

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, September 7, 1853.

New Series, No. 66.

Haszard's Gazette.
GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.
Published every Wednesday and Saturday mornings.
Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.
TERMS.—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.
SINGLE COPIES, 6d.
For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 2s.—4 lines, 2s. 6d.—8 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 3s. 6d.—20 lines, 4s. 6d.—30 lines, 5s.—50 lines, 6s.—100 lines, 7s.—and 2d. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.
Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until notified.

CARD.
GEORGE P. TANTON'S DAGUERRETYPE GALLERY,
67 Great George Street, opposite Mr. J. R. Watt's,
where Likenesses are taken by the most improved
Northern Sky-light—the only light that can produce a
good picture.
A good assortment of Lockets, Frames, and plain
and fancy Cases kept constantly on hand.
Rooms open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Morning light is most preferable for rapid process,
such as children, &c.
May 14, 53.

R. B. IRVING,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, AND
ACCOUNTANT.
OFFICE—over the Bookstore of Mr. G. T. HASZARD,
Queen's Square (South side), Charlottetown.

Deeds of Conveyance of all descriptions, of
Leasehold and Freehold Estate, including Assignments,
Mortgages, &c., Letters of Attorney, Bonds,
Indemnities of Appraisal, Bills of Sale, Charter
Parties, Arbitration Bonds and Awards, Petitions, &c.,
prepared with accuracy and dispatch; Merchants'
Books, Partnership and other complicated Accounts,
&c., arranged and balanced at moderate charges.

A CARD.
THE undersigned having this day entered into
CO-PARTNERSHIP as GENERAL AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, their Business here-
before carried on by them individually, will in future
be conducted under the Name and Firm of **LONG-
WORTH & YATES.**
FRANCIS LONGWORTH,
ALBERT H. YATES.
Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
June, 16th, 1853.
N. B. THE AUCTION business will at all times
receive their best attention.

J. S. DEALEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
Ship Broker,
No. 7, SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Freights and Vessels procured, at short notice
for Europe, the British Provinces, West India, Australia
and California. Berths secured for the latter
places.

Summer Arrangement of Mails.
THE MAILS for the neighboring Provinces will
be made up until further Notice every TUESDAY
and THURSDAY NIGHT, at Nine o'clock,
and forwarded via PROVOY, and the MAILS for
England will be closed upon the following days at the
same hour.

Tuesday, May 10,	Tuesday, August 2,
" " May 24,	" " August 16,
" " June 7,	" " August 30,
" " June 21,	" " Sept. 13,
" " July 5,	" " Sept. 27,
" " July 19,	" " October 11.

Letters to be registered, and Newspapers, must be
mailed half an hour before the time of closing.
THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, April 30, 1853.

Georgetown Mails.
THE MAILS for Georgetown until further Notice,
will be made up and forwarded every Monday
and Friday morning at nine o'clock.
THOS. OWEN, Postmaster General.
May 3, 1853.

Mail Steamer "Fairy Queen."
W. R. BULYEA, Commander.

Will leave (all further notice) for Bedouque and
Shediac every Monday evening, at 9 o'clock;
will leave Bedouque at 7 o'clock, Tuesday morning,
for Shediac; returning, will leave Shediac at 3 p. m.,
same day, Tuesday, and Bedouque at 8 o'clock,
in the evening for Charlottetown.

Will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Friday
morning, at 8 o'clock, all further notice. For
Freight or Passage, apply to the Hon. W. W. LORR,
Charlottetown, JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Bedouque,
or to the Master on board.

Halifax, 12th July, 1853.
ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Esq.
SIR,—As the Agent of various Fire Insurance
Companies, I beg to bring under your notice my
PATENT IMPROVED SLATE. This
composition has been upwards of three years exten-
sively used in New Brunswick, Newfoundland and
Prince Edward Island, the Canadas and Nova Scotia,
principally for covering shingled roofs, as you will
perceive by the accompanying circulars of certificates.
It has been severely tested, and proved most success-
fully its fire proof qualities under most extraordinary
circumstances; so much so, that I am of opinion that
Fire Insurance Companies should encourage its general
application to all kinds of wood building (where the
color would be no objection to its being used, such as
the back walls of dwellings in the city, out houses,
ware-houses, &c., as well as the roofs) by lowering
the premium of insurance on such buildings as are
covered.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. ROSS,
Patentee and Manufacturer.
Halifax 14th July, 1853.
SIR,—In answer to your note of the 12th inst. I
consider the use of your "Artificial Slate Paint" on
shingled roofs, as greatly diminishing the risk against
Fire—I have frequently reduced the premiums on
Buildings in the Country, upon its application.
I am, Sir, your obd. servant,
ARCH'D. SCOTT,
Insurance Agent.
John Ross, Esq., Halifax.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR—THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE
EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor
General of Canada.
HEAD OFFICE—22 St. Andrew Square, Edin-
burgh.
Board of Management in Halifax for Nova
Scotia and Prince Edward Island—
Hon. M. B. Ainslie, Banker.
Hon. William A. Black, Banker.
Lewis Ellis, Esq., Barrister.
John Bayley Bland, Esq.
Hon. Alexander Keith, Merchant.
James Stewart, Esq., Solicitor.
Medical Adviser—J. F. Dawson.
Agent and Secretary—Matthew H. Richey, Esq., Solicitor.
The following gentlemen have been appointed Offi-
cers of the Company in Prince Edward Island, and
will be prepared to furnish information as to the prin-
ciples and practice of the Company and the rates of
Assurance.
Charlottetown—Medical Adviser—H. A. Johnston,
M. D. Agent—E. L. Lydiard.
Georgetown—Medical Adviser—David Kaye, M.
D. Agent—William Sanderson.
St. Elizabeth's—Medical Adviser—Joseph Bell, M.
D. Agent—Thomas Hunt.
MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.
THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in
case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of
fully 50 per cent. to the assured.
The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Per-
sons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity,
should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of
this Company for Policies or Information.

One of Phillips' Fire Annihilators has been
purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons
insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it
can be obtained immediately, by applying at the
Secretary's Office.
W. HEARD, President
HENRY PALMER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Secretary's Office, Kent Street,
August 5th, 1853.

Provincial Marine Insurance Company.

TORONTO, C. W.—Agent for Prince Edward
Island,
BENJAMIN DAVIES.
Charlottetown, April 11, 1853.

Fire! Fire! Fire!!
Secure your Property at a saving of fifty per cent.
This can only be done by insuring in the MU-
TUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
This is the only Office where claims for loss can
be met, without reference to a foreign Company.
Blank forms of application, and any other infor-
mation can be obtained at the Secretary and Treasurer's
Office, Kent Street,
April 6, 1853.

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

BAZAAR.

The Christian Public are hereby notified, that
the Ladies of the BAPTIST CHURCH
and congregation worshipping in the Baptist Church,
in Charlottetown, purpose holding a BAZAAR in
the early part of the ensuing autumn, to aid in raising
Funds for the erection of a Tower and Porch to the
said Chapel.
Contributions in donations or work, will be thank-
fully received by either of the undersigned Com-
mittees.

Mrs. W. BARNSTAD,
" J. MCGREGOR,
" D. WILSON,
" J. WEATHERS,
" J. SCOTT,
" J. LOVE,
" T. DEBBIRIAT,
" S. T. RAND,
" J. CURRY.
Charlottetown, 30th July, 1853. (All papers.)

Twelvrees Brothers' Soap Powder

(as entirely new invention.)
IS the cheapest, safest, best, and most effectual
article for all washing purposes, a packet of
which is equal to ten Pennyworth of Soap.
The saving of Time and Labour is so asto-
nishingly great, that a WEEK'S WASH is
now accomplished BEFORE BREAKFAST—
no rubbing being required.
This wonderful Article is MORE SERVICEA-
BLE THAN SOAP, as it produces a better and
much quicker lather, and is adapted for purposes
for which Soap cannot be safely or effectually
used.
It will not injure the hands, or the most delicate
material; but whilst it is incomparable for perma-
nently whitening Linens, &c., after they have
become discoloured by age, or injured by bad
Washing, it is also unsurpassable for improv-
ing the colors of FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
WOOLLENS, COLORED PRINTS, MUSLIN
and LACE. For Sale by
GEO. T. HASZARD, Queen Square.

New Books! New Stationery!
GEO. T. HASZARD has JUST RECEIVED
from EDINBURGH a supply of BOOKS and
STATIONERY which are now open and for
SALE, and among which are—
Blank Books, Ledgers, &c.
Note Papers and Envelopes
Charts of the Gulf and Island
Dr. Cumming's Works
Barnes' Notes on the Scriptures
Noah's Church History
The Leisure Hour
The Wide, Wide World, cheap edition
Purser and Railway Librarian
Readable Books Illustrated, &c. &c. &c.

THE ATLANTIC STEAM SHIPS.

Extract from a work recently published by
Captain Mackinnon, R. A. S.
The Atlantic is now so completely bridged by
the magnificent steamers of Cunard and Collins,
that a voyage across the ocean has become a
mere pleasure trip. As I have never seen a popu-
lar account contrasting the performances of these
great lines, I propose to give a sailor's experience
of a voyage to New York by a Cunard steamship,
the America, and a return voyage to Liverpool by
the Collins vessel, the Baltic.

At 11 A. M., on the 10th July, 1853, I found
myself and luggage on board the steam-tug at
the place of embarkation at Liverpool, and in a
few minutes was conveyed alongside the Cunard
vessel America. The passengers who crowded
the deck of the little tug were anxiously scanning
every thing about them, and no doubt speculating
on the characters of those with whom they were
to be so closely packed up for the next ten days.
The passengers by a transatlantic mail steamer
are of a mixed character. Commercial travellers
are the most numerous class, as the great manu-
facturing houses in England have discovered that
Brother Jonathan is after all, one of our best
customers.

Although every arrangement in the America
was substantial and good, and the captain an
experienced and able officer, there was a degree
of pompous mystery in the arrangements of the
vessel very much in contrast with the Yankee
steamers. For instance, it was impossible to get
the ship's tally run or any information of her
position. If a passenger ventured to ask a ques-
tion from one of the officers, he met with a saffron
reply.—A part of the upper deck was denied to
the passengers, unless especial friends of the
officers. These trifles caused a certain degree of
restraint, and formed a topic of conversation
amongst the American passengers, who could not
see the contrast thus afforded to the univer-
sally cordial civility and attention in Yankee
vessels.

The America, although one of the oldest and
slowest of the Cunard line, is a very good vessel.
Upon starting from Liverpool, deeply laden with
cargo and coal, her speed did not exceed eight
and a half knots per hour, which gradually in-
creased to nearly ten, as in proportion to the consump-
tion of her fuel, the engine was diminished. No-
thing could exceed the smoothness and beauty
with which the engines performed their work.
Fortunately, the ocean was as smooth as glass,
and the passengers, after meeting twice at the
dinner-table, became sociable and friendly. Some
Canadians were aboard, who very freely ex-
pressed their opinions, particularly as to the treatment
of their fellow-voyagers, described his attempt to visit Portsmouth
dock-yard. "I went down," said he, "with two
Americans, with whom I had been stopping in
London, to see the dock-yard at Portsmouth.
On giving our names at the gate, my American
friends put down their residences in certain Ameri-
can towns which bore English names, and were
allowed to proceed without further question;
 whilst I, unfortunately, stated Canada to be my
place of residence. Immediately the official
pronounced me to be a foreigner, adding that my
admission could not be permitted."

Several intelligent American shipmasters and
builders were likewise on board, and the celebra-
ted constructor of the "Marco Polo," from New
Brunswick. The conversation after dinner turned
upon the various modes of naval architecture,
and the general opinion appeared to be that if
fifty feet bow was added to the "America" her
speed would be prodigiously increased, even with
her present engines.

"And pray," said one to the builder of the
Marco polo, "what price did you get for your fine
1,400 ton ship?"
"Very little," replied he; "not half what she
is worth; only £9,000."

"What sort of figure-head did you give her?"
asked another. "What does New Brunswick
consider the appropos device?"
"Oh!" replied our friend from New Brun-
swick, "we thought a man with top boots and
knee breeches would be the proper and classic
costume for so celebrated a traveller!"
"Only imagine! the Venetian traveller of the 13th
century dressed like an English country squire of
the 18th!"

Just 1853, the value of ships has risen so
much that it is little doubt that the Marco Polo is
just worth at the present time at least double her
first cost. Such are the chances of speculation
in shipping.

Never had a steamer a better chance for cross-
ing the Atlantic, as the sea was as smooth as a
sylvan lake. In eight days the usual fog indicat-
ing the approach to the banks of Newfoundland,
and on the tenth day the rugged coast of Nova
Scotia, announced our vicinity to Halifax. From
this town the voyage is short to Boston; but the
weather still continued cold and foggy. On en-
tering Boston Bay the chill atmosphere rendered
warm clothing necessary, though upon landing,
the heat was most oppressive, the thermometer
standing at 97° in the coolest place. It is im-
possible to give an adequate account of the en-
ervating effect of this sudden change on the frame.
On arriving at New York I took a passage in
the Baltic for which I paid \$150, about £24, and
was proceeded to give a description of that vessel.
The American steamship Baltic, belonging to
the Collins line, was built by Jacob Bell, of New
York, at a cost of \$710,000, equal in round num-
bers to £445,000. She is barque rigged, and can
speak about the same quantity of canvas as an
ordinary ship-of-war.
Her dimensions are as follows:—Length on
deck, nearly the same as keel, 283 feet; breadth,
45 feet; depth, 29 feet; tonnage, 2,724; sailing,
304 inches in the throat; 9 inches at the plank
sheer. She is fastened with diagonal iron braces
throughout, and has three decks below the spar-
deck. With 1100 tons of coal, 600 tons of
freight, and full complement of passengers, and
baggage, she draws about 22 feet. She can ac-
commodate 107 first class passengers, and 28 second
class.
She is fitted with two side-lever engines; 96
inch cylinders, and 10 feet stroke, and the entire
cost of engines and boilers was \$250,000, equal
to £150,000.

Her average consumption of fuel is 80 tons per
day; her coals averaging 15s 6d a ton in England,
and 16s 6d in America; and she daily lightens
34 inches. Diameter of her water wheels, 35
feet; length of buckets, 19 feet, width 20 inches;
number of buckets to each wheel, 29; Diameter of
paddle-shaft in the housing, 25 inches.

In smooth water the wheels average 15 revolu-
tions. Her average steam for the last year,
15 inches; limit permitted by the company, 17
inches; but it is seldom reached at sea, as the
cylinders consume the steam faster than it can be
produced. The highest speed ever made at sea
is 16 knots per hour, and the least last winter,
for 24 hours, 107 nautical miles. None of the
vessels of this line have been calked outside since
they were launched, or were ever hove-to at sea
from stress of weather. Three thousand pounds,
or fifteen thousand dollars, are expended to sup-
ply passengers and crew for one voyage to En-
gland and back. Wines and liquors are not in-
cluded in this expenditure, and are a matter of
accommodation to the passenger, as no profit is
made, only a sufficient advance upon prime cost
to cover losses from breakage, &c. The officers
of the ship are charged same as passengers. I
can answer for the cheapness and goodness of
these articles from my own experience.

The usual charge for passengers is £30 from
England and £24 from America—the return trip
being thus considerably cheaper. It is usual to
meet the waiter that attends at table ten to twelve
and likewise the bed-room attendants; the steer-
age officer who attends ladies at same rate. The
officers mess together; they are likewise separate
mess-tables, so that they do not interfere with
each other. The three latter classes have fresh
meat in the morning and at noon, and salt pork
and beef for supper. The firemen and coal trim-
mers, in consequence of the severity of the work,
have supplies of provisions set out for them all
night. The officers and men are in two watches,
and careful logs are kept both in sailing and
engine departments.

I am only doing justice to these magnificent
vessels in stating that they are, beyond any com-
petition, the finest, the fastest, and the best sea
boats in the world. I am sorry to be obliged to
say this; but, as a naval officer, I feel bound in
order to admit their great superiority. Their
extraordinary easiness in a sea cannot fail to ex-
cite the admiration of a sailor; and I never beheld
anything like it. There was none of that violent
plunging, that sudden check usually attending a
large ship in a heavy head sea. The elongated
bow dipped gently in when a vast, wall-sided,
and dithering swell appeared overhead, and the
vessel appeared to sink gently down until almost
level with the water, and so gradually rose
again after passing. Most wonderful of all, no
sea ever came on board, and the foaming and
angry waters appeared to glide harmlessly past
her peak and narrow bows. The extraordinary
difference in this respect to the America was
most marked, as a very ordinary head sea would
dash against, and with huge volumes, over her
bows. I attribute these admirable qualities in-
partly to the trim, the long and gently grad-
ed bow; and secondly, the lightness and buoyancy
of the fore part of the vessel, when relieved
from the bowsprit. This bowsprit, in the Canard
line, projects considerably from the bow, and its
weight is greatly aggravated by the leverage
caused by its projection. I am not aware of its
exact weight, but it must be enormous, particu-
larly at the extremity. The most experienced sailor
would be very much deceived in forming a judg-
ment of the seagoing qualities of the Canard and
Collins steamships from a mere outside inspection;
and I acknowledge that, at first, I could not con-
ceive the Collins line to be so safe and easy in a
sea as the Canard line. From a considerable
experience in all classes of steam vessels besides
the Canard America, I advisedly assert that the
Baltic is in steamship, by long odds, the very best
and easiest steamship I ever sailed in.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LAKE OF FITCH.
The Island of Trinidad is situated about
seven miles from one of the mouths of the
Orinoco river. The most remarkable natu-
ral feature of this island is the Fitch
Lake situated in the southwestern part of
it. The lake is nearly a mile and a half
in circumference, and the pitch or bitumen
at the sides is perfectly hard and cold; but
toward the middle it becomes gradually
warmer and softer, and in some places it is
seen boiling up in a liquid state.

A correspondent of the Troy Whig, at
Port of Spain, Trinidad, gives the follow-
ing description of this remarkable lake:
"Imagine a black surface, a dreary, de-
solate black, spread out to the length of
half a mile, by an eighth in width, slightly
varied by many fissures some of them but
a step across, some too wide to jump. A
few of these fissures filled with short shrub-
bery, but most of them are mere ponds of
water, clear as the mountain spring."
"Then imagine the whole bordered by
a thick growth of trees and the graceful
bending bamboo, and this whole border
thickly hanging with a profusion and vari-
ety of beautiful flowers; and I know not the
spot elsewhere where the eye can rest on
such a profusion of flowers at a glance; it
may possibly convey some general idea
of the peculiarity of a general view."

"For a closer inspection of the central
part of the lake, I secured the services of
a negro, to carry a plank for me to bridge
the unjumpable fissures."
"I then found spots where the surface
of the pitch would gradually sink beneath
my feet, so that in a few moments I stood
in a cavity ankle deep. Not wishing to
pitch deeper, I changed my position. In

other places it seemed to be boiling below,
for the surface around me was bubbling
and simmering like that of a pot over the
fire, while the gas thus disengaged was
very strong.

"Though the surface of the lake is gen-
erally too hard to receive a foot-print,
being usually just hard enough to cut readi-
ly with an axe, there are places where the
pitch oozes out in a nearly liquid form, so
that one may dip it with a spoon."
"Near the lake I found a colored man
engaged in boiling the pitch in several
large boilers. A part of this he sells after
boiling, in a pure state, and to the rest he
adds a portion of lime, when it is shipped
as mastic. He says that he has cut from
the lake a great many hundreds of tons,
but he never penetrates more than ten or
twelve inches below the surface, and the
hole is always filled again within two days
after the cutting. The supply is, doubtless,
inexhaustible."

"But the pitch is not confined to the spot
I have endeavored to describe. There are
masses of it extending miles inland, and in
several points it extends to the sea beach.
At the last place it is cut out in large
quantities to ship to this city, and to some of the
islands, for use in building and flagging the
streets. It is used by the steamers as fuel,
being largely mixed with coal, and is re-
cently coming into use in the manufac-
ture of petroleum."

"But whenever these cuttings are made
on the lake, inland, or on the beach, the
quantity is almost immediately made good,
and in some places gradually increases.
The neighborhood is in motion, very slow
to be sure, yet there is, as it were a glow-
ing up of the surface in spots, so that the
houses in La Brea are found now and then,
to have a side or an end raised a few inches
above its opposite one."

THE EARTHQUAKE AT SHIRAZ.
The Caucasus publishes a letter, dated the
14th of May, from M. Fagergren, a Swe-
dish physician in the service of Persia, which
gives the following further details of the
earthquake at Shiraz, on the 21st of April:
"You already know that the town of
Shiraz was destroyed by an earthquake. Up to
this time the shocks have not completely
finished, and God knows when we shall be
relieved from our anxieties."
"It is impossible for me to describe the
horror of the first shock, which lasted for
five minutes. All the inhabitants were a-
sleep, from which they were awakened by
a noise louder than that of thunder, and by
a mass of stones falling into their rooms.
This, at least, is what occurred to me. My
first idea was to fly, and I was fortunate
enough to reach the centre of the large
court with those who resided in the house,
when it fell to the ground. The immensity
of this disaster was only visible when day-
light appeared. On every side the eye
could see nothing but a heap of ruins,
streets blocked up with stones, and dead
bodies being carried on litters without the
walls of the city."

"It made the heart bleed to see the
limbs of persons showing themselves from
beneath piles of rubbish, and men, women,
and children endeavouring to withdraw the
mutilated bodies of their friends and
relations from beneath the ruins, which, in
their despair, they were tearing away with
their teeth, their hands, and their nails. Out
of several thousand victims, the lives of
only a very small number were saved.
These scenes were repeated for five days,
during which it is calculated that twelve
thousand persons perished. On the fourth
day, large bands of brigands made their
appearance, and plundered the unfortunate
inhabitants, who were without defence, and
without asylum, of what little they had been
able to save from the ruins."

"For three days, the town was delivered
up to the pillage of these brigands, whose
numbers were increased by a report that
Begler Bey, the Pasha of Shiraz, was among
the dead. Shocks are still felt three
or four times in a day, and are so violent,
that houses, which have resisted former
shocks, are falling to the ground, one
after the other. My life, and that of my
wife, have been saved, but all that I had
made since my arrival in this country is lost.
I purchased a house three months ago,
which is now nothing but a heap of ruins."

SHORTENING-IN LIMA BEANS AND SQUASHES.
—The Family Visitor states that clipping
the shoots of Lima beans, when about six
feet high, produces an abundant crop, the
beans ripening in August. Squashes, the
vines of which were nipped after two or
three squashes had formed, were larger and
ripened better. By cutting out the early-
bearing branches, a succession of squashes
was obtained through the summer. Tom-
atoes which grew on an excessively rich
piece of ground, were not benefited by
shortening, new and more vigorous shoots
successively pushing out in place of those
which were clipped.

CHINESE FOOD.

A writer on China mentions that the modes of living among the Chinese are exceedingly curious, differing materially according to the rank and wealth of the people; but that the extremes of luxury and misery are no where more ludicrously contrasted. Those who can afford to purchase rare and expensive delicacies, grade no cost for them, as is proved by the price paid for edible birds' nests, (glutinous compositions, formed by a kind of swallow, in vast clusters, found in caves in the Nicobar and other islands,) \$500 being sometimes given for a picul, weighing one hundred and thirty-five pounds and three-quarters. In the streets multitudes of men are employed in preparing these for sale, with a pair of tweezers, plucking from them every hair, or fibre of feather, or extraneous matter; and at the same time carefully preserving the form of the nests, by pushing through them very slender slips of bamboo. Shark's fins are highly prized, and when dried, they fetch a great price. The boche de-mer, (a horrid-looking black sea-slug, brought from the Pacific Islands,) is exceedingly esteemed by Chinese epicures. But while the rich fare thus sumptuously, the mass of the poor subsist on the veriest garbage. The heads of fowls, their entrails, their feet, with every scrap of digestible animal matter, earth worms, sea reptiles of all kinds, rats, and other vermin, are greedily devoured. We have noticed lots of black frogs, in half dozens, tied together, exposed for sale in shallow troughs of water. We have seen the hind-quarter of a horse hung up in a butcher's shop, with the recommendation of a whole leg attached. A lodger in our hotel complains that his bed-room being over a kitchen, he is grievously annoyed in the morning by the noises of dogs and cats, which are slaughtered below for the day's consumption—but not at our table. Not a bone or green leaf is ever seen in the streets; some use is found for everything that would be refused elsewhere.

THE SUPPLY OF GUANO.—A correspondent of the Times states that an immense deposit of guano has been discovered in the Indian ocean. The deposit is reported to be immense, the island being 30 miles long by 7 broad, and thus 40 times the size of Ichnoboe. There are no strong ocean currents near the island, and it is said that convenient landing stages can be erected with great facility in the creeks and bays along its coasts. Steps are now taken to make the guano available.

STEAM POWER ON FARMS.—The Marquis of Tweeddale has succeeded perfectly in working ploughs by steam power. The distinguished English agriculturist, Mr. Mechi, in a late article says: "There can be no doubt but that very shortly every agriculturist must use steam-power if he is to stand his ground in the race of agricultural competition. The want of it is already felt, if not seen, by those who have not the means or inclination to use it. The time is approaching when the steam plough will be as common as the drill or threshing machine, although, like them, it has to pass through the ordeal of disbelief, doubt, and prejudice." A committee of the Royal Agricultural Society give the most extraordinary accounts of the rapid introduction of farm locomotive engines during the last three months.

FALL WEB-WORMS.—This species of caterpillars has been very destructive this season; and, says the Boston Journal, their nests may now be seen in abundance in the cherry, apple, pear, and elm trees, in our orchards, pastures, and gardens—notwithstanding they may be easily removed, and the unsightly excrecence which their labours produce, plucked off. The time to exterminate these destructive insects, with any prospect of success, is, when they are young and beginning to make their webs on the trees. So soon as the webs begin to appear on the extremities of the branches, they should be stripped off, with the few leaves which they cover, and the caterpillars contained therein, at one grasp and should be crushed under foot.

APPLE.—An English publication of 1815, contains an article, entitled "An effectual method of retaining good apples in the country without grafting," from which we extract the following:—"In every perfectly ripe apple there will be found one, and sometimes two round seeds: the others will have one or more flattened sides. The round ones will produce the improved fruit from which they are taken: and those with flattened sides will produce the fruit of the crab, upon which the graft was inserted. It requires not a long time to ascertain the difference; for if a circle is drawn in rich ground, and the flat-sided seeds planted therein, and the round seeds in the centre, the variations of quality will be discovered in two or three years: the first will throw out the leaves of a crab, and the latter the leaves of an improved tree distinguished in shape, fibre, and a languishing appearance; and in due time the fruit of each will put every thing beyond doubt. It is to be observed moreover, that the seeds of crabs, being originals, are mostly, if not altogether, round."

We mentioned the other day that the people in Iowa used Shanghai chickens to plough with. We have since learned that a gentleman in Ohio carries matters still further, and is now breaking a rooster to the saddle. He meets with very excellent success, having done on Friday last, a mile in 2.35. P.S.—There is an advantage the chickens possess over the horse; the latter you have to spit, while the former spur themselves.

Nearly every barrel of flour used in Cuba, is imported from Spain, the duty upon American flour being nine dollars a barrel.

LORD JOHN RUSSEL AND THE WAR QUESTION.

It appears from the explanations made by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, on Tuesday last, that the Turkish question is not yet so thoroughly settled as the world has been led to believe. There is however little or no reason to doubt that the dispute will speedily be arranged. It was greatly to be desired that the Lord John Russell, as the leader of the British House of Commons, should have assumed a bolder front, and spoken with more decided tone against the wicked ambition of Russia, if he judged it advisable to say anything at all upon the subject. Much as the British people love and desire peace, they still more fervently love and ardently desire the preservation of the national dignity and honor. Our Government, with the best intentions, and with the firmest determination, to uphold against unjust aggression, has contrived somehow or other to let it appear that they have been too soft-hearted, too fearful of giving offence to Russia, and less bold and reliant upon right and justice than the Government of France have been. It is perhaps the necessary consequence of our Parliamentary system that Ministers should be chary of expressing their minds upon negotiations still in progress, or of imparting to the world a knowledge of State documents before they have reached the final stage of a mutual agreement, or a positive and irrevocable agreement between the high contracting parties; but it is no consequence of the system that the Executive Government should be over-fearful of giving offence to any power on the face of the earth, however splendid and overwhelming it may be. In his brilliant and masterly reply to the anti-Turkish speech of Mr. Cobden—a speech that sounded oddly from the mouth of him who once talked of "crumpling up" the Russian empire as he would a piece of paper, Lord Palmerston spoke with the true temper and spirit of a British statesman. His Lordship impressed many of his auditors, as he will impress the majority of his countrymen, with the fact, that the Aberdeen Administration is fortunate in possessing in its Home Minister a statesman so renowned for his knowledge of foreign policy, and his super-eminent ability in dealing with it. Lord Palmerston, whose indomitable energy and sound judgment point him out as the fittest of living Englishmen to express the sentiments of the people on the subject of Russian domination, supplied what was wanting in Lord John Russell's speech. When the various State papers connected with the negotiations shall be given to the world, it may perhaps be found that Lord Clarendon, and the Administration in general, have assumed towards Russia a tone as high as that of Lord Palmerston. But in the meantime it is a subject for congratulation that, at an opportune moment, the man who so long and ably represented the will of the most influential and powerful members of the Administration, should have made it evident to all the world that there is no lack of spirit amongst Ministers or people in relation to this question. Boldness is the one thing needful both in Great Britain and France at the present moment. The more resolute they are, the more the Czar will be weakened and intimidated. The more positive they are in their demands for an immediate evacuation of the Danubian provinces, the better chance for the future peace of Europe. Mr. Layard touched the right chord when he insisted that the Czar ought not only to be compelled to withdraw from the territories which he has invaded, but that he should be bound to indemnify Turkey for the expenses he had caused her to incur. It is likely enough that it is now too late to take a stand upon such a position as this; but the country will be glad to learn, as it does, from the lips of Lord John Russell, that the British Government will consider "no settlement to be satisfactory which does not include, or immediately lead to, the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia." When that shall be done, the basis of future efforts for the preservation of the peace of the world will be laid. Until that time, peace will, at the best, be but precarious, if not dishonourable.

THE REAL SMOKE NUISANCE.—We must confess that our objection to the Smoke Nuisance does not extend so much to the honest chimney pot or private life, or to the tall smoke evolving structure of manufacturing industry, as to that useless and disgusting object, the street smoker who puffs his "cheap and nasty" cigar in the faces of innocent passengers. We sincerely hope that Lord Palmerston will render it imperative on those offensive locomotives to consume their own smoke in some way or other. They are usually of a class that may be got to swallow almost anything, and we would therefore suggest that they be called upon to swallow their own smoke, for in the event of there being no other outlet, their mouths are always open to them.

MOST MUSICAL, MOST DIPLOMATIC.—We are particularly happy in being the first to state that the Earl of Westmoreland, our illustrious ambassador at the Court of Vienna, is busily engaged composing a new March of Intellect for the Emperor of Austria.—Punch.

FUN AND FACT.—"Those sewing machines are great inventions," said a friend to a wag. "Yes, sir," said he, readily, "so is it seems."

ON SAMSON'S CARRYING THE FOXES.

As to the Animal the Sacred historian has specifically in view in this passage, among naturalists, and also among commentators, there has been diversity of opinion. The original word is *fox*, which our translators have understood to be the same with "fox," and for the most part, they have so rendered the Hebrew; but there are passages wherein they simply transfer the original, (e. g. Neh. 27. Hama; Shul. i. c. enclosure of the fox.) Bechart supposes the Hebrew name to be derived from a word meaning a cough, and then yelp; and indeed a cough-yelp would be quite descriptive of the noise emitted by the fox. Gesenius, on the other hand, from a word, to burrow; hence the burrower, again descriptive of the fox. Such data, however, must be acknowledged to be too vague from which to draw a positive conclusion, both the habit of burrowing and the yelp being found to be common with other animals; yet, taken in connection with other given qualities, may assist in forming a satisfactory conclusion. It need scarcely be remarked, that Oriental, and especially the Hebrews, seem not to well versed in natural history, as Smith, Linnæus or Bechart, nor were they always scrupulously nice, to keep up by words, specific differences in the same genus; in fact applying generic terms, where we would apply specific; so that we miss the grand point to obtain the scriptural view on the subject, when we suppose that the word "fox" must just mean what we intend by it. Thus, Colonel C. H. Smith remarks: "We have no proof that *sturd* denotes, exclusively, the fox." And again, in amount, that *sturd* is a general designation, including those wild Canidae that howl or bark. The Hebrew word will therefore include Jackals. This also is the opinion of Gesenius, Hengstenberg, &c. &c.

Now, of the jackal, Calmet remarks, although the species of the wolf approaches very nearly that of the dog, the jackal seems to be placed between them; about the size of a middling dog, he resembles the fox in the hinder parts, and the wolf in the fore part; its legs are shorter than those of the fox, and its color of a bright yellow; some, however, of a reddish brown; and to the savage ferocity of the wolf, it adds the gentleness of the dog. Its cry is a howl, mixed with barking, and lamentation resembling that of human distress. The jackal never goes alone, but always in a pack of forty or fifty together. These unite regularly every day, form a combination against the rest of the forest, and nothing can escape them. They are content to take up with the smallest animals, and yet, when thus united, they have courage to face the greatest. They seem very little afraid of mankind, but pursue their game to the very doors, and enter insolently into the sheep-fold, the yards and stables, and when they find nothing else, devour the leather harness, boots and shoes, and run off with what they have not time to swallow. They are not only the living but the dying enemy of the sheep; they scratch up the new made graves, and devour the corpse, how putrid soever. They always assist each other, as well in this employment of exhumation, as in that of the chase; and, while at their droary work, exhort each other by a most mournful cry, resembling that of children under chastisement; and when they have their dog up the body, they shake it manfully between their arms, and keep in the rear of oxwains. Nor do they destroy birds, and insects, garbage, and grapes. (See Ps. 63; 9, 10. Cant. 2. 15.)

It is here stated that they collect in packs of forty, or fifty. Bellonius, however, asserts, that troops of two and three hundred are often seen prowling about. And Morison, that Palestine swarms with these animals. Volney asserts, "That in Syria the wolf and real fox are very rare; though there is a prodigious quantity of the middle species named *sturd*, which go in droves." Farther on he adds, "jackals are concealed by hundreds in the gardens, and among ruins and tombs."

Since, then, nothing in the name forbids, and its habits are confirmatory, we do not hesitate to assert, that jackal should have been the word generally used in translating *sturd*, and which the interests of the many are to be promoted. Substituted for "fox," in Judges 15, 4; altho' difficultly may vanish, and will satisfy the most practical mind, that to catch 200 of such animals, as has been described, and that too in a very short time, was not such a superhuman effort, as to cast an air of romance over the passage of history wherein it is related, actually having been done. Its gregarious habits, numbers, lurking places and impudent fearlessness of man, must have rendered the capture of that number in a few days, which, after all, may not have been less than a fortnight, but an amusing pastime, to a less expert individual than this renowned Chief of Israel; whose labors may have been materially lessened by, after-some on the battle field of Ashdod (Judges chap. 14; 19.) The Jackal, being anything but solitary; and the Hebrew word (*Lakhd*, to catch) "properly signifying; to strike with a net," to ensnare or entrap in a pit, we are under no great necessity imaginatively to paint, as probably some amongst us do, a wild fox chase; representing this cunning hero, behind, but in full speed and laboring hard to overtake Bernard! Such probably, because of his ignorance and hate is the sight before the infidel, when he asks sneeringly "How could Samson procure so many foxes in so short a time."

Bating, however, all that has been advanced, it is satisfactory unto the solution of any seeming difficulty in this affair, to remark, that it is a classical, as well as a biblical, idiom to specify only the principal person in an enterprise, while coadjutors are not by any means excluded. Cesar says, I came, I saw, I conquered, and Scripture relates that Solomon built a temple unto Jehovah. If, then, the language which records Samson's feat, necessarily excludes underworkers, so must the two former be deprived of assistance; but as we know that, such a supposition would not meet the facts of their position, why not give Samson the benefit of a little help? As to the probability of the stratagem in itself, this by the authority of Ovid is put beyond the possibility of doubt.

"Cur ignis missis juncis ardentis telli, Terga ferax valpes."—P. 271 17.

Reverting to the position that this Deliverer of Israel occupied, and for which he was so eminently and miraculously qualified, Samson by this exploit, just as Moses in Egypt, indebted by our state, to most contemptible agents of the Philippines, and shew that, though Israel was subjected to them, his God was the Lord and was able to deliver. Derketo, or Ateratis, supposed to be the same as Ashtaroth, the Queen of heaven and female counterpart of Dagon, the fish god, was worshipped by the Philippines. (1 Sam. 31; 19.) Her figure

stood at Ashdod as shield at Gath and Ashdod. This goddess supposed to exercise much influence over productions, and prosperity, in general, was propitiated for her blessing upon the labor of the husbandman. Cakes, burnt incense, and libations, constituted her worship. Jer. 44; 17-19; and Chap. 7, 18. Samson then, by this one trick, turn themselves and their goddess into a state of starvation and disgrace. It is, may be, not fanciful, to suppose, that the peculiar nature of the slight cast upon him by his father-in-law, may have suggested this peculiar mode of punishment. If they would treat the wife of Israel's Chief so, and maltreat the wife of their god more contemptuously. See what is said in verse 8.

TEMPERANCE.

Dear Sir,—As my communication in answer to the *grass* charges lately preferred against me by Mr. John J. Pippy, was not published in your last issue; perhaps it may be better to let it "remain in type," and substitute in your next, an extract from the Christian News on Mr. John B. Gough's *Debut* in Exeter Hall.

Temperance Movements are daily becoming more and more important; and, as the agitation of the Maine Law is now absorbing public attention in England and Scotland—surely there cannot be any justifiable reason why information should be withheld from the public, as to the progress of this great question; by those who profess to be the medium of useful intelligence. If it be said that there is a class of readers who do not relish such information, then, it can be said on the other hand, that there is a class of readers who do relish it. But apart from either—I opine, that the object of a public journalist should be to give circulation to whatever takes place, if it be, as in this case, calculated to tell upon the morals of the community.

The glorious experiments made in several States of the Union has opened a new dispensation, and turned thought in a new direction, in relation to the Temperance cause. The ideas of Philanthropists in the United Kingdom, have organized an Alliance to make one harmonious and simultaneous movement against Alcohol—as the great enemy of human progress, and peace and joy.—That mighty magician who has too long enchanted the people must be hurled from his temple.—Look at him!

"There he stands! the hydra monster.— Custom wears for him a crown; Vanity and flattery here; Aid his power or cease to droop. Strong in truth, let's march against him; Bound in league let's bring him low; Leave him none to stand on. That no more he'll be our foe. Up, and at him, with your voice.— Up, and at him with your pen.— Up, and slay all his abases.— Sweep out clean his vilest dens.— Sweep open to every temptation, and soon become a prey to drunkenness. Thus the best and noblest portion of our young men were most likely to be conquered by the excessive drinking customs of society.

Reforms that contemplate important changes in the usages of society always meet opposition. The Maine Law has had to pass the usual ordeal of measures introducing new provisions—of course, forms of procedure, adopted without due consideration, need revision and amendment. An amusing article appeared in the Royal Gazette, of the 29th ult. under an attractive caption; exposing the "idiosyncracies" engendered under the influence of "chronic ultraism" in the New England States, and arguing the "additives of some Taskers" to be annexed to a Prohibitory Law. The cry of fanaticism of mingling morals with politics, is easily understood—it is raised by Demetrius and the craftsmen—but such clamour will not disturb the temperance agitators, nor dissuade them from doing their duty.

This momentous question is now in a crisis demanding the energies and untiring diligence of all its advocates, earnest, and yet patient; if they speak the truth in love, and yet speak it with all perseverance, and all faithfulness, they must at length prevail over the prejudices and powers which sustain the Liquor Traffic.

Suffer me to ask you to give your influence on the side of principle and virtue—on the side of the interests of the many are to be promoted. I do not ask you to abuse the manufacturer or vender—but we may oppose the business, with zeal and firmness, without offending any law of courtesy or kindness. With your leave, I intend to resume the discussion. In the mean time, I am, yours respectfully, JOHN ARBUCKLE.

MR. J. B. GOUGH IN LONDON. Mr. Gough, the celebrated advocate of the temperance cause in America, invited to this country by the committee of the London Temperance League, arrived in Liverpool, per the "America," on Sunday week. On Monday he and his lady arrived at the Euston Square Railway station, where they were received by the gentlemen of the League Committee, and conducted to the private residence of George Cruickshank, Esq., where they were met by a large party of the temperance movement.

On Tuesday evening, Exeter Hall was well filled by a most respectable audience, assembled to listen to the eloquence of Mr. Gough. Although the admission was by payment of various sums, from sixpence to half-a-crown, a large number of persons were waiting for entrance more than an hour before the time announced for taking the chair, and, with the exception of some of the very hindermost seats, every part of the large hall was filled long before seven o'clock. The appearance of the President of the London Temperance League, James Silk Buckingham, Esq., on the platform, accompanied by Mr. J. B. Gough, was hailed by loud cheers. On the platform were Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., M. P., C. Gilpin, Elihu Burritt, J. Cassell, J. D. Bassett, G. Cruickshank, W. G. Harrison, E. Miles, J. Faulkner, T. Hudson, J. Ramsome, J. T. Wilmore, A. R. A., Esqrs.; Dr. J. Campbell, Dr. J. Burns, Dr. Ozley, Revs. H. Solly, J. Dossay, and a great number of gentlemen connected with the temperance and other benevolent and religious movements.

J. S. Buckingham, Esq., having taken the chair, introduced Mr. Gough. A hymn of welcome was then sung, after which the Chairman stated that Mr. Gough was an Englishman by birth and an American by adoption; that in the early part of his life he had suffered fearfully from the practice of intemperance; that having seen and felt the evils of those practices, he had been reclaimed by the practice of total abstinence; and that since that period he had been most extensively engaged in the advocacy of the principle by which he had been rescued, and had been successful in the reclamation of hundreds and thousands. These were the best

victories that could be won. (Cheers.) Other men had had statues erected to their memories because of the thousands they had slain. Mr. Gough had the merit of being instrumental in the salvation of thousands. (Cheers.) In the name of that large audience, as well as in his own name, he welcomed him to the metropolis. And if, as a nation, we rejoiced in breaking down every barrier in the way of free commerce, how much more should we rejoice when meeting to promote reciprocity of feeling and of heart. (The audience) could not but be proud of that opportunity of welcoming a man who had been so signally successful in the land of his adoption, and who had come to render benefit to his countrymen on this side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Gough then rose, but was interrupted for some time by the enthusiastic greetings of the now-crowded audience. He began by stating that he did not appear before them as an instructor or dictator, much less as a fault-finder, but to speak from his own experience and observation to testify of what he himself had felt and seen of the miseries of intemperance, of the benefits of total abstinence from strong drinks, and of the grandeur, greatness, and power of the Temperance enterprise. This he proceeded to do for about an hour and a half, in terms which fully justified all the eulogiums which had been pronounced respecting him, both in America, and in this country. The character of Mr. Gough's eloquence is one to which no mere report, however full, can do justice. Even were the *spiziosa verba* given, no just idea could be conveyed of the beauty, cleanness, and force of his address. The ideas might be expressed, the illustrations might be correctly given; but the tone, the gesture, the fervent glow which give life and effect to the whole, would still be wanting. Mr. Gough must be heard to be appreciated. People, he said, possessed a great readiness to remove evils, but they were not quite so ready to remove the causes of those evils; they professed to hate drunkenness, but they were ever recommending the liquors that made men drunk. A man who, in a fit of drunkenness, dashed out the brains of his wife, was strangled on a public gibbet; but what was done to the man who sold the drink that made him drunk? Upon these and other proofs of what he believed to be inconsistency, apathy, and indifference, Mr. Gough dwelt with powerful emphasis, illustrating each of his positions with apt cases from real life, and these illustrations were so truly graphic, there was so much *sentiment* about them, that the audience smiled and laughed, by turns, and every now and then appeared to be quite overcome by their feelings. For who were present on Tuesday evening, but the remarkable description he gave of three youths of different temperaments, and the probabilities of their becoming drunkards. First, the cold, phlegmatic man; next the nigardly, miserly man; and lastly, the man of noble, generous temperament, warm, lively, the soul of every company; the two first were little likely to become drunkards; the latter was open to every temptation, and soon became a prey to drunkenness. Thus the best and noblest portion of our young men were most likely to be conquered by the excessive drinking customs of society.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 7, 1853.

We were as highly pleased as any in the Colony, when we listened to the noisy interchange of the courtesies given to the respective flags of America and England a few days since. It carried us back to the days of our youth, when the salutes given, each to the other, were not of a character so pacific, and it was with feelings of thankfulness that we indulged in the hope that mankind has grown wiser, and that those noble ships were here on a mission of peace, charged—as we understand—with instructions to examine as to whether the terms of the treaty were duly complied with, and that their presence would assure their countrymen their just rights were to be protected, while no infringement on those of others would be, in the slightest degree, sanctioned. This as it should be. The maxim that the surest method of avoiding war, is always to be prepared for it, must still maintain, until all nations shall voluntarily agree to disarm themselves—a consummation, however devoutly to be wished for, can hardly be expected, while human nature continues in the same imperfect state, the latter harbors manifold. But it will add the other triumphs of this most extraordinary age of improvement, if it shall be found that statesmen of all nations shall agree to consider fleets and armies but as the means of repelling wanton aggression, from whatever quarter it may arise, as the police of the world, themselves the superintendents, animated by a common will to keep peace, and a determination to punish those who shall be guilty of any infraction of it. Nor is this an utopian idea. The powers of steam, electricity, and magnetism, are uniting their forces, and every day with increased success, in binding nations in firmer bonds of peace and amity than our ancestors could by possibility, have dreamed of. It has drawn those, however far asunder, comparatively side by side, made them acquainted with each other's private virtues, and social excellencies, as well as with the produce of the lands they respectively inhabit; and will, in the course of a few short years, put a girdle of rail-road round the earth, connected, where necessary, by steam boats. Already nations speak by gazette, as familiarly as man with man, and future combinations and secret arrangements destined to increase the power and gratify the avarice or ambition of nations, or of their rulers, will be impossible. Already has a new species of contest arose among the families of the earth,—one far more ennobling, and productive of more important results, and more beneficial to mankind, than all the battles of the world from its beginning to the day of Waterloo. The powerful strife between countries on both sides of the Atlantic as to which shall produce the most finished specimens of art and industry—the "world wars," as they are emphatically termed—will do more to diffuse peace, and teach them that their true interest lies in maintaining peace, and promoting the arts of increase, reproduction and improvement, in the exchange of the superfluities of each with the others, and in the formation of treaties of commerce, founded on the just principles of mutual and reciprocal benefit, than any expedition the world has ever before been presented with; for it displays to public and to men what each most covets in, and what each can best spare to others; and thus, as among individuals, tends to create a community of interest, the surest and strongest bond of amity and friendship. And so we doubt not, it will be with America and these Colonies. While the former was possessed of those productions, which an immense extent of country,

comprising every species that is to be found upon this globe, and willing to go to the best account, in every respect. It is shown that with an small, the possession of a day of more importance the United States; and that we can possibly not but generous in us to participate in. Now, Republic in us, perhaps, like among governments, generous sentiments are thereupon, yet, we may confidently expect a just principles of justice; a sider ourselves safe from lation of the treaty, on States. Like Holland, like England, all within of America, like that of has been of an exclusive solid character, willingness and to concede remaining to be seen who of free trade, which in first commercial nation desired equally applied America. And of this, only is required for it. In the mean time, the done Shubrick will be, almost importance tow of mutual and reciprocal United States and on with him, will have in judging how much it to the Republic, under w upon a free and unres growing people, who h articles in the latest exchange for those nee life, to foster and encour manufacturers of which with the States. The cannot be discussed too for it will in the en one, objections, hither will be surmounted, an been standing in the p removed, with an ease under whose auspices place.

The Editor of the *Reve* called our attention there being a Preside Canada. We are well he add to the kindness, respective Presidents of Nova Scotia and whether they assume th documents or otherwise more german to the m

One moment's reflex to convince the Editor the Consular Agent of not visiting in any a very moderate h general society would Mr. Palmer's apologetic leanness had been d accepted, by those who the matter. The truth been the whole mort

Passage in the *Fairy Queen*, Bedouge.—Mr. Davis, F. H. Harris, M. Louche, Capt. Grossard, Geo Can King, Master John Millin, R. Crossland, and in do from Fines on Schillens and servant, Mrs. Tison, G. McKeane, Mrs McKeane, and seven in the

In Kingston, Jamaica, Fever, Thophausia, youa Neases of Bermuda.

Port of Callaghan, 4th, Schrs. Catherine, A. dino; deul.—Mayflower 8th, Eliza, Decost, Halifax the febrary.—Challenge, Miramichi; lumber, 6th, Leo, Magdalen 21st

Sept. 4th, Brig Maria, Mayflower, Gerrair, E. W. B. Dean, 5th, Vm Campbell, 6th, Geo. Sheldie.—Jas 6th, Fairy Queen, Bedouge

Equitable Fire Insurance Co. of New York, 24th

Sept. 7th 1853.

The National Assurance Co. CAPITAL £200,000 C of Parliament, 24th

Office, Queen's

RAILROAD DEPARTURE AT ST. JOHN, N.B. THE STEAMER "T" leave Charlottetown on Monday next the 12th morning, to enable Passengers to see Grand Central ward, at the opening City.

NEW ARRIVAL The Steamer Fairy Queen, 10th Sept, from Queen's Wharf, 12 o'clock to see her arrival.

Charlottetown, Sep. 5, 1853.

STRAW COW.—A man been on the Salisbury last. This is giving Milk, paying for this advertisement

North River, Sept. 7, 1853.

