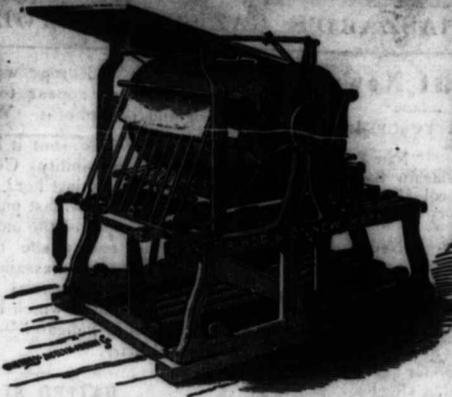


# HASZARD'S

FARMER'S  
COMMERCIAL  
PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

JOURNAL &  
ADVERTISER.  
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, October 8, 1856.

New Series, No. 383.

**HASZARD'S GAZETTE**  
Published by Geo. T. Haszard  
Queen Square,  
Is issued twice a week, at 16s. per year.  
AND CONTAINS,  
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

### Labourers Wanted!

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

### Victoria Cloth and Carding Mills.

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

### Perseverance Hotel,

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

### SERVANT GIRL [wanted.]

Ch. Town, Sept. 8, 1856.

### Douglas Estate, Lot 19.

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

### Carding Machines, &c.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Power Treadmill Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Horvick & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown, July 18, 1855. 1yzt

### FOR SALE!

THE HULL & SPARS of a BRIGANTINE now nearly finished, lying at Orwell, built for the Newfoundland market, of 82 tons new measurement, and 142 tons old; length about 70 feet, 20 ft. 6 in. beam, and 9 ft. 8 in. deep. Apply to the builder, ALEX. McRAE, or to BENJAMIN DAVIES, Broker, Ch. Town. Sept. 2, 1856.—4i

### FAIRBANKS'

CELEBRATED  
**SCALES,**  
OF ALL VARIETIES.

Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street.  
BOSTON.

**GREENLEAF & BROWN,**  
AGENTS.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the Province.

BOARD may be had for a few persons on application to Mr. WILLIAM PAUL, opposite the residence of John Brecken, Esq., King-street. Ch. Town, Sept. 12, 1856.

### Church of England Prayer Books

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

### JOHN HARPER,

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

### Carriage Bolts.

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

### COPAL VARNISH.

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

### A CARD.

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

### STEAMER

Lady Le Marchant  
PHILIPS F. IRVING, COMMANDER.

Under contract with the Provincial Government carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

THIS superior British built STEAMER—coppered and copper fastened, 212 tons Register, 80 horse power, classed at Lloyd's for 13 years, having superior accommodations for Passengers—will run regularly, during the season, on the line between Charlottetown and Pictou, and between Charlottetown and Shediac:—

Leaving Shediac, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, every Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, for Charlottetown; leaving Charlottetown for Pictou every Tuesday at 2 o'clock; returning from Pictou every Wednesday, leaving at 8 o'clock; will again leave Charlottetown for Pictou every Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock; will return from Pictou every Friday, leaving at 6 o'clock; and will go on to Shediac, leaving Charlottetown at 1 o'clock.

For freight or passage, apply at Richibuctou to the owner, L. F. W. DESBRISAY, Esq.—in Shediac to E. J. SMITH, Esq.—in Pictou to Messrs. J. & J. YORSTON.—or in Charlottetown to THEO. DESBRISAY.  
June 12, 1856.

### Harness and Coach Hardware.

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

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**ORGANS OF COMBATIVENESS.**—During the Dorr war in Rhode Island, a bill was brought in to "organise the army." This aroused from sleep an old man in the corner, who represented a town in the western part of the State. "Mr. Speaker," says he, "I tell you I am decidedly opposed to organizing the army, as you call it. Our forefathers fit through the revolution with nothing but a drum and life, and come off first best too! I go agin organs. They'll be dreadful onhandy things in battle, now I tell you!" This was irresistible, and old "Auntie Rhody's army" remains unorganized to this day.

**THE IMAGE OF HIS FATHER.**—On the birth of the seventh son, all the women came rushing to see the infant, and congratulate the happy parents upon the event. Our friend anticipated the visit, and instead of having the child prepared for it, made the servant bring in a sucking pig, and dressed it up in swaddling clothes, and covering up its face, he laid it in the same place the real child should have occupied.

The ladies were introduced to the apartment, and gently approaching the bed, the coverings were turned down, and a portion of the face of the little grunter was exposed.

"Bless my soul!" said one of the ladies, "what a remarkable child."

"So very interesting!" said the second.

"And so good natured!" observed the third, as she commenced toying with it.

"And how very like his father!" remarked the fourth.

They were all struck with the observation, and exclaimed:—

"The very image of his father!"

The flattered parent rushed out of the room convulsed with laughter, leaving the women to discover their mistake.

**BREACH OF PROMISE.**—A singular method of obtaining satisfaction for non-fulfilment of a marriage contract is delineated in a Mississippi paper. The disappointed swain has advertised the fair one, in order, as he says, to keep every honest man from being duped by her perfidy.

**A HAPPY TURN.**—"For what do you wink at me, sir?" said a beautiful young lady, angrily to a stranger, at a party, an evening or two since. "I beg your pardon, madam," replied the wit, "I winked as men do looking at the sun—your splendour dazzled my eyes."

What is the worst kind of fare for a man to live in?—Warfare.

The following question is now before the Tillietudlum Debating Society:—"Is it wrong to cheat a lawyer?" It is expected that the answer will be—"No! but impossible."

A dancing master, in renewing his solicitations for patronage, wishes to express his obligations for past favours, when the printer made him say, "Most respectfully offers his shanks."

Lord North, who was very corpulent before a severe sickness, said to his physician after it, "Sir, I am obliged to you for introducing me to some old acquaintances."

"Who are they, my lord?" inquired the doctor. "My ribs," replied his lordship, "which I have not felt for many years until now."

"A young apprentice to the shoemaking business asked his master what answer he should make to the oft-repeated question, "Does your master warrant his shoes?"

"Answer, Tom?" says the master; "tell them that I warrant them to prove good; and if they do not, that I will make them good for nothing."

**TEACH your children by language and precept never to wound a person's feelings because he holds a humble station in life—because he is poorly clad—because he is awkward—or because the God of nature has bestowed upon him a darker skin than theirs.**

**AN EXPEDIENT.**—A dashing and fashionable widow says, she thinks of suing some gentleman for a breach of promise, in order that the world may know she is in the market.

**DELICATE INQUIRY.**—"An' is O'Flager-ty your name?" said Paddy to a new-made acquaintance. "Sure, I knew two ould maids in Tipperary by that name—but they weren't yer mother at all, was they?"

**A MODEL DUN.**—A Pennsylvania Yankee publishes the following advertisement:—"To Money-lenders and Speculators.—I want to pay my debts, and as the only means I can devise to get money without suing, I have resolved to expose at public sale, at the Court-house, on Tuesday, the second week of court (when there will be a good many politicians about), a large number of unsettled book accounts, and the like number of notes of various dates and amounts. A full and complete printed catalogue of the names, dates, and amounts will be distributed on the day of sale. Conditions, cash.—R. THORNTON.—N. B. The above accounts will be open for settlement until the day of sale."

**SAM SLICK AND THE LADIES.**—"Cousin John, how did your wife hurt her back so? I declare it makes me feel awfully to see what a hump she's got." With that cousin John looked at her, larfed a little, and arter a minute said, "Hush, cousin, you must not talk so loud; it's true, Mary has put on rather too much bustle, but it's the fashion you see." I looked round and as true as you live, there warn't a gal in the room that hadn't her back sticking out jest the same way. Such a set of humpbacked critters I never did put my eyes on, and yit they all stood about a smiling and a talking to the fellers as if nothing ailed them, poor things! As for the men, I thought that I should have haw-hawed right out a larfin to see some of 'em; there was one chap talking to Miss Beebe with his hair parted from the top of his head down each side of his face, and it hung down behind all over his coat collar like a young gal's just before she begins to wear a comb; and there was two bunches of hair stuck out on his upper lip right under his nose, like a cat's whiskers when she begins to get her back up. Every time he spoke, the hair riz up end moved about till it was enough to make a feller crawl all over to look at him. Think, sez I, if it wouldn't be fun to see that varmint try to eat. If he didn't get his victuals tangled up in that bunch of hair he must know how to aim all-fired straight with his knife and fork.

Dr. Hugh, Bishop of Worcester, had a weather-glass which cost thirty guineas. His servant was ordered to bring it into the room, to show it to some company, who, in handing it to his lordship, let it fall, and it into pieces. The good old man desired they would not be uneasy at the accident. "I think," said he, "it is a lucky omen: we have had a long dry season; now I hope we shall have rain, for I don't remember ever to have seen the glass so low before."



TEMPERANCE.

**WHAT GOOD DO LIQUOR SELLERS ACCOMPLISH**  
 Any body can tell what good the Blacksmith does. He shoes our horses, irons our wagons and sleighs, and does a thousand other useful and necessary things. The Tinner can point to the various articles of utility which he constructs, as the evidence of his service to society. The Shoemaker and the Tailor protect us from wet and cold, and are daily producing the necessities of life. And so of every description of mechanics. Each can point to the evidence of his usefulness. But what does the liquor seller do, so such, that benefits society? He gratifies the artificial desire of a portion of the community for strong drink. But does any good grow out of that gratification? If the Business of selling liquor does no good to society, why suffer it to be continued; for it certainly does a vast amount of harm. In the first place, it makes drunkards; and who can tell the terrible evil which that of itself is to society. Then liquor selling is the fruitful source of crime. This is proved by the records of every court in the land.—*People's Journal.*

**"WHAT GOOD ARE YOU DOING?"**

Under this head, the *Crosser*, published at Cincinnati, edited by our eminent and eloquent co-worker, Gen. Carey, writes as follows. The labours now put forth by the temperance men of Ohio, are proved to be fruitful of immense good, and we appreciate their importance the more, when the startling question is asked.—Suppose they were all to stop? The same line of remark might be applied to the cause and its friends in other States:—

The friends of Temperance are often met with this interrogatory, and the question is put with an air as if unanswerable. "What good are you doing? point us to the results of your labours," say the opponents of our cause. "Notwithstanding all your efforts for years, you see people will do as they like in this matter, and there is now more liquor made and drunk in Ohio than ever before. You can't stop it, and it is idle to attempt it, and you may as well disband your organizations and let things take their own course." Let us look a moment and examine into the truth of these assertions.

There are, to-day, some 400 well organized Temperance Societies in Ohio, numbering about 20,000 members; holding their regular weekly meetings, and laboring for the suppression of temperance—seeking out the poor, deluded victims of this vice, and withdrawing them from its influence, and throwing around them the guards and barricades of strong armed and warm-hearted associations. Many of these have themselves been saved by the same power they are labouring to use in behalf of others, and thus doubly fortifying themselves against the common enemy. These four hundred organizations are scattered all over your State, darning and drying up many of the little streams which have gone to swell the tide of the great river of intemperance; rescuing, here and there, fellow mortals from the grasp of the tyrant monster, and bringing within their influence thousands of young men and boys, and training them to the ways of Temperance and sobriety. The moral power that is brought to bear against the traffic in intoxicating drinks through the influence of these organizations, is incalculable. Each individual association has, within its folds, more or less of those who rely upon its members for aid and encouragement to enable them to stand up firmly and resist temptation. Anxious wives and mothers, who look to them as the shield and support of their once-sinning but now reclaimed husbands and sons, day by day send up their prayers for their success and continuance. Suppose now, these organizations were all to disband, and the members to ground their arms and cease their opposition to the traffic, and permit the floodgates of intemperance to be thrown wide open, and the stream of death to flow without let or hindrance, who could predict or even conceive the terrible consequences. The picture is too horrible to contemplate, and the mind instinctively shrinks from it. No, friends of Temperance—no, brothers and sisters in this holy cause, it is not true that we are doing no good. True, we are not doing all the good we desire to do, perhaps not all we might do, but we are doing so much good that the hundredth part of it is more than a compensation for all our labors. Let us never for a moment hesitate or doubt us to duty, but press on without faltering, battling manfully and unceasingly, looking to heaven for our strength, and to an approving conscience for our reward, and to some day not far distant for a final and complete triumph of the great principle we advocate. In that day the good we are doing will be appreciated, and acknowledged by all; and the name of having fought faithfully during this long struggle for suffering humanity, will be a coveted and honored one. Have courage, then, and persevere till death.

Latest News!

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

New York, Sept. 28.  
 The Collins steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, from Liverpool 17th inst., arrived at her dock in this port about 3 o'clock this A. M.  
 Steamer Africa, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 11th.  
 The European news is generally dull.  
 The only subject that affords interest in the news is the state of affairs in Naples.  
 The Chartist Associations were being revived in England.  
 Favorable weather for harvest operations extended throughout the kingdom.  
 There is nothing of interest from France or Spain.

Gen. Bravo is spoken of as the new Spanish minister at Washington.  
 Switzerland and Prussia are settling the Neuchatel affair.  
 Rumors of further notes from Naples are rife, but not credited.  
 The suspension of Wetmore & Co., at Canton, is confirmed. Liabilities upward of £300,000; assets ample.  
 The London Morning Star warns the Southern States of the United States not to dream of annexation to England.  
 The Paris correspondent of the London Times says, there is no doubt that a Congress will be held in Paris the coming winter, to settle the questions arising out of the Treaty of Paris.  
 The Emperor Napoleon was to leave Biarritz for St. Cloud.

Diplomatic relations are about to be established between Russia and Spain.  
 The official account of the affair in Algeria with the Kabyls, show it to have been very severe, six thousand Kabyls being opposed by only one regiment and a squadron of Chasseurs. After a desperate fight the Kabyls retreated, but returned again next day, when they were again beaten. An expedition against them is resolved upon.  
 Advice from China state that Dr. Parker, U. S. Commissioner, was at Foo-chow-foo, but had been unable to get an interview with the Viceroy.  
 The steamer Jacinto broke down on her way to Simoda, and put back to Whampoa.  
 Howard Cunningham, an American merchant, was killed at Foo-chow-foo, while endeavoring to quell a street row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.—Cotton—Market quiet but tolerable steady, being well supplied. Total sales of 3 days, 17,000 bales, including 25 on speculation, and 3000 for export.  
 In Manchester a fair business was doing, at about previous rates.  
 Breadstuff—more active. At Tuesday's market wheat was in rather lively demand, chiefly for new. Flour, good, closed with fair demand; western canal, Philadelphia and Baltimore 29s. a 30s. Ohio 31s. a 33s.; sour 22s. a 27s. Corn closed quietly; mixed and yellow 41s. 6d. a 32s.; white 34s. per 480 lbs.

The weather continued favorable, and the bulk of the grain crop in England is now gathered, but in the north of Ireland and Scotland a considerable quantity yet remains out. Farmers have delivered less freely and thrown a large demand upon foreign, hence a good business had been done at improving prices. At Tuesday's market wheat was in rather lively demand, chiefly for prime new.  
 Foreign securities had been all heavy, and most of them further declined. Railway shares had fluctuated, but the transactions had not been numerous. Consols, although slightly more active, were still languid, and there was a general disposition to wait for the turn of the Money Market before contracting engagements of any magnitude. Consols closed on Tuesday at 93 7/8, but, after the close of official business, they advanced 1/4.  
 LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Money had been in active demand, principally with a view to be provided against circumstances, should the rate of discount be advanced this week. The actual pressure was not, however, so severe practically as in apprehension. Rates were uniformly at the maximum in Lombard street, while the applications at the Bank were numerous. On the Stock Exchange the enquiry had been more active.

London, Tuesday Evening. The Stock Exchange experienced a favorable change to day, the panic feeling of last week having entirely disappeared. There were large purchases at improved prices. The rally in Consols is fully 1/2 per cent. There was a general recovery on Railway shares of 1/4 per cent., the market closing decidedly firmer. Money market unchanged. At Paris yesterday Three per Cents declined 1/4.

England, fortunately for herself and for the cause of liberty, which cannot perish while she exists, is *hors de question*. She has her sympathies for the people of the Continent, and her alliances with their rulers. Perfect accord between the great

sovereigns of Europe would, from what I have written, appear to prevail. Well, England is glad of it. What cares she, if by any chance (but it is not within the range of possibility) Continental Europe were united against her? The Naval Review of 23d April last put an extinguisher upon the hopes of the most inveterate and dangerous enemy she may have in the world. She is unassailable herself, and, withal, more influential on the Continent than the opinion which I have referred to above would indicate.—*Paris Cor. New York Courier.*

UNITED STATES.

AWFUL CALAMITY—ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST!—*Milwaukee, Sept.*—The steamer Niagara was burnt last evening, near Fort Washington, Lake Michigan. One hundred lives lost. Hon. John B. Marcy supposed to be among the lost.—Capt. Miller was saved.  
 The Niagara took fire 4 miles from Fort Washington, and was burnt to the water's edge and sunk.  
 The Niagara had a very heavy freight, which was all lost. The Captain and crew were saved by the propeller Illinois.  
 Several sailing vessels picked up many passengers.

SECOND DISPATCH.—*Chicago, Sept. 25.*—The Niagara left Collingswood at 2 p.m. on Monday, with between 150 and 175 passengers—25 left the boat at Sheboygan, where she arrived at 2 p.m. yesterday. When two hours out from Sheboygan the passengers discovered fire issuing from the engine room, and in a few minutes the whole cabin was on fire.  
 The wildest consternation followed. The boats were lowered, and all filled, but capsized, except one, containing 20 passengers.  
 Numbers jumped overboard, and were instantly drowned.  
 The steamer Traveller was 10 miles distant when the fire was discovered, but saved 30 passengers.  
 The propeller Illinois, bound down, also picked up about 30, and landed them at Sheboygan.  
 A life boat at Port Washington rescued 20 persons, whose names have not been received.  
 George Haley, clerk of the Niagara, is supposed to be lost.  
 Probably 50 or 60 lives are lost in all.  
 There was a rumor in the city this afternoon that the fire was the work of an incendiary.  
 It is stated that immediately after the fire was discovered, a keg of powder exploded, blowing the flames in every direction. The first engineer was not aboard.

ARREST OF A CENTRAL AMERICAN MINISTER.—Don Vicente Hernandez de Ayala Minister, Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Republics of Venezuela, Granada, &c., &c., was yesterday arrested by Marshal Maury and Deputy Marshal Scollick, on charges of forgery and swindling. After his arrest he made an attempt to swallow forged drafts to the amount of six thousand dollars, but was prevented by a prompt squeeze on the throat by the Marshal, while Mr. Scollick drew the papers from his mouth. He is a Spaniard, well educated, and a most accomplished swindler, and many sufferers in New Orleans will rejoice at his incarceration. His detection and arrest, on a very slight clue, were most artistically planned and skillfully executed.—*Mobile Tribune, Sept. 7.*

A NEW ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—The great scheme of the Honduras Railroad Company, with a capital \$10,000,000, under a British charter, is about to be brought under the most favorable auspices. The directions are divided between England and the United States, and some of the most influential firms give countenance to the project, and appear in the directory and as agents to procure subscription. The difference of distance between New York and San Francisco, as compared with the Panama route is 1103 miles, and the difference from Liverpool to San Francisco, touching at Kingston, Jamaica, is 831 miles. It is estimated that, at the present

rates of speed by steam and rail, the time between New York and San Francisco, can be accomplished in thirteen days, four hours, and that steamers can be built, and with increase railway speed, the time can be reduced to eight days, sixteen hours. The accomplishment of this work will bring San Francisco within speaking distance of New York.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 8, 1856.

On Friday last, in the shades of Holland Grove, the Charlottetown Horticultural Society held its Autumnal Exhibition. It was about six years since, that the first Flower Show was held in the same place, under the auspices of Mrs. Grubb, then the wealthy and generous proprietor of the place. We felt a melancholy sensation on entering the grounds, and in comparing what they are now with what they were then. It was evident, that the tutelary genius of the place was absent. Yet, if these columns meet her eye, she will be delighted to find, that the effort then made to awaken a spirit of competition, and to prove that the soil and climate of the Island were eminently propitious to horticultural pursuits, has been crowned with complete success. When the time shall have arrived in which the City Market shall abundantly team with vegetables for the dinner-table, fruits for the dessert, and flowers for the drawing-rooms, parlors and workshops, it ought not to be forgotten, that much of the benefits that will be then felt by the rising generation, had its origin in the foresight and liberality of the former owner of Holland Grove.

The Exhibition of Friday, was in every respect, more successful than we could have anticipated from the shortness of the notice. It was, in fact, doubtful whether there would have been any Show this year, nor would it have taken place, had not some spirited ladies undertaken the task of seeking for an increase to the funds by soliciting contributions. The difficulty—which under favor, we think, ought not to exist in the advanced state of society—having been got over, it was apprehended, that unless an early day was named, the frost might set in and prevent anything like display in the flower department; there was not, therefore, sufficient time to advertise more extensively, hence has arisen a good deal of disappointment. As it was, however, the whole was highly creditable, and affords testimony that there is a spirit of improvement roused, which will not fail to be productive of lasting and beneficial effect upon the rural population in general, who, we are happy to say, are beginning to perceive the benefits and advantages that result from attention to the raising of good fruit. That there is a disposition in the people to reward their friends, those who saw the crowd about our own Proudfoot's apple-cart last Saturday, could not fail to remark. And he well discovered it, for some specimens of his fruit were among the finest we have for a long time seen. We are particular in noticing him as he was one of those who were ignorant of the day of the Show, as was, we strongly suspect, our respected friend Cairns, of Broom-bush.

The vegetable side of the Exhibition abounded with a variety of most excellent esculents. The carrots were particularly fine. The prize beets were the largest, cleanest and finest that ever fell under our observation. Of the cabbage tribe, there were envys and drum-heads, that might have stood competition in any market. We regret, that the same praise could not be awarded to the cauliflowers—from the inequality of the weather, first, extremely hot and then abounding in moisture, the heads broke out and became filled with short green leaves instead of preserving an unbroken white or cream color. The tomatoes were very fine. The prize for onions was, as usual, claimed by the gardener to the Chief Justice, and the specimens were certainly deserving of high praise. The ears of Indian corn would have been commended in an American market.

The show of Fruits, though not so large from the reasons mentioned above, was creditable. It gives us sincere gratification to see the vast improvements even in the short space of six years. We were pleased to hear an intelligent gentleman from the United States say, that the specimens of plums were fully equal to those of the same kind usually to be found in the Boston market. Pears, hardly known a few years since, are beginning to multiply, and are being brought to town in something like quantity. We shall not say much about the apples, as we expect to see a larger assortment at the Industrial Exhibition, not that they were wanting at the Show, and in some variety and excellent of their kinds, but that we wish to enter more at large into the subject of Pomology and its importance in a commercial and economical point of view, than we can at present find time or space for.

The Flower-stand exhibited a brilliant appearance compared with that of last year.

There were imported, observed a Dawson, the bloom or it. On the w motto have merited.

On Thursday, bytorian Cl pes, took fin and other time, but not even the pulpit for U day, could rance effect it is a sever disappointment, is a sev in the Bull

The spec Normal Sch It affords publicity to city of Balti nor of conf sen, the H Probate an Doctor of L. Dr. Young; the honors i so justly me

BLACKWOOD been receive varied and l The Scot Sketches of The Athl IV. Sea-side S A Chapter Oldtower The Post Macaulay

The Rev. pastoral cha lines. The Rev. the Cross B 12th of Oct the 19th, an 20th, at the

Oct. 1. Pet Bridget M'K of the Court, 2. George violent assault convicted, W with 7s each, commit John Murp on George G plaintiff to p 3. James I, police, dismis 4. Patrick success of a pri and White, o Supreme Cour 6. Clctus C as prosecutor 7. Patrick C on Bridget C on David Stewar their charges £50 to keep th for 12 months. 7. Michael the number of victed on conf Patrick Kee Quinn, for "tr convicted find Patrick M' Tinsor, on a

On the 2d Oc the residence Brown, son of Charlottetown, of Brunswick on the 4th in C. Mr. William Ann Spencer, b

At the residen Bay, Charlottet the year of her the late Mr. Tho White, Engla by, the 8th in acquaintances ar Of Dyonery, William James, and one year on

and rail, the time an Francisco, can rteen days. four can be built, and ed, the time can s. sixteen hours. is work will bring aking distance of

GAZETTE.

er 8, 1856.

shades of Holland icultural Society on. It was about t Flower Show was ler the auspices of lthy and generous e felt a melancholy ounds, and in com- r with what they t that the tutelary mt. Yet, if these ill be delighted to made to awaken a prove that the soil re eminently pro- pursuits, has been ocess. When the hich the City Ma- rith vegetables for r the dessert, and ions, parlors and be forgotten, that ll be then felt by a origin in the fore- former owner of

was in every re- ve could have an- s of the notice. It other there would year, nor would it me spirited ladies ng for an increase utributions. The r, we think, ought state of society— apprehended, that ed, the frost might like display in the as not, therefore, more extensively, of disappointment. le was highly cre- ay that there is a id, which will not ing and beneficial ation in general, are beginning to atages that result ng of good fruit. e people to re- to saw the crowd t's apple-cart last remark. And he specimens of his re have for a long r in noticing him. were ignorant of, we strongly sus- Cairns, of Broom-

hibition abound- cellent oculents. fine. The pris- st and finest that ion. Of the cab- and drum-heads, ition in any mar- ates praise could flow— from the st. extremely hot isture, the head- l with short green n unbroken white s were very fine. usual, claimed by tice, and the spr- ng of high praise. d have been con- et.

not so large from a was creditable. a to see the vast hort space of six ar an intelligent ates say, that the equal to those of und in the Boston own a few years ly, and are being ng like quantity- the apples, as we ent at the Indus- were wanting at and excellent of to enter more at ogy and its im- conomic point and time or a brilliant ap- st of last year.

There were a variety of splendid dabbies, some imported, and others grown from the seed. We observed a camelia, belonging to Mrs. W. B. Dawson, the first of the kind. It was not in bloom or it would have carried the prize. On the whole, the labors of the Lady Committee have been crowned with the success they merited.

On Thursday the 2d October, the new Presbyterian Church at New Langholm, Cascump, took fire about 12 o'clock, the Carpenters and other workmen being on the spot at the time, but so rapid was the conflagration, that not even the Bible, which was placed in the pulpit for Divine Service on the following Sunday, could be saved. As there was no insurance effected, and having cost £400 or £500, it is a severe loss to the Settlement, besides the disappointment. Mr. Henderson, the contractor, is a severe loser, having lost all his tools in the Building.

The speeches delivered at the opening of the Normal School, will appear in our next issue.

It affords us undisguised pleasure to give publicity to the fact, that the Newton University of Baltimore, has done itself the high honor of conferring upon our distinguished citizen, the Honorable Charles Young, Judge of Probate and Surrogate Courts, the degree of Doctor of Laws. We trust that the Honorable Dr. Young may long live to wear and adorn the honors he has so indefatigably earned and so justly merits.—Examiner.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for September, has been received, the contents for this month are varied and interesting, viz:—

The Scot Abroad—The Man of Diplomacy, Sketches on the way to Stockholm, The Athelings; or, The Three Gifts—Part IV., Sea-side Studies.—Part II., A Chapter on Peninsular Dogs, Oldtower: A Brookside Dialogue, The Poetry of Christian Art, Macaulay.

The Rev. John Knox has received a call to a pastoral charge in the city of New York, United States.

The Rev. John Knox will preach (D. V.) in the Cross Road's Chapel, on Lord's day, the 12th of October, in the Brudenell Chapel on the 19th, and in the South Lake Chapel on the 26th, at the usual hours.

POLICE COURT.

Oct. 1. Peter M'Phail for assault and battery on Bridget M'Kenna, not proven to the satisfaction of the Court, plaintiff to pay costs. 2. George Wilson and Cornelius Cokely for violent assault and battery on Catharine Esser, convicted, Wilson fined £3, and Cokely fined £4 with 7s each costs, or be imprisoned 3 months each, committed. 3. John Murphy, charged with assault and battery on George Gardiner, cross action, dismissed, plaintiff to pay costs. 4. James M'Kenna drunk and insulting the police, dismissed when sober. 5. Patrick Doolan, for violent assault on, and rescue of a prisoner from Police Constable Heggs and White, committed to take his trial at the Supreme Court in January next. 6. Cletus Campbell, disorderly in his house, as prosecutor appearing he was dismissed. 7. Patrick Conly, for violent assault and battery on David Stewart, Esq., neither plaintiffs pressing their charges he was ordered to find security in £20 to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for 12 months. 8. Michael M'Carty, truckman, for not having the number of license on his truck and cart, convicted on confession, and fined. 9. Patrick Keenan, Thomas Willson, and Patrick Quins, for "trucking for hire without license" convicted fined, 10s. 10. Patrick M'Kenna, John Perceval, and Peter Tabor, on a similar charge—not proven.

Married.

On the 2d October, by the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. W. H. Brown, son of Nicholas Brown, Esq., Merchant, Charlottetown, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Dixon, of Sunnocks Mills.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Charles Lloyd, E. C. Mr. William Wyatt, to Miss Randal Margaret Ann Spencer, both of this City.

Died.

At the residence of her son-in-law, (Wm. Douso, Esq., Charlottetown), on Monday the 6th inst., in the 51st year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Young, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Young, formerly of Wishford, Wiltshire, England. The funeral will take place this day, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m.—friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend. Of Dysentery, at New Annon, on the 2d instant, William James, youngest son of Mr. Robert Walker, aged one year and ten months.

Passengers.

In the Lady LaMarchant from Shediac yesterday.—Messrs. Robert Morrow, J. D. McDonald, Murdoch McKenzie, Wm. Tremain; Mrs. Athinson, Mrs. McKenzie; Miss McDonald, Miss Fraser, and 8 in the steerage.

Coal Meter and Weigher.

MR. DANIEL BETHUNE having been put into possession of the City Weighing Machine, by virtue of a Lease, and he having this day taken and subscribed to the Oath of Office,—NOTICE is hereby given, that the said DANIEL BETHUNE is the only authorized Coal Meter and Weigher for the City and Port of Charlottetown up to this date. By order, W. B. WELLNER, City Clerk. City Clerk's Office, October 7th, 1856.—1w all papers.

Chain Pump Fixtures!

500 lbs. CHAIN, for Pumps, 4 doz. FIXTURES.—For Sale by—GEORGE T. HASZARD. Oct. 2, 1856.

A BARGAIN!

FOR SALE, that pleasantly situated COTTAGE, and Premises adjoining the Property of Mr. James DAVIS, and fronting on King's Square. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber—JAMES J. BEVAN. Charlottetown, Oct. 5, 1856.

Charlottetown Sacred Harmonic Society.

THE members of the above Society are requested to meet in the INFANT SCHOOL-ROOM, on THURSDAY Evening next, the 9th instant, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested. By order, MORIN LOWDEN, Sec'y. Oct. 7, 1856.

FASHIONABLE Boot and Shoe Establishment.

RICHARD FAUGHT, grateful for former patronage, begs to announce to his customers and the public generally, his return from the United States; and having had three years' experience in the most fashionable establishments there, and having acquired a thorough knowledge of the improvements of the day, requests (at his old stand, Queen Square), a continuance of past favors. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes soled with India Rubber soles; and India Rubber Boots and Shoes neatly repaired. October 6th, 1856.—3i

POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

A MEETING of the Members of the above Alliance will be held in the TEMPERANCE HALL, on THURSDAY evening next, the 9th instant, at eight o'clock, p. m. A full attendance is particularly requested. By order of the Committee. Charlottetown, Oct. 4th, 1856.

Charlottetown Gas Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a special meeting of the Shareholders of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company, will be held at the Company's office at 10 o'clock, A. M. on THURSDAY the 16th inst., to authorize the directors to raise by loan or otherwise, a sum sufficient to carry on the business of the said Company. W. MURPHY, Manager & Secretary. Oct. 4th, 1856.



THE STEAMER ROSEBUD, will until further notice leave Summerside for Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, and return from Shediac, each trip after the arrival of the Boat from St. John. For freight or passengers, apply to the Captain on board, or to Wm. HEARD. Charlottetown, Oct. 3rd, 1856.

Western Red Potatoes!

PERSONS having the above sort of Potatoes for sale, will please call at the Subscriber's Office, and state the quantity they will deliver on or about the 10th Octoressa next. A few other sorts also wanted. The Subscriber will also want about that time—Pork, Beef, Cheese, Butter, Turnips, Mackerel, Herrings, Codfish, Sheep, Figs, Cattle, Horses, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Fowls. OATS and BARLEY now wanted. JAMES N. HARRIS. Ch. Town, Sept. 27, 1856.—Adv. 3v

LOST.

ON Wednesday the 10th inst. between Charlotte-town and the Queen's Arms, a Buffalo Skin, lined with checkered homespun, belonging to the front of a Sleigh. The finder will be rewarded for his trouble by leaving it at the office of Haszard's Gazette. Sept. 15th, 1856.

AUCTIONS, BY JOHN C. TRAVERS.

Notice to Farmers and others.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on THURSDAY the 9th of OCTOBER next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, on the Farm of Mr. NATHAN WRIGHT, on the Winsloe Road, 5 miles from Town, the whole of his

SROCK, CROP, & FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

CONSISTING OF 1 Ayrshire COW, 4 years old, from 'Sweet Lad,' 1 do do do do do do do 1 yearling HEIFER, from 'Sweet Lad,' 1 Calf, from do., 1 Cow 1 good Farm Horse, 2 Figs, 1 Box Sleigh, 1 Wood Sleigh, 1 Truck, 1 set Sleigh Harness 1 Jaunting Sleigh & Fara, 1 set Cart do 1 Roller 1 Plough 1 pair Harrows Franklin Stove 2 acres Potatoes Five tons spind HAY. A number of Stocks OATS and BARLEY, and a number of Farming Implements, and other articles too numerous to mention. TERMS.—All sums under £5 cash on delivery after the sale; over £5, a credit of 3 months, on approved Joint Notes. Don't Forget Thursday the 9th October

RARE CHANCE for Country Merchants & Dealers

JUST ARRIVED! ONE of the most Extensive and the greatest Variety of GOODS ever offered in this City. To be Sold by AUCTION, on Thursday the 9th OCTOBER instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Store formerly occupied by JOSEPH McDONALD, Esquire, Queen-Street, a large and well selected—Stock of Goods. DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Groceries, Jewellery, Glassware, Ready-made Clothing, Hosiery, Ship Chandlery, Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Saddlery, &c., &c. The Sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is disposed of. Parties desirous of getting a good assortment, will do well to attend this Sale, as there is everything required to complete their supply. TERMS OF SALE.—£10 to £20, three months; £20 to £50, 4 months; £50 and upwards, a Credit of 6 months will be given upon approved Joint Notes of Hand. All sums under £10, to be Cash on delivery. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, September 26th, 1856.—1s&Et

Farm for Sale!

TO BE SOLD, "CYMBRIAL LODGE FARM," containing 230 acres, all inclosed, 180 of which are cultivated, and 50 are under useful and ornamental wood. There is a good HOUSE and other necessary Buildings for a farm of that size. Also a GARDEN and small Orchard, well stocked with Trees, which bear a vast abundance of Fruit, (Cherries, Plumbs, Currants, Gooseberries and Apples). The Land fronts on Wheatley River and Rustico Bay, where there are plenty of Fish, (herrings, mackerel, codfish, lobsters, trout, and other fish).

Stock, Crop & Implements

May be taken at a valuation if required, the Stock consists of—9 HORSES and COLTS, 20 head of Cattle of the Cow kind, 60 SHEEP. Crop, about—40 or 50 tons HAY, 25 acres of Wheat, 14 acres of Oats, 7 acres of Barley; 4 acres of Turnips, 2 acres of Potatoes, 1 acre of Carrots. Immediate possession can be obtained upon good security being given. Further particulars can be obtained from the proprietor on the premises. WILLIAM HODGES. Cymbria Lodge, P. E. Island, B. N. America, Aug. 19, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT pleasantly situated House, and half of Town lot, situated in Hillsborough Street, near King's Square. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the Premises. JOHN FIELDING. Charlottetown, September 25, 1856.

WESTMORELAND HOTEL, Shediac.

THE Subscriber in returning thanks to the travelling public generally for past patronage, assures those who may still favor him with their support, that they will find good entertainment, and every attention paid to the care of baggage, &c., by calling at his Hotel situated on the Main Post Road, within a few minutes walk of the public Wharf, to which the Packets and steamers ply regularly to and from P. E. Island. Conveyances to and from the Bend or other places in the Province at the cheapest rate, with careful Drivers. Island produce of any kind consigned to me either for sale or to be forwarded to the Bend, shall have my best attention. PETER SCHURMAN. Shediac, New Brunswick, April 29th, 1856.

TO BE SOLD.

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

"ALBION HOUSE," STREETLY & COUCHMAN

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

MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS

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

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

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY! FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these, this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthmas, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows, that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scary, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

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

PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured, if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Table with 3 columns: Bad Legs, Cancers, Sore-throats; Bad Breasts, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Skindiseases; Burns, Elephantiasis, Scrofula; Bunions, Fistulas, Sore-heads; Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Gout, Glandular swellings, Tumours; Files, Lambago, Ulcers; Coco-bay Files, Rheumatism, Wounds; Chiefo-foot, Chilblains, Scalds, Yaws.

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

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

POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES

The present aspect of political affairs in the neighboring Republic can not be regarded by us wholly with indifference. The language of our exchanges from the North and from the South warrant the conclusion, that the republican institutions of the Union are at this moment in greater danger than they have ever yet been.

The liberty of political action extinguished in Southern States. A chronic civil war in one of the territories. The Newspapers of the South proclaiming with vehemence that, if the North succeed in electing Fremont, the South will refuse to acknowledge him as President and rise in insurrection and rebellion against him; while the North responds with the declaration that, elected whoever may be, Kansas shall not be a Slave State. Truly these things do betoken a fearful crisis.

The state of affairs in the United States, is lapsing fast into the anarchical condition of unhappy Mexico. The old-fashioned Democratic doctrine of the right of the majority to govern; which maintains liberty of speech, of the press, of public assemblies and of political action; which utterly repudiates any resort to violence, and submits itself to the test of the ballot-box—this doctrine is utterly and practically ignored in the startling noologies of the Buchanan Democracy.

The New York Tribune, however, thro' all the dark clouds that are gathering around the Republic, sees a glimmer of hope, that the integrity of the Union may yet be preserved.

"Suppose," says that Journal, "Col. Fremont is elected President, and that he shall thereupon supersede the tools of Slavery now tyrannizing over Kansas as U. S. functionaries by a new Governor, Judges, Marshal, Indian Agents, and so on, all earnestly desirous of making her a Free State. Suppose his Secretary of War shall give whoever shall then be Military Commandant on that frontier orders to support and obey the Governor thus appointed, and to stop all manner of piracy and robbery on emigrants passing up or down the Missouri River—will this do to save the Union? Why should it? How can it? Suppose the Border Ruffians should make a show of resisting, and the President should call on the Free States for volunteers to help to suppress rebellion and enforce the laws—how long need he call to raise one hundred thousand men? We believe five thousand would answer every purpose; but if a hundred thousand were wanted, they would be mustered on the banks of the Mississippi in fifteen days from the issuing of the call, and in line on the eastern border of Kansas within thirty. And where, to say nothing of the men, is the money to be found to arm, equip and provision a force able to stand before them? Consider how the half-armed and scantily fed Free-State men of Kansas have just hunted the Ruffians out of their Territory, and made them tremble for the fate of Westport and other border towns which our people had no thought of attacking, and then answer.

No—the braggarts who made so poor a business of fighting, while the Free-State leaders were mainly in prison, and when the Federal Government was denouncing our people as insurgents and traitors, and calling on Illinois and Kentucky for militia to put them down, will make a much worse fist of it, when Uncle Sam's heavy sword and heavier purse are thrown into the Free-State scale. "Who goeth a warfare at his own charges?"—and the rebels could raise no serious amount in support of their military operations, not even though Mississippi should pledge her honor and Arkansas her credit in aid of the Atchison and Buford array. Let us put the Government once more on the side of Freedom in the Territories, and treason will in vain invoke the aid of bayonets and cannon to overcome it.

What excuse, what pretext, will Col. Fremont's election afford for dissolving the Union? Will Slavery be in any respect more secure with the Union dissolved than it is now? Will dissolution catch runaway negroes? Will it restore Kansas to the domination of the Slave Power? Will it give that Power control over the Treasury, the Army and the Navy? Suppose Brooks &

Co. could grab what money there may happen to be in the Treasury at Washington—perhaps two millions in all—and add to it what is on deposit in the Southern Sub-Treasuries, what of it? They would only be killing the goose that has thus far laid them golden eggs. It is not what is in the Treasury, but what is coming in, that is of vital consequence; and this is mainly collected at Northern seaports and North-western Land-Offices.

No—there will be no dissolution of the Union, until the Slave Power shall have extended its lines and set its stakes far beyond its present boundaries."

After this, we ought not to be surprised that thoughtful citizens of the United States begin to look forward to the permanent co-existence, in one and the same political system, of principles and powers so irreconcilably hostile, as impossible.—Moreover, there is no denying that each returning crisis, in the history of this terrible controversy, appears, while it lasts, more menacing than any that preceded it. The present collision between legal and constitutional force "looks ugly."

A MACHINE FOR MILKING COWS.

There is no work about a farm that is so universally considered drudgery, and avoided and dreaded by all the inmates of the farm house, as the constantly recurring labour of milking. It is always the first thing to be done in the morning and the last thing at night. And after a hard day's work at the wash tub or in the hay field, through a long, hot day in July or August, to be obliged to sit down and milk three or four cows, is certainly no very trifling or attractive affair. To be able to perform this work easily and rapidly by machinery is therefore one of the most desirable steps to be made in the process of labor-saving inventions, in agricultural improvement. And when it is considered that the United States alone, there were in 1850, 6,385,000 milch cows, each one to be milked by hand twice every day for about three hundred days in a year; that the amount of the butter and cheese for that year, as shown by the census, was 418,881,000 pounds, in addition to \$7,000,000 worth of milk sold, we get some idea of the magnitude of the labour to be annually performed in milking.

But it is not a difficult matter to perform all this unpleasant drudgery by machinery. The only wonder is that so simple a thing had not been discovered and used years ago. Just look at a calf while he is sucking, and consider how rapidly, easily and perfectly he would perform the operation of drawing milk from the cow's udder, if he had four months instead of one! And every one will see it is no very difficult affair to construct a machine with four mouths, that will do the same thing in the same way, quite as easily, rapidly and perfectly as the calf could do it! drawing all the milk into a pail or vessel, free from every impurity, and with very little exertion.

Acting on this idea, I have been devoting the leisure moments of some two or three years to experiments, with a view to perfect a machine for milking cows; and I am happy to say that I have succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations. My application in the Patent Office, and the machine will soon be presented to the public.

It is somewhat difficult to describe even the most simple piece of mechanism, without diagrams or illustrations, so as to make one's self understood; but this little machine is so simple, and its action so easily comprehended, that I will venture to describe it without cuts or figures.

In the first place, I take a large size pail, either of tin or wood, and fit on it a cover so as to make it air tight; then I construct a small pump in some compact form, so as to exhaust a part of the air from the pail. The pump made for my experiments (and which is described in the application for a patent) is a part of the cover to the pail, and being flat and thin, works rapidly and without friction, and does not wear so as to leak. It is only necessary to produce a slight vacuum, such as a calf might make with his mouth; I then connect four small rubber tubes, about eighteen inches long, with the top of the pail; and on the other end of each of these tubes, I fix a little cup

of tin, glass, or any other convenient material, about two inches in diameter and three inches deep. Over the top of each of these cups is drawn a cap of thin, flexible rubber, having a sack or mouth in the centre, of sufficient size to receive the end of the cow's teat, with a small hole in the bottom for the milk to pass through. The cap fits to the top of the cup, air tight, by its own contraction, and also hangs around the end of the teat, but by its flexibility permits a free flow of the milk into the cup, and through the rubber tube into the pail. *New England Farmer.*

A BEAR FIGHT IN THE WATER.

An interesting account of the pursuit and capture of a large black bear in the Petit Bay de Noque, an arm of Green Bay, is communicated to the Chicago Tribune by Captain J. B. Ball, of the schooner *Adriatic*. On the 25th August a bear was descried taking to the water from a point of land, apparently with the intention of swimming to the opposite shore of the bay, about a mile distant, two or three islands intervening. A boat was manned with five seamen, and the captain started in pursuit, but with such precipitancy that no weapons were taken except an axe and a common bread knife. Bruin made for the first island, but his pursuers were upon him by the time he had gained half the distance. On coming up with him, one of the seamen aimed a blow with the axe upon the skull of the affrighted and retreating brute, but the instrument glanced off, and inflicted a deep wound in his neck, which had no other effect than to enrage him. Poor Bruin turned towards the boat a moment, showed a set of tusks that would have done honor to a wild boar, uttered a deep growl, and then struck out with all his might for the island. He was a powerful swimmer, and the two men had a severe task to head him off.

Upon again coming up with the bear, a second blow was aimed at him with the axe, but he eluded it, and the axe went to the bottom, slipping from the holder's grasp. This left the attacking party with no weapon but the knife. On hearing him a third time, the captain gave him two thrusts in the neck with the knife, on each side of the spine. Bruin now gallantly turned upon his pursuers, and attacked the boat, growling fiercely. As he came up, several more blows were dealt with the knife, the bear meanwhile attempting to catch the captain's arm in his jaws. While making these thrusts, the knife was accidentally struck upon the bow of the boat and bent nearly double, thus rendering it useless. The bear now got upon the gunwale of the boat and seized it with his teeth. At this critical moment, the oars were brought into requisition, and several well directed blows compelled him to let go. Had he succeeded in getting on board, his enemies would have been obliged to take their turn in the water to escape his wrath.

The bear again sought safety in flight, striking out for the island, his pursuers following. The knife having been straightened out, another thrust was dealt him in the neck, and then the captain seized him by the long hair upon his rump, thus forcing his head under water. The poor brute struggled violently, but it was of no use; his enemies had the advantage, and held him in that position until they supposed him drowned, when they hauled him into the boat. Bruin, however, gradually came to his senses (if he had any), and, resolved not to die thus ingloriously without punishing his captors, raised himself on his fore paws and made a pass at one of the men, just grazing his clothes with his paw. But by this time they were alongside a vessel, from which another axe was obtained, and with this powerful weapon poor Bruin was quickly rendered harmless, although so tenacious of life was he that he did not die until his jugular vein had been cut some ten minutes, and he had lost several gallons of blood. No means were at hand for weighing the animal, but he was estimated at from 350 to 400 pounds weight.

THE MOST POPULAR PREACHER OF THE AGE.—One of the greatest lions of London, at the present time, is the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. This extraordinary man is now

only 33 years of age; yet never, since the time of the great Edward Irving, has any preacher caused such an excitement among all classes and ranks of the millions of London. With reference to this point, a late leading London paper says:

Let any person take his station opposite to Exeter Hall on Sunday evening, at about a few minutes before six o'clock. We say opposite, because unless he arrives some time before the hour mentioned there will be no standing room on the pavement from which the entrance to the hall ascends. At six the doors open, and a dense mass of human beings pours in. There is no interruption now to the continuous stream until half-past six o'clock, when the whole of the vast hall, with its galleries and platform, will be filled with the closely packed crowd. If the spectator has not taken care to enter before this time, he will have but small chance of finding even standing room. Suppose him to have entered early enough to have found a seat. He will naturally look around him to scan the features of the scene. They are remarkable enough to excite attention in the minds of the most listless. Stretching far away in the back are thousands of persons evidently eager for the appearance of some one. Towering up the p'atforms the seats are all crowded. Nearly all the eyes in the multitude are directed to the front of the platform. The breathless suspense is only broken occasionally by the struggle in the body of the hall, of those who are endeavouring to gain or maintain a position. Suddenly even this noise is stopped. A short squarely built man, with thick black hair parted down the middle, with a sallow countenance only redeemed from heaviness by the restlessness of the eyes, advances along the platform towards the seat of honour. A cataract of short coughs, indicative of the relief afforded to the ill-repressed impatience of the assembly, announces to the stranger, that the business of the evening has commenced. He will be told with a certain degree of awe by those whom he asks for the information, that the person just arrived is the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. He will perhaps hear, in addition to this, that Mr. Spurgeon is beyond all question the most popular preacher in London; that he is obliged to leave off preaching in the evening at his chapel in New Park-street, Southwark, on account of the want of room to accommodate more than a mere fraction of the thousands who flock to hear him; that Exeter Hall has been taken for the purpose of diminishing in a light degree the disappointment experienced; but that nothing will be done to afford effectual relief until the new chapel which is in contemplation is built, and which is intended to hold 15,000 persons.

There is a shop kept by a lady, in the window of which appears these words—"No reasonable offer refused."

**Teacher Wanted.**  
WANTED for the Nine Mile Creek School District, a Teacher of the First Class, with a good moral character. Apply to either of the undersigned Trustees.  
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ADREW McDOUGALL,  
Nine Mile Creek, Aug. 16th, 1856.

**To Christian Ministers, &c.**  
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