### PRACTICE OF SHOEING HORSES.

Mr. Charles Percival, veterinary surgeon of tne Royal artillery, furnishes the following communication to one of the Dublin papers.

I have lately been devoting much attention to shoeing, and flatter myself that the horses under my care are as well shed as any in her Majesty's service.

The shoe I found in use here was made concave next to the foot, and flat on the ground surface, than which, in my opinion, nothing could be worse. This shoe I have had reversed, making the latter as concave as the foot will possibly admit of, leaving only sufficient room between the shoe and the foot for the pricker to pass freely round, to remove dirt, &c. To the heels of the shoe I have given an inclined plane outwards on the foot surface, with three nails on the inside and four on the outside. The heels, instead of being cut off straight, are well sloped, and about the same thickness as the toe. The shoe onethird as thick at the heel as the toe, recommended by the iate professor, the majority of horses could could not travel in. There are many pernicious practices which smiths in general, if left to themselves, fall into, viz:

1. Mutilating the frogs by improper cutting. I have at length got my farriers to understand that the only part of the frog which ever requires cutting, unless ragged, is the point, to prevent the sensible frog being bruised between it and the coffin bone.

2. Inflicting serious injury to the crust by an improper use of the rasp, but especially the coarse side of it.

3. In fitting the shoes, by cutting too much out of the crust at the toe to admit the clip. The shoe is consequently set too far back, instead of fitted full to the crust, and afterwards rasping away the crust, making tae foot, in fact, to fit the shoe, instead of the shoe to fit the foot. This is a faulty practice, and very seriously so, which smiths in general are very apt to fall into; one, too, which renders the crust shelly, for that part into which the nails are driven from time to time is in this way rendered weak.

4. In turning shoes, smiths in geneal do not attend sufficiently to beveling or sloping the edge of the shoe from the foot to the ground surface, which I consider of great importance, especially if horses are given to cut or interfere in their action.

5. Cutting the heels of the shoe off straight. This is also a very bad practice. If well sloped like a shoe for hunting, to which there cannot be any objection, they are less liable to be pulled off by the hind shoe catching in them, and contribute more to safety of both horse and rider.

6. Leaving the inner edges of the hind shoes at the toes sharp, which, if well rounded, will in a great measure prevent overreaches, as well as render the fore shoes less liable to be pulled off by their catching in the heels of the former. Squaring the toe of the hind shoe for horses that forge, or "carry the hammer aud pincers," as it is termed, leaving the horn projecting over the shoe, is, in my opinion, good as a general rule, not only preventing that unpleasant noise, but rendering horses less liable to overreach and pull off their fore shoes, provided, however, attention be paid to rounding the inner edge.

7. In rasping the under part of the clinches, farriers are very apt to apply the edge of the rasp improperly to the crust, forming a deep groove around the same, which cannot but be injurious to the foot, and together with taking away too much of the crust in finishing off the foot, must have a tendency to render it shelly. Curving the shoe at the toe, after the French fashion, where horses go near the ground, I am very fond of, but I cannot see any advantage in it as a general practice.

### THE SUPPLIES OF GOLD.

#### PROBABLE EFFECTS.

The following are the "conclusions" of a very elaborate article occupying twenty-three columns of a supplement to the *London Morning Chronicle*.

We may now terminate our inquiry by a statement of the general results which the facts and arguments we have collected and employed appear to justify. And, still observing the method which we have been anxious to follow throughout, will first state the conclusions which rest on foundations of *fact*.

We have seen, then, that the quantity of new gold produced in California and Australia to the end of 1852 is equal to not less than ten per cent. of the total quantity of gold existing in Europe and America in the early part of 1848, or immediately previous to the first appearance of the Californian supplies. We have seen, also that the *annual* production of gold from *all* sources—which in 1848 was equal to two per cent., on the total quantity of gold then existing in Europe and America—had risen in 1852 to be seven per cent. on that quantity.

So far, the whole, or nearly the whole, of the new supplies of gold have been absorbed as coinage in America, in this country and Australia, and in France. And not only has there been a large increase of the gold coinage in these countries, but the amount of the convertible paper circulation—probably in each of them—certainly in three, viz: England, France, and Australia—has been considerably increased within the last twelve months. There is reason to believe, however, that the increase in the circulation of coin and paper has arisen almost wholly from an increase in transactions. It is a question, however, for investigation, whether the absorption of the new gold as coin can proceed to a much greater extent, without affecting the value of gold as compared with a larger or smaller number of commodities.

In this country there has been, since the summer and autumn of last year, a marked increase in the price of several descriptions of commodities; and it does not appear that that increase of price can in all cases be adequately explained, as concerns the commodities themselves, by considerations of supply and demand; nor, on the other hand does it appear that we are justified by the evidence in attributing to the influence of the new supplies of gold any extensive or decided influence in raising prices in this country. The facts, however, do justify us in believing that the new supplies have certainly begun—indirectly, and perhaps directly also—to operate in this country in a manner which does and will lead to higher prices.

As regards wages, however, the indirect and direct operation of the new gold in establishing higher rates is manifest and unquestionable; and since the autumn of 1852, the rise in the wages of artisan and manual labour in this country is equal to between 12 and 20 per cent.

It seems to be established by the evidence that whatever effects may have been produced in the United Kingdom in raising wages and prices, and in extending and increasing trade, have been accomplished by means of reductions in the rate of discount and interest, and by advances of capital—not in any way through the medium of the circulation. It appears, also, that the effect of the new gold in depressing the rate of discount was essentially of a temporary character, and was confined to the period during which the new gold was lodged chiefly in the Bank of England, in its progress from the mines to the general markets of the world.

Since those temporary effects have disappeared, the increased demands for capital, excited by the low rates of discount, and arising out of an extended trade, have raised those rates to fully their previous height.

It is the fact, also, that the apparently permanent increase of five millions in the outstanding circulation of the Bank of England has rendered it not premature to consider—if the Act of 1844 is to be maintained—whether the amount of 14 millions as the limit of the issue of notes on securities should not be considerably enlarged.

In the Australian colonies, the effect of the new gold has been to add the stimulus of a very low rate of interest, and of an abundance of capital, to the other great and manifold causes of rapid development which they previously possessed.

And, generally, we are justified in describing the effects of the new gold as almost wholly beneficial. It has led to the development of new branches of enterprise, to new discoveries, and to the establishment, in remote regions, of populations carrying with them energy, intelligence, and the rudiments of a great society. In our own country, it has already elevated the condition of the working and poorer classes; it has quickened and extended trade, and exerted an influence which, thus far, is beneficial wherever it has been felt.

These are the conclusion justified by evidence and facts. There still remain the conclusions which seem to be justified by speculation; and these may be compressed within a similar compass.

There does not appear to be any good reason for believing that the future results of the new supplies of gold will be, on the whole, less devoid of evil than they have been hitherto. We are not justified in expecting that, under contracts now existing, creditors will be sacrificed to debtors—that the recipients of fixed incomes will be hopelessly impoverished—that a capital will cease to command a reasonable rate of interest—or that land and other objects of investment will rise to inordinate prices.

On the contrary, the great revolution is in progress so gradually—it is checked and moderated in modes so subtle and infinite, by influences too delicate to be exhibited by prices current or statistics—that, so far as we can judge of the future by what is now occurring around us, we have no reason to view with alarm a change in the economical condition of the world, which, though new and startling, appears likely to adjust itself, without shocks or convulsions, to the expanding intelligence and resources of mankind.

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Napoleon's Prediction.—In Dr. O'Meara's work, published some thirty years since, entitled "A voice from St. Helena," the following is given as Napoleon's prediction, uttered shortly before his death, respecting the ultimate fate of Turkey:

"In the course of a few years Russia will have Constantinople, the greatest part of Turkey, and all Greece. This I hold to be as certain as if it had already taken place. Almost all the cajoling and flattery which Alexander practised towards me, was to gain my consent to effect this object. I would not consent, seeing that the equilibrium of Europe would be destroyed. In the natural course of things Turkey must fall to Russia. The greatest part of her population are Greeks, who you may say are Russians. The powers it would injure, and who could oppose it, are England, France, Prussia, and Austria. Now, as to Austria it will be very easy for Russia to engage for assistance, by giving her Servia and other provinces bordering upon the Austrian dominions reaching near to Constantinople. The only hypothesis, that France and England may ever be allied with sincerity, will be in order to prevent this. But even this alliance would not avail: France, England and Prussia united cannot prevent it. Russia and Austria can at any time effect it."

Chloroform Counteracted.—Dr. Robert de Lamballe, a distinguished physician of Paris, announces that a shock of electricity given to a patient dying from the effects of chloroform, immediately counteracts the influence and returns the sufferer to life. The fact is worth knowing, if it be a fact.

#### A NEW ENTERPRISE.

We see it stated that they are making houses of *papier mache* in England, for exportation to Australia and India. These houses, (says an English paper,) which contain from four to ten rooms each, can be readily taken down and re-rected within a period of from four to six hours, so that, immediately on landing in his new home, the emigrant may find himself in a comfortable residence. These houses will be less than one-third the cost of ordinary brick houses, and it is probable that they will, ere long, be extensively adopted for summer-houses, park lodges, railway stations, and moveable barracks, to all of which purposes they are admirably adapted. They are made with hollow ways, thereby excluding damp; and in the East Indies and other places where the white ant does so much mischief, timber can be altogether dispensed with, and the houses entirely composed of *papier mache*, which they will not touch in consequence of its poisonous nature.

## GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

#### NEW YORK EXHIBITION.

Artificial Fruit Essences—These essences have rapidly come into use chiefly as flavours for confectionary and liquors: the most common are of pine-apple and banana. Although called fruit-essences or extracts, there is no fruit about them or used in their preparation, but strange enough, the most delicious flavor or perfume may be produced by a simple chemical process, from some of the most loathsome substances. Thus the essence of pine-apples is manufactured from a mixture of putrid cheese, sour milk, and sugar: for most of the other essences a very disgusting and poisonous oil, obtained in the distillation of potatoes, is used. But when the essences are well prepared and pure, they are as harmless as the natural flavors which they imitate, indeed some of them are perfectly identical in their properties and composition. Gehe & Co., of Dresden, Saxony, exhibit a fine assortment of these wonderful products of modern chemistry among their large collection of drugs and chemicals.—*Scientific American*.

The Rev. W. H. Cooper, late of P. E. I., has accepted the Rectorship of Calvary Church, Tamague, Pennsylvania.

Brougham.—Lord Brougham has come in for a handsome bequest of nearly £30,000, made by the late Mary Flaherty, a Hammersmith spinster. The bequest is "out of respect and admiration for his unequalled abilities, public conduct and principles."

Egyptian Railroad.—On the 6th of June a locomotive was run, for the first time, five miles on the Egyptian railroad, much to the astonishment of the Bedouins, who galloped alongside on their fleet horses for some time, until they found they had no chance of keeping pace with the locomotive.

Sprigs of Royalty.—The Emperor of Russia has four sons, Alexander, Constantine, Nicholas, and Micheal, and two daughters, Marie, the widowed Duchess of Leuchtenburg, and the Grand Duchess Olga, lately married.

Public Meeting held through the Telegraph.—The *State of Maine* says that only one meeting of the Executive Committee of the European and North American Railway Company was held during the last three years. They have transacted the whole of their business by *telegraphic meetings*. A meeting being called for a certain day, the members, in place of travelling over perhaps two or threa huudred miles of country to assemble, merely had to go to the telegraph office, and when a quorum was heard from, propositions were offered, amendments made, votes taken, and plans and arrangements made just as though they were all assembled in one room.

Ready Made Houses.—At Chicago, Illinois, you can buy a house in all its parts, framing timbers, shingles, doors, window sashes, shutters, flooring, all planed, tongued, grooved, numbered, and ready to be put up upon the prairies, to which the many railroads will convey it; so that the farmer from those wide extended plains may come in one day, buy his house complete, and take it out next, and with the assistance of his neighbours put it up within a week.

A Thief Paying Dearly.—Somebody stole a watermelon from a patch in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, the other night, and left a pocket-book on the ground containing $500. The proprietor of the patch advertises that he has a few more melons left.

Delicate Surgery.—A slave boy in Baltimore, named Isaac, belonging to Mrs. Somerville, was brought to the Infirmary several weeks ago, with a deep cut of four inches in length on the scalp, occasioned by a fragment of stone falling from a blast on the grounds of his employer, Dr. Lawrence. The brain at first protruded through the cranium, and exhibited an excrescence of the fungus character. This has been entirely reduced by gentle compression with a sponge bandaged upon the orifice, and the integuments have effected a healthy union. The boy is now walking about, and will soon be discharged cured.

A Remarkable Story.—David Wilson, a revolutionary soldier, and a native of New Jersey, died lately in Dearborn county, Indiana; aged 107 years, two months, and ten days. He had, at different periods of his life, five wives, and at the time of his death was the father of forty-seven children. This extraordinary man, when in his 104th year, mowed one acre per day of heavy timothy grass for a week. He was about fiive feet six inches in height. His frame was not supported by ribs, but an apparently solid sheet of bone supplied their place. He could hold up his hands in a vertical position, and receive a blow from the fist of a powerful man on the lateral portion of his body, without inconvenience.—*Madison (In.) Banner*.

Salt Spring in Texas.—The citizens of Matagorda, it appears, can enjoy salt water bathing with very little trouble, and at very little expense. The *Tribune* says:—Every family in Matagorda can have a salt water bath on their own premises if they will it. Under the city, at the depth of about eight feet, is a stratum or vein of *saline* water, quite cool, and clear as rock crystal. The citizens this summer are just beginning to appreciate and appropriate its benefits: almost every householder has dug a well, inserted a chain pump, and erected a small bath-house in his own garden; the expenditure is quite inconsiderable, and the advantages of a saline cold water bath in these sultry months are incalculable.

Professor Wilson, of Great Britain, will be present at the Canadian Industrial Exhibition in September, and deliver a lecture on Flax, its cultivation and industrial treatment.

The Governor General of Canada, en rout for England, arrived in Halifax, via. St John and Windsor.

## HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

### Wednesday, September 14, 1853.

It was not our intention to have taken any further notice of the leader in the last *Weekly Advertizer*, for we would not willingly put ourselves upon a level with those whose language shews what they are; but a kind and talented friend having furnished us with the following article, we gratefully insert it, though we doubt that it is too well written, and too *recherche* for the animal for whose edification it was composed.

> "The very head and front of my offending
> Hath this extent—no more."—*Shakespeare.*

> "My Oberon, what visions have I seen—
> Methought I was enamoured of an Ass!
> *Shakespeare.*

Avaunt ye witlings' who with gibes and jeers would turn our honest conceptions into mockery, we are serious, very serious! though by your smilings ye seem to think we jest, we hate the man who can never see more than one side of a question—who has but a single idea, and that perhaps a wrong one, and are unwilling such Asses should sit in judgement upon us—we cannot use the endearing terms to the Editor of the Weekly Advertizer that Titania did to Bottom.

> "Come lie thee down upon this flowery bed,
> While I thy amiable cheeks do coy,
> And stick musk roses in thy sleek smooth head,
> And kiss thy fair large ears, my gentle joy."

We repeat, we cannot go quite so far, but, in all Christian meekness, we will endeavour to return good for the evil intended to fall upon us, contained in the Editorial of that paper, of Thursday last. We will not inflict upon our readers, or demean ourselves by retorting the invective so lavishly cast upon us. Suffice it, that we fully acknowledge the very *gentlemanly* style of composition, and the *entire absence of personalities*, contained in the leading article we refer to. On the contrary, we will endeavour to assist him in his future compositions, by pointing out a few learned works for his especial improvements. The first work is a little book of Heinsius entitled "Laus Asini." We counsel him to lay it next his heart, for it dissserts of most long eared matter, and is rich in Asinine reminissences.

Doubtless he has passed the *Pons Asinorum* of the mathematicians,—Has laughed at the punishment inflicted by Apollo, upon the Phrygian king,—has feasted on the third Dialogue of Lucian, wherein he relates his adventures, after being converted into an Ass by a Sorceress,—has been enraptured with Apuleius's most exquisite and imaginative expansion of this fiction; and if he still deny that the Ass now occupying his editorial chair, instead of being loaded with dirt, bears a rich freightage of Sacred, classical and scientific associations and conceits, we tell him he is duller "than the fat weed that rots itself at ease on Lethe's wharf;" and merits to himself that appellation which limits all his ideas of the braying quadruped,—poor long eared innocent! we trust he may be rewarded hereafter in some garden of paradisaical thistles. We beg to assure our readers that, though our references be not altogether quadrupedal, they mount not to those golden Asses (not of Apuleius we dare aver) which are placed upon royal tables, and whose panniers, laden with salt (assuredly not Attic) minister stimulants to the palates of kings and courtiers, no, this paper means what it professes, it is dedicated to Editorial Donkeys, who have no patronymic right to be termed any thing but Asses.

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Those of our readers who were at the funeral of the late Col. Lane, must, we think, like ourselves, have been disgusted with the conduct of the rabble of boys present on that occasion. We are among the last to interfere with the hilarity and sports of youth, but surely there is a time for all things, and when the remains of a fellow creature is being committed to its kindred earth, with the solemnities of religion, one would think it should strike with at least some little reverence for the occasion, the most careless heart. From whence, however, such a gang of ruffians had so suddenly sprung, and, as appeared from the language used by them, so thoroughly indoctrinated in vice, we are even now at a loss to conceive. Can nothing be done to prevent an evil like this from growing to a head, the consequences of which it is fearful to contemplate? "Train up a child, saith Solomon, in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." And is not the converse of the proposition equally true? If children are allowed to go on in the way they should not go, will they in their more matured age depart from it? It should be remembered, that these boys will, some day, become men, members of society, citizens, that it proposed to invest them with voices in the election of members to represent us in Provincial Parliament. Verily, the training they are now receiving will fit them admirably for those important functions! We were sorry that a highly respectable gentleman from the neighbouring province, one of the mourners, should have witnessed such a scene, and still more sorry to hear that it forced from him a remark, the truth of which, we regret, could not be gainsayed, viz: "that he had never witnessed such disgraceful conduct." In fact, it was next to impossible that he could. This is one of these evils which the incorporation of the Town would have a great tendency to mitigate, in the first place, and gradually to cure. Our criminal calendar has hitherto been, we are happy to say, comparatively light; it is impossible however, that with a rapidly increasing population, brought up as the youth of the lower orders of Charlottetown appear to be, this can long be the case.

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The following Acts have received Her Majesty's assent:

No. 875. "An Act relating to the Highways in Charlottetown Common and Royalty, and certain other parts of Queen's County, and to the performance of Statute Labour and the Expenditure of public money therein."

No. 876. "An Act to regulate the mode of summoning Grand and Petit Jurors, and to provide remuneration for Petit Jurors."

No. 877. "An Act to amend the Free Education Act, passed in the Fifteenth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria."

### Summary of Government Advertisements.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to order, that in future all applications for Crown Lands in this Colony be made to the Lieutenant Governor in Council; and that applications for any portion of the Fishery Reserves must be accompanied by a Plan and description of the same.

Tenders will be received until Saturday, the 24th inst., for Covering, Glazing and Painting the Lantern of Panmure Island Light House, according to a Plan and Specification to be seen at the Colonial Secretary's Office

### CRICKET MATCH.

A Match between the Married and the Single of the Charlottetown Cricket Club, was played on the Grounds, at Kensington, on Monday the 5th inst., terminating (as is seen by the subjoined scrol) in favor of the latter, by a majority of 85. Wickets were pitched at 1 p.m; and the game finished at quarter past 6, when the players adjourned to the Victoria Hotel, and partook of a very substantial dinner.

**MARRIED.**

Chares Wright, Umpire.

FIRST INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Longworth, bd J. Hensley | 0 |
| F. Longworth, ct Pethick, bd J. Hensley | 0 |
| Binns, bd J. Hensley | 10 |
| Thorne, bd J. Hensley | 0 |
| Shipley, bd J. Hensley | 0 |
| J. Brecken, bd J. Hensley | 7 |
| Haviland, bd J. Hensley | 2 |
| Yates, bd Desbrisay | 9 |
| Stewart, bd Desbrisay | 1 |
| DeBlois, ct J. Hensley, bd Hensley | 0 |
| Davis, not out | 0 |
| Byes | 3 |
| Wide Balls | 1 |
| | 33 |

SECOND INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Longworth, ct Simms, bd Desbrisay | 2 |
| F. Longworth, leg before wicket | 0 |
| Binns, leg before wicket | 0 |
| Thorne, not out | 5 |
| Shipley, ct Pethick, bd Desbrisay | 1 |
| J. Brecken, ct McIntosh, bd J. Hensley | 1 |
| Haviland, ct Keale, bd Desbrisay | 0 |
| Yates, bd J. Hensley | 4 |
| Stewart, bd Desbrisay | 15 |
| DeBlois, bd Desbrisay | 0 |
| Davis, bd J. Hensley | 2 |
| Byes | 4 |
| Wide Balls | 0 |
| | 34 |

**SINGLE.**

A. Hensley, Umpire.

FIRST INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sims, bd Stewart | 27 |
| McIntosh, bd J. Brecken | 12 |
| Keale, bd J. Brecken | 0 |
| Hodgson, ct Shipley, bd J. Brecken | 0 |
| Desbrisay, ct Yates, bd Stewart | 3 |
| J. Hensley, bd J. Brecken | 7 |
| Pethick, ct Stewart, bd J. Brecken | 5 |
| Milford, bd J. Brecken | 0 |
| F. Brecken, bd Stewart | 0 |
| Beazeley, ct J. Brecken, bd Stewart | 1 |
| Lane, not out | 1 |
| Byes | 5 |
| Wide Balls | 0 |
| No Balls | 0 |
| | 61 |

SECOND INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sims, ct DeBlois, bd Stewart | 14 |
| McIntosh, ct Yates, bd J. Brecken | 14 |
| Keale, bd J. Brecken | 0 |
| Hodgson, ct Yates, bd gtewart | 1 |
| Desbrisay, ct J. Brecken, bd Stewart | 3 |
| J. Hensley, not out | 14 |
| Pethick, bd J. Brecken | 10 |
| Milford, ct J. Longworth, bd J. Brecken | 5 |
| F. Brecken, ct Yates, bd Stewart | 5 |
| Beazeley, bd Stewart | 18 |
| Lane, bd J. Brecken | 4 |
| Byes | 0 |
| Wide Balls | 2 |
| No Balls | 1 |
| | 91 |

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The Annual Cattle Show was held this day on Queen Square. We have only time to give the award of the Judges:—

HORSES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the best Entire Blood Colt foaled in 1851, A. Laird, Esq, | £2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d best do do Hon. G. Coles | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Best Blood Filly, do no competition | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d do do no competition | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Best Entire Colt for Agricultural purposes, foaled in 1851, no competition | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d do do no competition | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Best Filly, do no competition | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d do do no competition | 1 | 0 | 0 |

CATTLE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Aryshire Heifer, G. W. Deblois, | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 2d do do Hon. C. Hensley, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Best Durham Heifer, Daniel Hodgson, | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 2d do John Thorne, (strawberry) | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Best Heifer, calved in 1851, T.H. Haviland, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d do John Beer, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Best Bull, dropped in 1851, Dr. Johnston, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d do do J. Henderson, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Best Bull of Ayrshire breed, dropped in 1852, Hector M'Lean, | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 2d do Chas. Braddock, do | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Best Bull of Durham breed, only 2 shown | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Best Bull of any age, Cornelius Higgins, | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 2d do do Jardin, do | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Best Cow, giving milk, of any age, Hon. C. Hensley, | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 2d do do Hon. G. Coles, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Best Sow, having reared a litter this season, Mr. Pethick, | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 2d do do Mr. Smith, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Best Boar, Mr. Johnston, | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 2d do Cornelius Higgins, small Boar | 1 | 0 | 0 |

In awarding the prizes to the Aryshire yearling Bulls, the Judges observe a great deficiency in merit and have to make the same remark as regards the Bulls shown for the prize given for animals of any age of that description.

Judges.—*Wm. W. Irving, George Smith, George Tweedy.*

SHEEP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best pen of 3 Ewe Tegs, of Leicester breed, Benj. Wright | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d do do do Henry Longworth | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Best Ram, do. do., under 3 years old, (lambs excluded,) Wm. Mutch | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d do do do John Goff | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Best Ram Lamb of Leicester breed, Henry Longworth | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d do do do do | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Best pen of 3 Ewe Tegs, of Southdown breed, no competition | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d do do no competition | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Best Ram do., do. under 3 years old, (lambs excluded,) no competition | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d do do no competition | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Best Ram Lamb, do Henry Longworth | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d do do John Thorne | 0 | 10 | 0 |

Judges.—*William H. Hyde, Alexander Laird, William Mutch.*

### Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED,

Sept, 10th, Steamer Fairy Queen, Pictou.

11th, Scr. Charlottee, Leblang, New Bedford, U. S.; ballast.—Flora, McDonald, Shediac; deal, with loss of foremast.—Brig Robert, Nuston, Chapman, Boston; goods.

12th, Happy Return, Shediac; deal.—Wasp, Lang, Canso; empty barrels.—Montance, from the fishery.—Susan Mullans, Pugwash; ballast.—Industry, Barstoe, St. John's, Newfoundland.

14th, Fairy Queen, Bedeque & Shediac.

SAILED.

Sept 11th, Unicorn, McPherson, Boston; knees &c.

12th, Steamer Fairy Queen. Bedque & Shediac.

14th, James Frasier, McKenzie, Shediac; ballast.—Fairy Queen, Pictou.

Schr. Pennie, hence to Liverpool, went ashore on Arichat Reef,—Cut away both masts, and has since been taken into Arichat Harbour.

### Died,

On Wednesday, the 12th inst., Sarah, wife of Mr. E. Roberts, Teacher, Rustico, and fourth daughter of the late Donald Campbell, Cape Traverse, in the 40th year of her age; her end was peace.