NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE MOORSOM SHELL.—The *Derby Mercury* publishes a letter from an officer on board the Cæsar who witnessed the bombardment of the Hango Forts. He says it was beautiful to observe the manner in which Moorsom's new shell struck and bursted on the Russian batteries; they will prove a most deadly missile during the present war. The Russians fired with great precision, and with much pluck; but the Dragon was the only vessel injured to any extent. I went on board of her after the cessation of firing, and found that fifteen shot had penetrated her hull; but, most providentially, only one man was killed; a cannon ball took off his leg, and he died from hemorrhage in twenty minutes. No other man was wounded, if we except one brave fellow who lost the use of his nose by a splinter. Jack immediately wiped his nose, and vowed, in not the most elegant terms, that he would have a "Roosian" for it; no doubt he exacted ample vengeance. Speaking of the affair at Ecknaes, he says a little grape and Moorsom told with a terrible effect on the Russian soldiers. I had it from the lips of one of the officers of the Arrogant that it was most melancholy to witness the manner in which the limbs of both men and horses flew in the air from the explosion of the shells.

A FORTUNE MADE AT GALLIPOLI.—A retailer of sundries, who has established himself here, and who has dignified himself with the title of "merchant," has made a rapid fortune, which he owes to the artistical talents of a captain of the French staff. The retailer being in want of a sign, the captain painted him the figures of a Zouave and a Highlander, each in full uniform of his corps, each with a glass of wine in the one hand, and grasping his companion by the other, in the act of *trinquer*-ing, with great cordiality. This picture, though rather hastily sketched, and though not particularly brilliant in some of its details, has had the most decided success among the soldiers of both armies, and has produced a greater and better sensation than would have been accomplished by the paintings of the greatest masters whose works are preserved in the Louvre or the National Gallery. There has been quite a run on the picture. Turkish pachas, English officers, and Armenian merchants have proposed to purchase it at any price, but the fortunate possessor has refused to part with it, and has announced his determination to transport his sign, as a trophy and the origin of his fortnne, to Varna, or wherever else the allied troops may take up their quarters.—*Letter from Gallipoli*.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS IN THE PAPAL STATES.—A letter from Rome states that the Minister of Arms has received a despatch from the Cardinal Secretary of State ordering him to take measures for the defence of the Papal coast, from the Neapolitan to the Tuscan frontier, in consequence of piratical vessels having been observed in the neighbourhood. In compliance with these instructions the minister has sent off four detachments of artillery to strengthen the garrisons of the littoral forts, from Terracina to Port Ercole, and officers to superintend the repairing of these forts, generally dilapidated middle-age towers, and the supplying of them with necessary guns and ammunition. A troop of dragoons has also been sent to furnish the means of rapid communication between the forts, and detachments have been stationed half-way between the capital and the principal points on the coast, to supply the Government with immediate information, in case of any disembarkation of Græco-Russian corsairs, or Italian Republican desperadoes. It may be easily imagined, says the letter, after what has recently taken place in the neighbourhood of Zarzana, that the latter are the real objects of the Papal Government's fearful solicitude. The naval forces of his Holiness have also been called upon to make a demonstration. The Papal fleet is merely composed of two very small steamers built in England last year, San Giovanni and Archimedes, armed with four pieces of light cannon each, and the traditional old war brig used as a guard ship at Civita Vecchia.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN NINEVEH AND NIMROD.—In a report recently issued by the London Assyrian Excavation Society, relative to the progress of their agent, Mr. Loflus, in Babylonia, it is stated that a new palace has been discovered at Nineveh, which is by far the most magnificent structure hitherto found among the ruins of that ancient capital. Its walls are covered with fine sculptures, every room and passage being devoted to seperate subjects. These sculptures are the *chefs* d' *œuvre* of Assyrian art. But a part of the palace, including two or three hundred sculptured slabs, has as yet been explored. On one of these slabs is represented, in base relief, a city surrounded by a double wall. Above the various buildings in the city rises a temple, whose second story is supported by pillars which have their bases on the backs of lions and human headed bulls. Another scene represents a lion hunt. The king is in the act of striking a lance into a lion which is springing at his chariot, while seven others, pierced by many arrows, are lying dead and dying on the ground. On another slab is the representation of a bridge with three pointed arches, and on still another one is depicted a park, with an open gate, through which the king may be seen at a distance, hunting lions. The palace is ascertained by the inscriptions found within it, to have belonged to the son of Esar Haddon.

At Nimrod, it is said that another obelisk has been discovered, which was erected, according to the inscription by Shalmannrish, ofunder of Calah—and it records twenty-seven of his battles. The art of deciphering the ancient Assyrian inscriptions has attained such a degree of perfection, that names of nearly all the Assyrian Kings mentioned in the bible have been identified—extending the chronology of Assyrian to a period of about two thousand years before Christ.

GOLD BEATING.—Of all the metallic substances upon which man exercises his manufacturing ingenuity, there is probably none which admits of being wrought to so extraordinary a degree of fineness as gold. The process of beating gold is a very nice as well as a curious operation. One of the most important preliminary steps to this process is to alloy the gold—for it is found that a minute per centage of silver and copper is necessary in order to impart to it a sufficient malleability. The gold and its alloys are melted together, and are then moulded into ingots, which are flattened out by heavy rollers, into thin sheets, about four times as thick as ordinary printing paper.—These thin sheets are then divided into pieces of about an inch square, and one hundred and fifty of those pieces are interleaved with as many vellum leaves, four inches square, and are then beaten with a heavy hammer until the gold has expanded to the size of vellum. The pieces of gold are then quartered, and after being interleaved with six hundred pieces of gold beaters' skin (which is a very tough membrane procured from the intestines of the ox) are packed one upon each other, and are again subjected to a more careful beating, with a lighter hammer, until the gold has again expanded as its envelope will admit. This process for dividing and hammering is repeated several times until finally a gold leaf is produced, which is but about one eighteen-thousandth of an inch in thickness. Thus with a few guineas a large room might be carpeted with gold.

A BOLD PILOT.—A Russian East Indiaman, having twenty-one hands on board, and laden with rice, mahogany, and other valuables, has been taken possession of by the Rose revenue-cutter, and brought into Sheerness, through the instrumentality of an English pilot whom the captain, to his sorrow, had taken on board to pilot him up the Channel.

PREPARING FOR VICTORY.—Within the past week the dies for three medals have been sunk in London (and by an English artist,) intended as decorations for the Russian army of the East, and proof medals have been, we are informed, struck in copper. The largest of these medals, which is to be of gold, is to have a circlet of diamonds; there is a group of figures in the foreground with a view of the "Holy Places" in the background, and a diamond inserted in the sky, valued at £40, to represent the "Star in the East," which, it is conjectured, is to be the name of a new order. In the larger and most valuable medal the part representing the sky is to be formed of turquoise stones, and in the two smaller ones of a blue enamel; the design is the same for all three. In the model we understood the turqoise stones were so beautifully set as to appear all one stone, and altogether so superbly executed as to produce a most exquisite effect. The dies are now in the hands of the Russian agents in London. The order, we are told, came through the territory of our good ally, Prussia. The reverse of the medal is, of course, left blank till the victories have been achieved.—*United Service Gazette*.

The London Observer, alluding to the Irish exodus, says that if the present annual emigration continues until 1891 there will not be a single Irishman remaining on his native soil.

At Liverpool on the 10th there were thirty six vessels loading for Australian ports, with a total of 35,006 tons.

A canal boat loaded in part with 1100 bushels of peas was sunk in the Hudson, opposite Albany, last week. The swelling of the peas burst open the side of the boat! Dreadful calamity.

PROVIDENCE, June 22.—Fifteen hundred gallons of liquor were seized yesterday in this city—the first under the new law.

A PORTRAIT.

A young man wishing to be noticed in the gay circles of the world, buys an old watch for five dollars. At the end of four months, finding it does not keep time as well as a new one, he pays three dollars to have it thoroughly repaired. Two months after, finding it is not exactly a new watch, he pays two dollars for further repairs. At the end of the year, growing sick of it, he swaps it for an old musket. He then tries to get rich by hunting, but not finding game very plenty, and receiving a summons from the merchant to pay for his powder and shot, which has amounted to eight dollars, he says to himself I'll get rid of the rotten musket somehow; so he swaps it for an old horse and pays five dollars to boot. He hires his horse kept at a tavern, at which place he boards; at the end of the year his bill for horse keeping has amounted to forty dollars, and his own to seventy-five. He says to himself, this is not getting along very fast, so he sells his horse for a barrel of brandy, which finishes his earthly career.—*Country Gentleman*.

The Germans have produced some very excellent remedies for various diseases. Among which may be specified "Dr. Hooflands celebrated bitters," for sale by C. M. Jackson—and used with remarkable success in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and a general derangement of the stomach. The *Sunday Despatch* says of this medicine :—

"We feel convinced, that in the use of the German Bitters the patient does not become debilitated, but constantly gains strength and vigor to the frame—a fact worthy of great consideration. The Bitters are pleasant in taste and in smell, and can be administered under any circumstances, to the most delicate stomach. Indeed they can be used by all persons with the most perfect safety. It would be well for those who are much affected in the nervous system, to commence with one teaspoonful or less, and gradually increase. We speak from experience, and are, of course, a proper judge. The press far and wide, have united in recommending the German Bitters, and to the afflicted we most cordially advise their use."

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, July 12, 1854.

THE DEPUTATION OF CANADA.

We have had a deal of scurrilous abuse respecting the sending Messrs. Holl, and Haviland, to confer with Lord Elgin, respecting the measures to be adopted in consequence of the treaty of reciprocity negotiating between the United States and England. It is not our intention to enter into any discussion upon the matter, it is needless; and fitter or more proper persons could scarcely be found, or men who will reflect more credit on the Island and the Government. Let us rather turn to the matter itself. There can be no doubt of the willingness of the Legislature of the Island to lend its aid in giving effect to the terms of the treaty even if it be not all that it might possibly wish for. A beginning once made and a friendly commerical intercourse once fully entered into, and the reciprocal benefit that they will confer, will be so evident, that every year will see an extension of the terms, till at last free trade in the most enlarged sense of the term, will be established for ever between the United States of America and the different British Provinces. The next thing will be to establish the same freedom, and the same reciprocity between the provinces, and this we understand is also a part of Lord Elgin's mission There has been of late a species of conviction on the minds of British Statesmen, that the time has now arrived, or, is at least rapidly approaching, when one of two consequences must happen, either their Colonies will merge into the great republic of the United States, or being united by a federal union among themselves, constitute a seperate and independent power—a colony perhaps in name but in reality an ally of the parent state. That union is strength, is a maxim just as applicable to the present British American Colonies, as it was to the thirteen at the time of their revolution and their abrogation of the rule of England. There is no reason why a Parliament of the United Colonies of Great Britain should not work as well as a Congress of the United States of America. In one respect the former would have greatly the advantage over the latter, for there is no such dire stumbling-block—no such rock of offence—in their way as that question of slavery between the northern and southern States of the Union, which every succeeding year will become more difficult to grapple with, and of which the most probable result is that it will effect a dissolution of the Union for the abolition of Slavery, is one of those blessings that are more to be prayed for than reasonably to be expected, at least for some time to come. That the day will come there can be little doubt, but whether the change will be effected gradually by the moral force of religion and reason, or suddenly, by means of a servile war—the very idea of which is sufficient to cause the blood to run cold and to conjure up in the mind the most hideous phantoms of all that is horrid and revolting to humanity—no one can foretell. In the meantime something must be done with respect to the British possessions in America; we have already seen that there is an unwillingness in the Home Government to suffer the troops of the nation to defend us from foreign aggression, or protect us from internal disorder, and have been told that if we require a military force it must be paid for if not provided by ourselves; so that we shall soon be obliged to add considerably to our financial burthens, and it will become a question whether it will not be our cheapest and as well as our wisest policy, to join in a federal union.

As regards this Island we never doubted that it would be the best fortune that could befal it. As part of a powerful confederation it would be known, and of consequence, properly estimated, and the result would be, that it would be remarkable for having the largest population with the smallest territory of the whole number.

The Horticultural show took place on Monday last—as advertised—at the Temperance Hall. We were, we confess, greatly disappointed at not seeing a more imposing display. It is not for want of plants and those of great beauty, and often of choice varieties. There is, however, in this and in very many other things, an inertness and want of that spirit of emulation and competition which in other places is productive of such great effects. We have no professional gardeners and the amateurs who are chiefly ladies object to sending their plants on the ground that the carrying them through the streets, and the exposure of them in the Hall rather deteriorates from their beauty. We look forward, however, to something better at the Antumnal Exhibition, when there will we hope, be an improvement upon that of last year, and in order to effect this, with the more certainty, we should recommend that the fullest notice be given of the articles to be competed for, and the time and place of holding the Exhibition, so that all quarters of the Island may send in their contributions. It is to the productions of the soil that Prince Edward Island must at all times look for the means of subsistence, comfort, or luxury, for upon their increase in quantity, and improvement in quality hangs the extension of its commerce, and the success of its fishery, and no chance exists of manufactures being ever introduced upon a large scale until the means of subsistence shall be cheap, certain, and of easy attainment. Hitherto the demand for horticultural productions has been but small, and our markets has not presented that abundance of vegetable diet which ought to characterise that of a Town situated in the midst of a soil as fertile and as easily worked as ever repaid the labors of the gardener. We have with much pleasure observed that this year there is signs of improvement. Mrs. Lewis, the wife of the Market Clerk, appears regularly in market with a supply of Lettuces, Sweet Herbs, Onions, &c., which command a ready market, we observe also that Rhubarb stalks are in greater plenty brought in by the wives and daughters of farmers in the vicinity. We met a boy in the street with a basket of lettuce which he offered for a reasonable price. We are anxious to see this species of traffic increase, and we sincerely recommend those young nice looking girls, of whom so many may be seen on a market day, to turn their attention to this so easy—when once understood—method of enabling them to purchase those little articles of personal adornment which they will have, and which, when obtained by their own exertions, instead of at the expense of parents, it is all right they should have. They will not look the less attractive in the sight of their admirers, if they be men of sense, when they know that their finery is the result of a little extra labor on their own part. On the contrary, the smile of approbation will be more cordial, and the loving squeeze of the waist more fervent given, because they will be the expressions of esteem for the qualities of the mind superadded to admiration of the person. We do not belong to that class of superannuated old fogies who are for having farmers wives and daughters always dressed in homespun or linsey woolsey, a proper attention to the adornment of her person is natural to every true hearted woman, and whenever you see one that neglects it, you may be certain and sure that she is wanting in other respects. We therefore wish to encourage them so to supply the vegetable market, that they may themselves be eligible articles in the matrimonial one. *Mais revenous a moutons*.

We have been favoured with the following list of prizes, with the names of the successful competitors.

For the best Geranium, Mrs. W. Dawson, 7s. 6d.
2d. do. do. Mrs Williams, 5s.
Best Rose, Mrs. W. Pope, 7s. 6d.
Group do. Mrs. W. Pope, 5s.
Best Fuschia, Miss Chappell, 7s. 6d.
2d. do. do. Mrs. Barrow, 5s.
Best Pansies, Mrs. Forbes, 5s.
Best Hydrangea, Miss Chappell, 7s. 6d.
2d. do. do. Mrs. Westacott, 5s.
Best Box Mignionette, Mrs. Dalrymple, 5s.
Best Cactus, Mrs. Barnstead, 3s.
do Chinese Primrose, Mrs. Crabb, 3s.
Best Bouquet, Mrs. J. D. Haszard, 7s. 6d.
do. do. Mrs. Nelson, 5s.

For the best garden plant and rarest house plant, there was no competion, there being but one of each sort exhibited, a prize of 3s. was however awarded to Mrs. Gall, for a Canterbury Bell, and the same sum to Mrs. Walkingshaw, for a variety of Hydrangea. The same want of competition occurred in the following to which as in the former case reduced premiums were awarded.

Best Calceolaria, Miss Macgowan, 3s.
Cineraria, Mrs. C. Stewart, 3s.
Arum, Mrs. Gates, 3s.
Narrow leaf Myrtle, Mrs. Gates, 3s.

FRUITS.

Best green Gooseberries, Mrs. Forbes, 3s.

VEGETABLES.

Rhubarb, Mr. John M'Cruden, gardener to His Excellency the Lt. Governor, 3s.

POTATOES.

Mr. John McCruden, 5s.

These were, of the kidney sort, very fine and highly to the credit of the exhibition as were the Cucumbers mentioned below.

Peas, Mrs. Lewis, 5s.; Lettuce, Mrs. Lewis, 3s.
Spinach, do. 3s.; Carrots, do. 3s.
Radishes, Mrs. Cruden, 3s.; Cucumbers, do. 5s.
Unions, Mrs. Lewis, 2s.

Under the head of "A PRACTICE OF TORY MISRULE REVIVED," there is in the last "*Examiner*" the following statement.

"A poor man from the country has been hawking through the streets of Charlottetown, during the past week, a certificate from the Council Office, stating that he is entitled to receive from the Treasury the sum of £22 10s., and asking to have it converted into cash. Now, if this man is entitled to this money, why not have a Warrant, which would be readily cashed for him? Because, as it appears, the Government is so hopelessly broken up, that a quorum of the Executive Council cannot be got together.

This is a gross misstatement, and is either a wilful falsehood on the part of the proprietor and Editor of the *Examiner*, or he has been most willingly and egregiously duped. We use the term willingly, because a single question in the right quarter would have put him, as it has us, in possession of the facts of the case, which are as follows: The person who had the certificate came to town last Thursday and presented his papers at the office at an hour too late, even if there had been a council held that day, for him to have got a warrant; and he was so informed. The Council had sat on Wednesday the day previous, when 22 Schoolmasters' warrants were ordered and a fortnight previous 20 others had passed the board. At the pressing instance, however, of the man the officer gave him the certificate in question, as he said he knew where he could at once get the money. Executive Councils have been held and warrants passed with the same regularity as they have always been. So much for the accuracy of the Editor and Publisher of the Examiner, we are not sorry that he shows the cloven foot at this early hour. *Habet fœnum in cornu*.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir;

I have been shown in the Examiner of the 26th June, wherein you state, that, "Dr. Jardine, his Brother and his Son plumped for Mr. Desbrisay."—I refer you to the Poll Books for proof, that in as far as my Brother and Son are concerned, instead of stating a fact, you have stated an arrant falsehood, for my Son has never voted, and my Brother following the multitude, voted for you.—This is not the first untrue assertion, you have made about Elections wherein I was concerned; you must recollect, that after the Election in 1850, you in an underhand way, told many of the Members, that I gave myself a plumper at the Election, which I only discovered accidentally by a Lady informing me, that she had attacked you, for not supporting me for the Speakership before Mr. Rae, when you told her, that I had behaved bad at St. Peters, by giving myself a plumper at the Election: when I went into the House, I immediately asked Mr. Richard Welsh the Messenger, who represented you on the Hustings at St. Peters, if I voted at the Election, he replied I did not vote at all, at the same time you came in, when I asked you, what you meant by telling such falsehoods, when you said to Mr. Walsh, you told me so, Mr. Walsh instantly replied indignantly, that he told you no such thing, in presence of Mr. Clark and several others:—you talk about deceiving the Constituents, you should be the last man to talk about such things, for did you not attend the meeting called by Messrs. Cooper and McIntosh, at Alley's Saw Mill, Head of Cardigan, and when the Governor made the Secretary write to you, to know, whether the opinions of the meeting, and the Sentiments in the Petition presented by Messrs. Cooper, McIntosh and McInnis were yours, you found it expedient to disavow them:—it is a pity your natural talents should be impaired, by defective moral dispositions, want of veracity is a sad defect.

I am, &c., &c.,

JOHN JARDINE.

Morell, July 1st, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,—In my former letter I called the attention of the people of this Island to the propriety of their being represented at the approaching Exhibition in Nova Scotia. The more that, this subject is seriously thought of, the more strongly must it commend itself to the judgment of intelligent men. It is not likely that for some years at least, an Exhibition such as that contemplated for Nova Scotia will be held in Prince Edward Island, embracing, as it is intended it shall, not merely the agricultural, but also the other natural, as well as industrial capabilities of the whole Province. It is absolutely necessary for this Island, if it is not to perpetuate its present isolated state—resulting chiefly from its insular position—to cultivate greater intercourse with the other Colonies of North America. This can only be done by its people mixing more freely with those of the sister Provinces and the United States; and by the resources of the Island becoming better known and more widely appreciated. The most effectual way, I conceive, in which this can be done, is by its people making a special effort to have their country well represented at the Nova Scotia Exhibition, by sending forward a creditable display of its various natural and industrial capabilities, which will be inspected by many hundreds of individuals assembled from nearly all parts of British North America, and from some of the adjoining States of the Republic. From what little I have witnessed of this country since my arrival here, I feel perfectly convinced that such a display of its productions can be made, as will prove creditable to the Island, and be of substantial benefit to its inhabitants. In the agricultural department, particularly, they need entertain little fear but that their contributions will bear a favorable comparison, at least, with those from other countries.

Another strong reason which should induce the people of this Island to take part in an Exhibition, is, that an opportunity will be thereby afforded to those who may visit Halifax on the occasion, to benefit by the information which will necessarily be imparted,—both in regard to the best mode of cultivating the growth of vegetable and cereal productions, of raising different kinds of farming stock, and as to the most improved methods of agriculture. In the department of farming implements, also, much valuable information will likely be imparted; as steps are being taken by the Committee in Halifax for having, amongst other articles from the United States, a good selection of farming utensils and implements of the most improved style. With regard to articles which may be forwarded to the Exhibition at Halifax, I may state that every care will be taken, by the Committee entrusted with that matter, to preserve the articles sent from being injured or destroyed. Parties are at liberty to give any instructions as to the disposal of their property; and may direct articles forwarded to be sold, either with or without reserve, or returned to the owner after the Exhibition.

It affords me much pleasure in stating that there is scarcely a Town or Village throughout Nova Scotia, where the inhabitants are not doing something for the Exhibition, whilst in most of the Counties the local Committees are using the most active exertions on behalf of this undertaking. I have just received a letter from Halifax, in which reference is made to the fact that several valuable articles throughout the country are in course of preparation, which will evince the native skill, handicraft, and industry of the people. And, even, the nimble fingers of the fair sex are not unemployed in forwarding the interests of our common cause. Many ladies in Halifax, Pictou, Lunenburg, Truro, and other places, are actively engaged,—some in the preparation of fancy needle and crochet work, some in executing handsome oil paintings, water colors, and crayons; whilst others are busy with the more substantial, but not less important, productions of the spinning wheel and loom. Let me say to the ladies of Charlottetown and its vicinity, "Come to Halifax at the time of Exhibition, and we will show you what our Nova Scotia ladies can do"! And this suggests the propriety of some cheap and ready mode of conveyance for passengers between Charlottetown and Halifax. It appears to me that the proprietors or agents of the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant" could not do better than place that vessel, about the time of our Exhibition, at the disposal of the public,—say for a couple of trips between this and Halifax, calling at Pictou for passengers without in the least interfering with the contract to carry the mails. I am satisfied that many would avail themselves of such an opportunity of visiting the Exhibition, provided the fare were reasonable. It is intended that the Exhibition will continue open for at least ten yeas, if not longer; the season of the year (early in October) would be the most favorable for such a trip; and the whole affair would thus be rendered very agreeable, as well as convenient, to intending visitors.