TEMPERANCE.

WHAT GOOD DO LIQUOR SELLERS ACCOMPLISH

Any body can tell what good the Blacksmith does. He shoes our horses, irons our wagons and sleighs, and does a thousand other useful and necessary things. The Tinner can point to the various articles of utility which he constructs, as the evidence of his service to society. The Shoemaker and the Tailor protect us from wet and cold, and are daily producing the necessaries of life. And so of every description of mechanics. Each can point to the *evidence* of his usefulness. But what does the liquor seller do, as such, that benefits society? He gratifies the artificial desire of a portion of the community for strong drink. But does any *good* grow out of that gratification? If the Business of selling liquor does no good to society, why suffer it to be continued; for it certainly does a vast amount of harm. In the first place, it makes *drunkards*; and who can tell the terrible evil which that of itself is to society. Then liquor selling is the fruitful source of crime. This is proved by the records of every court in the land.—*People's Journal.*

"WHAT GOOD ARE YOU DOING?"

Under this head, the *Crusader*, published at Cincinatti, edited by our eminent and eloquent coworker, Gen. Carey, writes as follows. The labours now put forth by the temperance men of Ohio, are proved to be fruitful of immense good, and we appreciate their importance the moro, when the startling question is asked,—Suppose they were all to stop? The same line of remark might be applied to the cause and its friends in other States:—

The friends of Temperance are often met with this interrogatory, and the question is put with an air as if unanswerable. "What good are you doing? point us to the results of your labours," say the opponents of our cause. "Notwithstanding all your efforts for years, you see people will do as they like in this matter, and there is now more liquor made and drunk in Ohio than ever before. You can't stop it, and it is idle to attempt it, and you may as well disband your organizations and let things take their own course." Let us look a moment and examine into the truth of these assertions.

There are, to-day, some 400 well organized Temperance Societies in Ohio, numbering about 20,000 members; holding their regular weekly meetings, and laboring for the suppression of temperance—seeking out the poor, deluded victims of this vice, and withdrawing them from its influence, and throwing around them the guards and barricades of strong armed and warm-hearted associations. Many of these have themselves been saved by the same power they are labouring to use in behalf of others, and thus doubly fortifying themselves against the commno enemy. These four hundred organizations are scattered all over your State, daming and drying up many of the little streams which have gone to swell the tide of the great river of intemperance; rescuing, here and there, fellow mortals from the grasp of the tyrant monster, and bringing within their influence thousands of yonug men and boys, and training them to the ways of Temperance and sobriety. The moral power that is brought to bear against the traffic in intoxicating drinks through the influence of these organizations, is incalculable. Each individual association has, within its folds, more or less of those who rely upon its members] for aid an encouragement to enable them to stand up firmly and resist temptation. Anxious wives and mothers, who look to them as the shield and support of their once-erring but now reclaimed husbands and sons, day by day send up their prayers for their success and continuance. Suppose now, these organizations were all to disband, and the members to ground their arms and cease their opposition to the traffic, and and permit the floodgates of intemperance to be thrown wide open, and the stream of death to flow without let or hindrance, who could predict or even conceive the terrible consequences. The picture is too horrible to contemplate, and the mind instinctively shrinks from it. No, friends of Temperance—no, brothers and sisters in this holy cause, it is not true that we are doing no good. True, we are not doing all the good we desire to do, perhaps not all we might do, but we are doing so much good that the hundredth part of it is more than a compensation for all our labors. Let us never for a moment hesitate or doubt as to duty, but press on without faltering, battling manfully and unceasingly, looking to heaven for our strength, and to an approving conscience for our reward, and to some day not far distant for a final and complete triumph of the great principle we advocate. In that day the good we are doing will be appreciated, and acknowledged by all: and the name of having fought faithfully during this long struggle for suffering humanity, will be a coveted and honored one. Have courage, then, and persevere till death.

Latest News!

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

The Collins steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, from Liverpool 17th inst., arrived at her dock in this port about 8 o'clock this A. M.

Steamer Africa, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 11th.

The European news is generally dull.

The only subject that affords interest in the news is the state of affairs in Naples.

The Chartist Associations were being revived in England.

Favorable weather for harvest operations extended throughout the kingdom.

There is nothing of interest from France or Spain.

Gen. Bravo is spoken of as the new Spanish minister at Washington.

Switzerland and Prussia are settling the Neufchatel affair.

Rumors of further notes from Naples are rife, but not credited.

The suspension of Wetmore & Co., at Canton, is confirmed. Liabilities upward of £300-000; assets ample.

The London Morning Star warns the Southern States of the United States not to dream of annexation to England.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says, there is no doubt that a Congress will be held in Paris the coming winter, to settle the questions arising out of the Treaty of Paris.

The Emperor Napoleon was to leave Biarritz for St. Cloud.

Diplomatic relations are about to be established between Russia and Spain.

The official account of the affair in Algeria with the Kabyls, show it to have been very severe, six thousand Kabyls being opposed by only one regiment and a squadron of Chasseurs. After a desperate fight the Kabyls retreated, but returned again next day, when they were again beaten. An expedition against them is resolved upon.

Advices from China state that Dr. Parker, U. S. Commissioner, was at Foo-chow-foo, but had been unable to get an interview with the Viceroy.

The steamer Jacinto broke down on her way to Simoda, and put back to Whampoa.

Howard Cunningham, an American merchant, was killed at Foo-chow-foo, while endeavoring to quell a street row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.—Cotton—Market quiet but tolerable steady, being well supplied. Total sales of 3 days, 17,000 bales, including 25 on speculation, and 3000 for export.

In Manchester a fair business was doing, at about previous rates.

Breadstuff—more active. At Tuesday's market wheat was in rather lively demand, chiefly for new. Flour, good, closed with fair demand; western canal, Philadelphia and Baltimore 29s. a 30s. Ohio 31s. a 33s.; sour 22s. a 27s. Corn closed quietly; mixed and yellow 41s. 6d. a 32s.; white 34s. per 480 lbs.

The weather continued favorable, and the bulk of the grain crop in England is now gathered, but in the north of Ireland and Scotland a considerable quantity yet remains out. Farmers have delivered less freely and thrown a large demand upon foreign, hence a good busines had been done at improving prices. At Tuesday's market wheat was in rather lively demand, chiefly for prime new.

Foreign securities had been all heavy, and most of them further declined. Railway shares had fluctuated, but the transactions had not been numerous. Consols, although slightly more active, were still languid, and there was a general disposition to wait for the turn of the Money Market before contracting engagements of any magnitude. Consols closed on Tuesday at 93¾ a 93 7-8, but, after the close of official business, they advanced ⅛.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Money had been in active demand, principally with a view to be provided against circumstances, should the rate of discount be advanced this week. The actual pressure was not, however, so severe practically as in apprehension. Rates were uniformly at the maximum in Lombard street, while the applications at the Bank were numerous. On the Stock Exchange the enquiry had been more active.

London, Tuesday Evening. The Stock Exchange experienced a favorable change to day, the panic feeling of last week having entirely disappeared. There were large purchases at improved prices. The rally in Consols is fully ½ per cent. There was a general recovery on Railway shares of ¾ a 1¼ per cent., the market closing decidedly firmer. Money market unchanged. At Paris yesterday Three per Cents declined ⅝ a ¼.

"England, fortunately for herself and for the cause of liberty, which cannot perish while she exists, is *hors de question.* She has her sympathies for the people of the Continent, and her alliances with their rulers. Perfect accord between the great sovereigns of Europe would, from what I have written, appear to prevail. Well, England is glad of it. What cares she, if by any chance (but it is not within the range of possibility) Continental Europe were united against her? The Naval Review of 23d April last put an extinguisher upon the hopes of the most inveterate and dangerous enemy she may have in the world. She is unassailable herself, and, withal, more influencial on the Continent than the opinion which I have referred to above would indicate."—*Paris Cor. New York Courier.*

UNITED STATES.

AWFUL CALAMITY—ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST!—*Milwankie*, Sept.—The steamer *Niagara* was burnt last evening, near Fort Washington, Lake Michigan. One hundred lives lost. Hon. John B. Marcy supposed to be among the lost.—Capt. Miller was saved.

The Niagara took fire 4 miles from Fort Washington, and was burnt to the water's edge and sunk.

The Niagara had a very heavy frieght, which was all lost. The Captain and crew were saved by the propellor *Illinois*.

Several sailing vessels picked up many passengers.

SECOND DESPATCH.—*Chicago*, Sept. 25.—The *Niagara* left Collingswood at 2 p.m. on Monday. with between 150 and 175 passengers—25 left the boat at Sheboygan, where she arrived at 2 p.m. yesterday. When two hours out from Sheboygan the passengers discovered fire issuing from the engine room, and in a few minutes the whole cabin was on fire.

The wildest consternation followed. The boats were lowered, and all filled, but capsized, except one, containing 20 passengers.

Numbers jumped overboard, and were instantly drowned.

The steamer *Traveller* was 10 miles distant when the fire was discovered, but saved 30 passengers.

The propeller *Illinois*, bound down, also picked up about 30, and landed them at Sheboygan.

A life boat at Port Washington rescued 20 persons, whose names have not been received.

George Haley, clerk of the Niagara, is supposed to be lost.

Probably 50 or 60 lives are lost in all.

There was a rumor in the city this afternoon that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

It is stated that immediately after the fire was discovered, a keg of powder exploded, blowing the flames in every direction.

The first engineer was not aboard.

ARREST OF A CENTRAL AMERICAN MINISTER.—Don Vincente Hernandez de Ayala Minister, Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Republics of Venezuela, Granada, &c., &c., was yesterday arrested by Marshal Maury and Deputy Marshal Scollick, on charges of forgery and swindling. After his arrest he made an attempt to swallow forged drafts to the amount of six thousand dollars, but was prevented by a prompt squeeze on the throat by the Marshal, while Mr. Scollick drew the papers from his mouth. He is a Spaniard, well educated, and a most accomplished swindler, and many sufferers in New Orleans will rejoice at his incarceration. His detection and arrest, on a very slight clue, were most artistically planned and skillfully executed.—*Mobile Tribune, Sept.* 7.

A NEW ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—The great scheme of the Honduras Railroad Company, with a capital $10,000,000, under a British charter, is about to be brought under the most favorable auspices. The directions are divided between England and the United States, and some of the most influential firms give countenance to the project, and appear in the directory and as agents to procure subscription. The difference of distance between New York and San Francisco, as compared with the Panama route is 1103 miles, and the difference from Liverpool to San Francisco, touching at Kingston, Jamaica, is 831 miles. It is estimated that, at the present rates of speed by steam and rail, the time between New York and San Francisco, can be accomplished in thirteen days, four hours, and that steamers can be built, and with increase railway speed, the time can be reduced to eight days, sixteen hours. The accomplishment of this work will bring San Francisco within speaking distance of New York.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 8, 1856.

ON Friday last, in the shades of Holland Grove, the Charlottetown Horticultural Society held its Autumnal Exhibition. It was about six years since, that the first Flower Show was held in the same place, under the auspices of Mrs. Grubb, then the wealthy and generous proprietor of the place. We felt a melancholy sensation on entering the grounds, and in comparing what they are now with what they were then. It was evident, that the tutelary genius of the place was absent. Yet, if these columns meet her eye, she will be delighted to find, that the effort then made to awaken a spirit of competition, and to prove that the soil and climate of the Island were eminently propitious to horticultural pursuits, has been crowned with complete success. When the time shall have arrived in which the City Market shall abundantly teem with vegetables for the dinner-table, fruits for the dessert, and flowers for the drawing-rooms, parlors and workshops, it ought not to be forgotten, that much of the benefits that will be then felt by the rising generation, had its origin in the foresight and liberality of the former owner of Holland Grove.

The Exhibition of Friday, was in every respect, more successful than we could have anticipated from the shortness of the notice. It was, in fact, doubtful whether there would have been any Show this year, nor would it have taken place, had not some spirited ladies undertaken the task of seeking for an increase to the funds by soliciting contributions. The difficulty—which under favor, we think, ought not to exist in the advanced state of society—having been got over, it was apprehended, that unless an early day was named, the frost might set in and prevent anything like display in the flower department; there was not, therefore, sufficient time to advertise more extensively, hence has arisen a good deal of disappointment. As it was, however, the whole was highly creditable, and affords testimony that there is a spirit of improvement roused, which will not fail to be productive of lasting and beneficial effect upon the rural population in general, who, we are happy to say, are beginning to perceive the benefit and advantages that result from attention to the raising of good fruit. That there is a disposition in the people to reward their efforts, those who saw the crowd about our friend Proudfoot's apple-cart last Saturday, could not fail to remark. And he well discovered it, for some specimens of his fruit were among the finest we have for a long time seen. We are particular in noticing him as he was one of those who were ignorant of the day of the Show, as was, we strongly suspect, our respected friend Cairns, of Broombush.

The vegetable side of the Exhibition abounded with a variety of most excellent esculents. The carrots were particularly fine. The prize beets were the largest, cleanest and finest that ever fell under our observation. Of the cabbage tribe, there were savoys and drum-heads, that might have stood competition in any market. We regret, that the same praise could not be awarded to tfle cauliflowers—from the inequality of the weather, first, extremely hot and then abounding in moisture, the heads broke out and became filled with short green leaves instead of preserving an unbroken white or cream color. The tomatoes were very fine. The prize for onions was, as nsual, claimed by the gardener to the Chief Justice, and the specimens were certainly deserving of high praise. The ears of Indian corn would have been commended in an American market.

The show of Fruits, though not so large from the reasons mentioned above, was creditable. It gives us sincere gratification to see the vast improvements even in the short space of six years. We were pleased to hear an intelligent gentleman from the United States say, that the specimens of plums were fully equal to those of the same kind usually to be found in the Boston market. Pears, hardly known a few years since, are beginning to multiply, and are being brought to town in something like quantity. We shall not say much about the apples, as we expect to see a larger assortment at the Industrial Exhibition, not that they were wanting at the Show, and in some variety and excellent of their kinds, but that we wish to enter more at large into the subject of Pomology and its importance in a commercial and economical point of view, than we can at present find time or space for.

The Flower-stand exhibited a brilliant appearance compared with that of last year.