Haszard's Gazette.

VOL. 22. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1852. NO. 1172.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of LONDON.

[Copy.] Office, 26 Cornhill, London, July 23, 1852.

AT a Meeting of the Court of Directors of the Equitable Fire Insurance Company: held July 23rd, 1852.

Resolved, That the Court having learned by report from America, that an extensive Fire occurred at Montreal, on the 8th inst., and although no particulars are yet received, there is reason to fear that it has involved claims of more than ordinary amount upon this Company, the Court therefore request that the Local Directors at Montreal will promptly proceed to the adjustment of any claims which may arise from the said Conflagration, and draw upon the London Office for such amount as may be sufficient to enable them to pay such claims in full.

A true extract from minutes.

(Signed) HUGH CROFT,
for the Board of Directors.

VOCAL MUSIC.

JOHN ROSS, Teacher of **VOCAL MUSIC**, respectfully begs to inform his friends and the public that he has been induced to appropriate a portion of his time to the instruction of Private Pupils, on the following terms: one-half payable in advance.

For 1 Pupil per Quarter, 2 lessons per week,				£1	10s.
2 "	"	"	"		2	15
3 "	"	"	"		3	15
And for each additional Pupil,					0	15

Application may be made at Mr. M. W. Skinner's or at Mr. William Heard's, Charlottetown.

He would further intimate that he is prepared to open Schools throughout the Country; he would therefore beg leave to suggest to persons desirous of aquiring a knowledge of this useful and pleasing Science, the propriety of an early application. All letters (post paid) will be punctually attended to.

Also, on hand and for sale, a quantity of MUSIC BOOKS, GAMUTS, &c., &c., adapted to the wants of persons studying Music.

Charlottetown, August 2, 1852.

TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS
SCHOOL BOOKS

THE Subscriber has since his entering into the stationery and book business commenced by his father, endeavoured to furnish and keep up a supply of suitable School Books; and while he has kept in view the difficulty experienced by Teachers, in changing from one book to another, occasioned by a want of uniformity in the series of works in use, he has studied to improve those formerly used; and in adopting new ones, has been guided by the leading members of the Board of Education, and some of the best teachers who have given their sanction to his publications. Many of the books imported from the Mother* Country, being found to be too expensive, and the reprints from the neighbouring provinces, not only incorrect, but badly printed, it was thought than attempt to print some of them at home, might meet with success. In order to be able to sell the books at a price within the reach of the bulk of the people, a large number of each work has been printed of those books in general use. The Irish national series, imported by the Board of Education as one of the cheapest sets of books that could be procured, has been taken as the basis of the series of books now reprinting. They have been made applicable to the circumstances of the country by alterations only in such passages as have appeared to require them. In order to suit them to the locality of the Island a fuller and more correct abstract of the Geography of North America, has been substituted, and several slight errors in Spelling and Grammar amended.

The books already published are—
Murrays First Book,
Murray's Second do, with an appendix from Professor Sullivan's Spelling book,
Irish National Second, Third, and Fourth books,
Lennie's Grammar.

GEO. T. HASZARD.

LIVERY STABLES,

THE SUBSCRIBER intends keeping good Horses, Sleighs, Carriages, &c., which he offers to the Public for hire on low terms, for Cash.

☞ Also, good Stabling, and the greatest care taken with those Horses committed to his charge.

Residence near the Temperance Hall, Grafton Street.

WILLIAM JAKEMAN.

Mr. Jakeman, would take the opportunity of informing his numerous Customers, whose Debts have been some time standing, that he would feel obliged by their making an early settlement; and those having accounts against him will please forward them as soon as possible.

January 5, 1852.

To the Tenants on Lots 9 & 61.

THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, dated the 6th day of March, 1851, been appointed Agent to take charge of LOTS 9 & 61, in this Island, the Property of *Lawrence Sulivan Esq.*, notifies the Tenants on those Townships, that all rents, and Arrears of Rent, due on the said Property, are required to be paid to him forthwith, he alone being authorized to receive the same.

JAMES YEO.

Port Hill, April 9, 1851.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of the Honorable Edward James Jarvis, Chief Justice of his Island, deceased, are requested to furnish the same duly attested, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

HENRY F. JARVIS.
Executor.

Spring Park, June 5, 1852.

National Loan Fund Life and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies of London.
Incorporated by Acts of Parliament.

BOARD of DIRECTORS of Fire Insurance for P. E. Island.
Hon. E. J. Jarvis, *T. H. Haviland, Esq.*,
Robert Hutchinson, Esq., *F. Longworth, Esq.*
Daniel Hodgson, Esq.,

Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at his Office, Charlottetown.

L. W. GALL, Agent.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A GREAT variety of Small Shot, Walker's Gun Caps, Hall's and other Canister Powders, Nipple Wrenches, Gun Nipples, Ramrods, Screws, Powder Flasks, for Sale at the Drug Store of M. W. Skinner.

Medical Warehouse, }
Dalrymple's Corner, Aug. 6. }

Temperance Hall Company.

THE Subscribers are respectfully requested to pay the Balances due on their Shares in the said Company to the Treasurer, (Mr. George Beer, jun.,) or the Secretary, forthwith.

By Order of the Directors,
JAMES B. COOPER, Sec'y.

LOST

ON Queen Square a WHITE CORNELIAN BROOCH. Any person finding the same and leaving it at the Store of Geo. T. Haszard, will be rewarded for his trouble.

August 1.

Agriculture.

No. 5.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

May it please your Excellency;

I have now to present a summary or digest of the means proposed to improve the Agriculture of Prince Edward Island and greatly advance the general interests of trade, prosperity and commerce: in doing so, your Excellency will please to consider, that it is not assumed to be perfect; but as an elementary outline of an intended provision to meet the peculiar circumstances of the Island, a sort of 'bill' brought in (without permission) to meet the exigencies of the country, to be amended and moulded 'in committee;' subject to this explanation- that such an establishment will answer the following valuable purposes:—

1. It will immediately, beneficially, and profitably employ a large amount of labour, in collecting and preparing the organic matter that now lies utterly useless in the sea and on the land; but by such labour will be rendered conducive to the agricultural improvement and enrichment of the country; the capital employed will immediately circulate through all the channels of trade, and the highest interest be paid for its use.

2. It will, when brought into full operation, greatly increase the amount of the circulating medium of the country, and thus increase the facilities of trade, and secure the more prompt payment of debts.

3. It will greatly improve the 'Fishery'—secure a constant good Fish-market in Charlottetown, and will reward the fishermen, as, whether the price I have fixed is enough or not, we can afford to pay them as much as can be required.

4. It will create a sound security for small capital, in transferable shares, paying the highest interest allowed.

5. It will supply the farmer with what he most needs to make his farm profitable—a supply of suitable manure for the growth of root crops, and to improve the staple of the soil—of the best available kind—in the most useful form—at the lowest possible price, and on the easiest terms of payment.

6. It will afford a sound practical instruction, in farming, to the rising generation, on a self-teaching and self-supporting principle that cannot fail to bring the young farmers into 'life,' prepared to carry out their calling in a manner at once improving to the country, and creditable, honorable and profitable to themselves.

7. It will enable the farmer to devote all his time to his farming operations at the proper time of cultivation, and also to extend the area of his cultivation, thereby increasing his profits and greatly diminishing the obstacles to successful agriculture, occasioned by the long and severe winter of this country.

8. It will provide the farmer with the very best manure, *to his hand*, that would take him a long time to collect, and which he could not properly prepare, allowing him all the time of such collection and preparation to be much better employed in preparing his land for the crop.

9. It will enable the farmer to breed and rear a much larger quantity of stock, in much better condition, making them eligible for sale, at least two years earlier than now, and of much larger weight and better quality; at the same time to manufacture a constantly increasing dunghill for the growth of grain.

10. It will provide the means by which capital may employ labour in recovering exhausted soils, and thus introduce an agricultural aristocracy, so much needed to develope the benefits of agriculture to the community, and render it tenfold more profitable to the small farmer and the labourer, by opening markets for lean stock and labour,—and also by encouraging the immigration of that class of farmers who are better able to feed stock and employ labour; it will enable the farmer to grow, freely, substitutes for the potato, which appears to be doomed, by an all-wise Providence, to a still more protracted inhibition; perhaps, to avert similar calamities that resulted from their too general use, in the land that bears their name, in which it contributed very largely to foster indolence and disease.

11. It will enable the farmer to pay his rent, and prevent him dreaming about an Escheat Representative, who will be as little desired, and as little needed as the Sheriff's officer or the Weevil.

12. And last not least, it will enable the proprietor to sell his property, whether exhausted or unexhausted; and if he will take, in good part, a few hints from a friend, it will enable him to recover his respected condition amongst his tenantry and prevent the miserable dilapidation which he suffers, without rebuke, on his property—both its treasures and its ornaments—devastation, sterility and poverty, that makes even a stranger weep to look at it.

These high expectations, your Excellency, are not expected from a compost-manure-heap, in its mere abstract power of enrichment, but as setting in operation a radical practical principle, that once set fairly agoing, will so expand the agricultural mind and excite the agricultural energy, by immediate profitable results, as will, I believe, fully accomplish what some cool calculators may, perhaps, consider utopian; but when fairly inquired into and duly estimated, my observations and descriptions will not be found enthusiastic. I am not promising or expecting the end without the use of the means, it is *therefore* I appeal to your Excellency; but I do expect the end to be accomplished, where the means are employed—I have seen these means successfully used, and therefore, am confident in like results.

The ingredients I have selected to prepare the manure may not be the best, but I think they are the best we can get at, at present; and as it respects the *prescription*, the relative proportions may need a little modification; and as it respects the cost, I may not be perfectly accurate; but I believe I am sufficiently so to form a sound estimate of the amount of money required to bring the whole into operation, and that one thousand pounds will supply the outfit, and two thousand pounds a sufficient working capital. I have not mentioned the income that would accrue as granary rent and working charges upon the manure, without increasing the price beyond my stipulation; and together it may be made to pay its way in perfect safety, and pay abundant interest—the money beingonly required in small instalments, spread over two years.

I now take my leave of your Excellency, as Governor, and request you to *hold a court*, in the capacity of Lord Chancellor, at which I will next week *enter a suit*, praying certain *injunctions* upon certain parties, whose present conduct is highly detrimental to the interests of agriculture in Prince Edward Island.

I beg your Excellency to entertain an explanation of my motives in troubling you. I believe, I represent in my family and friends, the class of persons you most need to help the country in its agricultural advancements, and, in that relation, speak out my sentiments plainly; but I hope, respecfully tell you our wants. I do not run petulantly away from your shores and proclaim the nakedness of the land up and down the emigrant countries, as many have done. I believe i. to be good land, and I am not at all afraid to commit myself to its interests, if I can see the means (the raw material) by which the machinery can be worked to full time and full profit. I have endeavoured to set before your Excellency the wants and their supply, and shall leave the subject, in satisfaction to my own mind, in attempting to arouse the public mind to the public interest; and with sincere goodwill to every one of the community, from whom I have received nothing but kindness, since I have formed a part of it,

I remain, most respectfully,
Your Excellency's
Obedient Servant,
H. A. JOHNSTON.

King Square, Aug. 14, 1852.

Miscellaneous.

To avoid Colds.—The best way to avoid catching cold is to accustom yourself to the use of sponging with cold water every morning on first getting out of bed. It should be followed with a good deal of rubbing with a dry towel. It has considerable effect in giving tane to the skin, and maintaining a proper action in it, and thus proves a safeguard to the injurious influence of cold and sudden changes of temperatare. Sir Astley Cooper said:—'The methods by which I have preserved my own health are—temperance, early rising, and sponging the body every morning with cold water, immedately after getting out of bed; a practice I have adopted for thirty years without ever catching cold.'

Novel Application of Galvanic Action.—In the Madras Spectator, September 18, it is stated, that a person in that town has discovered o substance which he calls *fibre* (what it is remains a secret), which, under galvanic action, contracts suddenly to one-fourth of it length, 'its power being equal to 100 lb. on every square inch of its sectional surface.' The inventor has constructed a model engine to show the application of tho new motive power. A reciprocating beam attached to an ordinary crank, with fly-wheel of about fovr feet in diameter, is fitted at each end with a cylindrical piece of the fibre, insulated by a plate of glass. Near the frame is a small galvanic battery. Operations are begun by giving a shock from this battery to one of the pieces of fibre, which immediately and violently contracts, drawing the beam down on that side, and of course communicating motion to the c.ank and fly-wheel. So soon as the centre has been turned, another shock given to the opposite piece of fibre continues the motion; and the shocks being alternately repeated, the fly-wheel soon gains an enormous speed.—*Architect.*

Mosaic Gold.—A compound of sulphur and tin yields beautiful golden-coloured scales, very soft and glossy to the touch, readily rubbed between the fingers, and when the colour is brought out by a little friction, having a fine golden metallic lustre; this what is called *Mosaic Gold*, and is sxtensively used for bronzing, and by japanners for *gilding* ornaments on tea-trays and other wares;—so that here, as in other things, 'it is not all gold that glitters.'

Salt in Manufactures.—The uses of salt in manufactures are various. It enters into the composition of sal-ammoniac,—of glass,—of oxymuriate of lyme,—of corrosive sublimate,—of Glauber's ann Epsom salts,—and of painter's patent yellow,—and it is used in bleaching,—in glazing earthware,—in assaying metals,—in case-hardening steel, anp in rendering iron malleable.

Vegetable Serpent.—According to some Italian journals, a new organized being has been discovered in the interior of Africa, which seems to form an immediate link between vegetable and animal life. This singular production of nature has the shape of a spotted serpent. It drags itself along the ground; instead of a head has a flower shaped like a bell, which contains a viscous liquid. Flies, and other insects attracted by the smell of the juice, enter into the flower, where they are caught by the adhesive matter. The flower then closes and remains shut until the prisoners are bruised anp transformed into chyle. The indigestible portions, such as the head and wings, are thrown out by two aspired openings. The vegetable serpents has a skin resembling leaves, a white and soft flesh, and instead of a bony skeleton, a cartilaginous frame, filled with yellow matter. The natives consider it delicious food.

Horses Killed by Bees.—A curious circumstance occurred a few days back at Guilleville, Eure-et-Loire. A small farmer had in a field about 250 beehives, containing a vast number of bees. He sent a man with a cart, drawn by five horses, to remove some earth from the wall near which the hives were placed. The carter having occasion to go to the farm-house, tied the horses to a tree. Almost immediately after, a multitude of bees, either irritated at the shaking of their hives by the removal of the earth from the wall, or excited by the electricity with which the atmosphere happened to be charged, issued from their hives,as if in obedience to a given signal, and with fury attacked the horses. In an instant the poor animals were entirely covered with bees from head to foot; even their nostrils were filled with them. When the carter returned, he found one of the horses lying dead on the ground, and the others rolling about furiously. His cries attracted several persons; one of them attempted to drive away the bees, but they attacked him, and he had to plunge into a pond, and even to place his head under water for a few seconds, in order to escape from them. The cure of Guilleville also attempted to approach the horses, but he too was put to flight by the enraged insects.* At length two fire-engines were sent for, and by pumping on the bees a great number were killed on the horses, or put to flight. The horses, however, were so much injured that they died in an hour. The value of the bees destroyed was 1500f., and of the horses, 2,500f. A few days before, bees from the hives killed 17 goslings.

Elegant Compliment.—When Fontenelle was 97 years of age, he happened to be in company with the young and beautiful Madame Helvetius, who had been married but a few weeks: Fontenelle was always a great admirer of beauty and he had been paying the bride many compliments, as refined as they were gallant. When the guests were sitting down to table, however, he passed her, and sat himself down without perceiving her. "See, now," said Madame Helvetius, "what dependence is to be put in all your fine speeches; you pass on before without looking at me!" "Madame," said the gallant old man, "if I had stopped to look at *you*, I could *never* have passed on!"

New Process of Making Butter.—Mr. James Stubbs informs the New Bedford *Mercury* of a new and simple process of making butter from the cream, which promises to supersede the labour of the churn, at least during the warm season. At his dairy, recently, a quantity of cream that had obstinately refused to become butter under any reasonable or unreasonable amount of "agitation," in the usual mode, was at length emptied into a clean "salt bag" of coarse cloth and deposited in the ground at a depth of about twelve inches below the surface, to keep cool. On the following morning, it was found that the butter-milk had entirely separated and disappeared and the butter remained in the bag perfectly nice and sweet. He has since frequently manufactured butter by this method with, invariable success, in from six to twelve hours. As an effectual preventive of any earthy taste becoming imparted to the butter, he suggests that the bag containing the cream be placed in another bag of cloth of the same material. The value of the discovery may be easily tested.

Rogues generally die poor; what they make in cheating being spent on pettifoggers and law. Out of a dozen scamps who commenced business ten years ago, nine are now in Blackwell's Island, and the other three in the Alms House. "Cheat" is a good horse for a short race, but he lacks bottom for a long run.

The Dutch have a singular contrivance to cure laziness. If a pauper, who is able, refuses to work, they put him into a cistern, and let in a sluice of water. It comes in just as fast, that by briskly plying a pump with which the cistern is furnished, he keeps himself from drowning.

The Multiplication Table was invented by Pythagoras, the Grecian philosopher, 528 years before Christ, and is therefore 2,380 years old.

English Mail of July 31.

ENGLAND.

The New House of Commons in England—The Derby Ministry.—Taking these three elements of discord into view,—1, the Peelites to be treated with; 2, the Palmerston party, however small, to be conciliated; and 3, the Lucasses, Duffys, Bradys, and MacGuires to be bought over, may we not well say, that to bring this 'liberal majority' into the form of an administration, will prove a task even exceeding the temerity of a Russell?

But, it is asked, 'if the majority cannot carry on the government, how is the minority to do it?

We again repeat, that we do not admit the fact, that Lord Derby will be in a minority. But, should it even turn out that he has but 305 votes in the new House of Commons, we met the question by this plain answer: He will carry on the government, as a public duty, because he will be at the head of the strongest party in the House. Let the House of Commons consist of:—305 Conservatives, 15 Peelites, 180 Whigs, 85 Radicals, 45 Irish Brigade, 25 Neutrals—it may and probably will be found, that no other party but the conservatives can carry on the government; and in this state of things it may become a plain duty, obvious to all and denied by none, that Lord Derby and his cabinet should, amidst whatever difficulties, abide by the helm and steer the vessel through what all admit to be a very intricate and dangerous channel.—*London Herald, Ministerialist.*

Accounts received from Scotland and the north of England of the prospects of the harvest, are extremely favourable. Hay has been an average crop. Wheat looks well, and will soon be ready for the sickle. Barley is partially cut, and is above the average. Potatoes though failed in localities, are above an average. Beans are deficient in many places. From the south of England and Ireland favourable accounts are also received.

The clearances from the port of London for the gold colonies of Australia, during the week ending on the 27th ult., had been large. They consisted of seven vessels to Port Philip, of an aggregate capacity of 4,200 tons, and one to Geelong (in ballast) of 331 tons. There was also one vessel for Adelaide, of 333 tons, besides two for Van Dieman's Land, of a joint capacity of 940 tons. Spirits and wines continue to be freely shipped, but the proportion of other goods has not been relatively large. The two vessels to Van Dieman's Land, however, took considerable cargoes. The total number of passengers have not been ascertained, but it was supposed to have been nearly 1000.

THE POTATO DISEASE.

From all parts of the country we have accounts respecting the reappearance of the virulent malady which has of late years committed such ravages on the potato crop. In this neighbourhood, we regret to state, that the disease has been too fatally manifested for several days past; in all cases it has been unusually rapid in its action, and those tubers which were perfectly sound only ten days ago, have been cut off by the mysterious blight for miles around this locality. When first seen on the leaves, none of the tubers were affected, but gradually the haulm withered and blackened as the blight descended, and we have observed, that although the potato at first sight appears sound to the eye, it yields to the touch a cream-like liquid, with that species of snowy fungus which marked the disease in former years. A correspondent of the London Times, adopting the signature of 'An Eye to the Potatoes,' in the course of some admirable observations on this subject, makes the following remarks:—

'The potatoes again show unmistakable symptoms of disease—the leaves and stems appearing withered and burnt, and these symptoms were developed immediately after the great thunderstorm of Friday week last—those plants alone escaping which were under the shelter of some walls. The same effect was produced upon some potatoes of my own, apparently by the same cause, while residing in Guernsey some few years back; and the present result tends to confirm me in an opinion which I was then led to adopt, owing to the development of the disease appearing to be immediately consequent upon the liberation of a large amount of atmospheric electricity, that the potato rot is due to the formation of ozone, which is an alto-tropic or electric and more active form of oxygen.

'Now, as the potato disease has been generally found to be the precursor of cholera, some of our chemical philosophers may be led to put the ozone theory (at least, so far as regards the potato disease) to the test of experiment. Surely nothing would be easier than to ascertain the influence of an atmosphere of ozone upon a potato plant; and if it could be shown that all the symptoms of the disease can be thus artificially produced, at least we should have advanced one step towards the discovery of a remedy for it, and may be, afterwards, for that more terrible scourge, the cholera.

'Catarrhal complains I find, have been very general among my own friends since the late storms, and that this is an ozonic effect Professor Schonbein, to whom we owe the discovery of the substance or principle itself, has placed beyond a doubt. Dr. Faraday, too, recently showed by some experiments perfomed at Brighton, that ozone is generally present in the breeze blowing from the sea; whereas that coming across the Downs is free from it. Those who have consulted Dr. Farre's admirable map of the cholera in his late voluminous and philosephic report upon the subject, will not have failed to observe, that the places where the pestilence committed the greatest havoc, were mostly either on the banks of rivers near the sea, or on the coast itself; and that in the inland districts the scourge was comparatively powerless.'

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian Diggings.—In confirmation of accounts already published, we subjoin some passages from the letter of a settler in Australia, dated 'Twofoldbay, Jan. 4.'

'We have had much difficulty in getting our sheep shorn and crops secured. Many of the shearers have been earning 15s. a-day. Those of our men who have left us and gone to the diggings have been every one successful; they have been absent about 12 weeks, and have brought back with them from £80 to £120 each. I visited the Turon digging, in company with my brother. We camped out two nights, intending to try and get as much gold as would make a ring or two for my mother and father. The second evening we found eleven small pieces and some dust, which, together, weighed more than a quarter of a pound of solid gold. The morning after we left, the two men who took our places found one piece weighing more than an ounce, and I have since seen by the papers that from the very spot a party got three little trifles of the respective weights of 15lb., 22lb., and 26lb. The largest of these was sold in Sydney for £1230. * * * * A friend of mine, who has just returned from Melbourne, told me, that he offered a man half-a-crown to take a letter to the post-office, a distance of a few hundred yards. The 'gent' looked disgusted. 'Why,' he replied, 'I would not take my pipe out of my mouth for that sum.' Another offered a digger a shilling to lift a bag of sugar off his dray. The digger looked at him a moment, and then, putting his foot on a stump, said, 'There, tie my shoe, and I'll give you five shillings.' The writer then refers to the influence which this state of matters must have on one who is the owner of 38,000 sheep, 6,000 or 7000 cattle, besides a great many horses, and adds, that the only hope of the colonist is, that the mother country will send out men in thousands, and thus give them some chance of getting servants. Australia has also abundant attractions for sportsmen. The writer says,—'We had first-rate sport with the hounds last season. The kennel is adorned with the brushes of 30 dingoes and the heads of 22 kangaroes, and one emu. We have 22 couple of hounds in kennel, and about four dozen puppies fit to enter by next season.' The river and lakes in the neighbourhood in which the writer is settled, are described as swarming with fish, and the shores of the lake as covered with delicious oysters.

Emigration to Australia.—As yet no vessel has sailed from the Broomielaw without its full complement of passengers, and in many cases the berths were taken up immediately they were open, and applications had to be refused. It is said, that of 1500 weavers at present unemployed in Paisley 1200 are desirous of emigrating, representing at least 6000 individuals. At the present moment there are lying in the Clyde, engaged in loading, the undernoted vessels, all bound for Australia:—The Grampian, 774 tons register; Earl of Dalhousie, 400 tons; Abrota, 294 tons; Norna, 202 tons; Courier, 233 tons; Sappho, 368 tons. In addition to this, three others have been advertised—namely, the new iron ship Typhon, 1000 tons register, built expressly for the trade; the new ship Aberfoyle; and the Standard. We may mention that all these ships are of a first-rate class, and the accommodation and fittings are superior. Though the emigration fever from Liverpool and London appears to be a little abated, several vessels destined to Australia having taken off their berths, emigration from the Clyde keeps pretty steady. Among the vessels above-named the Abrota, which sails on an early day, is nearly filled up, while in the Grampian, which leaves at a later date, three-fourths of the berths have been already engaged. The emigrants are of the usual stamp from Scotland—well-behaved and respectable. The majority are first-class tradesmen from the country; there is only a slight sprinkling of townsfolk.—*Glasgow Constitutionalist.*