

A single case—a single sign of peril in any quarter, would have spared the patient.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET AT DAY-BREAK.

A writer in the Illustrated London Magazine has given us a very entertaining account of Covent Garden Market, and dilates graphically on its aspect during the small hours of two or three o'clock in the morning.

"Two o'clock in the morning," he observes, "is the hour at which we should wish you to begin your observations. But the state of the market and the surrounding streets, at that hour, will have prepared you for the announcement, that for some hours previously a steady stream, or set of streams, of heavily-laden waggons and carts, has been setting into this great heart of vegetable traffic from the outlying realms of Hammermith, Isleworth, Brentford, Hounslow, Wandsworth, on one side, and of Essex way, on the other; to say nothing of the 'market-trains' from country places, of which one alone, from a village in Kent, about twenty-three miles from town, brings from twenty to thirty truck-loads of fruit and vegetables three times a week, or even oftener, during the season. These importations choke up the market and ooze over into the bye-streets. Outside these are arranged scores on scores of lighter carts, belonging to the retailers, from every part of town and the suburbs; the outlying fringe of all being an innumerable multitude of costermongers' barrows, whose owners are keenly on the look-out for the 'bought-in' lots of the market. 'To get a choice you must be early,' is the rule; and so, long before the time I have mentioned, all active retailers are on the spot, eagerly inspecting cargoes and looking out for bargains. The scene about this time is truly wonderful. A bus-hive engaged in dethroning the legitimate Queen-bird and electing a constitutional monarch in her room, would be tranquility compared to it. Huge waggons, like mountains of turnips, cauliflowers, cabbages, carrots, onions, &c., &c., are swiftly and steadily discharging their cargoes into the side-walks; groves of geraniums, camellias, azaleas, carnations, mignonette, and all sorts of flowers, strew the ground at each end of the centre alley; 'sieves' (as they are technically termed), and other baskets of potatoes and fruit, stand piled in heaps at every corner; 'fancy' flowers and rare fruit—the peaches at a guinea each, and the hot-house grapes at the same per pound—are handed over, packed with every conceivable care, to sober-looking porters, with strict injunctions to be 'very careful.' Business, meanwhile, is proceeding with a vigor only proportionate to the accompanying hubbub; and from the highly-respectable tradesman of Belgrave or Westbourne, down to the straw-chewing 'coster,' or the clamorous fish-wife, every one seems driving desperate bargains, at the top of shrill and querulous voices, a deep bass ransacking accompaniment to which is supplied by the rumbling of waggon-wheels, and the deep-toned execrations of excited drivers.

Now there is a custom—was, we wish we could truly write: it is, however, we understand, happily on the wane—of 'clinchin' every bargain 'with a glass.' For this praiseworthy object, as well as to supply the natural cravings of nature—which after the night-journey, from perhaps many miles' distance in a slow, jolting wagon, or on the road by its side, may be well supposed to be of a somewhat ferocious kind, there are thrown upon about this hour (two o'clock) the 'Market-houses,' as they are called; that is public-houses which keep a double set of servants—one for the day and one for the night—send the first to bed at twelve and rouse the second at one. At two o'clock, breakfast begins in most of these houses; and to see the burly market gardeners rolling in, ordering their coffee, buttered toast, and rasher; to see the huge biggins of coffee, the enormous toasting machine, like a gigantic wire-guard stuck over with spikes; to listen to the constant hissing and crackling of rashers and chops, and other savoury comestibles; to see these things, and to hear these things is to feel hungry at once from sympathy.

The quantities consumed are almost incredible. At one house alone the landlord informed us that his average 'brew' in the season was fourteen gallons of coffee every morning. Breakfast over, business is resumed with renewed vigor. By seven or eight o'clock all the best vegetables, fruit, and flowers have been bought. Nineteen-twentieths are on their road to the retailers' shops, not a twentieth part remaining in the hands of the shopmen of the market. It has been well said, that one half of the world has no notion how the other half lives; and we have met with very few people, to whom it has ever occurred to take an observation of this remarkable and unique feature in London life.

Terrible Occurrences.—A letter from Pequotia, Winnebago county, Ill., dated August 14, says: "I witnessed yesterday one of the most melancholy scenes I ever beheld. In the town of Lyndon, one mile south of Pequotia, there lay entombed in five coffins, a Mr. Marchant, two sons and two daughters, all of whom were struck by lightning during a thunder shower, about two o'clock, A. M.—leaving in the family only the wife, and one son about eight years old; they both being much injured by the shock, the woman remaining mentally deranged, continually bemoaning the loss of her family."

MARRIAGE OF THE YOUNG PASHA.

The marriage of Ghali Pasha, son of Reschid Pasha, with Fatima Sultana, eldest daughter of the Sultan, takes place on Thursday next. In February last, the contract of marriage was signed, and the splendid presents were sent by the bridegroom's father to the Imperial palace of Theobergan. It was then directed, that the marriage and the accompanying festivities should be celebrated in the summer, but it appears that the necessities of the state have produced an effect even on the exalted personages who have never before denied themselves anything. It is resolved that the marriage shall be celebrated without the usual profusion and extravagance.

The vast cost of Eastern ceremonies would frighten the most magnificent monarch of Europe. The expense of the approaching nuptials would amount to about three times the cost of her Britannic Majesty's coronation, and in such a case the festivities, if indulged in, must be of the grandest kind, for the young lady is the first daughter of the sovereign who has left her father's house, and the bridegroom's father is the most eminent, and in some respects the most meritorious, of the Turkish dignitaries. For a splendid display the money is not to be had, and it is therefore resolved to establish a new precedent, and celebrate the nuptials in the modest style of the western world.

But the young couple are well provided for. A palace of vast size and splendor was commenced by Reschid Pasha some years since. The expense was too great even for a wealthy man who was every day becoming more wealthy. The honor of an imperial alliance had been promised him, and he took means to retain the palace in the hands of his family by a transaction not uncommon in Turkey. The Sultan purchased the building at a great price, and settled it on the daughter who was to marry the youthful heir to the minister. It has now been finished, and will receive the couple immediately on their marriage.

PREACHING.—Of all things the most profitable is when a man preaches to himself, and when an audience listens to be pleased with the minister. And the most glorious thing below is when the minister's preaching and the people's hearing lead to this conclusion, not, "How well the minister spoke to-day," and "How comfortably did we hear to-day!" but, "How glorious is that Saviour! how precious this soul! how weighty our responsibilities in the prospect of eternity and a judgement-seat!" We may always judge of what has been the nature of the sermon, or what has been the mood in which it was listened to, by the first remarks we hear as we retire; when people go home criticizing the words of the discourse, instead of dwelling on and speaking of the lines of the subject, there is something wrong in the people's hearing, or in the minister's preaching. May God grant that all that I preach, and all that my people hear, may lead them to lift their hearts far beyond the temple, and to leave them no where except where our heart and our treasure should be, beside the throne of the Lord Jesus.—Dr. Cumming.

Went Right Over it.—I have a friend, whose ready wit often enlivens the social circle, and sometimes also faithfully serves the cause of truth. One Sabbath morning, as he stepped from his house to go to church, he met a stranger driving a heavily loaded wagon through the town. He turned upon him, stopped, lifted both hands, and stood in tragic attitude, gazing upon the ground in front of the vehicle, and exclaimed, "There!—you are going right over it! You have gone right over it!" The traveller hastily gathered up his reins, drew in his horses, came to a dead stand, and began looking under his wheels to see what little innocent child, or dog, or pig, might have been ground to a jelly by their heavy weight. But seeing nothing, he looked anxiously up to the man who had so singularly arrested his progress, and said, "Over what?" "The fourth commandment," was the quick reply—"Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy." It was hard starting those wheels again, and hard hauling that load all the rest of the day.—Nevich Examiner.

A SINGULAR DANGER TO CATTLE.—Our attention was yesterday called to one of the most remarkable dangers attending the pasturing of cattle, in the western country especially, of which we have ever heard. The facts which we will state show the great necessity there is at all times for farmers and others to be most careful and prudent in providing clean pasturage for their animals, and for resorting to all precautions for detecting in and excluding from fodder and provender generally, which is to be fed out to or come within the reach of stock, every possible foreign substance. The particular circumstance to which we now refer, as proving this, was the exhibition to us yesterday by John W. Weild, Esq., of two large and indigestible balls found in the stomach of a deceased cow. The balls were specimens of a disease, taken from the stomachs of two different cows that died near Louisville Ky.,—four balls from one and nine from the other cow. The largest of these balls is almost perfectly spherical and nearly the size of the matted globe ordinarily used in the schools, being about 16 to 20 inches in circumference. The smallest is more of an egg form, and is in diameter about four inches one way and three the other. These balls appear to be entirely composed of hogs' bristles or hair, and were taken into the stomach with pasturage from a grass lot where bristles from the hogs killed in a pork-packing establishment were spread regularly for drying. It was not until one of the cows had died from this cause, that the circum-

stances of their swallowing the bristles was known, or rather that the judgment in the stomach, and gradual accumulation of so indigestible a substance was dreamed of.

"YOUR PAPER DID NOT COME, SIR." We recommend a careful perusal of the following plain statement, both to postmasters, and subscribers; it is from a paper called The Advocate, published at Havana, Cuba: "The uncertain arrival, or occasional delivery of papers at country post offices, is often the ground of complaint against publishers and editors. Many of the offices are poorly supplied with conveniences for taking care of papers, so matter with what certainty they arrive. The papers are jumbled into a few pigeon-holes or piled upon a desk, box, or barrel, to await the call of subscribers—in the midst of boots, hats, brushes, horse collars, and other coarse wares which may be called for during the day by customers. Country postmasters, in most cases, being engaged in some mercantile business, many newspapers find their way into some obscure corner, where they are hid, and as it can't be found, of course it didn't come. The indignant subscriber consequently abuses the weekly editor, and perhaps calls for pen, ink, and paper, to write a letter of complaint about not sending his paper punctually; when if the said paper were enclosed with respect, it would save I assure you, a great deal of pen, ink, and paper. We must have seen just such things at many country post offices elsewhere as in this country. These remarks have no reference to any particular office, but meant for all where they will apply."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

"LA TRIBUNE." The New York Commercial Advertiser, after referring to the fact, that a "Diving Company" are now operating on the wreck of this vessel, has everywhere attended them at the polls, have startled the Government and produced a profound sensation throughout the old Democratic ranks. It appears that large numbers of the new organization are Democrats, who have thrown off their old leaders on account of their leaning so much upon what is called foreign influence. The Whig ranks will also be thinned by the desertion of the native-born population, who will unite with the new order, and thus the old political party distinctions will be abolished.

Nobody is better acquainted with this fact than the President of the United States, and he has consequently set himself rigorously to work to root out this Know-Nothingism. Accordingly all public officers who show any leaning towards this party are summarily dismissed; but even this high-handed course has not had the effect intended, and more decided steps are being taken to give effect to the President's feelings. For this purpose, a public meeting was held at Washington last week, to attempt to re-organize the Democratic party on the basis of opposition to the Know-Nothings, at which the following resolution was put and declared to be adopted, although it is said the Nays were in the ascendant: Resolved, That the Democratic party will wage unceasing war upon the secret organizations known as Know-Nothings, and for that purpose, will form a National Democratic Association; that we will forget political antecedents, and cordially unite with the Whigs; and we invite the Whigs and all others to join us in our efforts; that we have confidence in the integrity and wisdom of President Pierce's administration, and that all Know-Nothings will be removed from place under the administration, &c.

Some idea may be formed of the dread in which the Know-Nothings are held, when resolution like the above would be entertained by the Democrats—when they would forget all political antecedents, and cordially unite with the Whigs.

After considerable sharp-shooting, the meeting was adjourned to last Friday, and we learn from a telegraph despatch to the Boston papers that about 1000 persons attended. Considerable feeling was manifested, and the Whigs and Know-Nothings were denounced by the speakers; but the best of the jobs was, that after the regular meeting adjourned, the Know-Nothings organized a counter meeting, and there appeared to be little diminution in the numbers. The despatch says:—As a demonstration, the efforts of the administration Democracy against the Know-Nothings in this quarter must be set down as a complete failure, notwithstanding the distinguished talent engaged and the favorable auspices which seemed to smile upon it. The great number of government employes present and appointed as officers, gave it the appearance of being an administration movement, and contributed much to its defeat.

A Mormon train, consisting of nine wagons and some fifty persons, crossed the Missouri at Bellevue, Nebraska, on the 14th August, on their return from a six years' residence at Salt Lake. They left on account of the immorality and oppression of the Mormon Church.

The New York hotel and boarding house keepers are reducing the price of their board. House rents in that city are also being considerably lowered.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT IN BOSTON.—The Auditor, in his annual report, speaks as follows of the public improvements in Boston, consummated under the superintendence of the Joint Special Committee on Public Lands: From the year 1858 to 1864, about 1,000,000 square feet of land, exclusive of streets, have been reclaimed from a very unhealthy and worse than useless condition, and rendered eligible and desirable for private dwellings and business purposes. Nearly five miles of streets have been filled up and graded; common sewers laid therein, sidewalks made and edge stones put down in a large portion of them. Five public squares have been laid out and enclosed with iron fences, and in other respects rendered pleasant and attractive places of resort. Seven stone fountains have been completed; about 1,000 trees set out, and 3,000 feet of sea wall constructed. These extensive and important improvements were made at an expenditure of \$500,000.

Steamer Argo, with a cargo of silk, satiputa, linen and fudge, arrived at Plymouth, England, on the 4th, from the Cape of Good Hope, July 25. The cholera had swept off 5000 inhabitants from Port Louis and the adjacent districts; negroes suffered more than Indians and Europeans. The copper districts of Hamanquand promised to equal the famous mines of South Australia. The whole district appears to be one mass of copper. War was imminent between the Boers over the Orange river and Letaba, and it would be a deadly struggle.

Lieut. Bartlett, writing to the New York Herald concerning the Atlantic's recent passage from Liverpool, says of the gale which she encountered: "The whole district appears to be one mass of copper. War was imminent between the Boers over the Orange river and Letaba, and it would be a deadly struggle. Lieut. Bartlett, writing to the New York Herald concerning the Atlantic's recent passage from Liverpool, says of the gale which she encountered: "The whole district appears to be one mass of copper. War was imminent between the Boers over the Orange river and Letaba, and it would be a deadly struggle."

ing, and the Russians were making great preparation to resist an anticipated attack by the allied fleet. The port is defended by several fortifications, and new ones are being erected, consisting of one or two masked batteries, with three or four mortars.

The Governor has, under his command a full regiment of soldiers, thoroughly equipped, and is confident he can stand a pretty long siege. Petropavlsk contains between 2500 and 4000 inhabitants, including a few Americans and Englishmen, and one American store. Everybody is obliged to be a soldier or a sailor, and to respond to the Governor's call at a moment's notice. The town is situated on an island bay, the entrance to which, from the ocean, is through a narrow inlet, three miles in length, studded with islands, and commanded by several batteries. A vessel may enter without danger, although there are many difficulties to encounter. Capt. Hedges, with the Boston, went in and out in a fog.

The Governor's orders, and our informant also, that it would be impossible to take the post with anything short of a fleet of steamers, as new batteries are being built to cover every approach. The Russians were daily looking for the arrival at Petropavlsk of an English frigate and conceals on their way to Amoor river, at the mouth of which they (the Russians) have built several strong forts.

Nearly the whole population of Augusta, Ga., have quitted the city, and the country for miles around is covered with tents. The fever was increasing. The post-office was closed and the mails delayed, there being no one to distribute them. The price of flour is rapidly declining.

THE DISRUPTION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.—The recent organization of a secret political party in the United States under the name of "Know-Nothings," and the extraordinary success which has everywhere attended them at the polls, have startled the Government and produced a profound sensation throughout the old Democratic ranks. It appears that large numbers of the new organization are Democrats, who have thrown off their old leaders on account of their leaning so much upon what is called foreign influence. The Whig ranks will also be thinned by the desertion of the native-born population, who will unite with the new order, and thus the old political party distinctions will be abolished.

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of greater severity, and in no instance have I known the wind to blow a hurricane gale for so many consecutive hours. For the 12 hours preceding the noon of the 12th, the Atlantic coast had fifty-five miles to the westward. From noon of 12th to noon of 13th, she did not make a single mile, although her engines worked busily six turns per minute, all that could be permitted in such a case. From noon of 13th to midnight, only sixty miles—the captain gradually chasing up the engine as the wind and sea fell. This severe ordeal adds a new wreath to the laurels of the Atlantic, under the guidance of her skillful commander. May the number of such ships be increased."

Orders have been issued for the construction of two five-rate ships of war of the following dimensions:—The first will have a measurement of 4116 tons, and be 250 feet long and 60 feet broad; the second will measure 2950 tons, be 245 feet long, and 61 feet broad.

A warrant has been issued which confers a great benefit on the Royal Marine Corps, whose services have been of great importance recently. It has hitherto been the practice to deduct a certain sum from their pay for the rations supplied to them when serving afloat, and this deduction the warrant now issued abolishes, which will be equivalent to an addition of 4½d. per day to each private.

We perceive that Professor Holloway, of 284, Strand, London, has established a House in New York for the sale of his popular Pills and Ointment, which have enjoyed such reputation for a number of years in every other part of the world; particulars of some of the cures they have effected have long since reached this country, and there is no question but that they are exactly the kind of medicine wanted here. We would strongly advise our friends to give them a trial, and there is no fear, but that they would continue to use them whenever any medicine would be requisite.

Hood's GERMAN BITTERS, prepared and sold by Dr. Jackson, at the German Medical Store, 120, Arch street, Philadelphia. Daily increase in their well deserved celebrity, for the cure of all diseases arising from derangement of the liver. These Bitters have, indeed, proved a blessing to the afflicted, who show their gratitude by the most flattering testimonials. This medicine has established for itself a name that competitors, however well their schemes, or sensitive their promises, cannot reach. It gained the public confidence by the immense benefits that have been derived from it, and will ever maintain its position.

THE BROKEN THREAD.

I love to look upon the movements of well-devised machinery: there is music in its whirl and buzz and clatter. My theory of the beautiful takes in the steady motion of the polished shaft, and the grand harmony of design you can see in the thousand diverse forms of motion it imparts. The factory has more of the life of human thought than the picture or the bust, and well nigh as much as the sweet harmonies of music. In it, too, you can adore the Great Universal Creator, and can find instructive analogies for his providential doings. When, from the secret chamber of the inventor's soul, a mighty engine leaps, complete in all its complicated parts, or a mechanism so delicate, that it can beat to the pulse of thought a thousand miles away, why should we less admire what God hath wrought, than when we see the acorn push from out its little shell the giant oak?

I lately visited a New England cotton mill, and saw there one very simple operation which interested me much. It was the reeling off, from the spools to the beam, of the threads which were to constitute the warp of the fabric. I watched the process for some time, admiring the steadiness of the pull upon the threads, their airy appearance, and the regular wedge-like shape they took in coming from the square spool frame. But suddenly there was a halt. Can it be, that these little threads have overstrained the gearing? Oh, no! Look sharp, and you see that one of those threads is broken; it is but one of some hundreds, yet it is missed, and the machine refuses to go on without it.

I withdrew thoughtfully: there was a lesson here, I knew, but what was it? I was but partially satisfied with the lyrical solution so readily suggested:

"Our life contains a thousand springs, And dies if one be gone; Shouldst thou a hap of thousand strings Should keep in tune so long!"

A week or two afterwards I was in one of the cities of Connecticut, and, in driving with a sight-seeer's indefiniteness of purpose, through its pleasant streets and suburban avenues, we came upon the city burying ground.

We alighted, entered the Egyptian gateway, and were at once secluded from the world of life, treading the quiet walks which many a sorrowing parent, child, and friend had trodden before us. And yet we sauntered heedlessly along, choosing rather to enjoy, in our inmost spirits, the tonic air of a beautiful morning, than to conjure up some bilious conceits, that might to some seem more appropriate to the place. There is a time to weep at the graveyard, and that time occurs often enough for us all; why then waste our tears in sickly sentimentalism? So reasoned we at any rate, if at all, and little did we regard the "State Visitor" demands for reflection that came upon us, highwaymen like, at every turn. We had too keen an appetite for the beautiful in nature and art to care for those obtrusive warnings: it was but death speaking from strangers' graves. But it touched here, and then our art troubled. A tremor seized me; the familiar form of one whose place in my heart is a hallowed one, leaped from its dark-draped shroud. In an instant it has fitted through a thousand scenes of joyous college life, and left me a mourner anew at the urn of early friendship. The marble utterance of that little monument, so chaste, so simple, so pure, had chilled the warm current of holiday spirits. It was brief. "E. C. D. died ———, M. D. ———, Father."

I will that they be with me to behold my glory me."

I know not till him, but felt the many warm hands of Him to certify of youth, It is well with it by the former rent, or the proclama-tion, for a sacred spot, shall have to take a than we can get graveyard man stand its solemn death.

And here, per learn from the humiliating con view, of cheeri stops and waits will not go on 'treat does the web of hum our eyes, we s dye snap, and moves on; the all-important an only son; a ated heart may ken soil, but so on, and longin are luxuries of So will it be tomb! "Vas preacher—all i But listen, I have kept, "Them also w bring with him We miss th how brilliantly fabric which h HASZAR Wednes

There are so appreciate the or. Now that never heard an the want of a and one to im rations and im gress and man known here, of for Jack Down crying for spilt night sound When the shad remembrance an echo in the misfortune the sho comin all practical mico who at all ought to have the lapse of ti gtest the crea tites of comit particularly is above a m noise, that m mon sense ar of whether w their transac domestic natu is already in tion. The pr every individ are called-up to every thin Every man li punctuality. man of busi some mome to be certain its movement that his own professional clients or pa is essentially all men ar, the import Town Clock ing. The c place it. T been sugges glad to be appropriate think that a building bel there is go would ask a House might receipts f be placed at to which it just. In believe, con you not, an into the bu in having hour might by night as say, perhaps going to do jobs and turn them convenient A room, th will admit coming do assemblies of some w happened i we can div held in the held. The which the stion, an might be o the credit Court, v Court of open to al nate into rraney, hater plac have sug men who had by u paid by

FACTS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

We sometimes feel that the innumerable facts, continually presented to the mind of the observer by nature, are almost too lightly regarded. The calm indifference, with which men familiar to the external features of nature, are accustomed to regard facts as important as any extent, seems almost a species of stoical blasphemy. The law of life is by far the most marvellous in natural science, and especially in that department where, from the minuteness of forms, study has heretofore been very limited. We allude to Entomology. A little observation in this department will unfold to the student a series of wonders unsurpassed by the gigantic exhibition of phenomena presented in Niagara and Yosemite.

Not the least extraordinary among these facts is the extraordinary multiplicity of species—the innumerable diversity of forms possessed by animate nature. The larger forms, such as are daily presented to us, seem comparatively limited, and we easily comprehend the reason; if they were very numerous, so must be their means of subsistence. But as only a certain amount of subsistence can be gleaned from a square mile, under the most favourable conditions, and that amount is not large, the existence of the larger forms comprises extremely limited numbers. But when we descend to Entomology and Conchology, we are confounded with the almost innumerable diversity of species and variety. Of the beetle alone there have been ascertained no less than 13 thousand branches of this one family.

When surveying these apparently disgusting insects, what an idea of creative power might we gather from a knowledge like this? The study of every branch of the insect creation presents the same fruitful reflection. Lyonnat, a French naturalist, spent several years in examining the structure of a single insect, and left the work unfinished, thus showing the exceeding delicateness of the structure. In the body of an insect, about an inch in length, M. Struss has enumerated three hundred and six pieces, composing the structure of the outer envelope; four hundred and ninety-four muscles; for putting these in motion; twenty-four pairs of nerves to animate them, and forty-eight pairs of tracheae, or breathing organs, equally ramified and divided, to convey air and sustenance to this complicated tissue.

We regard the common house-fly as a contemptible insect—but how important an object of study its structure may be, can be learned from the fact, that its eye is one of the most singular and curiously constructed mirrors that science has yet invented, or study discovered. The number of lenses in its eyes is numbered at six or seven thousand—in the eye of a dragon fly, twelve thousand—the eye of a butterfly, seventeen thousand. The house-fly's wing has a power of six hundred strokes in a single second, which can propel it thirty-five feet, while the speed of the swiftest race horse is but ninety feet per second—more than a mile per minute. The beauty of the butterfly is proverbial; but how much more we learn should be our admiration when we learn that it is a thing of 34,000 eyes, and that a single wing there are found 100,000 eyelids. The wings of many insects are of such extreme tenuity that 50,000 of them, placed over each other, would not compose the thickness of a quarter of an inch; and yet, thin as they are, each is double, so that the actual lamina here would be 100,000.

We often see in pools of water small bits of elongated straw and wood, seemingly having the power of motion. With what interest has science invested these, when we find that each elongated tube is the home of a caddis-worm, which is ultimately to become a worm or fly—such as the ephemeron fly, whose peculiar characteristics we have before noticed. These worms are exposed to the ravages of birds and fishes, and hence they glue together small bits of wood and straw to make a house for shelter; and when the frail castle is too buoyant, they add a piece of gravel to preserve the balance, in order that the castle shall not be burdensome nor too buoyant. We regard the web of a common spider as the trifling exercise of a disgusting insect—but it is an object of intense curiosity, when we reflect that each thread is composed of 4000 threads, and that 4,000,000 of these small threads would not make a cord thicker than a single hair from a man's head. There is one species of spider that lives in water, in a house of air, like a diving bell; and another builds a house in the ground, with a door upon elastic hinges, which keep it constantly shut.

The first folio "Shakespeare," of 1623, has just been sold by auction for £250. The original autograph of Gray's "Elegy" was sold the other day for £151. The manuscript of the "Monk Story," brought £20. A will, unable to read, lately offering himself for the navy, produced as his character a discharge from the infirmary in which he had been treated for delirium tremens. A certain judge out west, it is said, puts the following interrogatories to witnesses to test their credibility:—Witness, do you take an newspaper?—No, no, no—if the answer be "Yes?"—Have you paid for it?—No, no, no—if the witness "Yes?"—Is it worth the honor instructs the jury to give such credit to their testimony, as they may think it entitled to under the circumstances.

DR. HENRY'S... FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINTS, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Catarrh of the Kidneys, and Bladder, Erysipelas, and all Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Typhoid and Inflammatory Fevers, Sick Headache, Constipation, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. These invaluable Pills have been used with successful results in private practice for more than thirty years, and are now offered to the public, with the fullest conviction that they will prove themselves a public benefit.

WESTMORELAND BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK. MONROTON, COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND. THE Notes of this Bank are redeemed at the Bank of New Brunswick, St. John. AGENTS: SACREVILLE—Messrs. Allison & Cogwell. CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.—James Purdie, Esq. Bills on London and United States purchased at either the Head Office or Agencies, and all descriptions of Banking Business negotiated on the most favorable terms. OLIVER JONES, President. JAMES JOHNSON, Cashier. Westmoreland Bank of N. B., Monroton, 9th September, 1854.

NOTICE. Half of the Packet Schooner H. Ingram for Sale. THIS VESSEL is built principally of Spanish Oak, her Stanchions are of Teakwood, her Spars red Pine, and she is well rigged and found, and is so well known that a further description is unnecessary. For further particulars please apply to W. B. DEAN, Esq., or to J. WEATHERBIE. Charlottetown, Aug. 5th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. Tenth Year.—Splendid Engravings and Prices: THE Tenth Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 17th day of September next. THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is an ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemist Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of PRACTICAL SCIENCE is calculated to illuminate.

Notice to Travellers. It has become an established fact that accidents will happen notwithstanding the care and attention which may be paid to the safety and convenience of travellers. Explosions will take place, bridges will be left open, and cars run off the track as usual. It is well enough for the public and legislators to caution companies to "be careful," and "take heed;" yet these cautions will occur, which result in severe contusions, broken limbs, bruises, &c.

The Mexican Mustang Lintment. Upon such occasions, it is invaluable! The wonderful effects of its soothing and healing properties have induced many, who have tried it, to always carry a bottle of it with them when they are travelling. Present tests have proven it to be efficacious in Rheumatism, Piles, Scrofulous disease, Cancers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, &c. Also Spavin, Ring-bone, Strachain, Choked Hoofs, Chafes, Galls, &c., on Horses and other animals. It is extensive in its application, and we GUARANTEE it to cure PERMANENTLY in every case for which we recommended it. Many Physicians use it because they can depend upon its success in their hands.

Great Hessian State Loan of 6,725,000 Dollars. To be repaid with 16,585,510 Dollars, or 23,400,000 Sterling. This Loan is guaranteed by the Government and is contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. Von ROTHSCHILD and Sons, in Frankfurt-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz:— 40 of 40,000 dollars. 60 of 4,000 dollars. 20 of 20,000 " 60 of 2,000 " 20 of 20,000 " 120 of 1,500 " 60 of 8,000 " 180 of 1,000 " &c., &c. The smallest Prize is 55 dollars. The next drawing will take place in December 1854. The Price of the Shares is as follows:— One Share for 21 Sig. Thirty Shares for 230 Sig. Six do. for 25 " Sixty do. do. for 240 " Thirteen do. for 210 " 187 do. do. for 280 " Tickets will be forwarded on receipt of Colonial Bank Notes, Bills, or Drafts on Europe, &c. For the security of the public, the principal shares have always been paid at the above rates, and (unless former agents) on payment of the Prizes, the undersigned make no deduction from the amount, on any pretence whatever.

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PIANO FORTES & ORGAN. REBLADE intends visiting Charlottetown, on or about the 1st October for the purpose of exhibiting his new and improved Pianos and Organs, and of receiving orders for the same. Persons desiring his services will please leave their orders with Mr. J. BOYER. An Organ for sale, suitable to accompany a small choir or for Hall or Parlor. Sept. 25th, 1854. E. S.

FINAL NOTICE. MR. DOUSE hereby informs all Tenants residing on various Townships under his management, that unless immediate payments are made for RENTS due the past year, he will be obliged to have recourse to legal proceedings for the recovery, without any further Notice, in order to meet the heavy demands for Land Tax. September 28, 1854. S. W.

CHAMPAGNE. THIRTY CASES of prime CHAMPAGNE, just received at "Popping Tom," from Liverpool. Also, a quantity of OAKUM, Pitch and Coal Tar, Kaps of White and colored paints, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil. For sale by CHARLES STEWART. June 7, 1854. if

CARD. MISS LAWSON intends opening a private school for the education of young Ladies, early in November. Terms respecting terms, may be obtained by application to her at the residence of her father, East end of Weymouth Street, nearly opposite to the Gas Works. 26th September, 1854. All the papers.

World's Fair PRIZE MEDAL SOAPS! THE HIGHEST PREMIUM HAS BEEN awarded by the Mechanics Fair, Boston; American Institute, New York; and World's Fair, Crystal Palace; to BECK & CO., Boston, Mass., for the best Toilet Soap, Cream and Perfumery. Beck & Co. manufacture every variety of Toilet Soaps unequalled and of the highest and most admired perfumes—Cylindric Cream of Soap, for Ladies, Parian Shaving Cream, Parian Shaving Rolls for Travellers convenience, Military Shaving Soap, Highly perfumed Brown Windsor, White Windsor and Toilet Cake Soap.

MR. PARTINGTON'S TOILET SOAP. This beautiful TOILET SOAP, possessing in its composition the combined virtues of the vegetable kingdom to cleanse, purify and perfume, is by permission dedicated to Mrs. Partington by her obedient servant. Boston, January, 1854. Beck & Co.

Extract Perfumes for the Handkerchief—which, for delicacy of fragrance and lasting odor, are pronounced by Chemists and those who have tested them to be superior to the best imported articles. Purified Oil-Marrow with Ess. of Rosemary—for preserving and dressing the Hair. This article is so prepared as not to become rancid, and is free after being put on the hair from all disagreeable odor. For preserving the Hair, restoring it where baldness appears, and causing it to retain beauty and lustre to old age. Dr. Aden's Colocinia Amber.—An article that has gained a reputation by the really excellent qualities it possesses for the purposes intended.

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The Renowned Remedy! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON. Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Massachusetts.

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AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED. Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Foster, of the Post Office, Alwick Road, near Bognor, to Professor Holloway, February 12th, 1853.

A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANGLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS. The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King-st., Newport, Feb. 12th, 1853.

Dear Sir, I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicine—Mr. John Walton, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad scrofulous sore, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, he was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under the treatment of several eminent Physicians, but his sore became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which, by unremitted application, healed the sore, and restored him to perfect health and strength.

Dear Sir, I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mr. Martha Bell, of Calcutta, in this town, had been for a considerable time laboring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by scrofulous sores in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of sores, but without any beneficial result; in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately had all the sores, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, and the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

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NEW CARING MACHINES, HULLING CRACKS, COMB, CRACK FLIES, WOOD FLICKERS, &c., and Patent Power Transill Machines. All orders punctually attended to. Westmoreland, New Brunswick, County of St. John, Charlottetown.

DURHAM BULL. FOR SALE. A four year old-DURHAM BULL. He is from the stock imported by Capt. Cumberland, and took the first prize at the last Cattle Show. For particulars enquire at this Office, or of ARCHIBALD McDUGGALD, Nias Mile Creek, Sept. 21, 1854.

WANTED TO PURCHASE the HULL and Scales of a Vessel from 150 to 200 Tons Register—suitable for the Coasting Trade. Apply to H. W., Post Office, Charlottetown.

For Sale. A FREEHOLD PROPERTY of 50 Acres of Land, situated on the Princeton Road, 11 miles from Charlottetown; 15 to 20 acres are cleared and ready for the plough; there is a Dwelling House and Barn on the Premises. It is a central place for business, several Roads converging from it. There is also on the Premises, a Saw Mill, with an abundance of Wood around it. Further particulars can be made known to ALEX. JOHNSTON, Princeton Road, (11 miles,) Aug. 19, 1854.

LEAVING THE ISLAND. MR. J. WEATHERBIE intending to remove from this Island, in a few weeks from this date, requests all persons having any claims against him to furnish their accounts for settlement, and all who are indebted to him, are respectfully and earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same, without delay, and thereby prevent the unnecessary trouble and expense of falling into the hands of the Attorney General, or Mr. W. world much regret. Office next door to Prince Street to Temperance Hall.

AYER'S PILLS. A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious Complaints—Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Hemorrhoids, Irritability, Inflammation, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c., &c. Individuals who are the disease in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and which occasions and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless and efficient remedy were used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; biliousness generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Cholera, Febrile symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable dyspepsia which leads the horses all over the land. Hence an extensive trial of the virtues of Ayer's Pills, for the public health, and this Pill has been prepared with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of the virtues of Ayer's Pills, for the public health, and this Pill has been prepared with consummate skill to meet that demand.

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Established GEORGE T. HASZARD. Published every Tuesday. Office, South side Queen Street—Annual Sale. Terms—Annual Sale. Terms—Annual Sale.

THE NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL £200,000. Of Parliament, 21, the Willow and the G.

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