

THE WORKING MAN.

"When we entered upon our great European war, our population was less than half what it is now. Lavish as was the squandering of treasure, the expenditure of blood was greater. In the Army and Navy, not less than 500,000 of our most able-bodied producers were drawn from the labour to the killing market; and yet, within, our productive powers increased so rapidly (almost in the ratio of the decrease in the supply of our workers) that the waste was more than supplied by the increase; and we fought Napoleon, the greatest warrior in the loose of fate, with our weavers in cotton, and in wool. Money was found wherever money was wanted for the purpose of destruction; and yet it was never due to the calls of commerce. We have now more than double the capital we then possessed, and a great deal more than double the population—yet we are greatly more sensitive to the perils of war—our funds and our trade are in a far more nervous state. We seem as if we could bear the drain of hostilities less easily—the burden of taxation less lightly—the drafts upon our population less conveniently. Emigration grows by what it feeds on. One settler gives courage to, and facilitates for another. The home heart goes across the broad Atlantic, or doubles the Cape with the sons, mothers or sisters that have wandered thither; the home affection rises on the ashes of the hearth of mere nationality. Then trade and commerce gradually follow the stream of moving human life. The diggers of nuggets, and the fellers of the great forests draw around them parasitical trades, and ancillary caterers for their wants and appetites—the preponderance first, the equilibrium afterwards, of affection and population to the old country is over come; and we see that in Ireland emigrant land and high wages fail to arrest the migratory instincts, or the new convictions of the people. At last they even prefer poorer fare in the new region of their fancy, to improved conditions in the country of their birth. Perhaps the facts we see around us now account for the mysterious decay of great nations. A hankering after 'united being' becomes a fury of flight, and suggestions of self-interest utterly fail to arrest the desire for change. It cannot be that labour should go, and that capital, enterprise and ability, or skill, should remain behind. The brain worker must have his tools. The merchant must follow his customers. The seller must go where buyers have money. Where the carcass is there will the eagles be gathered. We are, in this old world and this old country, in a state just now of most critical transition. Following on free trade, emigration and the Pacific streams which have flowed in upon Europe from the West and South, have arisen a series of strikes of the most extensive description, and ominously protracted duration. These do not betray any symptoms of subsidence or exhaustion. In fact, we must expect them to grow and strengthen. The most universally abundant harvest ever known to the furthest reach of universal history has not only been grown but garnered; and with bread cheap, and capital set at liberty for commercial purposes, it is quite obvious that the working man can at once live upon less and exact more; the great conditions of scarcity in the supply of labour and consequent increase of its price. It will require a steady hand and a wise head to bear this overflowing cup steadily to the lips. Nothing but the sagacity of the labourer can save him from the great injury of all other classes, and the ruin of his own. The significant fact is before us, that one of the best remunerated and largest bodies of workers in this kingdom refuse to toil for more than a sixth part of the day—that as yet they have contrived to rule their employers, and enormously tax the public—and that in reference to a great necessity of life for which, the present consumption is materially contracted by the season, they manage to increase the price. What it will be in winter, is an anxious consideration to the community. It is not to be concealed that the poor are chiefly interested in moderating an excess in the wages of labor. For every shilling more paid to the worker the consumer has to pay at least eighteen pence. An advance in wages in one direction is equalized ultimately by an increase in another. If the collier charges more for heating the baker's oven, or for the fuel of the flour-mill steam-engine, the baker must have more for his bread. If the farmer gets high prices for his cattle, or the grazier for his wool, he has to pay more for the leather of his shoes and harness, and an advance to the tailor and hosier on his clothes. At first sight, indeed, this seems to result merely in a theory of compensation. But under a system of free trade its end must be the ruin of trade. Our chief, indeed our sole dependence for progress, for existence as a nation, is on our foreign trade. Let it be clearly seen, therefore, by our readers of the working classes that First, No single trade can long enjoy a rate of wages greater in excess of those of other classes. Even the colliers will attract persons from less liberally rewarded employments; their employers will invent contrivances for overcoming the resistance of their tyrants, and the high price of the article will check the demand. Second, If all trades have their wages raised, none will benefit by a general change of level, seeing that the increased wages received with the one hand will be absorbed by the enhanced price of commodities paid with the other. Third—While no substantial improvement in the absolute condition of the labourers will flow from a general exorbitancy of wages, the cost of production will thereby be so raised above the level of that of the rest of the world, that we will be gradually driven out of pursuit markets and driven even from our

own, unless we return to that protective policy which to us would be the end-of-things—our exclusion from the circle of the European system and our ultimate certain ruin. Not even in the time of the Corn Laws was there so much need of sending the schoolmaster abroad to teach the people the great elementary principles of political economy."—*Weekly Dispatch.*

INTINCT OF CAMELS.—The camels with which I traversed this part of the desert were very different in their ways and habits from those which you get on a frequented route. They were never led. There was not the slightest sign of a trick in this part of the desert, but the camels never fail so close to those right lines. By the directions taken at first starting they know, I suppose, the point (some encampment) for which they were to make. There is always leading camel (I believe) the elder who marches foremost and determines the path for the whole party. If it happens that not one of the camels has been accustomed to lead the others, there is a very great difficulty to make a start. If you force your beast forward for a moment, he will contrive to wheel and draw back, at the same time looking at one of the other camels with an expression and gesture exactly equivalent to "after you." The responsibility of finding the way is evidently assumed very unwillingly. After some time, however, it becomes understood that one of the beasts has reluctantly consented to take the lead, and accordingly advances for that purpose. For a minute or two he goes on with much indecision, taking one line and the other, but soon, by the aid of some mysterious sense, he discovers the true direction, and follows it steadily from morning to night. When once the leadership is established you cannot by any persuasion, and can scarcely by force, induce a junior camel to walk one single step in advance of the chosen guide.—Traces of Travels.

MECHANICS vs. STUDENTS.—"I was acquainted during the latter years in which I wrought as a mason, with a good many university lads; and some times could not avoid comparing them in my mind with working men, of, as nearly as I could guess, the same original calibre. I did not always find that general superiority on the side of the scholar, which the scholar himself usually took for granted. What he especially studied he knew, save in rare and exceptional cases, better than the working man; but while the student had been mastering his Greek and Latin, and mathematics, the working man, if of an enquiring mind, had been doing something else; and it is at least a fact, that all the great readers of my acquaintance at this time, the men most extensively acquainted with English literature, were not the men who had received a classical education. On the other hand, in framing an argument, the advantage lay with the scholars. In that common sense, which reasons but does not argue, and which enables men to pick their stepping prudently through the journey of life, I found that the classical education gave no superiority whatever: nor did it appear to me fitting an introduction to the realities of business as that of course of dealing with things tangible and actual in which the working man has to exercise his faculties, and from which he derives his experience. One cause of the over-law estimate which the classical scholar so often forms of that class of people to which our skilled mechanics belong, arises very much from the forwardness of a set of blockheads, who are always sure to obtrude themselves upon his notice, and who come to be regarded by him as an average specimen of his order. I never knew an intelligent mechanic obstructive.—Hugh Miller.

MARSHAL AGAINST HIS WILL.—Sir Walter Scott used to relate the following anecdote:—"My cousin Watty," said he, "was a midshipman some forty years ago at Portsmouth; he and two other companions had gone on shore and overstaid their leave, spent all their money and ran up an immense bill at a tavern on the Point. The ship made a signal for sailing, but the land lady said:—'No, gentlemen you cannot escape without paying your reckoning,' and she accompanied her words by appropriate actions, and placed them under the keeping of a sufficient number of billets. They felt they were in a scrape, and begged to be released."

"No," said Mrs. Quisling, "I must be satisfied some way or other; you must be aware, gentlemen, that you must be totally ruined if you don't get on board in time."

"Well," said she, "I'll give you a chance. I am so circumstanced here that I cannot carry on business as a single woman, and I must contrive somehow to have a husband, or at all events, I must be able to procure a marriage confirmation, and therefore the only terms on which you shall have to go on board to-morrow is, that one of you comes with me to-morrow. I don't care a snap which it is, but by all that's good, one of you will have or else all three go to jail, and let your ship sail without you."

The Virginians seem to be pacified, and the poor youths, left to themselves, agreed after a time to do their duty, and it happened to fall on my cousin. No time was to be lost, and so off they marched to the church, and my poor relative was forthwith spiced. The bride, on returning, gave them a good dinner, and several bottles of wine a piece, and having tumbled them all in a wherry, sent them off. The ship sailed, and the young men religiously adhered to the oaths of secrecy they had made previous to drawing lots.

The bride I should have said, was the first to propose an eternal separation.

Some months after, at Jamesport, a file of papers reached the midshipman's birth, and Watty who was observed to be very quiet, amongst them, carelessly reading an account of robbery and murder at Jamestown, suddenly jumped up in agony and forgetting his colleague of memory, cried out,

"Thank bears my wife is hanged!"

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—A discovery, which is likely to be of great advantage to agriculture, has just been reported to the Agricultural Society of Clermont (Oise). A gardener, whose frames and hot houses required painting, decided on making them black, as likely to attract the heat better, and from a principle of economy he made use of garter instead of black paint. The work was performed, during the winter, and on the approach of spring the gardener was surprised to find that all the spiders and insects which usually infested his hot-houses had disappeared, and also that a vine which for the last two years had so fallen off that he intended to replace it by another, had acquired fresh force and vigour, and gave every appearance of producing a large crop of grapes. He informed us that the substance of the frames and trellis-work which supported the vines in the open air, and just in front of the vines itself, all the pillars and other supports completely disappeared. It is said that similar experiments have been made in some of the vineyards of the Girondes with similar results.—*Galignani.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEST INDIES.

The colony of Jamaica was in a state of excitement on the 11th instant, in consequence of a general election, under circumstances such as have never hitherto attended any similar event. The packet which left England on the 17th of August, brought with the long expected order in council, confirming the act for the reform of our local constitution. A Privy Council was thereupon summoned by His Excellency the Governor, and yesterday a proclamation was issued, dissolving the late Assembly, as the first step towards the constitution of the new state of things. Her Majesty's steamer Argus arrived on the 7th instant from Halifax, with despatches from the Commodore announcing that an American squadron had been despatched by the United States government to Greyton, for what purpose it is not exactly known.

TOBAGO.

Our advices from Tobago are dated to the 22d of August. The House of Assembly met August 8, when the ram bill was read a third time, and passed. In consequence of the late period of the session, and the opposition of certain members to vote-supply without being requested to do so by the Executive, the notice relative to a supply bill was withdrawn. An honorable member gave notice that he would take the same of the House on the propriety of passing what we understand to be a vote of want of confidence in His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

From the Church Witness. The Americans are making great preparations to take advantage of the right of fishing in Colonial waters, conceded to them by the Imperial authorities under the Reciprocity Treaty, and considerable dissatisfaction is exhibited both in this Province and Nova Scotia, that the tariff laws of the United States had not, at the same time, been suspended by the American Executive. It seems however that the legislation of the United States has been made dependent entirely upon the action of the Colonial Legislatures, and that therefore the government is powerless until such action is taken. Canada has accepted the treaty, and passed the necessary laws, and New Brunswick will no doubt will follow her example.

We have received from a mercantile firm in New York, the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector of Customs at that port, on the subject referred to, which explains the matter at length. It was written in consequence of vessels having arrived in New York with cargoes of coal and other products of the Provinces, and claimed their admission duty free, under the terms of the treaty and the proclamation of the President of the United States.

Treasury Department, September 19, 1854.

Six.—The fifth article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain provides that "the present treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and by the Provincial Parliaments of those of the British North American colonies, which are derived by this treaty on the one hand, and by the United States on the other;" and the sixth article provides the treaty shall not commence in Newfoundland, until the Provincial Parliament of the colony of Newfoundland and the Congress of the United States shall pass laws to that effect.

It is understood that the Imperial Parliament and the Congress of the United States have passed the necessary laws to carry the treaty into effect, including Newfoundland; but that the parliaments of none of the British North American colonies have as yet acted upon the subject, and some of them will not be in session for several months.

The navigation of the St. Lawrence and the fisheries, being considered Imperial rights, have been conceded to the United States by Great Britain in advance of the proper legislation by the colonies; but that has no effect upon the tariff of the colonies, which can only be taken away by their legislation, and the legislation of the United States has been made dependent upon their action. The tariff law will, therefore, be in force, as though the treaty had not been made, until the British colonies shall legislate upon the subject, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty. Their legislation will, of course, be communicated to the government of the United States, and when so communicated will be made public, and the proper notice given as to the execution of the same. I am, respectfully, James Gorham,

Secretary of the Treasury,
H. J. Redfield, Esq., Collector, New York.

We regret to announce the death of the Provincial Bishop of New York, Dr. Wainwright, after a very short illness. In the discharge of the duties of his responsible office, he had acquired the esteem of men of all parties—of different shades of opinion, and his loss will be severely felt.

Quebec, Sept. 23.

The 71st Regiment has been withdrawn from Canada, and embarked to-day for Liverpool. It will not be replaced by other troops. Other troops will soon follow.

The Royal assent was to-day given to the Secretary to President Pierce, was on the floor of the house when the vote was taken.

The Grand Jury of New York have found two bills of indictment against the Mayor of that city, in one of which he was jointly indicted with a Counsellor of the eighth ward for granting a license to a female who was not a citizen. In the other case, he was jointly indicted, with a Counsellor of the seventh ward, for licensing an improper person.

The Galway Vigilante states that a singular epidemic, called cholera, in its original symptoms, has broken out amongst the pigs in the lower and more rural districts. On one farm 16 pigs died in one week.

WRECK OF THE SCREW STEAMER CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Myria*, from St. John's Newfoundland, arrived yesterday forenoon. The most important item of news is the stranding of the new screw steamer *City of Philadelphia*, Capt. Leitch, of 2100 tons, at Chance Cove, in the neighbourhood of Cape Race. According to the "Newfoundlander" she was on her first voyage—from Liverpool (which port she left on the 30th ult.) bound to Philadelphia with a cargo, the estimated value of which is £60,000, and with about 560 passengers. The weather on Thursday night in the locality of the accident, we understand, was very foggy. The vessel was steaming at a rate of between 9 and 10 miles an hour, when, little after eleven o'clock she struck on Cape Race, and then backed at full speed into Chance Cove, where she now lies ashore. Fortunately, there have been no lives lost, and no accident of any kind, except to the ship. The passengers at once got ashore, and quitted the vessel as quickly as they could, until, on Saturday morning, the Telegraph came to the rescue of the remainder. Messrs. Brooking and Son, agents of Lloyd's, have had accommodation provided for the passengers, and, we presume, steps will be forthwith taken for the rescue of the ship and cargo, as far as this may be practicable. A party of the military, with Lieut. Law, were dispatched yesterday morning to Chance Cove for the protection of the property.

Halifax Sun.

PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.—The proprietors of the following newspapers, namely, the *Inquirer*, *Times*, *Commercial*, and *Advertiser*, have changed the price of their respective papers, from two cents to twenty cents per week. Reasons assigned, the increased expense of labour, material, and the necessities of life.

MORNING RETURNING.—A Western paper says that a few days since a train, composed of nine wagons and fifty persons, crossed the Missouri eastwardly in search of a new home. They had left Salt Lake City on account of the oppression and immorality of their Church.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 4, 1854.

THE SPEECH.

In our observations on this and all other public acts of the Government, we must be fully understood as not incalculating the Lieutenant Governor, nor intending the least personal disrepute. He follows us, and, we admit, bound to follow the advice given him by his Executive Council, and had his predecessor, Sir Alexander Baillie, pensioned in the same constitutional manner as his predecessor. We should have given him the speech of the Lt. Governor we shall continue to consider as that of the administration. The second cause assigned for calling the Legislature at this particular time is to provide the means by which the Government of this Island will be placed in a position to maintain the supremacy of the law, and to preserve internal tranquillity under all circumstances." We can hardly venture an opinion as to what will be the method proposed to meet a contingency produced by the factions conduct of those members of the Legislature who, dead to all the feelings of honor, and respect to the constitution, and actuated only by the desire to embarrass an Administration, the crowning sin of which was, that no part of the public money was set apart for them individually, than those of the Lt. Governor we shall continue to consider as that of the administration. The second cause assigned for calling the Legislature at this particular time is to provide the means by which the Government of this Island will be placed in a position to maintain the supremacy of the law, and to preserve internal tranquillity under all circumstances." 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HAZARD'S GAZETTE, OCTOBER 4.

We most cordially unite with your Excellency in our grateful acknowledgements to Divine Providence, who in His mercy has spared the inhabitants of this Island from the fearful disease which has ravaged the neighboring countries, and who, in His beneficence, has rewarded the labors of the husbandman with a bountiful harvest.

We thank your Excellency for your offer to communicate with us; and we shall most cheerfully unite our endeavors with those of your Excellency to promote the general welfare.

—*His Excellency's REPLY*

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I thank you for your Address, which affords me much satisfaction, as it conveys the assurance of your co-operation and support in all measures calculated to promote the general welfare.

The Pocket with the Colonial Mail did not arrive till this morning.

Charlottetown, Market, Sept. 30.

Boat, (small), 2d
Doll. Quarter, 2d 4d
Pork, 4d 6d
Fowl, 1d 1d
Meat, 2d 6d
Veal, 2d 4d
Ham, 2d 4d
Butter (fresh), 1d 1d
Do. by tub, 1s 2d
Lard, 8d 1d
Tallow, 1d 1d
Wool, 1s 1d
Flour, 3d
Chickens each, 7d 2d
Carrots bunch, 2d 2d

On Saturday, Oct. 4, 1854.

FOR SALE.
A BEAUTIFULLY situated HOUSE and LOT,
on the North side of Hillsborough Square. For
further particulars, apply on the Premises to
RICHARD SMITH.

October 4, 1854.

BARLEY!
WANTED a quantity of good clean four-rowed
Barley, for which the highest price in CASH
will be paid.

GEO. BEER, Jun.
October 4th, 1854.

BENJAMIN CHAPPEL
HAS the following, among other things, for sale,
which he will sell at the most reasonable terms:

Rubber Boots and Shoes; Leather Boots, Shoes
and Buttons; Oil Cloth Sails, Glazed Hats, Sou-
Western, Striped and Unbleached Cotton; Cotton
Warp; Time Pieces, Brooms, Buckets, Indigo and
other dye stuffs; Crackers, Tea, SUGAR, MOLASSES,
Soap, Candies, Rice, Chocolate, Blue, Starch,
Tobacco, Spices, Table Salt, Shovels, Hay and Manure
forks.

150 Bushels LIVERPOOL SALT.
2000 ft. Shingles, 15,000 feet Pine Boards,
6000 feet Roofing Deals, 6000 feet Studding,
3000 feet Scantling, 50 Cord Firewood.

100 acres of Land, being No. 55 [Fifty-five],
situate on the Road leading from Frederick Cove to
Burrow's Mills, on Lot or Township Number Eleven,
in Prince County.

Charlottetown, Oct. 3.

NOTICE.
Grand Division.

THE Annual Session of the Grand Division S. of T. of this Island, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on Thursday the 26th day of October, instant, commencing at 4 o'clock p.m.

By order,
F. DESBRISAY, G.S.

Oct. 24, 1854.
Legislative Council Chamber,
Tuesday, 29th Sept., 1854.

RESOLVED. That the following Standing Order of this House, be inserted three times in each of the Newspapers published in Charlottetown, for the information of the Public, viz.—

"That no Bill, Resolution, or other proceeding founded upon any particular, addressed to the House of Assembly, be introduced by the Council, unless an application to the same effect, with such documents as may accompany the same, be presented to the Council in General Assembly."

CHARLES DESBRISAY.
Clerk Legislative Council.

HEIRS WANTED.
If Mr. GAVIN MALTHAN, a native of the County of Fife, in Scotland, who resided as follows:—In the years 1831 to 1835, Halifax; in 1841, at Yarmouth; in 1845, at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and in 1848, at Fingal, all in British North America—or his heirs, if dead, will apply to the Subscribers, they will hear of something to their advantage.

T. & R. LINDALE,
Solicitors, Supreme Court,
118 Fourth St., Edinburgh,
Scotland.

Washing made easy and Pleasant
BY MR. BOSTON
Chemical Washing Powder.

THE DUSTLESS POWDER IS WHAT GOES ON THE WORK.

It is a powder of soap, starch, and water, and is a source of deep-seated dirt subjects in, and there are no sections where the motives engaged in this can be perceived; nor is there success to her arms for.

and that the state of the indicates the progressive ion; and we desire to that we shall most fully provision for the

tion, not unmingled, your excellency's ed-
island you will find ex-
parts, industry and con-
as well as of the.

to Her Majesty's per-
which all classes are

are no less gratified to
been manifested toward-
equally has made an ex-
to your charge.

that there exists a
growing appreciation
dition. It will be our
action such appreciation
within the reach of all
pleasure, give the full
Excellency's recomme-
the establishment of a
measure calculated to
and extend the bless-
to the rising generation.

Sold also by W. W. SKINNER, and T. DAWSON,
Sept. 25, 1854.

WANTED TO CHARTER.
GENERAL SHIPS to carry COAL from
Pictou to Halifax, for which liberal
Freights will be given.

J. W. DEBONO, Gloucester or
S. GUINNESS & CO., Halifax.

Aug. 24, 1854.

Bricks for Sale.

A FEW thousand well burnt BRICKS. Enquire
at George T. Hazard's Book Store.

The Great British Quarterly, and Blackwood's Magazine!

LEONARD SCOTT & CO. New York, continue
to Re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz.:

1. The London Quarterly Review (Conservative).
2. The Edinburgh Review (Whig).
3. The North British Review (Free Church).
4. The Westminster Review (Liberal).

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Very).

The most critical state of Economic Affairs will

render these publications unusually interesting during

the year 1854.

They will occupy a middle ground

between the baldly written news items, crude speculations, and flying rumours of the daily Journal, and

the ponderous Tomes of the future historian, written

after the living interest and excitement of great political events of the time shall pass away.

It is these Periodicals that readers must look for

the only reliable history of current events, and an

addition to these, the political, historical, scientific, and theological character, we might upon

upon the consideration of the reading public.

Arrangements are in progress for the receipt of

early sheets from the British Publishers, by which we

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of subscribers, about as soon as they can be furnished

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furnish the Periodicals at the same low rates as before,

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For any one of the four Reviews
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N. B.—L. & Co have recently published, and have

now for sale, "ARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stevens, Esq., Edinburgh, and Prof. N. G. of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols. royal octavo, containing 1000 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price in cloth binding, \$6.

This work is not the old "Book of the Farm," lately resuscitated and thrown upon the market.

George T. Hazard, agent for P. E. L.

R. R.—No. 2.—RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

THE THIRD GREAT MEDICAL DISCO-

VERY OF RADWAY & CO.—One Regulator is sufficient to regulate the Bowels, Liver, and Pancreas to a healthy and harmonious discharge of their functions.

Two will insure a pleasant discharge from the bowels at a regular period of time every day.

Three will purge thoroughly all corrupt and

adomous humors from the alimentary canal.

IMPORTANT TO PILL TAKERS.—Every one

who is in the habit of taking pills will find RAD-

WAY'S REGULATOR the most pleasant, safe,

efficacious regulator of the Bowels, Liver, and

the most CERTAIN PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD IN USE.

One of RADWAY'S REGULATORS is superior, in point of medical strength and efficacy, to six of

All Purgative or Cathartic Pills are made from the crude materials of their composition: the inner and active principles are combined together, and the pills are made up of this common mass, so that out of six pills the patient has to swallow, all the ready and truly medical virtues of the same would not make more than two pills. Every chemist will find RADWAY'S REGULATOR the best and most efficacious regulator of the Bowels, Liver, and Pancreas to a healthy and harmonious discharge of their functions.

Two will insure a pleasant discharge from the bowels at a regular period of time every day.

Three will purge thoroughly all corrupt and

adomous humors from the alimentary canal.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS are a certain cure for

Catarrhus, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Kidney

Complaint, Jaundice, Head Aches, Nervousness,

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—Lachrymation, Flear Albus, White

Spots on the Stomach, Bilious Colic, Enlargement

of the Spleen, & all Chronic Affections of the Liver and Kidneys.

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roots, and herbs. There are no pills in use that will

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and the Regulators, as well as the Bowels, Liver, and

Pancreas, are made up of all kinds.

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BEYOND THE RIVER.

Time is a river deep and wide;
And whirling along its banks we may,
We see our love's lamp o'er the tide.
How far from you right away, even now,
When you are far away, when I am here,
What's to be done?—the longings still,
They're passed from life's contracted bounds,
To land unknown, that lies
Beyond the river.

'Tis bid from right where we may guess;
How beautiful that scene can be,
For gazing on it, we may say,
In vision grand, all we see,
What way leads that o'er it throw?
Their veil, uncurl'd for mortal sight,
With gold and purple tides glow,
Refracted from the glorious light.
Beyond the river.

And gentle still, so sweet; so calm, so fair,
Such scenes as from this view appear,
The warmer feels their breath of balm,
And smooth ingresses to the ear,
And sometimes list'ning ear may gain
Enthralling sounds that little sound,
The echo of distant strife,
Or harps and voices stilled alone,
Beyond the river.

VARIETIES.

SCARS OF INDISCRETION.—A father whose son was addicted to some vicious propensities, bade the boy drive a nail into a certain post whenever he committed a fault; and agreed that a nail should be drawn out whenever he corrected an error. In process of time the post was completely filled with nails. The youth became alarmed at the extent of his indiscretion, and set about reforming himself. One by one the nails were drawn out; the delighted father commanded him for his noble, self-denying heroism in freeing himself from his faults. "They are all drawn out," said the parent. The boy looked sad, and there was a whole volume of practical wisdom in his sadness. With a heavy heart he replied, "True father; but the scars are there still." Parents who would have their children grow to sound and healthy character, must sow the seed at the fireside. Charitable associations can reform the man and perhaps make him a useful member of society; but alas! the scars are there. The reformed drunkard, gambler or thief, is only the wreck of the man he once was; he is covered with scars—which will disfigure his character as long as he lives.

STRANGE QUERY.—A correspondent wishes to know whether any Turks who may elude the attempts of the Russians to take them prisoners, are to be considered as Turkish slippers.

SINGULAR, BUT TRUE.—The universal and fierce anxiety of the Spanish population to join in the late revolutionary movement may be judged from the fact, that the youngest children in the empire were in arms!

People become ill by drinking healths; he who drinks the health of everybody, drinks away his own.

Women of great beauty have letters of recommendation on their forehead, written by the hand of nature legible to all.

When we record our angry feelings let it be on the snow, that the first beam of sunshine may obliterate them forever.

He who buys too many superfluities may be obliged to sell his necessities.

A fool generally loses his estate before he finds his folly.

A man that hoards riches and enjoys them pot, is like an ass that carries gold and eats thistles.

A young lady was lately married to Mr. William Tongue. Isn't she Tongue-tied? We hope she will be happy, and hold her tongue many a long year.

A puzzled subscriber is anxious to ascertain whether he would be justified in contracting a matrimonial engagement, being already wedded to his opinion.

A wag passing a house, observed on the door the separate names of physician and surgeon, and facetiously remarked that the subject put him in mind of a double-barrelled gun—if one missed the other was sure to kill.

"Jack, did you carry that umbrella home that I borrowed yesterday?" "No, father, you have often told me to lay up something for a rainy day; and as I thought it would rain before long, I laid the umbrella up."

LIE STRETCHERS.—Mrs. Nicholas an American lady says that "the drunks" are now called "lie stretchers" in her state. It is an every-day occurrence for some passengers in the stage-coach, while the latter are waiting at the hotels for the mails—to say, "I guess I'll get out and stretch my legs!" which always ends in their having a drink somewhere in the hotel.

TELEGRAMS.—**GRATINER.**—A poor deaf woman applied, a few days since, for relief to our well-known citizen, Mr. Longworth, who in compliance with her urgent appeals, finally headed her a dime.—Sinking on her knees she devoutly thanked God, and then, turning to Mr. Longworth continued, "and when in another world I see you in torment, I will remember your kindness, and give you a cup of cold water for that that you have done unto me." Mr. Longworth felt more obliged for her good intentions than complimented by her anticipation of his tortures.—**COR. COMMUN.**



**DR. KIDDLE'S
FAMILY
PILLS.**
Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysentry, Ulcers, Diseases of the Liver, Consumption, Typhus and Inflammatory Fevers, Sick-headache, Coughs, Pain in the Head, Brain, Side, Back and Limbs, Distension of the Heart, Female Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Impure state of the Blood.

These invaluable Pills have been used with unusual success in Diseases of the Liver, Consumption, Typhus and Inflammatory Fevers, with the best effects; they will prove themselves a valuable remedy, and will supersede all former ones.

They will possess the power of stimulating the digestive organs throughout the body—a healthy action, thus restoring nature to its natural state after her own manner. Reported only by D. TAYLOR, Esq., No. 25, Hanover Street, Boston.

Also R. WATSON, Chelmsford, General Agent for E. Island.

Printed by W. S. DAVIS and T. DAVIS, 25, Cornhill, Boston.

CHARLOTTESTOWN, N.H.—CHARLES JONES, Esq., of Weymouth Street, nearly opposite the Bank of New Brunswick.

MONMOUTH, COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.—THE Notes of the Bank are received at the Bank of New Brunswick, St. John.

CHARLOTTESTOWN, P.R.—JAMES P. FORD, Esq., Pittsfield and United States purchased at either the Head Office or Agencies, and all descriptions of Banking Business negotiated on the most favorable terms.

OLIVER JONES, President, JAMES JOHNSON, Cashier, Westmoreland Bank of N.B., Monson, 9th September, 1854.

NOTICE.

Half of the Packets Schooner H. Ingram for Sub-

THIS VESSEL is built principally of Span-

ish Oak, her Sterns are of Teakwood, her Spare Pine, and she is well rigged and found, and is so well known that a further de-

scription is unnecessary. For further particulars

please apply to W. B. DAVIS, Esq., or to

J. WEATHERBIE,

Charlestown, Aug. 5th, 1854.

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OF THE
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Third Year.—Splendid Engravings and Prizes:

The Tenth Annual Volume of this useful pub-

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Reports of U. S. PATENTS granted and allowed

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distinguished, not only for the excellence and truth-

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splendid volume, illustrated with SEVERAL

TOME of SUBSCRIPTION, one Copy, for One

Year \$2.

Subscriptions received by George T. Haszard,

Agent for F. E. Island.

Notice to Travellers.

IT has become an established fact, that accidents

will happen notwithstanding the care and attention

which may be paid to the safety and convenience

of travellers. Explosives will take place, bridges

will be left open, and cars run off the track as usual.

It is well enough to be prepared, but vigilance is

to be exercised; yet these calamities will occur, which

can never be foreseen, broken limbs, burns,

loss of life, &c. &c.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment,

Upon such occasions, is invaluable! The won-

derful effects of its soothing and healing properties

have induced many, who have tried it, to always

carry some with them when they are trav-

elling.

It is an every-day occurrence for some passengers in the stage-coach, while

the latter are waiting at the hotels for the

mails, to say, "I guess I'll get out and

stretch my legs!" which always ends in

their having a drink somewhere in the hotel.

Many physicians use it because they can depend

upon it to cure them.

TELEGRAMS.

GRATINER.—A spoonful

of this will cure it, and will not be noticed

without giving it a fair trial. Therefore we

say to travellers upon highways and by-ways,

that you will be well advised to keep a bottle

of this with you, and to apply it to any part of

the body that may be affected.

Mr. TAYLOR, Jun. & Co., 35, Hanover Street,

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