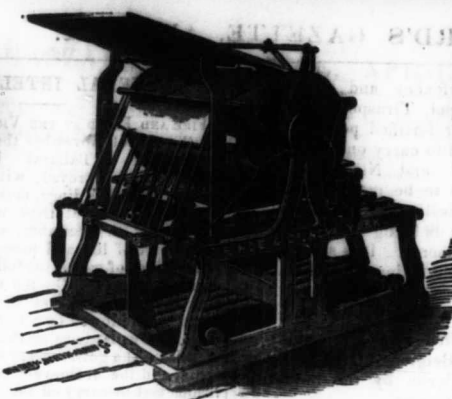


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, April 22, 1856.

New Series, No. 336.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE
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AND CONTAINS,
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROA.

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ROBERT MCINTYRE returns thanks for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and would inform the public, that he keeps on hand, and makes to order,—

Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, &c.

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October 18th, 1855.

Harness and Coach Hardware.

EDWARD DANA,
MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER
29 Kilby Street, (near State), Boston.
OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enamelled Cloth, Patent and Enamelled Leather; all of first quality. SUPERIOR malleable iron on hand, and furnished to order and pattern. Full assortment American Harness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.

A good Assortment
WILSON'S
CELEBRATED
Botanic Medicine
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Thomsonian Preparations,
with full directions for
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B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S
Compound Sarsaparilla,
Neuropathic Drops,
Wild Cherry Balsam,
Dysentery and Cholera Syrup and
Wild Cherry Bitters.
For Sale by Haszard & Owen,
Sole wholesale Agents for Prince Edward Island

NEW BOOK
Just issued from the Press of Haszard & Owen,
price 2s.
The Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland
IN its Legislative and Executive Departments, with Appendix containing the Rules and Orders of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly by
JOHN LITTLE, Esq., Barrister at Law.

New Books!
HASZARD & OWEN have JUST RECEIVED this day, per "Majestic," 1 case BOOKS, from Edinburgh, among which, are a new supply of CHAMBERS'S PUBLICATIONS, viz.—Chambers's Information, English Literature.
Journal of Popular Literature, new series, Jan. to July, 1856.
Pictorial History of England, 1st volume, "A History of the People as well as of the Kingdom, illustrated with many hundred Wood Engravings, to be completed in 10 volumes.
Chambers's Pocket Miscellany. Tales for the Road and Rail. Mathematics. Algebra. Geometry. Arithmetic. Book-keeping & Natural Philosophy and Science, in all its branches, &c.
Also, from Messrs. Oliver & Boyd,
Eyes Latin Grammar; Edward's Latin Delectus; Dymock's Caesar; Reid's English Dictionary; Fulton's Johnston's do.; Hutton's Book-keeping; Bridges' Algebra & Key; Key to Lennie's Grammar; Hargrave's Questions; Markham's English; Markham's French; Stewart's Modern Geography; Quinlan's Signs of the Times; urgent questions; Protestant Discussion with D. French, Esq., &c.

COPAL VARNISH.
A FEW Tin-cans of superior COPAL VARNISH, for sale by
H. HASZARD.
Charlottetown, July 2d, 1855.

Carriage Bolts.

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large Stock of the above—of the following sizes:—
LENGTH. DIAMETER.
1 1/2 inches by 5-10 3-8
1 3/4 " " 5-16 3-8
2 " " 5-16 3-8
2 1/2 " " 5-16 3-8
3 " " 1-4 5-16 3-8
3 1/2 " " 1-4 5-16 3-8 7-16 1/2
4 " " 1-4 7-16 3-8 1/2
These Bolts have newly turned heads and are offered for sale at from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they can be made for on the Island.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CALENDAR
FOR
1856:

The Almanack of this year is embellished with a number of neat and appropriate WOOD ENGRAVINGS, and besides the usual information, contains, at request of several friends, the day's length for every day in the year.

ALLIANCE
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

Dwelling House and Land FOR SALE.
THE DWELLING HOUSE belonging to Mr. Thomas Keoughan, and now occupied by Mr. Edward Poor, Pensioner, adjacent to the Government Pond and adjoining the premises of Mr. John Cavanaugh, Pensioner. The above Freehold Property having a substantial HOUSE, 15 x 21 feet, and recently built, will be found well worthy of attention. For further particulars inquire of the owner, next door.
THOMAS KEOUGHAN.
Jan. 25, 1856.

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES,
OF ALL VARIETIES
Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street, BOSTON.
GREENLEAF & BROWN,
AGENTS.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the Provinces.
February 9, 1856.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schr. "SUPERB," from Halifax, and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE, a splendid
LOT OF TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
which will be Sold Wholesale and Retail.
THOMAS W. DODD.
Oct. 5.

Cigars! Cigars!!
40,000 SUPERIOR GERMAN CIGARS received by the Subscriber on Consignment, and for sale at his Auction Mart, corner of Queen and Water Streets.
The above Cigars are for unreserved sale, and will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.
BENJAMIN DAVIES.
Oct. 19.

A VOICE FROM AUSTRALIA.
It is amusing to observe how closely our colonists at the Antipodes follow in the wake of the institutions in the mother country. A new constitution has been proclaimed and carried into effect in Victoria—the same which was so largely discussed in the British Parliament during the summer of last year; and what is called the principle of "responsible Government" is now in partial operation in the colony of which Melbourne is the capital. By the new constitution, the people will have the management of their affairs entirely in their own hands, and the Governor will hold in the colony the same relative position as the Sovereign at home. The new system will assimilate very closely to our Parliamentary representation. The old plan of a single Chamber, one half composed of nominees and members *ex officio*, appointed by the Governor, and the other half of representatives elected by the people, is abolished in favor of two Chambers—an Upper and a Lower House, both elected by the colonists, the qualification for the Upper Chamber being more than double that of the other.

Although this great experiment has not yet come into full operation in the colony of Victoria, there has already been a "Ministerial crisis" at Melbourne, enough to delight the hearts of the Imperial Tadpoles and Tapirs at home, who live in the hope of some day being quartered on the public purse to the tune of £1200 a-year. This class of official understrappers abounds even in the newest of our colonies, and the salaries which they receive—*or rather, have received in the land of gold*—for their career in the new state of things is drawing to a close—ought to have induced long ago a large deportation of the genus from the neighbourhood of Downing street. The colonists have already set an excellent example to the people of England. They know that elections are worthless, without perfect freedom of opinion, and this freedom of opinion a majority of the Colonial Legislature has asserted, by tacking to the new constitution the principle of the ballot, instead of the system of open voting which prevails with us. All the Government officials and nominees opposed the introduction of the ballot, which was carried, nevertheless, by 33 against 25; and this majority of 8 represents, we see it stated, the digger representative members, who desire for their constituents the most unlimited independence in the exercise of the franchise. The Government being beaten on this point, all its members resigned, and hence the "Ministerial crisis" referred to.

In a political point of view this is one of the most striking and important movements which has ever taken place in a British colony, and it cannot fail to impress the people of this country. When the ballot in a colony which has risen so rapidly as Victoria is deemed essential to perfect freedom of thought, and where the various modes of influencing men's votes must necessarily be much less refined and tortuous than with us, how much more essential is it that this great safeguard of electoral purity should exist in Great Britain, where the state of society is so much more complex, and where all the undue influences of wealth, and station, and bribery are brought to bear upon the securing of political triumphs. In thus acting, the Australian colonists have taught us a lesson which can hardly fail to give an immense impetus to the practical triumph of secret over open voting. It will cause politicians to ponder, and it will show the world at large how determined a young and energetic community is to rise superior to the trammels which wealth and social influence throw around the development and expansion of an old country like our own.

But this is not the only phase of the last intelligence from Australia which is worthy of a passing notice. Men in a new colony are measured by their worth and personal talents—by the service which they can render to the society of which they are members, and being known to their neighbours, a very accurate estimate is usually formed of their abilities. When Sir Charles Hotham's ministry fell, a gentleman named Nicholson was "sent for,"—a clever, clear-headed practical man, deservedly esteemed in Australia, and who has worked

his way to a high position. It was Mr. Nicholson's motion which carried the ballot, but, irrespective of this triumph, his success as a man of business is only inferior to his standing as a colonial politician. We see him described in one account as a native of Liverpool, in another as a gentleman "who has an appropriate command of good mother English, uttered with a not displeasing Cumberland accent." The following brief sketch of this colonial phenomenon, from the pen of the Melbourne correspondent of the leading morning journal, is extremely suggestive:—"His integrity is spotless, he is endowed with common sense in no ordinary degree, and he has that administrative ability which the architects of a commercial fortune cannot be destitute of. Although he commenced life as a grocer, it would be difficult to select from the 66 members of the House a man so well entitled to the confidence of the House and the country—and he has it. * * * Mr. Nicholson has exchanged the shop for the counting house and the craft of the merchant." It is understood, that when Mr. Nicholson "was sent for," after the manner of our English premiers, to form an administration, he was about to leave the colony temporarily, for the purpose of establishing branch houses of his own in London and Liverpool. Probably he may be induced to forego this determination in consequence of the honour which has thus been thrust upon him; but the incident is instructive, as showing the class of men in whose hands will ultimately rest the destiny of the Australian group of colonies.

Under the new state of things, it will be more than ever necessary to place at the head of the Australian colonies as Governors men of more than ordinary ability—men at all events who will have sense and shrewdness to appreciate the difficulty and delicacy of the task committed to their hands, and whose administration will be in harmony with the popular element which will in future rule there. An injudicious selection might be productive of the worst consequences, and in future such appointments ought to be the reward of eminent civic merit; for it is clear, that the obstinate and self-sufficient military men who are usually placed at the head of British colonies in various parts of the world, would speedily upset all the wise legislative enactments for maintaining intact a friendly understanding between Great Britain and her settlements at the antipodes. In nothing is reform more necessary than in the education and personal fitness of the men to whom is intrusted the rule of large communities far removed from the mother country, and the subject is of such vast importance, that we can only for the present throw out a hint—which may induce reflection.

That the colonists of Victoria are not a little proud of their legislative privileges may be inferred from the splendid Houses of Parliament which they are erecting in the city of Melbourne. The building we learn, is under contract to be completed by the first of May next, and will cover an area of 305 feet by 250, and the side walls of the chambers will be divided into compartments by Ionic columns, and coupled columns of the same order are ranged along the ends. The space between the pillars will form pannels in which the heroes of colonial history will find niches for their portraits, on the plan of the palace at Westminster. These are gratifying indications of the interest which the colonists take in the land of their adoption, and while the British Parliament has acted wisely in conceding to the colonists the means of governing themselves with as little intervention as possible from Downing-street, our own legislative bodies must take care that they are not altogether distanced in the framing of wise and liberal laws by our own countrymen at the Antipodes. Certainly the introduction of the ballot there is a warning of the right kind, and there is an reflective intimation in this voice from Australia which ought not to be lost upon English statesmen.

The shocks of Earthquake in Asia Minor had lasted ten days, and several towns had been destroyed.