

# Haszard's



# Gazette,

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, March 14, 1855.

New Series, No. 222

### The Infallible Remedy!



### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS' DURATION CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq. of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around,—so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better;—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to repeat secretly.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, (Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE LEG.—REMARKABLE CURE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant. (Signed) EDWARD TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR! Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it one as large as a hand; all the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them, but it assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well; by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected.

I am, Sir, yours truly, (Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

- |                                   |                             |              |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Bad Legs                          | Cancers                     | Sore-throats |
| Bad Breasts                       | Contracted and Stiff Joints | Skindiseases |
| Burns                             | Scrofula                    | Scurvy       |
| Banions                           | Elophantiasis               | Sore-heads   |
| Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies | Fistulas                    | Sore-nipples |
| Coco-bay                          | Gout                        | Soft Corns   |
| Chigo-foot                        | Glandular swellings         | Tumours      |
| Chilblains                        | Lambago                     | Ulcers       |
| Chapped hands                     | Piles                       | Wounds       |
|                                   | Rheumatism                  | Yaws.        |
|                                   | Scalds                      |              |

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 3d, 3s 3d, and 5s each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent.

### From Dickens' Household Words.

### AT HOME WITH THE RUSSIANS.

(Concluded from our last.)

Sometimes they take vengeance upon an oppressor; and terrible incidents of this kind came within the experience of our country women. The heads of cruel masters are sometimes chit with the hatchet of the serf. They are capable at the same time of strong feudal attachments. It should be understood, that all the slaves in Russia are not poor. Some of the wealthiest traders in St. Petersburg are slaves to nobles who will not suffer them to buy their freedom, but enjoy the pride of owning men who themselves own in some cases hundreds of thousands of pounds capital. The inheritor of an estate in which there were many well-to-do serfs arrived at it for the first time one evening, and in the morning found his house, as he thought, besieged. His people had heard that he was in debt; and their pride being hurt at servitude to an embarrassed master, they brought with them a gift of money raised among themselves, not less than five and forty thousand pounds, their free-will offering, to make a man of him again. He did not need this help, but the illustration still remains of the great generosity of feeling possible among this class of Russians.

The slaves detached from their lords, and living in a comparatively independent state, acknowledge their subjection to the soil by payment of a poll-tax. Oppressed owners often use this claim of poll-tax as a means of devouring all the earnings of a struggling slave. Our Englishwoman met with a poor cook, who had served a seven years' apprenticeship in a French house, and earned high wages in a family, besides being allowed to earn many fees by superintending public suppers and private parties. There was an upper servant under the same roof with him, whom this poor fellow strove to marry; but much as he earned, he strove in vain to save. Year by year the abrook or poll-tax was raised in proportion to the progress that he made; and the last time, the English lady saw him, he was sobbing bitterly over an open letter—a demand from his proprietor for more abrook, and an answer to a request from Madame with whom he served, that she might buy his freedom, naming an impossible sum that doomed him to continued slavery.

There was a poor man in Twer, a slave, born with a genius for painting, that in any civilized country would have procured for him fame and fortune. His master, finding how he was gifted, doomed him to study under a common portrait-painter, and obliged him then to pay a poll-tax, which he could only raise from year to year by painting a great number of cheap portraits—he who had genius for higher and better things. "When we last saw him," writes our countrywoman, "he had pined into a decline; and doubtless ere this, the village grave has closed over his griefs and sorrows, and buried his genius in the shades of its eternal oblivion."

The Englishwoman was present once, when a bargain was struck for a dressmaker. A gentleman had dropped in to dine; the host mentioned that his wife wanted a good dressing-maid. The guest recommended one, skilful in dressmaking, with whom he thought his wife would part. "Well," the other said, "her price?" "Two hundred and fifty silver roubles." That was more than could be given; but the bargain finally was struck for a hundred roubles and an old piano.

Such a servant must be content to submit to much oppression. The mistress who parts from you in the drawing-room with a smile, may be met ten minutes afterwards in the garden, her face inflamed with rage, beating a man before her, one of the serfs employed upon the grounds. A lady who lost much money at the gambling-table, being pressed to pay a debt of honour, remembered, that she had not a few female servants who possessed beautiful hair. She ordered them all to be cropped and their hair sold for her benefit, regardless of the fact that together with their hair she robbed them of their reputations; cropped hair being one of the marks set on a criminal.

The boxing of the ears of maids is not below the dignity of any lady; but when the maid is not a Russian, there may be some danger in the practice. A princess whose hair was being

dressed by a French waiting-maid, receiving some accidental scratch, turned round and slapped the face of her attendant. The Frenchwoman had the lady's back hair in her hands at the time, and grasping it firmly, held her head fast, while she administered a sound correction on the cheeks and ears of her highness with the back of her hairbrush. It was an insult that could not be resented publicly. A lady of her highness's blood could not let it be said, that a serf had given her a beating, and she therefore bribed the Frenchwoman by money and kind treatment to hold her tongue.

Yet blows do not count for much in Russia; from the highest to the lowest, all are liable to suffer them. A lady of the highest rank, using the lady's privilege of chattering in the ear of the Emperor at a masked ball, let fall some indiscreet suggestions. She was followed home by a spy; summoned next day to Count Orloff's office; pointed to a chair; amiably interrogated; presently let quietly down into a cellar, where she was broiled by some person unseen. This lady, whose story we have heard before, the Englishwoman often met; her sister she knew well; and she had the anecdote from an intimate friend of the family.

The knout, the emblem of Russian barbarism, falls not only on the slave or the criminal. A poor student of more than ordinary talents had, by great perseverance, twice obtained a prize; but he was persecuted with jealous hostility by a certain professor, whom he was too poor to bribe. Twice elected, the poor fellow made a third effort, though barely able to sustain himself in his humble lodging, until the period of examination came. His future hung upon the result; for, upon his passing the ordeal with credit, depended his access to employment that would get him bread. He strained every nerve, and succeeded well. All the professors testified their approbation except one, whose voice was necessary to complete the votes. He rose, and withheld his suffrage upon false grounds, that cast dishonour on the young man's character. It was his old enemy; and the poor boy—a widow's son—with starvation before him, and his hopes all cast to the winds, rushed forward by a sudden impulse of despair, and struck his persecutor. He was arrested, tried, and condemned, by the Emperor himself, to receive a thousand lashes with the knout. All the students and professors were ordered to be present at the execution of the sentence. Long before it was complete, of course, the youth was dead; but the full number was completed. Many students who were made spectators of the scene lay on the ground in swoon. From another eye-witness, the Englishwoman heard of the presence of a line of carriages, filled with Russian ladies, at a similar scene, the victims being slaves who had rebelled, because a master introduced upon his ground a box in which to thrash them by machinery, and had seized him and given him a taste of his own instrument of torture. Need we say more to prove that the true Russian civilization is a thing to come!

Our countrywoman, visiting a monastery, was invited to eat ices in the garden. She saw how the spoons were cleaned behind the bushes—licked and wiped. Such ice-eating, with the spoon-licking in the back-ground, is typical of the sort of elegance and polish Russia has.

One day the Englishwoman saw an officer boldly pocket some of his neighbour's money while playing at cards. Another slipped up his sleeve some concert tickets belonging to her friend. She and her friend both saw him do it. One day a young officer called, while they were at dinner; was shown into one of the drawing-rooms, and departed with a lady's watch. Nothing was said to the police, out of respect to his uncle, who is of rank. Ladies going to a party will sometimes steal the papers of kid gloves and the hair-pins left on the toilet tables to supply those who happen to come unprovided. Our countrywoman went to visit an old lady; and, as all the drawing-rooms were thrown open for the reception of visitors, thought it no sin to walk from one room to another for the purpose of examining some pictures. The old lady rose and followed her, watching her movements so closely that she returned to her seat greatly amazed. "You must not be surprised at it, my dear," said a friend, after she got home again; "for really you do not know how many things are lost

in such parties from the too great admiration of the visitors."

The officers just mentioned were men holding employments under government. So much has been made notorious during the present war of the extent to which the Russian government suffers from the peculation and falsehood of officials in all grades, that one illustration in this place will be sufficient, and we will choose one that illustrates at the same time another topic. The railway to Warsaw is dropped, because the money needed for it is absorbed by war; the only Russian railway line is that between the two capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow. When it was nearly finished, the Czar ordered it to be ready for his own use on a certain day. It was not really finished; but over several miles of the road, since the Czar must be obeyed, rails were laid upon whatever contrivances could be patched up for the occasion. The Imperial coach was rickety by the Russian system. While this railway was in course of construction, the fortunes made by engineers and government officials on the line of road was quite astonishing: men of straw rapidly acquired estates. Government suffered and—the serfs. Our countrywoman living once in a province through which the railway runs, went by train to a picnic. At the station, four hundred workmen were assembled, who asked eagerly whether the governor was of the party. No, they were told, but his wife was. Here, then, they begged to see. To her they pleaded with their miserable tale for interference in their behalf. For six weeks they had been paid no wages, their rations were bad, and a fever like a plague had broken out among them, of which their companions perished by scores, to be buried, like so many dogs, in narrow lanes along the line. Their looks confirmed their tale. The criminal employers were upon the spot, and acted ignorance and sympathy, ninking at the same time humane speeches and promises, which the poor men received by exchanging looks of profound despair with each other.

Then there is the system of espionage. In addition to the secret police—the accredited spies—there is said to be a staff of eighty thousand paid spies, persons moving in society; generals, tradesmen, dressmakers, people of all ranks; who are secretly engaged in watching and betraying those with whom they live. The consequence is, that nobody dares speak his earnest thoughts, even to his familiar friend. Men say what they do not think, affect credit of government reports which they know to be audacious lies, and take pains to exhibit themselves as obedient subjects. When the Englishwoman lived at Archangel, a deaf and dumb gentleman arrived, with letters of introduction to the leading people, and was received with cordiality and sympathy; he was a clever man, read several languages, and displayed pretty drawings of his own execution. He was made everywhere welcome. More than once our quick-eyed countrywoman fancied, that he looked over-attentive to words spoken behind his back. It soon afterwards was made only too certain that this man was a government spy, playing a difficult part for a base purpose.

Of the Greek form of religion we say nothing. Let the Russians bow before the pictures of their saints. We will quote only an anecdote told in this book, of a poor wandering Ananoyede, a fish-eating savage from the borders of the Arctic Ocean. He asked whether his visitor was Russian, and being answered No, lifted up some skins in his tent which covered pictures of saints, and pointing to them with disdain, said,—"See if there are Russian gods, but ours," raising his hand heavenwards, "is greater. He lives—up there!"

NOTE IN THE NURSERY.—The eyes of a baby pour rivers, when as yet there is no bridge to the nose.

SOUP PICKLES.—A namby-pamby sort of a young man, knowing that a young lady, of whom he imagined himself enamoured, understood the language of flowers, sent her a beautiful rose, as a declaration of love, attaching a slip of paper, on which was written: "If not accepted, I proceed to the war." In return, she forwarded a pickle jar, containing a single mango (Man go!)



HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, March 14th, 1855.

MR. STARK'S LECTURE ON EDUCATION.

When we heard that the Visitor of Schools of whose talents and abilities so much had been said, was about to lecture on Education, we had made up our mind to go and hear what was to be said on a topic, to us, so peculiarly interesting: various circumstances however, prevented our attendance, and we were highly gratified, to find that the Lecture was ordered to be printed; a copy is now before us, and we purpose to take a short review of it. As an essay on education in general with a view of eulogising in particular the moral training system of Mr. Stow as taught in the Schools and Normal Colleges of Glasgow, it may pass muster, but should any one take it up, under the expectation of receiving any information relative to the system of instruction that should be adopted in Prince Edward Island, he will be miserably deceived. All that relates to the Island, is contained in the following passages, just one-fiftieth part of the whole or a half page out of twenty-six.

"An Educational machinery has been set in motion, admirable in many of its external provisions. There are upwards of 260 schools, in which from eleven to twelve thousand children are in attendance. An excellent series of school books has also been provided, but one thing is yet lacking. The great increase in the number of schools; the large proportion of the Revenue voted for Education, will never improve and elevate the education of the people, unless the standard of qualification for the Teacher be raised, and a provision made for his special training, in the art of communicating. But I would indulge the hope that ere long, there will not only be a Normal School established, but that every school will be provided with a Play-ground or uncovered school room for the children, and a house and garden for the Teacher. When this is accomplished, Prince Edward Island will be a model and example to the North American Colonies."

We fully agree with Mr. Stark, that the standard of qualification for the teacher should be raised: and we venture to add, what he ought to have stated, that the amount of remuneration to the teacher, must be also greatly raised before we become "a model and example to the North American Colonies." We should be glad to see a "Normal School" after a time, established, but not one upon Mr. Stow's system. For the reasons we shall give hereafter. A House and Garden for the teacher, we have long since declared to be essential. As to the "play ground or uncovered school room" we think, that for a little while it may be dispensed with, or at all events, until we have procured better and more commodious covered school rooms than we can at present boast of. It is evident that Mr. Stark knows nothing of the present state of Education in the North American Colonies, or he would not have ventured upon the remark that closes the Lecture, and which we have above quoted. He is ignorant of all that has been done, and is doing in Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for some years past; still less does he seem to know anything of what has taken place in the Northern States of America, the people of which, are as a whole the best educated in the world, and finally he has either inadvertently, or otherwise, overlooked the impossibility of bringing Mr. Stow's system into successful action, in a country so sparsely peopled as this now is, and must remain, in all human probability, for the next quarter of a century at least. Our information is derived from Mr. Stow's book, upon the subject of his own system, and we can hardly believe that Mr. Stark can have read it, or he must have seen that Mr. Stow especially exempts Rural and Agricultural Districts from the operation of that system of training, of which he claims to be the inventor, and for which, he is justly entitled to the highest praise.

Mr. Stow, one of those true philanthropists, that are such an honor to our nature, moved by the sight of so much moral depravity among the lower classes of the people in Glasgow, sat himself seriously to work, and employed the full power of faculties which had been sharpened by a long course of teaching, in endeavouring to establish some method by which children, who were being trained in the street, to every species of vice, by the sympathy of numbers and example, might, by means of the same sympathy be trained to the practice of virtue and morality. In section 1, chap. 7, p. 73, he divides the different grades of society into four classes; and thus illustrates the city of Glasgow with a population of 360,000 souls, the successful scene of his operations. "our acquaintance with Glasgow would induce us to divide the grades of society into six parts of 60,000 each—these six parts we shall term—First, the SINKING class as one sixth; Second, the SINKING class as two sixths; Third the UPRISING class as two sixths, and Fourth the WEALTHY class as one sixth. The consideration of this last division may be set aside for the present; they have the means and ought to have the intelligence to provide for themselves:—page 81—What is then to be done

with the sinking class, consisting of 120,000 souls! And can nothing more be done for the sunken class, composing 60,000 souls? p. 83. Now here is the remedy—every 900 inhabitants will yield a juvenile school of 150, with a first master and an assistant. We would propose, says Mr. Stow, a provision for one half of the whole population, that is the sunken and sinking as the remaining half, including the wealthy and many of the uprising class, may and actually do provide for themselves to a certain extent, although such provision is seldom conducted on the natural or training principle," p. 86. Now, we would ask Mr. Stark, whether he compares the population of this Island to that of Glasgow? Supposing the population to be 90,000, one-half of that of the number of the sunken and sinking of that city, how many are in the same predicament? What is the number of the sunken? What that of the sinking? Is it not well known and thankfully acknowledged that we are, as a community, comparatively free from crime. Is not the greater portion of the people to be reckoned as either wealthy or uprising? Is the population of the Island so dense that the children are met with in masses? Let Mr. Stark's own words furnish the answer. "There are upwards of 260 schools in which, from 11,000 to 12,000 children are in attendance; take 11,500 and that gives 40 pupils to each school, divide those into infant and juvenile, and you have 20 to a class, take from these a fourth who attend irregularly, and you reduce each class to 15; take from the juvenile class those who attend school for the purpose of being instructed in writing, book-keeping, the higher branches of arithmetic &c., and you will have 10 in one class and 15 in the other; what now becomes of the sympathy of numbers the fundamental principle of Mr. Stow's system of Moral Training? Now our readers must not suppose that though we denounce the Stow system as unfit for Prince Edward Island, that we by any means despise, or undervalue it, on the contrary, in such cities as Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, Liverpool, &c., we think it may be productive of a great amount of good, and it may be successfully introduced into penitentiaries and prisons, but Mr. Stark should have shown how it was applicable or practicable, in a country whose population is so scattered, that it is impossible, out of Charlottetown to procure 100 pupils in daily attendance, the whole year round, a contingency absolutely essential to the well working of the system. Neither do we wish to impute any blame to Mr. Stark, he has, we are convinced, been as much deceived by those under whose auspices he has been invited to the colony, as the people will be if they expect any benefit from his labours as principal of a Normal training College, with this exception however, that as Mr. Stark has been sufficiently long on this Island to be fully convinced that the Stow system is not applicable to it, he should have boldly, openly and honestly here avowed such conviction. A little reflection will teach him and any one else, that no other result can be expected from, the establishment of a Normal School or College than that of preparing a certain number of young men to emigrate to the United States of America, Canada or the adjoining colonies, in order to find that employment for their newly acquired attainments which they are unable to procure in their native land.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—There has been very little doing since last week, some Members are absent and the remainder seem occupied in preparing their Road Scales.

MR. M'ANSLAND'S LECTURE, ON DISTILLATION, will be noticed in our next.

NO MAIL.—We have had no Mail, since Monday the 5th instant. The weather until to day has been unpropitious.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

At a meeting held at Stanhope District School-house, on Thursday evening, the 4th January, inst., in compliance with the resolutions forwarded by the Secretary of the "Central Committee for collecting subscriptions in aid of the Patriotic Fund."

On motion, Mr. Henry Green was unanimously requested to take the Chair, and W. H. Richardson to act as Secretary.—The Chairman stated the object of the meeting; after which it was unanimously Resolved, That W. H. Richardson do act as Secretary and Treasurer.

Resolved, That this meeting do deeply sympathize with the Widows and Orphans of those brave soldiers, sailors and marines, who have been killed in action or died from other casualties while engaged in the present war in the East of Europe; and that a Committee be appointed to solicit subscriptions in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen do compose the said Committee, Messrs Henry Green, Francis Alexander, David Douglas, W. H. Richardson, and David Lawson, Esq., Mr. David Douglas was then called to the Chair, when the thanks of the meeting were awarded the Chairman, for the efficient manner in which he presided over the meeting.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

David Lawson, J. P.	£0 11 8
William Lawson, sen.,	0 6 0
David Lawson, jun.,	0 5 0
George Foster,	0 5 0
Thomas Foster,	0 2 6
Henry Foster,	0 2 6
Isaac Foster,	0 2 6
Robert Hodgson,	0 5 0
William Hodgson,	0 1 6
Henry Green,	0 10 0
Peter Higgins,	0 5 0
Alexander McMillan,	0 5 3
Alexander McLaughlin,	0 5 3
William D. Lawson,	0 5 3
James C. Lawson,	0 12 6
Neil Shaw,	0 6 0
Alexander Shaw,	0 3 0
Duncan Shaw,	0 3 0
John Shaw,	0 3 9
Angus McMillan,	0 5 3
William Seman, jun.,	0 1 6
William Seman, sen.,	0 5 0
James Alexander and son,	0 15 0
Alexander Oxley,	0 5 0
Neil Leitch,	0 5 0
John Leitch,	0 3 0
Duncan Shaw,	0 5 0
Neil Darrach,	0 2 3
William Lawson, jun.,	0 3 0
George Bradie,	0 2 6
Albert Boyer,	0 3 0
David Douglas,	0 6 0
Wm. H. Richardson,	0 6 0
Wm. Higgins, Sen.,	0 5 0
Stephen B. Higgins,	0 5 0
John Campbell,	0 6 3
George Lawson,	0 5 0
William Higgins,	0 5 0
John Lawson, Tracadie,	0 3 6

£9 17 11

Received from Mr. W. H. Richardson, the above sum of nine Pounds seventeen Shillings and Eleven Pence, being the Subscriptions as above of inhabitants of Stanhope School District.

THEOPHILUS DESBRIAY, Sec'y and Treasurer.

At a Meeting of the inhabitants of Savage Harbour and French Village, holden at the School House on Thursday the 11th day of Jan. 1855, called in compliance, with a requisition from the Central Committee, Charlottetown, addressed to Mr. James Ross, Teacher, Mr. Benjamin A. Coffin in the Chair, Mr. J. Ross, Secretary.

The Chairman briefly stated the purpose of the Meeting and a series of Resolutions expressive of the willingness of the Meeting to join with their fellow subjects in contributing to the relief of the Widows and Orphans of their gallant men who have fallen in the Crimea in the service of their Country, having been passed unanimously.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to receive contributions, viz: Messrs. Elisha Coffin, Joseph Coffin, Neil McInnis, Edmund Coffin and Daniel Pigot, who have reported that they have collected the sum of £6 7s.

The following is a list of the Subscribers and the sums paid.

Elisha Coffin, sen.,	£0 5 0
Edmund Coffin,	0 5 0
James Coffin,	0 5 0
Benjamin B. Coffin,	0 10 0
Benjamin A. Coffin,	0 6 3
Widow S. Coffin,	0 3 0
Joseph Coffin,	0 5 0
Charles Coffin,	0 5 3
Benjamin Coffin, Esq.,	0 10 0
James Ross,	0 4 0
Elisha Coffin, jun.,	0 4 0
James Coffin,	0 2 6
Artemas Coffin,	0 2 7
Cornelius McIntyre,	0 3 0
John McAnkhill,	0 2 3
Duncan McInnis,	0 3 0
Miss Ellen McInnes,	0 0 3
Neal McInnes,	0 1 6
Edward Doyle,	0 2 0
Angus McInnes,	0 1 6
Duncan McInnes,	0 1 6
David Pigot,	0 10 0
James Pigot,	0 3 0
John Pigot,	0 5 0
Hugh McKinnon,	0 0 9
Angus McKinnon,	0 1 6
Mary Doyle,	0 0 9
Angus McCormack,	0 1 6
John Morrison,	0 3 9
Patrick McInnes,	0 3 0
Angus Morrison,	0 3 0
Donald Morrison,	0 3 0
Patrick Feeher,	0 1 6
Daniel Feeher,	0 2 0
Joseph M'Cormic,	0 1 6
James Vincent M'Cormac,	0 0 9
Agnes M'Cormic,	0 1 6
John McInnis,	0 2 3

£6 7 0

Received from Mr. James Ross, Teacher of Savage Harbour District School Treasurer of Local Committee the sum of Six Pounds seven Shillings being the above subscriptions in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

THEOPHILUS DESBRIAY, Treasurer and Secretary.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, March 12.

Very little business was done, owing to the absence of Members. Some Committees sat. At the morning sitting the Bill for naturalizing James Searle Mann, was read a second time.

Mr. Haviland introduced a Bill to extend the Elective privilege to members of the Legislative Council.

The Bill is put down for a second reading on Tuesday next the 20th inst.

On the question being put that the special Road Grants be divided equally among the three Counties the House divided and it was carried in the affirmative, the Members for King's and Prince Counties out voting Queen's.

TUESDAY, March 13.

The Bill from the Council to incorporate the Charlottetown Mechanic's Institute, went through Committee and was read a third time and passed.

The Bill to naturalize James Searle Mann was read a third time and passed.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,—Among the many improvements in the flourishing state of the finances of the Country that might be carried out, I would feign hope, that the Legislature would not forget the long talked of improvement in the communication between the Seat of Government and this side of the Hillsborough. I believe it is now admitted, that it is quite possible to erect a bridge which could be constructed with a suitable Draw Bridge in the centre, to allow vessels to pass up or down at a certain hour daily, and if it should be considered that this improvement should rather be carried out by private capital, than as a Government undertaking, I am convinced that it is only necessary to pass an Act authorizing the Government to guarantee to a company or a private individual the exclusive right for twenty years at a fixed toll, not greater than is at present taken by the vessel of the Ferry, where private Capital would at once be found to carry out this great public accommodation.

Yours, &c., A FARMER.

Township 49, March 8th, 1855.

ANAGRAM.

This Anagram, fair ones, may put you in fitters, But 'tis simply composed of a word of five letters.

When all bewildered on the Sea,  
With fearful breakers on our Lea,  
All hands were pip'd below to Tea.

The waves ran high, the waters Salt,  
The music of the waves was All,  
The gale blew strongly from the East,  
We could not steer our ship the Least,

All hands were call'd, all sails were Set,  
To beat us off the rocks, and Let

Us run before the wave a moment Lest  
The next night swamp us, and so prove our Last.

Below us through the surge, the way Seal,  
We saw from out our course so swiftly Steal,  
While o'er our heads flew flocks on flocks of Teal,  
The storm was awful, trembling there we Sate,  
But it abated, ere 'twas very Late,

And we were cheer'd, and then both drank and Ate;  
Some stood around, while others found a Seat,  
But every man and boy contrived to Eat.

And thus refreshed, we now resume our Tale,  
We quaff'd our tumblers full of mighty Ale,  
Some vow'd 'twas good, while others said 'twas Stale,  
And wondered that such rubbish found a Sale,

At length the Captain came to where we Sat,  
And asked us, what the devil we were At.

A. S.

An answer from Matron, from Widow or Maid,  
May be sent to our office, but mind 'tis post paid.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Isaac Murray, on the 13th Jan., Mr. William McKay, sen., to Eliza, relict of the late James Clark, of Campbellton, New London.

By the same, on the 21st Jan., Mr. John McKay, Cavendish, to Mary Johnstone, Long River, New London.

By the same, on the 22d ult., Mr. William Nisbet, New Glasgow, to Jane, eldest daughter of Benjamin Henry, Cavendish.

At St. Eleonora, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. John M. McLeod, Mr. Robert Milligan, to Miss Sarah Brown, both of Lot 19.

DIED.

At South Port, on Wednesday the 14th March, Ellen, Wife of Edward Chandler, aged 52 years. Funeral will take place on Friday next at 11 o'clock, when the friends of the Family are requested to attend.

His Excellency pleased to accept George Birnie a cil.

The House want of a que

A News Re the many news up in the metro free to all resp other, and has papers ever g Holloway's, in there be seen t arrange upwan language, in r ready get at astonishing to are arranged i purpose, and t the visitor the From the exce it is not surpri men and even newspapers, b not to be foun Government c in the levathi have acquire habits as wou brave fellows and gross mis Peodl's Pap

Holloway' for Rheumat Fort. Hudson complaint, ar hoping they at last, as to was unable t was in this b quantity of i immediately gradually in them for el has since en

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Refer Means. " Mc " W. " T. Hon. I THEO! Picton Theop



His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Honourable George Birnie as a Member of the Legislative Council.

The House of Assembly adjourned to-day for want of a quorum.

**A NEWS ROOM FOR THE MILLION.**—Amongst the many news rooms that of late years have sprung up in the metropolis, there is one which, though open free to all respectable applicants, far surpasses any other, and has the most complete collection of newspapers ever got together; we allude of Professor Holloway's, in the Strand, near Temple Bar. It will there be seen that it is not an impossibility weekly to arrange upwards of 2,000 newspapers, published in all languages, in such a manner that the reader may readily get at the paper he requires. It is really astonishing to see with what skill so many newspapers are arranged in portfolios by clerks engaged for that purpose, and the facility with which they place before the visitor the particular journal he desires to peruse. From the excellent system of arrangement pursued, it is not surprising that capitalists, mercantile gentlemen and even statesmen, often visit this museum of newspapers, being certain of here acquiring information not to be found elsewhere. Pity that some of the Government officials had not served an apprenticeship in the leviathan Pill and Ointment depot, they would have acquired such business-like and methodical habits as would have saved many thousands of our brave fellows who have fallen victims to incapacity and gross mismanagement in the Crimea.—*London Peed's Paper.*

**Holloway's Ointment and Pills** certain Remedies for Rheumatism.—Henry Foot, aged 52, of York Fort, Hudson's Bay, was a severe sufferer from this complaint, and tried a number of reputed remedies, hoping they would benefit him, but he became so bad at last, as to be entirely confined to his bed, and he was unable to move either hand or foot. While he was in this horrible condition, a friend brought him a quantity of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which he immediately commenced to use, he soon found himself gradually improved by them, and by persevering with them for eleven weeks he was entirely cured and has since enjoyed the best of health.

**BIBLE SOCIETY.**  
THE Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Bible Society, will be held at the Temperance Hall, on the evening of Monday the 19th inst., at 7 o'clock.  
A collection will be taken up during the Meeting.  
WILLIAM CUNDALL, Secretary.  
March 13th, 1855.

**THE CONCERT.**  
IN AID OF  
**THE PATRIOTIC FUND,**  
Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Lady, and both Branches of the Legislature.  
A NUMBER of Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs will give a Public Concert, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 16th inst. at the TEMPERANCE HALL.  
They have selected, and have in course of practice, several pieces of Music, to this town entirely new. From the known talent of the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the noble object for which they have so kindly volunteered their services, it is confidently expected that the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlottetown and vicinity by their countenance, will enable the Committee in their behalf, to present something handsome to the Fund.  
Some of our most talented gentlemen have consented to make some appropriate speeches on the occasion.  
It may therefore, be anticipated, that a pleasant evening's entertainment will be enjoyed.  
A Programme will be published. Tickets will be placed during the ensuing week, at all the Drug and Book Stores. Price, 1s. 6d.; reserved seats, 2s. 3d.  
Doors open at 7.  
A plan of the reserved seats, numbered to correspond with the tickets, may be seen at Messrs Haszard & Owen's Book Store, from which seats can be selected and secured.  
A person will be in attendance to take charge of over coats, cloaks, &c.  
HON. COL. SWABEY, } Committee of  
" F. LONGWORTH, M. P. } Management.  
H. HAVILAND, Esq. M. P.

**NEW YORK.**  
**Commission Merchants & General Agents.**  
**COWLEY AND HASKILL.**  
No. 6, Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn.  
THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Co-Partnership under the Firm of COWLEY and HASKILL, as Commission Merchants and General Agents, beg to offer their services to shippers of Produce from Prince Edward Island for the disposal of the same, their facilities for business are equal to any House in the City and they offer the advantage of an Agency in New York and Brooklyn.  
COWLEY & HASKILL.  
HENRY COWLEY, C. H. HASKILL.  
References to  
Messrs. J. R. GILMAN & Co. } New York.  
" McAULIFF & Co. }  
" W. ELLIOT, & Co. } British Consulate, }  
" T. TRUNLETT, FAY & Co. } Boston.  
HON. D. BREMAN, } Charlottetown,  
THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY Esq. } P. E. Island.  
Wanted a few vessels to carry Coals from Pictou to New York. Apply in Charlottetown, to Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq.

**THE PATRIOTIC FUND.**  
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HON. COL. SWABEY, } Committee of  
" F. LONGWORTH, M. P. } Management.  
H. HAVILAND, Esq. M. P.

**AUCTIONS.**  
**VALUABLE NEW BOOKS.**

Religious, Scientific and Historical!  
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the SIXTEENTH instant, at Eleven o'clock, at the Subscriber's SALE ROOM, Queen Street—1 Case containing 500 Vols. Valuable BOOKS, received on Consignment from Halifax.  
JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer  
March 8th, 1855.

**AUCTION.**  
AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S Sale Room, on Friday 23d instant, at the hour of eleven o'clock will be sold to the highest bidder.  
60 bbls SUPERFINE FLOUR,  
A lot ready made clothing, Ladies and Gents, together with a lot of Printed Cottons, Orleans, Lastres, 15 Chests Tea, 3 Bales Cotton Warp, 7 Casks Nails, 2 Barrels Copperas, 6 Boxes Raisins.  
The Subscriber begs to state he is also intimated to sell a Neat Cottage the property of F. W. Hales, Esq., situate in a pleasant neighbourhood, about 120 feet South of Fitz Roy Street, and between that and Kent Street, and facing on Cumberland Street, being part of Town Lot, No. 92, in the 4th hundred in Charlottetown, now in possession of Mr. Arbeckle.  
BENJAMIN DAVIES,  
Auctioneer, Queen's Wharf,  
Terms at Sale.

**PICTOU COAL.**  
FOR SALE, Forty tons. Apply to WILLIAM HEARD.  
Great George Street, 13th March, 1855.

**Shipyards.**  
FOR SALE, or to be let for 1 or 5 years, and possession given in May next, a desirable Shipyards, situate in Charlottetown.  
J. P. BEETE.  
March 13, 1855.

**Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet.**  
AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE  
EDITED BY FRANCIS C. WOODWORTH, Author of "Theodore Thinker's Tales," "Stories about Animals," "Uncle Frank's Home Stories," "The World as it is," &c.  
THIS MAGAZINE is published Monthly—each number containing 48 pages beautifully embellished and illustrated. To quote from one of the most influential and widely extended journals in America: "Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet is always ahead of all its competitors." It is filled with just the kind of reading the younger members of the family delight in. HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, TRAVELS, FABLES, DOMESTIC TALES, and, in short, every variety of charming and instructive matter, compose its monthly bill of fare. The EDITOR'S TABLE TALK, the "PUZZLER'S DRAWER," the "NUTS TO CRACK," the "NOTES AND QUERIES," are features in the Cabinet which add greatly to its means of entertainment, as well as instruction. THE EDITOR'S RAVEN IN THE OLD WORLD, which have hitherto contributed so much to extend its subscription list, still continue to enrich the Magazine. Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet has long had the reputation of being the MOST POPULAR YOUNG PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE IN THE UNION. It is the aim of the Editor and Publisher to keep it free from the trash that so often finds its way into the family circle, and make it a safe, as well as an entertaining publication. The press, in every portion of the United States—North, South, East and West—has spoken of it in terms of unqualified praise. It forms two volumes a year, embracing in all NEARLY 600 PAGES AND 100 ENGRAVINGS. Each volume is introduced with an elegant steel or tinted frontispiece. Our immense subscription list enables us to offer this Magazine on terms so low as to place it within the reach of every family. Its price astonishes every one. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION \$1, in advance—Postage 3d.  
D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher,  
118 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.  
Haszard and Owen, Agents for P. E. Island.

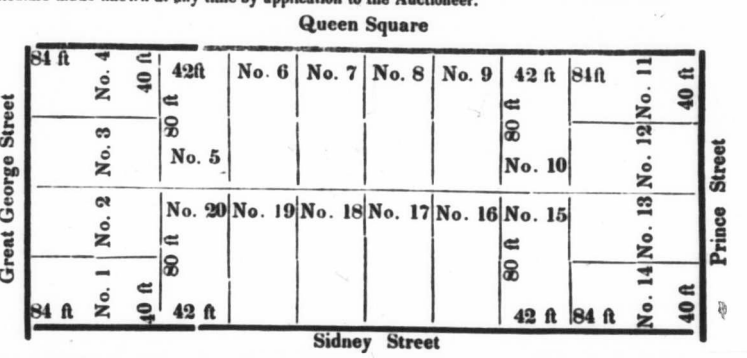
**O. & J. BELL,**  
MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square, opposite the Market, Charlottetown.  
IMPORTERS OF  
Cloths, Whitecups, Doekins, Tweeds, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employment the largest number of the best Journeymen Tailors on the Island.  
All Orders attended to with punctuality and despatch  
Jan. 11.

**TENDERS.**  
TENDERS will be received until SATURDAY, the 24th MARCH, for building a FREE CHURCH in Charlottetown. Plan and specification to be seen at the residence of Mr. GEORGE ALLEN, Stone Cutter.  
Charlottetown, March 2d, 1855.

**To be let,**  
FOR such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the Farm, known as HERWOOD, situate about seven miles from Charlottetown, at Dog River, Township No. 31, containing 130 acres of excellent LAND, 50 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation; upon which are erected a STONE COTTAGE, suitable for a genteel family, and commodious Out-houses. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to J. HAMILTON LANE, Esq., Pictou, or in Charlottetown, to Wm. FORDAN, Esq. February 28th, 1855. Lissaw Isl

**RARE CHANCE OF A VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE**  
IN CHARLOTTETOWN

To be Sold in BUILDING LOTS, containing one-quarter of a Town Lot each.  
TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the Seventeenth March next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, all that valuable BLOCK OF LAND, situate in the centre of Charlottetown, known as FANNING'S GARDEN, consisting of FIVE TOWN LOTS, which, for beauty of situation, either for private residences or business stands, cannot be surpassed. They front on Queen's Square, Great George, Sidney and Prince Streets, being conveniently situated to all the places of public worship in Charlottetown. The Colonial Building, Markets, &c., makes them most desirable.  
These LOTS having been recently purchased in one Block, will now be offered in Building Lots, containing a quarter of a Town Lot each, to suit purchasers, according to the plan hereunder, and further particulars made known at any time by application to the Auctioneer.



TERMS OF SALE.—20 per cent deposit on the day of Sale, the remainder of one-half on the 1st day of May next, and the remaining half in 5 years from the day of Sale, with interest thereon, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises. An indisputable title will be given.  
Charlottetown, February 15, 1855. BENJ. DAVIES, Auctioneer.

**Building Lots for Sale and Lease.**  
SIX BUILDING LOTS only will be sold at the Ferry opposite Charlottetown, Lot 48, the remaining lots will be let on renewable leases, also a most desirable farm within a mile of the aforesaid property. For particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN BALL, or to the Proprietor,  
2i J. P. BEETE.

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

**Dixon's Fulling, Dyeing and Dressing Establishment**  
ST. PETER'S BAY.  
THESE MILLS are now in full operation, and finish the Cloth in a superior manner. Specimens of the work can be seen of the following  
AGENTS:  
Charlottetown.—Geo. T. HASZARD's Book Store, Georgetown.—Hon. JOSEPH WIGHTMAN, Mount Stewart.—Mr. KEMBLE COFFIN, Pinette Mills.—Mr. ALEX. DIXON, Vernon River.—Mr. JAMES HAYDEN, Alexander's son.

**WILLIAM STRAIGHT,**  
Hatter and Dyer.  
GENTLEMEN'S Clothes cleaned, Spots and Stains extracted, and restored to their original colour. Beaver and Silk Hats cleaned and stiffened. Iso, Krossath and Felt Hats of all Descriptions. A Order taken at the Queen's Arms, 3 Mile Run, and at JAMES REID'S, Queen Street Charlottetown.

Two Prizes were awarded to pieces of cloth full dressed at the above Establishment.  
Mr. Jacob Lippincott, of the firm of Lippincott & Co., Nova Scotia, is the Superintendent of the above Establishment.  
JOHN DIXON.

**FOR SALE.**  
THAT valuable plot of GROUND at the head of Prince Street, formerly the site of the Baptist Chapel, fronting 100 feet on Easton Street, and 104 on Upper Prince Street. It is one of the most desirable situations in the suburbs for a gentleman's residence, or is capable of being divided into three good building Lots. For Terms, &c. apply to  
W. H. POPE.  
June 8.

**TO BE LET,**  
And possession given on the First day of May next  
THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Beazley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining-room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kitchen, Servant's Hall, 3 Servant's Bed-rooms, Pantry, Larder, Front-porch, large Entrance Hall, large Inner Hall, Back-porch, 2 Back Entrances, Back and Front stair-case, Scullery, Pump and Wash-House, Lumber-room, and a splendid 6 roomed cellar.  
A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stalled Stable, Harness-room, Cow-house, large Hay-loft and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchen garden with Fruit trees, &c., Flower garden, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with convenience for keeping boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees of all kinds, large Root-house, Wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard.  
There are front and back gates facing on different Streets, and a never failing well of water on the premises.  
This splendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its proximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers it as the most elegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near Town. For further particulars apply to  
DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street.  
Sept. 6th, 1854

**Patent Lactal or Artificial Breast.**  
THIS article is intended to take the place of the common Nursing Bottle, to which there are many objections, as mothers and nurses are well aware. With most children, there is usually great difficulty in teaching them the use of the bottle, and with many it is altogether impracticable. The Lactal, by its peculiar form and adaptation, enables the child to feel in the natural position, thus inducing it to think that it derives its nourishment from the mother. Besides being far preferable as to form and convenience of application, it combines the utility of all kinds of nurse bottles now in use, for the mouth of the Lactal can be fitted with a cork, and the common ivory or silver tube.  
Also,  
Hobson's new and improved erect Artificial Breast or Nursing Bottle, for sale by  
WM. R. WATSON.  
January 22d, 1855.

**Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London**  
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—  
Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, 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 Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Debois Esq. Charlottetown.  
H. J. CUNDALL,  
Agent for P. E. I.  
April 7th, 1854.

**Elkington & Co's Patent Electroplate.**  
HAS now been before the public since 1841, and after the most severe test of wear, in the vessels of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the General Screw Steam Ship Company, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and numerous Club Houses, Hotels, and Private Houses, in every part of the world, continues to give the most unqualified satisfaction, supplying as it does all the advantages of silver in utility and beauty of effect; and it will be found that the interest of money upon the cost of silver Goods for a period of seven years, is alone sufficient to purchase Electro Plate, and this, with the now established fact of its extreme durability, makes it a matter of great importance to all purchasers of such articles. It must be evident that the wear of all articles depends on the thickness of the deposit, and the Patentees refer with great satisfaction to the award made by the Royal Commission of the Great Exhibition, 1851, OF THE FIRST CLASS OR COUNCIL MEDAL for these productions.  
A large assortment of the above Goods has just arrived per Cicely, direct from the manufacturers, and is now ready for sale.  
WILLIAM HEARD.



**Royal Agricultural Society Grain Show.**

**7th March.**

**AWARD OF THE JUDGES:**

Best Wheat, Mr. John Bell, Cape Traverse, weight, 63 lbs.	£1 10 0
Second best do., Chester Woolner, Rustico, weight, 61½ lbs.	1 0 0
Best two-rowed Barley, Philip Simmons.	1 10 0
Second do do Robert Woolner.	1 0 0
Best four-rowed Barley, Thomas Rodd.	1 10 0
Second do do John Bryenton.	1 0 0
Best Oats, Mr. Carruthers.	1 10 0
Second do do Francis Bell.	1 0 0

Upwards of Forty Bags were exhibited, and the samples contained in them were of a very superior quality.

The Judges were Messrs. James Miller, Isaac Thomson and George Smith.

On the close of the Show, the Report of the Committee for the year ending 1st March 1855 was read, and on motion of Hon. D. Brennan, was adopted and ordered to be published.

On motion of His Honor Judge Peters, seconded by Hon. D. Brennan.

It was resolved, That His Excellency Dominick Daly, Esq. Lieutenant Governor, be requested to accept the office of Patron of the Society.

His Excellency, being present, was pleased to signify his acceptance of the office.

The following gentlemen were then elected office-bearers for the ensuing twelve months:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., President,      |  |
| Henry Longworth, Esq., Vice Presidents, |  |
| Hon. George Coles,                      |  |
| <b>GOVERNORS.</b>                       |  |
| Thomas Petrick, Esq.,                   |  |
| James Walkinshaw, Esq.,                 |  |
| Hon. W. Swabey,                         |  |
| Hon. S. Rice,                           |  |
| James Miller, Esq., re-elected,         |  |
| Hon. Judge Peters, do.                  |  |
| John Lyall, Esq.,                       |  |
| <b>MEMBERS.</b>                         |  |
| George Wright, Esq.,                    |  |
| Mr. George Smith,                       |  |
| D. Hodgson, Esq.,                       |  |
| C. Haszard, Esq.,                       |  |
| George Bennett, Esq.,                   |  |
| Mr. John Johnson,                       |  |
| Mr. Isaac Thompson.                     |  |

**REPORT**

**of the Royal Agricultural Society.**

In presenting their customary Annual Report, the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society conceive, that it will not be out of place to take a short retrospective view of the operations of the Society. The most prejudiced persons must be struck with the evident improvement that has taken place in the agriculture of the Colony and the general condition of the Farmer during the few years of its existence, and your Committee cannot but feel gratified, that the Society has been instrumental, in a very great degree, in developing the agricultural capabilities of this fertile Island.

The objects contemplated by the promoters of this Society, were the following,—to afford the best information that could be procured for the Agriculturists of the Colony,—to furnish them with all necessary seeds at the lowest possible cost, and to import Stock of the best breeds from other Countries, in order that the native breeds should be improved, and a character established for our live stock in the neighbouring Provinces.

Your Committee have endeavoured to carry out these good intentions, and although there is still room for improvement, they conceive, that the general results which have attended its labours, are such as to afford much present cause for congratulation and great encouragement for the future prospects of the farming population of this Island. Who can be blind to the advantages derived from the annually increasing and extensive cultivation of the Turnip? Who can deny the improvement that has taken place of late years in the condition of our Cattle, Sheep and Pigs; and does not the great demand for our Horses, and the prices which they have realized, prove that the attention of the neighbouring Provinces to this particular Stock has been excited, and its character appreciated?

The extent to which the growth of the Turnip has been carried, is evidenced by the increase in the annual Sales of seed at the Depot of the Society and its Branches, being:

in the year 1852,	1430lbs.
" 1853,	2540
" 1854,	3020

and for the ensuing season 5000lbs. have been already imported, and an order forwarded to England for an additional quantity to be shipped in the Spring. For the Premiums offered last year there were, in Queen's County, twenty-seven Competitors, and the average yield per acre was 900 bushels. In proportion to the increase in the cultivation of this valuable root, may be witnessed the improvement in our Sheep and Cattle, and the Dairy comes in for its fair proportion. And so long as the Legislature exhibits its munificence by granting so large a portion of the Public Revenue for the importation of Horses, no fear need be entertained, that the character established for this description of the Live Stock of the Island will be lost. The

Horses imported in 1853, your Committee have reason to believe, have given satisfaction, and the young Stock are promising and likely to be suitable for the wants of the Island Farmer as well as for exportation.

Increased attention to this subject will be found necessary, if the Export Trade in Horses is to be preserved, as our neighbours in the adjoining Provinces have recently imported several Stud Horses.

The Grain Crops throughout the Island have been generally good,—Hay scarcely an average Crop, but better than the preceding year, and the Oat has again suffered partially from Blight or Rust. To obtain a change of seed, some Black Oats have been ordered from Britain, and arrangements will be made to procure an exchange of seed with the neighbouring Provinces.

Barley was a fair crop and has commanded unusually high prices, there having been a considerable demand for exportation; in fact, the prices of all Agricultural Production in the fall, were such as could not fail to have been remunerative to the Farmer, and since the close of the navigation, the rates have rather advanced. The variety known as the two-rowed is the most valuable for malting purposes, and is believed to be the most remunerative to the grower, and your Committee would repeat the advice frequently given in former Reports, that it should be cultivated in preference to any other variety.

It has been communicated to your Committee, that Wheat, by late sowing, say, on or about the 1st day of June, in some parts of the country where it could not be grown to advantage for some years previous, has been found to escape the attacks of the Midge, and to yield a good return. The old White or Tea Wheat and the Golden Straw are considered to be the best varieties to sow.

Cattle Shows have been held in each of the Counties as usual, the several Reports of which have been already published in the Papers of the day, and will, for general information, be appended to the Copy of this Report when printed for distribution. In connection with the subject of Cattle, your Committee have deemed it expedient to order from England another Durham Bull, as the Stock exhibited at several Shows during the last few years, from that breed, have given universal satisfaction from their early maturity and fine condition, which must be mainly attributed to careful and judicious breeding, as well as to good feeding, the same remark will apply to the other descriptions of Stock exhibited at our Easter Shows.

The demand for calves of improved breeds, chiefly the Durham, continue, and high prices have been readily paid by farmers from distant parts of the Island, the Society, as customary, bearing one-half the cost, and your Committee have been informed, that most parties who have supplied themselves in this way have been well satisfied with the result.

Of the four Rams shipped from England last fall, three were landed alive and have been placed under the charge of the Hon. E. C. Haythorne, Henry Longworth and Charles Haszard, Esq., respectively; their male produce next season, from the flocks of these gentlemen are to be offered to the Society, for purchase and distribution throughout the Island. Eighteen Ram Lambs of the best breeds that could be obtained, were also purchased by the Society for a similar purpose, and are now in charge of W. Swabey, Jun. Esq.

At the Easter Show of Fat Cattle to be held on the 4th of next month, Prizes to the amount of £10 are offered to be competed for by Island-bred Stallions, or which the Committee hope to see a good competition.

Your Committee, having reason to believe that false reports are frequently put in circulation of the value of Agricultural produce in the various parts to which the produce of this Island is shipped, whereby injury might occur to the interests of the farmer, have made arrangements to receive correct information on the subject, which will be published, as received, in the Charlottetown newspapers, to which they would direct the attention of the farmers.

The Annual Exhibition of the Industrial Manufactures and Agricultural Products, was held on the 1st November. The quality of the various articles did not exhibit any marked improvement upon preceding Shows, but it is worthy of note, that the First Prize for Cloth was on this occasion awarded to a piece dyed, dressed, and finished at a Mill on Prince Edward Island.

Since your Committee presented their last Report, the subject of Agricultural Chemistry has been brought to the notice of the Farmers, in various parts of the Island, by Mr. Stark, a gentleman who has been engaged by the Government, as Visitor of Schools, combining with that office the duties of Lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry. Being the first year of Mr. Stark's labours, your Committee do not feel themselves in a position to make any extended remarks on the subject, but would refer the Members of the Society, and others interested, to Mr. Stark's Report of his proceedings in the capacity of Lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry, (a copy of which will be annexed to this Report). Your Committee trust that his labor in

this department of science may prove of that benefit to the Agriculturists of this Island, (particularly by instruction to the young generation), which the experience of other countries engaged in Agricultural pursuits, appears to warrant. To aid in this, your Committee have ordered from Britain 500 copies of Professor Johnston's Agricultural Catechism, and 50 copies of the Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, by the same Author, for distribution among the Schools in such manner as may be found advisable.

The Branch Societies, which have been established under the auspices of this Society, are steadily advancing in their operations, and your Committee have reason to believe, have contributed much to the interests of the Farmers in the respective districts, who have become subscribers to them. It would be well, if the number of Branches were extended, as, if properly conducted, they would be serviceable in many large settlements; this, however, depends upon the people themselves, and any information on the subject, can be had by application at the office in Charlottetown.

That the Managers of the Agricultural Society may occasionally fall into error in the details of its business, can be a matter of no great astonishment, when experiments made on apparently sound bases, sometimes disappoint general expectation, but, for any one to suppose that the Committees for the time being, would willfully err, is as unreasonable, as it is unjust. Your Committee have always acted under a full sense of their responsibility, and have ever been actuated by an earnest desire to perform to the utmost of their abilities the duties attaching to their office. They have ever shewn a desire to act with the utmost impartiality, and the laws and regulations of the Society have been so constructed, that, if strictly adhered to, no act of favoritism or partiality can be shewn.

Your Committee, before concluding their Report, would make some allusion to the Treaty of Reciprocity between the United States, and the British Possessions in North America. In its present position, a great deal must be left to conjecture, but surely it is not unreasonable to expect, that the farming interest of this Colony will receive benefit from its operation.

There can scarcely be a doubt, that a wider field for our Agricultural Produce will be opened, and in all probability, a market provided at our doors, should the Fisheries be carried on to the extent that many anticipate from the activity and enterprise of our neighbors in the United States.

**UNREMITTING KINDNESS.**—A certain man went to California, and remained there two years, leaving his wife dependent on her relatives. Mrs. F. expatiating on the cruelty of such conduct, the absentee found a warm advocate in a friend.

"I have heard," said the latter, "that he is the kindest of men, and I know he writes to his wife every packet."

"Yes, he writes," replied Mrs. F. "a parcel of flummery about the agony of absence, but he has never remitted to her a shilling. Do you call that kindness?"

"Decidedly," replied the other, "unremitting kindness."

A chap from the country, stopping at one of our hotels, being asked by the waiter, whether he would have green or black tea, replied he didn't care a darn what color it was, so it had plenty of sweetnin' in 'it.

A Mr. STIRLING, who was minister of the Barony Church in Glasgow, during the war which this and other countries maintained against the insatiable ambition of Louis XIV., in that part of his prayer which related to public affairs, used to beseech that the haughty tyrant of France might be shaken over the mouth of the infernal regions; "but, good Lord," (added the worthy man, charitably), *dinna let him fa' in.*

**HINTS TO YOUNG LADIES.**—A great deal of time is wasted in winter, in hovering over the fire and talking of the cold, in delaying to set about a piece of work because it requires one to leave the room. But a little resolution will remedy all this. You can make yourself as comfortable by taking your work or book, and sitting at a moderate distance from the fire, as by hanging idly over it; and if you run off briskly after what you need, the exercise will warm you better than the parlour-fire.

A CORRESPONDENT says:—"You ask, were Lord Raglan to scale the walls of Sebastopol alone, would that be considered a *General assault*?" I answer, two or three months ago it would; but now it could only be regarded as a very indifferent *Marshal* (martial) assault.

**JUST THE REVERSE.**—We read of a poor fellow having been lost in a well. Of course such a misfortune couldn't contribute to his well-being!

**LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENT.**—In the press, and will shortly appear—several fine double Gloucester cheese.

**MOCK PORT.**—This is the red wine usually drank in this country after dinner. What a pity, it is not half as much like the liquor it pretends to be, as mock turtle is like real!

"WHAT can't be cured must be endured," as the man said of his neighbour's noisy pig.

**Established**  
**LOUIS NAPOLEON**  
**ROB.**

Towards the close of the Comte de St. Leu begged permission to be absolutely cut down of Death. He joined his father the French Governor of the Island, and was allowed to reside at St. Leu. The disposal of his estate should be desired in order to receive the income of the property, Louis Napoleon Philippe in a letter no sense unworthy was made to a final renunciation of the negotiation what could not fair stratagem honourable alternative; an May, 1816, the Government v M. Barrot.

The Prince, plank on his side the fortress, at Assured the Dr. Conneau, ture, with the escape. To the doctor's manoeuvres, I secret of the Dr. Conneau, arrest, was at ment, 'tuclin was also arre

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