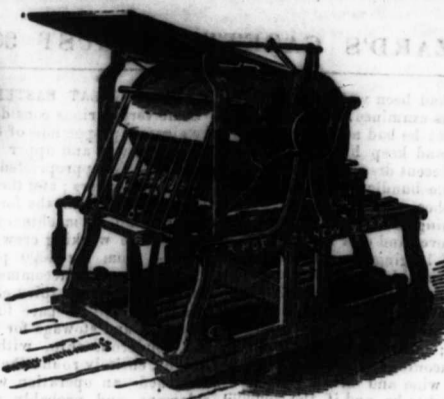


# HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, August 30, 1856.

New Series, No. 372.

**HASZARD'S GAZETTE**  
Published by Geo. T. Haszard  
Queen Square,  
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.  
AND CONTAINS,  
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

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Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,  
(Queen-St., in Mr. Desbrisay's Buildings.)  
Solicits the patronage of the public, and will endeavor to merit the confidence of all who may favor him with business in the above line. Feb. 11, 1856.

**Carriage Bolts.**  
HASZARD & OWEN have received a large stock of the above—of the following sizes:—

LENGTH.	DIAMETER.
14 inches by 1/2	5-16 3-8
13 "	5-16 3-8
12 "	5-16 3-8
11 "	5-16 3-8
10 "	5-16 3-8
9 "	1-4 5-16 3-8 7-16
8 "	1-4 7-16 3-8

These Bolts have neatly turned heads and are offered for sale at from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they can be made for on the Island.

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A FEW Tin-cans of superior COPAL VARNISH for sale by  
H. HASZARD.  
Charlottetown, July 2d, 1856.

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HAVILAND & BRECKEN,  
Barristers & Attorneys at Law,  
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., &c.  
OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE BUILDINGS,  
WATER-STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN,  
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**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 Charlottetown and Pictou, and between Charlottetown and Shediac:—  
Leaving Shediac, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, every Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, for Charlottetown; leaving Charlottetown for Pictou every Tuesday at 2 o'clock; returning from Pictou every Wednesday, leaving at 8 o'clock; will again leave Charlottetown 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 Charlottetown at 1 o'clock.  
For freight or passage, apply at Richibucto to the owner, L. F. W. DESBRISAY, Esq.—in Shediac to E. J. SMITH, Esq.—in Pictou to Messrs. J. & J. YORSTON,—or in Charlottetown to THEO. DESBRISAY.  
June 12, 1856.

**Harness and Coach Hardware.**  
EDWARD DANA,  
MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER  
89 Kilby Street, (near State), Boston.  
OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Hoopwood Cloth, Patent and Enamelled Leather; all of first quality. Serrations malleable iron on hand, and furnished to order and pattern. Full assortment American Harness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.

**Hardware Hardware!!**  
JUST RECEIVED from the United States, and for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN—  
Morris Locks and Latches, from 9d to 20s each, Rim, western, store door and plate Locks, &c.  
Small Locks, (a large stock.)  
Wardrobe, hat and coat Hooks, 4s a 2s 6d per doz.  
Iron and wooden Bench Screws,  
Clamp and Riggers' Screws,  
Wilson's Braces, (gear-wheel'd), &c. 2s 3d a 16s.  
Mineral, porcelain, silvered Door-Shutter and Drawer Knobs,  
Mahogany, walnut and japanned Drawer Knobs,  
Coal Chisels and Tinsmiths' Tools,  
Pencil Sharpeners,  
Grindstone Fixtures, from 7s 6d a 12s  
Circular Saws and Arbors, and Leather Belting,  
Hammers, (a large assorted Stock)  
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Narrow and Broad Axes and Adzes,  
Planis and Levels,  
Screw Plates and Dies,  
Web Cams and Handles, lever Sawmets  
India Rubber Packing, combs, toys, bat, ball, &c

**Teacher Wanted.**  
WANTED a Teacher for the Campbell School, Lot 7; there will be a liberal sum given in addition to the Government Grant. Application to be made to  
EUGENE M-CARTHY

**Church of England Prayer Books**  
HASZARD & OWEN have received a large supply of the above and are prepared to sell them at the following low prices, viz.  
Ruby 32mo. Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s 6d.  
" Cape Morocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 2s.  
Morocco, 4s 6d.  
Minion 32mo. Roan, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 2s.  
Nonpareil 32mo. 3s.  
Fica 24mo. 5s 6d.  
8vo 9s.  
Calf. 12s 6d.

**NEW LINE!**  
CONNECTING CHARLOTTETOWN WITH  
Halifax and St. John, N. B.

THE STEAMER ROSEBUD, B. M'CALL, Master, is intended to sail during the season, weather permitting, to and from Charlottetown and Tatamagouche, N. S. Leaving Charlottetown every Tuesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock, and Tatamagouche every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.  
Passengers for Halifax arrive in Truro the same evening.—Passengers for St. John, and the United States, arrive at Amherst the same evening and at St. John, the following day.  
The great facilities offered for travelling comfortably—expeditiously and at reduced Fares by this route must be apparent to all who are accustomed to the other lines.  
Fare to and from Tatamagouche 52.  
Coach fare to Halifax 68. To Sackville 94.  
Further particulars made known on application to  
WILLIAM HEARD.  
Charlottetown, July 19, 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,  
Wild Cherry Balsam,  
Dysentery and Cholera Syrup and  
Wild Cherry Bitters.  
For Sale by Haszard & Owen,  
Sole Wholesale Agents for Prince Edward Island

**PLOUGHING BY STEAM.**—Although efforts were made in England some years ago to introduce ploughing by steam power, the art is yet quite in its infancy. At the late agricultural exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Chelmsford, experiments were made which commanded a good deal of attention, of three entirely different modes of accomplishing the desirable object of applying to the labors of tillage, a power which does not itself consume the products of agriculture. These experiments are thus described in the report of the exhibition given in the London Times of July 16:—

The first was by Mr. Bydell, by means of an improvement on the steam plough which he exhibited last year. It is an engine worked by two 6 1/2 inch cylinders, with a common portable eight-horse boiler, and a fly wheel, mounted on four carriage wheels. The wheels are fitted with the "endless railway," enabling them to traverse over any surface however rugged, to climb acclivities, and to drag behind them an immense weight without losing their bite of the ground. The engine usually works with 60 lb. pressure per square inch, and can be worked up to 12 horse-power. Its weight, with water and every requisite for duty, is nine tons; but, nevertheless, it can ascend inclines, back, turn in a small area, and is steered by a pole, chains, and wheel like those of a steamboat, with the greatest nicety. The inventor considers his engine sufficiently powerful to draw, say 10 ploughs in light land, at six inches depth, with a speed of two miles per hour. It has dragged some implements of very heavy draught during the trials, and was not unable to pull forward Coleman's ploughing machine. In an attempt with the dynamometer attached to Biddle's cultivator, the instrument broke at 40 cwt., the draught of the cultivator as used being much greater still. In ploughing hillsides, the engine is intended to go up hill empty, and, in work, downwards, so as to perform very steep work indeed. One of the principal advantages of this locomotive for culture is, that no horses whatever are needed to help it, inasmuch as it travels of itself from place to place, taking coal and water, and costing nothing beyond the wages of two men, in addition to these with the implements, the wear and tear, and interest of first cost, about £550.

Mr. Smith, of Woolston, Buckinghamshire, works his implements by means of a common seven-horse portable engine and a stationary windlass, fixed at one corner of a field. A couple of 7/8 inch wire ropes are led from the two drums on the windlass in opposite directions round four anchored pulleys, and meet at the implement, thus passing all round the field—two anchors being fixed and two shifted from time to time along each headland as the ploughing proceeds. The anchors are like large four-toothed rakes, and it requires a man at each end of the work to dig holes and shift them forward. Mr. Smith uses cultivators of a peculiar kind, taking about three feet breadth at a time, and he has an ingenious and quick mode of turning them at the end of the furrow. He is able to scarify or baulk-plough on an average four acres per day of 12 hours. The expenses, including the labour of six men, coal, fetching water, wear and tear (say 1s. 6d. per acre) and interest of capital, amount to 8s. per acre. Mr. Fowler has contrived a different arrangement. A portable double-cylinder engine, worked at high pressure, and driving

a capstan by a short endless chain, is stationed half-way down one side of the field. From the two horizontal drums of the capstan two wire ropes are led diagonally across the field direct to the two ends of the work, there passing round a couple of anchored pulleys and meeting at the implement. The anchorages deserve notice; they consist simply of low trucks or small waggon wheels laden with earth and with sharp cutting discs for wheels, which cut down into the land, and, while presenting great resistance to sideland pressure in the direction of the ploughing, can be easily pulled forward along the headland when required.

For common ploughing, an implement is used, having eight ploughs fixed upon it; four in work at once, and the others pointed in the opposite direction for performing the return trip. For trench-ploughing 10 or 14 inches deep, another implement is used, taking two furrows' width and two deep, being, in fact, a modification of Cotgrave's subsoil, and trench-plough for horse-power. The ploughing is one-way work, but lands or stretches can be readily ploughed by simply turning the implement end for end for each half-land, and by shifting the anchorages accordingly. The work of common ploughing was exceedingly well done, and the trenching implement was drawn with great steadiness in ground through which 10 horses were required to pull it. The amount of ploughing on land where three horses are commonly yoked in a plough capable of being done by a 10-horse engine is about eight acres per day of 10 hours; and the expense of working, including four men and a boy, fetching water and coal, shifting the engine and tackle to a field, wear and tear, and interest of first cost (which is £495, including the engine) is apparently not more than 5s. or 5s. 6d. per acre.—Trenching costs about double this sum. Should further experiments and calculations prove this estimate to be correct, there can no longer be a doubt that "an economical substitute" has at last been perfected for the long venerated horse-plough.

**A HEROIC MUSICIAN.**—A Berlin journal relates the following anecdote:—  
Among the wounded at the storming of Sebastopol, was a musician who received a shot in the knee, and was under the necessity of having his leg amputated in consequence. As usual, preparations were made for binding him down, so that he might not be able to move. "What are you doing, doctor?" inquired the wounded man. "I must take off your leg, and it is necessary that you should be bound down," replied the doctor. "I will never consent to such a proceeding," exclaimed the musician; "you may tear my heart from my breast, but I will not consent to be bound down. If you have a violin, bring it to me." A violin was brought. After tuning it the wounded man said:—"Now, doctor, you may begin." The operation, which lasted about thirty minutes, now commenced, and the patient played his violin the whole time without a single false note, or the slightest change in his features.

"You have only yourself to please," said a married friend to an old bachelor. "True," replied he, "but you cannot tell, what a difficult task I find it."  
Everything has its use. Were it not for the flies, people in summer would sleep two hours longer than they do, and thus lose the best part of the day—the portion devoted to sunrise and meadows' lark.  
There is a schoolmaster up town who has an easy way of teaching children to read. He tells them to skip all the long jaw-cracking words, as they are only names of foreign countries which they will never visit.

LIFE IN PARIS.

The *Manchester Guardian's* Paris Correspondent thus describes the splendour and misery of Parisian life:—It is really becoming a matter of serious consideration how people of moderate incomes in Paris are to live; I use the word "moderate income" because it proves, a fortiori, how much more hard must be existence to those who have not even that, or to those whose means of living are precarious. A short article in the last number of *L'Illustration*, entitled "In Search of Lodging," sets forth the difficulties of finding an abode for such as are not millionaires, and there are few persons in this town, who will not at each sentence, cry out "How true!" "By dint of building houses in Paris," says the writer, "Paris has become uninhabitable!" People at their case are obliged to fly, and as for poor families, they try to find a lodging at a distance in the suburbs, where the very competition which their influx excites raises lodgings to the same price they had been paying in the capital, where they had their employment close by, and lived in the centre of their activity. "Time is money," is a proverb that is but too well applied in Paris just now, and the cost of which is too well known to those who are not rich; for they know what represents in value all the time they are obliged to lose. And yet you may hear political economists enlarging upon the theme of those who are afraid to use their shoes in walking to their work, being required to have money enough to pay for going in a carriage! But this is not all. "Not only are there no lodgings in Paris just now for poor people, but there are too many by half for rich ones. Paris is undoubtedly a splendidly handsome town, but men are not made to order, as it is asserted, for in the Bois de Boulogne. There are not half the number of elegant inhabitants that there are of elegant habitations; and to cover the outlay necessitated by the construction of the dwelling-houses in almost all the new streets, extravagant prices are asked, which will probably soon be found too high, and all classes except the very richest are literally homeless."

This is so true that, upon the days when house rent is due in this town, the streets present the aspect of a city, whose population is busy preparing for emigration. The poor families who have seen able to pay and save their furniture may be seen by hundreds, transporting their goods and chattels to some other part of the town. Those who have been turned out because unable to pay, wander forth with their half-naked children and a bundle on their shoulders, containing their scanty clothing.

You will probably have forgotten a circumstance I told you late in last autumn, somewhere about October, and which bears upon this state of things. I will recall it in a few words. A respectable journeyman locksmith, with his wife and four children, a man in the receipt of excellent pay, was turned out last year, because he could not pay his last quarter's rent of an apartment costing 140 francs a year. Some few articles of furniture were promised him again by persons who took an interest in him and his family, and he hired another lodging less good than his former one, but at a cost of 200 francs! "Of course," said the wife, "as we could not pay 140 francs a year, we cannot pay 200 francs, but it will be six months gained! we cannot live in the streets!" This was the woman's deliberate calculation, and she added, "It is that of hundreds and thousands of others." This was the anecdote I related to you last year. Well, by some extraordinary means, this family paid their first quarter; but neither the April, nor the July one could be paid, and, accordingly, a fortnight ago, all they possessed was seized, and they were turned adrift. I saw the woman I speak of the day before, and she said to me, with the carelessness of despair, "Eh! mon Dieu! we shall be in the street to-morrow, but what are you to do? hundreds and thousands will be in the same state as we;—besides, this must all come to an end some day." What they exactly mean by this phrase, I never could clearly find out. I quote this instance, because it is one in point, and one which exemplifies the position of a very large majority. These people I speak of are honest and laborious; the husband has been for fifteen years with the same employer, and gains on an average from three to three and a half francs a day. The average health of the family is good, and their sobriety is that of the greater proportion of their country people. They have not drunk wine for more than two years and a half, and for the last 18 months have only eaten meat once a week; but everything having doubled in price, they are, like their fellows, oppressed by the all but impossibility of living, and are reduced to the condition I have described. A few weeks since, a case brought before the tribunals likewise illustrated the present state of misery to which I allude. A man was seen at 3 o'clock in the morning, in a deserted part of the Boulevards, to put down a small bundle, and after opening it and taking out what he required, to change his linen; putting into the bundle the linen he took off. He then stretched himself upon one of the wooden benches along the Boulevards, and was preparing for a sleep, when the two

police agents, who had been watching arrested him. When he was examined, he said he was an interpreter; that he had not wherewith to pay for a lodging and keep himself decently dressed; and that decent dress was part of his stock in trade. The bundle seized upon contained combs, brushes, soap, change of linen, shoes &c.; everything in short, necessary for the toilet; but he over and over repeated that, at the price which lodgings now were, it was impossible that he should have a bedroom anywhere and defray the expense of his clothing.

Some hopes there are, however, that the excellence of the ensuing harvest may diminish the price of bread; and the accounts from the vine countries encourage also the idea of cheaper wine. If wine and bread were once more what they used to be, and if the common vegetables and eggs lowered somewhat in value upon the markets, there would be some chance for the poor of this town; for, if the worst comes to the worst, they can contrive comparatively to do without meat. With an omelette, or a cabbage and a mite of pork, or a salad, provided he can have what he wants of bread, and a glass of wine, a Frenchman lives comfortably; and it is but just to them to say that they are anything but ready to complain.

The effects of a sudden change, from a state of war to one of general peace, are beginning to tell unfavorably upon shipping interests, not merely among the nations that were belligerent, but throughout the maritime world.

In prospect of a continuance of the warships, most of them of heavy tonnage, were built and launched, in great numbers, to an extent indicating belief that ships could not be supplied fast enough to meet prospectively increased and increasing demand for transports. But peace came unexpectedly—transports were not required, for England and France alike, in a spirit of wise economy, employed their war-marine in bringing home the Crimean armies—and, at once, it was felt, that there were afloat too many merchant vessels, and now freights are lower than they have at any time heretofore been known to be, and this is the case all the world over.

In China \$10 per ton is the rate to New York; in Manila the same, and comparatively low rates rule to Great Britain.—From Great Britain, freights are very low to and from all parts of the world—China, India, Russia, America, &c. In the United States, freights are also extremely low. At New Orleans 9-32d., and so at all the cotton ports. In New York, cotton to Liverpool 1-8d.; Flour 1s. 4d., &c. &c. Other freights are low,—£4 to Liverpool; to California 25s per foot, with only three vessels on the berth from all American ports. There are no guano freights offering to the United States, and only £4 10s. to Great Britain; to Australia but little is going at 27c. per foot, and about the same rates are current in England. To Havannah freights are very low, and so it is everywhere almost without exception. Such a general depression would seem to prove that there are too many ships, and too large ones. Notwithstanding the enormous amount of cotton, grain and provisions sent to Europe last winter and spring, freights ruled high for only about six weeks.—*Halifax Sun.*

**FRENCH PROSPECTS.**—Our latest advices from Paris announce the alarming fact, that the specie in the Bank of France had, by the last return, fallen off nine millions of dollars. This unprecedented decrease, in so short a space of time, can be due to but two causes. One of these is the inundations, which no doubt have been the means of throwing more specie than usual into the suffering districts. Property destroyed in the shape of houses, cattle, produce, furniture, merchandise, &c., has been, doubtless, partially replaced in coin by the benevolence of private individuals or the munificence of the government. But this will only account for a small portion of the loss. A couple of millions at most will cover all the money that can have been sent to the inundated districts. The balance, a sum of seven millions, must have been withdrawn from banks by persons who have begun to discredit the stability of the empire—by men who have seen, in the failure of Ponce, a symptom of the proximate fall of the *Credit Mobilier*, and who, like M. Thiers, do not believe, that the Emperor can safely encounter a peace without more genius than there is any reason to suppose he possesses.—*New York Herald.*

THE GREAT EASTERN AFLOAT.

Some very curious considerations arise out of the gigantic proportions of this leviathan vessel. All the centre and upper part of the interior space will be appropriated to the accommodation of passengers; and the lower part, beneath the water-line, and the fore and aft parts, will be given up to machinery and merchandise. Besides the working crew of 400 men, there will be room for 4000 passengers—800 first class in regard to accommodation, 2000 second class, and the rest, third class. In addition to this, there will be space for 5000 tons of merchandise, and storage for enough coal to steam the ponderous ship, with her live and dead freight, entirely round the world. When it is launched—an operation which will be effected sideways, and probably under the agency of hydraulic power—with all its working parts fixed in position, it will weigh 12,000 tons, and will sink eighteen feet into the water. When its entire burden is placed in it, it will weigh about 27,000 tons, and, wonderful to say, on account of its extraordinary length, it will not then draw more than twenty-eight feet of water, which does not exceed the draught of the heaviest line-of-battle ships by more than a couple of feet. Its tonnage will nevertheless be more than six times greater than that of the heaviest line-of-battle ship of the British fleet. The entire breadth from side to side will be 83 feet, and the extreme depth from deck to keel-plate, 66 feet.

But how is this wonderful floating mass of so many thousands of tons to be driven through the water? It will have seven masts, and canvas wings containing between 6000 and 7000 square feet of surface expanded from them to catch the breeze. These, however, will be of very little use practically, on account of the ambitious views of the projectors, who require that the vessel shall fly along over the water with a speed greater than that of the wind, unless when blowing with the force of a hurricane. The design is, that it shall be moved by steam, and that the steam shall work a pair of vast paddles, each fifty feet across, and a screw twenty-four feet across, at the same time. The fans of the screw will be attached to a shaft 160 feet long, and containing sixty tons of metal in itself. This will be whirled round by a power equivalent to the strength of nearly 2000 horses, and each paddle will be turned by the power of another 1000. The bows of the ship will be a perpendicular line, as sharp almost as the edge of a knife, and this line will diverge backwards into the sides almost imperceptibly. Lying by the end of the leviathan, and at present stopping its forward growth, there is a small steam-ship built upon exactly the same model, intended for the Brighton and Dieppe station. Upon passing under the fore-part of the keel of this miniature, and looking up, the extraordinary capacity of the model for cleaving the water becomes immediately conspicuous. For many feet backwards, the structure seems to have no internal width to separate its sides. It is calculated that a sharp long wedge of this kind, impelled by the force of nearly 4000 horses, and extending its length on the water along a distance of nearly 700 feet, will pass through it with the speed of twenty miles an hour. This would be amply sufficient to enable it to make the voyage to India, round the Cape of Good Hope, in thirty days, or to Australia in thirty-three days. The proposed branch-line of steamers from the overland Indian route to Australia, by Diego Garcia and King George's Sound, would require at least ten days more.

The engines of the leviathan are to lie at the bottom of the hull, surrounded by coal-bunkers of enormous capacity; the engine-room for the service of the paddles will be near the middle of the keel; that for the screw-service will be nearer to the stern. Two water-tight iron tunnels will pass through the intervening partition-walls from one to the other, to allow the ready passage of the engineers, without their being constrained to ascend to the upper-deck for the purpose. A strong roof of iron plate will entirely separate the working part of the ship from the habitable part above.

So much for the motive arrangements. But how is the vast mass to be held still, when it is required that it shall not move? The power both of winds and currents upon it will of course be large in proportion to the greatness of its bulk, and consequently the apparatus that is designed to effect its mooring must be of the most colossal dimensions and strength. The anchors alone will weigh fifty-five tons, and there will be 200 tons of capstans, cables, and warps connected with them. These ponderous implements obviously could not be wielded by human hands, and accordingly steam-sailors will be prepared to do what the flesh and-blood sailors would not be able to accomplish. There will be journeymen steam-engines stationed conveniently for effecting the anchoring and weighing, and indeed for performing many other services ordinarily carried on by the crew. Possibly there will even be steam-stepsmen for the guidance of the mass. It is on account of this supplementary and subsidiary steam-service, that only 400 men will be needed to work so vast a ship. Once, again, how will the winds and the

waves affect this leviathan mass, when they chance to be in their surly and ungenial moods? A connected mass of 27,000 tons is not so easily heaved as a cork or a cockle-shell; but the storm-winds and the storm-waves of the open ocean have a tremendous power. What will they do, then, with this stupendous morsel, when they have it fairly within their clutches? The heaviest hurricane-wind blows with a force that would act upon a square foot of resisting surface with a pressure equivalent to a weight of forty pounds. Such a wind could only heel the leviathan, with its full load, out of the perpendicular to the extent of six inches, even if it struck it quite on the side! The waves of a fresh sea run about 100 feet long; those of a moderate gale are 300 feet long. Of such, the leviathan would take three at once, and would preserve the while almost an even keel. The highest storm-waves ever seen on the wide and deep ocean are only 28 feet high from trough to crest, and 600 feet long from trough to trough. Of such, the leviathan would still take two at a time, when the crest of one was near to the bow, and the crest of the other near to the stern. Under the most unfavorable circumstances, such waves would not disturb the horizontal equilibrium of the deck-line to the extent of more than five degrees.

The leviathan being a ship, will of course require a long-boat, like all other ships, to land passengers and render other odd services in the messenger-line. This long-boat will be hung somewhere over the side, ready to be lowered down into the water by the steam-sailors whenever required; and it will be very long indeed—more than 100 feet. It will be as a Thames river-steamer or one of the gun-boat flotilla, and will be, in fact a steamer itself, having engines and a screw-propeller on board, always ready for use.

The captain of the leviathan will have a cabin for himself, situated conveniently near the centre of his domains, on the mid-deck, and between the huge paddle-boxes. But placed here, like a spider lurking in the centre of its web with outstretched attentive feelers, he will have to use his telescope to see what is going on at the bows and stern; and the old contrivance for issuing orders, the speaking-trumpet, will be altogether out of date, and valueless in his hands. His voice, even with this aid, would hardly be heard half-way to the stern. He will have to signal his directions to his officers by semaphore arms by day, and by coloured lamps at night. He will also have electric-telegraphs ramifying to the engine-rooms, and to other places to which it may be necessary that his instructions should be instantaneously communicated. The compasses will be placed aloft on a staging reared forty feet above the deck, to remove them from the disturbing influences inherent in the vast masses of iron below; and it is proposed that strong shadows of the needles shall be cast down a tube, so that the steersman may at once watch these shadows, and so follow directly the movements of the compasses, as they traverse. It is also proposed to carry a perpetual moonlight diffused around the ship, emanating from an electric-light planted on the foremast-head.

Up to the present time, £350,000 have been expended upon this wonderful construction, and by the time the vessel is ready for sea this sum will have been augmented into nearly £800,000. It will, however, be readily understood, that there is a fair capacity in the vast vessel for yielding a revenue ample enough to render the undertaking a commercial success, notwithstanding this great cost, when it is borne in mind that if the fares, for a single outward or homeward passage to India or Australia for the three several classes, be fixed only at £65, £35 and £25 respectively, the passage-money alone for the voyage out and home would amount collectively to something beyond £300,000, if all the berths were occupied. It is an interesting fact, that naval engineers fix the amount of tonnage required in a steam-vessel designed for any particular voyage by a very simple standard: they consider that one ton of burden is needed for every mile to be traversed; hence it is that this vast steam-ship has been made capable of carrying 25,000 tons. It is intended to go in every voyage 25,000 miles—that is, a distance equal in extent to the circumference of the world. It is estimated that this great vessel, with 5000 tons of merchandise, and her complement of 4400 living beings, would still be able to store enough coal for her consumption during a complete circumnavigation, or a voyage out and home. But it is also hoped that at some future time it may be found possible to procure the quantity of fuel required for the homeward passage from some easterly source of supply, because the capacity for merchandise would be thereby doubled at once.

"These are some members of a community," said the sagacious and witty Thomas Bradbury, "that are like a crum in the throat; if they go the right way they afford little nourishment, but if they happen to go the wrong way, they give a great deal of trouble."

PAPER AND PAPER MAKING.

(From the Scientific American.) In 1854, when printing paper increased in price two and a half cents per pound, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of cotton and linen rags for its manufacture, it so affected the publication of newspapers in our country and Europe that a number of them were forced, for a period, to curtail their dimensions. This excited the public mind, and appeals were made to chemists and inventors to institute experiments, and endeavor to discover a cheaper substitute; while the proprietors of the London Times, who had lost \$100,000 by the rise in its price, offered a reward of \$5,000 for a new, cheap, and available material. In a very short period after this, scores of persons were reported as having discovered methods of making white paper from a great variety of materials, such as different grasses, plants, woods, &c., and these achievements were sounded forth as notes of victory—that the great object had been accomplished. These were great mistakes, for the great object to be accomplished was not the production of paper of other materials than cotton or linen rags, but cheaper paper, of equal, if not superior quality—from any material. The price of paper has fallen somewhat since 1854, but the impetus given to the public mind to produce a substitute for rag-made paper has not yet ceased to exert its influence, nor have mistakes ceased to be repeated.

By the number of the London Engineer of the 4th July, ult., we find the record of two new patents granted for manufacturing paper; one to Joseph Barling, Eng., for making paper from the roots of hop vines, and the other to W. G. Plunket and John Bower, Ireland, for manufacturing it from the leaves, stalks, and roots of beets and burdock. These patents are not of the least value whatever, as paper cannot be manufactured as cheap from these materials as from pure cotton, even before it is made into rags. These patentees have made the same mistake that scores of others have, who supposed they had accomplished the grand object by merely substituting one material for another. There are many persons who know how to manufacture paper from almost every tree and plant that grows, and the process of doing this is neither complex nor secret. It simply embraces the well-known method of treating these plants or woods first with a caustic alkali to remove the resin in them—as from pine wood shavings—or the silica from them—as in straw,—and then pursuing the same processes that are commonly employed in making rag paper, viz., washing, bleaching, and reducing to pulp. And it cannot but be somewhat mortifying to many recent inventors of paper, from what they supposed were new materials, to be told that there is nothing new about them.

A neat pamphlet on "Paper and Paper Making," got up *con amore* for presentation only, by Mr. Joel Munsel, Albany, N. Y., throws a vast amount of light on this subject, and presents a very clear and condensed history of paper-making. We learn from it that in the sixth century the Chinese made paper from rice straw; in 1751, M. Guettard, of France, produced specimens of paper made of the bark, leaves, and stalks of various plants, shrubs and trees; in 1756, during a scarcity of rags in Germany, attempts were made to make printing paper from straw. The circumstances of that period were very similar to those among ourselves in 1854. In 1765 Jacques C. Schoeffer, of Ratisbon, published a book upon Paper Making, which was printed upon different kinds of paper made without the use of rags, such as cotton of the poplar tree, hornets' nests, sawdust, moss, beech, willow, aspen, mulberry, and pinewood, and also of hop vines, the very material for which Mr. Barling mentioned above has secured a patent; also from burdock, the very material of Messrs. Plunket's and Bower's patent; it also contained paper made from broom corn, thistle stalks, cabbage, and barley and wheat straw. In 1776—at the time of our Declaration of Independence—a volume was printed in France upon white paper made from the bark of bass wood, and at the end of it, were twenty specimens of other paper made from as many different vegetables.

From these facts we are inclined to the opinion that very little that is new, if useful, has been discovered in paper-making during the recent excitement on the subject. We know that some very good white paper has been made from straw, and that the Philadelphia Ledger and Saratoga Flag have been printed on paper mostly composed of straw pulp, yet when we find that Matthias Koops made good printing paper of straw alone in 1800, and that he was the first who made printing paper from old, waste, written and printed paper—a great invention—we think that straw paper must undergo some further improvements before it will supersede rag-made paper, which still holds its place in the printing art.

We have presented the foregoing for the benefit of those who may still be directing their attention towards improvements in paper making. Let them ever keep it before their minds, that the grand desideratum respecting such improvements is not merely the application of a new material, but mainly the production of good and cheap paper. We do not present such views for the purpose of checking or restraining efforts to improve the art of paper making, but to direct efforts for such improvements to the right point of action. We conceive—and it is demonstrable—that no greater benefit could be conferred upon intelligent nations than some discovery whereby good printing paper could be produced in abundance at one half its present cost. Such a discovery would lead to an astonishing diffusion of cheap information; it would lead to greater intellectual activity, and as a consequence, a further advancement in learning and knowledge. Will such a discovery yet be made? We think it will; and it is worth laboring for by all those interested in paper making and paper using, and who wish well to their fellow-men.

There are 750 paper mills in the United States, producing annually 250,000,000 lbs. of paper, which at 10 cents per pound amounts to \$25,000,000. If reduced in cost to 5 cents per pound, the saving would be \$12,500,000.—To produce this quantity of paper, it requires 405,000,000 lbs. of rags, valued at \$16,200,000. Great quantities of those rags are imported from abroad, and oftentimes infectious diseases with them. An improvement in paper-making that would at once supersede the necessity of importing rags would be a great blessing to our country.

**THE BRAIN IN SPIRITS.**—Hyrt, the anatomist, used to say, that he could distinguish, in the darkest room, by one stroke of the scalpel, the brain of the inebriate from that of the person who had lived soberly. Now and then he would congratulate his class upon the possession of a drunkard's brain, admirably fitted from its hardness and more complete preservation for the purposes of demonstration. When the anatomist wishes to preserve a human brain for any length of time, he effects his object by keeping that object in a vessel of alcohol. From a soft pulpy substance it then becomes comparatively hard. But the inebriate, anticipating the anatomist, begins the indurating process before death.

**BOILING A TEA-KETTLE.**—Mrs. Jones hired the other day a Miss McDermott just from Cork. Miss McDermott was ordered to "boil the tea-kettle." "The what?" "The tea-kettle." "An' do you mean that?" "Certainly; if I do not, I would not have ordered you to do it; and be quick about it." "Yes, marm." Miss McDermott obeyed orders. In about half-an-hour afterwards Mrs. Jones resumed the conversation: "Where's the tea-kettle, Bridget?" "In the dinner-pot, marm." "In the dinner-pot!" "You told me to boil it, marm, and I've had a scald on it for nearly an hour." Mrs. Jones could bear no more.

**A RULE WITHOUT AN EXCEPTION.**—There never yet lived that young lady who did not like to be told she was pretty.

**RATHER AMBIGUOUS.**—An Indiana paper announcing the death of a gentleman out West, says that "the deceased, though a bank director, is generally believed to have died a Christian, and was much respected while living."

**ABOUT GIRLS' NAMES.**—If you are a wise man and wish to be certain of what you never marry a girl named Ann: for we have the authority of Lindley Murray and others, that "an is an indefinite article."—Exchange.

If you would like to have a wife who is "one of a thousand," you should marry an Emily or Emma; for any printer can tell you that "ems" are always counted by thousands.

If you do not wish to have a bustling, fly about wife, you should not marry one named Jenny; for every cotton spinner knows that jennies are always turning.

If you have a wife named Cordelia, you should never drop any of your old acquaintances; for he who has the deals never cuts.

The most incessant writer in the world is he who is always bound to Ad a line.

You may adore your wife, but you will be surpassed in love, when your wife is a Dora.

Unless you would have the evil one for a father-in-law, you should not marry a lady named Elizabeth, for the devil is father of Lize—(lies.)

If you wish to succeed in life as a porter, you should marry a Caroline, and treat her very kindly for so long as you continue to do this, you will be good to Carry.

Many men of high moral principle, and who would not gamble for the world, still have not refused to take a Bet.

**A PRETTY LONG NOSE.**—The following incident we had from a friend who knew the party. Deacon Comstock, of Hartford, Connecticut, is well known as being provided with an enormous handle to his countenance, in the shape of a huge nose; in fact, it is remarkable for its great length. On a late occasion, when taking up a collection in the church to which the deacon belongs, as he passed through the congregation every person to whom he presented the bag seemed to be possessed by a sudden and uncontrollable desire to laugh. The deacon did not know what to make of it. He had often passed round before, but no such effects as these had he ever before witnessed. The deacon was fairly puzzled. The secret, however, leaked out. He had been afflicted for a day or two with a sore on his nasal appendage, and had placed a small piece of sticking plaster over it. During the morning of the day in question the plaster had dropped off, the deacon, seeing it, as he supposed, on the floor, picked it up and stuck it on again. But alas for men who sometimes make great mistakes, he picked up instead one of those pieces of paper which the manufacturers of spool cotton paste on the end of every spool, and which read—"Warranted 200 yards long." Such a sign on such a nose was enough to upset the gravity of even a puritan congregation.

**ANECDOTE OF ROBERT BURNS.**—Burns was standing one day upon the quay at Greenock, when a wealthy merchant, belonging to the town, had the misfortune to fall into the harbor. He was no swimmer; and his death would have been inevitable, had not a sailor—who happened to be passing at the time—immediately plunged in, and at the risk of his own life, rescued him from his dangerous situation. The Greenock merchant, upon recovering a little from his fright, put his hand into his pocket, and generously presented the sailor with a shilling. The crowd, who were by this time collected, loudly protested against the contemptible insignificance of the sum; but Burns with a smile of ineffable scorn, entreated them to restrain their clamor. "For," said he, "the gentleman is of course the best judge of the value of his own life."

**HASTY BURIALS.**—It was formerly the custom, both in England and France, as it is at the present time in the United States, to inter those who die by cholera at the earliest convenient moment after dissolution; but warned by the many fatal consequences of this proceeding, the custom of hasty interments has ceased in those countries for many years. No one can now be buried there until a green tinge makes its appearance upon the abdominal muscles—the unmistakable sign of incipient decomposition, always first seen through that thin layer of muscles. A body might lie four or six weeks, or more, but if this color failed to appear, the body would be retained until this unequivocal sign became apparent, or the patient recovered.

**TAKE CARE OF YOUR THOUGHTS.**—Sin begins in the heart. If you can keep your thoughts pure your life will be blameless. The indulgence of sinful thoughts and desires produces sinful actions. When lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin. The pleasurable contemplation of a sinful deed is usually followed by its commission. Never allow yourself to pause and consider the pleasure or profit you might derive from this or that sin. Close your mind against the suggestions of once, as you would lock and bolt your doors against a robber. If Eve had not stood parleying with the devil, and admiring the beautiful fruit, the earth might yet have been a paradise. No one becomes a thief, a fornicator, or a murderer, at once. The mind must be corrupted. The wicked suggestion must be indulged and revolved in the thoughts, until it loses its hideous deformity, and the anticipated gain of pleasure comes to outweigh the evils of the transgression.

Master Gibbs is a phenomenon. He is only two years old, and yet draws pictures of all possible kinds. He does it with a stream of molasses on his mother's table-cloth.

A congregation which he was once at Plymouth, England, in the year 1827, many of you are disappointed, because I have brought my Indian dress with me. Perhaps, if I had it on, you would be afraid of me. Do you wish to know how I dressed when I was a pagan Indian? I will tell you. My face was covered with red paint. I stuck feathers in my hair. I wore a blanket and leggings. I had silver ornaments on my breast, a rifle on my shoulder, a tomahawk and scalping-knife in my belt. That was my dress then. Now, do you wish to know why I wear it no longer? You will find the cause in 2 Cor. 5: 17. "Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new." When I became a Christian, feathers and paint "passed away." I gave my silver ornaments to the mission cause. Scalping-knife, "done away." That my tomahawk now," said he, holding up, at the same, a copy of the 10th Commandments, in the Ojibwa language. "Blanket done away." Behold he exclaimed, in a manner in which simplicity and dignity of character were combined, "behold, all things are become new!"

In Sweden, the floors of the stables are planked, and the planks are perforated with holes, so that wet will not lodge on them—the bare boards being the only bedding allowed. To this lodging the Swedes attribute the soundness of their horses' feet, as it is quite uncommon to meet with a lame or foundered horse in Sweden which has been so stabled.

**INHERITANCE OF TALENT.**—A contemporary says that great men usually inherit their talents from their mother. This is the popular belief, but none the less erroneous. The mistake has arisen from attending only to those cases in which the mother had a superior mind, to the equal neglect of the equally numerous examples where the father possessed remarkable abilities. Every body quotes the fact, that Napoleon derived his genius from his mother. Nobody mentions that Burns owed his vast abilities to his father. A traveller would commit a similar blunder who should describe all Americans as light-haired, or say that every Philadelphian was a Quaker. The rule, for rule there is, lies deeper.

Great abilities, in a word, arise from such a fortunate union of the mental characteristics of the parents as renders the progeny a genius, though neither father nor mother, perhaps, were such. The catalogue of eminent men, if carefully made up and honestly scrutinized with a view to elucidating the truth, would establish this, we have no doubt, beyond controversy. For it is already known, that the child takes its mental nature in about equal portions from its parents, and this fact at once leads to our conclusion, as well as explains why brilliant parents often have dunces among their offspring.

Let us illustrate this. A man has the purely intellectual characteristics in great force, but is wanting in will: he is consequently, a dreamy philosopher, or a visionary speculator. He marries a woman who, with but ordinary intellect, has immense energy. One child of this pair may combine the weakness of both parents; and will be, in that event, an irreclaimable fool. But another may inherit the mother's will, with the father's intellect: and this child, unless ruined by a bad education, is certain to become distinguished.

Or take another example. A woman of no remarkable abilities, but with a fine moral nature, is married to a man without principle, but possessing shining abilities. One child of this pair may have the good qualities of both parents, and become a Bunyan, Neator, or even a Washington. But another may inherit the deficiencies of both, and grow up, unless carefully guarded, to become but a brilliant villain. Or take a third instance. One parent may have much imagination, but little else; and the other nothing remarkable, but great perceptive faculties. The union of these two characteristics in a child will produce a poet. The transmission of either in excess, unless balanced by a strong reasoning powers may make only a human monkey or romantic fool.

This law explains also why so few eminent men belong to one family. There have rarely been two distinguished poets, painters, generals or even statesmen, who were father and son, or even brothers. The elder and younger Pitt, though both Prime Ministers, and both famous speakers, were strikingly dissimilar in their mental constitution, so that this example which seems at first to oppose our theory, really sustains it. In fact, when we consider that the mind has so many and so distinguished ingredients, identity, causality, benevolence, reverence, destructiveness, constructiveness, and that they are combined in millions of varieties in as many million persons, the wonder is not that two individuals even of the same family resemble each other so much. Given the seeds and soil of separate bumps into which phrenology divides the brain, and take the child of any two parents whatever—and who shall say in what exact proportions out of the ten thousand possible ones, these qualities ought to unite?

There is too much falsety taught for truth of this and similar subjects, not only in newspapers but in elaborate books. The reason is that persons think soundly, or dare to deny the preconceived or popular ideas. We would, however, have every man reflect for himself, "practice things; hold fast to the good."—Baltimore Sun.

they could not so; but of the What mor-their flows foot what could I, outches, The long; Of once, even in on high from could I one other ston-at did-ceed-ces. course is, to rvices ill-be to be team-very be as boat itself, oard, cabin the and laed of its will going on-ri-mpet, ses in would will ra by amps raphs other at his nuni- on a to re-inhe- l it is sodles teard- and so asses, carry l the anted been ction, a this early nder- vast gh to cess, it is single r. Ar- fixed, the and thing occur- ed in ular ousi- every vast rying every equal d. It 5000 nt of storing a out some pro-the ce of ndise com- Tho- in they ppen great

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(From the European Times.)

The splendid harvest weather continues, and in many parts of the country, harvest operations are general, the only difficulty in the case being the absence of labour. As a substitute for manual power, the reaping machine is coming into pretty general use, and before many years have elapsed, the benefits of this excellent substitute will be fully appreciated. At present, the difficulty with farmers of limited means is the first cost—the price of the instrument: and it is to be hoped, that this obstacle will vanish at no remote day. In the meantime, to attract men to the fields, high wages have been offered—in some districts high enough to induce "navvies" to abandon road-making and take to shearing. For years past, we have advocated the necessity of the executive Government, at a time like the present, doing everything in its power to aid the farmer to secure, in as fine condition as possible, the produce of the earth; and the Government could do this effectively by allowing the soldiery to work in the fields during harvest time. We are glad that this subject has been taken up by Sir S. Morton Peto, and we hope that through his instrumentality the "pressure from without" may succeed in wringing this concession from the Government. Sir Morton has a strong inducement to push the matter to a successful issue, for his "navvies" have left him, and joined the agriculturists. In France the soldiers invariably aid in securing the crops, and no reason that we know of exists why the same rule should not exist in this country. The extreme heat which prevailed during the last fortnight has been without a parallel in this country of recent years. On some days, the temperature was higher by some degrees than has been known during the last ten years. This has ripened and mellowed the cereal crops rapidly, and precipitated that demand for labor to which we have referred. But the heat has been attended with occasional thunder storms in various parts of the country, and these have done more or less injury in particular districts. Influenced by the fine weather the markets have given way, but the averages show wheat to be still dear. The average struck this week, for example, makes the price of wheat 76s. per quarter, barley 43s. 3d., oats 23s. 1d., and rye 46s. 4d.; but these averages, struck on six weeks' return, will decrease with each succeeding market, as the accounts from all parts of the empire are most flattering. In France also and on the continent, the price of wheat is declining, and the harvest prospects in Canada and the United States are brilliant. But it is a singular anomaly in connection with this promising state of things, that the condition of the money market is by no means satisfactory. The glorious sunshine in which we have been rejoicing, and which has gladdened every heart, has not raised the price of the public securities, which are now lower than they were a month ago; and the scarcity of gold has been such, that the commercial world has been in the expectation every day that the Bank would raise the rate of interest,—the best possible proof, we apprehend, that the laws of nature, as exhibited in an early and superabundant harvest, and the currency laws, are diametrically and irreconcilably opposed. Under the old system of Protection, this was always a critical time of the year, especially when the harvest was unpromising, for then gold left the country in enormous quantities for food purchase, and the Bank, in self-protection, put on "the screw" to stop its egress. At present we have daily arrivals of the "precious metals." This week the Royal Charter from Australia has brought nearly a million sterling, which has been principally purchased by the Bank of France; but the bullion in the Bank of England has declined, the reserve of notes has largely declined, and we witness nearly the same results as if we were on the eve of a famine, while the nation is actually on the point of enjoying one of the most bountiful harvests within the memory of man. Nothing can show more clearly the viciousness of our monetary laws, and these cruelties to the producers of wealth will go on, until we have a representative paper money system adapted to every possible contingency of society.

Sir Archibald Alison, the historian, has been propounding some of those fanciful theories this week with which his name is associated. He found an audience the other day in the country of Durham, where a marchioness and a nobleman stood sponsors to his platitudes, and the speaker, believing that no one had read history but himself, gave a new version of certain well-known facts which will indispose many hereafter from trusting implicitly to his guidance, even in matters of opinion. Sir Archibald traced our disasters in the Crimea to an over-reduction of our naval and military establishments in time of peace, and to give an illustration, he cited the Afghan war, for the purpose of proving that a niggardly policy in that instance jeopardised our Indian supremacy, and entailed upon us a loss of twenty-five thousand lives and ten millions of money. The assumption and the inference from it have been promptly knocked on the head by some of the ready writers in the daily papers—men who do not give big tomes to the world, it is true, but have learned the art, which Sir Archibald has not, of being at once concise and powerful. It is quite consistent with the political creed which Sir Archibald holds to maintain the necessity of large standing armies and fleets, but it is the most foolish thing in the world to give reasons for an enormous superfluous expenditure of this kind, when these reasons, duly analysed, prove the very converse of the proposition. Every one not wilfully blind knows that the Crimean disasters were not owing to a want of men or material, but to the want of a system—to that wretched thing called routine, as understood in official life, of which the aristocracy, like their historic defender, have always been the advocates, and which wars constantly with that great principle that rules the world—common sense. The Queen and the Royal family have been enjoying a pleasant cruise to the Channel Islands, and have called, on their return, at some of the coast towns, where they have been received with marked enthusiasm. The weather has been favorable on the whole, interspersed, however, with occasional squalls, which must have tested the sailor-like capacity of the voyagers. Her Majesty loves excitement—must move about, and has become so habituated to the plaudits of her people that she cannot apparently dispense with them. But it is innocent sport for a crowned head, which no one would wish to see curtailed. But, somehow or other, Prince Albert is not a general favorite. Perhaps the fact of his being a foreigner may slightly operate; but the real cause, we suspect, is the parsimonious character which he has everywhere acquired. The Prince knows the value of money, knows how to provide for his family, and in the great art of cheese-paring is said to be without a rival. Even this week, we hear of a transaction which will increase the disfavor with which he is viewed—the purchase of an enormous quantity of land in Australia, the paymaster for which,—so goes the story,—is to be the Marquis of Westminster! The fact of the last-mentioned nobleman opening his purses to advance money to the Royal Consort gives an additional flavour to the statement, as the Marquis has the reputation of being one of the greatest "screws" living in these dominions. The leading journal of yesterday has an article relative to the subscription which was recently opened in this country for the sufferers by the inundations in France. The amount collected is said to exceed a million of francs, but the sum cannot be accurately named, in consequence of some of the towns having sent the sums collected to Paris direct. Liverpool and Birmingham are named as amongst the places which have done this, and it is added, "Scotland, too, with some of the old feeling which has kept alive and warm to this day the memory of its French alliances, sent its offering in the same way. For the rest, Manchester, Leeds, Nottingham, Bristol, and the towns of England generally, added their subscriptions to the London list, which now exceeds £32,000." With due deference to the authority from which we have taken this extract, we cannot help thinking that this has been a very stupid arrangement on the part of the "towns of England

generally." It would have been far better if each district had sent its own contributions direct to one source—either to Paris or to the Lord Mayor of London. As it is, the majority of the people of France are almost certain to labour under a misconception about the subscriptions. They will give London credit for all the money collected in the "towns of England generally," except those sent direct to the French metropolis. We must add, moreover, that we consider a million of francs an extremely paltry sum to be subscribed for such a purpose by the wealthiest country in the world. But if our French neighbors are satisfied, we have no right to be otherwise, and that they are satisfied, we infer from another part of the same article from which we have already quoted. "Every day" continues our London contemporary "our relations are becoming more close. We have always respected the literature of France; France has lately begun to study English literature. It is only three years since an exhibition of French pictures was first opened in London; it was only last year, that English pictures dawned upon the French; and now, at the Crystal Palace, both schools may be seen side by side in friendly rivalry. There has just been an agricultural show in Paris, and English farmers thronged to it, the French farmers eagerly buying their cattle. From day to day, the friendly intercourse gathers strength and takes new forms. The English farmers in Paris, indeed, were amongst the first to come forward with their subscriptions, when the distressing disaster occurred which has elicited so much sympathy." The Daily News of yesterday, in an article on Australia, mentions a characteristic anecdote respecting the rapid rise of a part of the world which now absorbs so much attention, and in which there is a great moral—"One day, in the year 1788," says our contemporary, "a thoughtless Middy" was leaning over the bulwark of his ship, then anchored off Spithead, listlessly gazing into the water. His captain who had been pacing the deck, all at once stopped short, tapped him on the shoulder, and pointing to some ship sailing past, said—"mark those vessels, young man; they carry in them the germs of a mighty empire." The vessels the captain pointed to were the small squadron in which was embarked the first batch of convicts sent to Botany Bay." As a commentary on the foregoing, it may be added that, including New Zealand, there are now six colonies in Australia, and a population of half a million of souls. Half of the wool imported into Great Britain comes from Australia, and Melbourne exports annually a hundred tons of gold to England. An Adelaide commercial circular with which we have been favored, published by Messrs. M'Dermott, Dutton and Co., contains the following remarkable paragraph respecting the colony of South Australia,—and as it came to hand by the Royal Charter this week, it affords a striking commentary on the "Middy" anecdote. According to this authority the exports from Adelaide during the season amounted to £1,175,000. Relative to population the circular says— Our population has increased since 1st January, this year, by about 2346 souls, making a total estimate to date of about 93,000. The large and continued success of the gold-diggings in Victoria, however, exercise a very injurious effect on our colony, by withdrawing able-bodied laborers and skilled workmen from us. Just now the departures from Adelaide for the Victoria Gold-fields have become very numerous again, and there seems to be a sort of contagion in the feeling, which induces people to give up a certain moderate competence here, for the uncertain lure of the gold-fields. Very great dissatisfaction has been created in the colony by the misappropriation of our Emigration Fund by the Commissioners in England, by sending out to this colony a large proportion of unsuitable emigrants. We find, also, that most of the able-bodied emigrants who are brought out at the expense of our Land Fund, proceed on to Melbourne as fast as they arrive. This has now become so serious in its effects, that we look forward to an early cessation of employing the produce of our land sales in introducing emigrants from Europe, at least for a considerable time to come, and in lieu thereof to employ the money in the Colony by constructing great public works of enduring utility, which would have the certain effect of attracting to our shores a full proportion of labor, without any expense to our funds for that purpose. On Tuesday last the Thermometer stood—in the Porch!

News from China.—A letter just received from Rev. I. J. Roberts, dated "Canton, April, 1856," states several interesting facts. A list of foreign residents in China has been carefully prepared. There are 894 foreign residents, of whom 88 are missionaries. This number only included the males. The population of Hong Kong now amounts to 72,607, of whom, 571 are Europeans and Americans—males 379, females 95, children 97. Mr. Roberts saw 58 rebels executed on the 23d of March. The rebels have gained possession of Hau-yang, a large city. The Editor of the North China Herald, remarks, "All that comes to notice is suggestive of change in the empire, and there is but little to augur, that any suppression of the rebellion will take place for a long time to come."

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, August 30, 1856.

We have for some time given up taking any notice of the bombastic effusions that from time to time appear under the editorial hand of the Examiner; all such self-gratulation and self-commendation is, no doubt, very pleasant to the Editor, but convinces no one, and is, we think, disgusting to the intelligent and well informed of his own party. Our attention, however, has been called to some misstatements which have appeared in the last Examiner under the title of "Another obstructive movement." It is there stated, that Mr. Robert Bruce Stewart has sought an interview with the Colonial Office for the purpose of preventing the Royal Assent being given to the Act for increasing the representatives. Nothing can be farther from the fact; Mr. Bruce Stewart knows nothing of any such petition being in the progress of signature, nor did we ourselves until a day or two since. The Examiner calls it a "silly remonstrance," but like most of his assertions—directly opposite to the truth.

It is a simple detail of facts, not one of which can be disputed. As for instance, that twelve members voted for the Bill in opposition to nine, that two of the minority were absent, who if they had been present, would have made the division 12 to 11. That when it was moved to have it printed and published, the division was 10 to 11, and had the two members been present, it would have been 12 to 11, so that, in one sense, the bill has been carried by less than one-half, and taken at the utmost, by only one-half. Now, this is a very important fact, and one that will be very likely to have due weight with the Colonial Secretary of State. It is stated also, and that fact cannot be denied, that it was introduced at a late period of the session, and that it was unsolicited by the people, which is another very important fact, equally incapable of being controverted, and it might have gone further, and with perfect truth have stated, that there was not one single good and sufficient reason shown, why the representation, (already greater in proportion to its population than in any other colony) should be increased. It states a very melancholy fact, that while there is this attempt to increase the number of representatives, the population of the Island is decreasing in a most alarming ratio, and this is no gratuitous assertion, for it quotes the returns of the census made by order of the Government.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Population, Increase. Data for years 1827, 1833, 1841, 1848, 1855.

There are other statements and conclusions from premises stated, and it would puzzle the Examiner to prove either that the latter were false or the former inconsequential. After all, the prayer of the petition is as modest as can possibly be, it merely requests, "that your Majesty will be pleased to take the foregoing particulars into your gracious consideration, and withhold your sanction from the said Act, in order that the opinion of the Inhabitants of this Colony at large may be ascertained before such change shall be permitted to be made in their constitution." It does not request that the Royal Assent should be refused but merely suspended in order to give time for that to be done which ought to have preceded any attempt of the kind; viz, whether such change were called for by the people themselves or whether it was only a scheme of those in power to perpetuate the continuance of that power in themselves and thereby entail upon the people of this Island a compact infinitely more tyrannical and overbearing than the family compact, which they boast of having destroyed, ever was or even sought to be. The Examiner has voluntarily called the public attention to this moderate, constitutional and necessary petition and the chances are, that it will be the more numerous signed in conse-

quence of the thus more nothing further be read carefully or name to the mind of every spirit of Pr The Rev. gregation, P byterian Ch public worr morn at th and 3 P. M. HIS Exce Council has b points, Mr. PAT between Town 46,—to be L the terms of Mr. AL Crapud, to Fifth District ships Number Joseph Trov At the V instant, by town, Robt daughter of By the R 12th Augu M'Kinn By the an son, the Cr Brown's Cr By the st Buchanan, Bos, Murru On Thur Sutherland, M'Kenzie, On Thur Sutherland, Mary McR In the S from Pictor Frederick M well, J. W. Fraser, Rev 4 Storage. T O BE SEPT The H ed by M. of 26 feet 84 feet. sible cond remain on For furthe Charlott LIST OF 1856 W. H. G John C T Albert H James N William Steph Charles B Bernard Patrick I John Ha Arthur M Hugh Co Bernard Michael Edward John Q James C T Edward Francis Michae Martio Charles James Arthur Cathari James James James Francis Hugh I Th tities of being d offence Ch T







**MOUNT ALLISON ACADEMY.**—We have the *Academic Gazette* for June, which contains the names of the students (male and female) in the above Academy, a general circular of the course of study, mode of government, material, &c. &c. in use there, as means of education. The Sackville Academy as it is generally called, has long been favorably known as an educational institution, and the number of youths who have been sent thence into the world show that it has been a popular one. This popularity is on the increase. We find in the Primary department 23 scholars, in the intermediate 73, and in the Collegiate 15, being a total of 113 male scholars, more, we believe than any other educational establishment in the Province can boast. In the female branch, there are 111 pupils.

The method of instruction at the Mount Allison Academy is stated in the General Circular to be "that which after careful observation and mature experience has been judged best calculated to interest the youthful mind, and to develop most harmoniously all its powers. The best text books extant, in the various studies, are placed in the hands of the Student, who is required to make himself acquainted with the successive portions of these as they are from day to day definitely assigned by the Teachers, and to furnish satisfactory evidence of such acquaintance in his recitation-rooms at appointed hours. To do this he must study, and persevering in so doing, week after week, he acquires the habit of methodical study. But to prevent the preparation for the recitation-room from becoming mere *task work* and the recitations mere *memoriter* repetition of words and phrases, the Student is encouraged to extend his range of inquiry beyond the limits of his text-book,—to investigate and think and talk for himself:—to lead him to do so is the constant endeavor of all the Officers of Instruction."

**CHINA.**—The *Friend of China*, June 10 says:—The revolution is progressing. Now up, now down, the patriots at present appear to be on the end of the "see saw." As foreigners in China, however, are far removed from the fighting ground, we have to trust to native report for all the knowledge we can obtain of the subject, and this knowledge, in reality, is but little. Political reports from the interior continues unsatisfactory. In Kiangsi, the Imperial troops are said to have been defeated by the rebels, and to have lost 3000 men, amongst them seven mandarins. In the north, the insurgents appear also to have met with much success, and the town of Fingkw-Foo has been taken by them. This place lies about 100 miles westward of Hoochow, the centre of the silk district. Parties are said to have approached Punnew-Chiu, and cause much alarm at Soochow. These disturbances had affected trade at Shanghai, and the new teas were expected to be late in arriving, owing to the interference to transit.

The *Portland Advertiser* gives the particulars of a melancholy sail-boat accident in Casco Bay, by which a whole party from Yarmouth (U. S.) was drowned.

The Himalaya, which arrived at Spithead on 31st July, left Scutari on the 19th of July. She brings two regiments of the German Legion. She also brings Lieut-Colonel Mayow, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the English Cavalry. Colonel Mayow went out with the first of the cavalry in April, 1854, and has remained with them to the present time. He landed in the Crimea on the 16th of September, and was at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, as well as the skirmish at Mackenzie's Farm upon Lord Raglan's flank march. He was in the famous charge of the Light Cavalry brigade at Balaklava with the 17th Lancers. At Inkerman, with Lord George Paget and one or two other officers, he was under heavy fire at the advanced post of the sandbag battery. He was in every reconnaissance subsequently made by the cavalry, and has now returned to England in the Himalaya, having waited to see off almost the last man of his division.

Sir Colin Campbell has command at Shorcliffe of three regiments of cavalry and six battalions of infantry.

**MADAME IDA PFEIFFER.**

This clever and courageous lady, who has run all round the globe more than once, for her own and the public entertainment, is now in London, and is immediately going to Madagascar. She has lately received much honour among Continental savans. The natural history societies of Berlin and Amsterdam elect her an honorary member. She was invited by the King of Prussia to Potsdam, presented with the Humboldt gold medal of arts and sciences, and with a token of esteem not less gratifying, a letter, of which we give a translation, from Alexander von Humboldt himself:

"All those who in different regions of the earth preserve a remembrance of my name and affection for my works, I ardently beg to receive with friendly interest and to aid with their counsels the bearer of these lines, Mrs. Ida Pfeiffer, who is celebrated not only for the noble constancy that, amidst so many dangers and privations, has led her twice round the globe, but above all for the amiable simplicity and modesty which pervade her works, for her truthfulness and philanthropy, for the correctness of her judgments, as well as for the independence, and at the same time the delicacy of her sentiments. Enjoying the confidence and friendship of this estimable lady, I only blame her—though I cannot refrain from admiring it—for that indomitable energy of character which she has displayed, wherever she has been called or, I should rather say, has been impelled, by an unconquerable passion for exploring nature and the habits of the various human races. As the oldest living traveller, I felt a desire to offer Mrs. Ida Pfeiffer this splendid proof of my high and respectable esteem.

(Signed)

"ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.  
Potsdam, June 8, 1856."

**THE ISLE OF SERPANTS.**—A Vienna letter of the 3rd says,—It is stated here on good authority that the Austrian cabinet has addressed a note to Russia couched in extremely energetic language, and contains a serious protest against the Russian occupation of the Isle of Serpents, at the mouth of the Danube. It sets forth that one of the results obtained by the treaty of peace—viz, the free navigation of the Danube, would be endangered and even neutralised by this measure. To obtain this right of free navigation for Germany was the principle for Austria's intervention to bring about the peace of Europe. It is fully expected, that the Emperor of Russia will comprehend the force of the Austrian note, and being himself so pacifically inclined, will not fail to give orders for the immediate evacuation of the island in question, the further occupation of which would only tend to produce fresh complications and render the treaty of peace a dead letter." A letter from Constantinople of the 25th ult. says:—"The question about the possession of the Isle of Serpents is not yet settled. The Divan had at first determined to send over a high dignitary of the state, accompanied by a strong military detachment, to force the Russians to evacuate the position. But the plan met such opposition, that it was given up. It was satisfactorily proved that, without in the least compromising the Sultan's rights of sovereignty, the group of island belonged at all events to the Danubian Principalities, and that as the Porte was bound by treaties not to maintain standing garrisons in Moldavia and Wallachia, it would be a breach of good faith to garrison the Isle of Serpents with Turkish soldiers."

Those who imagine the Army List, by Authority," to be that dull record of statistics which its title would seem to import are much mistaken; any one wading through its 200 and odd pages will find it a most varied compilation, containing much to amuse, and more to instruct. The first on the list of Field-Marshal is the King of the Belgians, his Majesty having received his baton in May 1816; he has no regiment. Next in seniority comes—with a host of Christian names and titles—his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; more fortunate than his Royal uncle, he has two regiments, the Grenadier Guards and the Rifle Brigade; of the latter he is colonel in chief, having two generals—Sir Harry Smith and Sir George Brown—as colonels commandant under him, to divide between them any little patronage (and little indeed it must be!) unappropriated by his Royal Highness. Then we have Lord Combermere, who is at the head of the 1st Life Guards; next, Lord Strathford, who takes the Coldstreams. Whilst Lord Hardinge, who has rendered more substantial services than Combermere and Strathford put together, is contented with the 57th Foot. We now get at the Generals. They are 60 in number (exclusive of the Artillery, Engineers, and Marines), and divide 51 regiments between them. The 87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers) has for its Colonel no less a hero than General Sir James Simpson, G. C. B.! The veritable Simpson of the Redan! As before stated, the sixty Generals have fifty-one regiments, thus leaving nine of them to be provided for by "unattached pay." Of these nine, three receive £1 12s 6d a day; another (Gen. White), £700 a year, and the remainder 25s a-day. Eighty Lieut. Generals have seventy-two regiments between them; eight are left for the "unattached pay," one of whom (Lieut. General Shaw) receives £600 a-year, the rest 25s a day. One hundred and forty-three Major-Generals share only seven regiments between them. Of 136 Major-Generals unprovided for by regiments, one (Hall) receives £1 9s 2d per day; two (Stanhope and Lord Rokeby), £600 a year each; five (Hay, Angerstein, Eden, Dixon, and Fludyer), £550 a year each. It may be as well here to state, that of these eight favoured individuals, only one (Lord Rokeby) has a decoration; he is a K. C. B., and is also a Waterloo man, which none of the others is. Seventy-four have each 25s a-day; two (Lockwood, C. B., and Scarlett, K. C. B.), 23s each; fourteen (including Sir Wm. Eyre and our well-known friends Codrington and Airey) are disposed of at £400 a-year each; have retired on full-pay; and the remaining thirty-three enjoy the half-pay they had been in receipt of prior to their being gazetted as major-generals. Among this half-pay list will be found Henry, Duke of Cleveland, K. G., Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and Jonathan Peel. We now come to "officers receiving rewards for distinguished or meritorious services." Four generals (M'Kenzie, Herbert, Gordon, and Touzel), without a knighthood or even a C. B. among the four, head this list. M'Kenzie is general of January, 1837; Herbert, Gordon, and Touzel, of 20th June, 1854. Three lieut.-generals (Aylmer, Vernon, C. B., and Hon. J. Finch, C. B.), come next. These are followed by 62 major-generals, Sir H. Somerset, K. C. B., K. H., a Waterloo man, leading the van. Here will be found Sir J. Scarlett, Sir William Eyre, C. A. Windham, and—tell it not in Gath—Codrington and Airey! Why omit Cardigan? Oh, he is inspecting-General of Cavalry, and it would not do to overload him with honours and rewards now; let him only wait a little: he has friends enough at Court.

**AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,**  
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF  
Colds, Coughs, and  
Hoarseness.

BROOKFIELD, Mass., 20th Dec., 1855.  
Dr. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EDEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your PECTORAL myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

**Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.**  
BROOKFIELD, Mass., Feb. 1, 1856.  
BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your PECTORAL is the best remedy we possess for the cure of Whooping Cough, Croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIMMAY CONKLEN, M. D.  
AMOS LEE, Esq., of Monterey, La., writes, 2d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in some six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your PECTORAL by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicine is the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and no doctor, physician, or your remedy, as the poor man's friend."

**Asthma or Phthisis, and Bronchitis.**  
WET MARSHENBURG, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856.  
SIR: Your CHERRY PECTORAL is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years.

HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.  
A. A. HANBURY, M. D., of Albany, N. Y., writes, Sept. 4, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your CHERRY PECTORAL for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

**Consumption.**  
Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the CHERRY PECTORAL affords relief and comfort.

AVON HILLS, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856  
DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your Cherry Pectoral has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily sinking, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have resided for many years, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet so strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well. Yours with gratitude and regard.

ORLANDO SHELLEY, of SHELDONVILLE.  
Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**Ayer's Cathartic Pills.**

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce the best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they are unexcelled upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—Constipation, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a full Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Displacements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unscrupulous dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other can give you compare with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

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