Gravies and Fried Meats.—If fried pork must be used as an article of food, to some extent, do not suffer the drippings or fat to be ever placed upon the table for gravy. Turn it out, leaving but a spoonful or two in the skillet, then pour in water or milk, and thicken while boiling, with a little flour and water rubbed till free of lumps. With the addition of salt, this makes a wholesome and palatable gravy. Gravy should be made in the same way for all fried meats. Fried meats usually, however, absorb too much fat to be strictly healthful. Meats broiled on thd gridiron or baked in the oven are more digestible.

Wood Paper.—We are now writing, says the *Ledger*, upon foolscap paper of a very fair quality, made from wood, at Lee, Massachusetts, by Planter & Smith. These experiments in paper-making are made necessary by the scarcity and high price of cotton and linen rags, which have advanced so much that newspapers can scarcely afford to be published at their former rates, the cost of paper being so heavy. If wood, straw, and other fibroussub stances, of a cheaper price, can be made to supply the deficiency of rags, every branch of the printing business will be relieved of an onerous expense.

The Great Bell of Vienna. For a birthday excursion, I yesterday ascended the tower of St. Stephen, which rises up to the enormous height of 439 feet. About 200 feet above the floor we reached the Cathedral bell, the largest in Germany, weighing 35,400 pounds. A small family could conveniently live under the immense structure It is 11 feet high and 10½ wide. Eight men are required to ring it, as the clapper alone weighs 1400 pounds. It was cast in 1711 by the Emperor Joseph I, from 180 Turkish cannons taken by the Austrians. At the height of 250 feet is the clock.

In the room with the latter is stationed a man to watch for the breaking out of fires in the city and suburbs. He takes the angle by means of a fine telescope, and on a chart prepared for the purpose, finds the street and house. The Alarm is then given I ascended to the top of the tower, but as it inclines three feet from a perpendicular, and trembles at the slightest blow, I did not remain long at so dizzy a height.—*Correspondence of Northern Advocate.*

HOW KOSSUTH WOULD TAKE SEBASTOPOL.

M. Kossuth, speaking of the taking of Sebastopol, said:—"I don't think you can take Sebastopol by the sea,—The opportune moment of a *coup de main* being lost, it would afford sacrifices which you neither can afford nor risk. And as to taking it by land, to a fortress accessible by trenches, and having but a garrison to defend it, that is but a matter of art and comparative sacrifices. It can be calculated to the hour. But to take a retrenched camp, linked by terrible fortresses, and an army for garrison in it, and new armies pouring upon your flank and rear, and you in the plains of the Crimea, with also no cavalry to resist them, is an undertaking to succeed in which more forces are necessary than England and France ever can unite in that quarter for such an aim. Ask about it whichever staff officer who has learned something about tactics and strategy.—And in that position is Sebastopol, thanks to your Austrian alliance, which, having interposed herself between you and your enemy in Wallachia, made the Czar free to send such numbers to Sebastopol as he likes.

"You will be beaten, remember my word. Your braves will fall in vain under Russian bullets and Crimean air—as the Russians fell under Turkish bullets and Danubian fever. Not one out of five of your braves, immolated in vain, shall see Albion or Gallia again. But I will tell you in what manner Sebastipol is to be taken. It is at Warsaw that you can take Sebastopol. Napier landing at Tamoglia, and brave Poland rising at his gallant call, will at the very first moment engage 100,000 Russians. The first report of Poland's insurrection can but spread dissolution in the Polish ranks of the Russian army; in three weeks the Czar shall have 300,000 men less, and shall want 300,000 men more. His bravest provinces, 12,000,000 of Poles, will have not only slipped from his grasp, but fight against him—12-000,000 left by your impolicy to be the source of his power and the tools of his ambition. Was there a truth ever evident if this is not? And that's not all yet. Poland, with your authority and with your aid in arms will assure King Oscar of Sweden that he is not to be left a sacrifice in the hands of an over powerful Russia. Poland in arms gives you Sweden for an ally, and Sweden, again, occupies at least 100,000 Russians in Finland—and seconded by your fleet, pushes on towards St. Petersburg. Thus you may take Sebastopol under these conditions. It will be but a fortress with a garrison. Your 30,000 braves will do the work?"

Cheap Paper.—The New Orleans *Bulletin* says:—"We are inclined to believe that the orka plant of the South is destined to alleviate the grevious evil under which all publisherdom labors. We have seen specimens of strong white rope manufactured from its fibre. If it will make rope it will certainly make paper, and if it will make paper the present exorbitant price must come down materially, for the supply of the hraw material will be as inexhaustible as cheap."

Extraordinary Result. At a recent meeting of one of the French Agricultural Societies, a curious fact was related. A farmer stuck a pea in a potato, and planted them together in March last. The pea produced a stock which was covered with pods, and the potato gave eleven healthy roots. The farmer is of opinion that, by this system, it is possible not only to obtain a two fold crop, but to prevent the malady to potatoes.

Export of Grain from San Francisco.—An extract from a letter from San Francisco, dated 2d inst., placed upon the Merchants' Exchange books, says:

"Ship S. S. Bishop, which cleared yesterday for New York, takes some 300 tons barley and wheat, and another vessel loading takes about the same quantity to England. This promises to be an immense trade ere long. All kinds of grain are extremely low with us now, and not one kind pays the farmer for raising."

The *Miramichi Gleaner* says.—Extensive Fires are raging in the woods in all directions, and we learn that the grass on several meadows has been consumed. Our town is enveloped in smoke. A person who came through from Richibucto on Thursday, informed us that it was with the greatest difficulty he proceeded on his journey, as the fire was frequently burning on both sides of the road. The weather continues dry and hot in the day, and cool in the evening.

EUROPEAN NEWS!!

[*Per Telegraph to Halifax.*]

The Steamship Africa, arrived at New York on Wednesday morning.

News Meagre.

Allies negotiating with Sweden to occupy Aland with 20,000 Swedish troops. If negotiations failed Bomarsund would be evacuated, and fortifications thrown up.

No operations announced either on Baltic or Black Sea, and no immediate prospect of battle on land.

The Austrians entered Wallachia on the 20th.

Russian troops concentrating on the Pruth.

Expedition to the Crimea not yet sailed.

No English News.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 13, 1854.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Under this title, for which there is no more foundation than for calling George Coles "Cincinnatus," Capt. or rather Lt. Colonel the Hon. William Swabey is to receive £300 per annum of the public money. In our last, we stated that in order to preserve appearances, the Administration had concluded a bargain with the Hon. T. H. Haviland for 4,500 acres of Land, to become the property of the people of Prince Edward Island—not the Queen—but even in this we were, it seems, mistaken. It is true that the Hon. gentleman made an offer of land for Five Shillings Sterling, or Seven and Six pence Currency the acre, and upon the principle of silence giving consent, it was supposed by all to whom the transaction was known, that there was nothing more to do, than have the necessary Deeds made out according to the provisions of the Statute. But, behold! the Hon. Colonel is no sooner installed in office, secured in his £300 per annum, than he writes to Mr. Haviland, from the "Crown Land Office," stating that the Government will accept his offer as respects a part of the land tendered at the rate of *Six Shillings Currency* the acre; and, as respects the rest, either declines the purchase, or will take it at Two Shillings Currency the acre.—we are not certain which—be that as it may, Mr. Haviland, we understand, writes back that he made no tender at Six Shillings an acre, and will not allow of any division, and will have the Seven and Sixpence Currency for the whole, or will not sell at all. So that it appears that at the time Mr. Swabey was appointed Commissioner under the Statute, the Government had made no *definite* bargain with any body for any quantity of land,—for the negotiation for the Worrell, now Pope's Estate, is still going on. Now, we openly and boldly defy the Advocates of the present Administration to point out any act of the Family Compact equally in recklessness and want of principle than this appointment of Swabey. And why all this unnecessary haste? This selling of the Skin before the Bear had been caught? Because, forsooth, Robert Mooney had threatened to publish an exposure of the actings and doings of the party to which he was attached! To let out the secrets of the cabal who are associated for the purpose of sharing among them as much of the plunder of the public Treasury as they can well lay their hands upon! Had the Administration been composed of men of that firm determination to do every thing in a fair, open and candid manner, so that, not only their actions, but the motive to these actions should be such, as rather to court than dread exposure, they would have treated Mooney's communication to the *Examiner* with the contempt it would have deserved. But, what do they instead? Appoint him to an office for which he is as totally unfit as Coles is to be Secretary, or Warburton Treasurer. It is true that Mooney claims to be a Poet, and so does Andrew Mitchell, and it may be that they will interchange communications. Mooney may sign his "Trebor," and treat his friend Werand with an epistle of the "Humours of Flinty Glen, or how to do the Snatchers"—being a full, true, and poetic account of how the author got £200 a year for letting another man do his business, by frightning C——s, W——n, and W——n, with a threat of letting the Cat out of the bag—and in return, Werand could oblige his friend Trebor with "Lines to a Duck, turning up its eyes in thunder," or an "Elegy on a drowned Kitten," or any thing equally moving and interesting. It may seem heartless in us to treat these subjects with contempt, but what can we do? To treat them otherwise, would be to pour forth a Jeremiad that would be as little to the taste of our readers as to our own. And as we are well aware that all we can say or do, will not turn them from the evil of their ways, we are determined for the future, to do the other thing, that is, to laugh at their blunders, and make merry with their ignorance and absurdities. It is a part of our duty to keep the public informed of the course of events, and we may as well perform our, not by any means pleasant, task good-humoredly as the reverse.

The *North British Review*, for August, and Blackwood's Magazine for the same Month, have come to hand. The Contents of the North British are as follows:

Ist: Vinet, his Life and writings. 2d: Hugh Miller, of Cromarty. 3d. Early English History. 4. Books for Children. 5. Greece during the Macedonian Period. Neibuhr and Thirlwal. 6. Dante. 7. Poems by Mathew Arnold. 8. Sir Robert Murchison's Siluria. 9. Past and Present Political Morality of British Statesmen.

Those of Blackwood are—Tricompi and Alison on the Greek Revolution. Student Life in Scotland. The Insurrection in Spain. The Ethology of Europe. The Gengetic Provinces of British India. The Secret of Stoke Manor, a Family History Part 3. Conservative Re-ascendancy considered

We shall in future Numbers give some extracts from the most interesting articles.

Tignish, 1st September, 1854.

To the District Teachers of P. E. Island.

Ladies and Gentleman,

A Petition has been prepared for presentation to the House of Assembly, praying that our Salaries may be paid quarterly in lieu of half-yearly for the future. Those of you who may not have signed, are requested to forward your signatures on a slip of paper, in order to be attached, under cover to

R. B.
District Teacher, Tignish.

We cheerfully give insertion to the above: conceiving it but reasonable that our Teachers should be placed on a similar footing with other Salaried Servants of the Colony; we feel assured the prayer of their petition will be conceded.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 9th, Unity, McRae, Bay Verte; deal. Pique, Pictou, coal. Emily, Labrador, Fish and Oil, to W. B. Dean.

11th, Phantom, Ellis, Miramichi. Lilly, Bedeque.

12th, Unicorn, Gallant, Buctouche; deal. Elizabeth, Scott, do., do. Isabella, Turnbull, Sidney; coal. Packet F. R. Goodman, Pictou; Mails, &c. Flora, McDonald, Magdalen Islands; fish.

SAILED.

Sept. 9th, F. R. Goodman, Pictou, Mails, &c. Saranac, Hutchinson, Boston; fish and lumber Pique, Fogere, Shemogue; bal. Unity McRae Bay Verte.

10th, Phantom, Miramichi. President, Bay Verte; bal.

Died,

At Beech Point, on Monday the 4th inst., aged 23 years, Harriet, eldest daughter of Donald Ramsay, Esq., of the above place. The deceased was characterized by an amiableness of disposition, which attached to her those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Her illness which was tedious and severe, she bore without murmuring, often concealing her distress from fear of giving pain to her relatives. As she drew nearer her decease she expressed an increasingly firm faith in a crucified and risen Redeemer, and we trust is now with him in bliss—*Com.*

At Charlottetown, on Sunday the 27th of August, aged about 98 years, Mrs. Mary Lewis, one of the oldest inhabitants of this Town, wherein she has resided for a period of sixty-four years.

AUCTIONS.

Cordage! Canvass! Oil, &c.

BY JAMES MORRIS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the FIFTEENTH September, at his SALE ROOM, corner of Queen Street:

30 Coils ROPE, (assorted sizes),
30 do. do.
21 Bolts CANVASS,
1 Cask extra Boiled OIL.

September 8th.

The day before the Fair!!
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, Farming Utensils, &c.

THE Subscriber is instructed by the Rev. Chas. Lloyd to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence on the Princetown Road, 8 miles from Town, the whole of his remaining STOCK, on Tuesday next, the 19th instant, precisely at 11 o'clock, consisting of—

1 Handsome and valuable Mare 9 years old,
1 do do 7 years old,
1 do Horse, 1 year old, from McKinnon's Saladin,
1 Filly Foal, from Locke's celebrated Horse.
2 Milch Cows, 1 Durham Heifer, 3 years old,
1 Ox, 3 years old, 3 Heifers, 2 years old,
3 Yearlings, 2 Calves,
25 Leicester and Southdown Sheep, 12 Lambs,
1 Jaunting Wagon, Steel Springs, Scantlebury's make,
2 Jaunting Sleighs and Furs,
2 Sets Wagon Harness, 2 Carts, 1 Truck,
3 Sets Cart Harness, 3 Ploughs,
2 pairs Harrows, 1 Roller, 2 Horse Rakes,
1 Wood Sleigh, 1 Winnowing Machine,
1 Wheel Barrow, 2 Grind Stones,
1 Chaff Cutter, 1 Turnip Cutter,
Set of Morine Curtains, Close Stove, and a few other Household articles.

☞ The Horses and Cattle are well known, and well appreciated.

Terms at Sale.

JAMES N. HARRIS,
Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, Sept. 12, 1854. Isl

FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Wednesday*, the 20th inst., immediately after the Cattle Show, a thorough bred Ayrshire Bull. He is out of the Heifer, imported by the Agricultural Society in 1851, and is now 3 years old. He has taken 2 prizes from the Agricultural Society both first and second.

Freehold Farm for Sale
AT CAVENDISH.

TO BE SOLD at AUCTION, on Tuesday the 3d October, 68 acres of Freehold Land, 40 of which are under cultivation. Together with the farming Implements, Cattle, Household furniture, &c.

JOHN GRAHAM, sen.

September 13th, 1854.

Steam and Grist Mill Machinery, Bricks, &c., &c.

BY JAMES MORRIS.

TO BE SOLD, by AUCTION, on *Tuesday*, 3d October, at 10 o'clock, at his Sale Room, corner Queen and Water Street.

1 Steam Engine, 25 horse power, suitable for a Gang of Saws.
2 Boilers,
25 M. Brick,
1 Pair French Burrow Stones,
1 Pair Shelling Stones,
With a large quantity of other Machinery.

Charlottetown Sept. 6th, 1854. Isl&Ex

R. B. STEELE.

FROM T. GILBERT & Co., Æolian Pianoforte Manufactory, Boston, will visit Charlottetown in a few days, when he will attend to Orders for TUNING and REPAIRING *PIANOFORTES* in the best manner.

Mr. S. has had much experience in this business, having been at it for more than five years, the last two of which he has spent in the above Manufactory, which is the oldest in Boston. Perfect satisfaction given or no pay required.

Music Teachers liberally considered.

If enough encouragement be given, arrangements will be made for visiting Charlottetown yearly.

Orders left at Mr. G. T. Haszard's Store. Mr. S. will remain in Town eight or ten days. Terms moderate,

September 8, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, in confirmation of a certain agreement lately made by Charles Worrell, late of Morell House, but now of London, in Great Britain, Esquire, have by deeds of release and assignment respectively dated the 16th day of August last, conveyed to William H. Pope, of Charlottetown, Esquire, all their Right, Title, and Interest, as Trustees of the said Charles Worrell, in and to certain Real and Personal Estates, Debts, and Judgments in Prince Edward Island, formerly belonging to the said Charles Worrell, and conveyed by him to the undersigned by deeds dated the 17th day of June, 1850: of which all Tenants of the said Estates, and other parties interested in, or indebted to the same, are hereby notified and will govern themselves accordingly.

JAMES PEAKE,
CHARLES HENSLEY,
JOHN M. HOLL,
THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, } Trustees.

Charlottetown, 11th September, 1854. 1 m.