to be, sir., at servant, 3. W. ROSK, Manufacture ix 14th July, 1885; ar note of the 12th inet. I "Artificial Slate Paint" on diminishing the risk against teduced, the promises on spon its application, by servine. ARCH'D. SCOTT.

woved by the Board hi the THIRD BOOK OF and adapted to the use of vard Island. ird of Education, have or

ıblished. orth American H AL PRIMER.

AL PRIMER.

6d; without high la.

ns all the matter in ChamPrimer, with the addition
more full descriptions of
more full descriptions, of
its also 5 more, maps, so
to tear, and is approved
board of Education,
iting an extensive demand
abilishing the four Reading
ries. Persons destricts of
facture will purchase at
38 Book store.

ST. apple, a FITCH BOAc and leaving it at this Offic, trouble.

YER'S ILLS.

PHYSIC.

public demand for an a could be relied on as operation. This has lemand, and an esterioristic purpose designed. I public that a purpose designed. I public that a purpose designed. I public to the which thought have all the advantages, of attempted here, and respectfully submit to been unfortunate for most every purgative irritating to the bowlich produce so-much the system as to more id to be derived from the limit of the bowlich produces the derived from the limit of the bowlich which is the system as to more id the derived from the limit of the bowlich. Being smelly from their use in any it may needled the should be a supported to be derived from the limit of the limit o if any medicine should be directions for their to which they are aging. Among the combined with the sare aging and the same and Loss of Apity, Billous Headache, gue, Pain in the Side these are but the committee liver. As an and sure rehief in Contrary, Humors, Serod-soreness of the hedgy, blood; if a short, any tive is required, some singularly suggested to the same and the same strength, but the same singularly suggested to the same should be freely at the same should be same and the same should be same shoul

BY and od AYER tical Chemist, MASS.

PART OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

TARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, November 12, 1853.

New Series. No. 85

GERANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

Haszard's Gazette

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Published every Wednesday and Saturday mornio Office, South side Queen Square, P. R. Island.
Tanna—Admust Subscription, 15s. Discount for of TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 liges, including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 2s.—12 lines, 3s.—6d.—26 lines, 4s.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 3s.—30 lines, 4s.—6d.—26 lines, 5d.—36 lines, 6d.—36 lines, 6d.—36 lines, 6d.—36 lines, 6d.—36 lines, 6d.—50 lines, 6d.—

Georgetown Mails. THE MAILS for Georgetown until further Notice, will be made up and forwarded every Monday and Friday morning at nine o clock.

THOS OWEN, Postmaster General. May 2, 1853.

A BAZAAR. A BAZAR.

Will be held at the Temperance Hall, at Charlottenown, on Thursday, the 12th day of Janusry, 1854, to aid in the erection of the Parson age House, in connection with St. John's Church, at Crapaed. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies.

MRS. JEMEINS,

"FITZ. GERALD, "E. PALMER,
"CUNDALL, "R. T. ROACH,

BAZAAR.

BAZAAR.

THE Christian Public are hereby notified, that the Ladies of the BAPTIST CHURCH and congregation worshiping in the Baptist Church, in Clarifottetown, purpose holding a BAZAAR in the Temperance Hall on Thursday the 29th, December, to aid in raising Puads for the erection of a Tower and Porch to the said Chapel.

Contributions in donations or work, will be thankfully received by either of the undersigned Committee.

MRs. W. BARNSTEAD, J. McGREGOR,
D. WILSON,
J. WEATHERBE,
J. SCOTT,

J. LOVE, T. DESBRISAY, J. CURRY. Charlottetown, Nov.1, 1858. (All papers.)

Charlottetown Gas Light Company. NOTICE.

NOTICE.

A Special General Meeting of Stock holders in the above Company will be held in the Temperance Helt, on Monday, the 14th of November next, at 11 o'clock, to consider the propriety of increasing the Capital Stock of the said Company, by issuing an additional number of Shares, or otherwise.

By order of the Beard,
JOHN GAINSFOR, Secretary.

Nov. 4st 1883, all the papers.

Nov. 1st 1853. all the papers

Charlottetown Gas Works.

NOTICE.

IT is requested that all parties wishing to become Gase Consumers, this season, will give early notice in writing to the Companies' Engineer, at the Works, so that no time may be lost in laying the service pipes, and internal fittings, which will be done according to priority, of application.

The Gase Company have engaged an experienced Gase fitter, from Sculand, and have imported an assortment of Lamps, Pendants, Brackets, &c., which may be seen in a few days at the Works.

By Order,

JOHN GAINSFORD, Secty.

Oct 24, 1852. In all the papers. NOTICE.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally that he has commenced business as, Commission Merchant and Auctioneer. At the corner of Queen & Sydney Streets, and hopes by promptness and punctuality to merit a share of their putronage.

ARTEMAS G. SIMMS.

A CARD.

THE undersigned having this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as GENERAL and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, their Business heretofore carried on by them individually, will is future the Name and Firm of LONG-WORTH & YATES.

ITES. FRANCIS LONGWORTH, ALBERT H. YATES. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, June, 16th, 1853 N. B. The AUCTION business will at all times receive their best attention.

Dissolution of Copartnership. NOTICE is hereby given that the Conartness beretefore agifaisting between the Subscrib under the firm of CROSS & RENDLE. Tam & Curriers, buth been this day dissolved, by mut & Curriers, buth been this day dissolved, by mutual consent. And all persons indebted to the said firm are basely requested to make payment to Christopher Cross.

CHRISTOPHER CROSS.

lowe, 14th Sept., 1858. N. B.—Likewise all persons having any demands gainst the said parties will please to render their ecounts for settlement.

J. S. DEALEY. COMMISSION MERCHANT AND M. 7. SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Preights and Vessels procured, at short notice for Europe, the British Provinces, West Indies, Aus-tralia and California. Borths secured for the latter

Temperance Hall Company. A T A MEETING of the Directors of the above
A. Company, held in the Temperance Hall, this
evening, the following Resolution was unanimously
adopted vizza"RESOLVED, That the Treasurer (Mr. John W.
Morrison) be instructed to take the accessary legal
measures for the recovery of all unactued Subscriptions
to the Tamperance Hall Company."

By Order,
J. B. COOPER, See'y,
Charlottetown, March 17, 1858.

WATTOWAT, PWRTEMS.

THEIR LEGENDARY HISTORIES Full white the Bourbon lity blows, And fairer haughty England's rose; Nor shall usuing the symbol emile, Green treland: of thy haughty inle. In Scotland grows a warline flower, Too rough to bloom in hady's bower, Too rough to bloom in hady's bower, This creet when high the soldier bears, And spurs his courser on the spears—O there it blossoms—there it blows—The thistle's grown about the rose!

ALLAS CURRINGMAM.

All our readers, doubtless, are aware, that the rose is the national flower of England—the shamrock, of Ireland—the thistle, of Scotland—and the fleur de lis, or lily, of France; but as some among them may not be aware of the circumstances which led to their becoming so, we subjoin the following information on the subject.

The most disastrons and translations.

information on the subject.

The most disastrous and troublesome period of our English history, from the Norman conquest to the present time, was undoubtedly that which elapsed between the accession of Henry VI. and that of Henry VII., extending over a period of fifty years. Never was there so many rival claimants for the throne—never were the pretensions of any more firevely or persesyingly. for the throne—never were the pretensions, of any more fiercely or perseveringly, maintained; scarcely had one candidate disappeared from the stage, when another started up to fill his place; and surely it is strange, that the longest and most bloody civil war which ever desolated England should have been named after the loveliest flower in our gardens; and that the rose, which we hold sacred as the emblem of love which we hold sacred as the emblem of love and beauty, should then have been the badge of parties carrying on a sanguinary civil war. The circumstances which led to such an anomaly is briefly this: In the early part of the reign of Henry VI., about the year 1450, a few noblemen and gentlemen were discussing the question which then agitated the heart of every one who loved his country—namely who was the rightful heir to the English throne? After a time they adjourned to the Temple Gardens. they adjourned to the Temple Gardens, thinking that they would there be more free thinking that they would there be more free from interruption. Scarcely, however, had they arrived, when they perceived Richard Plantagenet, afterwards Duke of York, approaching. Unwilling to continue the conversation in his presence, a deep allence ensued. He, however, asked what they had been so anxiously talking about when he joined them, and whether they espoused the cause of his party, or that of the usurper, Henry of Lancaster, who then filled the cause of his party, or that of the usur-per, Henry of Lancaster, who then filled the throne. A false and absurd politeness preventing their making any reply, he added. 'Since you are so reluctant to tell me your opinion in words, tell me by signs; and let him that is an adherent to the house of York, pull a white race as I do?

of York, pull a white rose, as I do."
'Then,' said the Earl of Somerset, 'let him who hates flattery, and dares to maintain the cause of our lawful but absent king, even in the presence of his enemies, gath a red rose with me.'

a red rose with me.

'Be it so,' said the brave Earl of Warwick. 'My flower shall be a white rose; and,
as I pull it, I pledged myself to be a staunch
supporter of the house of York.'

'Well,' replied the Earl of suffelk, 'I

"Well, 'replied the Earl of suffelk, 'I will follow the Earl of Somerset's example'. and gather a red rose, in token that I am ready to defend the cause of Henry of Lancaster with the last drop of my blood. 'But,' said Vernon, a friend of Plantagent's, 'before gathering any mere roses, we ought to agree, that whichever party has the greatest number gins the day.

ber, gains the

downfall of the other. At length they separated, to make known to their various friends the badges which were henceforth to listinguish the adherents of the houses of

A few years after this event, an effort was made to reconcile the contending was made to reconcile the contending parties. Several of the most powerful noblemen on both sides met, and certain articles of peace were agreed on, which were afterwards signed by the king and his ministers, and the Duke of York and his were afterwards signed by the king and his ministers, and the Duke of York and his friends; and in order to give publicity to the circumstance, a procession to St. Paul's.

Cathedral was appointed, when the Duke of York led Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., by the hand; and the rival roses were seen in conjunction. The joy of the nation, however, which had been groaning under the miseries of the long protracted war, was desined to be but of short continuance; for, ere long, the flames which had been smothered, not extinguished, broke out again with increased violence, and raged with redoubled fury; and it was not until Henry VII. of Lancaster, by his marriage with Elizabeth of York, eldest daughter of Edward IV, united for ever the rival houses, and thus put an end to the civil war, that the roses then blended together became the national flower of flowers, and on the coin of the realm. Well might Sir Walter sing in one of his poems?

In the modern language of flowers, the shamrock has been considered too insignificant to have a place. Among the ancients, however, flowers are the middle standing on tip-toe, with a special of shamrock in her hand.

Let merry England proudly rear Her blended roses, bought so dear !

In the language of flowers, the rose is the emblem of love and beauty, and the symbol

As softly green As omera Through purest crystal gleaming to shamrock! the green immortal Chosen loaf

Of bord and chief,
Old Erin's native shamock,
St Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, or, as her people love better to hear him called, her patron saint, was born, according to the best anthorities, at Saburnia, in North Britain.—His father was a priest, and his mother a sister of St. Martin, the celebrated bishop of Tours. When about sixteen years of age, he was taken prisoner by some pirates, who brought him over with them to Ireland; and there sold him as a slave to a certain MacBrien, with whom he remained for aix years, performing the most servile offices. It was during this period he felt an ensuest desire to preach the gospel to those around him, many of them being deplorably ignorant of the way of salvation. At the expiration of the six years, he was most fortunately enabled to purchase his freedom with a piece of gold he had accidentally found in a field which had been just ploughed up. He immediately returned to England, and hastened to rejoin his parents, who were filled with joy at once more beholding the son they had long mourned for as dead; but although enjoying the pleasure of freedom, and surrounded by those to whom he was most tenderly attached, the youthful Patrick was far from happy. Again and again did his earnest desire to labour as a missionary among the Irish recur to him, and each time with redoubled vicour. It was ary among the Irish recur to him, and each time with redoubled vigour. It was each time with redoubled vigour. It was strengthened, too, by a dream he had about this time, in which he saw a man bringing him a letter from Ireland, and saying to him: "We beseech the, holy youth, come over and dwell among us."

At length, after much and anxious deli-beration, his determination was taken; and

beration, his determination was taken; and once taken, all the persuasion, entreaties and arguments of his parents and friends failed to move him. Feeling, however, that the manner in which his early life had that the manner in which his early life had been passed rendered further study and preparation necessary, he passed over into France, and placed himself under the guidance and tutelage of his uncle, the good bishop of Tours, with whom he spent some years. He afterwards prosecuted his studies under the care of Gamandus, bishop of Auxerre. by whom he was subsequently ordained, and appointed "chief bishop of the school in Ireland." And now, being in every way qualified for the post, the time had arrived for him to put his long-cherished desire into execution. Accordingly, he went to Ireland, and landed at Wicklow in the year 432. Once there, he lost no time in commending his holy labour. He train commending his holy labour. He tra-velled through the entire country, and was vener where received with delight by mul-titudes, who hing with rapture on his words. One day, whilst preaching at Tara, he was anxious to explain the doctrine of the Trinity; the people, however, failed to understand, and refused to believe that there could be three Gods, and yet but one. has the greatest number, gains the day.'

This proposition was at once agreed to by all; but now their angry passions began to rise, and fierce and bitter threats were uttered on both sides, each prophesying with bitter taunts and execrations, the speedy downfall of the other. At length they three leaves are united on one stalk, and will you not then believe what I tell you from the Sacred Volume, that there are indeed three Persons, and yet but one God?" His audience without difficulty understood this simple yet striking illustration; and to the inexpressible delight of St. Patrick, eagerly embraced the doctrine, of the truth of which he was so anxious to impress them. From that period the sham-rock became the national emblem of Ire-land and dearly is it loved and cherished by her affectionate and warm hearted

er unt. E'en then a wish, I mind its power-

A wish that to my latest hour. Shall strongly heave my breast— That I, for none auld Scotland's sake, Some useful plan or benk could make,

On sign a using a loss.

The rough bar-thistle spreading wide
Among the hearded bear.

I turned the weeder-clips assile,
And spared the symbol dear? Where'ere we pass, A triple grass
Shoots ap with dow drops streaming!

Of bard and chief, Old Erin's native shamrock.

Iu the reign of Malcolm I, about the year 1010, Scotland was invaded by the Danes, who made a descent on Aberdeenshire, and landed at Buchanness, intending to storm Slains Castle, a fortress of importance, situated close to the most eastern point of Scotland, and therefore convenient for the Danes at any time they might feel inclined Danes, at any time they might feel inclined to pay a hostile visit to their warlike neigh-bours. The still and silent hour of midbours. The still and silent hour of midnight was selected as the most suitable
time for commencing the attack; and as
their presence was as little expected as
desired, they flattered themselves they
should, without much trouble, succeed in
taking possession of the castle. Wisely
determined, however, to leave nothing to
chance, they took every precaution to make
the necessary preparations complete. When
all was ready, and the night sufficiently far
advanced to inspire them with a reasonable advanced to inspire them with a reasonable hope that the inmates of the castle were asleep, the word of command was given, and they commenced their march. Slowly and cautiously they advanced, taking off their shoes to prevent the possibility of their footsteps being heard. No voice broke the deathlike silence; not a gleam of light illumed their onward path save that

Sentinel stars kept their watch in the sky,

as if to guide them to the castle. They now approached within a short distance of its lofty towers, and their hearts beat quick its lofty towers, and their hearts beat quick in joyous anticipation of a speedy victory. No sound was heard from within; not a light appeared in the windows; the inhabitants are fast asleep. Their labours are now well nigh over. They can scarcely refrain from exclamations of delight, for they have but to swim across the moat, and place the scaling ladders, and the castle is theirs! But in another moment a cry from the invaders themselves rouses the inmates to a sense of their danger; the guards fly to their posts; the soldiers mount their arms, and quick as thought pursue the now tremand quick as thought pursue the now trem-bling Danes, who fly unresistingly before them. Whence arose this sudden change in the face of affairs? From a very simple cause. It appears that the most, instead of being filled with water, as the Danes had expected, was in reality dried up, and overgrown with thistles, which pierced the unprotected feet of the assailants, who, torunprotected feet of the assailants, who, tor-tured with pain, forgot their cautious silence and uttered the cry which had of course alarmed the sleeping immates of the castle. —Thus, then, we find the unconscious this-— In us, then, we may the unconscious this-tle—somewhat like the Geese in the Capi-tol—was the means of preserving Scotland from falling into the hands of her enemies; and in token of gratitude it was henceforth adopted as the national emblem, and has ever since been held in the highest venera-

tion by her hardy sons.

In the language of flowers, the thistle is the emblem of solf-defence. The motto used by the Knights of the Thistle, or of St. Andrew, is peculiarly appropriate to their floral badge, "Nemo me impune lacesset"—"No one shall touch me with

IV. Full white the Bourbon lily blows.

Clovis, the founder of the French monar chy, ascended the throne in the year 481; and about two years afterwards, he mar-ried Clotilda, a niece of Gondebaud, king of Burgundy. Our readers will remember that many of the large districts, which are that many of the large districts, which are now merely French provinces, were then separate kingdoms, each governed by its respective sovereigns. Clotida was a Christian, and that not in name only; she was therefore naturally anxious that her husband, to whom she was devotedly attached, should embrace her religion. Her arguments therefore the strength of the stren ments, however, though affectionately ur-ged, were for a long time unavailing. But by degrees her gentle and consistent con-duct, and her cheerful readiness to comply with his wishes in overything, save where with his wishes in everything, save where her religion was concerned, won upon the king, and his prejudices gradually yielded to the truth; and at length, during the battle of Tolbiac, fought between the French and Germans, when the former were well-nigh vanquished by their more numerous antagonists, Clovis exclaimed aloud, in the presence of his disboartened soldiers. "O God of Clotilds, if thou wilt grant me this victory, I will henceforth worship no God but thee?" The prayer was heard: his army immediately rallied, and the Germans were defeated with great slaughter. Faithful to his vow, made under the excitement of imminest danger Clovis was shortly afterwards baptised with great pump and splenmore of man to make them

dour by the bishop of Reims: and an old legend tells us, that immediately after the ceremony, an angel appeared to him, and presented him with a favorability to testify the signal approximation of Heaven, and to confirm his right to the French throne. Since that period, France has been called "the empire of lilies." The coat-of arms of Clovis and his successors was a field of azure, seeded with golden fleurs-de-lis. Until the reign of Charles V, a great many fleurs-de-lis were united to form the arms. He, however, reduced them to three, the number still retained, white being also the colour of the national flag, all were united to shew that the fleurs-de-lix represented France and its sovereigns. It is, however, strange to say, a much disputed point, whether the three signs seen on the escutcheon of the French monarchis were really fleurs-de-lis. Some imagine that they represented the toads which formed the crest of the helmet worn by Pharamond; and others, the golden bees which were discovered in the tomb of Childeric at Tournay, in 1655. Whatever they may have been, however, Louis VII, ceeded his shield, crest, and coins with them: and Philip Agustus, his standard. We ourselves are very much inclined to think that they were fleurs-de-lis; because Louis IX, (St. Louis) took for his device a manguerite or daisy and fleur-de-lis, in allusion to the name of Queen Marguerite, his wife, guerite or daisy and fleur-de-lis, in allusion to the name of Queen Marguerite, his wife, and the arms of France, which were also his own He also had a ring made, round his own He also had a ring made, round which a relief in enamel represented a garland of marguerites and fleure-de-lis.

One was engraven on a sapphire, with these words: "This ring contains all we love." Thus did the extellent prince shew his people that he loved nothing but religion, France and his wife.

Louis VII. adopted the fleur-de-lis as his badge when he formed the Crusade, which irrepresents the list had greatly and the contains a list of the high greatly and the contains a list of the list had greatly and the contains a list of the list had greatly and the contains a list of the list had greatly and the contains a list of the list had greatly and the contains a list of the list had greatly and the contains a list of the list had greatly and the contains a list of the list had greatly and the contains a list of the list of t

circumstance led to its being called fleur-de-louis : this name was afterwards corrupted into fleur-de-luci; and after a long lapse of years, it was changed to fleur-de-lis, by which name it is now universally known.

Before concluding this short sketch—em-

bodying popular tradition, whatever may be said of historical fact—it might be as well to mention, that the consecrated banner borne by Joan of Arc at the siege of Reims, represented the Deity grasping the globe of the earth, surrounded by fleurs-d.-lis. And in order to reward the services rendered to France by this heroic and most extraordinary girl, as well as to perpetuate the me-mory of them, Charles VII. gave her fami-ly the surname of Lis.

In the language of flowers, the lily is the emblem of innocence and purity.

A CHEERFUF HEART—I once heard a young lady say to an individual, "your countenance to me is like the rising aun, for it always gladdens me with a cheerful look." A merry or cheerful countenance is one of the things which Jevemy Taylor is one of the things which Jeremy Taylor said his enemies or persecutors could not take away from him. There are some persons who spend their lives in this world as they would spend their lives shut up in a dungeon. Every thing is made gloomy and forbidding. They go moaning and complaining from day to day, that they have so little, and are constantly anxious, lest what they have should econe out of their hands. they have should escape out of their hands. They always look upon the dark side and can never enjoy the good. That is not religion. Religion makes the heart cheerful, impunity; or, in plain Scotch, "Tak tent how ye meddle wi' me." Ingion. Religion makes the heart cheerfund when its large and benevolent principle are exercised. man will be hanny in any are exercised, man will be happy in spite of himself.

The industrious bee does not stop to complain that there are so many poison plain that there are so many poisonous now-ers and thorny branches on its road, but buzzes on, selecting his honey where he can find it, and passing quietly by the pla-ces where it is not. There is enough in

ces where it is not. I here is enough in this world to complain about and find fault with, if men have the disposition.

We often travel on a hard and uneven road; but with a cheerful spirit and a heart to praise God for his mercies, we may walk therein with comfort, and come to the end of our journey with peace. Drucy.

LACE BARK TREE.-In the West Indie is found a tree, the inner bark of which resembles lace or net-work. This bark is very beautiful, consisting of layers which may be pulled out into a fine white web, three or four feet wide. It is sometimes used for ladies' dresses.

Ellis, in his narrative of Captain Jame's voyage, says that he carried a frozen mass of what he believed to be part, and laid it before the fire, when presently the whole before the fire, when presently room was filled with a cloud of m They had clustered together and become a frozen mass like bees when about to throw off their swarms

of their swarms and any to tring and of their swarms and of An Italias Proverb says, the teacher is like the sandle which lights others in consuming itself.

It is complained of that no monument has yet been creeted in honor of Benjamin Franklin. The craft, certainly ought to rear for him an imposing a crist.