The Islander

VOL. 21 CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1851. NO. 1135.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS OF MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, during the Winter, will be made up at this Office every FRIDAY MORNING at Eleven o'clock, to be forwarded via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine commencing on FRIDAY the 19th of December, instant, and the Mails for England will be forwarded on that day, and on Friday, 24 January,
" 16th January,
" 30th January,
" 13th February,
and " 27th February.

THOMAS OWEN.
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Charlottetown, Dec. 9, 1851.

The Mails from Nova Scotia will be due every Monday night.
(All the Papers.)

Molasses, Oatmeal and Seal Oil.

TENDERS will be received at the Sheriff's Office, until Wednesday the Thirty-first day of December, from persons desirous of furnishing the Charlottetown Jail with such quantities of Molasses, Oatmeal and Seal Oil, as may be required for Twelve Months, the same to be of an unexceptionable quality. Tenders to express the price per gallon and per pound. Payment will be made quarterly.

WILLIAM HODGES,
Sheriff of Queen's County.

Charlottetown, Nov. 28, 1851.

FIREWOOD and BREAD.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, until Wednesday the last day of December next, from persons desirous of supplying the Charlottetown Jail with Firewood and Bread, for the ensuing Twelve Months; the price of each article to be stated in current money of this Island; the Bread to be of the best quality; and it is to be distinctly understood, that the Firewood is to be four feet long, piled six feet high, and to consist of Beech, Black and Yellow Birch, Ash and Rock Maple; and that no crooked or rotten wood will be received. Each Tender must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons, willing to become Securities for the due performance of the Contract.

Payment to be made Quarterly, by Warrant on the Treasury.

JAMES WARBURTON, Col. Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Nov. 28, 1851.

INFORMATION is wanted of *JAMES DRINAN*, a native of Kinsale, Cork, a House Carpenter by trade, who left that place about 24 years ago, and is believed to have settled in Prince Edward Island. A letter is stated to have arrived from him 19 or 12 years ago, addressed to his brother, but, in consequence of his death, it was returned through the Post Office. Two daughters of that brother survive and are married, *Sarah Meagher* and *Marianne Delany*, who are instituting the enquiries. Information can be addressed to Messrs. SIMMONS & Co., Colonial Agents, 5, Harge Yard, London.

December 9, 1851. [Editors will oblige by copying.]

R. B. IRVING,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER.

And Public Accountant:

Office,—Hon. Mr. Lord's Commercial Buildings,
DORCHESTER STREET.

☞ Deeds of Conveyance of all descriptions, of Leasehold and Freehold Estate, including Assignments, Mortgages, &c., Letters of Attorney, Bonds, Indentures of Apprenticeship, Bills of Sale, Charter Parties, Arbitration Bonds and Awards, Petitions, &c., prepared with accuracy and despatch; Merchants' Books, Partnership and other complicated Accounts, &c., arranged and balanced, at moderate charges.

Charlottetown, 9th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Farm-steadings or Proprietors of Land for Sale, and to Let or Lease, in Prince Edward Island, are solicited to communicate with the Subscriber, as to terms and particulars of same, for the information of intending settlers of small capital, and of the Scotch Agricultural class. An early notice, per Post (prepaid), will meet attention.

WILLIAM LA'MONT,
General Com. Agent.

2 Howard Street, Glasgow,
5th September, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Georgetown Branch of the Royal Agricultural Society, whose Subscriptions for the present year are not paid up, are hereby notified, that unless the same be paid on or before the 1st January, 1852, they will not be entitled to any of the privileges of the Society. Persons desirous of becoming Members, are requested to signify their intention to the Secretary, and pay their Subscriptions on or before the same date.

By order of the Committee,
MARTIN BYRNE,
Geo'y. & Treasurer.

Georgetown, Oct. 24, 1851.

To the Tenants on Lots 9 & 61.

THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, dated the 6th day of March, 1851, been appointed Agent to take charge of LOTS 9 & 61, in this Island, the Property of *Lawrence Sullivan Esq.*, notifies the Tenants on those Townships, that all rents, and Arrears of Rent, due on the said Property, are required to be paid to him forthwith, he alone being authorized to receive the same.

JAMES YEO.

Port Hill, April 9, 1851.

WHEREAS by Power of Attorney, bearing date the Seventh day of July, 1851, I have been appointed the Agent of Miss Charlotte Alice Lizie Compton, of France, to take the management of her property in this Island. This is to give Notice to all persons indebted to the said Miss Compton, for Rent, arrears of Rent or otherwise, to pay the same to me, who am also empowered to sell or lease Land in this Island, belonging to the aforesaid Miss Compton.

HANNAH COMPTON.

St. Eleanor's, Nov. 4, 1851.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES M'DONALD, late of Georgetown, Esquire, deceased, are requested to furnish the same duly attested to Mr. *Andrew D. M'Donald*, of Georgetown, within Six calendar months; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment of their respective Accounts, Promissory Notes, &c., &c., to Mr. A. M'Donald.

E. THORNTON,
MATTHEW LEAFE,
DANIEL BRENAN, } Executors.

Georgetown, 31st Octr., 1851.

COUNCIL OFFICE, June 19, 1851.

WHEREAS application has been made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to close that part of an old Road commencing at the East side of Joseph Allen's Farm, in the Township No. 35, and running there from to the Main Road, across French Fort Settlement. Notice is hereby given, that the said Road, so far as it runs through the above mentioned Lands, will be closed at the expiration of six months from this date, unless sufficient cause be shewn to the contrary, in the terms of the Act of 3 Wm. 4, Cap. 23.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. C.

Illustrated London News,

Ladies' Newspaper, and the Almanacks for 1852.
For sale at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Bookstore, Queen's Square, Charlottetown, Dec. 16.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To His Excellency SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN,
Knight, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c.

IN COLONIAL PARLIAMENT;

THE Petition of William Cooper, on behalf of the Tenantry, respectfully submits for consideration, that the intention of having a Legislature to make laws, and that the enactments shall be well considered; that they will not assume or assert any power but the truth; that they will be founded upon just and equitable principles. But the Tenant Compensation Bill is deficient of these essentials. That Bill assumes, that the Landlords have a just and a lawful title to the lands, the rents, and to the tenants' improvements. Now, it is well known, that the landlords' title to the lands, has been many years, and many, and a lifetime, and their title has never been allowed, therefore a Bill constructed so as to gain a title for the landlords, under the deceptive colour of preserving the value of the improvements to the Tenantry is inequitable, and consequently, could not receive the Royal Assent.

But if such a Bill were to pass the Legislature of this Colony, it would serve the purposes of the Landlords for a time. It would acknowledge the Landlords' Title, as far as the opinion of our Legislature went; and the withholding the Royal Assent from such a measure, would afford the Landlords a pretext to say, that the Colonial Legislature tried to deprive the Proprietors of their property; but the Imperial Government would not allow any compensation to Tenants for improvements, because the Tenants must have known when they took their leases, that they would have to improve the property.

There are other objections to the bill, but what is already submitted will show, that the Legislature cannot legislate with any advantage to the Tenantry, while it assumes, that the Landlords' titles to the Township Lands are legally investigated and extinguished. With a view to these objects, Petitioner respectfully submits the following remarks:

It has been the opinion of some governments, that an introduction of certain Foreigners would be a benefit to the community of the country into which they were introduced; and the Grants of the Townships of this Island, are founded on such an opinion. The lands of this Island were the property of the British public, and if it were questioned, whether the King in Council could alienate the public lands to be settled with foreigners, and detain them for any length of time for that purpose, without an act of Parliament: it can be said in answer, that the Grantees in whom the Titles were vested, were British subjects, and they were allowed *four years only* to settle their grants with foreigners, and if they failed to do so, the lands reverted to the public again; consequently, there was only four years allowed to the Grantees to try the experiment, as to whether they could settle their Grants with the foreigners required, and if they were not settled, the Grants were *void and of none effect*. Such are the conditions of the Grants, and the Grantees were perfectly at liberty to accept or reject them as they pleased.

The plan for the settlement of the Township Lands with Foreign Protestants, or else the Grants to be void at the expiration of four years, appears to have been duly considered, and made perfectly consistent in every respect. The plan was made by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, and submitted by them to the King in Council who approved of it, and ordered Grants to be passed, wherein it is declared in the most emphatic words, that if the Grantees shall not settle one-third of their Grants (with the specified number of foreigners), within four years from the date of the Grants, then the whole of the Township shall become forfeited (to the Crown), and the Grant shall be *void and of none effect*, and as all the Township Grants were passed under the same Order in Council, and contain the same conditions for settlement or forfeiture; and as no such persons were introduced and settled upon the Township Lands in consequence, *the grants are void and of none effect*. But it has been said on behalf of the Landlords that they had indulgences, that the lands have never been forfeited, and the Ministers' despatches have been cited as authority to show, that the Landlords have a right to recover rent from the Tenantry, because the Tenantry had covenanted to pay rent, and they shall derive no benefit from the forfeiture of the lands, for in consequence of such covenant, they were bound still the same rent to the Crown.

The Crown Lands are the property of the public, and there are public servants appointed whose duty it is to proceed against forfeited Lands, and to take them back, to prevent the collusion of a public servant, or servants, with a set of men to allow them to assume an ownership, over the public lands with the intent of obtaining rents from the people who are improving the lands, does not deprive the public of the right, to recover such lands, or to expose the collusion of public servants. Neither should it prevent the justification of the injured parties.

The Grantees were not at liberty to settle their grants with British subjects, in lieu of the foreigners required; but when the Grantees failed to settle their Grants with foreigners, the lands were to be settled with British Subjects, as a matter of course; but certainly not with any disparagement to British subjects; therefore the Escheat of the forfeited lands became indispensable, to enable the Government to settle the lands, with British subjects, in the same manner as the like persons have been settled in this and in other Colonies.

There is no authority to show, that the King in Council ever intended or could intend, that the laboring and industrious classes of British subjects, should have to clear and cultivate the lands of this Colony for the representatives of the Grantees, who have and do still deprive them of the fruits of their labour, under the pretext, that the lands are not forfeited; nor is there any authority to show, that a Minister's despatch can set aside or suspend the solemn act of the King in Council, for such iniquitous purposes, neither is it consistent with justice, that such a course of oppression should become lawful by length of time, when that time is prolonged by the servants of the Crown, assuming the name and authority of the Sovereign, to suspend the law, that Landlords without a title to the land, shall demand and take a rent from the agricultural population of a Colony, and when those Tenantry have prayed the government repeatedly, ever since the year 1787, that the Landlords' Titles to the lands should be tried!

When so many of the original Grants were bought and sold, the Grants which were worthless in the hands of the holder were made valuable in the hands of the purchasers, the Grants of land in the hands of the Grantees, were scarcely worth a farthing an acre; but immediately on the purchase, were made worth a pound an acre, *but at the expense of the Tenantry* in one side, and the extraordinary advance on the other, can be accounted for in one way only. The Grantees believed, that the lands would be restored to the Crown as a matter of course. The purchasers had contrived a scheme, to make Tenants of British subjects, and let the laboring class to believe, that they had obtained indulgence to settle their land with any persons, and held up the forfeiture for non-settlement with *Foreign Protestants*, a subject for ridicule.

During those nefarious transactions, Governor Fanning became a proprietor of several Grants! Thus the Colonial authorities, instead of protecting their and laboring interest, became a participator over the public lands, including the lands reserved for Fisheries; and the Colonial authorities, as proprietors, and as agents for proprietors, set an example to others, to obtain original Grants or ejectment like manner, while the men who were taught to live by their labour, had to become Tenants! consequently the lease or attornment obtained from the Tenant is *fraudulent* on the part of the Landlord, in every intent, and is made compulsory on the Tenant by the Colonial authorities, supported by Minister's despatches.

In Great Britain, many of the titles of ancient family estates are lost, and it would seldom happen in that country, that an ordinary Tenant could have a claim to the freehold of the land he took to farm, and as there are other ways for claimants to prove their title, it has become law in England, that a Tenant shall not dispute his landlord's title. This law which is just and equitable in England, is quite the reverse here; because the Tenant had a right to partake in the Public Lands, upon the same terms as any other subject. But in imitation of the usage in England, the imposters who have usurped an ownership over the Public Lands, issue warrants to distrain the property of the men they have deceived and defrauded, and the courts of Law award the Tenant's property to Landlord whose title to such property is *void and of none effect*; as it appears on record, declared by the King in Council, evidently to guard against the imposition in practice.

The conspiracy to deceive the agricultural population, and compel them to pay rent to imposters for the Public Lands, has been continued by successive Governors, and for every application for an abatement of the oppression, it has been made more stringent! The cords are tightened when the victim struggles! When every other application for relief had failed, the tenantry refused payment of rents, with the view to induce a legal investigation into the case of persons claiming rents for lands when their title is void! but instead of an investigation, troops were marched into the country at the expense of the Colony, to coerce the Tenantry, and reduce them to the obedience of usurpers and impostors. Thus have wicked men, abused the name and authority of our gracious Sovereign, and employed the troops of the British empire, in aid of fraud usurpation, pillage, and extortion; and the most vigilant and overbearing Land Agent alias Landlord, has been elevated to the Bench, as if it were intended thereby to reward the Landlord for his vigilance and overbearing, and at the same time to deter the Tenantry from seeking any remedy at Law.

May it therefore please your Excellency, to take the subject into consideration, and by and with the advice and assistance of the Council and Assembly, to repeal any enactments, and remove any impediments which could bar the Tenant from a trial with his Landlord, and procedure to judgement according to the merits of the case. Or that your Excellency will be pleased to make such order in the premises, as you, in your wisdom shall deem to be just and equitable, to restore the Tenantry to their rights, of being settled without disparagement, upon the Public Lands, which they have improved and made valuable at their own cost and labour.

And your petitioner as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WILLIAM COOPER.

December 18, 1851. 2w

Miscellaneous.

THE FLIGHT OF TIME.

In reference to the flight of time, Dr. Spring once closed a discourse in the following graphic language:

"I shall never address this audience again.—I shall never again meet them, but at the bar of God. That interview seems indeed for distant. But it will be as soon as Time, with his eagle wings, shall have finished the little remnant of this short career.

"'After death the judgment.' We die; but intervening ages pass rapidly over those who sleep in the dust. There is no plate there, on which to count the hours of time. No longer is it told by days, or months, or years; for the planets which mark these periods are hidden from their sight. Its flight is no longer noticed by the events perceived by the senses, for the ear is deaf and the eye is closed. The busy world of life, which wakes at each successive ages ceases every night, goes on above them, but to them all is silent and unseen. The greetings of joy and the voice of grief, the revolution of empires and the lapse of ages, send no sound within that narrow cell Generation after generation are brought and laid by their side; the inscription upon their monumental marble tells the centuries that have passed away; but by the sleeping dead, the long interval is unheeved. Like the dream of a night, with the quickness of thought, the mind ranges time and space without a limit. There is but a moment between the hour when the eye is closed in the grave, and when it wakes to the judgment."

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

Some two years ago, Mr. Eldon S. Moody, of Monmouth, went to California, leaving his wife and a young child with her mother in Boston. The correspondence between the husband and wife was regularly kept up, and the wish was often expressed by the former that his young wife could join him in the far off land of gold; but the definite plan and arrangement for this object had been deferred. A short time since, a letter from the absent husband, pictured again the prospects that cheered his long and weary absence, and touched again the hope, that the time would soon come, when he should enjoy the social companionship of his wife and child to join him in San Francisco. The heart of the affectionate woman cast the opinions of safety and economy to the winds, and she resolved in spite of all obstacles to start immediately for California, and surprise her husband by her unexpected arrival.

She started; and almost on the day that she landed in California, with a swelling heart to meet her husband, that husband landed in the city of Boston! He had made a sudden determination, instigated by poor health, to return home. His serious disappointment, connected with the loss of a considerable portion of his hard-earned property by the failure of a New York house, to whom he had confided it, so wrought upon his declining health, that he survived but about one week—and was brought to Monmouth for burial a few days after. It is said that the details of the wife's dreadful disappointment have as yet been received; but the thought that whatever may have been its effect, a still deeper affliction yet awaits her, adds a most painful feature to the picture.—*Waterville Mail.*

HORRID AFFAIR.

DEATH OF A MOTHER AND TWO OF HER CHILDREN FROM POISON.—Yesterday morning, Mr. Forrest, a gentleman residing in Highstreet, near Collyer's Quay, appeared at the Police office, and made affidavit, charging a servant girl in his employ, named Nancy Farrell, with causing the death of his youngest child, about two years old, by means of arsenic. The particulars, as related by Mr. Forrest, in connection with this charge, are of the most dark and harrowing nature, rendering it painfully probable, that a most heinous crime has been perpetrated. It seems that a few weeks since, the wife of Mr. Forrest was suddenly seized with a violent illness, supposed at the time to be cholera morbus, and died in the course of five or six hours. Ten days ago, Mr. Forrest's children were taken sick with a similar malady, and one—an interesting boy about eight years of age—expired in less than an hour. On Wednesday, the remaining members of the unfortunate family were again attacked, as on the two previous occasions, while taking dinner, and before night, James, the child mentioned in the affidavit, was a corpse. Physicians were called in, who inferred from the vomiting and purging which attended the sickness of the deceased, that death had been produced by poison.

A post mortem examination was held upon the body of the child James, which resulted in a quantity of arsenic being found in the stomach. This cast strong suspicion upon the servant girl, who had enjoyed during these periods of sickness and death, her usual good health. Mr. Forrest accordingly made the affidavit, and she was arrested and put to jail to await an examination next Monday. She stood, on her post mortem examination, be being fearly convinced that they also died from the effects of poison.—*Cincinnaty Gazette.*

A FEELING JUDGE.—An individual having been convicted upon rather slight evidence, the Judge proceeded to pass judgment as follows:

'Prisoner at the bar! You have been found guilty by a jury of your own companions of a crime which subjects you to the penalty of death You say you are innocent; the truth of that assertion is only known to yourself and God. It is my duty to leave you for execution. If guilty, you richly deserve the fate which awaits you—if innocent, it will be a gratification to feel that you were hanged without such a crime on your conscience.—*In either case you will be delivered from a world of care.*"

A United States paper publishes the following, which it may be interesting for Boarding-house keepers to know:—

"In a case recently brought before the city police in Philadelphia, by a dignified young gentleman against his boarding Mistress, for sprinkling his bed with cow-itch, in order to cause him to leave his lodgings, for which she could get no rent from him, the justice decided, that a landlady had a perfect right to intersperse that irritating material among the bed clothes of a nonpaying lodger, when nothing else will make him vacate.

CULTIVATION OF THE SUGAR BEET IN IRELAND.—Industrial enterprise in every field of labour, whether agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial, is the great agent on which, under P ovidence, we must mainly rely for repairing the desolation of the past, and elevating our afflicted country from its prostrate and enfeebled condition. Let us here briefly trace its progress in connexion with a movement which now excites considerable interest—the manufacture of Beet-root Sugar.

This branch of industry has long been a source of profitable employment on the Continent, successfully competing with the products of the sugar-cane; and in France especially it has become a staple trade of great and growing importance. From its advantages, ascertained beyond any reasonable doubt by continental experience, an effort was made some two years ago to introduce the cultivation and manufacture of beet root into Ireland, as being well adapted to the peculiarities of its soil and climate, and the facilities for obtaining cheap labour. But the attempt proved abortive. The industrial impulses were then much too weak to attract to so novel a scheme a sufficient amount of public attention; and whilst on all hands the importance of the project was fully admitted, it failed to tempt the enterprise of Irish capitalists. At length, however, a practical character has been given the undertaking, in the operations of the Beet-root Company, incorporated by royal charter. Factories have been established at Mountmellick and Donaghmore (both in the Queen's County); the necessary works are all but completed; and the crop on 500 acres of beet, planted for the company, and purchased at a contract price of 15s. a ton, is rapidly reaching maturity.

The value of such a manufacture to a country like Ireland consists in the double benefit it is calculated to confer. For, in common with the flax plant, the sugar beet has this characteristic, that, whilst in the manufacturing process it affords employment to a vast number of hands, opening up new sources of industrial activity, it must at the same time promote agricultural improvement by the application of increased skill and capital to the cultivation of the soil. In reference, therefore, to an enterprise of this nature, it is of the first importance to inquire whether it will sufficiently remunerate the farmer, the manufacturer, and the capitalist, to insure its permanent prosperity as a branch of manufacturing industry. This is the criterion by which it must finally stand or fall. In France, in Belgium, in Holland, it has been found a profitable manufacture. Is there anything in the circumstances of Ireland to render it unprofitable here?

To the solution of this question Professor Sullivan has applied himself in an able and temperate essay, written with a studious desire to avoid exaggeration, and to arrive at sound conclusions. The result of his investigation is, that the manufacture—if conducted with skill and energy, on a large scale—must succeed. In the correctness of this general estimate we fully concur, and, notwithstanding that an opposite opinion was put forward some time ago by Professor Hancock, chiefly on the ground of the theoretic doctrines of political economy, we anticipate from the movement the most favourable results. Let us descend somewhat to particulars.

With respect to the farmer, if the calculations of Professor Sullivan are to be relied on, they show an excess in the value of produce over the cost of production of about £7 on each acre. He estimates the average produce at 15 tons per acre, and this is undoubtedly under the mark; for, by referring to the Agricultural Returns of last year, we find that the produce of mangel wurzel—a well-known variety of beet—averaged above 17 tons the English acre, and the crop now growing in the Queen's County is expected to yield a much higher rate of produce. It was only the other day that a communication on this subject appeared in the columns of the *Daily News*, stating that the Luxembourg crop exceeds the most sanguine hopes; and the opinion of Mr. Alloway, a magistrate of the county, is quoted thus:—"There cannot be the least doubt of the full and perfect success of the matter, so far, at least, as the production of the root is concerned. I think Kennan and others near Mountmelick, will have 40 tons per Irish acre." We adduce this testimony to show that Mr. Sullivan has not erred on the side of excess, and that, by superior cultivation, a much larger produce may be obtained than he calculates, if we take into account the peculiar adaptation of Ireland for the growth of beet and other green crops. But, even assuming the average of 15 tons an acre, it is satisfactory to find, that the cultivation of beet will yield an amount of profit equal to that of any other crop.

Again, with respect to the manufacturer's profits, the calculations, on the lowest estimate, and after all necessary deductions, show that the manufacture will be a profitable one. Into the details on which the results are based, we cannot enter; but, after minute inquiry on the subject, we look forward with confidence and hope to the ultimate success of this great industrial movement. If all the sugar consumed in Ireland were raised by home produce, what an ample field of labour would thus be created! Half a million of money would be expended in wages, and upwards of a million, annually drained from the country, would be kept at home. The bare announcement of these facts, is sufficient to attest the magnitude and value of the enterprise initiated by the Beet Sugar Company.—*Irish Paper.*

IRON THE CIVILIZER.

The age of gold and the age of bronze have given place to the age of iron. So says Mr. Robert Stephenson at Bangor. In spite of the Menai and Conway tubular bridges, he might feel justified in proclaiming this; though the saying reminds one of the 'nothing like leather' maxim. Yet, assuredly, iron is a great power in this age. It is revolutionizing the world. The iron rail and the iron wires of the telegraph have already brought towns so near to each other, that a country has now become but as one vast city. And iron railroads are bringing countries nearer to each other, and binding them into one common interest. We even talk of an iron band of union between England and Calcutta,—a railway stretching across Europe and Asia Minor, rendering the distance in point of time, between London and Calcutta, only one week! Now is the proposal a mere chimera: it is a thing that will be realized, and in our day. Fourteen years will probably see the Calais and Calcutta trains running. Iron will form the road, and iron locomotives the fiery horses, to bear the iron carriages freighted with their living loads along the great highway of civilization. We have yet seen but the beginning of the gigantic power of railways. The next generation may see an extension of the Calais and Calcutta line to Pekin, across the centre of Asia. The New York and California Railway will then be "a great fact," for Yankees are no dreamers, but hard, practical, energetic workers, and Asa Whitney's scheme will not remain long on paper only. But iron is also working away in other directions. Not to speak of iron bedsteads and iron-sitting-room furniture, we have iron steam-ships, iron tubular bridges, iron viaducts, and iron light-houses. The Queen has just ordered an iron ball-room, to be constructed by Bellhouse, of Manchester, for her Highland country-seat at Balmoral. Then, have we not seen the Iron and Crystal Palace of All Nations? There was the iron house, also built at Manchester, by Fairbairn, for the Sultan of Turkey. We shall have iron cottages and furniture of all kinds ere long, iron chairs, iron stools, and iron crockery. The uses of the metal are endless, and its supply is almost inexhaustible. Hear what a writer in the *Westminster Review*, commenting upon the Exhibition, says about a possible floating iron city:—

"Amid the models of vessels of all kinds, we miss the practicable future—an iron ocean steamer of ten or more thousand tons burthen, that shall still the heave of the waves afloat, as Plymouth Breakwater does on shore, and make the salt water the home of the Celt, without the heaving of his diaphragm in sea sickness; built of iron scantlings, that shall bear a proportion to its size, rolled and fashioned by the dock slide, from the iron ingots, by tools of giants, one sole heat sufficing to give its permanent form in the