GOT 'MOST HOME.

Not long since, we had occasion to ride some miles in a public conveyance, which was well filled with humanity of different sexes and ages. Among them was a little bud of a girl, whose remarks upon various objects that we passed, artless questions and simple suggestions, afforded us, and, we presume, the rest, a good deal of satisfaction. We were only sorry that our companionship was so brief.

After exhausting her limited vocabulary, at least we suppose so from the fact of her silence —she relapsed into a fit of abstraction, in which she continued for a mile or so, when, suddenly spying some familiar object by the roadside, she joyously exclaimed, 'Got 'most home'—repeating the expression, again and again, as if it filled her tiny soul with ecstacy.

'Got 'most home. There is music in the words, and yet there is something about them that startles and saddens us. We are apt to be pained when approaching the consummation even of an anticipated joy. The expectant bride will be found in tears, an hour before her troth is plighted. If, then, we hesitate to embrace the bliss that awaits us, shall we not tremble (we speak figuratively) to meet that of which we know comparatively nothing—or if anything, but a little?

'Got 'most home.' So says the mariner who has crossed the foamy billows, as he nears the shore, whose every inch is as familiar to him as his own hand. But does he think, that there are shoals and rocks even there? that he may go down in the depths of the sea in the very face of his mother's cottage! The breaking of a chain, the yielding of an inch of iron, would be as fatal to him as the poison of the Borgias. Beware, O sailor! You are, indeed, most home, but you are not there!

'Got 'most home.' So whispers the invalid whose tinted cheek has been bleached, whose flashing eye has been dimmed, by the subtle chemistry of disease, as she describes the green tree-tops that nod above the roof where her parents dwell. The moment is like Heaven to her. She has hoped for it, endured for it, prayed for it, saying as did one of old, 'Let me die among mine own kindred, and be buried among mine own people.' And now home is but a little way off, and she rejoices that her weary eyes shall close where first they opened. Poor soul! A life that is measured by seconds has no lien upon such a consummation. The threshold of your house is indeed near, but others may bear your stiffened body over it. Your heart beats but feebly now—why knows but before your home is reached, its throbbings shall have ceased altogether!

'Got 'most home.' It is the utterance of the veteran who stands upon the edge of Paradise, and looks out upon its panorama of glories. Caution, most venerable father. Does the perfume of noble, and loving deeds haunt the long pathway which you have trod? Can you shake off the dust of travel from your feet, and say it has not stained them? Have you kept your armor bright by attrition with the enemy, and have no dews rusted your helmet, while you slept by the wayside? To all those questions you respond, 'Yea, verily.' Then indeed, you have 'got most home.'

'Got 'most home.' Who knows but you have, You, whose eye now rests upon this paragraph, may be almost there. Eternity is never far from us. The end is always nigh. Death is oftener like a flash than a slow fire. Perhaps you *have* 'got most home.'—*Buffalo Express.*

Definitions.—Acids are sour substances, such as vinegar, oil of vitriol, (sulphuric acid,) lemon-juice, &c. Alkalies are substances like potash, soda, &c. which have a caustic (burning) taste. Acid will destroy the properties of an alkali, and *vice versa*; that is, they will unite together, and both lose their properties. For example, we can mix sulphuric acid, which is a powerful acid, and capable of destroying the flesh immediately, with strong quick-lime, which is so caustic or burning, as to destroy the clothing or flesh, and when united they will both lose their properties, and form the mild, tasteless, harmless plaster of Paris. If an acid were swallowed by a person, the physician or chemist would administer an alkali to combine with it, and destroy its action upon the system. So, if an alkali were swallowed, he would give an acid.

There are many alkalies, though but few of them are common. We seldom meet with more than five of these, viz: potash, soda, ammonia, lime, and magnesia. The names of these can be readily remembered by noticing that the first letters, in the order which we have placed them, spell the word Psalm. Ammonia is what is commonly called hartshorn. Any one of these five substances will unite with an acid and neutralize or destroy its properties.

Novel Question.—At a debating society in Schenectady, the other day, the subject for discussion was, the most beautiful production, a girl or a strawberry? After continuing the argument for two nights, the meeting finally adjourned without coming to the conclusion—the old members going for the strawberries and the young ones for the girls.

A Mother's Influence.—In England, some years ago, a man presented himself before a body of clergymen to be examined, that he might be licensed to preach the gospel. His advantages for study had not been very great, and he had many fears that he could not sustain himself, and answer the numerous questions which he knew would be proposed. With a trembling heart he stood up before his fathers and brethren, and one of them asked him with whom, he had studied divinity?

The young man was somewhat confused at this question, for he knew very well that he had not enjoyed the instruction of any distinguished divine; and he replied, with hesitation, "My mother taught me the Scriptures."

"Ah," said the minister, who had asked the question, "mothers can do great things!"

The examination then proceeded, and the resul twas delightful proof, that mothers may be good teachers of theology; that the truths implanted by their early instructions, watered by their pious tears, and sanctified in answer to their prayers, will bear precious fruit after many days.

This candidate for the ministry was found to be mighty in the Scriptures, and most gladly was he commissioned to go forth and preach the word to his fellow-men,

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

Japan and the Rum Trade.—A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* thinks that extensive preparations will be made to open the "liquor trade," in Japan next year, as no business in the world pays better, especially in a new country. It is one, too, that is easily and cheaply established, and, if we may credit the published accounts of the entertainments given on board our squadron, to "the commissioners" and their attendants, the way is pretty well opened for the introduction of Champagne, rum-punch and brandy-smashes into that country. Truly, it seems that if something be not done in this matter, Japan may yet curse the day that Commodore Perry's flag first appeared in its waters. It is a curious fact that the first evidences which pagan countries receive of civilization and Christianity are missionaries and whiskey-barrels, and they often go in the same ships. The morals of trade are sadly below the Christian standard, and the mischiefs which the latter inflict by sending whiskey among a people to whom it is unknown, or with whom it is unused, must be a great obstacle to the efforts to propagate the principles of a pure religion among them. Rum, the curse of the world, seems to destroy the moral sense of those who deal in it, and a nation will be debauched, that a few dealers may revel in the profits of such ill-gotten wealth.

Glass Bricks.—Amongst the more recent inventions patented by manufacturers, we hear of one by Mr. Summerfield, of the glass works, Birmingham Heath, England, for what are termed chromatic glass, or glass-faced grooved bricks. By Mr. Summerfield's process, red or other clay can be combined with glass, and this will secure durability, entire resistance to moisture, and give an ornamental appearance to the building. The form of the brick is also, by means of a groove at the side and end, made so as to add greatly to the strength of the erection, the joints by this means being brought close together, and the mortar acts as a dowell from the shape of the groove.—*The London Builder.*

Manufacture of Paper.—Public attention has been excited of late to the means of manufacturing an adequate supply of paper for the purposes of writing and printing, and much interest has been created on the subject by the successful application of a plant, very abundant in Canada, which promises to effect this increasing desideratum. Specimens of the new paper have been distributed by the inventor, S. R. Andres, Esq., of Chambly, and highly commendatory notice has been taken of it in several journals. Any person who has examined these specimens must feel satisfied that a valuable discovery has been accomplished, which will soon be carried to great perfection. The American name of the plant is the most expressive "White-top;" but in Canada it is called "Immortelle" and thence "Life Everlasting." The learned botanical term for it, is gnaphalium, and hence the manufactured article is called by way of distinction "Gnaphalic Paper."

The paper is glossy, smooth and thin, and evidently much stronger than that degenerate kind in the manufacture of which cotton is so largely used. The stalk as well as the flower of the plant may be employed, but from the white silky flowers alone a finer and whiter article can of course be produced. The manufacturers assert that, without taking into consideration the difference of the cost of materials, paper may be made from this plant at 12½ per cent less expense than from rags. The adhesive qualites of the plant are such that, in the manufacture of the paper, no animal matter need be used, and a good surface is obtained without sizing. The Messrs. Andres have secured a patent for the invention, and intend to erect a large manufactory on their own premises; they cannot fail to reflect credit on Canada, and we sincerely wish them success in their useful undertaking.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Potato Crop.—Potatoes are selling at four for a dime in New Orleans. The *Picayune* says, the man who would bring a few thousand barrels there, just now, would make a fortune. New England will be able to supply the necessities of New Orleans. The Connecticut papers say, that potatoes is the best crop in the State, yielding three times the usual amount. The price has fallen correspondingly.

British Gold.—There is a good thing in the *Courier des Etas Unis*, which we translate, as it will be new in English, and a new joke is worth something now-a-days. Some days since, says the Paris correspondent of the above mentioned sheet, in one of the frontier villages, an Englishman and a Prussian got into a quarrel at the gaming table, which ended in a challenge from one of the parties, and an arrangement for a duel to come off next morning; arms chosen, pistols, distance ten paces. Arrived on the ground lots were drawn for the first fire, which the Englishman won, and missed his antagonist. The Prussian made ready to return the shot, but at the same moment he levelled his weapon—

"Stop! stop' cried the Englishman—"I'll buy your shot!"

At the strange proposal the Prussian adversary was for a moment fixed in astonishment, but on reflection, concluded that the "little affair" might be so arranged.—The Englishman was rich—the Prussian a dead shot, so the chance was valued at 25,000 francs, which John Bull paid down with great good humor, and a moment afterwards, seller and buyer retraced their steps to town, mutually charmed with the little adventure.—*Daily Register.*

Substitute for Coal.—A cheap substitute for coal may be prepared as follows: —One third-clay, one-third chopped straw, one-third coal dust, mixed together to a proper consistency, made into blocks, similar to bricks, when dried in the sun or other heat, it will become hard and suitable for burning in stoves, ovens, &c.

Death of the Rev. J. G. Pike.—The Rev. J. G. Pike, a Baptist minister, well known as a religious author, expired suddenly, at his residence in Derby. His writings, especially his invaluable *Persuasives to Early Piety*, have had a very extensive circulation both in England and in America. He was also, in later years, one of the Secretaries of the Derby and Derbyshire Bible Society.—*London Patriot.*

Gen. Bodisco, late governor of Bomarsund, has been asked his opinion of Sebastopol's holding out, and he has declared that if attacked from the land side as Bomarsund was, it is impossible to defend it. He said that the French rifles rendered it utterly impossible for the gunners at the embrasures to take aim.

Recent communications from St. Petersburg afford evidence that the present policy of the Emperor is causing great discontent among certain classes of his subjects, and it is hinted that, should he not listen to the earnest representations that have been made to him by those whose interests are seriously injured by the continuance of the war, a revolutionary crisis may occur.

The Sultan and the Jews.—Dr. Cohen, the President of the Israelite Consistorial Committee of Paris, had an audience of the Sultan on the 21st of August, in the Palace of Cheragan, in which his Majesty declared, that all privileges and immunities hitherto granted to the Christians were to be extended also to the Jews of Turkey, "for that the paternal heart of his Majesty would never suffer the slightest difference to exist between the rajahs (non-Mussulman subjects) of his empire." The Sultan added, "My heart is vast, and comprises in its love all my subjects equally."

Coal Consumption by Steamers.—The coals consumed by the West India and Brazilian mail steamers amount to about 140,000 tons a year, at a cost of from 40s. to 50s. per ton. The large steamer Atrato, belonging to that company, consumes about 1300 tons in eleven or twelve days. The extra expense of fuel latterly to the Peninsular and Oriental Company has nearly reached a quarter of a million sterling annually.

The Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D,, of St. Peter's Church, Albany, has been elected Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New York, in the room of Dr. Wainwright, deceased. The election appears to have given general satisfaction.

The Ottawa Citizen is "informed that lumbering operations will not be carried on upon so large a scale during the approaching season as usual. Several of the largest firms have resolved to curtail their business, and it is supposed that some others will follow in their wake. The reasons are very probably the prospects of low prices next year; and perhaps the fact that there are now from three to four millions of feet ready made and laid up awaiting the opening of the market, to be added to the stock in Quebec, may have some effect.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The New York Shipping List states, as an illustration of the depressed condition of the carrying trade, that a merchant extensively engaged in the shipping business states that he has just had a first-class ship offered to him for a twelve months' voyage *gratis*—nothing being required by the owner, but a guarantee that the vessel should be returned to him at the expiration of that period, in as good condition as when she was taken. It is alleged, that the rates now current are scarcely sufficient to pay the expenses of sailing the vessels.

Detroit, Oct. 9—The steamer E. K. Collins, which left here last night with a number of passengers from Sault St. Marie for Cleveland, took fire about moonlight near Malden, and was soon enveloped in flames. Great consternation prevailed among the passengers, most of whom were asleep, and many of whom plunged into the water. Twenty three persons were lost by fire or drowning.

Our Quebec exchanges furnish the Provisions of the Ministerial Bill changing the Constitution of the Legislative Council are as follows:

"It is proposed to make it elective—to consist of sixty members—thirty from Upper and thirty from Lower Canada. The members are to be elected for six years. The present members to hold their seats for life.—Twenty members will be elected immediately on the passing of the bill, twenty more at the end of two years and so on, till the number is completed. Thus the transition from the present to the elective system will be very gradual indeed, thereby avoiding many of the evils anticipated by those opposed to the change. *The Government will have the power to dissolve the Council at any time.*"

In the way of securing its perfect *independence* we presume.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Our new Governor, the Hon. J. Henry T. Manners Sutton, arrived here on Thursday last, and proceeded to Fredericton on the following morning. On Saturday, in the Council Chamber, he presented his commission as Lieutenant Governor of the Province, took the usual oaths, and assumed the administration of the Government.

The General Assembly of this Province is summoned to meet at Fredericton for the despatch of business, on Thursday, the 19th inst. This early session is called for the purpose of considering the treaty recently entered into between the Governments of Ge at Britain and the United States, relative to the Fisheries and reciprocal trade; and if it is approved of, as we have no doubt it will be—passing the necessary laws to give it effect so far as the Province is concerned.—*Witness.*

A Venerable Minister.—The pulpit of the Wesleyan Chapel, Bishop street, Leicester, was supplied on a recent Sabbath morning and evening, by a gentleman who first preached in Leicester sixty-eight years ago! The preacher—the Rev. John Hickling of Newark, or, as he is more generally known, "Father Hickling"—is the second oldest in the Wesleyan Connexion. He was originally sent out into the ministry by the Rev. John Wesley, and is one of the few remaining contemporaries of that apostolic man. Mr. Hickling is in his eighty-ninth year.

Caught Foul.—A New York paper has this: "A bachelor friend of ours passing up the street yesterday, picked up a thimble. He stood for a moment meditating on the probable owner, when pressing it to his lips, he said; "Oh, that it was the fair lips of the wearer." Just as he had finished, a big, fat, ugly, black wench, looked out of the upper window and said, "Boss, jis please to fro dat fimble in de entry, I jis drapt it." Our friend——fainted.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills Suprising Remedies for the Cure of Bad Legs.—Mrs Aiken, stewardess of a steam vessel, residing in William-street, Great Howard-street, Liverpool, was afflicted for years with a dreadfully bad leg, in which were several deeply seated ulcers that defied the skill of many eminent surgeons. At last she was obliged to resign her situation and go into the Liverpool Infirmary, where she remained five weeks without improvement. She left the Institution, and as a last resource commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and these valuable medicines speedily effected a sound and perfect cure of her leg, and restored her to health and strength.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, October 21, 1854.

It is with great satisfaction that we have given in another column, the letter of our correspondent "Aqua," on the subject of furnishing the town with a copious supply of water. We are glad of having a beginning made upon a matter of so much importance to the health, and consequently, to the comfort and happiness of the people of the town. There are certain truths, self-evident though they be, and recognized by all classes, which are long in being acted upon. The preservation of the health of the community is one of them. All admit that pure air, and a constant succession of it, without which it can not long remain so, pure water, and plenty of it, and thorough cleanliness are indispensable requisites in all sanitary regulations. But when, in order to carry these regulations into effect, a trifling sum is demanded from each of the inhabitants, in proportion to their means of payment, it is truly surprising—or rather would be, if it were not so common—to find what an outcry is raised. "Taxes! Taxes! No more taxes" is the cry raised by the selfish, and echoed by the vulgar. Whereas, if they are only viewed in their proper light, such compulsory expenditures are the most economical means of obtaining, or preserving that greatest of all possible blessings, health, without which, no others can be truly appreciated or enjoyed. We trust the subject of supplying the town with plenty of good fresh water, will engage the attention of all, and that we shall be favored with communications relative to the best mode of accomplishing this desirable object, from all those who are qualified to give us the requisite information, and they may be assured of immediate attention being paid to them.

While upon the subject, we may beg to suggest that there is one obvious source from whence the lower portion of the town may be supplied, we allude to what is known by the name of Gray's Spring, and we trust that the talented gentleman, who, some years since, at the suggestion of the Hon Chas. Young, made an estimate of the expense of forming a reservoir on Queen's Square, to be supplied from this source, will again take the subject into consideration, and give us at his leisure, during the winter, some practical data whereon to estimate the espense, and the probability of lessening such expense by supplying vessels with water at an easy and cheap rate, &c., &c. We would also call the attention of our intelligent readers to the search for such description of other natural sources, if any exist, wherewith to supply the higher parts of the town and failing in these, to the practicability of forming a reservoir on the land above the residences of the Hon Capt. Swabey, or William Forgan, Esq. We solicit at the same time, communications on the subject of Artesian Wells, as it is our intention to call the attention of the Legislature at an early day, to this important subject, not only in reference to procuring constant supplies of water at the surface of the soil, but for the purpose also of ascertaining the existence of coal, salt, or other necessary or useful productions of nature below the surface.

We give the telegram of the capture of Sebastopol, as received by the Mail on Thursday evening. Any remarks upon this important event so confidently, and, as it appears, so justly anticipated, would, in the absence of details, be out of place, and impertinent. Next Thursday's Mail will put us in possession of all the facts connected with this glorious, though sanguinary achievement of the Allied forces.

The Elections for Queen's County came off on Tuesday last, and resulted in the return of Messrs. Coles and Mooney. We have not yet seen the number of votes polled at the close.

By Telegraph to the Merchant's Exchange Reading Room.

Halifax, Tuesday, October 17.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

DESPERATE AND BLOODY BATTLE.

SEBASTOPOL TAKEN.

The U. S. Steamship Baltic, arrived at New York yesterday, with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst.

Sebastopol had been taken after a desperate resistance.

Russians refused to surrender.

Ten thousand of the Allied armies killed, and eighteen thousand Russians. Ten ships sunk. Twenty-two thousand Russians taken prisoners.

The *Lady Le Marchant* arrived on Thursday from Pictou, with the Colonial Mails.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

Mr. G. T. Haszard;

Sir,—In a communication in reference to the excitement raised in this Settlement and neighbourhood by the Temperance Agent, published by you, some time ago; your correspondent intimated that a regular association, for the advancement of Total Abstinence from Ardent Spirits, and the suppression of the Liquor Traffic would be, in course of time, organized in this locality. Several meetings had lately been held, and a requisition ultimately forwarded to the Grand Division of the Sons, to grant a Charter to open here a subordinate branch of this Order.

By a Commission from W. Heard, Esq., the usual ceremony of institution was performed by Mr. Arbuckle, who held several private meetings before *that* for the special initiation of the officers, and members of the Society.

A public meeting took place on the evening of the 7th instant; the attendance was large and respectable. John Dalziel, Esq., was invited to preside, and he announced the general object of the Association and the subject of the lecture on the present occasion, in a very appropriate manner. When Mr. Arbuckle appeared on the platform, he received significant tokens of a hearty welcome. The members of the new Division,—the Albion—clothed in Regalia, accompanied by several brethren of the Agricola, and the Caledonia were seated in a circular form: this arrangement was strikingly attractive, and the novelty of the scene made a perceptible impression on the audience.

During his previous visit, Mr. A. delivered a lecture which afforded great satisfaction to every unprejudiced person who heard it, but his address on this occasion surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine of his admirers. He pleaded for the immediate abolition of the traffic, and sustained the proposition with forcible arguments, that evidently made a favorable influence over every mind open to conviction. However, the most interesting and entertaining feature of the discussion was, the highly amusing illustrations introduced to confirm the doctrine inculcated. If the hilarity noticed by Mr. Lawson, in the editorial on the entertainment in honour of S. L. Tilley, Esq., exceeded the bursts of laughter at our meeting, it would be probably supposed, that some stimulating beverages caused the merriment. The object designed by the benevolent gentlemen who sustain the Temperance Mission will, in all probability, be attained much sooner than their opponents expect. This scheme is, without doubt, under present circumstances in the condition of the country, of all appliances in operation for public instruction, by means of itinerating agents, the most important. If the Sons maintain their consistency to the principles they profess, their success is not a contingency dependent upon party spirit. Several of the industrious and intelligent among us in this District are heartily disposed to promote the Temperance Reform.—*Com.*

Little River, 11th Oct.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Sir;

The necessity of supplying large Towns with pure water has long been a question of the first importance, and one that has occupied the attention of the most profound and learned men of the past and present centuries. It being admitted on all sides that such supply would be conducive to the general health and morals of the community; permit me shortly to draw public attention to the meagre and impure supply at present afforded to the Inhabitants of this town, the Capital of the Island.

The number of Pumps already distributed over our streets with the increasing demand for others, is, in my opinion, the very best argument I could adduce to prove that some other mode must of necessity soon be adopted to supply the people of this town with one of the first necessaries of life (i e) *pure* water. It has been asked by some doubting ones, how is all this to be accomplished, this Colony possesses none of those natural advantages enjoyed by more mountainous districts, thus the level character of this Island precludes us from getting our supply on the well known principles of Hydrostatics, without the aid of Steam, or Water power. This, I admit, is a difficulty that all level countries have to contend with, for example: Glasgow in Scotland a City containing a population of five hundred thousand, and Philadelphia in the United States of America have to raise all their supply by pumps to meet the daily wants of the inhabitants.

Let us see what advantages we possess, if any, over other towns in reference to water, it is true, we have no large ponds or lakes in the neighbourhood of the town, nevertheless we have some fine springs and streams, which at a very moderate expense might be made available; this together with the great facility with which pipes can be laid down, when compared with other towns being one tenth less than in St. John or Halifax, is of itself sufficient to remove some of the objections. Is it not a fact that from the want of a good supply of water in Pipes, and a proper system of under ground sewerage; the inhabitants of this Town cannot by any possibility drain their cellars, have bath rooms or water closets in their Houses? Independently of all this we are compelled by our present stand-still policy, to live and sleep over damp, dirty cellars, containing in many cases nine months' supply of vegetables of every kind from the diseased potato to the rotten apple, this with Fish, flesh &c. in a constant state of decomposition, or in other words, undergoing chemical changes from the first day they are deposited in our cellars and banked up with care, there to remain and give off their foul gases which must of necessity ascend from floor to floor there to be inhaled by the unsuspecting inmates, little knowing the fatal effects that are sure to follow so great a violation of nature's laws. What is it that has rendered Cholera and Typhus fever permanent diseases in all our large towns, but the *narrow*, ill *ventilated*, badly *watered*, and *filthy* state of the streets and lanes, and is it reasonable for us to expect exemption. The level character of our streets with no drainage, a scanty supply of water, at best but the soakage or our back yards saturated with all manure of filth, will certainly *induce*, if not in reality *produce* those fearful epidemics, which has entailed so much distress and ruin on many of the sister provinces—I trust, Sir, that some effort will soon be made to meet the wants of this growing and interesting community, if not, depend upon it that just in proportion as our population increases with our present indifference to sanatary improvement, just in the same proportion will those predisposing causes multiply around us and then we may soon bid good-bye to the healthy character of our town and suburbs.

I am Sir,

respectfully yours,

Aqua.