

Haszard's Gazette.

FARMERS' JOURNAL AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Haszard's Gazette.
 GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.
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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
 For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—8 lines, 3s.—10 lines, 3s. 6d.—12 lines, 4s.—14 lines, 4s. 6d.—16 lines, 5s.—18 lines, 5s. 6d.—20 lines, 6s.—22 lines, 6s. 6d.—24 lines, 7s.—26 lines, 7s. 6d.—28 lines, 8s.—30 lines, 8s. 6d.—and so on for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuation. Advertisements without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

MAILS.
 THE MAILS for the neighboring Provinces and the United States, will be made up and forwarded via Plover, every WEDNESDAY afternoon at Four o'clock, and SATURDAY morning at Nine o'clock, with further notice. Those on WEDNESDAY by the Steamer Lady Le Marchant, and on SATURDAY by a Sailing Packet.
 Mails for England, will be closed every alternate WEDNESDAY at Four o'clock, afternoon, viz: Wednesday, July 5. Wednesday, Sept. 17. Wednesday, July 19. Wednesday, Sept. 27. Wednesday, Aug. 2. Wednesday, Oct. 11. Wednesday, Aug. 16. Wednesday, Oct. 25. Wednesday, Aug. 30.
 Mails will also be forwarded to New Brunswick and the United States via Shipman by the Lady Le Marchant, every THURSDAY morning, on the arrival of that vessel from Plover.
 THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.
 General Post Office, June 24, 1854.

THOMAS DOUGLASS,
 SOLE AGENT FOR
BEE'S BRACE.
 Commission Merchant, Importer, Manufacturer, and Wholesale Dealer in every description of
AMERICAN HARDWARE,
 No. 1 FINE STREET.
 THOMAS DOUGLASS (Four doors from Post.)
 ASA FARR, Jr., (late of the NEW-YORK
 Firm of Child, Farr & Co., St. Louis.
 June 25.

THOMAS GANN, TAYLOR, (Late of Upper Queen Street.) begs to inform his numerous Friends that he has just REMOVED his Business to the House lately occupied by Mr. Wood, in FORTNALL STREET, next door to Mr. Deak's Brick Store.
 June 2.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Chief Office, 450 West Strand, London.
 CAPITAL £1,000,000 Sterling. Of which amount upwards of £200,000 is actually subscribed for and paid upon.—Half the Profits divided amongst the Insured.
 Trustees.—The Right Hon. Lord Viscount St. Leonards, Archibald Campbell Barclay, Esq., John Shaw, Esq., M.D. Clement Taber, Esq., Thomas West, Esq., Francis V. Woodhouse, Esq., Secretary.—William Hewitt Preston, Esq., Auditor.—Professor Wheatstone, F.R.S. John Symes, Esq., Consulting Surveyor.—W. S. B. Wool house, Esq., F. R. A. S., F. S. S., &c.
 Bankers.—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., Lombard Street.
 Solicitors.—Messrs. Carbalé, Hildé, and Russell, Bedford Row.
 The utmost security is afforded by the largely Subscribed Capital of the Company, held by a highly responsible Proprietor; and by the Income of the Society, which now, from Premiums alone, exceeds £200,000 per Annum.
 The Rates of the Company will be found to be exceedingly moderate.
 The Premium is in each case fixed in strict accordance with the merit of the risk under consideration, and without regard to the Tariffs usually governing the rates of other Companies.
 A return of 10 per Cent. of the Profits will be made upon all Policies of Three Years' standing.
 Prospectuses and every other information may be obtained at the Chief Office, as above, or from any of the Agents.

W. H. PRESTON, Secretary.
 H. J. CUNDALL, Agent for Prince Edward Island.
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WANTED, an ORGANIST for St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, Apply to ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Church or HENRY HASZARD, } Wardens, June 26th, 1854.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.
 CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.
 T. HEATH HAVLAND, Jr., Agent for Prince Edward Island.
 Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
 September 5, 1853. 1d

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company.
 Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.
 THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in all cases of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent. to the insured.
 The present reliable Capital exceeds \$1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should have no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.
 One of Phillips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.
 W. HEARD, President
 HENRY PALMER, Secretary and Treasurer.
 Secretary's Office, Kent Street, August 9th, 1853.

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

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London
 Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.
 Messrs. T. H. Heathland, Hon. Charles Haszard, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Duvon, Esq., &c.
 Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Secretary, at the Office of G. W. Debole Esq., Charlottetown.
 H. J. CUNDALL, Agent for P. E. I.
 April 7th, 1854.

FRENCH EXHIBITION of Agricultural and Manufacturing PRODUCTS.
 To be opened in PARIS, on the 1st of May, 1855.
 THE following Prices will be paid for the best specimens of the articles mentioned, to be selected, for the purpose of being forwarded to the above Exhibition in order to secure a due representation of the industrial resources of this Colony.—
 For the best half bushel of Wheat, £1 0 0
 " do. 2 rowed Barley 0 15 0
 " do. 4 do do. 0 12 0
 " do. Black Oats, 0 7 0
 " do. White Oats, 0 7 0
 " do. Buck Wheat, 0 6 0
 " do. Indian Corn, 0 6 0
 " do. Malt, 0 10 0
 " Half barrel of Oatmeal, 1 10 0
 " do. of Pearl Barley, 3 0 0
 " Cheese not less than 25lb weight, 3 0 0
 " 10lbs of Fat, 1 10 0
 " 10 " Fat seed, 0 5 0
 " 10 " Hops, 1 0 0
 The articles above mentioned to be shown on the day of the R. A. Society's Industrial Show 1st Nov. when the selection will be made by Judges to be appointed by the joint Committee nominated by the Government and by the Society.
 A liberal price will be paid for Stalks of Black Birch, and Carrot and Bird-eye Maple. Also, for articles of Indian manufacture, for particulars, application to be made to the undersigned.
 By order of the Committee,
 CHARLES STEWART, Sec'y R. A. Society
 9th August, 1854.

Royal Agricultural Society. CATTLE SHOW FOR 1854.
 THE QUEEN'S COUNTY CATTLE SHOW, will be held in Charlottetown, on Wednesday, 20th September, 1854.

PREMIUMS.
 For the best Entire Blood Calf, foaled in 1853, £3 0 0
 " 2d do do do 1 0 0
 " 3d do do do 0 10 0
 " best Blood Filly, do do 1 0 0
 " 2d do do do 1 0 0
 " 3d do do do 0 10 0
 " best Entire Calf for Agricultural purposes, 1853, 2 0 0
 For the second best do do 1 0 0
 " 3d do do do 0 10 0
 " best Filly, do do 1 0 0
 " 2d do do do 1 0 0
 " 3d do do do 0 10 0
 For the best Bull, dropped since the 1st January, 1852, 2 0 0
 " 2d do do do 1 0 0
 " 3d do do do 0 10 0
 " best Bull, of any age, do do 1 0 0
 " 2d do do do 0 10 0
 " 3d do do do 0 10 0
 " best Cow, giving milk, of any age, 1 10 0
 " 2d do do do 1 0 0
 " 3d do do do 0 10 0
 " best Heifer, dropped since 1st January, 1852, 1 10 0
 " 2d do do do 1 0 0
 " 3d do do do 0 10 0
SHEEP.
 Best pen of 8 Ewe Tups, of Leicester breed, 2 0 0
 " 2d do do do 1 0 0
 " 3d do do do 0 10 0
 Best Ram under 3 years old (Lamb excluded), 2 0 0
 " 2d do do do 1 0 0
 " 3d do do do 0 10 0
PIGS.
 Best Sow, having reared a litter this season, 1 10 0
 " 2d do do do 1 0 0
 " 3d do do do 0 10 0
 Best Boar, do do 1 10 0
 " 2d do do do 1 0 0
 " 3d do do do 0 10 0
 At the Cattle Show in Charlottetown, the following Premiums, offered by the undersigned gentleman, will be awarded, viz:—
 By Judge Peters, £1 for the best half-bred Galleyway Bull.
 By Mr. Walkinshaw, £1 for the best yearling Ayrshire Heifer.
 By Mr. Walkinshaw, £1 for the best yearly Heifer of any breed.
 By Mr. J. D. Haszard, £1 for the best Poll Bull of any age.
 By Mr. J. D. Haszard, £1 for the best Poll Cow of any age.
 By Mr. E. E. Wright, £1 for the best two year old Heifer of Alderney breed.
 All Cattle intended for Exhibition must be entered at the Society's Depot on or before Saturday the 16th September.
 By Order,
 CHARLES STEWART, Sec'y.
 Committee Room, May 5, 1854.

Royal Agricultural Society INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION!
 AN Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures and Agricultural Productions, will be held in Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the First of November next, when PREMIUMS, as follows, will be distributed:—

For the best 10 yards of Cloth, of Island wool, spun and woven on the Island, but which may have been dyed and finished either in this Island or in the Province of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, £1 10 0
 For the best 10 yards wool grey Home-spun, milled & pressed 1 0 0
 " 10 do dyed do finished 1 0 0
 " 10 do fancy mixture, do 1 0 0
 " 10 do Shewell's Flaid, do 1 0 0
 " 10 do twilled Flannel, do 1 0 0
 " 10 do plain do 1 0 0
 " 10 do Homespun, women's wear, do 1 0 0
 " 10 do wool and cotton do 1 0 0
 Piece of Carpeting, not less than twenty yards, 2 0 0
 Pair of Horse Rugs, milled, not less than two yards square, 1 0 0
 Hearth Rug, made of woolen yarn, 0 10 0
 Do do rug, 0 10 0
 Woolen fancy plaid Shawl, do 0 10 0
 Do shepherd's plaid do 0 10 0
 Do not shawl, do 0 10 0
 Do long shawl or scarf, do 0 10 0
 Pair of thick knit woolen Stockings, for Overalls, 0 5 0
 Three do woolen socks, 0 3 0
 Three do woolen Gloves, 0 3 0
 Three do woolen mittens, 0 10 0
 Linen Table Towelling, 0 10 0
 6 yards Linen Towelling 0 10 0
 Three Linen Sacks, capable of holding four bushels each, 0 10 0
 Basket, made of grass plait, 0 5 0
 Hat do do 0 5 0
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
 For the best tub of Butter, not less than thirty pounds weight, 0 10 0
 " 2d best do, 0 5 0
 Cheese do twenty pounds 0 5 0
 " 2d best do, 0 5 0
 Half-dozen Swede Turnips, 0 2 0
 Do Carrots, for the table, 0 2 0
 Do Roots of Blood Beet, 0 2 0
 Do Roots of Mangold Wortzel, 0 2 0
 Do Roots of Parsnips, 0 2 0
 Care of Indian Corn, 0 2 0
 Do Oatmeal, 0 2 0
 Do Apples, 0 2 0
POULTRY.
 For the best pair, male and female, Dorking Fowls, not more than one year old (alive), 0 5 0
 " do do Cochins do 0 5 0
 " do do Turkeys do 0 5 0
 Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for such articles as may be considered worthy by the Committee, although not enumerated in the List.
 All articles Exhibited must be strictly the manufacture of persons residing on the Island, with the exception of the first mentioned in the List. Exhibitors are requested to send the articles intended for competition, to the Secretary, if practicable, on the day previous.
 By Order,
 CHARLES STEWART, Secretary.
 Committee Room, Aug. 5, 1854.

FOR THE CURE OF LIVER Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dyentery, Diarrhoea, Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Erysipelas, and all Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Typhoid and Inflammatory Fevers, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.
 These invaluable Pills have been used with unparalleled success in private practice for more than thirty years, and are now offered to the public, with the fullest conviction that they will prove themselves a public benefit.
 They possess the power of stimulating the depraved organs throughout the body to a healthy action, thus assisting nature to subvert disease after her own manner. Prepared only by D. TAYLOR, JR. & Co., No. 25, Hanover street, Boston.
 W. R. WATSON, Charlottetown, General Agent for P. E. Island.
 Sold also by M. W. SKINNER, and T. DREBBER, &c.

BRASS FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
 BY W. C. HOSS.
 NOW open in Great George Street, on the old N. B. Road. Old Copper and Brass bought. As Apprentices wanted.
 May 18, 1854.

Carriages! Carriages! Carriages!
 THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, takes this opportunity to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to Green's Store, and will be prepared to furnish Carriages, of every description, at the shortest notice; and he hopes by punctuality and good workmanship, to merit a share of public patronage.
 JOHN TODD.

THINGS AS THEY ARE IN AMERICA

BY WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN

RICHMOND, IN VIRGINIA.

When don't the carriage leave the door for the

steamer down the Potomac? I asked the book-

keeper of Willard's Hotel in Washington.

'At six o'clock in the morning, and nine in the

evening,' was the reply.

I preferred setting off in the morning, and

ready accordingly. Mr. Willard being up at the

early hour, and considerably providing for

me at his departure with a cup of coffee (with

charge.)

The ride on the leading line of the steamer

seems an odd sort of thing, compared with

half an hour, and on my arrival, I found that

number of persons who had just come by the

northern train, were going on board a steamer,

which was lying at the wharf of a wooden

pier. Scarcely anything was adjusted. A very

well-looking negro lad, in a kind of coat, hat,

and boots pulled over a pair of ragged pants,

drew in the rope, and we were off.

The Potomac, more like an inland sea than a

river, and here a mile in length, the connect-

ing-link between the northern and southern

railways. The line, as yet, stopped at Washing-

ton; and to get again upon the track, it was

necessary to descend the Potomac fifty-five miles,

to a place called Aquia Creek, where the railway

to Richmond commences. An English traveller

has said such sort of things on the steamer on the

Potomac, that I did not feel quite at ease in

making so long an excursion in one of them; but

I am bound in justice to say, that so far as my

experience went, there was nothing to complain

of. For a company of about fifty persons, two

tables were prepared for breakfast in a manner

that would have done no discredit to a first-class

hotel.

A good-humoured negro barber piled his

vacation in his little apartment. And the toilet

apparatus comprehended no wooden bowls—such

articles having utterly vanished, if they ever

existed anywhere but in the imagination.

In fine weather, the sail down the Potomac

from Washington must be exceedingly pleasant;

for the river though broad, is not so wide as to

give indistinctness to the scenery on the banks.

On the right, we have the woody heights of

Virginia, and on the left, the hills of Maryland,

with frequent glimpses of villa-residences and

farm-settlements on both sides. At the distance

of six or seven miles below Washington, but on

the Virginia side, we come abreast of Alexandria,

a town of 10,000 inhabitants, with a good deal of

shipping at its quays, and signs of manufacturing

industry on a considerable scale. Eight miles

further down, on the same side, is seen upon a

green knoll among the picturesque woody emi-

naires, an object of interest which, cold as the

morning in, attracts nearly all the passengers from

the well-warmed cabin. This is Mount Vernon,

once the residence of General Washington, and

where, in a vault amidst the grounds, the remains

of the great man were interred. It is a neat

country residence, with a tall tower, which has

changed in no respect from what it was sixty

years ago; but a local authority speaks of the

grounds, which were kept in the greatest trimness

by Washington, being now to a considerable

degree in a state of disorder—a circumstance which, if true,

unfortunately, the spot is not equally reached by

land, otherwise I should have gladly made it the

object of a pilgrimage.

As the day advanced, the chilliness of the

atmosphere were off, and on arriving at Aquia

Creek, the air felt mild and agreeable, although

it was the 1st of December. The train was in

waiting on a long pier, and in less than ten

minutes it had received its freight of passengers

and baggage, and was under-way. A few

entrance into Virginia—that fine old state, settled

by English gentlemen of family, and whose

any six of them, and do the work, too, in a greatly

superior manner.

In the course of the journey, a number of

passengers were set down at different stations,

leaving so few in the train, that at length another

gentleman and myself, found ourselves alone in

one of the cars. My companion was a man of

probably forty years of age, stout made, with

brandy hair and whiskers, and had I seen him in

any other place, I should have said he was a work-

ing man, probably a stone-mason, dressed in his

Monday clothes, and out on a holiday. I am

particular in referring to his appearance, in order

to be able to throw some light on the habits in

which he very freely indulged. Apparently

engaged in deep thought, he continued chewing

tobacco with a voracity I had never seen equalled

expectations, that as he had the foot against him

presented a most ungracious spectacle.

I think travellers, generally, in their descrip-

tions, exaggerate the chewing and spitting of the

American. It is, in reality, only habit, and there

is no person who abstains himself to those

noxious practices, while to the mass of the more

refined people in the States, they are probably

as disagreeable as to any well-bred European.

The inveterate, however, directed against the

American on this score, dispose me to believe

that the English who visit the United States, and

pick out as many faults, are either ignorant or

negligent of the manners of their own country.

Among the less-instructed classes in Great

Britain, spitting in the streets, and other places,

is exceedingly common; and since young gentle-

men took themselves to smoking pipes, the vice may be said to have

become fashionable in the junior departments of

high-life—at any rate, we do not see that it meets

with public censure. Now, if it be considered

that in the United States, the rise from one

condition of life to another is astonishingly rapid,

and that all classes travel together in the same

cars, and live together in the same hotels, it will

not be difficult to understand how certain obnoxious

practices should intrude themselves on the

notice of the more polished class of travellers.

The train arrived at Richmond about two

o'clock in the afternoon; and by an omnibus in

attendance, I was transferred to a hotel, which

proved to be very inferior to the establishments in

the States further north. The whole of the

waiters were negroes, in white jackets; but among

the female domestics I recognised one or two

Irish girls—the sight of these helping to make

good what I had everywhere heard stated, that

the Irish disseminating the coloured races. At

Willard's Hotel, in Washington, all the waiters,

as well as the female domestics, were Irish, and

here, also, they will probably be so in a short

time.

Situated on a high and sloping bank on the

left side of the James River, Richmond is much

less regular in outline than the greater number

of American cities. Its streets, straggling in

different directions on no uniform plan, are of an

old-established appearance, with narrow streets,

and numerous public buildings. Besides the

principal thoroughfares, there are many narrow

streets or lanes of a dismal, half-deserted ap-

pearance, generally dirty, and seemingly ill

drained and ventilated. Everywhere, the number

of black faces is considerable; for in a population

of 27,000, as many as 9000 are said to be slaves.

The dwellings occupied by the lower class of

coloured people are of a miserable kind, resembling

the worst brick-houses in the back-lanes of

English manufacturing towns. In the upper

part of the city there are some rows of handsome

villas, and in this quarter is a public square, with

the Capitol, or seat of legislature, in a central and

conspicuous situation. In walking through this

public edifice towards dusk, I observed that it

was guarded by an armed sentinel, the sight of

whom had almost the startling effect of an

apprehension; for it was the first time I had seen a

bayonet fixed to the rifle of a soldier in the

United States, and suggested the

possibility of some insurrection, or

at least a serious disturbance of

the public peace. The sentinel

was dressed in a uniform of

dark blue, and carried a rifle

of the latest pattern, with a

bayonet fixed to the muzzle.

At another office of a similar character, on

the opposite side of the street, I was more successful.

Here, on inquiry, I was respectfully informed

that in attendance, the said slave would take

place the following morning at half-past nine

o'clock.

Next day I set out accordingly, after breakfast,

for the scene of operations, in which there were

now a little more life. Two or three persons

were lounging about, smoking cigars; and, look-

ing along the street, I observed that three red

flags were projected from the doors of those

offices in which sales were to occur. On each

flag was pinned a piece of paper, notifying

the articles to be sold. The number of lots was

great. On the first, was the following announce-

ment:—'Will be sold this morning, at half-past

nine o'clock, a Man and a Boy.'

It was already the appointed hour; but as no

company had assembled, I entered and took a

seat by the fire. The office, provided with a few

deal-forms and chairs, a desk at one of the

windows, and a block accessible by a few steps,

was tenacious, save by a gentleman who had

arranging papers at the desk, and to whom I had

addressed myself on the previous evening. Minutes

after minute passed, and still nobody entered.

There was clearly no hurry in going to business.

I felt almost like an intruder, and had formed the

resolution of departing, in order to look into the

other offices, when the person referred to left his

desk, and came and seated himself opposite to

me at the fire.

'You are an Englishman,' said he, looking me

steadily in the face; 'do you want to purchase?'

'Yes,' I replied, 'I am an Englishman; but I

do not intend to purchase. I am travelling about

for information, and I shall feel obliged by your

letting me know the prices at which negro

servants are sold.'

'I will do so with much pleasure,' was the

answer; 'do you mean field-hands or house-

servants?'

'All kinds,' I replied; 'I wish to get all the

information I can.'

With much politeness, the gentleman stepped

to his desk, and began to draw up a note of prices.

This, however, seemed to require careful con-

sideration; and while the note was preparing, a

lanky person, in a wide-awake hat, and chewing

tobacco, entered, and took the chair just vacated.

He had scarcely seated himself, when, on looking

towards the door, I observed the subject of sale

enter the room, and quietly walk to the

desk at the back of the shop, whence, as the day

was chilly, they edged themselves towards the

fire, in the corner where I was seated. I was

now between the two parties—the white man on

the left, and the black and young negro on the

right. I looked at the white man, and what would

take place. The sight of the negroes at once attracted

the attention of Wide-awake. Chewing with vigour,

he lay heavily on the pair, as if to see

what they were doing. Under this searching

glance, the man and boy were a little abashed,

but said nothing. Their appearance had little

with the idea of slaves. They were dressed in a

grey woolen coat, pants, and waistcoat, a

coloured cotton neckcloth, clean shirts, coarse

woollen stockings, and stout shoes. The man

wore black hair; the boy was black-headed.

Moved by a sudden impulse, Wide-awake left

his seat, and rounding the back of my chair,

began to grasp at the man's arms, as if to feel

them more exactly. He then examined his

hands and fingers; and last of all, told him

to open his mouth and show his teeth, which

he did in a submissive manner. Having finished

these examinations, Wide-awake resumed his

seat, and chewed on in silence as before.

I thought it was but fair that I should now

make my turn of investigation, and accordingly

asked the older negro what was his opinion. He

said he did not know. I next inquired how

old the boy was. He said he was seven years

of age. On asking the man if the boy was his

son, he said he was not—he was his cousin. I

was going into other particulars, when the

office-keeper approached, and handed me the

note he had been preparing; at the same time

making the observation that the market was

dull at present, and that there never could be a

more favourable opportunity of buying. I

thanked him for the trouble which he had

taken; and now submit a copy of his price-

list:—

Best Men, 18 to 25 years old \$1200 to 1300

Pair do do do 950 to 1050

Boys, 5 feet do do 350 to 500

Do., 4 feet 8 inches, 700 to 800

Do., 4 feet 5 inches, 500 to 600

Do., 4 feet, 375 to 450

Young Women, 300 to 1000

was possibly looked forward to with much indifference as ordinary hired servants' anti-pathy a removal from one employer to another.

While intending purchasers were proceeding with personal examinations of the several lots, I took the liberty of putting a few questions to the mother of the children. The following was our conversation:—

'Are you a married woman?' 'Yes, sir.' 'How many children have you had?' 'Seven.' 'Where is your husband?' 'In Madison county.'

'When did you part from him?' 'On Wednesday—two days ago.' 'Were you sorry to part from him?' 'Yes, sir, she replied with a deep sigh; 'my heart was a most broken.'

There might not be a word of truth in these answers, for I had no means of testing their correctness; but the woman seemed to speak sincerely, and I am inclined to think that she said nothing but what, if necessary, could be substantiated. I spoke, also, to the young woman who was seated next her. She, like the others, was perfectly black, and appeared stout and healthy.

I have said there was an entire absence of emotion in the party of men, women, and children, thus prepared to be sold. This does not correspond with the ordinary accounts of slave-sales, which are represented as tearful and harrowing.

My belief is, that some of the parties felt deeply on the subject, or at least that any distress they experienced was but momentary—soon passed away, and was forgotten. One of my reasons for this opinion rests on a trifling incident which occurred. While waiting for the commencement of the sale, one of the gentlemen present amused himself with a pointer-dog, which, at command, stood on its hind-legs, and took a piece of bread from his pocket.

'Sale is going to commence—this way, gentlemen,' cried a man at the door to a number of loungers outside; and all having assembled, the mulatto assistant led the woman and her children to the block, which he helped her to mount.

'There she stood with her infant at the breast, and one of her girls at each side. The auctioneer, a handsome, gentlemanly personage, took his place, with one foot on an old deal-chair with a broken back, and the other raised on the somewhat more elevated block. It was a striking scene.

'Well, gentlemen,' began the auctioneer, 'here is a capital woman and her three children, all in good health—what do you say for them? Give me an offer. (Nobly speaking.) I put up the first lot at 800 dollars—850 dollars (speaking very fast)—850 dollars. Will no one advance upon that? A very extraordinary bargain, gentlemen. A fine healthy baby. Hold it up. (Melodramatically goes up the first step of the block; takes the baby from the woman's breast, and holds it aloft with one hand, so as to show that it was a veritable suckling-baby.) That will do. A woman, still young, and three children, all for 850 dollars. An advance, if you please, gentlemen. (A voice bids 900.) Thank you, sir—900; any one bids more? (A second voice says, 970; and so on the bidding goes as far as 990 dollars, when it stops.) That won't do, gentlemen. I cannot take such a low price. (After a pause, addressing the mulatto:) She may go down. Down from the block the woman and her children were therefore conducted by the assistant, and as if nothing had occurred, they calmly resumed their seats by the stove.

The next lot brought forward was one of the men. The mulatto beckoning to him with his hand, requested him to come behind a canvas screen, of two leaves, which was standing near the back-window. The man placidly rose, and having been placed behind the screen, was ordered to take off his clothes, which he did without a word or look of embarrassment. About a dozen gentlemen crowded to the spot while the poor fellow was stripping himself, and as soon as he stood on the floor, bare from top to toe, a most rigorous scrutiny of his person was instituted. The clear black skin, back and front, was viewed all over for sores from disease; and there was no part of his body left unexamined. The man was told to open and shut his hands, asked if he could pick cotton, and every tooth in his head was scrupulously looked at. The investigation being at an end, he was ordered to dress himself; and having done so, was requested to walk to the block.

The ceremony of offering him for competition was gone through as before, but no one would bid. The other two men, after undergoing similar examinations behind the screen, were also put up, but with the same result. Nobody would bid for them, and they were all sent back

to their cells. It seemed as if the company had conspired not to buy anything that day. Probably some imperfections had been detected in the personal qualities of the negroes. Be this as it may, the auctioneer, perhaps a little out of temper from his want of success, walked off to his desk, and the affair was so far at an end.

'This way, gentlemen—this way!' was heard from a voice outside, and the company immediately hurried off to the second establishment. At this office there was a young woman, and also a man, for sale. The woman was put up first at 500 dollars; and possessing some recommendable qualities, the bidding for her was run as high as 710 dollars, at which she was knocked down to a purchaser. The man, after the customary examination behind a screen, was put up at 700 dollars; but a small imperfection having been observed in his person, no one would bid for him; and he was ordered down.

'This way, gentlemen—this way down by the street, if you please!' was now shouted by a person in the employment of the first firm, to whose office all very willingly adjourned—one migratory company, it will be perceived, serving all the slave-auctions in the place. Mingling in the crowd, I went to see what should be the fate of the man and boy, with whom I had already had some communication.

There the pair, the two cousins, sat by the fire, just where I had left them an hour ago. The fire was put up first.

'Come along, my man—jump up! there's a good boy!' said one of the partners, a bulky and respectable looking person, with a gold chain and bunch of seals; at the same time getting on the block. With alacrity the little fellow came forward, and mounting the steps stood by his side. The forms in front were filled by the company; and as I seated myself, I found that my old companion, Wide-awake, was close at hand, still chewing and spitting at a graduate.

'Now, gentlemen,' said the auctioneer, putting his hand on the shoulder of the boy, 'here is a very fine boy, seven years of age, warranted sound—what do you say for him? I put him up at 500 dollars—500 dollars (speaking quick, his right hand raised up, and coming down on the open palm of his left)—500 dollars. Any one says more than 500 dollars? (500 is bid.) 500 dollars. Nonsense! Just look at him. See how high he is. (He draws the lot in front of him, and shows that the little fellow's head comes up to his breast.) You see he is a fine, tall, healthy boy. Look at his hands.'

Several steps forward, and came the boy to open and shut his hands—the flexibility of the small fingers, black on the one side, and whitish on the other, being well looked to. The hands, and also the mouth, having given satisfaction, an advance is made to 570, then to 580 dollars.

'Gentlemen, this is a very poor price for a boy of this size. (Addressing the lot:) Go down, my boy, and show them how you can run.' The boy, seemingly happy to do as he was bid, went down from the block, and ran smartly across the floor several times; the eyes of every one in the room following him.

'Now, that will do. Get up again. (Boy mounts the block, the steps being rather deep for his short legs; but the auctioneer kindly lends him a hand.) Come, gentlemen, you see this is a first-rate lot. (500—600—610—620—630 dollars are bid.) I will sell him for 630 dollars. (Right hand coming down on left.) Last call, 630 dollars once—630 dollars twice. (A pause; hand sinks.) Gone!

The boy having descended, the man was desired to come forward; and after the usual scrutiny behind a screen, he took his place on the block.

'Well, now, gentlemen,' said the auctioneer, 'here is a right prime lot. Look at this man; strong, healthy, able-bodied; could not be a better hand for field-work. He can drive a wagon, or anything. What do you say for him? I offer this man at the low price of 800 dollars—he is well worth 1200 dollars. Come, make an advance, if you please. 800 dollars said for the man (a bid), thank you; 910 dollars—910 dollars 910 dollars (several bids)—920—930—940—950—going at 950—going. Gentlemen, this is far below his value. A strong bodied man, fit for any kind of heavy work. Just take a look at him. (Addressing the lot:) Walk down. (Lot dismounts, and walks from one side of the block to the other. When about to remount the block, a gentleman, who is smoking a cigar, examines his mouth and his fingers. Lot resumes his place.) Pray, gentlemen, be quick (continues the auctioneer); I must sell him, and 990 dollars are only bid for the man—990 dollars. (A fresh run of bids to 945 dollars.) 945 dollars once, 945 dollars twice (looking slowly round, to see if all were done), 945 dollars, going—going (hand drops)—gone!

During this remarkable scene, I sat at the middle of the front form with my note-book in my hand, in order to obtain a full view of the transaction. So strange was the spectacle, that I could hardly dispel the notion that it was all a kind of dream; and now I look back upon the affair as by far the most curious I ever witnessed. The more intelligent Virginians will sympathize in my feelings on the occasion. I had never until now seen human beings sold; the thing was quite new. Two men are standing on an elevated bench, one white and the other black. The white

man is smothering the black man. What a necessity is look and relative position! The white is a most respectable-looking person; so far as dress is concerned, he might pass for a clergyman or school-teacher. There he stands—I believe my eyes!—in the midst of an Anglo-Saxon, waving the air with his hand, as if addressing a missionary or any other philanthropic meeting from a platform. Scarcely that gentlemanly personage cannot imagine that he is engaged in any mortal sin! Beside him is a man with a black skin, and clothed in rough garments. His looks are downcast and sullen. He is being sold, just like a horse at Tattersall's or a picture at Christie and Manson's—I must be under some illusion. That dark devil, whom I have been always taught to consider a man, is not a man. True, he may be called a man in advertisements, and by the mouth of auctioneers. But it is only a figure of speech—a term of convenience. He is a man in one sense, and not in another. He is a kind of man—stands upright on two legs, has hands to work, wears clothes, can cook his food (a point not reached by monkeys), has the command of speech, and, in a way, can think and act like a rational creature—can even be taught to read. But nature has thought fit to give him a master him, and call him, exactly as suits your convenience—you being, from a variety of fortunate circumstances, his superior? All this passed through my mind as I sat on the front form in the saleroom of Messrs. Mason and Co. The members of that well-known firm was engaged in the sale of a negro, and the whole scene was a scene of the most extraordinary nature.

Such were a forenoon's experiences in the slave-market of Richmond. Everything is described precisely as it occurred, without passion or prejudice. It would not have been difficult to be sentimental on a subject which appeals so strongly to the feelings; but I have preferred telling the simple truth. In a subsequent chapter, I shall endeavour to give some general views of slavery in its social and political relations.

W. C.

FARMING IN CHINA.

A writer in Blackwood's Magazine speaks thus of agriculture in the Celestial Empire. The Chinese government has always fostered agriculture as peculiarly the national pursuit; and well has it repaid the imperial patronage. In a country nearly as large as all Europe, and far more densely peopled—containing, in fact, more than a third of the whole human race—more comfortable than any similar number of men on the face of the globe, no emigration has till now issued from its shores, and each new myriad of the rapidly-increasing population has gone to increase the strength and resources of the State, while the invidious extremes of poverty and riches—that prime bane of old States—are there unknown, wealth being more equally divided than in any civilized country. Undisturbed in their little farms, the people are contented and cheerful; and with comparatively little commerce, and no manufactures—viewed as a distinct employment—the empire has continued for centuries thriving and unshaken by intestine commotions. The home consumers have maintained in comfort the home producers—the grand opening of new markets has been found in the increase of the population—the only emigration has been to the hill-side and the marsh. The French historian and philosopher Sismondi, maintains that the real bone and muscle of a nation is its agricultural population, and predicted the coming ruin of the older States of Europe from the evident decline of this class of their people; but whatever truth there may be in his opinion, no such state of matters is likely soon to sap the foundations of the Chinese Empire. There no millionaire manufacturers, with machinery costing thirty or forty thousand pounds, overwhelm all competition, and, by ruining the small traders who ply the shuttle, as well as till the ground, draw starving thousands to Nankin, or Shanghai, flooding the towns to plebeians, at the expense of the country, and accumulating from the labour of thousands gigantic fortunes for individuals. The small farmer rears his crop of rice, cotton or tea, dresses it, and sends it to market, and turns it to his own use as food or clothing, and, although he cannot succeed in laying by money, it is only in periods of famine or inundation that he experiences the pressure of want.

'There are few sights more pleasing,' says Mr. Fortune, 'than a Chinese family in the interior engaged in gathering the leaves of the tea-plant, or, indeed, in any

of their agricultural pursuits. There is the old man—it may be the grandfather, or even the great-grandfather—patriarch-like, directing his descendants, many of whom are in their youth and prime, while others are in their childhood, in the labours of the field. He stands in the midst of them, bowed down with age, but—to the honour of the Chinese, as a nation—he is always looked up to by all with pride and affection, and his old age and grey hairs are honored, revered, and loved.'

In the tea districts every cottage or small farmer has his own little tea-garden, the produce of which supplies the wants of his family, and the surplus brings him in a few dollars, which procure for him the other necessities of life. 'When, after the labours of the day are over,' says Mr. Fortune, 'they return to their humble and happy homes, their fare consists chiefly of rice, fish, [with which their rivers abound], and vegetables, which they enjoy with great zest, and are happy and contented. I really believe that there is no country in the world where the agricultural population are better off than they are in the north of China. Labour with them is pleasure, for its fruits are eaten by themselves, and the rod of the oppressor is unfit and unnecessary of life. 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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

A Bonaparte Force.—It is whispered abroad that there is some prospect that one long a Bonaparte will be raised to the Papal throne.

The iron steamship Clyde, of 1200 tons and 250 horse power, with 300 passengers on board, put into Halifax last week, short of coals.

Mr. MARTIN'S TRIAL.—The Special Sessions of the Supreme Court, for the trial of Mr. N. H. Martin, commenced its sittings at Sydney on Tuesday, the 8th inst.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The Empire City arrived about 9 o'clock. She left Aspinwall on the 1st inst., and brings about 200 passengers, with California mails to July 15, and \$1,127,000 in treasure.

A French war steamer captured a Russian brig of 500 tons, from Havana, off Valparaiso, and towed her into that port.

THE PAPERS CONTAIN A thrilling account of the burning of the ship Townsend, Captain Woodson, on the 25th of May, in lat. 35 S.

THE FIRE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE HALIFAX.—On Sunday morning last, shortly after the ringing of the bells for Church, Government House in Halifax was discovered to be on fire.

It will probably cost £2000 to put the Edifice in good repair. The fire had its origin in a defective chimney which becoming ignited communicated to the shingles on the roof.

Horrible Murder.—On Friday last an individual named Alexander McDonald, who lives some five miles from the village of Antigonish, passed through this town, in charge of a constable who was taking him to Halifax, the prisoner being charged with having committed an atrocious murder on the Halifax and Guysboro road.

The constable is over the battle has been fought through the medium of newspapers and pamphlets. The Athenians were a talking people, and loved to assemble in great numbers, and hear political matters discussed and give their judgment.

THE CHATELAIN.—We are happy to state that on Saturday last, a locomotive and cars commenced running on the first two miles of this railway—that is, from the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the Sadeau River.

CONSIDERABLE sickness prevailed on the Isthmus of Panama, but when the steamer left, the disease was entirely eradicated.

VERY severe thunder storms have been experienced during one of which the City Hospital at Aspinwall was struck by lightning and sustained slight damage.

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It might be expected that all persons of common sense and humanity would rejoice that an efficient plan had been proposed for ridding the world of this distasteful traffic.

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ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL

Progress of the War. (From the European Times.)

The remarkable correspondence published in the Monitor at the close of last week shows Russia in the submissive attitude of suing for peace.

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TEMPERANCE

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor:

Sir—Will you permit me through your columns to enquire who are the persons that stand in the way of bringing the trade in alcohol within proper restrictions and limits?

With not a few of these poor victims was the writer of this article acquainted! I shall forbear, however, to draw their memories from their dead abode, but it is not heart rending to read and hear of the havoc, which this infernal trade in liquid poison, is making in the world!

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ity. It might be expected that all persons of common sense and humanity would regard that an efficient plan had been proposed for ridding the world of this diabolical traffic in intoxicating drinks...

Charlotte, Aug. 25, 1854.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Progress of the War. (From the European Times.)

The remarkable correspondence published in the Monitor at the close of last week shows Russia in the submissive attitude of suing for peace. The language used by the Russian minister amounts in substance to this,--that the troops of the Czar will retire from the Danubian provinces if Austria will use its influence with the Western Powers to prevent them from attacking the Russian dominions.

Entrance of Austrian Troops into Wallachia.

PARIS, Friday, August 18.--The following has just been received from Vienna:--Orders have just been issued for the Austrian troops to enter Wallachia.

APFAIRS IN THE EAST.

PARIS, August 17.--According to advices from Malta of the 12th the Jason had arrived from England, and proceeded on her voyage to Constantinople. Letters from Constantinople of the 5th announce that pontoons and launches continued to be sent to Varna. There was nothing new from Asia, but a great battle was expected under the walls of Kars, where the two armies, each 20,000 strong, were encamped within a league of each other.

Port of Charlotte-town.

ARRIVED. Aug. 26th, Liberal, Richibucto, deal. Packet W. Nelson, Bay Verte, do.

DEPARTED.

Aug. 26, Packet F. R. Goodman, Pictou. Lady Le Marchant, Sglaire.

DIED.

At Charlotte-town, on the 24th inst., Lucy Henrietta, daughter of James C. Pope, Esq., aged 11 months.

WANTED.

IN a Dry Goods Establishment, in Charlotte-town, an active SALESMAN, with good character, and a thorough knowledge of his business. Enquire of the proprietor of this paper.

Mr. Sarrin O'Brien.--The family of Mr. Sarrin O'Brien have, within the last few days received a letter from him, dated from Van Diemen's Land...

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.--Smyrna, Marth, Marine, Tunis, Aug. 4.--Percussore.

The English Mail by the Steamer Lady Le-Marchant.

The English Mail by the Steamer Lady Le-Marchant arrived about 8 o'clock yesterday evening.

TEMPERANCE.

The Caledonia Division, No. 24, S. of T., was instituted on the 9th inst., in Wood Islands Settlement, by Mr. Arbutack, D. G. W. P.

Charlotte-town Markets, Aug. 30.

Table with columns for various goods and their prices, including Tallow, Wool, Flour, and other commodities.

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UNRESERVED SALE OF Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery-ware, Glassware, &c., &c., BY JAMES MORRIS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Tuesday the 1st September, at 11 o'clock, at the Store of Messrs. Angus Gillis, Queen Street, the whole of the STOCK IN TRADE.

To be sold, for Cash. SEVEN pairs Granite Mill-stones, 3 Casks Codfish Oil, A few barrels prime Herring, 20 barrels New York, 20 do. prime New do., 20 do. prime do., 700,000 Cedar Shingles, A few barrels Peat.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. Tenth Year.--Splendid Engravings and Pictures. THE Tenth Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 17th day of September next.

For Sale. A FREEHOLD PROPERTY of 50 Acres of Land, situated on the Princeton Road, 12 miles from Charlotte-town; 15 to 20 acres are cleared and ready for the plough; there is a Dwelling House and Barn on the Premises.

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician presents to the attention of Mothers...

SCOTCHING SYRUP.

For Children Teething. For the Nervous Affection, Convulsions, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c.

PROOF POSITIVE.

Mount. CURTIS & FERRIS—Please send us a further supply of Scotch Syrup.

NEW-YORK, July 16th, 1853.

We cheerfully comply with the request of a friend to insert the following letter...

NEUROLOGY, or SCALATIC RHEUMATISM CURED.

This may certify, that for about four years I was seriously afflicted with a disease in the hip...

WILD CHERRY BITTERS.

For the cure of Bilious and Jaundic complaints, and general debility.

HUNTER'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

Hunter's Balsam. It is not often that we can say anything favorable of patent medicines...

INDIAN DIPEPSIA PILLS.

For cure of Costiveness, Acidity of the Stomach, Bilious Habits, Headache, Dimness, Heart Burning, Pain in the Side, Lung and Liver Complaints.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

With Constiveness, Acidity of the Stomach, Heart Burning, Bilious Complaints, producing Headache, Pain in the Side, Loss of Appetite, and general Debility.

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

These Pills have effected the most astonishing cures in hundreds of cases of the above complaints...

habitual Constiveness is, if not checked in time, a source of more than half of the Disorders and pains to which humanity is subject.

They will be found the best Family Physic in the world, purifying the blood, restoring the appetite, and leaving the stomach and bowels in a healthy state.

For purifying the blood, we do not believe there are any other equal to the Scotch Syrup.

John E. W. ALLBY, Head of Hillsborough, WILLIAM HERRICK, Moral John SUTHERLAND & JOHN A. MACLAINE, Head of St. Peter's Bay.

Washing made easy and Pleasant. BY USE OF ROSS'S Chemical Washing Powder.

THIS Powder, prepared by a practical Chemist, is a superior article for Washing Clothes.

ROSS'S ARTIFICIAL SLATE. To JOHN ROSS, Esquire, Patentee of Artificial & Metallic Slate.

THEY are the Subscribers, House Joiners and Painters, by trade, having been using your "Artificial Slate" for upwards of three years.

GEORGE COOK, THOS. M. CROW, SAMUEL J. BLAIR, D. B. FLETCHER, RICHARD UPHAM, SYDNEY S. CROW, FRANCIS LAYTON, DAVID C. WILSON, GEORGE GUNN.

Twelvrees Brothers' Useful and Economical Preparations. THEIR British Furniture Cream, at 6d.

THEIR Infallible Furniture Polish, at 2d. THEIR Invaluable Metal Paste, at 2d.

THEIR Incomparable India Rubber Blacking, 1d. packets. THEIR Elegant Bell-shaped Glass Lids, filled, at 2d.

THEIR Superior Glass Square Lids—Black, Blue, and Red, at 2d. each. THEIR Deliciously Scented Hair Oil, and Pomade Restorative.

THEIR Unrivalled Garment and Carpet Renovator, at 2d. and 6d. Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by G. E. O. T. HASZARD, Queen Square



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Dear Sir,—Mrs. Sarah Dixon, of Liverpool Street, Boston, has this day deposed before me...

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly, (Signed) J. NOBLE. Dated August 12th, 1853.

A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANGLE CURED—AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT HALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. R. Dixon, Chemist, King-st., Norwich.

To Mr. DIXON, Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicine.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly, (Signed) JOHN SMITH. Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, SEVERE DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Fox, Chemist, &c., Lower Marlborough, Manchester, dated February 12th, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills.

I remain dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) T. FORSTER KEE. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

- Red Legs, Cancers, Scrofulous Swellings, Bad Breasts, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Burns, Elephantiasis, Scrofulous Ulcers, Swellings of the Neck, Stomach, and Bowels, Gout, Glandular swellings, Ulcers, Chapped hands, Scalds, Ringworms, Itch, and other Skin Diseases.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 544, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Paris, at 15, St. St. Denis, &c.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. R. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot. GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent.

YARSTIES.
Access to Parents.—Be ever gentle with the children God has given you; watch them constantly; reprove them earnestly, but not in anger.

THE FACTORS SYSTEM.—Scene (apartment in the office of the French Consul; Mamma and Daughter discovered applying for a passport).

How to MAKE A BARREL.—The Chinese are said to have laboured for centuries under great embarrassment, from not knowing how to make a barrel.

The consummate epicurian and coarse man in a Quin, the actor, often rendered him a very disagreeable guest. Dining one day with the Duchess of Marlborough, her grace, to his great surprise, helped herself to the innest part of a ham of confection, which stood near her.

"Pshaw, dear," said an American husband to his loyal spouse, who was several years the junior. "What do you say to moving out West?"

As a dandy was vending his way through a narrow passage, he met a pretty girl, and said to her, "Fray, my dear, what do you call this passage?"

"The times are getting so hard that people can't pay attention. Lady:—Fray Mr. Jenkins, are you musical?"

"Light meals are the best diet in the absence of the gut-trick juice. Our feet regiments are as determined as ever to support the glory of our arms.

The man who is a stranger to the finer feelings is recommended to have an introduction. A Gentleman who did not trust to his memory wrote in his pocket book, "I must be married when I get to town."

If a tray, shaken by the wind, happen to smash a pane glass, what would the pane of glass say? Answer.—Tro-mend-ous!

"Measures not men," as the Chancellor of the Exchequer said when he taxed the British porter-pots.

PERRY'S HUNGARIAN BALM.

For Restoring Preserving and Beautifying the Hair.
THIS elegant preparation is an efficient remedy for Baldness, or falling off of the Hair. It prevents and completely eradicates Dandruff, strengthens the roots of the hair; causes it to grow luxuriantly; gives it a rich, dark, soft and glossy appearance, and prevents it turning gray.

The Hungarian Balm is especially adapted to ladies' use; and those who have tried the various elegant mixtures, with an benefit, will at once discover the agreeable and beneficial effects produced by this pure and delicate preparation.

Price 25 and 50 cents, in large bottles. D. TAYLOR, Jr. & Co., General Agents, 25 Hanover st., Boston.

FOR SALE.
NEW Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Combs, Crank Plates, Wool Pickers, &c., and Patent Power Trussing Machines.

Farm for Sale or to Let.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale or to Let, by Private Contract, that valuable Leasehold Farm known by the name of the Red House, situated in the thriving Settlement of Bay Fortuna, Township No. 26; it contains 37 1/2 acres of Land, about 60 acres of which are cleared; there is a good spring of water on it, about 50 yards from the road.

Farm for Sale.
FOR Sale, the interest of 200 years in a Leasehold Farm of 77 1/2 acres of Land, situate on the Suffolk Road, 10 miles from Charlottetown. About 30 acres are under cultivation, and the remainder covered with young wood.

FOR SALE.
200 ACRES of land on Township No. 21 having a front of 20 Chains on Montague River. 100 Acres on Lot No. 8, embracing the West Point of the Island.

WHAT valuable plot of GROUND at the head of Prince Street, formerly the site of the Baptist Chapel, fronting 100 feet on Easton Street, and 104 on Upper Prince Street. It is one of the most desirable situations in the suburbs for a gentleman's residence, or is capable of being divided into three good building Lots.

World's Fair PRIZE MEDAL SOAPS!

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM HAS BEEN awarded by the Mechanics' Fair, Boston; American Institute, New York; and World's Fair, Crystal Palace; the BECK & CO., Boston, Mass., for the best Toilet Soap, Cream and Perfumery. Beck & Co. manufacture every variety of Toilet Soaps—unsung and of the highest and most admired quality—

for Ladies: Parisian Shaving Cream, Parisian Shaving Cream, Military Shaving Soap, Highly perfumed Brown Windsor, White Windsor and Toilet Soap.

Dr. Taylor, Jan. & Co. 25 Hanover street, Boston, General Agents. Agents for Prince Edward Island, M. W. SKINNER also, sold by W. H. WATSON. June 28, 66.

PROCLAMATION Good People of P. E. I.

PROBABLY there is not a family in your Province but what some members of it are more or less afflicted by Humors or Chronic Affections. As a remedy for these various complaints, there are numerous preparations brought into the market, but all of them of little or no good.

Over two million bottles have been sold in the north and west during the last few years. Three to five bottles is warranted to cure the worst case of Rheumatism. Two bottles will check the worst case of Dyspepsia. Three bottles are warranted to cure the severest case of Erysipelas.

Prepared by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. For sale by T. DESBRISAY & Co., General Agency.

FOR SALE.—GREEN ISLAND, situated in Richmond Bay, the best fourth of a mile in the Province. This Island contains about 20 acres, and as a fishing station is unequalled in this Island.



AYER'S PILLS.

A pure and entirely successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious Disorders—Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fever, Gout, Headache, Neuralgia, &c. &c. &c. Induced very far and the disease in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, and less but effectual Cathartics were more freely used.

Dr. A. A. HAYES, Practical Chemist of the Port of Boston, and Geologist for the State of Massachusetts. Dr. J. C. WATSON, one of the first medical men in New York City.

As it is frequently explicated that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulae by which both my Purgative and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces.

Prepared by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. For sale by T. DESBRISAY & Co., General Agency.

ETW 2401 (18)