

# FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING. THE FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING.

## HASZARD'S GAZETTE, JULY 16.

### AGRICULTURE.

**INTERESTING TO FARMERS.**  
Prof. J. J. Marey, in the forthcoming No. of his *Working Farmer*, gives the following summary of some of the great elemental truths of Agricultural Chemistry, which he introduces as follows:

"The following is from one of Lissone's familiar Letters on Chemistry, and is a synopsis of all the knowledge of the present day in relation to Agricultural Chemistry, so much of which had its origin in the original writings of the great chemist.

"It stands forth now the reviewer of himself, and gives us, in the most lucid manner, almost in shape-like form, the very rudiments of our knowledge, and this too, posted up with all the improvements and observations of the day.

"Let those writers who have wedded to and from their precepts, review their apostasy and be chastened for their want of consistency, by reading the following.

"We present it to our readers as the best paper on Scientific Agriculture we have ever seen. We recommend that it may be studied by rote, and that its truths form the basis of their after-investigation. We feel proud of belonging to a profession, the merits of which should call forth from so great a mind so great an effort. We hail it as a declaration of independence for Scientific Agriculture. With modesty we would induces it, and with a full acknowledgement of our inability to equal the great original, still we fearlessly throw the gauntlet to those who would wish to attack the doctrines contained in the following paper.

"We beg of our readers to study it line by line, and when they comprehend it all, with such clearness as we hope they may at a single careful reading, they will find that they have a grammar for their art, a foundation which when clearly apprehended may build a rational which will accord with practical men; and despite the sophistry of those who would rob the great original of his due credit, this letter will live so long as language has a property to communicate it.

The following is Lissone's synopsis:

The immense yet unlimited expanse of the ocean, the animal and vegetable kingdoms are mutually dependent upon, and successive to each other. The mutual wants of their constituents are to be observed, and contrast them to the states in their original form, when they again serve as nourishment for a new generation of plants. The oxygen which marine animals withdraw in their respiration from the air, dissolved in sea-water, is returned to the water by the vital processes of sea-plants; the air is richer in oxygen than atmospheric air, containing 22 to 28 per cent.; while the latter contains only 21 per cent. Oxigen, also, combines with the products of the combustion of dead animal tissue, changes their carbon into organic acid, then hydrogencarbon, and then nitrogenous acids against the form of ammonia. Thus we observe in the ocean a circulation takes place without the addition or subtraction of any element, unlimited in duration, although limited in extent, last much &c in a confined space the nourishment of plants exists in a limited quantity. We well know that marine plants cannot derive a supply of humus for their nourishment through their roots. Look at the great sea-tang, *Juncus giganteus*: this plant, according to Coot, reaches a height of 300 feet, and a single specimen, with its long ramifications, is reckoned by marine animals; yet its root is a small body, no larger than the finger. What animal can this draw from a naked rock, upon the surface of which there is no perceptible change? It is quite obvious that these plants require only a hold—a fastening, to prevent a change of place,—as a compensation to their specific gravity, which is less than that of the medium in which they float. That medium provides the necessary nourishment, and presents to the surface of every part of the plant. Sea water contains not only carbonaceous matter, but also the alkalies and phosphates, and carbonates, required by these plants for their growth, and which we always find as constant constituents of their ashes.

All experience demonstrates that the conditions of the existence of marine plants are the same which are essential to terrestrial plants; but the latter do not live, like sea-plants, in a medium which contains all their elements, and surrounds with appropriate nourishment every part of their organism,—on the contrary, the soil—contains these essential elements, without which the mineral constituents, whether derived from the atmosphere, or from the sea, are unable to penetrate the plant. The oceanic salt, with its numerous organic acids, together with its various minerals, are the chief constituents of the soil.

Now, we know that the strontium contains none of these substances, and therefore can replace none; and we know that their removal from a soil destroys its fertility, which may be restored by the addition of a new supply. Is it possible, after so many discussions on the subject of the chemistry of soils, that we have not yet made out the cause of the deficiency of certain substances, and that the art of agriculture has been based upon any thing but the principle of the equilibrium of the elements of man and animals?

The English soil, however, which is covered with vegetation, the use of alkali, of lime, and the phosphates, any doubt can exist as to the principles upon which a rational agriculture depends? Can the art of agriculture be based upon any thing but the restoration of a disturbed equilibrium? Can it be imagined that any country, however rich and fertile, with a flourishing commerce, which, for centuries, exports its produce in the shape of grain and cattle, will maintain its soil? If the same country does not restore, in some form of manure, those elements which have been removed from the soil, and which cannot be replaced by the strontium? Must not the same fate await every country which has actually become the owner of soil? Virginia, now in many parts no longer able to grow its former staple produce, wheat and tobacco? In the large towns of England, the produce both of English and foreign agriculture is largely consumed; elements of the soil indispensable to plants do not return to the fields; contrivances resulting from the manners and customs of the English people, and peculiar to them, render it difficult, perhaps impossible, to collect the enormous quantity of phosphates which are daily, as solid and liquid manures, carried into the rivers.

These phosphates, although present in the soil in smaller quantities, are its most important mineral constituents. It was observed that many English fields, ploughed in that manner, immediately destroyed their product, as by miracle, when dressed with earth imported from the continent. But if the export of horses from Germany is continued to the extent it has hitherto reached, the soil must be gradually exhausted, and the extent of our loss may be gauged by considering that one pound of horse-cattle contains much phosphorus as two pounds weight of grain. The imperfect knowledge of animal husbandry, and the want of ploughing, were the chief causes of the decline in the time to an opinion, that metals as well as plants could be produced from a seed. The regular forms and ramifications seen in crystals, they imagined to be the leaves and branches of plants; and as they saw the root of plants growing producing root, stem, and leaves, and again blossoms, fruit, root, stem, and leaves,

readily without uncovering any supply of a appropriate material, they deserved it without much energy to deserve the end of gold, and the earth necessary for its development. If the metal seeds were once obtained, might they not entail upon their growth? Such ideas could only be entertained when nothing was known of the atmosphere, and its participation with the earth in administering to the vital processes of plants and animals.

Modern Chemistry indeed produces the elements of water, and, combining them, forms water-soluble salts; but it does not create new elements, and therefore there is no creation of new bodies. Many of our fathers are like the sibyls of old; they are searching for the miraculoons—no such bodies, without any further supply of nourishment to a soil scarcely rich enough to be sprinkled with indigenous plants, shall produce crops of grain a hundred fold. The experience of centuries, of thousands of years, is insufficient to guard men against these fallacies; our only security from these and similar fallacies must be derived from a correct knowledge of scientific principles. In the first period of natural philosophy, organic life was supposed to be derived from water; in the second, from the sun; in the third, from the atmosphere.

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### DISSENTION IN THE CABINET.

For several weeks past a rumour of the existence of a serious dissension in the Cabinet has been prevalent in most of the clubs and political circles of the metropolis. At one time it was said that they were not all heartily agreed as to the course to be pursued in reference to the issuing of new writs to the boroughs, which, under the investigations now going forward, before Election Committees, were proved to have been guilty of corrupt practices; another time it was asserted they were all at variance with the fine of policy to be adopted in resistance to the arrogant and overbearing pretensions of Russia in the East. These rumours were probably not without foundation. A coalition was at any rate given to them by the Whig and People's parties of the Cabinet, on the subject of the delinquencies of boroughs, and by the escalation and delay exhibited in the transmission of instructions to our ambassador at Constantinople, or the specific orders to the Admiral of the British fleet at Malta, in reference to the difficulties that have arisen in Turkey. But whatever the disagreement of the Ministry upon these questions may have been, we must assume that they were only of a temporary character, and that means were found of reconciling them without the loss of dignity or consistency to any one. At all events we see no further effort made by Lord John Russell and the Whig section of the Cabinet to stay the issuing of new writs to the corrupt boroughs, and we are informed that a decided and energetic line of action has at length been resolved upon as regards the threatened violence of Russia in the East.

A new ground of dissension has recently exhibited itself among the ministry upon a point which was not immediately expected to arise; and which, although apparently got over for the time being, may not improbably turn out to be the rock upon which ultimately the coalition Ministry will split. The apple of discord in this instance was the old and shrivelled one of the Irish Roman Catholic Church. Shall this Church be endowed by the State? and if endowed, shall it be by the appropriation of the property of the Established Church? Mr. G. H. Moore, the Roman Catholic Member for Mayo, raised this question some nights ago in the House of Commons upon a motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the ecclesiastical revenues of Ireland, with the view of ascertaining how far they are made applicable to the benefit of the Irish people. The honorable gentlemen did not dispute that the real object of his motion was to divert from the Protestant Established Church in Ireland, the whole or the greater part of its property, and to apply it to the maintenance and support of the Roman Catholic Church. This proposal he justified upon the ground that the members of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, were Roman Catholics, and that they were kept in a state of perpetual disquietude by the Crown from the exercise of their religion and uninformed and destitute condition in which their chancery had been left, ever since the Reformation spoiled it of the property of which it was previously possessed. "It has been the fashion," said he, "for members speaking in this House, to assert that the Roman Catholics of Ireland are a loyal people. I wish at once to shake off that hypocrisy of debate, and to declare that they are not a loyal people. I will even venture to say that if an English and an American vessel were engaged on any part of the Irish coast, a very large proportion of the lookers-on would wish the Americans to win. This is all because their Church—the Church of the great majority of the kingdom—is allowed to remain steeped in poverty, whilst the Church of the Establishment with scarcely a congregation in any part of the country, is rolling in wealth, from which no national benefit of any kind is derived." To this motion and to these remarks Lord John Russell replied by repudiating the charge of general relapse attributed to the Roman Catholic population of Ireland, and by drawing a distinction between them and the Church of which they were members. The Irish Roman Catholic Church was looking at its proceedings in foreign countries, looking at its mode in which that Church, acting under the direction of its head, himself a foreign sovereign, had aimed at political power—it has been but too evident that it is in variance with attachment to the Crown of this country and with a due attachment to the duties which it owe to the state. No man with a sense of the views of the Roman Catholic population both in Ireland and in this country, not attached to the liberties which we enjoy, and loyal to the sovereign of these realms. But what I must say—what I am convinced of—is, that if the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland had an increase of power given to them, if they, as ecclesiastics, could exercise a greater control, and a greater political influence than they now possess, that influence would not be used in accordance with the general freedom which prevails in this country. I believe that neither with respect to religious nor with respect to political subjects would they labour for that freedom of discussion, and that energy and activity of the human mind which it is the tendency and spirit of our constitution to promote. I am, therefore, obliged to conclude unwillingly, but to conclude most decidedly, that the endowment of the Roman Catholic religion is not a course which the Parliament of this country ought to sanction." This expression of opinion on the part of the noble lord coming at a moment when the disclosures daily made in the Irish Election Committees were exhibiting the part played by the priests in the electoral contests of the sister country, was very warmly and approvingly received by the House, and upon a division Mr. Moore's motion was defeated by a large majority. But mark what followed.

Our readers are aware that amongst the various materials of which the present Ministry is compounded, there are three gentlemen who respectively occupy the offices of Clerk of the Ordnance, Solicitor General for Ireland, and one of the lordships of the Treasury. These gentlemen are Messrs. Monsell, Keogh, and Sadler—all Irishmen, and all Members of the Roman Catholic Church. Of these three not one was in the House when Mr. Moore's motion was under discussion, and consequently not one of them heard the speech of Lord John Russell. Why they were not upon an occasion of so much importance to their country and their cred, especially Mr. Monsell nor Mr. Keogh has thought proper to explain. Mr. Sadler can undoubtedly stand excused, seeing that he has not been able to perceive any constituency to elect him to a seat since he has been a member of the Ministry. On the following day the Parliamentary associations of course became acquainted through the ordinary channels of communication with what Lord John Russell had said on the previous night, yet on the evening of that day they both attended in their places in the House of Commons, and were both inclined in giving their testimony support to the views and propensities of the Government. There

was then no symptom or hint of resignation. Four and twenty hours afterwards, however, the three gentlemen appear to have become suddenly, and for the first time, convinced that they ought to be exceedingly indignant at what Lord John Russell had said, and that it was, in fact, quite impossible for them to continue to be members of a Government which through the mouth of one of its principal members had declared that the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland was, "under the direction of a traitor," liable to frequent invasions and distress to civil government. Accordingly after the interval of time to which we have alluded, Messrs. Monsell, Keogh, and Sadler having taken their inward thoughts of free intermission, severally sat down and wrote a letter to Lord Aberdeen reciting their place as members of his administration.

Now comes the point at which the existence of

dissemination in the Cabinet is made manifest.

Lord Aberdeen

upon the receipt of the letters of

resignation, held it to be necessary, a hurried communication with some or all of the other members of the Government, and then addressed himself to the recruits in these terms: "It is with much concern that I have received your letters, in which you tender your resignation in consequence of the proceedings which took place in the House of Commons on Tuesday last. I have to inform you that, while the vote on that occasion had the sanction of the Government, the reasons for that vote given by Lord John Russell, and the sentiments of which you complain, are not shared by me nor many of my colleagues. I wish this might be distinctly understood, as I might otherwise be justly charged with dereliction from those which, both in and out of office, I have held and still hold with the Roman Catholic body, and the open avowal of which had appeared to several Roman Catholic gentlemen to justify them in accepting office under the Government."<sup>1</sup> As soon as these welcome words reached the hands of the three gentlemen who had so publicly bared themselves of office, they at once pronounced themselves perfectly satisfied, and readily consented to re-enter the ministerial fold, and to resume the functions they had indignantly abandoned. Lord Aberdeen thus succeeded in preserving the personnel of his government intact; but at the same time made it manifest to the world that his Cabinet was seriously divided in opinion upon one of the gravest questions that can possibly engage the attention of the statesmen and rulers of this Protestant kingdom. On a subsequent evening Mr. Moore endeavoured to ascertain from Lord John Russell who the Members of the Government were whose opinion differed from those expressed by him upon the subject of the Roman Catholic Church; but upon that point Lord John confessed his inability to gratify his honorable gentleman's curiosity, as he really did not know who amongst his colleagues shared his opinions and who did not. In reply to another interrogatory from these quarters as to whether the cover only and not the actions given by the leader of the Government in the House of Commons were to be regarded as having the sanction of the Cabinet, Lord John replied that he remembered in what he considered a very sensible opinion expressed by Lord Melbourne, that it was only necessary for a Government to agree as to a particular course to be taken, and not requisite that they should all be of one mind as to the reason for which that particular course was taken.

Thus then the matter stands—Messrs. Monsell, Keogh and Sadler have been reconciled to their

return

to office

—the Coalition Ministry for the present retains its integrity of form, but the broadest possible divergence of opinion has been shown to exist between the Peelite Priests and the Whig-Liberals leaders of the House of Commons. Under these circumstances the hope of a considerable section of the Conservative Party is beginning to revive, and another "Coalition" of a character different from that at present existing, is already spoken of.

The Elections are thus far finished and we await the opening of the Poll Books with some degree of anxiety, though unmixed with fear for the result. It is now pretty well known who have the nominal majority of votes—we say nominal for if we are not greatly mistaken, in one case at least—that of the Hon. George Coles—a scrutiny will alter the complexion of affairs entirely. Be that as it may, one thing is certain, that the Government has been left in a minority. We give the list of those said to have been returned and in the case of the 1st District of Prince County, we do not pledge ourselves for its accuracy. At all events there is a decided majority in favour of supporters of good order, sound principles, and rational and constitutional freedom. The members of the late—we may fairly, we think, call them so—administration, ought to be now convinced that their conduct has not met with that unqualified approbation, that each and all of them unhesitatingly asserted it not only deserved, but would on an appeal to the people, unquestionably receive. That appeal has been made, and even the Leader of the Government has come in second to the man whom he most wished to despoil, and would without any doubt have been rejected by a triumphant majority, had it not been for one of those trials so unscrupulously resorted to by uncrapulous lawyers. In our own disposition to triumph over fallen men, but since it is generally asserted that he deserved it fatal when it has been so, and would at the inflammation and disease.

If you shall be satisfied with evidence, that the death by a blow, or the knock about, will be able to give you a strong impression of the

absence, what you

will say, that the absence must have been

and on the examination of

the evidence will

then strike the dead

stroke, or two blows

the dead

## HASZARD'S GAZETTE, JULY 16.

the wrongs of Douglass and  
ay. A lesson so old as the  
and turned to clay.

**ED STATES.**  
The New Legislature  
annual project, as well as  
od, and Niagara Ship

New York.—A tremendous  
and ball storm burst upon  
y. Friday afternoon.—The  
flooded, the goods damaged,  
n. A house in Forty-third  
own and three men killed  
wounded. One person was  
in Fifty-first street. Four  
orner of Second avenue and  
were blown down, and one

L. L. the storm was awful;  
houses were blown down;  
were unroofed, and almost  
place was damaged.  
the 1st Presbyterian Church  
ing with it a large portion  
lling across the street nearly  
lling house opposite.  
the Dutch Reformed Church,  
was also torn off. The bell  
the lecture room, completely  
s about \$10,000.  
of the roof of the Methodist  
was also blown off.  
in the vicinity of Grand  
ick avenue were completely  
a loss of \$15,000.  
. The Episcopal Church was  
nearly demolished.

**D'S GAZETTE**

, July 15, 1852.

re thus far finished and we  
of the Poll Books with some  
though unmixed with fear  
e is now pretty well known  
inal majority of votes—we  
If we are not greatly mi-  
at least—that of the Hon-  
serity will alter the com-  
munity. So that as it may,  
in that the Government has  
ity. We give the list of  
been returned and in the case  
of Prince County, we do  
ve for its accuracy. At all  
tive majority in favour of  
good order, sound principle,  
constitutional freedom. The  
te—We may fairly, we think,  
ministration ought to be now  
is conduct has not met with  
probation, that each and all  
ng asserted it not only de-  
an appeal to the people, pos-  
se. That appeal has been  
the Leader of the Government  
to the man whom he most  
es, and would without any  
ected by a triumphant me-  
for one of their tricks so  
d to be uncourteous men.  
position to triumph over fal-  
nincerely congratulate the coun-  
from a thraldom as despot-  
ful, we will enter more at  
in our next and subsequent  
shall be enabled to speak with

UNED MEMBERS.

Prince County.  
" " Clark.

man. " Lord.  
" " Clark.  
men's County.  
" " Mooney  
worth. " McGill  
leod 1st " Cole  
use 3d " Devies.  
Kne's County.

Ward. 2d Dist.—Jardine  
Aukly. " Whalen.  
owan.  
phman.

The majority of about 21 votes  
lived in the District, from this  
about 10 votes given in other  
one, leaving an apparent major-  
are however upwards of 500,  
which when summed up, will  
the majority in favor of Mr.

the nominations at Georgetown,  
ant who furnished us with the  
that place, we have been infor-  
stated some of the expressions  
on spoke of on occasion.  
this, as we should wish as all  
air and impartial report of every  
e place at public meetings.

—TRIAL OF T. HENDERSON  
eral and Hon. B. Palmer, for  
Prisoners; General after opening the  
complaint to the Court, addressed

of the Jury.—You have heard me  
court, the nature of the Indict-  
ments, and the charge which it con-  
cerns the prisoner at the bar, and if  
my duty to detail to you the facts  
the prisoner stands accused. If  
it is not my duty as an officer of  
say anything to extenuate the  
prisoner is accused, I shall not  
gratify any unnecessary ob-

uring on the facts, I shall call  
to an observation often made in  
which at the risk of repetition,  
enture to make for the sake both  
r and public justice, that you  
are caused by anything which you  
the case before the court. It is a  
excited much public interest,  
forget that and judge your ef-  
fects which shall be produced  
not result an impression but  
counselled by the attorney of

he stands charged with the crime  
the greatest of which human nature  
and with many of the most ag-  
e. He is a son, stands charged  
of his father—with having  
acted against him to whom he owed

his being—to whom he was indebted for care  
and protection in his infancy and the happiest  
hours of infancy, and in those when the feelings  
of nature and the laws of God should have pre-  
vented his raising his hand in anger. But a  
crime is almost too horrible to contemplate. But  
gentlemen, it is my duty to state, that the greater  
and more terrible the crime, so much the  
greater should be your circumspection in re-  
ceiving evidence of the guilt of the prisoner.

It will appear from the evidence that on the  
3d March last, a large party were assembled at the  
house of the prisoner at the bar, to cele-  
brate the marriage of his daughter. The de-  
ceased was present. He was aged and a cripple  
unable to walk without the aid of crutches, and was seated in an arm chair at the end of  
the table near the fireplace. He asked the pris-  
oner's wife for some tea, which she refused to  
give him, and for some water, which was also  
refused. Some words passed between them, and Mrs. Henderson told her husband, the pris-  
oner, that the old man would not be quiet. The  
prisoner therefore seized an iron poker and  
brandished it over the head of the deceased,  
threatening to strike him if he did not hold his  
tongue. The prisoner's attitude was so momen-  
tous that several of the guests, fearing mischievous-  
ness, made a rush upon him, and a fierce struggle ensued, and the poker was taken away. I do not think we shall be able to prove  
that any blow was actually struck, at this time, with the poker; although some of the bystanders  
thought a blow had been struck. Shortly  
afterwards the prisoner made a rush at the old  
man, seized him by the hair of the head, helpless  
and unable to defend himself as he was, and dragged  
him from his chair, and threw him  
violently on the hearth. The old man was again  
placed in his chair—the prisoner again rushed  
at him; again seized him by the hair of the  
head, pulled him from it, and dragged the old  
man across the floor and hearth. It will appear,  
I believe, that here some of the bystanders  
interfered and placed the old man on bed in the  
room, his chin and face bleeding, and his  
knees cut by the brutal violence he had received.  
When the old man was on the bed, he sat  
up, and the prisoners took up his hands again  
struck him on the hand and on the top and side  
of his head with his fist clenched, cutting  
his face above the right eye and blackening both  
his eyes. It will also appear that, previous to  
the sight in question the deceased had an  
enlargement on the right side of his neck, and I  
think the evidence will show that when the pris-  
oner struck the deceased with his fist, he  
struck one or two blows on or near to the affect-  
ed part. This enabled him shortly afterwards  
to make an abeess, which, on the 17th March,  
broke, and from this his death, which took place  
on the 19th March, proceeded. It is necessary,  
gentlemen, that you should first be satisfied as  
to the cause of death. We shall, therefore,  
evidence Dr. Hobkirk, and Dr. M'Kemie, who  
will testify to you that they made a post-mortem  
examination of the body of the deceased; that  
they are satisfied that his death was caused by  
the abuse; and that, in their opinion, this  
abuse must have been produced by a blow.  
And on the examination of the medical gentle-  
men, I shall not only require from them their  
opinion, but the reasons on which it is founded.  
They will also testify to you that supposing the  
formation of the abeess to have commenced,  
blows given by the prisoner on the night in  
question near to, or on the region effected, might  
so have aggravated the dripping as to have ren-  
dered it fatal when it would not otherwise have  
been so, and would at any rate have increased  
the inflammation and hasten the progress of the  
disease.

If you shall be satisfied, gentlemen, from this  
evidence; that the death of the deceased was en-  
duced by a blow, the question for you then to consider,  
will he, who struck it? I think we shall  
be able to prove to you that he did it, by decla-  
rations made by the deceased shortly before  
his death; but as a question may arise respect-  
ing this part of the evidence, I will give you  
over the same to JAMES PEAKE, Esq.

For terms and particulars, apply at Hazzard's  
Gas Light Company.

### POSTSCRIPT.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC AT NEW YORK.

Steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on  
Sunday.

PASA, June 2nd.—Accounts of an extraordi-  
inary earthquake—12,000 persons killed in one  
night! Plague arising from their unburied  
bodies!!

TURKEY.—General belief peace will be pre-  
served.

Crops in England luxuriant. Weather favor-  
able.

#### AMERICAN GOODS AND GROCERIES.

The Subscribers offer for Sale at the old stand of

Mr. John Davis, Sen., a general  
assortment of **AMERICAN GOODS AND  
GROCERIES**, which has been selected and par-  
ticularly packed by hand, at the lowest rates

and will be sold at a small advance upon cost,

ready cash, and on credit.

#### ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

CROCKERY-WARE, &c. &c.

CONFECTORY, (assorted) Figs and Raisins,

CRACKERS, Sauer and Soda, RICE,

Candles, (mould and dips,) Pipes and Tobacco,

Brown FLUID, Dry Apples,

Pickles, fine Salt, Cheese, Castle Nuts,

Coffee, Chocolate and Brown TEA,

SOPHIE, (English and American Castel,) Biscuits and Tea;

SOLE LEATHER,

Boots and Shoes, Sauer and Soda,

BRUSHES, (hair, cloth, shoe, scrubbing, white-  
wash, paint, horse and cow).

FEATHER Dusters, Whips and Brooms,

HATS, (inferior Queenest, black and pearl,  
pearl leaf, infant's pearl.)

Boys' cloth Caps, Glazed do.,

CHAIRS, (wood and cane seat.)

Rocking do., bedrid, do., CHILDREN'S Wagons,

Hay Chaff, (including Straw and Scythe,) Hay Rakes and Forks, manure do.,

Spades and Shovels, Hoes, cast-steel Axes,

Horse Whips & Ladles,

English and American Cotton Warp.

Lining Glasses, &c. &c.

N. B.—Cash paid for Country FLOUR at market  
price.

THE BAKING business will be carried on as usual.

Always on hand a good article of SHIP

BREAD.

T. GREEN,  
Queen-street, Corner of Great George,  
Charlottetown, July 14, 1852.

#### PUBLIC TEA MEETING!

A beautiful groonda adjoining SAINT JOHN'S  
CHURCH, Cramond, to aid in the completion of the  
PAROAGE HOUSE, in connection with the above  
Church, on WEDNESDAY, July 17.

Tickets for Adults 12. 6d.; children 9d. To be had  
at Hazzard's Book Store, Charlottetown—  
Hicks, Tryon, and of Major Wright, Bedque. Is.

ALSO—

A STABLE fully fitted up for 3 Horses and 2  
Cows, with a room left over for a  
Large CARRIAGE HOUSE, attached to the  
same Room and Cellar.

— ALSO—

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same Room and Cellar.

— ALSO—

A STABLE fully fitted up for 3 Horses and 2  
Cows, with a room left over for a  
Large CARRIAGE HOUSE, attached to the  
same Room and Cellar.

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Cows, with a room left over for a  
Large CARRIAGE HOUSE, attached to the  
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— ALSO—

A STABLE fully fitted up for 3 Horses and 2  
Cows, with a room left over

