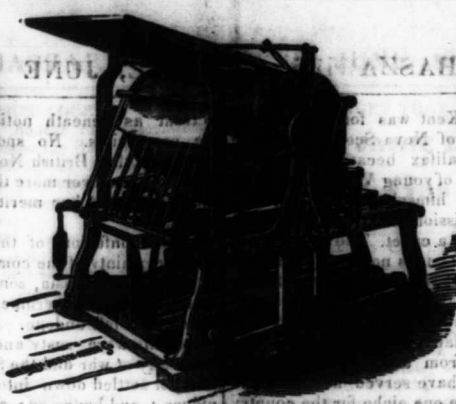


HASZARD'S

FARMER'S
COMMERCIAL
PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL &
ADVERTISER.
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, June 18, 1856.

New Series, No. 351.

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 & ABROAD.

DRAIN WATER PIPES.
FOR SALE at the QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,
A quantity of superior Salt-glazed Stone-ware,
Pipes, Junctions, Bends, &c., from 3 inches to 10
in diameter, supplying the cheapest and most efficient
method of conveying water under ground.
WILLIAM HEARD,
Charlottetown, 22d April, 1856.

A good assortment
WILSON'S
Botanic Medicine
AND
Thomsonian Preparations,
with full directions for
FAMILY USE.
—ALSO—
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

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.

**Equitable Fire Insurance Compa-
ny of London**
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—
Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hen-
ley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson,
Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.
Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No
charge for Policies Forms of Application, and any
other information, may be obtained from the Sub-
scriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblis Esq. Charlot-
tew. H. J. CUNDALL,
April 7th, 1856. Agent for P. E.

FAIRBANKS'
CELEBRATED
SCALES,
OF ALL VARIETIES
Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street,
BOSTON.
GREENLEAF & BROWN,
AGENTS.
A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparat-
us and store furniture for sale at low rates. Rail-
road, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the
Province.
February 9, 1856.

Notice to Gas Consumers & others.
THE Public are respectfully informed, that the
Charlottetown Gas Company have discontinued
fitting up shops or private houses with Gas Fittings,
and will no longer be liable for any escapes inside
the consumers' dwellings. Parties are therefore
requested to employ their own Gas Fitter for altera-
tions, repairs, &c. The Company have imported a
large stock of all kinds of Gas Fittings, Pipes and
Glass, this spring, which can be had as usual at
the Company's Office.
WM. MURPHY, Manager.
June 9, 1856.

MAILS.
Summer Arrangement.
THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c.,
will, until further notice, be made up and for-
warded as follows:—
For New Brunswick, Canada and the United
States, via Summerside and Shediac, every Monday
and Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, and direct to
Shediac, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant,"
every Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.
For Nova Scotia, by the Steamer "Lady Le Mar-
chant," every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock,
and every Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.
For Newfoundland, every Tuesday afternoon, at
two o'clock.
For England and Bermuda, to include the corres-
pondence for the West Indies, every alternate Tues-
day afternoon, at two o'clock, viz:—
Tuesday, the 3rd and 17th June,
The 1st, 15th and 29th July,
The 12th and 26th August,
The 9th and 23rd September,
The 7th and 21st October,
The 4th and 18th November.
Letters to be registered and Newspapers must be
posted half an hour before the time of closing.
THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, May 24th, 1856.
N. B. The Steamer "Lady Le Marchant" will
leave Shediac every Tuesday morning at six o'clock,
and Pictou every Wednesday and Friday morning at
eight o'clock, and will leave Charlottetown for
Shediac every Friday at two o'clock.

SHINGLES AND BOARDS!
LATELY RECEIVED a few Cargoes of Pine and
L Spruce Boards and Shingles, warranted of the
same prime description as sold to customers last
year.
JAMES N. HARRIS.
June 4, 1856.—3w Isl. & Ad.

New Spring Goods!!
—AT THE—
"Manchester House," Queen St.,
Per "Majestic," from Liverpool.
NOW opening, and will be ready for inspection in
a day or two, a large and carefully selected
supply of
British Merchandise,
including every variety of Dry Goods, suitable for
the season, and in the newest style of Fashion;
Among which are the following:—
Straw, Tuscan, Chip, Manila, Fancy, Crapes,
and Glass silk BONNETS.
Girls' Battiste, and Girls' and Boys' Straw HATS
RIBBONS, PARASOLS, Silk MANTLES.
Muslin and Embroidered DRESSES.
Black and Coloured BALMAINES, Mousseline
DE LAINES,
ALPACOS, CASHMERE, Fancy PRINTS,
White and coloured Coutilie STAYS, Collars,
Habit Shirts and Sleeves.
Infant Cashmere HOODS, and Muslin Tucked
ROBES
Laces and Edgings, CURTAIN MUSLIN and
FRINGES
Damask Moroccos, Marseilles Toilet Quits and
Covers,
White Shirting, French Fronts,
White and Grey SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
White Fests, Children's Dresses,
Table Linen and Towelling, &c. &c.
With a large and choice assortment of other
Goods, all of which will be found worthy of the
attention of customers, and will be offered at prices
extremely low.
Further importations hourly expected per
"Thomas Begbie" from London.
SAMUEL McMURRAY,
Queen Street.
May 18, 1856.

Notice to Gas Consumers.
NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS WIL-
SON has been discharged from the employment
of the Charlottetown Gas Company, and is no longer
empowered to act for or on their behalf in any way
whatever.
WM. MURPHY, Manager.
June 9, 1856.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for JUNE just re-
ceived at Haszard & Owen's Book Store.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.
MEXICO.

THREATENED WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.
(Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.)
Mexico, Saturday 10, 1856.
You will have heard most likely of a serious
difficulty—I was on the point of saying, con-
flict—between this country and Spain. I am
fortunate enough to be able to give you some
authentic information in regard to it, which is
not generally known.
It is well known to you that at the time of
the recognition of Mexico as an independent
Republic, by the mother country, Spain, made
various claims for losses sustained by loyal
subjects of the Spanish Crown during the
struggle which were admitted by the Mexican
Republic, together with other claims by subjects
of other nations; and that those claims were fixed
at their different amounts by a formal Con-
vention on the subject. The settlement of those
claims has gone on with delicacy, as all things
do on Spanish ground, (for in this respect
Mexicans do not disavow the characteristics of
old Spain), and proceeding slowly but not
surely, various revisions of the said Convention
have taken place at different periods, in each
case, that the remainder owing on the original
amount set forth in the Convention might be
reduced; but, by some unaccountable process,
resulting in an opposite effect, viz.: that of
increasing it. Thus has the original amount
been doubled, and the remainder now claimed
by Spain is about six millions of dollars.
It appears that the Government, some time
since, called for another revision of these
claims, on the ground that fraudulent claims
had been introduced at the last revision, and
demanding that this revision should take place
at Madrid, the Spanish Minister residing here
being strongly suspected of connivance in the
last revision. This would appear a very reason-
able demand, nevertheless the Spanish Gov-
ernment have refused to accede to a new
revision on the presumption that it is not neces-
sary.
On the refusal of the Spanish Government,
the Mexican Government took new measures
to test the validity of the claims which they
had already admitted, and compelled the
claimants to deposit their titles with available
security for the amounts already paid thereon,
threatening to confiscate the property of the
Spanish holders should they refuse to do so,
and actually carrying out the threat in several
cases. This high-handed measure, in direct
violation of the Convention, coupled with
other causes of complaint of a minor impor-
tance, have induced the Spanish Government
to recall their Minister, and I have the in-
formation from an authentic source, that a squad-
ron is preparing in Spain which is to be joined
by several of the ships belonging to the fleet at
Havana, to back the demand for immediate
restoration of the property confiscated, and
full payment of the outstanding claims, which
the new Minister appointed to Mexico is to
present. Ere long you may hear of a second
bombardment of San Juan de Ulloa—this time
by a Spanish fleet.

FROM BERMUDA.—Dates from Bermuda
to the 13th of May have been received
at New York.—The steamer Medea
sailed for England on the 13th. A state-
ment of the import and export trade of the
colony has been published. The total
value of imports in 1855 was £162,556
—excess, as compared with 1854, £24,-
556. Total value of exports in 1855, £41,-
420, excess, as compared with 1854, £18,-
766. The Royal Gazette of the 13th
says:—
We are sorry to learn that yellow feve
was raging at St. Thomas, particularly
among the shipping; to an alarming
extent. There had been several death
in the Marine Hospital.—Common re

mittant fever and ague also prevailed
among the inhabitants. It was generally
apprehended that the coming summer
would be very unhealthy one through-
out the West India Islands. It was report-
ed at St. Thomas that the British war
steamer Malacca had lost some eight
or ten of her crew by yellow fever.
THE LATE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.—
Mr. Crampton left our shores yesterday
in the Canada for England. We under-
stand that he has a complaint that the
letter of Mr. Marcey announcing to him
his dismissal, and delivering to him his
passports, was not presented to him until
four hours after the sailing of the Asia
from New York last week, so that he had
no opportunity to telegraph to the com-
mander of that steamer, and to detain
her until he could take his passage on
board of her. Mr. Marcey's despatch
went out by the Asia, a week in advance
of Mr Crampton himself.—Boston Courier
FROM KANZAS.
St. Louis, June 2, 1856.
We have the following from Leaven-
worth under date of May 29th:—An ex-
citing extra of the Westport News head-
ed War! War!! reached this city this
morning, and threw the slavery men into
great excitement. They held private meet-
ings, and appointed a committee of Vigil-
ance to attack Leavenworth and let no
Free State man pass; and determined to
make lawless arrests of obnoxious parties.
A company of men armed with muskets
and bayonets (United States arms) have
been parading all the afternoon,
making arrests; they took prisoners a
clerk of Commission of Congress, named
Conway, and two witnesses that had
been subpoenaed, Messrs. Parrot and
Miles. Moore, Warren and Wilkes, of
South Carolina, headed the party. A
Moore, one of the murderers of Brown,
helped to make the arrests. Messrs
Miles and Parrot were arrested while
conversing with Mr. Sherman. Mr. S.
asked if it was by legal process they had
taken one of the clerks of the Commis-
sion. Mr. Wilkes said it was not; that
he had no legal authority, but that he
would arrest the men down on his list.
Many others have been taken. The
town is excited, and the Commission
fear that they must leave. Alarming
extras are sent from Westport to the bor-
der towns. A fight is expected towards
Passowato Creek. Some pro-slavery men
from his claim, but he refusing to go,
they took him and were about to hang
him, when his neighbors came to the
rescue and shot some of the pro-slavery
party. A civil war is inevitable.
It is estimated that the loss sustained by
the citizens of Lawrence by the recent
attack will amount to \$100,000.
The Christian Register says:—"It is
calculated that the clergy cost the United
States six millions of dollars annually,
the criminals nineteen, the lawyers thirty-
five, tobacco forty, and rum one hundred
millions."