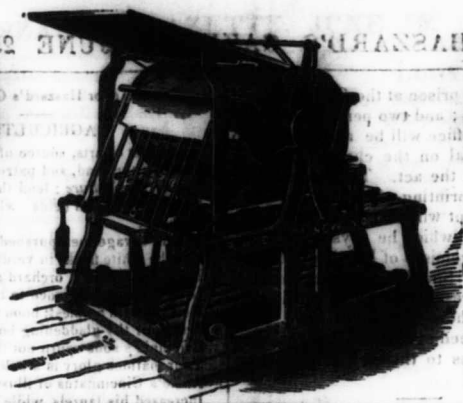


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, June 25, 1856.

New Series, No. 353.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE
Published by Haszard & Owen
Queen Square,
Is issued twice a week, at 16s. per year.
AND CONTAINS
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

DRAIN WATER PIPES.
FOR SALE at the QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,
A quantity of superior Salt-glazed Stone-ware,
Pipes, Junctions, Bends, &c., from 3 inches to 10
in diameter, supplying the cheapest and most efficient
method of conveying water under ground.
WILLIAM HEARD.
Charlottetown, 22d April, 1856.

A good assortment
WILSON'S
CELEBRATED
Botanic Medicine
AND
Thomsonian Preparations,
with full directions for
FAMILY USE
—ALSO—
B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S
Compound Sarsaparilla,
Neuropathic Drops,
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Dysentery and Cholera Syrup and
Wild Cherry Bitters.
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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.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compa-
ny of London
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—
Hon. T. H. Harland, Hon. Charles Hen-
ley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson,
Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.
Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No
charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any
other information, may be obtained from the Sub-
scriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblouis Esq., Charlottetown.
H. J. CUNDALL,
April 7th, 1856. Agent for P. E.

FAIRBANKS'
CELEBRATED
SCALES,
OF ALL VARIETIES
Warehouse, 34 Killy Street,
BOSTON.

GREENLEAF & BROWN,
Agents.
A full assortment of all kinds of weighing appa-
ratus and stove furniture for sale at low rates. Rail-
road, Hay, and Coal Scales, set in any part of the
Province.
February 9, 1856.

Notice to Gas Consumers & others.
THE Public are respectfully informed, that the
Charlottetown Gas Company have discontinued
fitting up shops or private houses with Gas Fittings,
and will no longer be liable for any escapes from
the same. Parties are therefore
requested to employ their own Gas Fitter for altera-
tions, repairs, &c. The Company have imported a
large stock of all kinds of Gas Fittings, Pipes and
Glasses, this spring, which can be had as usual at
the Company's Office.
W. MURPHY, Manager.
June 9, 1856.

MAILS.
Summer Arrangement.
THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c.,
will, until further notice, be made up and for-
warded as follows:—
For New Brunswick, Canada and the United
States, via Summerside and Shediac, every Monday
and Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, and direct to
Shediac, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant,"
every Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.
For Nova Scotia, by the Steamer "Lady Le Mar-
chant," every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock,
and every Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.
For Newfoundland, every Tuesday afternoon, at
two o'clock.
For England and Bermuda, to include the corre-
spondence for the West Indies, every alternate Tues-
day afternoon, at two o'clock, viz:—
Tuesday, the 3rd and 17th June,
The 1st, 15th and 29th July,
The 12th and 26th August,
The 9th and 23rd September,
The 7th and 21st October,
The 4th and 18th November.
Letters to be registered and Newspapers must be
posted half an hour before the time of closing.
THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, May 24th, 1856.

N. B. The Steamer "Lady Le Marchant" will
leave Shediac every Tuesday morning at six o'clock,
and Pictou every Wednesday and Friday morning at
eight o'clock, and will leave Charlottetown for
Shediac every Friday at two o'clock.

SHINGLES AND BOARDS!
LATELY RECEIVED a few Cargoes of Pine and
Spruce Boards and Shingles, warranted of the
same prime description as sold to customers last
year.
JAMES N. HARRIS.
June 4, 1856.—3w 1st. & Ad.

New Spring Goods!!
—AT THE—
"Manchester House," Queen St.,
Per "Majestic," from Liverpool.
NOW opening, and will be ready for inspection in
a day or two, a large and carefully selected
supply of
British Merchandise,
including every variety of Dry Goods, suitable for
the season, and in the newest style of Fashion;
Among which are the following:—
Straw, Tuscan, Chip, Manila, Fancy, Crapes,
and Glace silk BONNETS.
Girls' Battists, and Girls' and Boys' Straw HATS
RIBBONS, PARASOLS, Silk MANTLES,
Muslin and Embroidered DRESSES,
Black and Coloured BALZARINES, Messaline
DE LAISES,
ALPACAS, CASHMERE, FANCY PRINTS,
White and coloured COUTURE STAYS, Collars,
Habit Shirts and Sleeves,
Infant Cashmere HOODS, and Muslin Tucked
ROSES
Laces and Edgings, CURTAIN MUSLIN and
FRINGES
Damask Morocco, Marcelline Toilet Quilts and
Covers,
White Shirting, French Fronts,
White and Grey SHIRTINGS and SMERTINGS,
White Fests, Children's Dresses,
Table Linen and Towelling, &c. &c.
With a large and choice assortment of other
Goods, all of which will be found worthy of the
attention of customers, and will be offered at prices
extremely low.
Further importations hourly expected per
"Thomas Begbie" from London.
SAMUEL McMURRAY,
Queen Street.

Notice to Gas Consumers.
NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS WIL-
SON has been discharged from the employment
of the Charlottetown Gas Company, and is no longer
engaged to set for or on their behalf in any way
whatsoever.
W. MURPHY, Manager.
June 9, 1856.

FRAPPE'S MAGAZINE is published
by FRAPPE & CO. at No. 10, St. James Street,
London.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE FAILURE OF A FRENCH MILLION-NAIRE.—A Paris Correspondent writes:—
M. Place, whose failure has caused so
much consternation, was a partner in the
firm of Noel and Place. Before becoming
connected with the Credit Mobilier, he had
a private fortune amounting to some 300,-
000fr.; but of late years he has been living
far beyond his means. He kept up the
establishment of a country gentleman of
large fortune at a chateau near Melun,
where he had one of the best stocked sport-
ing manors in the neighbourhood of Paris.
This place cost him not less than 100,-
000fr. a-year. It is true that the expenditure
served to elevate him to that financial
greatness from which he has so suddenly
fallen. M. M. de Morny and Fould, and
even Prince Jerome Bonaparte, honoured
his battues with their presence. Five hun-
dred pheasants were sometimes slaugh-
tered in a day at this rus in urbe, and in
return for the sport the princes of finance
let M. Place into many a good thing. The
discovery of his embarrassments, to the
circumstances of which I have alluded in a
former letter, took place after he had
actually left Paris for Constantinople, there
to establish a Credit Mobilier. He had
reached Marseilles, and was on the point
of embarking when he received a telegraphic
despatch from the house of Pereire
begging him to return to Paris immediately.
At the same time, by way of wholesome
precaution, a second despatch was sent, on
proper authority, to the Prefect of the
Bouches-de-Rhone, desiring him to take
care that the ci-devant millionaire did not
leave the country. The last news of M.
Place is that he had got as far as Lyons
on his way back to Paris, but that he was
prevented by the inundations from contin-
uing his journey. The principal creditors
are MM. Pereire, 5,000,000fr.; M. Ernest
Andre, 3,000,000fr.; the Duke de Galiero,
4,000,000fr.; M. Desart, 2,000,000fr.; M.
Greening, 1,500,000fr.; and M. d'Eichtal,
700,000fr. Of course I do not precisely
guarantee these figures.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.
CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, May 21.
The monotony of life in a camp like this
is as complete and as barren of incident as
existence in a barrack at home. Visits to
Mackenzie, to the north forts, to the coast,
lose all their charm in being deprived of
their novelty. The staff officers of the
Russian army are busily engaged in sur-
veying our camp. They have closely ex-
amined the construction of the railway, and
have studied the plans and sections depo-
sited in Mr. Campbell's office at Bain
Clava. The questions they asked respect-
ing rails, sleepers, &c., indicated a limited
acquaintance with the elements of railway
engineering. The strangest, but the most
universally asserted and best attested fact
we have learned from our late enemies is
this—that, had the fire continued, they
would have blown up their works and e-
vacuated the north side of the town on the
10th, or at farthest on the 12th of September
—that is, either two or four days after the
assault. The fire was too tremendous and
all-searching to be withstood. The officer
of one regiment, which garrisoned the
Malakoff from the evening of the 18th till
the evening of the 7th, said they marched
in 2,000 men, with 70 officers, and when
they were reduced 2,500 men of officers

had been killed or wounded by shell and
shot. Sometimes a shell rolled down into
a bomb-proof and blew up among the dense
mass of men inside. Sometimes a round
shot, striking one of the massive beams of
wood which supported the works, sent a
shower of deadly splinters all around it,
and the service of the guns was attended
with the certainty that almost every gunner
would be hit by the French riflemen in the
course of the day. The Russians concur
in saying that they lost more than 2,000
men every day of the fire. But then, if
they had waited till the 10th, and that no
assault had been made, what would have
occurred? The fire must have slackened
on the 9th, for the allies had not the means
of continuing it. The Russians most likely
more so, would have plucked up heart of
grease, set to work, and have been ready
for another bombardment, which could not
possibly have taken place for two months.
The French have up to this date embarked
and despatched from the Crimea 55,000
men. They are wise in their generation.
It is assuredly desirable to get out of these
portions of the Czar's dominions, or at all
events off this plateau, before the heats of
June set in. Active measures are being
taken to enclose the Russian graveyards
and cemeteries, which have been to some
degree devastated by what the General-in-
Chief calls the necessities of war. A
general order has been issued on the sub-
ject, and the tombstones will be set up and
the walls repaired forthwith. They are
looking busily for the churchyard at Karara,
but it cannot be found. It was discovered in
the winter of '54-5 that grave-stones make
good hearths for fire-places, and the Turks
and others encamped in the neighbourhood
did not fail to apply this discovery in a
practical manner. The French Army of
Reserve is still encamped on the plateau
of the Monastery, but the troops near
Kamiesch are slowly drifting away. The
Sardinians have purchased many of the
Highland officers chargers at fair prices,
and the "horse grievance" excitement is
dying off.

Said Pacha has expressed his attention
of vigorously pushing the works of the rail-
way in the desert between Cairo and Suez
after the termination of the present fasting
month of Ramadan, so that the line may be
completed in the course of next year.

General Koininski lately made an attack,
in the columns of the *Invalide Russe*, upon
the policy of Prince Gortschakoff which led
to the battle of the Alma. The latter has
just replied through the same channel.
This species of controversy is new to the
Russian press.

DECIMAL COINAGE.—The state of the de-
cimal coinage question is now as follows:—
—After the strong recommendation of one
particular plan by two scientific commis-
sions, by a committee of the House of Com-
mons, and by a vote of the house itself, fol-
lowed by the organisation of an associa-
tion containing hundreds of parliamentary
and hundreds of commercial names, and
supported by the Bank of England—Lord
Palmerston appointed a royal commission,
consisting of Lord Montagu, Lord Over-
stone, and Mr. Hubbard, to consider the
whole question. This commission has
been at work some months, but none of
its proceedings have been published.

INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.—The accounts given by the provincial journals of the inundations in different parts of the country are most afflicting. At Lyons the Saone has not yet reached a greater height than it has done during the last ten days, but the Rhone has risen above the level it attained in 1840 and 1851. The Guilloture, the brotteaux, as far as Villerbanne and La Monche, are all inundated, and can only be reached by boats or in carriages. In the City, the Gallery of the Hotel Dieu, the Place Bellecour, a great part of the Place de la Charite, and all the adjoining streets, are under water, and can only be approached by boats. At the Quai de la Charite two steamers are moored, with their steam up ready for any eventuality. All the line of the quays on the right bank from the Port Morand to that of the Hotel Dieu are covered with water. On the left bank the top of the Quai d'Albret is only a few inches above the level of the river. A number of soldiers are at work at the head of this quay in throwing up embankments to protect the new works of defence which are in course of construction. All the embankments further up to the river have as yet resisted the pressure of the torrent, but great fears are entertained that they will not stand if the rush of water continues. At St. Clair the walls of a house have been undermined and the building thrown down. One woman was severely wounded, and has been conveyed to the Hotel Dieu. At the Quarantine several walls of gardens have been washed down. An immense quantity of building timber has been seen floating down the river, and also a number of sleepers, which must have been washed away from the railway in construction from Lyons to Geneva. At St. George an enormous mass of ground, trees, and stones fell down on the back of a house in the street of that name, the walls of which were considerably damaged. The inhabitants were able to escape without any injury. About half-past one on Saturday the dyke of the Grand Camp gave way to the extent of 150 yards; 1100 men belonging to the army of Lyons were at work near the fort which is being constructed there, and they were thus cut off, the water having formed a complete lake around the place. Information of the event was immediately sent to Marshal de Castellane, who at once went towards the place, and gave orders for organising means of bringing them off by boats. Reports were at one time in circulation that a great number of soldiers had been drowned, but those rumours happily turned out to be unfounded. The fort of La Vitrolerie has been flooded, and has been evacuated by the soldiers. The circulation on the Mediterranean and St. Etienne Railway continues interrupted. The line of electric telegraphic wires has been cut off. The road from Lyons to Geneva is broken up in several places. It was reported that the Lake of Geneva had overflowed its banks, and caused considerable damage. At Rochecaron a mill has been carried away. At Valence the Rhone covers all the lower parts of the town. Vizille and Bourg d' Oisans are also inundated. At Vienne all the works in the Faubourg are stopped by the places being inundated. At Tournon most of the streets are impassable, except by boats. At Avignon, the Ile de la Barthelasse, the quays, and the low streets are all under water. The River Romaneschi has overflowed its banks, and inundated all the plains, and several bridges have been washed away. The Isere, the Gier, the Cher, the Loire, the Loiret, and all the rivers leading into them, have also broken over their banks; and, indeed, the same account is given from almost every part of the country.

PURSUING THE TRATTY OF PEACE.—The trial of the news agent, Lejolivet, on a charge of complicity in purloining public documents, and of bribing and corrupting a servant of the state, comes on before the court of assizes of Paris in the early part of this month. He is charged with having induced one of the workmen of the Imperial printing office to purloin the copies of the treaty of peace, and the protocols, and to communicate them to the newspapers, the *Independence Belge* and the *Nord*. Le-

jolivet is now in prison at the Conciergerie, waiting his trial; and two persons employed in his news office will be arrested, also to take their trial on the charge of aiding and abetting in the act. The unfortunate employe at the printing-office has not only lost his place, but will also be tried for the same offence, to which he says he was induced by the promises of Lejolivet to bear him harmless. Should Lejolivet himself get off on the present charge, it is said that the persons whose prospects have been ruined will proceed against him for damages to cover the loss to themselves and their families.

The *Times* yesterday, highly indignant at the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, says of that gentleman:—"Did we believe he had really been guilty of any offence against the United States there would need little pressure or remonstrance to induce us at once to remove him from the situation he would have dishonored; but if an attempt be made to sacrifice him to the emergencies of local politics, we shall feel that his quarrel is our own, and certainly not pass it over without distinctly marking our sense of the indignity." We entertained the conviction long before the publication of Lord Clarendon's unanswerable despatch to Mr. Marcy, that the character of the witness who gave evidence in the Hertz trial rendered their statements worthy of little credence; but we cannot exonerate Mr. Crampton from the folly of supposing that any citizen in the United States could be induced to enter the British army for the beggary pittance which was offered. He ought to have known from his knowledge of the country that the thing was absurd and would not answer. The price which labour commands in America ought to have convinced him that the proposition would end in failure, even if there had been no neutrality laws in the United States to violate; and we think that the lamentable ignorance which he displayed in this respect ought alone, months ago, to have been visited by his recall. A remonstrance from him at the close of 1854 or the beginning of the following year, showing the folly of any attempt to recruit at such a price, and the failure which would attend it, would have spared the ill-blood which has since sprung up between the two countries, and prevented politicians of the Pierce school from making political capital out of it. Then, again, there was the enormous blunder which he committed in neglecting to read Mr. Marcy, as he had been instructed to do, the despatch forwarded at the close of the year by Lord Clarendon, and these two circumstances, which, if he had filled a private situation, would, from their gravity, have been visited with dismissal, ought long since to have caused his recall. We are the last to sacrifice a man who has nobly discharged his duty; but Mr. Crampton blundered in the performance of his even at the outset—blundered in the selection of the worthless fellows whom he employed, and blundered, moreover, in an omission which could only have occurred through sheer negligence.

The Money market does not appear to be at all affected by the unsettled state of our relations with the United States—having retained the easy feeling noticed last week. The demand has daily been moderate, and there is no abatement of confidence in the commercial and financial prospects of the future. The fourth of the month, usually held as a test of the soundness of the market, and also of mercantile opinion, passed over with more ease than usual, although it is understood the engagements were heavier than was anticipated. The supply of money is more than equal to the demand. The Bank of England rates continue at 5 per cent, and the general rates in Lombard-street are 4½ per cent; and on the Stock Exchange the rates have not exceeded 4½ and 5 per cent. Railway Companies are now offered only 4 per cent. The imports of Specie have again been large, having amounted to an aggregate of £876,000, of which about £80,000 has been on French account, leaving £796,000 in the country. The exports have been £460,686, nearly all in silver, to India and China, and £6000 elsewhere. The Bank has purchased a large quantity of gold during the week.

The disturbances in Arabia are assuming the proportions of a general rise of the country. A thing unheard of in the Ottoman empire—the name of the sultan has been suppressed in the public prayers; and the grand council of the Sheiks and Imams have just declared him a heretic, and consequently fallen from the Khalifat.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

AGRICULTURE.

Thou first of arts, source of domestic ease,
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas,
Thou'rt Agriculture; lend thy potent aid,
Spread thy green fields where dreary forests shade,
Where savage men pursued their savage prey,
Let the white flocks in verdant pastures play.
From the bloom'd orchard and the flowry vale,
Give thy rich fragrance to the gentle gale,
Reward with amplest boon the labourer's hand,
And pour thy gladdening bounties o'er our land
Britannia's sons spurn not the rugged toil,
Your nation's glory is a cultur'd soil,
Rome's Cincinnatus of illustrious birth,
Increased his laurels while he till'd the earth,
E'en China's monarch lays his sceptre down,
Nor deems the task unworthy of the crown.

The first employment of the earliest inhabitants of the world was the cultivation of the earth. Agriculture gave direction to their labours, and supplied their wants. Their descendants, the greatest princes and statesmen have made agriculture the object of their studies and injunctions, they have practised it themselves, and have made it part of their politics, to reward its improvement, and to furnish its neglect.

No wonder it has been the business and amusement of the world in every age. It forces itself upon us on account of its necessity, and recommends itself to us on account of its advantages. Agriculture not only furnishes wealth to a nation, but also hands able and willing to defend it. If a man can say this is my farm, this spot I have chosen as the place of my abode; this house I have built for my shelter; these fields I have cleared, this orchard I have planted, how would his bosom glow with patriotism, and how ready would he be to exert himself in defence of the country of his nativity or adoption against any invasion.

P. E. Island has been termed the garden of N. America in the days of yore, but it must be admitted that it requires the hand of cultivation, and the application of science, together with the judicious appropriation of its funds to develop its resources.—It must be admitted that there are many excellent farmers located in various localities, whose praiseworthy endeavours merit the approbation of all men, but it is to be regretted that these are the exceptions—not the general rule. It must also be admitted, that there are others who are from year to year, the recipients of public aid, whose physical necessities engross their whole attention, and consequently are unable to avail themselves of the advantages of education.—

It is generally affirmed that man should be taught physically—intellectually, and morally. Physical education constitutes the development of every organ of the body, in such a manner so as it may be made self-sustaining, should contingencies occur, so as it might be thrown exclusively upon its own resources. If the confinement in a small ill-ventilated school room, situated in some seclude place by a corner or swamp, is calculated to perform the desired object, I am under a gross mistake respecting the education that is necessary for the rising generation in this age of fancied maturity.

Education calls every faculty of the body and mind into immediate action, it is comparatively useless to cultivate the one faculty to the injury of the other—should the medical calendar be called upon to bear witness—it would proclaim that the seeds of the mortality among mankind, have had their origin in the early discipline of youth. The local governments have done much for the cause of education, but much remains to be done, it must acknowledge that the salary appropriated is inadequate to support the teachers, consequently many of them who have families to support, are forced to attend to other pursuits—one

to his farm, and another to his merchandize." &c. How to augment their salaries is the question for solution.

They have been deprived of glebe lands, it is therefore indispensably necessary, that each school should have a few acres of land contiguous to it, that the teachers may have a permanent place of residence, and might enter into his calling, as any farmer or mechanic, to live and die in. His vocation his morning and evening intermissions, might be turned to a profitable account, and add to the pleasantness and agreeableness of the School Site. The animal, the vegetable, the mineral; may form objects of study in preference to the rusty volumes of antiquity—and by a little exertion, the plot of ground might become in value, equivalent to the salary appropriated by the state. The heathens in the days of Socrates and Plato used to say, that the man whom God hates—he makes a schoolmaster of him. The saying is as applicable to the present age as to the former. Agricultural seminaries are as indispensably necessary in P. E. I. as elsewhere—they are imperatively demanded in every Agricultural country—when farms are wearing out through injudicious tillage, and the youth the nerve of the country, flocking to foreign countries, to obtain the means of subsistence, they might have at home, which threatens a depopulation of this fair colony. It must be acknowledged that the interposition of science is necessary in the pursuit of agriculture, we have anticipated an agricultural reform through the instrumentality of our agricultural chemist, who is handsomely rewarded for his services—but these visions have proved themselves like the morning cloud on the early dew (they have passed away.) The agricultural society are using laudable efforts, they have gotten a farm for the purpose of raising seeds, stock, &c. &c. A training seminary in connection with the farm would be a boon of inconceivable value, which might in a few years be made self supporting—if there is a country in America adapted for the same, it is P. E. I. where land is easily cultivated, and accessible abundance of the most fertilizing manures. An account of the Glasnevin model farm School—taken from the American Cultivator, is hereunto annexed from which some gleanings may be obtained and rendered productive of the most beneficial results. It cannot be denied, that if the education of youth is properly conducted (education) will cease to be a public burden—and be rendered accessible to every one, from the child in nature's clothing, to the prince in royal apparel. Mr. Editor, fearing I have trespassed upon your patience—I will conclude with the desire that more competent men may be engaged in a cause whereby our country may rejoice and blossom as the rose—that its people may be what they are destined to be, an honour to the land of their birth.

A. Stewart, Mount Stewart.

May 14th, 1856.

The Rev. John Newton one day, by a strong sneeze shook off a fly which had perched upon his nose; and immediately said, "Now, if this fly keeps a diary, he'll write, 'To-day a terrible earthquake!'"

The Irish debt.—The late Sir Walter Scott, meeting an Irish beggar in the street who importuned him for sixpence, the then Great Unknown, not having one, gave him a shilling, adding, with a laugh, "I have now remembered you, and no sixpence." "Och, sure enough," said the beggar, "and may yer honour live till I pay you."

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCOTTISH EMIGRATION TO TURKEY.—On the 29th ult. about 25 agricultural labourers, with their wives and families, left the Broomielaw, Glasgow, by the Beaver steamer, en route for Liverpool, whence they sail on Saturday for Turkey, by the screw steamer Acadia. They are under the charge of and accompanied by Mr. Gebbie, lately farm overseer to Mr. Dixon, of Govan Iron Works, and are to be employed under him in introducing the Scotch system of farming amongst the Turks and Greeks, upon a beautiful and extensive estate acquired by Thomas Parry Esq. situated about 12 miles from Constantinople. Mr. Parry has been long domiciled in the dominions of the Sultan; and seeing the slovenly and unproductive mode of agriculture pursued by the natives, he resolved to offer the example of a better system, both for the improvement of his own property, and for the benefit of the ignorant Turkish cultivators in general. He accordingly sent a commission to Messrs. Edmiston and Mitchell, of Glasgow, to secure a competent overseer and a number of industrious and intelligent Scotch peasants, and to send them along with agricultural implements, &c., to Constantinople. This commission, so far as we learn, has been executed by our townsmen with great success and ability. In addition to the human freight already alluded to, they have sent off agricultural implements of every variety and of the very best description, consisting of ploughs, harrows, spades, rollers, &c. They have also forwarded a large quantity of the most valuable agricultural seeds. The extent of the consignment of tools and seeds may be understood, when we state that three spacious railway wagons were filled by it to the roof. Another detachment of agricultural labourers is soon to follow. We have reason to believe that this consignment of men and material is likely, in due course, to be followed by others.—Glasgow Herald.

CELLARS.—The ceiling of cellars should be well plastered, in order most effectually to prevent the ascent of dampness and noisome odors through the joints of the flooring. The bottom of the cellar should be well paved with stone; cobble stones are perhaps best; over this should be poured, to the extent of several inches in thickness, water lime cement, or such other material as is known to acquire in time almost the hardness of stone; this keeps the dampness of the earth below. If additional dryness is desired for special purposes, in parts of the cellar, let common scantling be laid down, at convenient distances, and loose boards be laid across them for convenience of removal and sweeping under, when cleaning time of the year comes. The walls should be plastered, in order to prevent the dust from settling on the innumerable projections of a common stone wall. Shelves should be arranged in the centre of the cellar, not in the corners, or against the walls; these shelves should hang from the ceiling, by wooden arms, attached firmly before plastering; thus you make all free from rats.

VENTILATION OF CELLARS.—To those who are so fortunate as to own the houses in which they live, we recommend the month of June as the most appropriate time for the following recommendations. Let every thing not absolutely nailed fast, be removed into the yard, and exposed to the sun, and if you please, remain for a week or two, so as to afford opportunity for a thorough drying. Let the walls and floors be swept thoroughly, on four or five different days, and let a coat of good whitewashing be laid on. These things should be done once a year, and one day in the week at least, except in midwinter, every opening in the cellar, for several hours about noon, should be thrown wide, so as to allow as complete ventilation as possible. Scientific men have forced on the common mind by slow degrees, the importance of a daily ventilation of our sleeping apartments, so that now none but the careless or the most obtuse neglect it; but few think of ventilating their cellars, although it is apparent the noisome dampness is constantly rising upwards and pervading the whole dwelling. Emanations from cellars do not kill in a night, if they did, universal attention would be forced to their proper management, but

it is certain from the very nature of things, that unclean, damp, and mouldy cellars, with their sepulchral fumes, do undermine the health of multitudes of families, and send many of their members to an untimely grave.—Journal of Health.

ONE ACRE TO SUPPORT A COW THROUGH THE YEAR!—In an article on the "Rural Economy of the British Isles," it is stated that on the farm of Mr. Littledale, on the river Mersey, opposite Liverpool, eighty-three milch cows and fifteen working horses are kept through the year on the product of eighty acres! This should be an example to American farmers. We believe that a cow may, and should be, well supported through the entire year, on the product of a single acre. Indeed, we have a few among us who already accomplish it. When this result is more generally attained, we shall hear less complaint of limited crops and small profits. The energies of the farm must first be concentrated upon a smaller space, and then the power increased of gradually raising the fertility of the whole.

CATERPILLARS.—The best and most efficient way to destroy Caterpillars is to rub the nest with spirits of turpentine, which can be easily done by tying a woollen rag to the end of a pole. Dip in the liquid, and just rub the nest; being very penetrating, the whole will be at once saturated, and the effect will be sure death to the inmates. Going over an orchard twice is usually sufficient for the season.—The nests frequently escape detection the first time, but one application is sure cure for the evil. W. G. LEWIS.

GINGER BEER.—Two gallons of ginger beer may be made as follows: Put two gallons of cold water into a pot upon the fire; add to it two ounces of good ginger bruised, and two pounds of white or brown sugar. Let all this come to the boil, and continue boiling for half an hour. Then skim the liquor, and pour it into a jar or tub, along with one sliced lemon, and half an ounce of cream of tartar. When nearly cold, put in a teacupful of yeast to cause the liquor to work. The beer is now made; and after it has worked for two days, strain it and bottle it for use. Tie the corks down firmly.

A model of a newly-invented train for the Emperor of the French was tried on Monday week, on the railway between Paris and Tours. It consists of five carriages, communicating with each other by a gallery. There is a drawing-room and bed-room; in fact a complete apartment. Another new carriage, for six people, was also tried. It contains eight beds. A ticket, with the use of a bed, will only cost double the ordinary fare.

The Sultan, on the application of the British government for permission to erect a memorial church at Constantinople has most liberally granted a piece of ground large enough for a church, schools and parsonage.

The affairs of Italy are exciting anxious attention throughout Europe. Lord Clarendon stated in the House of Lords that the principal courts of Europe were deliberating on the subject and that he had reason to anticipate the issue to be highly advantageous to Italian liberty: "It is said that France and Austria have presented a joint note to the Pope, remonstrating with him upon the wretched condition of his dominions, urging upon him the necessity of great and various reforms, including, we believe the secularisation of the Legations and what is more to the purpose formally announcing to him that whether these reforms are adopted or not they mean to withdraw their troops—the French from Rome, and the Austrians from the Legations, by a given and not distant day. If this dead weight were once taken off, we have no fear but Italy would right herself."

Public Lands! THE Commissioners of Public Lands will sell by Auction, at the Colonial Building, Charlotte-town, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of JULY next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the MILLS at St. Peter's, now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Roper, together with 100 acres of LAND, more or less. The lease by which Mr. Roper occupies, will expire on the 1st May, 1857, at which period possession will be given to the purchaser. Wm. SWABEY, Commissioner. May 23, 1856.

A TEA. Under the patronage of Mrs. Daly. FOR the purpose of raising a Fund in aid of providing a House of Refuge or Asylum for the poor and destitute of all denominations of the City, will be held at Beach Hill, on the Government House Grounds on Thursday the 17th July, at 4 o'clock, p. m. Contributions will be most thankfully received by the Committee of management. Mrs. J. Brecken, Miss C. M'Donald, " Catley, Mrs. J. M'Donald, " B. Davies, Miss M M'Donald, " Dawson, " Palmer, Miss P. Desbrisay, Mrs. Purdie, Mrs. Forgan, " Rigg, " Gaul, " S. Swabey, " Hensley, " Stark, " D. Hodgson, " Tucker, " Hobkirk, " Walker, " Lloyd, " Watson, " Heyd, " W. Walsh, Admission to the grounds 3d., children under 10 years 1d. Gates to be open at 3 1/2 o'clock. Tea and refreshments to be purchased at the Tables. There will be an entrance from the Brighton Road as well as through Government House Gate. Should the day prove unfavorable, the Tea Party will take place the following day.

MILTON TEA PARTY. In aid of building a Parsonage, Under the Patronage of Mrs. Daly! A TEA PARTY for the above purpose will take place at MILTON, on the NEWSTEAD GROUNDS, the residence of J. W. JOHNSON, Esq., Five Miles from Town on the MALPEQUE ROAD, on THURSDAY, JULY 10th. There will be one Table of Fancy articles for Sale. Entrance at 2 o'clock, Tea at 4. The City Amateur Band will be in attendance. All contributions to be forwarded to the care of Mrs. Lloyd, on the previous Monday. Tickets of admission 2s.; children half price, which may be obtained at the stores of Wm. R. Watson, Esq., H. Stampor, Esq., and Messrs. Haszard & Owen. June 12, 1856.

STEAMER Lady Le Marchant. PHILIPS F. IRVING, COMMANDER. Under contract with the Provincial Government carrying Her Majesty's Mails. THIS superior British built STEAMER—coppered and copper fastened, 212 tons Register, 90 horse power, classed at Lloyd's for 13 years, having superior accommodations for Passengers—will run regularly, during the season, on the line between Charlotte-town and Pictou, and between Charlotte-town and Shediac.— Leaving Shediac, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, every Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, for Charlotte-town; leaving Charlotte-town for Pictou every Tuesday at 2 o'clock; returning from Pictou every Wednesday, leaving at 8 o'clock; will again leave Charlotte-town for Pictou every Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock; will return from Pictou every Friday, leaving at 6 o'clock; and will go on to Shediac, leaving Charlotte-town at 1 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply at Richibucto to the owner, L. P. W. DESBRISAY, Esq.—in Shediac to E. J. SMITH, Esq.—in Pictou to Messrs. J. & J. YORSTON.—or in Charlotte-town to THEO. DESBRISAY. June 12, 1856.

Tin & Copper Worker, GAS-FITTER, &c. THE undersigned, grateful for the encouragement he has received since his return from California, begs leave to inform the Citizens of Charlotte-town, that he has, in addition to the Copper and Tinsmith business, undertaken GAS-FITTING, (with the approval of the Gas Company, they having declined this branch of their business,) to which and his former business, the public may depend, he will give every satisfaction, and dispatch all orders with which they may favor him. JAMES MILLNER. Charlotte-town, June 13, 1856.

D'INNA FORGET THAT WEE JAMIE DUNCAN THE Gas-fitter. June 16, 1856.

TO BE SOLD. THE Farm at present in the occupation of Mr. Andrew Smith, at the Cross Roads, Belfast. For particulars apply at the office of T. HEATH HAVILAND, Esq. Barrister at Law, 17 York Street, Charlotte-town, April 25th, 1856.

FOUND. ON Hillsborough Street, on Wednesday 21st May, a small Parcel containing money; the owner can have the same by applying at the Store of JAMES PEAKE, Esq., Charlotte-town.

"ALBION HOUSE," STREETLY & COUCHMAN. BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Charlotte-town and its vicinity, that they have taken the store lately occupied by MR. NEIL RANKIN, and have opened it under the above title with a magnificent and MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. This stock having been purchased with great advantages, for taste, variety, quality, and cheapness, cannot be surpassed by that of any House in the Island. It would be impossible in the limits of an advertisement to particularize, but on inspection it will be found to contain everything, that is supplied by the most extensive houses in the first Cities of B. N. America, from the minutest article in Haberdashery, to those of the more costly character in Dresses, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, &c. In making this announcement, we trust the public will encourage us in this undertaking, and we pledge ourselves to carry on this business in a spirit of liberality, and continue to offer to purchasers advantages which will, we have no doubt, be appreciated. STREETLY & COUCHMAN. Charlotte-town, May, 17, 1856.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY! FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY. By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these, this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows, that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS. No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scoury, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health. SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS. Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing. PILES AND FISULAS. These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured, if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot. Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:— Bad Legs, Cancers, Sore-throats, Bad Breasts, Contracted and Stiff Skin-diseases, Burns, Joints, Scoury, Bunions, Elephantiasis, Sore-heads, Bite of Mosquitoes, Fistulas, Sore-nipples, Toes and Hand, Gout, Soft Corns, Coco-bay, Glandular swellings, Tumours, Chiego-foot, Lumbago, Ulcers, Chilblains, Piles, Wounds, Chapped hands, Rheumatism, Yaws, Scalds.

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 50, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—at 1s 2d; 3s 2d; and 5s each Pot. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.