

HASZARD'S

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GAZETTE

JOURNAL &
ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, February 9, 1856.

New Series, No. 316.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE,
Published by Haszard & Owen,
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**Carriages, Wagons, Carts,
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OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enamelled Cloth, Patent and Enamelled Leather; all of first quality. **SUPERIOR** malleable iron on hand, and furnished to order and pattern. Full assortment American Harness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.

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NEW BOOK

Just issued from the Press of Haszard & Owen,
price 2s.

**The Constitution of the Govern-
ment of Newfoundland**

In its Legislative and Executive Departments, with
Appendix containing the Rules and Orders of the
Legislative Council and House of Assembly by
JOHN LITTLE, Esq., Barrister at Law.

New Books!

HASZARD & OWEN have JUST RECEIVED
this day, per "Majestic," 1 case BOOKS, from
Edinburgh, among which, are a new supply of
CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS, viz.—Chambers' In-
formation, English Literature,
Journal of Popular Literature, new series, Jan. to
July, 1855.

Pictorial History of England, 1st volume.—A History
of the People as well as of the Kingdom,
illustrated with many hundred Wood Engravings,
to be completed in 10 volumes.

Chambers' Pocket Miscellany. Tales for the Road
and Rail. Mathematics. Algebra. Geometry.
Arithmetic. Book-keeping & Natural Philosophy
and Science, in all its branches, &c.

Also, from Messrs. Oliver & Boyd,
Piton Latin Grammar; Edward's Latin Delectus;
Dymock's Grammar; Reid's English Dictionary;
Fulton's Johnson's do.; Hutton's Book-keeping;
Bridges' Algebra & Key; Key to Lambie's Grammar;
Morgan's Questions; Martin's English;
Morgan's French; Stewart's Modern Geography;
Cumming's Signs of the Times, urgent questions;
Protector's Discussion with D. French, Esq., &c.

AUCTION.

Dry Goods now Opening.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on Tuesday 19th in-
stant, commencing at 11 o'clock, at the Store
lately occupied by **JOSEPH McDONALD, Esq.,** Queen
Street, a large assortment of—

DRY GOODS, &c.,

received on consignment from England, and will be
sold WITHOUT RESERVE, consisting in part of—
Grey and white Cottons, Regattas, striped Shirting,
Coburgs, Tartan Shawls in great variety, Handker-
chiefs, Fur and Cloth Caps, READY-MADE
CLOTHING, Cotton Warps, Haberdashery, to-
gether with a variety of Goods suitable for the season.

Also,
A few chests choice TEAS,
A few puncheons Porto Rico MOLASSES, &c.
Terms at Sale. **A. H. YATES,**
Charlottetown, Auctioneer.
Feb. 5, 1856.—Adv. Ex. & Isl.

LOST!

ON the day of the Bazaar in Charlottetown, (27th
December,) it is supposed in the Temperance
Hall, a Lady's GOLD CHAIN. Any person find-
ing the same and handing it over at this office, will
be handsomely rewarded.
February 1st, 1856.

School Books.

HASZARD & OWEN have now on hand the
various Books used in the District Schools.

Dwelling House and Land FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE belonging to Mr. Tho-
mas Keoughan, and now occupied by Mr. Edward
Poor, Pensioner, adjacent to the Government Pond and
adjoining the premises of Mr. John Cavanaugh, Pen-
sioner. The above Freehold Property having a sub-
stantial HOUSE, 15 x 21 feet, and recently built,
will be found well worthy of attention. For further
particulars inquire of the owner, next door.
THOMAS KEOUGHAN.
Jan. 25, 1856.

FAIRBANKS'

CELEBRATED

SCALES,

OF ALL VARIETIES

Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street.

BOSTON.

GREENLEAF & BROWN,
AGENTS.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing appara-
tus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Rail-
road, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the
Province.
February 9, 1856. **Iy**

JUST RECEIVED, per Schr. 'SUPERB,' from
Halifax, and for Sale at **DODD'S BRICK
STORE,** a splendid

LOT OF TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
which will be Sold Wholesale and Retail.
THOMAS W. DODD.
Oct. 5.

Cigars! Cigars!!

40,000 SUPERIOR GERMAN CIGARS
received by the Subscriber on Con-
signment, and for sale at his Auction Mart, corner of
Queen and Water Streets.

The above Cigars are for unreserved sale, and will
be sold Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.
BENJAMIN DAVIES.
Oct. 19.

Sky Light Glass For Sale.

HASZARD & OWEN have a good stock of the
above (such as is used in the United States for
Lighthouse in the Reach of Houses), each sheet,
8 x 15 inches, and 1/2 inch thick.

Bricks! Bricks!

FOR SALE at the 3 Mile Run, Malpeque Road
and at the Store of
HASZARD & OWEN.

**MR. ROBERT STEPHENSON, M. P., ON RAIL-
WAYS.** On taking the chair for the first time
since his election as president of the Institu-
tion of Civil Engineers, on the 8th inst. Mr.
Stephenson delivered an address, in which he
described British Railways as spreading, like a
net work, over Great Britain and Ireland to
the extent of 8054 miles; in length exceeding
the ten chief rivers of Europe united, and
comprising more than enough of single rails
to make a belt of iron round the globe. The
cost of these lines had been £286,000,000, or
about one third of the amount of the national
debt. Already in two years, more than one-
fourth of 286 millions had been spent in the
war; and yet, how small were the advantages
obtained by it, in comparison with the results
secured by the railways. There were 50 miles
of railway tunnels, eleven miles of viaduct in
the vicinity of the metropolis alone, 550,000,
000 cubic yards of earthworks, the earth of
which would form a pyramid a mile and a half
in height, on a base larger than St. James's
park. Trains run 80 millions of miles annu-
ally, with a working stock of 5000 engines and
150,000 vehicles. In a straight line, the en-
gines would extend from London to Chatham,
the vehicles from London to Aberdeen. The
railway companies employed 90,400 officers and
servants; the engines consumed annually
2,000,000 tons of coals, so that in every mi-
nute of time, four tons of coals flashed into
steam 20 tons of water, an amount sufficient
for the supply of the domestic and other wants
of the town of Liverpool. The coal consumed
was almost equal to the whole amount ex-
ported to foreign countries and to one half of
the annual consumption of London. In 1854,
the railways conveyed 111 millions of passengers,
each travelling an average of twelve miles.
The old coaches carried an average of ten pas-
sengers and for the conveyance of 300,000 pas-
sengers, a day 12 miles each, there would have
been required at least 10,000 coaches and 120,
000 horses. In 1854, railway receipts amount-
ed to £20,215,000; and there was no instance
where receipts had not been of continuous
growth, even where portions of traffic had been
abstracted by competition or new lines. The
wear and tear was great. 20,000 tons of iron
required to be replaced annually; 26 millions
of sleepers annually perished; 300,000 trees
were annually felled to make good the loss;
and 300,000 trees could be grown on little less
than 5000 acres of forest land. The principle
of a renewal fund, to meet these annual de-
preciations, was, he said, questionable. After
a certain period in the history of every railway,
deterioration reached an annual average, and
as that annual depreciation became a charge,
as fixed and certain as the cost of the fuel, or
the salaries of the officers, it should be admit-
ted as an annual charge against receipts.

**MR. W. S. LINDSAY, M. P., AND THE PROGRESS
OF SHIPPING.**—At the annual meeting of the
Tynemouth Mechanics' Institution, held in the
Town-hall of that borough, on the night of the
15th, Mr. W. S. Lindsay delivered an address
upon the progress of shipping, and the impedi-
ments to the commerce of this country. He
gave a history of the rise and progress of the
mercantile navy of this country, and took a
review of the systems of protection and free
trade. Though protection had been properly
removed from shipping, many of those burdens
incident to a state of protection had still re-
mained. Recently, however, much had been
done to put shipping upon a fair and equal
footing. And amongst more recent measures
he alluded to the Act for consolidation of the
merchant shipping-laws, as likely to be of ad-
vantage to commerce; and he was happy to
state, that upon the first day that Parliament
would assemble, the Vice-president of the Board
of Trade would place upon the table of the
House of Commons a Bill, to be brought in by
the Government, for the abolition of cinque
port privileges, and the removal of those local
burdens, such as town dues, &c., upon ship-
ping, for lighting, watching, and paying tolls.
With those burdens removed, and taking ad-
vantage of the great scientific discoveries which
were constantly being brought under the notice
of practical men, he believed that the British
shipowner could compete with and beat the

world. He alluded to the folly of the govern-
ment of the day in refusing to open the coast-
ing trade, at the time that the navigation laws
were abolished; and as the American commer-
cial policy was that of strict reciprocity, de-
priving us of the privilege of trading between
the cities on the eastern seaboard of America
and California; and, as the latter-named state
was upon the highway to China, introducing
American clippers to compete with British
shipping there. In his (Mr. Lindsay's) opi-
nion, iron vessels would, to a great extent, su-
percede timber vessels, as they have the advan-
tage both in capacity, strength, and compac-
tness of material. He believed, that the most
important principle applied to navigation in
recent times was the application of the auxil-
iary screw to sailing vessels making long voy-
ages to India, as a vessel could by this means take
advantage of the trade winds and the strong
west winds off the Cape of Good Hope to sail,
and, on reaching the calms, could push herself
through them with her small engine, which
would not occupy much space or involve a
large expenditure of fuel. The failure of the
iron screw steamship companies which had
been established to trade with India might be
accounted for by the fact that they had not
taken advantage of the provisions of nature, as
displayed in those winds, but had attempted to
drive their vessels the whole distance with the
steam engines, which had caused a heavy ex-
penditure of fuel and great delay, by the vessels
being obliged to call at stations to coal.—The
lecture was very well received; which is say-
ing something for the progress of opinion, as
Tynemouth was the place, where the last rag of
the flag of protection was left flying by Mr. G.
F. Young and his supporters. Mr. Lindsay in
his short visit to Tynemouth has evidently
"played his cards well," and has done a great
deal to break down the opposition that was
threatening to imperil his seat.

LIFE IN THE CRIMEA.—A correspondent
writes from London that the British officers
in the Crimea appear to be preparing for a
gay winter. The 90th regiment is getting
out a billiard table. Many of the regiments
have established very fair messes. The
light division has ordered out a pack of
harrisers. The Crimea is said to be a won-
derful country for game, particularly hares,
woodcocks, and quails. Foxes are very
numerous, and are killed by the Zouaves
for the sake of their skins.

REWARDS OF MECHANICAL GENIUS.—It is
stated in the *Scientific American*, that the
right to a portion of Ward's patent shingle
machine was recently sold in Albany for
\$35,000. A portion of Robertson's sewing
machine had also been sold for \$30,000.
This is an invention which can be carried
in the pocket, and will enable a seamstress
to do in one day the ordinary labor of a
week. Machines of this kind are about to
be constructed in New Haven, Connecti-
cut, by the Messrs. Jerome, at \$10 apiece;
the manufacturers are now constructing the
machinery, and expect to sell to orders the
present month. Howe's patent sewing ma-
chine yields, it is said, \$50,000 for licenses
to use it, and Singer's machines put \$75,-
000 into the pockets of the owners. Rights
to the use of a corn-planter have been sold
to the amount of \$30,000. Clark's
patent pump sold for \$30,000. A portion
of the right to an apple-paring machine,
\$2000. Creamer's patent car brake, \$200,-
000. Such rewards as these for American
inventions are certainly stimulating to me-
chanical genius, and the only wonder is
that there are not ten mechanical inventions
where one now exists, when there is so wide
a field for its exercise in almost every de-
partment of business.

(From the London Times Jan. 18.)

Over the sounds of warlike preparation but yesterday resounding from one end of this laborious island to the other has fallen a sudden lull, and the hammer of the armorer is uplifted, and the hand of the shipcarpenter is stayed, while they listen with wonder and surprise to the unexpected tidings of peace. We have become indurated to a state of war, and it seems now almost as impossible for England to fall back into the old pacific routine of the last forty years as it appeared two years ago for her to shake off the peaceful habits and associations, which those forty years had created. Nor would it, we suspect, be perfectly true to say that the country hails the prospects so suddenly offered of a return to peace with unmixed and unalloyed satisfaction. No one is so inhuman as to argue for war in the abstract, but there are a great many, we suspect, who think that its continuance for another year would have more of good than of evil. Our preparations are so vast, our army and navy are assuming so much more promising an aspect than before, and the power of Russia is so visibly reduced and shaken, that we might reasonably hope at the end of another campaign not only to dictate terms much more favourable, but to have for them the best of all possible guarantees—the utter exhaustion and prostration of our adversary. In such cases, however, it is wise to propitiate that Nemesis, which is so apt to wait on those whose overweening expectations of future good fortune render them blind to the opportunities of the present, and to close our hand upon that certain success which is in its grasp, than open it to snatch at some fortune more alluring, but also more doubtful and dangerous. To be delivered from the continually recurring catalogues of slaughter, from the rapid increase of our national debt, from the prospect of a 10 per cent. income tax, and a constant derangement of our monetary system; to curb effectually the insolence and aggression of a Power which two years ago would only condescend to answer our earnest remonstrances by a haughty and expressive silence, treating them, to use the metaphor of the Empress Catherine, "as the moon does the wolves that bay at her,"—these are advantages so solid and substantial that we would not change them for the most brilliant future that ever allured and deluded the visionary or the enthusiast. Let us only be sure that we have got what we ask for, and we shall bear with much philosophy the loss of all the fine things that another year of war might bring us.

We would, however, caution the public against the persuasion that the telegraph messages of our correspondents at Vienna and Berlin, and that posted by the French Government on the Paris Bourse, necessarily imply what their words certainly, taken in a literal sense, would fairly comprehend,—that all the propositions upon which the allies insist have been unconditionally accepted by Russia. The terms of the fifth proposition are general, and do not necessarily include the undertaking not to fortify the Aland Isles, any more than any other demand the allies might think fit to make. We do not believe that this requisition has yet been specially submitted to Russia, and whatever may be the probabilities of the case, we are certainly not justified in saying that she has unconditionally accepted it. Two other terms on which we must peremptorily insist—the disarming of the eastern coast of the Black Sea, and the allowing Consuls of the Western Powers to reside in the Russian ports on its waters—have been only slightly and ambiguously mentioned. Why this is so we do not know. That is the concern of Austria. We are not principals in the negotiation, but have employed the mediation of a third Power, whose duty it is to see that Russia be brought to an unconditional acceptance of our terms, with all their stipulations, before we ever enter into negotiation. We do not believe for a moment that these things are likely to offer permanent obstacles to the conclusion of peace, but our readers must remember that the announcement is that of an Austrian, not of an English diplomatist, and that he speaks from a point of view not always identical with our own.

Again, what does Russia mean by an unconditional acceptance? We have held an acceptance of hers before, and have some experience how coolly she can dishonour it. Other despatches from Vienna speak of the terms being accepted as the basis of negotiations. Logically, there is no distinction between the two, for the foundation on which a negotiation rests, must be accepted unconditionally, or they are no foundation at all. We must begin somewhere, and that with which we begin must be unconditional; but we have some experience how Russia understands these things when we remember that last year she undertook to do away with her preponderance in the Black Sea, and could be brought to assent to no means of carrying out this condition which did not tend directly to defeat it. We do not believe, as we have said that any of these difficulties will really be allowed to interfere with that peace which the Court of St. Petersburg seems to have determined to be necessary to its interest, but merely wish to cool the ardour of those over sanguine spirits who may infer that everything is already done, and that nothing remains for England and France but to ring their bells, light their bonfires, and pay the bill.

Nothing should induce us to relax for a single moment in our preparations until all the stipulations we have mentioned have been clearly and unequivocally put by Austria, and as clearly and unequivocally conceded. We must remember that by the pressure we have put upon Russia, and not by the mediation of Austria, has the present happy alteration in our circumstances been brought about, and that, if we would preserve the advantages of our position, it can only be done by a constant adherence to the very means by which that change has been produced. Let Russia once see reason to believe that we have allowed the hopes of ease and tranquility the unnerve our vigilance and disarm our courage, and the whole work must be done over again, for she will assuredly find means to wriggle out of the concessions she has made, and to resume her old attitude of haughtiness and defiance. The way to obtain peace is to make our adversary feel thoroughly—that is, indeed, no more than the truth—how much more necessary that peace is to her than it is to us. We have tried reason and remonstrance with no effect, have tried vigour and action with the most encouraging results. By energetic action, we have compelled the enemy to negotiate; by a continuance of that energy and that action we shall bring those negotiations to a happy result. It is the common error of historians to attribute in these matters too much to the talents of plenipotentiaries, and too little to the relative force of the contracting States. No negotiator was more successful than Charles XII. before the Battle of Pultawa, or Napoleon before the expedition to Moscow, for their arguments were backed by their bayonets, and faults in their logic passed unnoticed amid the thunder of their cannon. After these signal reverses they negotiated with equal talent but entirely different success, for the power that gave force to their propositions was gone. Now, then, if ever in the course of the war, it is necessary to push on those preparations which are required for the efficiency of our sea and land forces in the next campaign. Never before was that necessity so urgent, never would the effects of any relaxation or remissness be so immediately felt. We have the goal in sight, and that ought to induce us rather to double than to remit our exertions. By observing this line of conduct we shall either have gained the noblest of victories—a solid and lasting peace, or be in a position to inspire those who shall have withheld it from us with still more durable repentance.

The Paris correspondents of the *Independence Belge* revive the story that the Emperor intends placing himself at the head of one of the expeditions on the coming campaign.

The bedchamber in the Palace of the Elysee, occupied by Queen Hortense, and in which Louis Napoleon was born, is being made ready to receive the Empress on the occasion of her confinement.

Late from California.

New York, Jan. 30th.—The steamships Star of the West, and the George Law, arrived with a large quantity of treasure.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—General Walker it is said has now 150 Americans under arms.

Walker has lost two of his finest officers by cholera—Capt Davidson and Lt. Col. Gilman; they died very suddenly last week within a day or two of each other.

CALIFORNIA.—From the mines we have the most cheering accounts. The recent rains have given the miners plenty of water and plenty of work.—The exports of wheat during the past year have been quite large—equivalent to 132,596 bbls. of flour. The total amount of wheat raised in California during the past year, is estimated as high as 2,525,444 bushels.

OREGON.—The latest dates from Oregon are to Dec. 20, brought by the Panama, which arrived on the 24th. Previous accounts give the intelligence that Col. Kinney was marching with his company to attack Fort Walla Walla, which was then in possession of the Indians. No intelligence had been received from the expedition up to the date of the sailing of the Panama, and fears are entertained for the safety of Col. Kinney's party.

POLICE COURT IN ST. JOHN, N. B. Since the 1st of January, the business at the Police Office has been growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," and for the last three days, it amounts to nothing at all, if we except a complaint against an individual for the larceny of a couple of codfish.

A Lowell girl, who says she was married at 13 and has a child two years old, has been detected serving as sailor on board the new ship James Ray at Philadelphia. She was very nimble in the rigging.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, February 9, 1856.

It has often struck us, that a public surveyor of shipping was an officer much wanted, not one whose sole business was to take the dimensions of the vessel previous to her being registered, but one who, with a thorough knowledge of ship-building, could pronounce with authority on the fitness or unfitness of the ship to do the work required of her, and that she was well and securely put together, and constructed of the best materials and workmanship. When we take into consideration the enormous risk of life and property that must of necessity be encountered by "these go down into the sea in ships" from storms, fogs, sudden gales of wind, and the hidden and unforeseen calamities that beset the mariner on every hand, there is surely no wisdom in adding to these by inefficiently building or rigging vessels, but on the contrary, that it is a duty to endeavor to lessen the number of casualties by taking every precaution in our power, and never allowing a vessel to sail, until it was fully ascertained, that she was in every respect well found in rigging, provisions, and stores of all kinds, independently of having been faithfully built, and being tight, staunch and strong. Numerous have been the cases that have fallen under the cognizance of the writer, where in disputes between the builder and contractor, it has turned out that the vessel in question has been inefficiently bolted and caulked, knees, apparently sound on the first view, have upon examination, turned out defective, in the heart, every kind of artifice was resorted to in order to conceal latent defects, and at times such an exposure of utter recklessness and want of principle, that made him shudder.

It gave us great pleasure when we heard it announced, that a building surveyor from Lloyd's had arrived and intended to take up his residence among us, for the express purpose of examining into the construction of vessels while on the stocks, and keeping an eye upon them from the laying the keel to their sailing out of the harbor. We had often heard of A I at Lloyd's and could easily imagine that the letter and figure were intended to designate a first class vessel, but never understood until now what were the requisite qualifications in order to enable the committee at Lloyd's to place a vessel in this class.

We had no sooner heard of Lloyd's surveyor having arrived, than we took the liberty of waiting upon him, and were highly gratified at the open, frank and gentlemanlike manner in which our advances were received by Mr. Coker, who at once furnished us with the requisite information which we shall take peculiar pleasure in imparting to our readers. Ship-building is the only manufacture—if it may be so called—of any extent, that we have in the Island, and as it constitutes a considerable item in our articles of export, it is of the first importance that the manufactured article should be of the best possible quality. Our builders will now have the satisfaction of being able to submit their work to, in the first instance, a competent judge, and one who, from his knowledge of the art, and the particular points insisted upon at Lloyd's, can, and as he informed us, is willing to give every requisite information upon the subject; and in the second place, of obtaining from him such a certificate of the peculiar merits of the individual ship, as shall enable the committee at Lloyd's to assign to her the peculiar class in which her proper place is to be found. The advantages of having on the spot an officer of this description, duly accredited, are too obvious to require enumeration, and will appear the more clearly when we have given, as we purpose doing, some extracts from "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping," with the loan of which we have been kindly favored by Mr. Coker. It will be easily conjectured, that no contractor will omit in future specifications, a condition, that the vessel shall be duly surveyed according to the instructions from Lloyd's, and that the certificate of their surveyor shall be decisive as to whether the contract has been duly executed or not. In truth, no owner will venture, we should think, to send his vessel to sea, without having first subjected her to this proof of her soundness, as any reluctance or unwillingness so to do, is a species of negative evidence, that there is something in her construction or equipment that will not bear inquiring into.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Committee Meeting, Feb. 6, 1856.

Present, — Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., President, His Honor Judge Peters, Hon. Capt. Rice, Hon. Geo. Coles; Thos. Pethick, John Johnston, Henry Longworth, & Chas. Haszard, Esquires. Read minutes of last meeting. The subject matter of the complaints lodged against the Turnip Inspectors was again taken before the committee, when the Secretary read answers to letters written to the different competitors. The Committee having taken into consideration the affidavits and letters of the different competitors for turnip prizes, as to the mode pursued by Messrs. Geo. Smith, and Geo.

Lewis, in adjudging the several crops, and, that in seven cases out of eight the turnips were tailed, previous to being weighed, according to the mode heretofore always pursued, and by which the average of the turnip crop can always be fairly ascertained, if the Inspectors act impartially. It appears, however, that on Mr. Irving, the Secretary of the Society, being called upon to adjudge the crops of Messrs. Smith and Lewis, they informed him, that none of the crops adjudged by them this season had been tailed, in consequence of which untrue statement, Mr. Irving was induced to weigh the turnips of Messrs. Smith and Lewis without their being tailed, thus giving Mr. Smith, who obtained the first prize, an average of 38 bushels per acre, over those of Mr. Binns, whereas, had they been treated in the same manner as the turnips of Mr. Binns and the others, Mr. Binns would have had the highest average, and been entitled to the first prize.

Resolved, therefore, That as the said Mr. Smith has obtained the first prize in consequence of untrue statements, and the partial conduct of himself and Mr. Lewis, he be called upon to return it to the Society.

Resolved further, That while this committee regret, that the said Inspectors should have deviated from the course formerly pursued in inspecting the turnip crops, and that they should have denied before this committee, that they had acted in the manner set forth in the complaint of Mr. Binns, and the affidavits sent in. They consider it their duty to ensure the conduct of Messrs. Smith and Lewis as being unfair and partial.

Ordered, That the Secretary furnish Mr. Smith with a copy of these Resolutions, and call upon him to return the prize of Three Pounds, so unjustly obtained.

Ordered, That these Minutes and Resolutions, along with the Affidavits of Messrs. Binns and others, be published.

Read a letter from Mr. Gainsford in relation to some improvements in weaving.

Ordered, That a dozen "Fly Shuttles," such as described by Mr. Gainsford, be procured from Manchester in the spring.

By Order, WILLIAM W. IRVING, Sec'y R. A. Society. Com. Room. Feb. 6th, 1856.

Charles Binns, of Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, the elder, James Dean and John Jackson, both of the same place, laborers, and Alexander McLeod and John Cassidy, both at present in the employ of His Excellency Dominick Daly, Esquire, severally make oath and say, and first this deponent Charles Binns, for himself saith, that on or about the first day of November last past, George Lewis and George Smith attended in deponent's field for the purpose of examining and judging deponent's turnip crop, by order of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of the said Island, as deponent believes. Deponent saith, that at the commencement of pulling the said turnips by the said George Smith and others, the said George Smith received from deponent a knife, and did there forthwith begin and cut from off one or more of the said turnips, the tops and roots thereof, and stated at the same time to cut follow in the same manner, and to trim the said turnips ready fit for market, which deponent solemnly saith was done throughout by cutting off the roots and tops thereof previous to their being weighed by the said George Smith, and deponent saith, that the turnips sworn to by the said John Jackson as hereinafter mentioned, are the same turnips that were judged as aforesaid, and that none of said turnips were touched in any way whatever, after being weighed and emptied from the bag by the said George Lewis and the said George Smith, until after they were noticed by the said John Jackson, to the best of deponent's belief.

This deponent, James Dean, for himself saith, that he was present at the pulling, trimming, and weighing of one or more of the said bags of the said turnips by and in the presence of the said George Lewis and the said George Smith and others, and that deponent assisted pulling and trimming one or more bags of the said turnips, and deponent solemnly declares, that the said turnips so pulled and weighed in his presence had the roots as well as the tops taken off before being weighed.

This deponent, John Jackson, for himself saith, that he entered the said field on the same morning, and shortly after the said turnips were examined as aforesaid, and that he deponent personally viewed the said turnips so examined and deponent also most solemnly saith, that said turnips had the roots, as well as the tops, taken off when so seen by him.

This deponent, Christopher Cassidy, for himself saith, that on or about the said first day of November last past, the said George Smith entered the turnip field on Government Farm and commenced examining and judging the turnips therein, and had the same partially completed prior to the said George Lewis entering said field, and deponent saith, that he commenced in the usual way pulling and trimming the turnips so being judged, by cutting the tops and roots therefrom, that when in the act of doing so, the

said Geo not take ed depon the turn being s Smith, v the usu mainder George deponen Lewis, s the Tur as the r judging The s that he nip Cr and an affidavit been ret the sam Swol James dy and read a 28th We graph from t the ca instan We selves of our der ha us, w and s revers truth, ments rent i was b a vac was might; had n tutin; pose, tor. Ho with we o howe while para by ti Thes nigh time and have ther in woe! any fore W arri and whi gen not arri and dire soo met the Th end lea ad! giv cul lon 1 This viz coo no an set by the ali sume m is had ap and th 474 18 commw eq re pu eu

said George Smith insisted, that deponent did not take the whole of the roots off, and requested deponent to do so; deponent saith, that all the turnips trimmed as aforesaid prior to his being so interfered with by the said George Smith, were trimmed both in tops and roots in the usual marketable way, and that the remainder thereof were at the request of the said George Smith, more closely trimmed. And deponent saith, that he believes the said George Lewis, after his entering the said field, saw the Turnips examined in his absence, as well as the remainder thereof which he assisted in judging.

The said Angus McLeod for himself saith that he was present at the judging of the Turnip Crop, on Government Farm as aforesaid, and assisted therein, and that the foregoing affidavit of the said Christopher Cassidy has been read and explained to deponent, and that the same is true in substance

CHARLES BINNS, his mark.
JAMES M DEAN, his mark.
JOHN M JACKSON, his mark.
CHRISTOPHER M CASSIDY, his mark.
ANGUS M CASSIDY, his mark.

Sworn by the said deponents, Charles Binns, James Dean, John Jackson, Christopher Cassidy and Angus McLeod, before me, (being first read and explained to Deponents.)

THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, J. P.
28th December, 1855.

We hardly thought that a harmless paragraph which appears in the Almanack issued from this establishment would have produced the captious article in the *Islander* of the 1st instant.

We have always been averse to bringing ourselves personally before the public in the pages of our journal, but as the Editor of the *Islander* has so unhandsofly and unjustly treated us, we feel compelled to answer his charges, and show that writing under impulses the reverse of generous he has overstepped the truth, and furnished anything but a fair commentary on the article in question. It is apparent to every candid mind, that the Paragraph was inserted in the Almanack, more to fill up a vacant space, than to challenge criticism and was not perhaps as correctly worded as it might have been, and in quoting it the *Islander* had no right to make it still more so, by substituting the word *they* for *it*. We must, we suppose, let that pass for an error of the compositor.

He says that so long as we receive a mail with news but once a week, he does not see how we can publish news oftener. It is well known however that we receive mails *twice a week*, which are never destitute of some interesting paragraphs and frequently anticipate the news by the English mail in the shape of a telegram. These mails are due on Monday and Thursday nights (should they come a day after their time they make our case still more favorable) and to nearly every part of the Country we have mails sent out twice a week. Let us see therefore if there be no advantage in our semi-weekly issue, over the *Islander*, or indeed, of any of our weekly contemporaries as regards foreign and domestic news.

We are the first to publish the news that arrives by the mail on the first of the week—which is the most important one and which generally arrives before Wednesday and to most of our Country subscribers, we give that arriving on Thursday, as soon as the *Islander*, and to Georgetown and other places in that direction where the mail goes twice a week, sooner than the *Islander* does, for be it remembered, the Friday's *Islander* sent off on that morning does not contain the news by the Thursday night's mail. In the town—at the end of the week only which is generally the least important mail—he has a few hours the advantage of us, but that is made up, by our giving the news, when there is anything particular at that time, more fully by having a longer time to print it.

We have never thought it worth while to expose a practice in use by our contemporaries: that of putting a later date to their papers containing precisely the same news. We use no such deception.

We can assert, without fear of contradiction, and any person can satisfy himself of the fact by turning over as we have done the respective files of paper for this year, that we furnish more reading matter than any two of our contemporaries, and when the House of Assembly is in Session the difference will be far more apparent, because at that time each of our contemporaries will to a greater extent publish the matter that has been in the other.

As to the circulation of the respective papers we have been informed, that the *Islander* is equal, but not above ours in its ordinary or regular subscription, but we have often to publish several quires extra, which are sold over our counter on market days.

That the *Islander* has received a large accession during the past two years we do not doubt—we had 87 ourselves during the past year—had we made use of the same means as he has done, we might ourselves have greatly increased our lists. As it is our intention very soon to visit many parts of the Island, we still hope before the year expires, to carry out our assertion that *Haszard's Gazette* will be more generally read than any of the Island newspapers, the *Islander* to the contrary notwithstanding.

The *Islander* doubtless attributes the increase of his circulation to the spiciness of his political articles, and in this he is right, but we question, whether the increase in number is not attended by a loss in all well constituted minds of character and respectability. High seasoned food may stimulate the appetite for a while, but it is sadly injurious to healthful digestion and is accompanied with this misfortune, that the palate becomes blunted by repetition and continually craves an increase of the dose; so that we cannot help thinking that the articles in the *Islander* will have eventually to countenance too much cayenne for the generality of political stomachs, notwithstanding their proverbial capacity of endurance.

SUICIDE.—An Inquest was held at Free Town, Bedeque, before the Coroner of Prince County, on Thursday the 31st ult., on the body of James Laird, Farmer, who had committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn. From the evidence, it appeared, that on the evening before the fatal deed was committed, the deceased went to bed at an early hour. He arose some time before day, while the family were asleep and taking with him a candle and lantern went to the barn. He then made a cord fast to a beam, above the threshing floor, placed a pair of harrows in a position suitable to his purpose, and from that position had swung himself clear from the floor. Early in the morning, his son went to the barn as usual and finding the door fastened inside, entered by another way, and to his great surprise and horror discovered his father hanging dead. The Jury returned a Verdict of *felo de se*.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

On Thursday the 7th instant, a public meeting under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance was held in their Hall, presided over by J. W. Morrison, Esq., G. W. P. who in a neat and practical speech introduced the lecturer, The Rev. S. Patterson, A. M., Bedeque, and then announced the subject for discussion.—the principle and policy of the Maine Law.

The Rev. Lecturer in his introductory remarks, intimated that experience has abundantly proved that the traffic in alcoholic liquors, as a common beverage, is inimical to the interests of individuals and destructive to the order and welfare of society, and as the subject of its suppression is now occupying the serious consideration of all classes, in every civilized country. When he accepted the invitation of the lecture committee, he thought that the advantages and necessity of a Prohibitory Law in P. E. I. would be a suitable *Thesis* for his discourse to be delivered on this occasion.

After giving in his exposition an analytical refutation of the principal objections urged against the Maine Law, the learned lecturer in recommending the adoption of such an enactment to this Island, submitted a lucid statement of facts—and an able arrangement of logical arguments. As the drunkenness and disorderly character of the people of any locality were in proportion to number of its drink-shops. Mr. Patterson, urged the assembly to assist in every lawful way, the suppression of a traffic so ruinous to the health, happiness, and prosperity of all classes.

Although the weather was unfavourable, the meeting was attended by a large and respectable audience, who manifested considerable interest in the question, after some appropriate remarks by the Rev. Messrs. Fitz Gerald and C. I. Barnett and a hearty vote of thanks to the talented lecturer, the President closed the Meeting.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—On Thursday evening last Silas Barnard Esq., delivered a practical and useful lecture on "Wood" its nature and qualities—he entered at some length into Vegetable Physiology; explained the difference between exogenous and endogenous Wood, and gave a complete and perfect view of the mechanical uses, to which this useful production of nature are applied. In illustration of his subject, he exhibited various specimens of *native* as well as *foreign* growth. An interesting discussion followed in which there was much diversity of opinion, as to the best time when wood should be felled, in order to make it last the longer.

His Worship the Mayor attended. On Tuesday evening next, Archibald MacNeill, Esq., Secretary of the Institute will Lecture on "Scientific Knowledge."

It will be seen from the following titles of City By Laws assented to by the Lieut. Governor and Council that the City Council have not been as idle as many people have supposed; the truth is that the first formation of a City

Code is no small matter. The Laws now alluded to, together with those passed previously, viz: the Market Act, the Fire Act, the Theatre Act, that for the City Seal, Quarterly meetings, and for purchase of Gas Lamps form the basis of a useful and respectable code.

The following will be published and put in force without delay:—

- Titles of By Laws passed.
- Amendment to Fire Act
- Stands for loaded Vehicles,
- Lock-up,
- Licensing Criers,
- Licensing Auctioneers
- Pumps and wells
- Auditing City Accounts
- Pounds,
- Drunkenness,
- Nuisances,
- City Marshal and Constables,
- Weights and measures,
- Disorderly driving.

Police Court.

Feb. 8th. The following persons were severally convicted on presentation of the Grand Jury of Queen's County for retailing spirituous liquors contrary to law, viz: James Quinn, merchant, Queen Square. Hugh Fraser, do do. William Sneeston, Publican, Queen Street. Nicholas Brown, merchant, Kent Street, and fined in the sum of Five Pounds each, with costs or be imprisoned one month each. Martin Hogan, Publican, Queen Street, also presented, not convicted.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday last the Inaugural Address, on the formation of the above Society was delivered by the Rev. W. Snodgrass to a crowded audience at the Temperance Hall. After the meeting was opened with an appropriate prayer by the Rev. J. M. Murray, the Vice President Lt. Hancock, R. N. introduced the Rev. Lecturer, who then addressed the meeting in a most eloquent style, and kept his attentive audience enchained for upwards of an hour. The association were so much pleased with the Address, that they have resolved to have it published, we will therefore defer any remarks upon it until we can canvass it more leisurely.

After a short address from the Vice President full of love and harmony, and good will towards all men, in which he brought the claims of the Association before the public, and besought them to be united and firm under the banner they had unfurled,—the young men were invited to leave their names to be balloted for admission into the Association. The Doxology was then sung, and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. D. Fitz Gerald.

THE MAILS.—The Couriers brought the usual Colonial and American Mails on Thursday night, by which we have interesting news from California.

Published by authority of the City Council.

LAW to amend and explain a law made and passed on the 3d December 1855, entitled "a Law relating to the Fire Department."

[Assented to 7th February.]

WHEREAS the Act establishing a Fire department for the City of Charlottetown, makes no provision whereby the late Board of Firewards or their Secretary and Treasurer should hand over the moneys and other property in their charge belonging to the City authorities.

Be it therefore enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown:

Sec. 1.—That the late Board of Firewards shall forthwith make up their books and hand over the same with all papers, bonds, contracts, moneys and matters whatever in their possession or belonging or in anywise appertaining to the said Board. And also the Fire Engines, Engine houses, hose, water casks, tubs, buckets, sleighs, carriages, staves, hooks and ladders, and all and every other implement and apparatus thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, unto such person or persons as the City Council may direct and appoint for that purpose.

And whereas it is necessary to be more explicit with respect to the election of the chief Engineer.

Be it also enacted,
Sec. 2.—That the said Chief Engineer may be elected from any of the wards of the said city notwithstanding the same is not so expressed in the said law.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor.
WILLIAM B. WELLS, City Clerk.
January 23, 1856.

Died.

At Cape Traverse on the 6th instant, W. B. Dean, son of Mr. Lewis Muttan, aged 6 years. Jan. 4, at his residence, Lot 49, Mr. Thomas Weatherbe, aged 63 years 6 months.

Birth.
On the 27th Jan. Mrs. W. H. Pope, of a daughter.

Married.
On Thursday the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Brewster, Mr. George Longworth Lacey, to Ann Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Euston of Dog River.

At Grove Cottage, on the 18th of January, by the Rev. W. Stewart, Arthur R. Cox, to Miss Uphemia M. Pherson, both of Cherry Valley.

By the Rev. Wm. Meek, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Joseph Harding, to Mary Ellen, eldest daughter of John Sims, Esq., of New London.

The Rev. Mr. Sutherland will preach in the Temperance Hall on Sabbath first, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock forenoon, and 3 in the afternoon.

IMPORTANT SALE OF Household Furniture, Stock, Crop, Farming Implements, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at "DUNHATTAN," the residence of Captain McIntosh, about two miles from the City, on the Princetown Road, some time in MARCH, the whole of his valuable Household Furniture, Stock, Crop, Farming Utensils, &c., &c. For Terms of Sale, &c., vide Catalogues, to be had on application to the Auctioneer.

ALSO TO LET OR FOR SALE "DUNHATTAN," the Freehold Property of Captain McIntosh. The Farm consists of 26 acres of cleared Land, in a good state of cultivation, well inclosed, and subdivided with posts and rails. The House is nearly new, well finished and commodious, and will be let with 5 acres, 10 acres, or the whole of the land, as may be required.

For further particulars, apply to Captain McIntosh, on the premises, or to the subscriber. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, Feb. 7.

PANORAMA.

£5 WILL BE PAID by the Subscribers to any person who will furnish the best original subject, (allegorical) in writing or in sketch, on the present War with Russia, from which a suitable Act Drop may be painted, for a Panorama now in process of execution in this City, and shortly to be exhibited.

N. B.—Competitions to be closed and selections made 10th March, ensuing. Please address (prepaid) by Post Office.

MILLNER, MURPHY, CHAPPEL. Charlottetown, Feb. 1856.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has on hand, which he wishes to dispose of at a very low figure: 100 Barrels No. 1 Labrador HERRINGS, 100 Quintals CODFISH, 500 M. Pine and Cedar SHINGLES. JAMES PURDIE. February 6, 1856.

Notice to Tenants on that portion of Township No. 27, known as Mrs. Mann's Estate

THE Tenants on the above estate are hereby notified that by Deed of Conveyance, bearing date the 26th day of Jan., last, past, and duly registered in the office of Registrar of Deeds, for the said Island, all the right, Title and interest of Mrs. ISABELLA MANN, in and to the said Township, with all rent and arrears of rent, due thereon, were duly conveyed to J. C. POPE, of Summerside, Esq., and that the said J. C. POPE, by Power of Attorney dated the 31st day of said month of January, duly appointed the Subscriber his Attorney, to demand payment of the said rent and arrears of rent. Now Notice is hereby given to the said Tenants, that all moneys due by them for Rent, and arrears of Rent, must, without delay, be paid to the Subscriber, at his office in Charlottetown, and that in default of payment, legal proceedings will be resorted to for the recovery thereof. W. H. POPE, Attorney for J. C. POPE. Charlottetown, Feb. 2, 1856. 1m.

NOTICE!

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Wardens of St. Eleanor's, Episcopal Church, until the first day of March next, for the purpose of enlarging the Building. Plans, specification, and mode of payment may be ascertained by applying to Mr. JOHN HASZARD, merchant. Approved security will be required for the due performance of the contract. JOHN HASZARD, } Wardens. NETUS DARBY, } St. Eleanor's, Feb. 4, 1856.—1st.

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

THE Schooner *St. Croix*, 72 tons N. M., and 60 tons Old Measurement, built of Juniper and Oak, at St. Andrews, Canada. She is completely fitted with every requisite, even to compass and chart, and is only five years old. For particulars, apply to Wm. B. DEAN, Esq., or to the Subscriber at Cape Traverse. JAMES WADMAN. February 9th, 1856.

THE QUEEN'S SERMON.

RELIGION IN COMMON LIFE.

A Sermon by the Rev. John Caird, M.A., Minister of Errol. Published by His Majesty's command.

OPRAS "by royal command," tragedies, comedies, and farces "by royal command," are common enough: but the publication of a sermon "by royal command" is a phenomenon of such rare occurrence, that the public is on the tip-toe of anxiety, to know something about the man whom the QUEEN "delighteth to honour." Astonishment is loudly expressed that it is neither archbishop nor bishop, neither archdeacon nor any of the great ecclesiastical hierarchy who is thus highly distinguished, but a simple country clergyman. And then the sermon itself. Is it doctrinal, or practical? Is it High Church, Low Church, Dry Church, or Latitudinarian? What manner of doctrine is it that is so acceptable to Royal ears as to induce the QUEEN to depart from usual custom? Mr. Caird is of those preachers who condescend to be plain and practical—we had nearly said, intelligible; and their number is so small that the present mark of Royal encouragement was much needed. Romans, xii. 11, "Not slothful in business: fervent in spirit, serving the Lord," supplies him with a text, and his aim is to prove that religion may be blended with the work of common life—that, as God has made us dependent on work for our daily bread, so He has rendered it possible for us to live a life of fervent piety amid the most engrossing worldly pursuits. The preacher thus introduces his subject—

"To combine business with religion, to keep up a spirit of serious piety amid the stir and distraction of a busy and active life—this is one of the most difficult parts of a Christian's trial in this world. It is comparatively easy to be religious in the church—to collect our thoughts and compose our feelings, and enter, with an appearance of propriety and decorum, into the offices of religious worship, amidst the quietude of the Sabbath and within the still and sacred precincts of the house of prayer. But to be religious in the world—to be pious and holy and earnest-minded in the counting-house, the manufactory, the market-place, the field, the farm—to carry out our good and solemn thoughts and feelings into the thoroughfare of daily life—this is the great difficulty of our Christian calling. The idea of religion which is set forth in the text, as elsewhere in Scripture, seems to imply that religion is not so much a duty, as a something that has to do with all duties. It suggests to us the idea that piety is not for Sundays only, but for all days; that spirituality of mind is not appropriate in one set of actions and an impertinence and intrusion with reference to others, but like the act of breathing, like the circulation of the blood, like the great growth of the stature, a process that may be going on simultaneously with all our actions—when we are busiest, as when we are idlest—in the church, in the world; in solitude, in society; in our grief and in our gladness; in our toil and in our rest; sleeping, waking; by day, by night—amid all the engagements and exigencies of life.

RELIGION IS DEFINED AS THE ART OF BEING, AND OF DOING, GOOD:—

"To be an adept in it is to become just, truthful, sincere, self-denying, gentle, forbearing, pure in word and thought and deed. And the school for learning this art is, not the chest, but the world,—the coarse, profane, common world, with its cares and temptations, its rivalries and competitions, its hourly, ever recurring trials of temper and character. This is, therefore, an art which all can practice, and for which every profession and calling, the busiest and most absorbing, afford scope and discipline. When a child is learning to write, it matters not of what words the copy set to him is composed, the thing desired being that, whatever he writes, he learns to write well. When a man is learning to be a Christian, it matters not what his particular work in life may be; the work he does is but the copy-line set to him; the main thing to be considered is, that he learns to live well. The form is nothing, the execution is everything. It is true, indeed, that prayer, holy reading, meditation, the solemnities and services of the church, are necessary to religion, and that these can be practised only apart from the work of secular life. But it is to be remembered, that all such holy exercises do not terminate in themselves. They are but steps in the ladder to heaven, good only as they help us to climb. No man can be a thorough proficient in navigation who has never been at sea, though he may learn the theory of it at home. No man can become a soldier by studying books on military tactics in his closet: he must in actual service acquire those habits of coolness, courage, discipline, address, rapid combination, without which the most learned in the theory of strategy or engineering will be but a schoolboy soldier after all. And, in the same way, a man in solitude and study may become a most learned theologian, or may train himself into the timid, effeminate piety of what is technically called 'the religious life.' But never, in the highest and holiest sense, can he become a religious man, until he has acquired those habits of daily self-denial, or resistance to temptation, of kindness, gentleness, humility, sympathy, active beneficence, which are to be acquired only in daily contact with mankind. Tell us not, then, that the man

of business, the bustling tradesman, the toil-worn labourer, has little or no time to attend to religion. As well tell us that the pilot, amid the winds and storms, has no leisure to attend to navigation, or the general, on the field of battle, to the art of war. Where will he attend to it? Religion is not a perpetual moping over good books; religion is not even prayer, praise, holy ordinances; these are necessary to religion—no man can be religious without them. But religion, I repeat, is, mainly and chiefly, the glorifying of God amid the duties and trials of the world—the guiding our course, amid the adverse winds and currents of temptation, by the starlight of duty and the compass of divine truth—the bearing us manfully, wisely, courageously, for the honour of Christ, our great Leader, in the conflict of life. A way, then, with the notion, that ministers and devotees may be religious, but that a religious and holy life is impracticable in the rough and busy world. Nay rather, believe me, that is the proper scene, the peculiar and appropriate field for religion—the place in which to prove that piety is not a dream of Sundays and solitary hours; that it can bear the light of day; that it can wear well amid the rough jostlings, the hard struggles, the coarse contact of common life—the place, in one word, to prove how possible it is, for a man to be at once 'not slothful in business,' and 'fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.'"

Religion (purposes Mr. Caird) consists not so much in doing spiritual or sacred acts as in doing secular acts from a sacred or spiritual motive. Holy work itself, it may be—and with multitudes who frequent our churches is—degraded into work most worldly, most unholy.

"But, on the other hand, carry holy principles with you into the world, and the world will become hallowed by their presence. A Christ-like spirit will Christianize everything it touches. A meek heart, in which the altar-fire of love to God is burning, will lay hold of the commonest, rudest things in life, and transmute them, like coals of sulphur at the touch of fire, into a pure and holy flame. If you are a sincere Christian, it will be your great desire, by God's grace, to make every gift, talent, occupation of life, every word you speak, every action you do, subservient to Christian motive. Your conversation may not always—nay, may seldom, save with your intimate friends—consist of formally religious words; you may perhaps shrink from the introduction of religious topics in general society; but 'it demands a less amount of Christian effort occasionally to speak religious words, than to infuse the spirit of religion into all our words; and if the whole tenour of our common talk be predated by a spirit of piety, gentleness, earnestness, sincerity, it will be a Christian conversation not the less. If God has endowed you with intellectual gifts, it may be well, if you directly devote them to his service in the religious instruction of others; but a man may be a Christian thinker and writer as much when given to science, or history, or biography, or poetry, as writing hymns. To promote the cause of Christ directly, by furthering every religious and missionary enterprise at home and abroad, is undoubtedly your duty; but remember that your duty terminates, not when you have done all this, for you may promote Christ's cause even still more effectually, when in your daily demeanour—in the family, in society, in your business transactions, in all your common intercourse with the world, you are diffusing the influence of Christian principle around you by the silent eloquence of a holy life. Rise superior, in Christ's strength, to all equivocal practices and advantages in trade; shrink from every approach to meanness or dishonesty; let your eye be fixed on a reward before which earthly wealth grows dim beam with honour; let the thought of God make you self-restrained, temperate, watchful over speech and conduct; let the abiding sense of Christ's redeeming love to you make you gentle, self-denied, kind, and loving to all around you;—then indeed will your secular life become spiritualized, while, at the same time, your spiritual life will grow more fervent; then not only will your prayers become more devout, but when the knee bends out, and the lip is silent, the life in its heavenward tone will 'pray without ceasing; then from amidst the roar and din of earthly toil the ear of God will hear the sweetest anthems rising; then, finally, will your daily experience prove, that it is no high and unattainable elevation of virtue, but a simple and natural thing, to which the text points, when it bids us be both 'diligent in business' and fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.'"

DEATH OF ROGERS THE POET.—On the morning of Tuesday, December 18th, Samuel Rogers, the author of "Pleasures of Memory," and "Italy," died at his residence in St. James' Place, London. He had reached the great age of ninety-three years, having been born at Newington Green, a village now swallowed up in London, in the year 1763. His grandfather was a "gentleman;" that is to say, he lived at his ease, without profession or other business. His father, however, became a banker, and amassed a fortune, which, descending to his son, the poet, made him one of the richest commoners, and much the richest poet in England.

No!—We were all reformers. Mr. Gladstone reminds us that the late Cabinet was on the point of offering a scheme to Parliament for the entire abolition of patronage and the opening of public offices to universal merit. But this is no new language. Every statesman we have had, from Mr. Pitt to Lord John Russell, has described the miseries of the patron, and pronounced the sentence of 'vanity' upon political power. The truth is, this is a jobbing, canvassing, soliciting, and earwigging nation, and the very first intimation a man has is that he is to be asked for everything. We are not supposed to have much influence with Government—that is, nobody writes to us to intercede with Lord Palmerston for the bishopric of Baffin's Bay, or with Sir Cornwall Lewis for the letter-bags of the Shetland Isles. We are only asked to puff every book, every society, every performance, every invention, every tradesman in the country. It was a sensible man who said that a child ought to learn to say 'No.' That power is as important in the political relations as in the domestic and social. If we are ever to have a really national system of education, let every child be instructed at least one hour a-week in the practice of a kind and polite but most clear and pre-emptory negative. Let it be taught how to reply, when a bad companion asks it to do wrong, when a candidate asks for its vote, and when anybody asks for interest and patronage. At present few among us can say 'No,' and the affairs of the nation are consequently in the hands of men who have presumed on this weakness. This is the real object of all this desultory movement for Administrative Reform; it is to say 'No' to importunate incompetency, to intrusive folly, to exclusive rank, to obstructive stupidity, to aggressive arrogance, and the other numberless applicants that fill the great anteroom of the State, and keep out modest merit.—Times.

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

There is, in some households, no family government, no order, no subordination. The children are kept under no restraint, but are allowed to do what they like; their faults are unnoticed and unpunished, and their tempers allowed to grow wild and headstrong; till in fact, the whole family becomes utterly lawless, rebelling against parental authority, and unamiable to all around them. How many have had to curse the over-indulgence of fond and foolish parents! How many as they have ruminated amidst the desolations of poverty, or the walls of a prison, have exclaimed "O my over-fond parents, had you exercised that authority with which God entrusted you over your own children, and had you checked my childish corruptions, and punished my boyish disobedience; had you subjected me to the salutary restraint of wholesome laws, I had not brought you with a broken heart to your grave, nor myself with a ruined character to the jail.

Over-indulgence is awfully common and continually making shocking ravages in human character. It is a system of great cruelty to the children, to the parents themselves, and to society. This practice proceeds from various causes, in some instances, from a perverted and systematic sentimentalism; in others, from absolute indolence, and a regard to present ease, which leads the silly mother to adopt any means of coaxing, and yielding, and bribing, to keep the young rebels quiet for the time; in others, from a mistake as to the time when restraint should begin, a spirit of procrastination, which leads parents to say, I shall take them in hand by and by; there is no time lost; when their reason is a little more matured, I shall lay upon them more restraint; and in some it is "mere animal affection," without the guidance of a particle of judgment, a mere instinctive like that, which in the irrational tribes, leads to a blind and busy care. It is not uncommon for parents to treat the first acts of puerile rebellion, rather as freaks to be smiled at, than as faults to be reformed. "O" says the mother "it is only play, 'he will know better soon.'" He does not mean "any harm, I cannot chide him," now; and if the father wiser than herself does, she cries, and perhaps, in the hearing

of the child reproves her husband for cruelty. From whatever cause it proceeds, it is in the highest degree injurious to the character of the children. Let those who are guilty of it read the fearful comment on this sin, which is furnished for their warning, in the history of Eli and his family.

REV. JOHN ANGEL JAMES.

HOW THEY VOTE FOR SPEAKER.

The Washington correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, under date of Dec. 29, gives the following as the mode by which the House of Representatives vote for Speaker. The importance of the principle involved in the present struggle may be inferred from the patience with which the members day after day undergo the tedious process:—

Some of the telegraphic and other published reports give erroneous impressions of the mode of voting for Speaker, by speaking of it as "balloting." The process is this. A Deputy Clerk rises slowly and distinctly pronounces the full name of each member,—“Mr. William Aiken,” Mr. Charles J. Albright,” repeating it three times if there is no response; and so in alphabetical order through the two hundred and thirty-four. As his name was called, the member answers aloud, "Banks," or "Richardson," or whoever he votes for. If he has any explanation or remark to make in reference to his vote, he makes it, at the same time.—After the roll has been got through with, those who were absent or did not vote when their names were called, (there are always ten or a dozen such,) rise and request their votes to be recorded which is accordingly done. A second Deputy has kept tally on a printed list, which he now passes over to the one who called the roll. He reads, "Those who voted for Mr. Richardson and Messrs. ———," &c., &c., and so on with reference to the others. This recapitulation occupies seven or eight minutes; calling the roll about twenty. A last opportunity is now afforded for any absentee to record his vote. Finally a third Deputy who has been counting up, hands the result in figures to the Clerk, which he announces, "Barks 108; Richardson, 67," &c., &c.

An idea may be formed from this, how tedious this process is. Six callings of the roll without any debate, occupy as much time as is usually spent in a daily session. Of course, every ten minutes the minority can waste in unnecessary talk, and every half hour they can compel to be wasted in calling the Yeas and Nays on frivolous motions, is so much towards postponing an election for another day.

The most of the Democrats and Southern Know Nothings sit on the right side of the House, the Republicans on the left, though there are of course, exceptions. All the long speeches, it will be noted, come from the right. All the charges of "sectionalism," threats of "disunion," nonsensical charges of "intrigue," "personal explanations," all the motions to "adjourn," to "take a recess," and calls for the "Yeas and Nays," come from the same quarter. The moment any one of these is disposed of, there begins on the left a murmur of "Call the Roll"—which increases in volume, until the roll is called. This persisted determination of the supporters of Banks, to sit and vote, and vote until an organization is effected, and the equally persistent determination on the other side to frustrate and prevent it, are the most noticeable things in the struggle.

Female Complaints.—Miss Edwards, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, aged 18, was for a long time in a very delicate state, the mother anxiously watched her daughter, and consulted many physicians in the hope of her being benefited, but she gradually grew worse, and was finally thrown on a bed of sickness. At this time, finding medical assistance unavailing, the mother boldly determined to have recourse to Holloway's Pills, which she commenced using, after the first week, the improvement was so decided, that she determined to continue them, and by persevering for two months with the treatment laid down by Professor Holloway, the mother had the satisfaction of once more seeing her daughter restored to health, although her life had been previously despaired of. These celebrated Pills are a certain cure for dropsy, as well as stomach and liver complaints, and are also a most valuable remedy for all the various ailments of the female system, and are sold by all the principal druggists in every part of the world.



FALL SUPPLIES BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE CITY DRUG STORE No. 14, Queen Street.

100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd. Sperm, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., bbls. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Mad-dar, Cudbear, Bluestone, Copperas, Alum, Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocos, Farina, Sago and Corn Starch.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. BEER & SON

BEG to intimate to their friends and the Public in general that they have lately received from London, Liverpool, Boston and Halifax— 400 Packages of British, West India and American Goods, Comprising an excellent assortment, suitable for the season, which will be sold at a small advance from cost for prompt payment, among which will be found— Black, blue, brown and invisible Broad CLOTHS, Fur, Beaver, Meltons, Pilot and Whitney Cloths, Dress Materials comprising Pelissier and Alma Checks, Gala Plaids, Lastres, Coburgs and Orleans, Seal Skin Coats, Beaver, Whitney and Pilot OVERCOATS, Cloth Mantles and scarf Shawls, Velvets, Flashes, Ribbons and Trimmings, Veils, Collars, Habit shirts, &c. Tickings, striped Shirting, white and grey Cottons, Ladies' Winter boots, Fur Caps, Counterpane, Oil Cloths, Waxed shirts, Children's Felt Hats and Hoods, Reversible Waterproof Coats, Rubber Overcoats, 8 Tons NAILS, assorted, American Mortice Locks, with fancy knobs, An assortment of HARDWARE, Kege White Lead, Whiting and Washing Soda, Sets White and Gold China, with coffees and extra plates, SOLE LEATHER, SOAP, CANDLES, Burning FLUID, Gorn Starch, Crackers, Pilot Bread, CONFECTIONARY, Digby Herrings, APPLES, Onions, Ladies' Rubber Boots and Overshoes, Gentlemen's Rubbers, Sligh Bells, &c. &c. King Square House, Nov. 1, 1855.

COKE! COKE!!! FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very Superior COKE, at 6d per bushel, or 16s per Chaldron, and 15s per Chaldron, if 5 or upwards be taken. WM. MURPHY, Manager. Charlottetown, Dec. 12, 1855.

JAMES R. WATT, Offers for sale a good assortment of Cooking, Parlour, and other STOVES. Prices much lower than usual.

GOOD INVESTMENT. THE Subscriber has to inform all who feel desirous of investing money in FREEHOLD ESTATE, that he has several well-situated BUILDING LOTS in the City, and FARMS in the Country, to dispose of, on moderate terms. To those who wish to purchase, early application is recommended. JAMES J. BEVAN. Charlottetown, Dec. 22, 1855.

FREEHOLD LAND FOR SALE, Lot 42, as laid down on the Plan Township No. 55, bounded on the Division line between Townships No. 55 and 56, containing 100 acres of Land. It is near Boughton River, on the South side of the Island, and is covered with good Wood. For further particulars apply to JAMES D. HASZARD, Recreation, Sept. 27th, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE. THE FARM now in the occupation of Mr. R. W. EDWARD's, is offered for Sale, containing 192 acres—130 acres being cleared from stumps and in a good state of cultivation, being well manured, and no part of it has been over cropped. There is an excellent spring of water close to the House; and the buildings being recently built, are in good condition and commodious. There is a fine grove of soft wood growing up near to the buildings, 112 acres freehold. New Wiltshire Settlement, Lot 31, Dec. 8, 1855.

J. S. DEALEY, SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION AND SHIPPING AGENT, No 64 Beaver Street, New York.

Particular attention given to Freights and Vessels for the British Provinces and West Indies. Also, the sale of Coal, Fish, Lumber, and other Colonial Produce.

TO MILLERS. Camel Hair Bolting Cloth. HASZARD & OWEN have much pleasure in announcing to their customers that they have received this day, a new supply of the above, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, which they offer for sale at 10 per cent below former prices.

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP. Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Exploratory Coloured, Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c. By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.

Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others. Dr. DE ROOS, from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of the country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE VIVE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spasmodic, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c.

Their almost marvelous power in removing contaminations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scary, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 33s. per bottle. The 25 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved; and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c.

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidney) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s 6d., 11s., & 33s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors who thereby obtain a large profit. To protect the PUBLIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," to be printed in white letters on the Stamp affixed to the above, to imitate which is felony. Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square Charlottetown.

For Sale or to Let, SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the East side of the Malpeque, or Princetown Road, about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and opposite to Spring Park. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN. March 21st, 1855.

Furs for Sale. TWO very superior BEAR SKINS, mounted complete, for Sale at HASZARD & OWEN'S BOOK-STORE.



Friend of the Prince Edward Islander. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted from upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood; it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared, that I would give all I possessed to have her cured; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her; at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous: by slow degrees, my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old. I remain, Sir, Your obliged, THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY. AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES. Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then, that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I am, Sir, Yours sincerely ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!! Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I am happy to say, that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed to the attainment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so. I remain, Sir, your humble servant, (Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

- Bad Legs, Cancres, Sore-throats, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Scurvy, Burns, Elephantiasis, Sore-heads, Bunions, Firtulas, Sore-nipples, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Gout, Glanular swellings, Tumours, Coco-bay, Lambago, Ulcers, Chirgo-foot, Piles, Rheumatism, Wounds, Chapped hands, Scalds, Yaws.

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 6d, 3s 2d, and 6s each. 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. GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent

AMERICAN EDITIONS OF ALL—Dr. Cumming's Works JUST RECEIVED BY Haszard & Owen.

New Importations. BRUSHES in great variety. Spirit levels assorted sizes, do. with plumb and side light, Bench screws, (Birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to 4s 6d each. IRON, Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted, Superior Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 2s 6d each. Mortise Latches, low priced, Rim Locks and Latch Locks, Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article, Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argille door knobs, Electro Plated Drop Escatcheons, Screws, a large lot, Excelsior Screw Auger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch, Chisels, all sizes, Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices, Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Oct. 24, 1855.

LIVER COMPLAINT. JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch St. one door below Sixth Philada.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cases attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed. These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the restoration of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are without safe, certain, and pleasant. Testimony from Maine.

CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, last April, upon my passage from Havana to Charleston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of 'Hooiland's German Bitters' in it, I sent for some immediately, this was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The effect was so rapid on me, that I had a good appetite for supper, and rested well that night, and the next day found me well again. I have not been without your medicine since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Charleston and the West India Islands ever since. I have now given up going to sea, and reside in this place, where you should have an agency, as you could sell large quantities of it." Jos. B. Hall & Co., Presque Isle, Arcostook Co., Maine, April 24, 1854, say: "We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use of only one bottle of the German Bitters, we think Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubt of the truth of his story."

Messrs. Jos. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen—In answer to your inquiries, I will state that these Bitters are SWIFLY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers generally. T. DESBRISAY & Co., General Agency

And by Mr. LEHMAN OWEN, Georgetown, EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's, GEORGE WINGINGTON, Crapaud, JAS. L. HOLMAN, do. Wm. DODD, Bedouque, JAMES FISHER, New London.

(From the Scientific American)
TIN AND ITS USES.

Every child in the land knows what tin-ware is, but the number of persons who have even seen a piece of pure tin, or are acquainted with its nature and various uses is not large. Tin or "stannum" is one of the ancient metals, and was known to the old Egyptians and Hebrews. It is found in the state of an oxyde in various countries—Spain, Hungary, South America, and the Indian Archipelago, but most abundantly in Cornwall, from which place it was obtained by the Phœnicians, when Tyre was mistress of the seas, and before Britain bore the impress of the Roman's heel. As a metal it has a white brilliant appearance, is very malleable, emits a crackling sound when bent, a peculiar odor when rubbed, and when cooled slowly from a molten state, it crystallizes. The tin-stone of Cornwall is found in veins associated with copper ore, in granite and slate rocks, hence it is called "mine tin." The oxyde of tin is also disseminated through the rocks in small crystals; and in alluvial deposits it is found mixed with rounded pebbles, and is called "stream tin." When tin ore is mixed with copper—after being roasted—it is treated with sulphuric acid, which dissolves the copper, but not the tin. After it is washed, the ore—then called "block tin"—is ready for smelting. The common method of smelting the ore is in a reverberatory furnace with coal, the ore being mixed with powdered anthracite or charcoal. When very pure metal is required, the smelting or reducing is conducted in a small blast furnace, powdered charcoal being used to mix with the ore, also a very small quantity of lime as a flux. After the first smelting of the ore, it generally requires two other smelting operations to purify it for use. All these demand great care and experience to conduct them economically. The refined and purest tin is that which is used in the manufacture of tin plate, the tin being used for this purpose in a molten state, and thin plates of iron dipped into it, just like dipping thin boards of wood into liquid varnish. The metal plates for tinning are made of the best charcoal iron. All the oxyde is first removed from them, then they are scoured bright, and kept in soft water ready to be dipped in the molten tin. The tin is melted in an iron pot over a fire, and its surface is covered with about four inches of molten tallow. The prepared plates are dipped in this, and left to steep for an hour or more, when they are lifted out with tongs, and placed on a rock. The plates generally have a surplus quantity of tin adhering to them when taken out of the first pot; this is removed by dipping them into a pot of molten tallow and brushing. Great care and experience are required in all these manipulations in order to cover the plates smoothly, and not have too thick or too thin a coating of tin. The covering of such an oxydizable metal as iron with tin, like a varnish, is one of the most useful qualities which this metal possesses, and renders it better adapted for making various vessels, such as our common tinware, than any other metal. Nails, bridle bits, and many small articles of iron may be covered with tin by first scouring them to remove the oxyde, then dipping them into the molten tin.

The metal is so ductile, that it can be rolled out into sheets of tin-foil as thin as writing paper. It is now much used for covering tobacco, for coarse gilding, for what is called "silvering looking glasses," and for bronzing powders.

Peroxyde of tin is used by jewellers as a polishing material; and fused with glass it forms a white opaque enamel. It is much used mixed with copper, to form various useful alloys of metal, such as gun-metal, the specula for telescopes, the bearings for shafting, the bronze of statues, and was used by the ancients for swords, spears, and armor; and it is said, these were tempered by a process now lost to the arts.

Block tin is struck by dies into various vessels for drinking, such as cups, tea and coffee pots, and mixed with a little copper to give it hardness, it forms the beautiful "Britannia ware." In the chemical arts, tin is dissolved in acids, such as nitric and muriatic, and forms a common mordant for some of the most brilliant colors printed on calicoes, and those dyed on wool and silk. The uses of tin are more various than those of any other metal, and it possesses very valuable properties. England is the greatest tin-producing country on the globe. She possesses the most abundant natural sources of this metal, and has long been the tin-plate manufacturer of the world. The produce of the metal in Cornwall is about 10,719 tons per annum, but it is used for so many purposes, that it is the source of a vast amount of wealth to Great Britain. We cover our houses with tin plate, and we manufacture vast quantities of it into vessels of every description for domestic use. We have iron mountains, and innumerable beds of copper and lead; we have the greatest coal fields on this globe, and gold and silver exists abundantly in our hills and valleys. No country is so rich in useful minerals, but as yet no rich deposits of tin have been discovered. We have some faith in the existence of this metal in our rocks, and that it will yet

be obtained in considerable quantities. We hope that more attention will be devoted to prospecting for it, as it is more valuable than copper, and far more useful. We pay \$4,709,000 annually for tin plate and sheets; \$23,000 for tin foil; \$724,000 for tin in pigs and bars, and \$44,000 for unspecified tin manufactures.

A GENTLEMAN calling one morning on a female friend, was answered by a country servant boy, that she was not at home. "Thank you to give her this," said he, handing a card. "Shall I go up and give it to her now, sir?" said the boy.

DISCREPANCY OF DRESS.—The meeting of two gentlemen in a theatre lobby is a happy illustration of the confusion a similarity of dress occasions. Coming from different points, each in a great hurry, one addressed the other with, "Pray, are you the box-keeper?" "No," replied the other; "are you?"

AN AMERICAN who can recently returned from Europe told his friend, that he had been presented at the court there. "Did you see the queen there?" asked one. "Well, no, I didn't see her 'zactly, but I seed one of her friends—a judge yer see," he continued, "the Court I was presented at happened to be the Central Criminal Court."

THE NEW YORK DUTCHMAN says, that whoever wishes to get along in this world has only to take a few lessons of a hen chasing a grasshopper. With a long neck and sharp eye, take a few hurried steps, stop short, peep over, peep under, now to the left, now to the right, one flutter and a rush, and then you have him. That's the way it's done.

CREOSOTE FOR WARTS. Dr. Rainey, of St. Thomas' Hospital, London, has written an article to the Lancet, detailing the effects of creosote applied to warts. He applied it, freely to an obstinate warty excrescence on the finger, then covered it over with a piece of sticking plaster. This course he pursued every three days for two weeks, when the wart was found to have disappeared leaving the part beneath it quite healthy.—This is certainly a remedy which can be easily applied by any person.

HORSE FLESH AS FOOD. The editor of the Union Medicale gives an amusing account of a dinner to which he was recently invited in Paris, invited by M. Renault, Director of the great Veterinary School at Alfort. The object proposed was a comparative test of the qualities of beef and horse flesh. The horse flesh was obtained from a fat animal twenty-three years of age. The editor speaks in glowing terms of horse-flesh soup, and it may be said, that a new article of food has been added to the French Service. The Tartar tribes eat horse flesh; the French are learning to be as civilized.

HINDOO WIDOWS.—A bill is at present before the Legislative Council to enable Hindoo widows to marry without sacrificing their rights, and for legitimating their children, who, in the eye of the English law, are at present considered bastards. At present a poor girl, scarcely released from the nursery, may become a widow before having seen her husband, and for the rest of her days is not only condemned to celibacy, but to slavery. Her hair immediately is cut off, she is stripped of her ornaments, and condemned to perform the most degrading drudgery about the house. The proposed law, which is purely permissive, and may be taken advantage of or neglected, as is thought fit, has been petitioned against by a considerable body of the wealthiest Hindoos in Calcutta, on the ground, that as practices prevailed amongst them three thousand years ago, such as cannibals might blush for, they ought still to be protected and persevered in. The Hindoos of Bombay, in a spirit more befitting the age in which they live, and the character for good sense they have acquired, are now petitioning for the passing of the law, which we hope will be given effect to, without loss of time.

The Russian war is, by the lower classes in Austria, considered the cause of the unusual severity of the weather, and in support of this singular opinion, the following facts are adduced.—Almost the coldest winters ever known in that country were that of 1799 and 1800 (Russian campaign under Suwaroff); that of 1812 (Moscow); that of 1830 (Poland); and the present winter.

Alexandria and Cairo now communicate with each other by railway and electric telegraph. By the former, the distance is eight hours.

IF THEY DONT RUN, KISS 'EM.—At Boulogre, during the reception of Queen Victoria, a number of English Ladies, in their anxiety to see everything pressed with such force against the soldiers, who were keeping the line, that the latter were in some instances obliged to give way, and generally were, to use the expression of our policemen, "impeded in the execution of their duty." The officer in command, seeing the state of affairs, shouted out— "One roll of the drum; then, if they don't keep back, kiss them all."

At the first sound of the parchment, the English ladies took to flight. "If they had been French, says a Parisian journalist, "they would have remained to a woman."

UPRIGHT MEN.—We love upright men. Pull them this way and the other, and they only bend—they never break. Trip them down, and in a trice they are on their feet again. Bury them in the mud, and in a hour they would be out and bright. You cannot keep them down, you cannot destroy them. They are the salt of the earth. Who but they start any noble project? They build our cities, whiten the ocean with their sails, and blacken the heavens with the smoke of their cars. Look to them, young men, and catch the spark of their energy.

KEEP SOME OBJECT IN VIEW.—Every man, rich or poor, ought to have some absorbing purpose, some active engagement, to which his main energies are devoted. Not enjoyment, but duty, daily duty, must be the aim of each life. No man has a right to live upon this fair earth, to breathe its air, to consume its food, to enjoy the beauties, producing nothing in return. He has no right to enjoy the blessings of civilization, of society, and of civil liberty, without contributing earnest and self-deaving labour of head, or heart, or hand, to the welfare of mankind. Certainly no man can be really and truly religious, who makes gratification, as distinct from self-denying exertion, the great object of life; and the idler puts pleasure exactly in the place of duty. This principle of life admitted, however manifested, will produce daily deterioration of character, until thoroughly abandoned. Every bodily appetite, every mental fancy, every momentary fashion, will clamour till indulged. The body will be pampered, appetite lead on to gluttony, wine to drunkenness, luxury to every evil indulgence, while the mind, excited only by novelties and enfeebled by the lack of continual exertion, sinks into utter vapidity and uselessness.

"Can you let me have twenty dollars this morning to purchase a bonnet, my dear?" said a lady to her husband one morning at breakfast. "By-and-by, my love." "That's what you always say my dear, but how can I buy and buy without the money?" The husband handed over.

KEEP THE MOUTH SHUT DURING COLD WEATHER. In the Journal of Health, Dr. Hall advises every person who goes out in the open air from a warm apartment to keep the mouth shut while walking or riding. He says:

"Before you leave the room, bundle up well—gloves, cloak, comforter—shut your mouth before you open the street door, and keep it resolutely closed until you have walked briskly for some ten minutes; then, if you keep on walking, or have reached your home, you may talk as much as you please. Not so doing, many a heart, once happy and young now lies in the church-yard, that might have been young and happy still. But how? If you keep your mouth closed and walk rapidly, the air can only reach the lungs by a circuit of the nose and head, and becomes warmed before reaching the lungs, thus causing no derangement; but if you converse, large drafts of cold air dash directly in upon the lungs, chilling the whole frame almost instantly. The brisk walking throws the blood to the surface of the body, thus keeping up a vigorous circulation, making a cold impossible, if you don't get into a cold bed too quick after you get home. Neglect of these things bring sickness and premature death to multitudes every year."

A good newspaper is like a sensible and sound-hearted friend, whose appearance on one's threshold gladdens the mind with the promise of a pleasant and profitable hour.

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