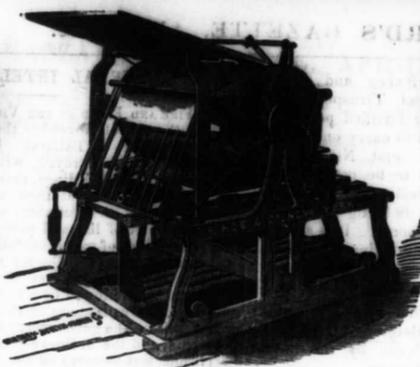


# HASZARD'S

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**  
Published by Haszard & Owen  
Queen Square,  
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.  
AND CONTAINS,  
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROA.

### Coach and Sleigh Making.

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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**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  
**FAMILY USE**

**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' PUBLICATIONS, viz.—Chambers' In-  
formation, English Literature.  
Journal of Popular Literature, new series, Jan. to  
July, 1855.  
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' 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;  
Hawgill's Questions; Markham's English;  
Markham's French; Stewart's Modern Geography;  
Quinning'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 ENGRA-  
VINGS, 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 COM-  
PANY, 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. Tho-  
mas Keoughan, and now occupied by Mr. Edward  
Poor, Pensioner, adjacent to the Government Pond and  
adjoining the premises of Mr. John Cavanaugh, Pen-  
sioner. The above Freehold Property having a sub-  
stantial 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 appa-  
ratus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Rail-  
road, 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 Con-  
signment, 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 col-  
onists 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 Govern-  
ment" is now in partial operation in the colony  
of which Melbourne is the capital. By the new  
constitution, the people will have the manage-  
ment 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 col-  
onists, 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 Victo-  
ria, 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 under-  
strappers 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 major-  
ity 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 Govern-  
ment being beaten on this point, all its mem-  
bers 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 coun-  
try. 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 se-  
curing 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 vot-  
ing. 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. Nichol-  
son'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 an-  
other 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 phenom-  
enon, from the pen of the Melbourne corres-  
pondent of the leading morning journal, is ex-  
tremely suggestive:—"His integrity is spotless,  
he is endowed with common sense in no ordi-  
nary 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 diffi-  
cult 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 mer-  
chant." It is understood, that when Mr. Ni-  
cholson "was sent for," after the manner of  
our English premiers, to form an administra-  
tion, he was about to leave the colony tempo-  
rarily, 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 com-  
mitted to their hands, and whose administration  
will be in harmony with the popular element  
which will in future rule there. An injudic-  
ious 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-suffi-  
cient 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 no-  
thing is reform more necessary than in the  
education and personal fitness of the men to  
whom is intrusted the rule of large communi-  
ties 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 Parlia-  
ment 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 di-  
vided into compartments by Ionic columns, and  
coupled columns of the same order are ranged  
along the ends. The space between the pilas-  
ters will form pannels in which the heroes of  
colonial history will find niches for their por-  
traits, on the plan of the palace at Westmin-  
ster. These are gratifying indications of the  
interest which the colonists take in the land of  
their adoption, and while the British Parlia-  
ment has acted wisely in conceding to the col-  
onists the means of governing themselves with  
as little intervention as possible from Down-  
ing-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 warn-  
ing 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.