspondence of that lady, just published, we find several letters of Landor's. We make the following extract from one of them. He writes to Lady B. "Cannot you teach those about you to write somewhat more purely? I am about you to correct a friend of mine, a man of fashion, who so far forgot the graces, as to say of a lady, 'I have not often been in her company.' 'Say presence' we are in the company of men, in the presence of angels and of women."

MYSTER AND CHAT

"Well, after all, I much to be wondered widowers are always Poor dear Ann! not dember, and Edward m tors ought to be aban ting it into one's head, decline. I am sure I c for thinking of him."

"I congratulate you must be to you, Fan brother is looking bet his life; and he tells beauty."

"I cannot help this given us warning of b looks as awkward to own brother's affairs. his grief that I shall g he comes home with a

"You must endure enco, Fanny. I do n particularly well; b for him, and when a violently in love with it must be allowed t his head."

"O! you men alv portance to youth. have thought Edwa much sense to be ca besides what can suc management of child

"I suppose she c present; but that co think she is likely t ther, because she is a pretty child that spoiling him."

"O, it will be w dren of her own. looks will not do h you may take my v was a bad day for father first saw this

Sir Edward Irwi going tête-à-tête, w a respectable fami siderable estates in had married, early and amiable tempo gancies, had foun enjoyment, and in suits. The prelat led him from the o the first sorrow th was overwhelmed constantly his com requirements with so intelligent; the doctor half o and as if it were to linger behind. of his son, a ch were powerless to in having nothing. His ample mean anxious friends—the hard but swe multitude, broug his woe and fed h way. Friends in suited; his affect to; and he sub Italy, that chan climate might b —without desir land—what mat was one graveyar earth, by which he said, and so l

He took his c his served to w as all that rom watched over b grievous to bab healthy child c could hardly f observer; it ve tion of Mrs. pended to occu rence, whither self by the di simple story of terest of both younger, quic passion.

Young, bea Macdonald re consuming an temperament b morality of the easily accepte incarnation of teen she had ward's sunke worn person, moved her, a manly vigour What was not such a mark c thized with, soften it, to p he loved to b the object of Occasion i

Occasion i



MOTHER AND STEP MOTHER.

CHAPTER I.

"What, after all, I suppose it is not very much to be wondered at! Your disconsolate widowers are always the first to take comfort. Poor dear Ann! not dead two years till September, and Edward married again. The doctors ought to be ashamed of themselves, putting it into one's head, that he was going into a decline. I am sure I couldn't rest day or night for thinking of him."

"I congratulate you on the relief this news must be to you, Fanny. Thomson says your brother is looking better than he ever did in his life; and he tells me his wife is a decided beauty."

"I cannot help thinking that he might have given us warning of his intentions earlier. It looks so awkward to know nothing of one's own brother's affairs. I talked so much about his grief that I shall get finely laughed at when he comes home with a young wife."

"You must endure with your usual patience, Fanny. I do not think he has used us particularly well; but it seems she was furious for him, and when a beauty of eighteen falls violently in love with a man of six-and-thirty, it must be allowed that it is sufficient to turn his head."

"O! you men always attach so much importance to youth. For my part, I should have thought Edward would have had too much sense to be caught by a miss in her teens; besides what can such a girl know about the management of children?"

"I suppose she cannot know very much at present; but that comes by instinct. I do not think she is likely to make the worst stepmother, because she is young; and Frank is such a pretty child that the danger will be of her spoiling him."

"O, it will be well enough till she has children of her own. Poor little Frank's good looks will not do him much service then; and you may take my word for it, Wilton, that it was a bad day for the poor child when his father first saw this Helen Macdonald."

Sir Edward Irwin, the subject of the foregoing tête-à-tête, was a baronet descended from a respectable family, and possessed of very considerable estates in the North of England. He had married, early in life, a lady of a sweet and amiable temper, and, eschewing fashionable gaieties, had found his happiness in domestic enjoyment, and in literary and scientific pursuits. The premature death of his wife started him from the even tenor of his life. It was the first sorrow that had befallen him, and he was overwhelmed by it. His wife had been so constantly his companion; she had met all his requirements with a sympathy so ready and so intelligent; that he felt as though the dearer half of his soul were taken away, and as if it were impossible for the other half to linger behind. The cares and necessities of his son, a child of some three years old, were powerless to rouse him. He was unhappy in having nothing to force him from his sorrow. His ample means, his obsequious retainers, his anxious friends—all ministered to it. Toil, the hard but sweet necessity of the sorrowing multitude, brought no aid to him; he nursed his woe and fed it, till his bodily strength gave way. Friends interfered; doctors were consulted; his affection for his child was appealed to; and he submitted passively to be sent to Italy, that change of scene and change of climate might be tried. He went without hope—without desire of recovery. Italy or England—what mattered it to him! The world was one graveyard, with one barren mound of earth, by which his heart sat and wept. So he said, and so he thought.

He took his child with him; for, though in his saddened mood the sight of the pretty boy only served to whet his sorrow, he clung to him as all that remained of her he had lost; and watched over him with a nervous solicitude grievous to behold. The contrast between the healthy child and the sorrow-stricken father could hardly fail to strike the most careless observer; it very quickly awakened the attention of Mrs. and Miss Macdonald, who happened to occupy an adjoining palazzo in Florence, whither Sir Edward had betaken himself by the direction of his physicians. The simple story of his bereavement roused the interest of both ladies—an interest which, in the younger, quickly assumed the character of passion.

Young, beautiful, and undisciplined, Helen Macdonald revelled in wild notions of an all-consuming and imperious love. Her ardent temperament had been exaggerated by the loose morality of the unprincipled South, and she easily accepted the handsome stranger as the incarnation of an ideal, which already at eighteen she had despaired of meeting. Sir Edward's sunken eye and wan cheeks, his tall, worn person, and his rare and sorrowful smile, moved her, as the perfection of health and manly vigour might have failed to move her. What was not the love worthy which could set such a mark on the bereaved one? She sympathized with, she admired his sorrow; and to soften it, to pour balm into the wound which he loved to keep open, became the ambition—the object of her life.

Occasion is rarely wanting to those who

heartily seek it. In the present instance the child naturally opened the way to the father. The little boy's heart was easily won by the smiles and caresses of the beautiful stranger, who spoke to him in the language of his mother, and folded him in her arms almost as tenderly. The name of Helen Macdonald was constantly on his lips, until it became familiar and grateful to his father's ears. Courtesy required that Sir Edward should rouse himself to show some sense of the kindness lavished on his child. The first step taken, the rest followed naturally. Scarcely in his grief, Sir Edward submitted to the attentions of his neighbour. Her profound admiration, her sympathy unuttered, but spoken in every look, in every gesture, were a flattery which he accepted without suspicion. The meeting with her became the event of the day, until the sweet pale image of his lost love passed from his mind like breath from the face of a mirror, and the living passionate Helen reigned supreme. One bitter struggle he endured—one sickening attempt to return to his past state of feeling; but the flesh overcame the spirit, and with a sigh, half of sorrow at his instability, half of relief, he yielded himself to the intoxicating rapture of his new passion.

Helen was so very beautiful; so tender, yet withal so jealous, so imperious, that she kindled for a time his more placid temper into a semblance of her own. She was his tyrant and his slave; but in all her moods, so full of wit and wit, that she left him no time for backward thought, but filled him heart and soul with her own image.

No obstacles stood in the way of their union except such imaginary difficulties as the restless fancy of Helen created. Her mother, who in many respects resembled her daughter, was still in the meridian of her beauty, and was not ill-pleased to be relieved of a child whom she could not govern, and who had become a rival, and to have her creditably established as the wife of one of the oldest baronets in England. Sir Edward, on his side, had no near relations but his sister, and he had been so little in the habit of consulting her, that it was only on the eve of his marriage that he wrote to her. And the same letter which announced to her his complete recovery and approaching marriage, informed her of his intention of bringing his wife immediately to England.

(To be continued.)

SINGULAR EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.

The Melbourne Argus says that as the clipper ship Flying Scud, Capt. W. H. Bearse, was crossing the Gulf Stream in Sept. last, on her passage from New York for Australia, she was struck by lightning, the first shock protrating several men, and the second knocking down most of the hands on deck. After the second shock was over, it was discovered that it had affected the ship's compasses in a singular manner, causing them to vary five points to the eastward of their true bearing. After the lapse of five or six days, the amount of variation diminished from five to three points, and thus continued for a period of several months.

The Argus says: It would appear that the lightning struck the mizen mast and descended by the lightning rods to the channels. The wind appeared to blow the copper wire of the rod against the chains, and from thence it was conducted through the bolt into the interior of the ship, where it magnetized a large quantity of iron and steel implements which were in the after-hold.

To prove that these were the seat of attraction, Capt. Bearse placed a compass in all parts of the ship. The influence varied in different places. On the top-gallant forecastle the compass seemed to return somewhat to its proper bearing; abaft the mainmast the influence was much stronger, and in the after part it was most potent. Placed upon the cabin floor, the compass still revolved with considerable velocity. On a board placed ten feet out upon the larboard side of the ship, the compass was found to become nearly correct; by this means the true course of the ship was found.

The influence above mentioned prevailed during most of the passage, until Dec. 7, in latitude 43 deg 45 south, and longitude 110 deg. 15 min. east, when the compasses seemed to become more correct, being found to vary but 3-4 of a point to the eastward. It is also worthy of notice that in this region, several claps of thunder and lightning were observed and that these were followed by thick foggy weather which precluded the possibility of any observation for four days. When this was obtained, the ship was found to be 150 miles to the southward of her true course, in consequence of having been steered by the compass on the supposition, that it continued to have the same variation as at first. When the observation was made, it was found that the compasses had all returned to their true bearing.

Two KINDS OF RICHES.—"A little boy sat by his mother. He looked long at the fire and was silent, when the deep thought passed away, his eye grew bright as he spoke: "Mother, I wish I was rich."

"Why do you wish you were rich, my

son?" The child said, "Because every one praises the rich, every one inquires for them. The stranger at our table yesterday asked, Who was the richest man in our village? At school there is a boy who does not learn; he takes no pains to say his lesson well. Sometimes he speaks evil words. But the children don't blame him, for they say he is a wealthy boy."

The mother thought the child in danger of believing wealth might take the place of goodness, as an excuse for indolence, or cause them to be held in honor who led unworthy lives. So she asked him, "What is it to be rich?"

He answered, "I do not know. You tell me how to become rich, that all may ask after me and praise me."

"To become rich is to get money. For this you must wait until you become a man."

The boy looked sorrowful and said, "Is there not some other way of becoming rich, that I may begin now?"

She answered, "The gain of money is not the only nor the true wealth. Fires may burn it, the floods drown it, the winds sweep it away, and moth may eat it, rust waste it, and the robber may make it his prey. Men are worried with the toil of getting it, but they leave it behind at last. They die, and carry nothing away. The soul of the richest prince of the earth goes forth, like that of the way side-beggar, without a garment. Those who possess it are always praised by men, but do they receive the praise of God?"

"Then," said the boy, "may I begin to gather this kind of riches, or must I wait till I am a man?"

The mother laid her hand upon his little head, and said, "To-day, if ye will hear his voice; for He hath promised that those who seek early shall find."

And the child said, "Teach me, how I may become rich before God."

Then she looked tenderly on him and said, "Kneel down night and morning, and ask, that you may love the dear Saviour, and trust in Him. Obey his word, and strive all the days of your life to be good to all. So, though you may be poor in the world, you shall be rich in faith, and an heir of the kingdom of heaven."

CASTING A 'DEVIL OUT' OF CHURCH.—The New York Tribune presents the following graphic sketch, which it quotes from a credible authority in Marietta, Ohio: "A Methodist clergyman, who has been labouring in this vicinity, was, not long since, preaching to his people on the miraculous power of the apostles over the demonic spirits of their day. As he was pursuing his theme, the audience was suddenly startled by a voice from some one in the congregation, demanding in a half-querulous, half-authoritative tone. "Why don't preachers do such things now-a-days?" In an instant every eye in the house was turned upon the individual who had the effrontery thus to invade the sacredness of their sanctuary. The preacher paused for a moment, and fixed his penetrating gaze full upon the face of the questioner. There was an interval of intense silence. Broken at last by the preacher in resuming his subject. He had not proceeded far with his remarks, before he was again interrupted by the same impertinent inquiry. Again he paused for a time, and again resumed his subject. Not content with a silent rebuke, our redoubtable questioner demanded again: "Why don't the preachers do such things now-a-days?" and curling his lips with a sneer of self-complacency, drew himself up pompously in his seat. Our reverend friend—who, by the way, is a young man of great muscular power—calmly left the desk, and walked deliberately to the pew where the interrogator sat, and fastening one hand firmly upon the collar of his coat, the other upon the waistband of his unmentionables, lifted him up completely out of the seat, and bore him down the aisle to the entrance. Pausing for a moment there, he turned his eyes upon his audience, and in a clear full voice said: "As they cast out the devil in the form of a distiller;" and suiting the action to the word, out went the knight of the mash-tub, leap-frog fashion, into the street. The good pastor quietly returned to his desk, and completed his discourse.

After closing the services, as he was passing out of the church, the outcast distiller with an officer of the law, escorted our clerical friend to the office of a magistrate to answer for an assault upon the person of said distiller. After hearing the case, the magistrate dismissed the clergyman; and roundly reprimanding the complainant, sued him for molesting the services of the congregation. Since that day, we believe, he has never for a moment doubted the power of Methodist preachers to cast out devils, at least within the limits of the Ohio Conference.

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GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.—New Orleans, June 4th. The steamship Prometheus has arrived at this port, with dates from California to the 16th of May. All the gambling saloons in San Francisco had been closed. Col. Suter's claim to thirty-three square leagues of land had been confirmed by the Land Commissioner. Monetary affairs were improving slowly. In the growing crops the prospects of an abundant yield were good.

A large gang of notorious and adroit burglars, pick-pockets, &c., most of whom are escaped convicts from Botany Bay, have lately been seen travelling on the railroads between New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The gang numbers 22, including about 15 new members, not well known to the police. Several of them are said to reside in the vicinity of Brooklyn, where some of them have accumulated real estate and a large amount of personal property.

SINGULAR.—A human body in a perfect state of petrefaction, has been dug up in Cincinnati. The Cincinnati Enquirer thus speaks of it: "This extraordinary specimen of the human race is a male, about five feet seven inches in length. The hair is cut very short, and seems to have been shaved in several parts, as its formation is perfect, and apparently uninjured by time. This face is singularly formed, differing in shape and expression from any of the present age. What is more remarkable, the body is perfect in all its parts, every muscle, fibre, sinew being perfectly developed. The color is a light gray approaching that of a white man, though this may have been caused by the soil in which it has been buried, perhaps for ages."

FRENCH ECONOMY AND ENGLISH PROFUSION.—The French budget for the current year furnishes a contrast to our own. The gross charge for the Imperial army is estimated at 340,000,000 francs or £13,600,000. For this sum a military force of no less than 378,911 men and 90,000 horses will be kept on a war-footing for twelve months. It is, however, fair to say, that this sum does not include the whole military expenditure of the Empire. The marine and colonies require an additional 123,650,000 francs, about £5,000,000 sterling. Then again, there are pensions and allowances, annuities to the members of the Legion of Honour, and other provision, which in France, stand in the place of English half-pay, and the maintenance of the Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals. The total, however, making ample allowance for every charge, is less than £30,000,000 for France; while that for England, with something less than one-third of the French force, both in men and horses, is estimated to exceed £43,000,000 sterling.

MILITARY GENEROSITY.—Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, M. P. for North Durham, who is with his regiment of Guards in the Crimea, having received a hut from his mother, the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, immediately on its erection, fitted up a large and roomy tent adjoining it, which he furnished with a library of standard works, several periodicals, and three daily papers, and, having a good stock of stationery, he opened it for the use of the men of his company for reading, and writing letters home. This act of generosity is highly valued by the men.

COB LIVER OIL.—It is well known that this oil has been held up by many physicians as a perfect cure for almost every disease. Prof Bedford of this city, in one of his clinical lectures, asserts, that he cannot boast of much success in using it. He has been compelled to abandon its use, as he found it to disagree with the stomachs of his patients. He has experienced the best effects from the use of olive oil.—N. Y. Scientific American.

FISH.—The subject of the breeding of fish seems to be, at present, attracting considerable attention. The New Jersey Natural History Society has appointed a committee to consider the feasibility of stocking the rivers with salmon. Our own Legislature last winter appointed a committee to report at the next session upon the best means of stocking the waters of this state with fish. The Rochester American states, that a gentleman is now engaged in breeding fish, on the banks of the Canandaigua Lake, and although sufficient time has not elapsed to show the results, he is confident of being able to stock that beautiful sheet of water with speckled trout. The subject of stocking the rivers with salmon has also been agitated in the Eastern States.

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FISH.—The subject of the breeding of fish seems to be, at present, attracting considerable attention. The New Jersey Natural History Society has appointed a committee to consider the feasibility of stocking the rivers with salmon. Our own Legislature last winter appointed a committee to report at the next session upon the best means of stocking the waters of this state with fish. The Rochester American states, that a gentleman is now engaged in breeding fish, on the banks of the Canandaigua Lake, and although sufficient time has not elapsed to show the results, he is confident of being able to stock that beautiful sheet of water with speckled trout. The subject of stocking the rivers with salmon has also been agitated in the Eastern States.

He went nothing had to the tavern an hour in —And that got out of at occasion. few days the excellent

ickerbocker, the following our western annoyed last into the in vain for iling to find made to drive of her en-out success. to watch her herself at night enter at one the field, and in the enclou- "I have you he procede- more, to so very crooked) outside of the animal was ob- stomed place, "Her aston- "at finding hence she had be described. on that; grun- finally returned e, and after a to satisfy her- again entered once more on turned about, positie direction. in vain, after at the position angry grunt of ups fear, she d started off on her coaxing or er to visit that med to have a spot."

cr.—An Ameri- g a visit to De the heart of one riters: "There the 'table-talk,' ters asked our the Scots. De kind of reverie, a aroused him. a kindly, half- servant that waits girl. It may be severe to say that I like the like many things ch; but I never wound my ser- he lot of a poor h, and if there is of whose feelings I of those of a fe- us our drudgery. choose, but please you have any, for absent from the

the late Robert C. in a case of breach He was offered heal his broken "he exclaimed; d hopes, a blasted all this? No— hundred and it's

the LADIES.—Water g at Bath, England, acquainted with Lady 1825. In Madden's of that lady, just pub- of London's. We not from one of them. not you teach those at more purely? I am age, I was obliged a man of fashion, who to say of a lady, "I her company." "Say mpany of men, in the women."

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON THE ENGLISH MARKETS.

On the 18th ult., Earl Carlisle, in the House of Lords asserted, that Russian produce continues to flow almost as freely as ever into England, the only difference being that it is conveyed by land over the Russian frontiers to the Prussian ports, instead of being directly shipped at the ports of the gulf of Finland and of Riga. Two-thirds of the produce that passes in this way goes to British ports, and it is almost entirely by British capital, that the trade is carried on. More than ten millions of pounds sterling, in gold and silver, went into Russia from Great Britain, in the first year of the war, for goods to be received.

The three great products of Russia, leaving wheat out of the question, are hemp, flax, and tallow. It is a curious fact, that great reductions in price have taken place in each of these articles since the commencement of the war. Hemp which was then worth £70 per ton, has fallen to £50; flax which was £52 per ton, has fallen to £37, and tallow has declined from £70 to £48. In fact, the export trade in flax, hemp, tallow, &c., (the export of grain had been prohibited by the Emperor himself) has kept up a flow of gold into Russia, that has nearly sustained the exchangeable value of the rouble, at the credit point, even to the present time; and the Russian rouble now bears about the same proportion to public credit, as the present price of English consols to the English par standard.

England cannot revoke the concession made, for the obvious reason that France refuses her assent. It has been proposed in Parliament, however, as a sort of experiment having the probability of success in its favor, that "all produce shall be excluded from England, which is not certified to be of non-Russian origin. The proposition met with very little favor—it being generally agreed that such certificates would be forged without scruple, or the requirement in some other way evaded."

Out of doors the plan is not generally approved, it being objected that, "England has had practical experience in this line in the practical defeat of her law excluding slave-grown sugar, by a system of false affidavits." And the attempt to identify non-Russian goods by means of a 'certificate of origin,' is laughed at as unreliable and absurd altogether.

Objection is also made to the imposition of differential duties—but the principle of free trade has too strongly rooted itself in the English mind to admit of a resort to any such system. Besides, it is argued, the same difficulty of identifying the goods subject to such duties would attach as in the other case, for shipments would in like manner be made from neutral ports. It is impossible to break up this indirect trade. It is found so, even in regard to material necessary for war. The statement is made by the London "Times," that in consequence of the prohibition of the export of saltpetre from Great Britain to the North of Europe, large quantities of that article have been sent from England to the United States, for the mere purpose of being exported from the United States to Hamburg and Rotterdam.

The sum of the matter is, that without declaring war against Prussia, hazarding disruption of her alliance with France, and a conflict with the United States, England cannot help herself in the premises.

And thus it ought not to create astonishment, that Lord Palmerston should promise no change in the present system; or that the resolution of the Earl Albemarle, in the House of Lords, that "it is necessary to restrict the trade with Russia by more efficient measures than any which have hitherto been adopted or announced by Her Majesty's Government" should have been defeated.

ARMY TROUSER-MAKING.—A carwoman and emaciated looking female was charged, before one of the London police magistrates, the other day, with pledging the cloth which had been entrusted to her by an army trouser-maker. Her defence was, that the work was so laborious that, by the closest application, she could only complete three pairs of trousers per day, and that she only received 2½d per pair. The magistrate discharged the prisoner, who acknowledged his leniency with thanks and tears, and quitted the court.

LETTER FROM SEBASTOPOL.

The following letter is from an Irishman, named Philip O'Flaherty, to the Rev. Mr. Sutherland of the East (Free) Church here. He is a remarkable character and of eminent ability. Honourable mention has been made of him by Sir George Brown, and by Mr. Russell, the Times correspondent, who said, that he distanced all competition in proficiency in the Turkish language and in the Greek.

"CAMP SEBASTOPOL, May 7, 1855.  
"Rev. Sir,—I have the honour to receive your letter, and am quite happy to answer it. I will tell you of what is going on here. The weather is fine. The Russians are fortifying themselves, or rather their position, all along the banks of the Tchernaya, Tchorgoun, Belbec, and Alma. We are advancing our works, and strengthening our position in like manner. We are getting up shot and shell in great quantities. We are within a stone's throw of the enemy's works. Scarcely a night elapses, but we have some men either killed or wounded. Last night some of our men had narrow escapes. Some had their firelocks broken, and some had the belts cut off their breasts, &c. The Russian are certainly good shots and good soldiers. They have fortified their position most creditably, and nothing but the dauntless courage of English and French troops can overcome them. On the 24th instant, many French regiments (some say 30,000 men) left this and embarked at Balaklava for Eupatoria, and to-morrow the 3d Zouaves, l'Infanterie des Marines, and the 23d Regiment, with several others, embark for the same destination. Our Highland regiments and Rifles have gone to—on secret duty, in order to cut off the communication from Persep. Sir George Brown has departed on secret service. Omer Pasha personally has gone to Eupatoria to give instructions to his men. I know myself what will be the consequence of all this. The Russian generals are full of stratagem. They have made a certain movement in anticipation. Of this our generals have got a slight insight, and are endeavouring to foil it; and by the steps they have taken, I have no the least doubt of their succeeding in doing so. Sebastopol is stronger than ever it has been. Some may report this thing and the other about Sebastopol being taken; but rest yourself contented, that Sebastopol will not fall, till there be fought a series of battles between Eupatoria and Balaklava, and then, and not till then, will Sebastopol be effectually destroyed.

"On the night of the 2d, the French took two batteries, eight mortars, and eleven pieces of cannon, from the Russians, and occupied these batteries. On the night of the 3d, they cut a covered way from their batteries to communicate with those they had taken. The French say that they took 400 Russian prisoners, and that the enemy had a great number killed and wounded. It was a sanguinary affair, for the French had nearly 600 hors de combat in killed and wounded.

"It is quite difficult to get wood now.—The men are obliged to go the distance of two miles and upwards to dig up the roots of trees and shrubs for fuel. Perhaps they may search for some time before they find one, or be half-a-day in gathering a bag of roots.

"It is now nearly five years, since I saw you in Ireland, and heard you preach the Gaelic sermon in the glen. Two years thereafter, when I was in Liverpool, I was gratified by hearing that you inquired much after me. I am much obliged to you for writing me. I hope you will write me occasionally, when you can spare a little time. I hope you will write Mr. Macgregor, Garty, and tell him I am well.—wrote to me to let him know about Lord Raglan, and if what was in the papers was correct. Even if these reports were true, I would not tell him or anybody else—it is not my place. If Mr. A. Ross lives near you, please tell him that I send my best respects to himself, wife, and family.

"I am learning the Turkish, French, and Russo, and have made progress in the two former. I have a great deal of intercourse with some of the Turkish officers—some of the particulars you may have seen in my letters to Mr. Brannigan. One of my best Turkish friends is very ill with the fever in Balaklava. I am quite sorry for it.

"I have just received a letter from that benevolent Christian lady, Miss C. Pringle, Edinburgh. She is sending me French books. I should like to write you a long letter, and a long one I could write; but, for various reasons, I do not want to let the public know what I do amongst the Turks. I must not transgress rules I have laid down. Mr. B. will let you know all this privately.

"I saw Mr. Fraser (Kirkhill) a few days ago, and bought a horse for him from a Turkish commanding officer. He is indeed, as you say, a nice man. I will write you again when my time allows. I am much obliged to you for your kind letter. I hope you will not take it amiss that I do not write more particularly about— it would not be my duty to give my opinion—it would be very injudicious in a young man entering life to transgress the rule. As to what I am enabled to do amongst the Turks, I do only what I should do—there is no praise due to me for it. I trust to hear from you shortly. Hoping that the war may soon terminate in an honourable peace, or by speedy victory with the sword; and wishing you a long and useful life, to God's glory, I remain your humble servant and faithful soldier.

"PHILIP O'FLAHERTY, Interpreter, and Corporal, 7th Royal Fusiliers."

THE DANISH SUCCESSION.—Some of the Vienna journals state that the Danish question is to be one of the subjects confidentially discussed among the allied powers, should peace be re-established. According to the protocol of London of May 8, 1852, Prince Christian of Glücksburg is to succeed the present monarch, Frederick VII. But the agnatic line of Prince Christian only comprises two sons, both in their minority, and if they happened to die the Emperor of Russia would succeed to die the Emperor of Russia would succeed to Denmark, and to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, and become thereby a member of the Germanic Confederation. In consequence of this contingency, the allied powers, according to the above journals, intend to take the subject into consideration.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE FOREIGN LEGION.—A batch of British officers arrived at the island of Heligoland on the 4th instant, to make arrangements for the reception of the Foreign Legion. According to the *Weser Zeitung*, the terms under which German recruits are being obtained for the Foreign Legion are £8 down as bounty, with keep, pay, and treatment, the same as enjoyed by the English soldier.

The green pea crop has failed in Portugal this season. Large quantities of green peas are imported into England from Portugal, owing to their coming to perfection sooner in the latter place than in the former.

The first steamer of the new line between England and Hamburg, on arriving at the latter port, was unable to enter the dock gates, in consequence of the width of her paddle-boxes, and was obliged to discharge her goods into lighters.

The yacht *America*, now lying at Gosport, is advertised as for sale.

The Liquor vendors of New York are said to have in contemplation the starting of an "Organ" of their own. It is to be issued on Sunday, and devoted to the express purpose of denouncing and ridiculing the views of the Prohibitionists.

The promoters of this movement are fools or worse.

Hon. Joseph Howe took passage on Friday afternoon in the Steamship "America," for England. The object of his mission has not been made public.

FLAX.—The legislature of Maine has made an appropriation of \$500, to be awarded the coming season, in premiums to encourage the growth of flax in that state.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, infallible Remedies for Salt Rheum.—Edward Jackson, of Bridgewater, N. B., suffered incessantly for four years with salt rheum, so bad was he that for four or five months at a time, he was compelled to keep to his bed, and the doctors told him candidly that he need never again expect to be well. Finding this to be the case, he dismissed them, and immediately put himself under a course of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, these fine remedies soon made such an improvement in him that he was enabled to resume his occupation, and by continuing them for a short time, he was restored to the blessings of health, which he has enjoyed ever since.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, June 16, 1855.

It amuses us sometimes to read in the *Examiner* and the *Advertiser*, a long list of the great advantages that the country has derived from the institution of Responsible Government—our overflowing revenue, good markets, abundant crops, reciprocity with the United States, and extension of commerce of course, cheap education, and a variety of others, are claimed as the results. Now, though it is perhaps more than doubtful, whether they are entitled to take credit for many of these advantages, we wish they could add with truth to the number, good roads, and postal and commercial communications greatly facilitated thereby. They will hardly dare, we think, to do this, for the experience of every man who has travelled ten miles out of Charlottetown would afford materials of contradiction, in the shape of facts, that the most sceptical would not venture to call in question. The road from Charlottetown to St. Eleanor's, is not only bad, but dangerous, and what is worse, that part of it nearest the town is incomparably most so. The state of the main post road through the Royalty to Crab's, is infamously disgraceful to all concerned—to the Commissioner under whose superintendence it is placed, and to the Government who employ an official so thoroughly unfitted for his task. The misfortune is, we do not see any reasonable hopes for amendment in a system that is so radically wrong. We looked at first with some degree of confidence, for a thorough revision of the laws relative to Statute Labor, and we did hope that this remnant of barbarity, however necessary or unavoidable in the infant state of a Colony, would have been done away with, and a tax, either by way of commutation for the

labor on the roads, or on the lands through which these roads passed, would have been imposed in lieu. We soon, however, found that the old and confessedly defective system was not to be abolished, but on the contrary, its evils extended by multiplying the number of Commissioners. We have still a hope that something will be done yet. The old saying "when things are at the worst, they are like to mend," may probably be realized in this case. The road system is no longer a party question, it is a fixed fact, a crying evil, a downright nuisance. All ranks of men, of both parties, or rather of all parties, cry out and demand a change. Now, that the present Administration have so powerful a majority in both Houses, let them show, that they are reformers in real earnest. We do not ask them to mend their own ways—we have long since given up meddling with those—but we do demand of them in the name of the public, to mend the public ways, the highways—the bye-ways must take their chance. Talk of improving and of extending the facilities for commerce—how can it better be effected, than by making internal communications by means of roads and bridges for the transit of produce and merchandise safe, easy and expeditious? Good roads are a clear, decided, and unquestionable proof of good government, as bad roads are of a negligent and inefficient one. If a comparison in this respect be instituted between the old regime and the new, the superiority of the latter will appear most conspicuous. The Family Compact, or Tory Obstructions, or by whatever name they may be called, certainly deserve the highest credit for the state of the roads during their administration, for with very limited means, and a sparse and scattered population, the individuals of which had not had time to arrive at the same degree of wealth, that they may boast of now, they caused roads to be opened, and kept them in far better repair, than they are at present, from one end of the Island to the other. They had all the difficulties of the Pioneer to contend with, and they are entitled to all the credit.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

(continued.)

We found soon after our arrival in St. John, that no Steamer would leave for Boston, on the Monday, as usual, the Steamer *Adelaide* having been taken off to repair some injuries done to her copper. About forty passengers were in waiting, expecting to proceed, and many of them were exceedingly urgent. One of the steamers plying to Moncton could have been obtained, had the agent been willing, and an American gentleman offered \$100 for his passage, if she were allowed to go. Another gentleman belonging to Richibucto, finding there was no vessel ready to sail at the appointed time returned home, but before doing so entered an action for damages against the Steamboat Company, for loss of time, and expenses; this trial, unless it be arranged between the parties, will come off in November, at St. John. It will be an interesting case, and one of importance to travellers, and if the Steamboat Company be mulcted in damages, it will make parties more careful for the future, and prevent travellers being misled or disappointed. There is a great difference of opinion among Lawyers on the subject, some arguing in favor of the Plaintiff and some against him. We think the American gentleman and the plaintiff in this case, have every chance in their favour; the former went to the agent on the previous trip and enquired if there would be a boat on the Monday, "for" said he, "if there be none, I will go this trip," he was assured that the boat would go as usual; again, when he found that the *Adelaide* had been taken off to repair, he asked Mr. Walker, the proprietor of the boats plying to the Bend, if he would charter one of them for Portland, and he found that he would, if the other company were willing to employ him. This was reported to the agent of the Boston line, but he declined to have anything to do with them, although \$100 was offered towards the expense. When the trial comes off, we will duly report the decision to our readers, for we feel assured, that it is one of those important subjects in which all will feel interested.

When we had ascertained that we were to be detained in St. John for four days, we were determined that we would see every thing that was worth seeing in and about the city. St. John has some very picturesque scenery in its vicinity, and were it not, that it is covered for a third of the most pleasant part of the year with fog, it would be a very delightful place to live in. We visited again as we had often done before, the suspension bridge over the Falls, and again admired the noble and extensive view which it affords. That part of the river where the suspension bridge crosses, should more properly be called a rapid, for there is no cataract, and when the tide is in the water is comparatively still. The bridge is at a height sufficient to let the loftiest vessel sail beneath it, but from the rapidity of the current and the force of the eddies that are formed by its collision with the various obstacles it meets with, vessels are only able to go through, when the tide is high. It is well known that in the Bay of Fundy the tide

rips upwards of 50 feet, the wharfs have, and the current rarely much more than 300 feet wide. St. John pours through our Hillborough, and the water is so kept that weeks often elapse level. At no great distance the Lunatic asylum is situated, and Mrs. Waddell, the principal portion found kept in perfect order in the building for workhouses, but nished with every requisite in the cellar rooms, a moderate employed in useful to be conducted with thought. The scene from the front of it has left a deep the exquisiteness. A description must be deferred to our readers.

THE MAILS.—I brought the usual day and Friday, week's later news from New York. LeMarchant has some news and make

GLORIOUS NEWS.

One hundred destroyed.—The *Tchernaya* (Marchant, ye 15,) we have news from East

The fellow has just been Halifax, by news is by York.

The Russian *Tchernaya*, Kertch is slain killed. On 23d and 100 destroyed the Allies

The Allies destroyed this most important. The Allies Despard and 23d and retained fence. 8000 R. Allies met the Russian returned Kertscha France's Conso Money

To the M. A very performed which d and rapid the entire patient. It was leg at the by Dr. J. Be sufferer besides not the not a t the art cupled 56 mi arouse begin,



ripes upwards of 50 feet. At low water there- fore, the wharfs have a very singular appear- ance, and the current at the Falls will be neces- sarily much more rapid. The water at the bridge must be very deep for the whole river. St. John pours through this narrow defile— about 300 feet wide—besides the main river, the St. John has many branches larger than our Hillsborough, after heavy rains or freshets, the water is so kept back by this narrow outlet that weeks often elapse before it falls to its usual level. At no great distance from the Falls is situated the Lunatic Asylum, an institution worthy of the name, and ably conducted by Dr. and Mrs. Waddell. We were shown through- out the principal portions of the building, which we found kept in perfect order and with scrupu- lous cleanliness. Every convenience is provided in the building for a large number of patients—workhouses, bath rooms, &c., properly fur- nished with every requisite—a small steam- engine in the cellar pumps water into the highest rooms, a moderately sized farm is attached to the premises, where many of the patients are employed in useful labour and everything seems to be conducted with admirable skill and fore- thought. The scenery of the river St. John from the front of the building is very fine, and seen as it was by us under a beautiful sunshine, it has left a deep impression on our mind of the exquisiteness of the view.

A description of several factories visited must be deferred until our next number, as we are unwilling to trespass on the patience of our readers.

**THE MAILS.**—The Steamer *Lady LeMarchant* brought the usual Colonial Mails on Wednes- day and Friday, by the latter trip we have one week's later news from Britain, by Telegraph from New York. It will be seen that the *Lady LeMarchant* has somewhat changed her arrange- ments and makes only one trip to Shediac.

**GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE CRIMEA KERTCH CAPTURED.**

One hundred and twenty Russian Ships destroyed.—The Russians driven beyond the Tchernaya.

By the arrival of the Steamer *Lady LeMarchant*, yesterday morning, (Friday June 15), we have received the following glori- ous news from the Crimea.

**EASTERN CHRONICLE OFFICE,** Thursday 2 p. m.

The following highly important despatch has just been received from New York, via Halifax, by a gentleman in this place, who has kindly placed it at our disposal. The news is by the Collins Steamer at New York.

The Russians are driven beyond the Tchernaya. Kertch is captured—three thousand Rus- sians killed.

On 23d May, 4 Steamers, 24 transports, and 100 merchantmen were taken and destroyed in the Sea of Azoff.

The Allies every where victorious.

**HALIFAX, JUNE 13.**

The American Steamship *Atlantic* arrived this morning at New York. News most important since Battle of Alma.

The Allies have gained Three Victories. Desperate engagements on nights of 22d and 23d before Sebastopol. French took and retained an important position of defence.

8000 Russians killed and wounded; the Allies made rapid advances and retained the Russian lines on the Schernia—Rus- sians retreating to the Hills—Allies took Kertcha and command of Azoff.

France and England decline further confer- ence at Vienna—hopes of peace prevail. Consols for money quoted at 92 1-2. Money market easy.

**TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.**

Mr. Editor; A very successful Surgical operation was performed yesterday at the Harbour's Mouth, which deserves to be mentioned for the skill and rapidity with which it was performed, and the entire immunity from pain afforded the patient by the inhalation of Chloroform. It was the removal of a fearfully diseased leg at the thigh, and was effected in 1 min. 50 sec. by Dr. H. B. Hillcoat of Keppock, assisted by Dr. Jos. Bell of St. Eleanor's. As a friend of the sufferer, I watched his actions carefully, but besides a few incoherent sentences, there was not the slightest symptom of anguish observable, not a muscle seemed to move, but he calmly slept through the whole operation of sawing up the artery, and burning the stump, which occupied from the first sweep of the knife past 55 minutes, the patient exclaiming when he awoke, "Well Dr. when are you going to begin," and when assured it was "all right,"

adding "what a pleasant trip I've had to New- land." Surely this is the strongest recom- mendation of Chloroform as an anodyne that could be desired by any one, and the whole operation reflects great credit upon the Sur- geons in attendance. The patient (one Stewart of 18 Mile Brook) is doing remarkably well and seems as cheerful as he is thankful for the efficient aid rendered him.

**SPECTATOR.** Charlottetown, June 14th, 1855.

**Port of Charlottetown.**

**ARRIVED.** June 9, Steamer *Rosebud*, Matheson, Pictou; pas- sengers, &c.

10th, Schr. John, Creelman, Miramichi; lumber. Brig. *Indevor*, Oliver, Bay Verte, for England. 11th, Fanny, Finlayson, Halifax; goods. Morning Star, Crispo, St. John, N. B.; goods. *Lady LeMarchant*, Shediac; mails, &c. *LaRook*, Davi- son, Richibucto; coal. 12th, Mary, Lellang, Bay Verte; lumber. *Einabeth*, Campbell, Miramichi; lumber. *Lady LeMarchant*, Pictou; mails. *Rosebud*, do; passengers, &c. 14th, Mary Ann, Anderson, Miramichi; lumber, &c. Ann, McDonald, Boston; goods. 16th, Rival, Hutch, St. John's, Newfld. *Lady Jane Grey*, Bay Verte; coal.

**SAILED.** June 11, Schr. *Petrol*, New York; 5,000 bushels potatoes. Ploughboy, Robinson, Sidney; oats. Industry, Oliver, Liverpool; lumber and deal. Unicorn, Gallant, Georgetown; goods.

12th, Margaret Ann, Thomas, do; do. *Rosebud*, Pictou. *Lady LeMarchant*, Shediac; mails. 18th, Ornament, Latz, fishery. Orwell, M'Cre, Shediac; bal. 15th, Morning Star, Crispo, Labrador. *Eliza*, Lan- dris, do. *Mary Ann*, Miramichi; bal. *Spray*, Nickerson, Georgetown and Labrador. 16th, Barque *Uecla* Charis, Grossard, London, by Messrs. Nelson & Son.

The Barque *Blonde*, from Halifax, bound to Richibucto, was driven on Monday night last, on the Miscouche shoals, at the entrance of Bedouque Harbour, and has since been condemned, and ordered to be sold for the benefit of all concerned.

The schooner *Trinidad*, Sutherland, from P. E. Island, bound to Restigouche, with a cargo of oats, got ashore on Huckleberry Island, in our river, during the gale, and is a wreck.—*Miramichi Gleaner*.

**Married.**

On the 14th, by the Rev. J. McMurray, Mr. John Cook, to Elizabeth Dalton, both of Bedouque. By the same, Mr. Charles McNeil, to Flora M'Dougall, both of West River.

At Brudenell River, on Thursday, the 7th instant, by Wm. Mackay, Esq., J. P., Mr. James McVean, Lot 52, to Miss Ann Dewar, daughter of Mr. John Dewar, Lot 51.

On the 11th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Willock, Mr. John T. Pool, of Lot 50, to Miss Agnes Matilda, second daughter of T. Richards, Esq., of Vernon River.

On the 9th instant, at St. Eleanor's, by the Rev. Herbert Reid, B. D., Mr. William Lofurgy, of Wilnot Creek, to Jerusha Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Small Lot 19.

On Thursday, by the Rev. William Ballock, at the residence of the Bride's father, James Roman, Esq., of Charlottetown, P. E. I., Merchant, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Henry Morrissey of this City.—*Ha. Paper*.

**Died.**

This morning of consumption, Ann Isabel, eldest daughter of the Rev. John McMurray, calmly relying upon the merits of her Saviour, aged 16 years.

"The fairest flowers are off the first removed, To flourish in the skies."

Funeral on Monday, at 4 o'clock, p. m., from the Wesleyan Mission House.

At Three Rivers, on the 7th inst., Mr. Emma Clark, the wife of Johnston Clark, leaving nine or ten children to lament the loss of a kind Mother.

At the same place, on the 10th inst. Mr. Johnston Berisato, in the 71st year of his age.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

**DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.**

Are fast superseding all other remedies for liver complaint, sick headache, dyspepsia, &c. Below we give the certificate of a lady residing in our city. In such certificates the public must have confidence.

New York, August 30, 1852.

I do hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with Liver Complaint for a long time, and never found permanent relief until I used Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. By their use I have been completely cured of that dreadful disease, and now take pleasure in recommending them to all who are troubled with liver complaint, sick headache, or dyspepsia.

MARY HILLS, Fifth Avenue.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. Island.

The relaxing heats of summer lead behind them a long train of evils. The most universal of these are general debility, and its sure attendant, loss of spirits. For those we can recommend a speedy and unailing cure, in the shape of Hoffman's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. H. Jackson, Phila- delphia. It is, in our opinion, a medicine not generic

alone—unapproachable. It seems to reach the fountain head of the difficulty in the digestive organization, and thus to relieve the secretions and the blood of the *materia morbi*, or the cause of disease. Its tonic properties gives vigor to the mem- branes of the stomach, and promote the secretion of the gastric juice, which dissolves the food, while its cordial, soothing, and alterative influence imparts general regularity and strength to the action of the secretive organs, and seem to fortify the constitution. Such is our own experience of its effects, and we believe it is confirmed by the evidence of all who have tried it, or had an opportunity of witnessing its operation. For sale by Dr. Jackson, 120 Arch street. See advertisement.

**GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.**

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GIL- MAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE *instantaneously* changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet in- vented which can compare with it. We would advise all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it never fails.—Boston Post.

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington City, Inventor and sole Proprietor.

For sale by Druggists, Hair-dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent for P. E. Island. Jan 6, 6mou.

**Charlottetown Markets, June 13.**

Beef, (small) lb.	8d a 9d	Pearl Barley,	3d
Do, by quarter,	6d a 8d	Clover Seed, 1s 4d a 1s 6d	
Pork,	nos.	Onion Seed,	2 1/2 d a 3 1/2
Do. (small),	6 1/2 d a 8d	Turkeys each,	6s a 7s
Ham,	8d a 10d	Fowls,	1s a 1s 6d
Mutton,	7d a 9d	Eggs dozen,	7d a 9d
Lamb, by qr.,	3s a 4s 6d	Barley bush.,	6s a 7s
Veal,	3d a 6d	Oats,	4s
Butter (fresh),	1s 4 a 1 1/2	Potatoes,	2s 6d a 4s
Lard,	9d a 1 1/2	Turnips,	1s a 1s 2d
Tallow,	1 1/4 a 1s	Timothy Seed,	18s a 24s
Wool,	1s a 1s 3d	Horseman yd.,	2s 6d a 5s
Flour,	4d a 4 1/2	Hay, ton,	80s a 85s

**HASZARD & OWEN**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED from New York and Boston, per Schr. Ann, and are now opening.

- 9 Cases Books and Stationery,
  - 13 Packages Hardware,
  - 1 Case Indian Rubber fancy goods,
  - 8 Bales Wrapping Paper, &c., &c., &c.
- Which they offer for sale at low rates for cash or prompt payment. June 15th, 1855.

**REMOVAL.**

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Gentlemen of Charlottetown, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he has lately MOVED to the house recently occupied by Dr. POTTS, in Queen-street, and is now ready to receive all kinds of orders in his line of business, which will be promptly attended to, and punctually executed in style which cannot be exceeded in Charlottetown.

N. B.—WANTED, three or four Journeymen, to whom the highest wages will be given, and who must be able to finish their work in first rate style. JAMES McLEOD, Tailor. June 15, 1855.



**NEW ARRANGEMENT.**

THE STEAMER *Lady Le Marchant*, PHILIPPS F. IRVING, Commander, under Contract with the Provincial Government, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will for the remainder of the season, or until further notice, unless prevented by unforeseen circum- stances, run as follows:—

Leaving Shediac every Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, for Charlottetown, and proceeding on to Pictou one hour after her arrival; returning, leaving Pictou at eight a. m., on Wednesday.

Thursday, will leave Charlottetown for Pictou, at ten o'clock, a. m., returning on Friday, leaving Pictou at six o'clock, a. m., for Charlottetown, and proceeding on to Bedouque and Shediac.

For Freight or passage, apply in Charlottetown to

THEO. DESBRISAY, Esq. In Bedouque to JAMES C. POPE, Esq. In Pictou, to Messrs. J. & J. YORSTON, In Shediac, to EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Postmaster.

L. P. W. DESBRISAY. Richibucto, June, 1855.

**AMERICAN HOUSE.**

JUST received, and for Sale by the Subscriber, 26 Sets extra Pots, Kettles, and Pans, for Cooking Stoves.

Also—TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES, and SALT. W. B. DAWSON. June 15, 1855.

**\$10 REWARD.**

WHEREAS some evil-disposed person did on Sunday night last, the 10th inst., break into the Granary of Falconwood Farm, and steal there- from six bushels of Wheat. I do hereby offer the above reward to any one who will give such infor- mation as will bring the thief to justice. JOHN THORNE. Falconwood, June 11, 1855.

**MAIL ARRANGEMENT**

By Steamer

*Lady Le Marchant.*

A CONTRACT having been entered into with the owner of the Steamer *Lady LeMarchant*, for the conveyance of the Mails of the Island twice a week; between Charlottetown and Pictou, and Char- lottetown and Shediac. Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Nova Scotia will be made up until fur- ther notice, every TUESDAY, at one o'clock, p. m., and every THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and forwarded to Pictou; for Shediac every FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock; and Mails for England will be made up at one o'clock, p. m., on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., the 2d, 17th and 31st July; the 14th and 28th August, and the 11th and 25th September.

Letters to be registered, and Newspapers will require to be posted half an hour before the time of closing. THOMAS OWEN General Post Office, 14 June, 1855.

**Benevolent Irish Society.**

PICNIC.

THE members of the Benevolent Irish Society will hold a PICNIC on MONDAY, the 2d July next—the party leaving Charlottetown at half-past 7 o'clock, in the Steamer *Rosebud*, and will proceed either to the Head of the Hillsborough River or to Orwell Bay, as the weather may suit; and will return at six o'clock in the evening. Single tickets, 2s.; youth's tickets, 1s. 6d.; a ticket to admit a lady and gentleman, 5s. 3d. Tickets may be had at the Book-store of H. Stamper, Esq., at the Store of D. Reddin, Esq., at the Examiner Office, and from any of the undermentioned Committee.

S. W. MITCHELL, P. M'CARRON, A. O'NEILL, JOHN WALSH, F. TREANOR, CHAS. McKENNA, M. HOGAN. June 14, 1855.

WANTED to borrow, THREE HUNDRED POUNDS on property worth double the amount. Apply Haszard & Owen's Book Store. May 18. if

**New Dry Goods Store.**

(DAWSON'S NEW BUILDINGS.)

CORNER OF GREAT GEORGE & KENT STS THE above Establishment will open in a few days, with a large and varied stock of

**DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING,**

which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, cheaper than any ever offered in the City. GAHAN & Co.

**Firewood! Firewood!!**

300 CORDS for Sale by the Subscriber. Also,—FINE BOARDS and DEALS. W. B. DAWSON. June 15, 1855.

**BOOKS & STATIONARY.**

HASZARD & OWEN are NOW RECEIVING an extensive stock of Books and Stationary, which have been imported from the best markets in Great Britain and the United States. Their Supply of BRITISH BOOKS & STATIONARY, has been received and is now on Sale. The Stock selected by Mr. Haszard in the United States is daily expected, among which will be found a selection of Piano Forte Music, and one of Mason & Hamlin's celebrated MELODEONS.

**To be let,**

FOR each a term of years as may be agreed upon, the Farm, known as SHEEWOOD, situate about seven miles from Charlottetown, at Dog River, Township No. 31, containing 130 acres of excellent LAND, 50 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation; upon which are erected a STONE COTTAGE, suitable for a genteel family, and com- modious Out-houses. Possession can be given im- mediately. Apply to J. HAMILTON LAKE, Esq., Pictou, or in Charlottetown, to Wm. FORGAN, Esq. February 28th, 1855. lieaw 1w

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.**

The Old Established

HOUSE, 1810.

CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855.

T. DESBRISAY & Co.

HAVE just received, per late arrivals from Lon- don, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an

Extensive and Varied Assortment of

DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,

Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites;

Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices,

Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with

all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other

article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great

Britain (See *Apothecaries' Hall American*.) The

whole of which they can with confidence recommend

to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low,

if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the

market. Charlottetown, May 31, 1855.

**Butter, Wool & Sheepskins.**

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



Great English Remedy! The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World: Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE!

Patronized by the Nobility and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extraordinary Medicine in the World. Medicines containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparilla, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health.

Testimony of Mr. Nathan Mathews, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J. Dr. G. W. Halsey:—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life.

GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING. New York, January 9th, 1848. Dr. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years;

NERVOUS DISORDERS. Are diseases of the mind as well as of the body, usually brought on by troubles and affliction, and are most common to persons of delicate constitutions and sensitive minds. Low spirits, melancholy, frightful dreams, and fearful anticipations of evil from the slightest causes, generally accompany nervous disorder.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7th, 1848. Mr. G. W. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Your Forest Wine and Pills have cured my wife of a dreadful nervous disorder with which she has been affected for many years.

Dr. David Marcin, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtue than fifty of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla.

it is an excellent and good medicine, and will undoubtedly become the leading medicine of the day. The Forest Wine is put up in large square bottles with Dr. Halsey's name blown in the glass, \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.



NATURE OUTWITTED!! Dr. Antrobus's Persian Hair Restorative, AND HAIR DYE

Under the immediate Patronage of the Princes of Persia and India. These articles are without doubt the most extraordinary in their powers ever submitted to the Public, and require but to be tried, to be appreciated, admired, and continued.

The RESTORATIVE strengthens the hair and prevents it falling off after every other means have been resorted to unsuccessfully; it cures baldness and creates a natural curl, and by its use, myriads of persons of both sexes are indebted to having a good head of hair at the present moment.

Certificate from one of the greatest Medical Men of the day.—Read it!!! Copy of a Letter from Dr. Magrath, M. R. C. S., dated Duke Street, Adelphi, London, the 17th January, 1854.

To Dr. ANTROBUS, Sir,—I feel great pleasure in attesting the virtues of your Persian Hair Restorative. Several parties who have been patients of mine having derived the most inconceivable benefit from using it; and in fact it is owing to this article alone, that many of them are not at the present moment completely bald; one party I may mention in particular, who had been laid up with typhus fever: (a most beautiful young lady,)

Letter from Henry Vinson, Court Hair Dresser and Wig Maker, of 124, Leadenhall Street, London. To Dr. ANTROBUS, Sir,—Your Hair Restorative is one of the greatest blessings ever invented. Several of my customers are quite enraptured with it, and consider it beyond all praise.

The Restorative is sold at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. per Bottle, Sterling. The Hair Dye 2s. 6d. and 7s. per case. The larger sizes are a great saving. Directions for use accompany each Bottle and Case.

Be particular to ask for Dr. Antrobus's, or you may be imposed upon. Sold by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, and at Dr. Antrobus's Establishment, 2, Brydges Street, Strand.

Stallion Horse "Prince Edward," WILL stand for the season at Cymbris Lodge, Rustico. Attendance at the Stables from 6 to 8 in the morning; from 12 to 2 at noon; and from 6 to 8 in the evening.

Prize Horse "VULCAN," The Property of J. W. Cairns.

THE celebrated half-bred Five year old STALLION, sired by the imported thorough bred Blood SALADIN, from a Columbus dam, grand dam by Roncevalles—has taken two prizes from the Royal Agricultural Society recently—

On Monday, April 30th, will leave Thomas Cairns's, Summerside, for St. Eleanor's, and pass through Miscouche to Lyall's, Lot 16. Tuesday, the 1st May, will leave for Mr. H. N. Hope's, on his way back to St. Eleanor's; from thence to Townsend's Corner and Thomas Cairns's.

On Tuesday, the 8th, will leave for Mr. Muirhead's, Tryon Road, on his way to Sturdy's Mills, stopping at Barnabus Trowsdale's. On Wednesday, the 9th, will leave for Crawford's Inn, and remain there until three o'clock; and from thence to John Clark's, Cape Traverse, where he will remain until one on Thursday; and will then leave for Monkley's, stopping at Hooper's Corner all night.

Blood Horse "SALADIN." THE above Horse, imported by the Royal Agricultural Society, will travel during the ensuing season, once a fortnight. Will leave North River on Monday, the 30th April, and remain at McQuillan's, Tryon Road, from 12 to 5; will then go to Bonshu's and remain for the night.

Entire Horse "INKERMAN." THIS Horse, sired by old "Columbus," dam by Revenge, from a Canadian grand-dam, is now four years old, has good action, and is gentle in disposition. He will travel for the season once a fortnight, as follows.

Monday, May 7th, leaving the Subscriber's Stables, Charlottetown, for Pys's Corner, remaining there 2 hours; thence to James Gass's, Tryon Road, remaining all night.

NOTICE. THE undersigned having by power of Attorney of this date, been appointed by the Misses Stewart of Charlottetown, to act as their Agent and Attorney in the management of their Estate, situate on Lot or Township No. Eighteen, hereby notifies the Tenants and Settlers on the said property, to pay all sums of money due for rent or otherwise to him, or to James Bevan, Charlottetown, who is duly authorized for that purpose, without delay.

Royal Agricultural Society. A MEETING of the Committee of the above Society, will be held on Wednesday the 20th day of June instant, for the Purpose of balloting for a Secretary.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, Double and Single Seated CARRIAGES, built in a neat and substantial manner. Also, one STAGE COACH, in course of building, which will be completed by 15th June next.

Mathematical Instruments.

HASZARD & OWEN have received this day and offer for Sale in lots at prices varying from 7s 6d to £4, each, and also separately a large assortment of JAMES PARKES & SON'S, Patent MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, which are distinguished by the following improvements and advantages.

1st.—The joints are formed with plates of hard rolled metal, cut by machinery the required shape. These joints are stronger, more accurate and work more smoothly than the old cast joints.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. THE HYDROMAGEN, OR WATERPROOF ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE CORK SOLES, Manufactured by HARCOURT BRADLEY & Co., 38, Ann Street, N. Y., and at London and Manchester, England.

THE HYDROMAGEN is a valuable discovery for protecting the feet from damp or cold, and therefore a preventive of many Lung diseases, without any doctoring whatever. The Hydromagen is in the form of a sole, and worn inside the boot or shoe.

Ladies may wear the lightest soled boots or shoes in the most inclement weather with impunity; while consumption, so prevalent among the young of our country, may be thwarted by general adoption. They entirely supersede over-shoes, as the latter cause the feet to perspire in a very unhealthy manner; and, besides, are not dangerous wear to pedestrians in icy weather, like India rubber.

Ask the Faculty their opinion of their value as a preventive for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION. Men's size, per pair, 2s 3d. Ladies' do. do. 2s. Boys' and Misses' do. 1s 6d.

NOTICE.—From the Retail Prices we make a very liberal allowance to Jobbers and Wholesalers, so that any storekeeper can make a fine profit on our sale, while they are an article, that may be kept in any store, among any class of goods.

SUMMER GOODS. King's Square House.

Now landing from Barque Sir Alexander, a large assortment of BRITISH GOODS: Dry Goods, Dress Stuffs, &c. in great variety and newest style. Ladies' Summer Boots and Shoes, Plain and Fancy Straw and Tuscan Bonnets.

JUST LANDED, from Liverpool, and opened by J. the Subscriber, a general assortment, suited for town and country purchasers, cheap for cash. A liberal discount will be allowed to country merchants.

CARRIAGES. FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, Double and Single Seated CARRIAGES, built in a neat and substantial manner. Also, one STAGE COACH, in course of building, which will be completed by 15th June next.

The Art Union

Licensed by Act of Her Majesty, 1845.—Instituted 1841. St. Vincent.

Patron, His Royal Highness President, His Grace Brandon, and Chateaufort Vice Presidents.—His Grace the Duke of Eglinton & Winton & Stenton, Sir Archd. M.P., Sir James Campbell, Bart. Sheriff of Perth, of Malton Lockhart of Caldwell, M.P.; Alex. Gordon, Esq., of Aiketh Elythwood; William B. Alex. Dennistoun, Esq., Esq. of Yoker; D. C. Drummeller; Committee of Management, Stewart, of Omea, Lord man. Wm. James Davidson, Chairman. Thomas Davidson, Colonel Campbell, D. G. Rait, Esq., Alexander Swarth, Esq., Edward G. Guid, Esq., Sir Jas. A. Esq., J. G. Kinross, Esq., A. Roxburgh, Esq., F. Greenock; C. Hamilton Esq. Honorary Secretaries, Kilmont, Acting Secretaries.

THE OBJECT OF THE Union, is, briefly, to aid in the diffusion of a knowledge of the history and antiquities of the Meritorious Works.

A Subscription of one year for One Year after deducting the net of the purchase of Pictures, Engravings, and other for the present year, is entitled to the following:

I.—To a Copy of "Landing on Steel of Time," after the P. R. A., now Engraving Society.—Size of Eng 22 Inches.

II.—To the chance of a General Meeting, in subscribed, a Painting or Parian; Fac-simile of a Painting by J. going to Market," or other Work of Art, by the Members of the Society.—Subscribers the following:

If for Two Shares and a Proof on India Year, or Two Prizes Chances for Prizes, a paper, or Five Prizes Shares, Ten Chances in lieu thereof, Ten Subscribers for the former year in place of Engravings, there a following in the list.

The Committee of great pleasure in beautiful and high year, the Largest at any Art Union. They have laid down the Engravings in large price for this the usual way, by Guinness; so that Glasgow, for every town of obtaining of their Subscribers obtaining, at the other Works of Art the Members of the Society of Artist Proof few will be through strictly in the or received, a few of abroad. The Engraving impressions of the Committee in Chromo-Litho "Spanish Penman size as the Paints valuable addition.

The Committee solicit those Gent the Society to invest and thus put the still more than the case of Art in the Subscriptions of Society, 29, St. the Members of and by the House out the Country.

Ma. G. T. Charlottetown, A Copy of the of "Coming of



1854-55. The Art Union of Glasgow.

Licensed by Act of Her Majesty's Privy Council, 1848.—Instituted 1841.—Secretary's Office, 20 St. Vincent Place.

Patron, His Royal Highness the Prince Albert. President, His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chatsworth.

Vice-Presidents.—His Grace the Duke of Montrose, His Grace the Duke of Argyll, Right Hon. the Earl of Eglington & Winton, Right Hon. Lord Bellhaven & Stenton, Sir Archd. Campbell, Bart. of Succoth M.P., Sir James Campbell, of Stracathro, Sir Archd. Alison, Bart. Sheriff of Lanarkshire, Wm. Lockhart, of Melton Lockhart, Esq. M.P. Colonel Mure, of Caldwell, M.P.; Alexander Hastie, Esq. M.P.; John Gordon, Esq., of Aikenhead; A. Campbell, Esq., of Elythwood; William Stirling, Esq., of Kier, M.P.; Alex. Dennistoun, Esq., of Giffhill; James Lumsden, Esq., of Yoker; D. Carrick Buchanan, Esq., of Drumppole.

Committee of Management.—The Hon. Robert Stewart, of Omack, Lord Provost of Glasgow, Chairman. Wm. James Davison, Esq., of Ruchil, Vice-Chairman. Thomas Dawson, Esq., C. C. Mackrady, Esq., Colonel Campbell, A. G. Macdonald, Esq., D. C. Rait, Esq., Alex. Harvey, Esq., J. Houldsworth, Esq., Edward D. James, Esq., Jas. Wyllie Guild Esq., Sir Jas. Anderson, M.P., Robert Craig, Esq., J. G. Kinnear, Esq., Charles M. Graham, Esq., A. Roxburgh, Esq., Paisley, A. F. Paton, Esq., Greenock; C. Hamilton, Esq., and C. W. Brown, Esq. Honorary Secretaries. Mr. Robert Alexander Kidston, Acting Secretary.

THE OBJECT OF THE ART UNION OF GLASGOW. In, briefly, to aid in extending amongst the community a knowledge of the Fine Arts, by the purchase and dissemination amongst the Members of Meritorious Works.

A Subscription of one guinea constitutes Membership for One Year. The whole Subscriptions, after deducting the necessary Expenses, are devoted to the purchase of Pictures, Drawings, Sculptures, Engravings, and other Works of Art. Each Member for the present year, for every Guinea subscribed, is entitled to the following privileges:—

I.—To a Copy of the very beautiful Line Engraving on Steel of "Coming of age in the Olden Time," after the Painting by W. P. Frith, Esq., R.A., now Engraving by F. Holl, Esq., for the Society.—Size of Engraved Surface, 36 Inches by 23 Inches.

II.—To the chance of obtaining, at the Annual General Meeting, in July, 1855, for every Guinea subscribed, a Painting, Statue, or Group, in Bronze or Parian; Fac-simile Copy in Chromo-Lithography of a Painting by J. Gilbert of "Spanish Peasants going to Market," same size as original; or some other Work of Art, purchased for distribution among the Members of the Society.

NOTE.—Subscribers for more than one Share have the following privileges:— If for Two Shares, Two Chances for the Prizes, and a Proof on India paper of the Engraving of the Year, or Two Prints.—If for Five Shares, Five Chances for Prizes, a Proof before Letters on India paper, or Five Prints as he may prefer.—If for Ten Shares, Ten Chances for Prizes, an Artist Proof, or, in lieu thereof, Ten Prints.

Subscribers for this year can take a Print of a former year in place of this year's; but of former Engravings, there are no Proofs to be had. The following is the list of former Prints, issued by the Society:—viz., The Hermit—Italian Shepherd—Prince Charles Edward—Harvest—May Morning—Whittington—Hagar and Ishmael—Heather Bells—the Keeper's Daughter—and the Return from Deer-Stalking.

The Committee of the Art Union of Glasgow have great pleasure in drawing attention to the very beautiful and high-class Line Engraving for this year, the Largest and most Valuable ever issued by any Art Union. The Committee following the rule they have laid down, to keep up the high quality of the Engravings issued by them, have given a very large price for this Engraving, which if published in the usual way, would have been charged Three Guineas; so that Subscribers to the Art Union of Glasgow, for every Guinea subscribed, will be certain of obtaining an Engraving three times the value of their Subscription, and also have the chance of obtaining, at the Annual Meeting, a Painting or other Work of Art, purchased for distribution among the Members of the Society.

Of Artist Proofs, and Proofs before Letters, a very few will be thrown off, and these will be delivered strictly in the order that Subscribers' names are received, a few of each being retained for Subscribers abroad. The Engraving being on Steel and Line, good impressions of the Plate can be depended on. The Committee feel assured that the Fac-Similes in Chromo-Lithography, of Gilbert's Painting of "Spanish Peasants going to Market," of the same size as the Painting, will prove a very popular and valuable addition to the Prize List.

The Committee most respectfully yet earnestly solicit those Gentlemen who are already Members of the Society to increase the number of the Subscribers, and thus put the Society in a situation to advance still more than they have yet been able to do the cause of Art in the United Kingdom.

Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Society, 20, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow; by any of the Members of the Committee of Management; and by the Honorary Secretaries appointed throughout the Country.

ROBERT ALEXANDER KIDSTON, Acting Secretary, A. U. of G.

Mr. G. T. HASZARD, Honorary Secretary for Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

A Copy of the beautiful Line Engraving on Steel, of "Coming of Age in the olden time"—size of

Lagrand, Surface 36 inches by 23 inches—may be seen at HASZARD & OWEN'S Book Store. The Honorary Secretary would remark, that as the prizes will be drawn for in July next, it will be necessary for Subscribers for this year to send in their names before the Mail leaves for England on the 5th June.

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP.

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Exploratory Coloured, Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c.

By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.

Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others.

Dr. De Roos, from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE VIVÆ, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spasmodic, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c.

Their almost marvellous power in removing contumacious, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scabby Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 33s. per bottle. The £5 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved; and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c.

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidney) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 33s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors who thereby obtain a large profit. To protect the PUBLIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," to be printed in white letters on the Stamp affixed to the above, to imitate which, is felony.

Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

Chambers's Publications.

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

Just Try WEE JAMIE DUNCAN'S New Establishment of Tin, Copper, Iron, and Plumber Work.

Next door to the residence of the Hon. Geo. Coler.

From his late experience in the Old Country, and by strict attention to the execution of orders, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. P.S.—Jobbing punctually attended to.

To Daguerreian Artists.

A RARE CHANCE. Two first-rate CAMERAS for sale, with instruction in the art. One of Harrison's best quality Bellows Camera, new. W. C. HOBBS.

Jan. 7th, 1855.

NAVY AND ARMY LISTS for April, received by Mail for sale at Haszard and Owen's Book-store.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, spots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, German Medicine Store, No. 130 Arch St., one door below Sixth Philada.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the curative effect, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant.

Testimony from Maine.

CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, last April, upon my passage from Havana to Charleston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of 'Hooiland's German Bitters' in it, I sent for some immediately, this was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The effect was so rapid on me, that I had a good appetite for supper, and rested well that night, and the next day found me a well man. I have not been without your medicine since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Charleston and the West India Islands ever since. I have now given up going to sea, and reside in this place, where you should have an agency, as you could sell large quantities of it."

JOSEPH H. HALL & Co., Presque Isle, Aroostook Co., Maine, April 24, 1854, say: "We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use of only one bottle of the German Bitters, we think Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubt of the truth of his story."

Messrs. Joe. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen—In answer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter, aged about 16 years, had been complaining of a pain in her side, for six or seven years, and about the first January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides being troubled with pains between her shoulders and in her breast. From reading a number of cures performed by 'Hooiland's German Bitters' I was induced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and purchased one bottle. She had taken it but a few days when she began to improve, and now, after taking only one bottle, she is enjoying better health than she has for years. She feels no pain in her side or in any part of her body, and attributes her cure entirely to the German Bitters. WILLIAM CLARK, Salmon Brook, Aroostook Co., Me.

You should bear in mind that these Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers generally.

T. DESBRISAY & Co., General Agency

And by Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's, GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud, JAS. L. HOLMAN, do, WM. DODD, Bedouque, JAMES PIGEON, New London.

REMOVAL. Auction and Commission Mart.

THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for his liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business. He now begs to inform them that he has REMOVED to the premises lately occupied by Mrs. FORSTHE, next door to Hon. P. WALKER's, where he has ample Storage and Cellarage, and trusts by continued assiduity and attention still to receive further favors. June 1. WM. DODD.

PASTURAGE.

ONE hundred and fifty acres of excellent PASTURE, well shaded and watered, at Winsloe Barton, Winsloe Road. Apply to JOHN T. RODD, on the premises, or to THOMAS RODD.

JAMES R. WATT

Has Received, per Sir Alexander, and has now on sale at his Store, Great-George Street, A Choice Assortment of

LONDON, MANCHESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON GOODS.

Also—per Isabella, a quantity of clean LIVERPOOL SALT. May 31

Friend of the Prince Edward Islander.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood; it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared, that I would give all I possessed to have her cured; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her; at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous: by slow degrees, my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old. I remain, Sir, Your obliged, THOMAS WESTON.

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY. AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 185 To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then, that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I am, Sir, Yours sincerely ANTHONY SMITH.

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I am happy to say, that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor; my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so. I remain, Sir, your humble servant, (Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Table with 3 columns listing ailments: Ague, Dropsy, Inflammation, Asthma, Dysentery, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Erysipelas, Liver Complaints, Blisters on the skin, Female Irregularities, Bowel Complaints, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Constipation of the Bowels, Gout, Rheumatism, Debility, Head-ache, Urine, Sore Throats, Indigestion, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Doloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:— 2s. 6s. 8s. and 30s. Currency each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that unless they make immediate payment, their Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

C. CROSS. March 15.



SPRING 1855, Queen Street Clothing House, (In McDonald's Brick Building.)

The Subscribers beg to call the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, comprising a beautiful Assortment of the Newest Goods...

Rich fancy long Shawls, quite new patterns, in Barge, Tissue, Cashmere and Damask Silk, Paisley filled do., Mourning and Delaine Shawls and Printed Squares, Newest designs in Mantles, Sydenham and other fancy Trimmings; Military, Britannia, and other Braids and Bindings, a splendid variety of French and Coventry Ribbons, Waist do., Straw and Tuscany Trimming, Parasols, Plain and fancy Grouse-Naples, Satins; Silk and Satin Vestings; Fancy Bracelets, Neckties, Collars, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Fronts, Cuffs, Dress Caps; Flowers, Feathers, Lace and Gossamer Veils, Silk and Cotton Laces, Edgings, Insertions and Muslins, Lace and Muslin Curtains and Blinds; Gents' Cravats, Neckties, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Neckerchiefs, Shirts and Collars.

A choice assortment of Gloves and Parasols, Hose & Umbrellas; Plain and fancy Tuscany; Coloured Straw, Black fancy, and Glass Silk Bonnets; Gipsy Hats, Gents' and Youths' Hats and Caps; Broad Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres, Doekings and Elastic Twists; Fancy Vestings and Summer Coatings of all kinds; Linings of different materials, Victoria Skirting and Quiltings, Printed, White, Grey and Furniture Cottons; White and Coloured Cotton Warps; Hollands, Linens, Lawns, Sheetings, Shirtings and Tickings, Carpets and Hearth Rugs, Counterpanes, Carpet Bags, Leather Belts, Table Covers and Oil Cloths.

Reversible Waterproof Coats, and every description of Ready-made Clothing; a large quantity of Room Papering, very cheap; Ladies' Boots and Shoes, and a great variety of Fancy and other Goods. Also—Soap, Tea; Moist and Crushed Sugar and Tobacco.

M-NUTT & BROWN. Charlotte town, May 11, 1855.

NEW GOODS. Spring 1855.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, per ISABEL and SIR ALEXANDER, from Liverpool, 69 Packages DRY GOODS and IRONMONGERY, which have been purchased, and will be sold at unusually low prices, and to which they solicit the attention of their customers and the public.

- The assortment consists of 4 Cases HATS and CAPS, 5 Trunks BOOTS and SHOES, 3 cases Ready Made Clothing, 1 bale broad and summer CLOTHS, 1 do Gambroons, Drills, &c., 3 bales CARPETS, Flannels, &c., 1 case Gloves and Ribbons, 1 case Shawls, 1 do Straw and Silk Bonnets, 1 do Silks and Bareges, 3 do Haberdashery and Hosiery, 2 bales Grey, white and printed Calicos, 2 do Cotton Warp, 2 cases Fancy Dress Muslins, Alpacas, Delaines and Orleans, 3 do Linen Drapery, 18 Packages Hardware and Ironmongery, 18 bundles Cast, German and Spring Steel, 8 Tons Bar IRON.

D. & G. DAVIES. Charlotte town, May 11. w

Mail Arrangement by Steamer "Lady Le Marchant."

A CONTRACT having been entered into with the owner of the Steamer Lady Le Marchant, for the conveyance of the Mails of the Island twice a week, between Charlotte town and Pictou and Charlotte town and Shediac: Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Nova Scotia will be made up until further notice every Tuesday and Thursday, at one o'clock, p. m., and forwarded to Pictou; and those for Shediac, (by which route the correspondence for the United States, Canada and New Brunswick, will be transmitted) every Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock; and Mails for England will be made up at one o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday, the 22d instant, and the 5th and 19th June, the 3d, 17th and 31st July, the 14th and 28th August, and the 11th and 25th September.

Letters to be registered and Newspapers will require to be posted half an hour before the time of closing.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General. General Post Office, 19th May, 1855.

JUNIPER POSTS and RAHLS, HARD and SOFT CORDWOOD.

50,000 SHINGLES, For sale by BENJAMIN CHAPPELL.

School Books.

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

Civic Elections. SHERIFF'S NOTICE

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Charlottetown," I do hereby give public notice, that the first Elections of Mayor and Councilors for the City of Charlottetown will be held on the FIRST TUESDAY in AUGUST next at the several places following, that is to say: In Ward No. One—at the residence of Mr Bagnall, in Pownal Street. In Ward No. Two—at the Fire Engine House, fronting on Great George Street. In Ward No. Three—at the Old Court House. In Ward No. Four—at the Fire Engine House fronting on King Square. In Ward No. Five—at Mr. Tierney's, at the corner of the Princeton Road. And at the said Elections the Poll will be opened at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open till 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. WILLIAM BAGNALL Sheriff. Sheriff's Office.

WESTMORELAND HOTEL, Shediac.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to the travelling public of P. E. Island generally, for past patronage, assures those who may still favour him with their support, that they will find superior entertainment, and every attention paid to the care of luggage by calling at his Hotel, situate on the Main Post Road, within a few minutes' walk of the Public Wharf, to which Steamers and Packets run regularly to and from P. E. Island. Conveyance to the Bend or any other place at any hour; Island produce of all kinds either for sale or to be forwarded to the Bend, shall receive my best attention; goods taken charge of and shipped for the Island. PETER SCHURMAN.

FOR SALE.

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

TO BE SOLD, the Leasehold Interest of 200 Acres of superior LAND, on the New Bedouque Road, Lot 21. It is situated in a flourishing Settlement, 11 miles from Charlottetown, together with a newly erected piece of Machinery, on new and improved plans, consisting of Flour Mill, Oil Mill, and Kiln, now in prime working order; likewise, a superior Threshing Machine, and a splendid Lath attached, all new, and will bear inspection by any competent Mill Wright. There is also a good DWELLING HOUSE, and Outhouses, with a good Blacksmith's Shop, and a set of Blacksmith's Tools, nearly new. One-half of the Land could soon be made fit for the plough. The remainder is covered with an excellent growth of Hard and Soft Wood. Terms of Sale, liberal—the greater part of the purchase money to remain on interest, by giving good and satisfactory security. Application to be made to WILLIAM SMALE, on the premises.

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

Pure Corn Starch. PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich PUDDINGS, nice Blanc Mange Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by W. R. WATSON. June 7.

Fruit, Fresh Fruit. JUST RECEIVED ex Friends from Boston. 10 Boxes ORANGES and LEMONS, Cases Prunes in bottles, bags assorted Nuts, drums Turkey Figs, bhls. Zante Currants, boxes Muscat Raisins, for sale by W. R. WATSON.

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

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

CLOTH MILL. Fulling, Dying and Dressing Establishment, New Perth, Georgetown Road. THOSE MILLS are now in full operation, and Cloth will be received by the Subscriber and his Agents; and manufactured in a superior manner. AGENTS: Charlotte town, Mr. David Stewart, Kent Street; Georgetown, Daniel Gordon, Esq.; Belfast, Capt. Andrew Smith; Lot 49, Mr. Alex. McNeill, 10 mile House; Murray Harbor, James Dalziel, Esq. The Subscriber has also three sets of Carding Machinery in operation, the cards having been imported this spring from the United States. JAMES McLAREN. New Perth, Lot 52. Sus.

GARDEN SEEDS. For sale at HASZARD & OWEN'S.

Hides! Hides!! Hides!!!

FOUR pieces per lb. in CASH will be given for any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at the Tannery of the Subscriber. W. B. DAWSON. Oct. 21. (All the papers.)

Building Lots for Sale and Lease.

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

Dalziel's Cloth Mill.

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

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of W. SCHURMAN, Esquire, late of Saint Eleanor's, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested, for settlement; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the same within twelve calendar months, from this date. JAMES CAMPBELL, DANIEL GREEN, CALEB SCHURMAN, Executors. St. Eleanor's, 19th April 1855.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DANIEL GREEN, the Elder, late of Summerside, deceased, are hereby requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested, within six calendar months; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to settle the same forthwith. JAMES CAMPBELL, WM. SUTTON WILLIAMS, Executors. St. Eleanor's, 19th April, 1855.

Valuable Farm for Sale. An excellent Farm, consisting of 75 acres of Freehold Land on the Emy Vale Road, Lot 65, twelve miles from Charlottetown, (forty acres of which are clear), with a large DWELLING HOUSE newly erected and completely finished, is now offered for Sale, with immediate possession. For particulars, apply to JOHN KENNY, Central Academy. May 23, 1855. Isl. Ex.

FREE TRADE! FREE TRADE! King's Square House. BEER & SON. BEG to announce the arrival of Schooner Friends, from Boston, with a large assortment of AMERICAN GOODS suitable to the Season. Among which will be found a choice lot of Summer Hats, in great variety. Ladies' Gentlemen's and Youths' Summer Boots, Shoes Downings and Brogans, Boxes Oranges, Barrels Apples, Barrels Flour, Bags Indian Corn, Smoked Herrings, Cheese, 40 doz. Chairs assorted, Chocolate, Snuff, Pepper, Potash, Cocoa Nuts, Dram Figs, Pilot Bread, Crackers, Lozenges, Burning Fluid, Ground Coffee, Honeydew Tobacco, Fluid Wickling, Bags Table Salt, Preserve Ginger, Carbonate Soda, Sole Leather, Rice, small Boxes Tea, Washing Powder, Dye Woods, Ground Ginger, Corn Starch, Hay Rakes, Scythe Snaths, Hay Forks, Spades and Shovels, Manure Forks, Hoes, Shingling Hatchets, Scythe Stones, Axes, Churns, Corn Brooms, Clothes pins, Nests, Tebs, Pails, Cloths, Mortise Locks and Latches, Philadelphia Mill Saws, Glass Ware, Room Paper, Olive Oil, Half Bushel Measures, Wood Saws, Wash Boards, Looking Glasses, Bedsteads, Confectionary, Satinets, Ticking, Cotton, Flannel, Carpet Bags, Door Mats, Rubber Coats, &c, &c, &c, all in excellent condition, and will be sold at a small advance from cost. Charlotte town, June 1st, 1855. I A E 1m

HEALTH FOR ALL. A FRESH supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT received this day, and for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN. 2d June.

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

THE ROSEBUD. Captain Matheson. WILL SAIL twice a week between CHARLOTTETOWN and PICTOU during the present season, leaving Charlottetown on TUESDAY and THURSDAY, and Pictou on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock, a. m. Horses and Carriages, and heavy goods must be shipped one hour before starting. Pleasure Parties will be accommodated at reduced rates, by previous application to the Owner, or to the Captain. WILLIAM HEARD. Charlotte town, June 1.

For Sale or to Let,

SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the East side of the Malpasque, or Princeton Road, about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and opposite to Spring Park. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN. March 21st, 1855.

Valuable Stand for Business.

TO LET, and possession given in the month of August next, a DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES, now occupied by Mr. W. HEARD, in GREAT GEORGE STREET. The suitable position of the premises for Business purposes is too well known to require comment. For particulars apply to Mr. W. HEARD, on the premises, or to Mr. W. SMARDON at the corner, GREAT GEORGE STREET, Charlotte town, 28th Feb. 1855.

1855. LONDON HOUSE.

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

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

TO BE LET, THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Benzley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining-room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kitchen, Servant's Hall, 3 Servants' Bed-rooms, Pantry, Larder, Front-porch, large Entrance Hall, large Inner Hall, Back-porch, 2 Back entrances, Back and Front stair-case, Scullery, Pump and Wash-House, Lumber-room, and a splendid 6 roomed cellar. A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stalled Stable, Harness-room, Cow-house, large Hay-loft and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchen garden with Fruit trees, &c., Flower garden, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with conveniences for keeping boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees of all kinds, large Root-house, Wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard. There are front and back gates facing on different Streets, and a never failing well of water on the premises. This splendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its proximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers it as the most elegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near Town. For further particulars apply to DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street. Sept. 6th, 1854.

For Sale, or to Let, FOR a term of years, with power to purchase, the following properties, owned by the subscriber: Three Pasture Lots situate on the Malpasque Road, within two and a half miles of Charlottetown, containing thirty-six acres of land, having a snug cottage and outhouses. Possession may be given forthwith. The Town Lot and Premises at present occupied by the Hon. Stephen Rice. Possession may be given on the 1st of May next. The Premises fronting on Queen Square, now occupied by Mrs. Foyth. Possession may be given on the 10th of May next. The Terrace House and Premises now in the occupation of Mr. Hawley. The subscriber will let all or any of the above for a term of years, with or without power to purchase, for any period not exceeding ten years, with interest annually at six per cent. Application to be made at the office of CHARLES YOUNG. Charlotte town, April 2.

Canvas, Twine and Bolt Rope. ON SALE, by Consignment, 200 BOLTS CANVAS, in assorted numbers, TWINE and BOLT ROPE, which will be sold as low as it can be imported, by H. HASZARD.

The Laws of Prince Edward Island FROM 1773 to 1851, both years inclusive—2 vol Royal 8 vo., with a copious Index; published under an Act of the Colonial Legislature, and carefully revised and consolidated, by Commissioner-appointed for the purpose, may be had at the Bookstore of G. T. HASZARD.

Haszard's GAZETTE Established

Haszard's GEORGE T. HASZARD, Published every Tuesday eve Office, South side Queen Square—Annual Subscription in advance. TERMS OF A For the first insertion, including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 5s. 6d.—30 lines, 6s. 6d. One fourth of the above Advertisements sent without until forbid.

CATALOGUE RECEIVED per Barque R Sale by HASZARD and Chambers' Pocket Miscellany, cloth lettered, at 1s 6d. Frontispiece, 18s. The Volumes of this series, books for Young People, Chambers's Papers for Volumes, at 2s. 6d. each. Chambers's Cyclopaedia, Critical and Biographical Writers in all departments by specimens of the Svo, cloth lettered. Chambers's Information for Improved Edition, cloth, at 16s. Chambers's Miscellany Tracts. Twenty Vols. fancy boards; or Ten Vols. boards. One thousand questions on do do do do Battle of Inkermann, a Po Scott's Rob Roy, 5s. Taylor's Lectures on the Nature from life in six Humility, &c., by Hen Month in Portugal, by Our native land, or scene History for Young People Cumming's Word in sea " God in His Something to laugh at— all seasons, 3s 3d. Morrison's Book-keeping Chambers' Exercises, Manual of Music and art of Dress, Barnes' Notes on Daniel Epistles and Revelations Maundrell's Treasury of History of Rome, under Miss Martineau's Popular Bible stories, illustrated Sir Walter Scott's Poet Longfellow's, do do do do Bryant's Poetical, do do do do History of the Inquisition British Oratory of the Napier's Dyeing Receipt Lord Brougham's Philo Third, 8s. Cyclopaedia of Universal Boncroft's History of A Spencer's Russia, Turk plates and map of the Routledge's new map of Book of the War, 5s. 6d. Sir Charles Napier, 1s. Papa and Mamma's, ea 24 Large Lithographs Saviour, 23 10s. Heir of Redcliff, 12s. The Golden Colony of Virgil, by Davidson, 6d. Horace by Smart, 6s. Susan's Memories of Po Store, Scottish Chiefs, 5s. Books for the Country, the Pig, the Poultry, The great Battles of Oliver and Boyd's Ed Specimens of sacred at Edwards, on the affe Dick's Solar System, The protector, by S. The Mayflower, by M Red Musgrave, by Th The Midshipman, 1s. To Mount Blanc and Fan Illustrated, by Al Our Heroes of the Cr