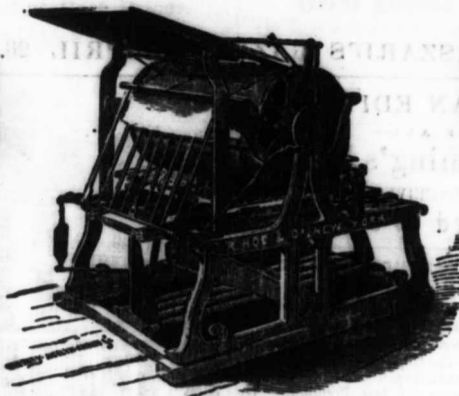


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, April 26, 1856.

New Series, No. 337.

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

BOSTON HOUSE.
Refreshment and Coffee Saloon!
Tanton's Building, Upper Great George Street.
THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of this City and the Island generally, that he has moved to the above stand, where he will continue to carry on the SALOON in connection with a HOTEL, and he trusts by strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of public patronage.
G. J. McDOUGALL.
Private entrance for ladies.
N. B.—The above establishment will be open to the public on and after Saturday, the 22nd inst. at Charlottetown, March 17, 1856.

F. A. COSGROVE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
WATCH MATERIALS,
English, American, French & German
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.
No. 106, Prince William-Street,
St. John N. B.

Notice to the Trade.
WE offer inducements to purchase of us before going to the United States. 1st: being connected with one of the largest Fancy Goods Houses in Boston, we are prepared to furnish American manufactured Goods at the lowest possible rates. 2d: We import our English, French and German Goods direct, therefore saving to the Provincial Purchasers from 15 to 30 per cent duty, which must be paid when purchased in the United States. And we hope by strict attention to business, aided by the superior facilities which we possess to merit and receive a liberal share of your patronage.
Very respectfully yours,
F. A. COSGROVE & CO.
P. S. All orders promptly attended to.

WILLIAM CONROY,
IMPORTER & DEALER IN
BRITISH AND AMERICAN
GOODS,
OF THE BEST QUALITY, IN ALL THEIR
VARIETY.
Scale of prices as cheap as any in the City.
STORE IN RIDER'S BUILDING,
NEAR THE TIMBERMAN HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN.
Tea, Sugar, & Confectionery.
Cutlery, Jewellery.
Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

Bonshaw Farm for Sale.
THIS well-known and eligible Property, situated at West or Elliot River Bridge, consists of 300 acres of excellent LAND. 200 acres, (on which the Dwelling House and Farm Buildings are erected,) are Freehold; and 100 acres are held under a Lease for 999 years, at an Annual Rent of £5 11s. 2d., currency, with a right of purchase at the rate of 20s. (one-sixth sterling) per annum, within 30 years. 75 acres on the rear of the Freehold are leased to different parties for short terms.
On the Leasehold portion of the Farm there is a substantial Building, shingled all over, 40 feet square and 20 feet post, with 3 floors, capable of being converted into an excellent Store, which is much wanted in the District. The Farm fronts on the West River, and the post Road to Tryon divides the Freehold from the Leasehold. The Property is well watered, and there is an ample supply of Firewood, Fencing stuff. There are Grist, Saw, and Carding Mills within a quarter of a mile of the Farm; also, a Blacksmith's Forge on the property, and Carpenters and other tradesmen in the immediate vicinity.
A portion of the purchase money may remain on the Property, and for full particulars apply to Wm. W. INYING, at the Royal Agricultural Society's Office, Charlottetown, or to the Hon. CAPT. BUCHANAN, April 6, 1856.—All papers.

FOR SALE!
OR TO BE LET, for a term of years, in whole or in Building Lots, Town Lot No. 73, in the Fifth Hundred, at the East Corner of Leston and Hillsborough Streets. There are on it two small DWELLING HOUSES. It is a pleasant site for a private Residence. Apply to Mrs. CATHER on the premises, or to—
H. J. CUNDALL.
March 12th, 1856.—Ex

LIVER COMPLAINT.
JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocation, spasms when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by
DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,
prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,
German Medicine Store,
No. 120 Arch St., one door below Sixth Philada.
Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilled physicians had failed.
These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are vital safe, certain, and pleasant.
Testimony from Maine.

CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, 1st April, upon my passage from Havana to Charleston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of 'Hoofland's German Bitters' in it, I sent for some immediately, this was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The effect was so rapid on me, that I had a good appetite for supper, and rested well that night, and the next day found me a well man. I have not been without your medicine since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Charleston and the West India Islands ever since. I have now given up going to sea, and reside in this place, where you should have an agency, as you could sell large quantities of it."
Jos. B. HALL & Co., Presque Isle, Arnoostook Co., Maine, April 24, 1854, say: "We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use of only one bottle of the German Bitters, we think Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubt of the truth of his story."
Messrs. Jos. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen—In answer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter, aged about 16 years, had been complaining of a pain in her side, for six or seven years, and about the first of January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides being troubled with pains between her shoulders and in her breast. From reading a number of cures performed by "Hoofland's German Bitters" I was induced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and purchased one bottle. She had taken it but a few days when she began to improve, and now, after taking only one bottle, she is enjoying better health than she has for years. She feels no pain in her side or in any part of her body, and attributes her cure entirely to the German Bitters. WILLIAM CLARK, Salmon Brook, Arnoostook Co., Me.
You should bear in mind that these Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases.
For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers generally.

T. DESBRISAY & Co.,
General Agency
And by
Mr. LEWIS OWEN, Georgetown,
" EDWARD GOFF, Grand River,
" EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay,
" J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's,
" GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crispaid,
" JAS. L. HOLMAN, do
" Wm. DODD, Bedouas,
" JAMES FISHER, New London.

[From the Anglo-Saxon.]
THE STEAMER PACIFIC—IS SHE LOST?

The following narrative, for the truth of which we vouch, may be of interest to the reader, as teaching us never to despair while there is yet hope; and as showing, in a very remarkable degree, the providence of God.

The town of Liverpool, in Nova Scotia, situated about sixty miles from Halifax, is a place of some magnitude for a colonial outpost. It is, and always has been remarkable for the neatness and comfort of its houses, for the activity and enterprise of its people, and for the wealth and wellbeing of all who choose to be industrious and inclined to lay up worldly goods. The intercourse with Halifax, the capital of the Province, was at the period of which we speak, chiefly kept up by a smart little craft, called the Liverpool Packet, commanded by Captain Bass, which plied weekly between the two places throughout the spring and summer months, laying up during the severity of the winter, when the communication with Halifax was, for the most part, limited to a weekly post by land.

About the year 1815 or 1816, as the season for navigation was drawing to a close, a great number of passengers went to Halifax, as was the custom, to replenish their stores for the winter, while many heads of families proceeded thither to make purchases of clothing, groceries, &c., for their private winter stock; and as this was to be the last trip of the season, the little bark was crowded with some forty or fifty passengers, chiefly fathers and mothers of large families who were left at home.

The voyage to Halifax was prosperous; the voyagers made their purchases, and in due time the Liverpool Packet was ready to return. All the passengers embarked in good spirits and proceeded for cheerily down the harbour and proceeded for her destination.

A few hours after her departure, there sprung up one of those terrific north-westers, so well known on the coast of Nova Scotia, and blowing with the utmost fury for several days, attended with intense frost; it was clear, that no vessel could keep the coast; she must either put herself before the wind and run out to sea, or all perish miserably by wreck and the rigor of an atmosphere twenty or thirty degrees below zero. A change of weather so sudden, so severe, and so unexpected, gave rise to great fears for the safety of the little Packet, and the next post by land was anxiously waited for by friends and relatives at both towns.

The post at length arrived, but brought no tidings of the Liverpool Packet; another post and another came in, and yet no news of the missing vessel. Search was then made along the shore to see if the wreck could be found, but as in the case of the Pacific, not a vestige could be discovered. The bold began to doubt and the timid to despair, and the opinion was at last arrived at, that the vessel had been blown off the coast or sunk in the gale. If the latter, she and her passengers were, of course, irremediably gone, as no person could live in boats in such weather; if the former, there was still hope, that the next arrival from Bermuda would bring some intelligence.

We will not attempt to describe the deplorable state of mind of the people in once happy little town, for nearly all had a relative on board; either father, mother, brother, or sister. Prayers were put up in the churches, and a gloom mantled over the countenances of every one.
Advices were in due time received from Bermuda, but nothing was heard of the little packet and her passengers. Accounts were also received from several of the West India islands, but still without intelligence of the missing vessel.
Three months at last passed away, and the Packet was given up for lost. Those who had friends on board went into mourning, and prayers were even offered up for the repose of the souls of the departed; and so connected were the different families with each other throughout the town, that the Sunday on which all who had friends put on the black, put nearly the entire population into the habiliments of woe.

Four months had now passed away; the mourners, notwithstanding the irreparable loss, were becoming reconciled to their bereavement, for there is a philosophy in the human heart which teaches us to bear with fortitude great losses, when those of less severity are met with impatience. All hope had now fled; the vessel had, without doubt, foundered and gone to the bottom with all on board; but when, or in what part of the vast ocean, was to remain veiled in the secrets of the deep until the sea should give up her dead.

Sixteen weeks had now elapsed, when one fine morning in the spring, some seafaring people down at the Fort, descried a strange brig approaching the harbour. She attracted attention from the circumstances that although a stranger, she was navigated by one who well knew the entrance of the harbour, for she came in without pilot or shortening sail. The quick eye and watchful habits of seamen could not lightly pass over such a circumstance, and the report of a strange vessel coming in soon spread through the little town, and many persons assembled. The best telescopes were put in requisition, but none could make out who or what the stranger was. As she drew nearer to the anxious group, her deck was discovered to be crowded with male and female passengers. Ah! exclaimed one who had a certain indefinable hope, as that hope sank within him, "an emigrant ship after all," and a deep sigh came from his bosom, for he had a near and a dear friend on board the little packet. "An emigrant ship," said another, "how can any captain of an emigrant ship know so well his way into this harbour? Besides, emigrant ships do not come to Liverpool." A pause ensued, during which one with a quick eye was gazing through the best glass the town afforded; he was on one knee resting his telescope, when he suddenly sprang on his feet and declared, that Captain Bass was among the passengers! Nonsense! was the incredulous reply. Captain Bass and the Liverpool Packet are at the bottom of the sea, and will there remain till the day of resurrection. Not daunted by their incredulity he said, give me the trumpet, I will speak the brig; in a few moments she will be near enough.—"What brig is that?" The response was given "Are you Captain Bass?" Yes, was the reply! A few words sufficed to reveal, that the vessel had been blown off, and for many days went before the wind with great rapidity. As the gale abated, Captain Bass found he could better reach the West Indies than he could get back with so small and so crowded a vessel. Using their provisions economically, and slackening their thirst with the cider and barrels of apples that were on board, they reached Barbadoes. There the Captain sold his sloop, bought the brig, and came back safe with all his passengers!!!

The joyful news flew through the town with the impetuosity of lightning, and ere the vessel could be brought to the wharf the entire population of the place had assembled to meet and embrace their friends. It would be in vain to describe such a scene—all were in mourning—yet all with a smile of joy beaming in their countenances. As the long lost friends and relatives leaped on shore, fathers, mothers, and brothers were locked in each others' arms, and then the smiles became tears of joy.

But how was such a scene to end—how could it, or how ought it to end with a moral and Christian people? There is in the depths of the fountains of the human heart an ever-living spring from which flow its purest and most sacred emotions. There arises the principle of religion, the sense of accountability to God and love for all his goodness. The impulsive feeling came forth in a gush of spontaneous gratitude, and the tears and sobs had scarcely ceased, when with one sudden impulse the whole assemblage sank on their knees, and in a burst of pious fervour poured out thanks to that great and merciful Being who had so singularly preserved them—and who holds us in the hollow of his hand.

—The first pew in a Congregational church recently erected in Brooklyn, N. Y., was sold for five thousand five hundred dollars.

LET US REASON TOGETHER



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all climes, ages, sexes and constitutions.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despot: Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit, that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—

Table listing various ailments such as Ague, Dropsy, Inflammation, Aches, Dysentery, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Erysipelas, Liver Complaints, etc.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 241, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:— 2s. 6s. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

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

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

GRAND DIVISION.

THE Quarterly Session of the GRAND DIVISION of this Island will be opened in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on THURSDAY the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock p. m.

By order, P. DESBRISAY, G. S. April 9th, 1856.

South Side of Hillsborough Square.

(Immediately opposite the Site of the New City Market House.)

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a quantity of 1. Juniper POSTS and RAILS, LONGERS, PICKETS, LATHS, LADDERS of different lengths, 200 Cord of FIREWOOD.

Also, PINE TIMBER, in Lots to suit purchasers. BENJAMIN CHAPPEL, April 12th, 1856.

AMERICAN EDITIONS

Dr. Cumming's Works JUST RECEIVED BY Haszard & Owen.

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. Dobois Esq., Charlottetown. H. J. CUNDALL, Agent for P. E.

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.

Now ready for Inspection,

A LARGE STOCK of BRITISH & FOREIGN GOODS adapted to the wants of the present season.

Ladies' Dresses of the latest style and of every variety in quality and price, Winter Capes, Bonnets, Caps, Shawls, French Stays, Mohair Caps, Hair Nets, French Blouses, White Blk and coloured Rashes, Widows Caps, Black Velvets, Flowers and Feathers, Fringes, Gimps and Trimmings in great variety, French Merinoes, Paramatas, Coburgs, Alpaccas, Orleans, Fancy Flaids, Cloakings, Ribbon Velvets, Bonnet Cap and Sash Ribbons, French and English Kid Gloves, Winter Gloves, Fancy Prints, Patchwork, Damasks and Fringes all colors, Cotton Warp, Flax, Whittney and Broad Cloth, Tweeds, Lion Skin, Doeskins and Cassimeres, Velvet and Satin Vestings, Railway Rugs, Merino and Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers, Stockport Flax in Long cloth and Linen Shirts, Shirt fronts, Collars, Mullers, Silk Hats, Jim Crow Hats, Cloth Caps, Blankets, Red Blau and White Flannel and Serge, Striped Kersey, Hosiery a large selection, Sable, Fitch, Mink, Stone Martin and Musquash Muffs, Riding Boas, Cardinal Capes, Cuffs, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Fur Coats, Caps, Gloves and Mitts, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets and Rugs, rassoels, Leather and Carpet Bags, Electro plated goods from the first House in Britain, viz:— Teapots, Cruet Stands, Toast Forks, Sugar Baskets, Table dessert Tea and Salt Spoons, Table and dessert Forks, Sugar Sifters and Tonges, Butter Knives, &c., &c. Jewellery and fancy goods of the newest kind; comprising, Gold and Silver Watches and Chains, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Rings, Pencil cases, Shirt and Sleeve Studs, Bracelets and Pins, Gold plated goods in abundance, Lava Baskets, Dresden and French Toilet Sets, Bohemian Glass Lustres and fancy ornaments, Papier Maché Work Boxes and Blowers, Ink Stands, Bronze and Alabaster Figures, Toilet Soap and Perfumery, Gentlemen's dressing Cases, Velvet and Chatelain Spec Cases.

Also, A general assortment of Ironmongery, Indigo, Starch, Blue, Tea, &c.

A few moderator Lamps and Colza Oil said to be the most perfect Lamp yet invented.

Furnerals furnished to order.

The goods remaining unsold of former Importations will be marked down to suit present prices and the whole will be disposed of at the lowest possible rate for Cash.

WILLIAM HEARD, Charlottetown, 1st Jan. 1856.

Freehold Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a FREEHOLD FARM, situated on the Princetown Road, and distant 9 miles from Charlottetown, 20 acres of the above are cleared and ready for cultivation, and the remaining portion covered with Hardwood and Longers. There is a never-failing Brook running through the rear of the Property. For purchase, apply to HUGH DOLLAR, Princetown Road.

April 9, 1856.—Six

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment— 500 sides Nest's Leather, 300 sides Harness Leather, 200 sides Light Sole Leather, 500 Calf-skins. WM. B. DAWSON.

October 20.

God Liver Oil.

WARRANTED Pure and Fresh, sold by the Bottle, or in any quantity wished. W. R. WATSON.



FALL SUPPLIES

BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE CITY DRUG STORE

No. 14, Queen Street.

100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd. Sperm, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., 1 bbl. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4. a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cadbear, Bluestone, Copperas, Alum Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sage and Corn Starch.

ALSO, IN STORE. A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c., &c. W. R. WATSON.

TOWNEND'S PARIS HATS.

THE Subscriber has on hand, the largest Stock of SILK and PARIS HATS in the City of the newest styles, imported last Autumn to meet the Spring demand.

PRICES—Good Silk Hats from 6s to 14s 6d. Good Velvet do 16s 6d to 20s Superior do 24s 6d to 32s 6d.

ALSO—A great variety of English and American soft, felt and Knott Hats, 30 doz. cloth caps, including English and American Regulation Navy caps, Glazed Straw Hats, American wide awake do., &c. D. & G. DAVIES.

Feb. 28.

Douglas Estate, Lot 19.

OFFERS will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of that portion of Lot 19, known as the "Douglas Estate" comprising about 1720 Acres of excellent land. The whole of this property is under lease for 999 years to various tenants at a reserved rent of one shilling Currency per acre. An indisputable title will be given. R. STEWART, Charlottetown, March 21st, 1856. Ex. only

Schooner for Sale

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the HULL and SPARS of his Schooner, now building at Wood Island, and to be launched early in April. The above mentioned vessel is 67 feet keel; 21 feet beam, and 8 1/2 depth of hold; frame of hardwood and juniper, and planked completely with hardwood. For further particulars apply to the builder, by letter, postpaid. DONALD TAYLOR, W. Island— January 21, 1856.

Sky Light Glass For Sale.

HASZARD & OWEN have a good stock of the above (such as is used in the United States for sky Lights in the Roofs of Houses), each sheet, 6 x 15 inches, and 1/4 inch thick.

Pure Corn Starch.

PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich PUDDINGS, nice Blanc Mange, Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by June 7 W. R. WATSON

HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED from the U. S., and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

Hobbs and Clemson's Superior Machine ground cutting off and splitting Circular Saws, 18 inch, Circular Saw Arbores, 23 inches, Mortise Latches, Locks, Latch Lock, Lever Locks, and Locks with Night Latch for front door, from 6d a 2s each, Western and People's Rim Locks, Wardrobe Hooks, Hat and Coat Hooks, plain and braided 3d to 1s 3d per doz. Argillo, Mineral, Porcelain (with plated shank and roses and plated shank) Porcelain roses) Glass and Silvered (Bronze Mounting), Door Knobs, Hinges, Butt, T. Hooks and Hinges, &c., superior articles. Tower and Barrel Bolts, Brass and Iron, 1/4d to 2s each. Axes and Hatchets, assorted sizes, Hammers, Nail Staps, Spoons, Beach do. Wood and Iron, crew Wrenches, &c.

Schoolmaster Wanted,

FOR the West River District, Lot 65. Apply to the Trustees.

DONALD SHAW HUGH McLAUGHLAN, CHARLES CAMPBELL, DUGALD McEACHERN, HECTOR McFADYEN.

Below Bonshaw, South Side West River, Feb. 5.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has on hand, which he wishes to dispose of at a very low figure: 100 Barrels No. 1 Labrador HERRINGS, 100 Quintals CODFISH, 500 M: Pine and Cedar SHINGLES. JAMES PURDIE. February 6, 1856.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wanting the services of children as Apprentices or otherwise, from 10 years old and upwards, can be assisted in procuring such, if early application is made at the office of Mr. T. STEWART, in DesBrisay's Buildings. Dec. 15th, 1855.

TO MILLERS.

Camel Hair Bolting Cloth.

HASZARD & OWEN have much pleasure in announcing to their customers that they have received this day, a new supply of the above, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, which they offer for sale at 10 per cent below former prices.

Silent Sorrow.

CERTAIN HELP.

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory Coloured, Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps. THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c.

By WALTER DE ROOS, M. D., 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.

Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others.

Dr. De Roos, from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of his country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE VIVÆ, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spasmodic, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c.

Their almost marvelous power in removing contaminations. Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scabby, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 23s. per bottle. The £3 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved: and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBARGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c.

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomachs; strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 23s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors who thereby obtain a large profit. To protect the PUBLIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," to be printed in white letters on the Stamp affixed to the above, to insulate which is false.

Sold by HASZARD & O. EN, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

The NEW I



brown; stands This Horse commencing th —Will go thr son's Mill at th till 2. And wi o'clock until 8 On Tueslay the South-Wes Mr. Grahams's 3 o'clock in th to Hope River, until 8 the foll On Wednesd dish. Will ca and remain the Bullman's, in till 8 the follow May 8th, w River, at 11 o' Will proceed t station at Mr. following morn May 9th, W o'clock, and proceed to Ch McNally's. T remain there Saturday. May 10th, v and will rema May 12th, North River, West River. May 14th, Back Road, morning. May 15, Road, from South-West Mulligan's, fr May 16, v at 12 o'clock then through Sinclair's, O ling till 8 o'cl May 17, w Malpasque. This is a character, ra Mile Bay, giving me t Horse will co rounds. Terms— on the 1st m a single char round, or 15 customers to Horse, Jaz keeper, Whi ven-keeper West River

THE C Bogle's c and preserv out a rival o have starte introduction their doom Fair Fluid, over all oth Bogle's usualy an luxury. Bogle's the face in ledged to b complexion To be h Washington And by Canadas, WATSON

The be in this ci MAN'S changes t Brown, any way ted which all who h —Boston Z. D. D. For sa in Fancy W. R.

The splendid Entire Horse "NEW LONDON FEAR NOT,"

Sired by the Old "Columbus"; the Horse is a full-bred Canadian. The dam of the Horse is of a coal black, sides and nose tipped with brown; stands 15 hands & inch high.

This Horse will leave the Subscriber's Premises, commencing the season on Monday the 5th of May:—Will go through Iriestown. Call at Mr. Davison's Mill at the hour of 12 o'clock, and remain there till 2. And will station at Mr. Tupin's Mill from 5 o'clock until 8 o'clock the following morning.

On Tuesday the 6th of May, he will proceed down the South-West River Settlement. And will call at Mr. Graham's Cross at 11 o'clock, and remain until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He will then proceed on to Hope River, station at Mr. Hogan's from 5 o'clock until 8 the following morning.

On Wednesday 7th May, will go through Cavendish. Will call at William Henry's at 11 o'clock, and remain there until 1. And will station at Mr. Bultman's, in Rustico, from 5 o'clock in the evening till 8 the following morning.

May 8th, will call at Mr. McNeill's, Whentley River, at 11 o'clock, and remain there until 1 o'clock. Will proceed through the Covehead Road, and will station at Mr. W. Keilly's from 8 o'clock until 8 the following morning.

May 9th, Will call at the Five-Mile House at 11 o'clock, and remain there until 10 o'clock. Will proceed to Charlottetown, and will station at James McNally's, Tavern-keeper, from 4 o'clock, and will remain there until 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday.

May 10th, will go to John McLean's, North River, and will remain there until 9 o'clock on Monday.

May 12th, will continue round by Pyc's Corner, North River, through Dog River Settlement station, West River.

May 14th, stations at John McMorrow's, DeSable, Back Road, from 5 o'clock till 8 the following morning.

May 15, will station at Mrs. Todd's, Anderson's Road, from 10 o'clock till 1. Will continue up South-West Settlement, Bedeque, station at Felix Melligan's, from 5 o'clock till 8 the following morning.

May 16, will station at Glover's Barrett's Cross, at 12 o'clock, and remain until 2. Will continue then through Indian River Settlement, station at Neil Sinclair's, Oyster Cove, from 5 o'clock in the evening till 5 o'clock the following morning.

May 17, will be at home at 4 o'clock, through Malpeque.

This is a well known Horse, and of a superior character, raised by Alexander McLean, of Seven-Mile Bay. I warrant one and all, any man giving me two, I will warrant them at £17. This Horse will continue the season once a fortnight for 6 rounds.

TERMS.—For insurance, when proved with foal on the 1st March, £1. If no foal, 2s. 6d. 8s. for a single chance, paid in hand when served. Terms by the Season—12s. cash, paid on the last round, or 15s. paid on the last day of October. All customers to pay to the Groom and owner of the Horse, JAMES HELMS; Mr. McNEILL, Tavern-keeper, Whentley River; JAMES McNALLY, Tavern-keeper, Charlottetown; MICHAEL KING, West River, or to Mrs. BARRETT, Tavern-keeper.

The Great American Hair Tonic.

Bogle's celebrated Hyperion Fluid, for the growth and preservation of the Hair is well known to be without a rival on this continent. Hundreds of imitations have started into an ephemeral existence, since the introduction of this unrivalled Hair restorative, and their doom has been sealed, whilst Bogle's Hyperion Hair Fluid, with a popularity never attained by any other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer." There is no malady, which can affect the Hair, that can be cured by this incomparable preparation. To ladies it is invaluable; and on children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of Hair. It is now patronized by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe.

Bogle's Electric Hair Dye converts red or grey hair into a beautiful black or brown, the moment it is applied, literally dyeing the hair without staining the skin and leaves the Hair soft and glossy without injuring its texture in the least; a decided superiority over all other Hair dyes.

Bogle's Amole shaving compound renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided luxury.

Bogle's Hebesians removes freckles and tan from the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknowledged to be the very best article for beautifying the complexion.

To be had, wholesale or retail, of W. Bogle, 227, Washington street, Boston, U. S.

And by all Druggists and perfumers throughout the Canada, United States and Great Britain. W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantly and permanently changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it never fails.

—Boston Post

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington City, Inventor and Sole Proprietor.

For sale by Druggists, Hair Dressers, and Dealer in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.

W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.

Selling off at Cost Prices.

A QUANTITY of FALL STOCK, consisting of Yorkshire Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Room and Stair Carpeting, &c., &c. Excellent TEA, at 2s. 4d. per lb. Superior do. at 2s. 10d. do. MOLASSES; at 2s. 10d. per gal. NICHOLAS BROWN. Kent-Street, March 10, 1856.

CARD.

STEWART & MACLEAN, SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c. FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N. B. REFERENCE: Charlottetown, P. E. I. JAS. PURDIE, Esq., St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co. April 12, 1855.

Superior Cooking Stoves Scotch Castings.

JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, from Glasgow, a quantity of Cooking Stoves, Cannon and Close Stoves, (all sizes); Wilkie's Plough Mountings; Door Scrapers, Untruckle Stands, Sash Weights, Cart and Gig Boxes, Pot Metal, and a variety of other Castings. The superior quality and durability of these Castings are well known to the public. To be had at the Store of HENRY HASZARD. Ch. Town, Great George-St. October 23d, 1855.

Chambers's Publications.

HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Prince-Edward Island for the sale of Messrs. Chambers's Publications. A catalogue of the Books of this eminent firm can be had on application; among the Books published, will be found such as are suited for Schools, public and private, Libraries, &c., and embracing in a cheap and popular form, the literature of the day.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his Farm situated on Lot 32, Georgetown, fronting on the Georgetown Road, and intersected by the Road leading to St. Peter's Bay and Mount Stewart. The above Farm contains 130 acres Freehold land, 50 acres of which are under cultivation, 30 more being easily cleared, and the remaining part covered with heavy Timber, Firwood and Loggers. There is also a comfortable Dwelling House on the Premises 34x26 feet, and a Barn 34x23 feet. Possession given the 1st of May next. JAMES S. MUCKLEJOHN.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against JAS. J. MUCKLEJOHN, are requested to send in their accounts, and all indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment. February 20th, 1856.

News for the People!

THE GOOD SCHR. 'SHANNON,' has arrived from BOSTON, and brought for DODD'S BRICK STORE, a Choice Lot of all sorts of AMERICAN GOODS, which will be sold by the Subscriber Cheap, and on good terms. THOMAS W. DODD. Oct. 5.

JUST PUBLISHED.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND UNDER RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT. Being strictures on the policy of the Provincial Legislature, since the year 1851. BY W. H. POPE, ESQ., BARRISTER AT LAW. THIS Pamphlet contains the arguments furnished by the Hon. Joseph Haszard, Her Majesty's Attorney General to Sir Alexander Bannerman, in favor of the Elective Franchise Bill—a most extraordinary production, and one well calculated to illustrate the position of officials generally, and of the Attorney General in particular—under Responsible Government. p. 36. Price 9d. CHARLOTTETOWN.—HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square. ST. ELEANOR'S.—JAMES J. FRAZER.

FOR SALE

WHAT valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY situated on the Whentley River, about 14 miles from Charlottetown, known as Grigor's Point, lately in the occupation of the Subscriber, containing 105 acres of LAND, 75 of which are in a good state of cultivation, and the remainder covered with a mixed growth of Hard and Soft Wood—is well watered, and is in the vicinity of a massed bed, from which may be obtained any quantity of manure. There is a new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE on the Premises, also a good BARN, OUT-HOUSES, &c. For terms and further particulars, apply at the Office of BENJAMIN DESBRIAY, Attorney-at-Law, Charlottetown, where a plan of the above may be seen or to JOHN M. HOLL, jun. March 12, 1856. Kentwith.

Great English Remedy!

The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World:

Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE!

Patronized by the Nobility and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extraordinary Medicine in the World.

Medicine containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparilla, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The Forest Wine is altogether a different article. It contains no syrup to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal properties from the vegetable plants of which it is composed. The Forest Wine combines the virtues of the WILD CHERRY, DANDELION, YELLOW DOCK, AND SARSAPARILLA, with other valuable plants whose properties are all most effective.

Its high concentration renders it one of the most efficient medicines now in use. Sometimes less than a single bottle restores the lingering patient from weakness, debility, and sickness, to strong and vigorous health. Every dose shows its good effects on the constitution, and improves the state of the health. The Forest Wine is recommended, in the strongest terms, for all complaints of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nervous Disorders, Bilious Affections, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Scrofula, and all Disorders arising from BAD BLOOD and impure habit of the system.

SAVED FROM DEATH.

Testimony of Mr. Nathan Mathews, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J. Dr. G. W. Halsey:—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life. When I commenced taking them I laid at the point of death with dropsy, piles and asthma. My Physician had given me up as past cure, and my family had lost all hopes of my recovery. While in this dreadful situation, your Forest Wine and Pills were procured for me, and before I had finished the first bottle of the Wine and box of Pills, I experienced great relief; my body and limbs, which were greatly swollen, became sensibly reduced. Hopes of my recovery began now to revive, and after continuing the use of your medicines for about a month, the Piles and Asthma were completely cured. The Dropsy, through which my life was placed in such great danger, was also nearly gone. I have continued the use of your medicines until the present time, and I now enjoy as perfect health as ever I did in my life, although I am more than sixty years of age. Yours, respectfully, N. MATHEWS. Newark, N. J., Dec. 19, 1847.

GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.

New York, January 9th, 1848. Dr. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years; and having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who know me thought my case incurable. Previous to taking the Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke desparingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and I doubt not, that there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines in consequence of the deception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unprincipled men in flaming advertisements. But, what a pity it is, that the deception used by others should be the means of dissuading many laboring under disease from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Humbly speaking, they have saved my life; when I commenced making use of them, I was in a wretched condition, but began to experience their good effects in less than three days; and in six weeks from the time I purchased the medicines, to the great surprise of all my friends, I was entirely cured, and had increased fifteen pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills, and two bottles of the wine. Would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies. Yours, &c., JAMES WILTON. NERVOUS DISORDERS. Are diseases of the mind as well as of the body, usually brought on by troubles and affliction, and are most common to persons of delicate constitutions and sensitive minds. Low spirits, melancholy, frightful dreams, and fearful anticipations of evil from the slightest causes, generally accompany nervous disorders. The Forest Wine and Pills are an energetic remedy in these complaints. Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph C. Paulding, dated PHILADELPHIA, September 7th, 1848. Mr. G. W. Halsey—Dear Sir:—Your Forest Wine and Pills have cured my wife of a dreadful nervous disorder with which she has been affected for many years. Her body was almost wasted away. She was frequently disturbed in her sleep by frightful dreams, awakening quite exhausted and covered with perspiration, and at times laboring under the delusion that something dreadful was about to happen to her. By the use of four bottles of the Wine, and a box of the Pills, she is now in perfect health. She has regained her flesh and color, and enjoys society as well as ever. J. C. PAULDING. Dr. David Marcia, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtue than fifty of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla. Messrs. S. S. Lampman & Co., one of the largest and most respectable druggists in Syracuse, in a letter, say: "From what they have heard and seen of Halsey's Forest Wine

it is an excellent and good medicine, and will undoubtedly become the leading medicine, of the day." The Forest Wine is put up in large square bottles with Dr. Halsey's name blown in the glass. \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Gum-coated Pills, 25 cents per box. Agents are authorized to retail, as well as wholesale, on as favorable conditions as the proprietor, No. 161 Duane St corner of Hudson, N. York. W. R. WATSON, General Agent

J. S. DEALEY, & Co. SHIP BROKERS AND COMMISSION AND SHIPPING AGENTS, No 64 Beaver Street, New York.

Particular attention given to Freights and Vessels for the British Provinces and West Indies. Also, the sale of Coal, Fish, Lumber, and other Colonial Produce.

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

THE Proprietor offers for sale that valuable and well known Property GOWAN BRACK, delightfully and eligibly situated at the head of Souris River, in King's County, Prince Edward Island, commanding a view of Colville Bay and the Gulf. The property consists of One Thousand Acres of superior Land; the Homestead, on which the owner resides, contains Two Hundred Acres; of which between 40 and 50 Acres are in a high state of cultivation, and divided into five-acre Fields, substantially fenced. The Dwelling House is 45 feet long by 30 wide, and most conveniently planned, the lower floor contains Drawing Room, Dining Room, two Bedrooms, Nursery, large and small Hall, and commodious Kitchen and Pantry. The upper Floor contains a Hall, two Bedrooms, Servant's room, and large Store room. Cellar, the full size of the House, walled with stone, and partitioned off into three apartments.

A FLOWER GARDEN in front of the House, enclosed with black thorn hedge and planted with ornamental Trees. The Barn is 73 feet long by 26 feet, double boarded and barked, and conveniently laid off as a Horse Stable, with five stalls; a spacious Cow Stable with cellar under both, for collecting Manure, a large Coach House and room as Workshop or Granary; a spacious loft the full length of the Barn, and threshing Mill attached. A Well of the purest water at the door, which, with the Dairy, are under one roof. A Building 45 feet long used as Sheep, Pig and Sleigh House, a large and productive Kitchen Garden, enclosed with thorn fence and planted with Fruit Trees. The whole of the back Land is of excellent quality, well wooded and watered, and laid off in 50 acre Lots, a part of which is let at One shilling, currency per acre.

The property is situated in the immediate neighborhood of Grist and Saw Mills, fronting on the high-road to East Point, distant from Charlottetown about 50 Miles. Part of the purchase money may remain on security on the property. For further particulars apply to the owner, on the premises, JOHN MACGOWAN. Souris, July 24, 1855.

Fall 1855. Duncan, Mason & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO A. & J. DUNCAN & CO. GENERAL Importers wholesale and retail have JUST RECEIVED, ex. Basque Label, a large assortment of—

GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON. Brick Building, corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets. City of Charlottetown, Oct. 8, 1855.

Carding Machines, &c.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers. Power Treadmill Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morris & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown, July 18, 1855. lyxif

Coke! Coke! Coke!

FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very superior Coke, at 12s. 6d per chaldron. WM. MURPHY, Manager. March 10, 1856.

Freehold Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a valuable FREEHOLD FARM, 6 miles from Town, consisting of 60 acres of LAND, or thereabouts, 54 of which are cleared, and in an excellent state of cultivation. Nearly the whole has been cleared within the last 12 years. It is situated on the north side of, and adjoining the West River, and contiguous to Mr. John Hyde's Mill. The House is placed on a commanding situation, well sheltered from the north and north-west winds, and has a splendid view of the river. The farm buildings have been all erected by the present proprietor, and consists of a Barn 63 x 26 feet, including Stable and Cow-house, also, a Coach-house and Granary, Out-houses, Green-house and Piggery. Mangel Mud to any extent can be obtained from the river. For particulars apply to NICHOLAS BROWN, Oct. 22. Kent Street

PROGRESS OF ASTRONOMICAL SCIENCE.—Seventy-five years since, the only planets known to men of science were the same which were known to the Chaldean shepherds thousands of years ago. Between the orbit of Mars and that of Jupiter there occurs an interval of no less than three hundred and fifty millions of miles, in which no planet was known to exist before the commencement of the present century. Nearly three centuries ago, the immortal Kepler had pointed out something like a regular progression in the distance of the planets as far as Mars, which was broken in the case of Jupiter. Being unable to reconcile the actual state of the planetary system with any theory he could form respecting it, he hazarded the conjecture that a planet really existed between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, and that its smallness alone prevented it from being visible to astronomers. But Kepler soon rejected this idea as improbable.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE WORLD NECESSARY.—Nothing has so much exposed men of learning to contempt and ridicule, as their ignorance of things which are known to all but themselves. Those who have been taught to consider the institutions of the schools as giving the last perfection to human abilities, are surprised to see men wrinkled with study, yet wanting to be instructed in the minute circumstances of propriety, or the necessary forms of daily transactions; and quickly shake off their reverence for modes of education, which they find to produce no ability above the rest of mankind. *Books, says Bacon, can never teach the use of books. The student must learn by commerce with mankind to reduce his speculations to practice, and accommodate his knowledge to the purposes of life.*

CHEMISTRY AND MATERIALISM.—The renowned Liebig delivered a public lecture on "Animal Chemistry" at Munich, on the 19th of January, in which he took occasion to declare, from his position as chemist and naturalist, his opposition to the widely spread views of Moleschott, Vogt, Buchner, and others of the most rugged materialism. He pronounced himself, with dignity and energy, against the "deniers of mind and vital power," and illustrated and combated, from his profound conviction, their erroneous theories on pure scientific ground. He showed how impossible it is to explain, on chemical principles, the existence of even the lowest connecting parts of an organism—of a cell or a muscular fibre—and how much more so to account for the mysterious processes of life and thinking by a change of matter. He demonstrated how unable materialists were to distinguish organic combinations from those purely chemical. Nothing, he said, was more absurd than to derive the process of thinking and willing from a phosphorescence of the brain, as Moleschott had done. How much more of thinking stuff than, (material of thinking), would there be contained in bones, which have four hundred times more phosphorus than the brain?

COAL AND WOOD.—Wood used as fuel generates heat more rapidly than coal; but a pound of the latter (anthracite) will evaporate three times more water than a pound of wood. As a compact fuel, coal, therefore, is the best for use in generating steam, because plenty of draft for rapid combustion can easily be obtained by a blower or tall chimney. As wood contains a great quantity of oxygen, and anthracite coal none, less air is taken from an apartment when wood is used for fuel, than when anthracite coal is used. This is the reason why the atmosphere of apartments heated with wood fuel produces, as it were, a more genial influence, and why such fuel is also more healthy for heating; also why it does not require such an amount of cold air from the outside to supply the fire.

CAMP AT WINCHESTER.—Instructions have been given by the government, that 500 acres of land in the neighbourhood of Winchester shall be purchased for the purpose of forming a permanent camp of 500 men.

EARTHQUAKES.—There are two theories respecting the cause of earthquakes.

1st. The igneous theory, which maintains, that this earth was once a molten fiery ball, and that its interior is still a fiery mass, and is sometimes caused to generate waves, which produces oscillations on the earth's surface.

2d. The electric theory, which attributes the shocks to disturbed magnetic action in the crust of the globe—that the shocks are nothing more than powerful electric shocks.

As earthquakes are local, those who dispute the igneous theory assert, that if the interior of the earth were a molten mass, and earthquakes were caused by waves of this fluid, then the oscillations would be felt equally strong on every part of the earth's crust.

NEW REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS.—Mrs. Emma Willard of Troy, proposes a new remedy for this unpleasant sickness, which consists in forcibly expelling the impure air, from the lungs, and filling them with pure air. This is her advice:—"Make your chest as small as possible by stooping, drawing down your ribs, and pressing your arms to your sides; throw out the air by a violent and long-continued exhaling, blowing it from your mouth as if engaged in blowing up a fire. Then change, make a long and forcible inhalation, opening your chest to its fullest dimensions by standing erect, and raising your arms from your shoulders. Three or four of these long forced breaths are sufficient to relieve a severe case of sea-sickness."

INTERESTING PORTRAIT.—The ship Frigate Bird, at Philadelphia, from London, brought a fine original portrait of the famous British patriot and statesman, John Hampden. It belonged to the Hon. John McGregor of the British Parliament for Glasgow, and is to be presented by him, through Mr. Buchanan, to the Congress of the United States.

ADULTERATIONS OF QUININE.—The high price at which sulphate of quinine can now be had in its purity, has led to its extensive adulteration. Physicians and the public should be on their guard, and only obtain the article from safe and reliable hands, else they may be using arsenic, piprine, or strychnine, for all these are employed for adulterating purposes.—*Medical Gazette.*

SUGGESTIVE FACT.—It is estimated, that every one of the soldiers who besieged Sebastopol, has cost, on an average, far more to France and England than a gospel missionary would have cost, according to the usual remuneration, in every part of the globe.

MORTALITY OF BUTCHERS.—An article of recent date in the London *Medical Times*, states, that the highest rates of mortality are found among the butchers, as is shown by official statistics, and confirmed by careful observation. The florid complexion, which is peculiar to the butcher, does not seem to indicate enduring health.

A PASHA ATTENDING CHURCH.—A letter from Jerusalem states, that on a recent Sabbath, his Excellency, Kiamil Pasha, attended the English service in company with his two secretaries, and followed as far as the door by a long train of servants. Who would have anticipated such an occurrence a few years since!—Christian church bells ringing in the Holy City, and a Turkish Pasha walking gravely to church.

THE EASTERLY WINDS.—Letters from Amsterdam state that a singular spectacle now presents itself, which has not been seen for the last half century; the Zuyderzee, in consequence of the long continuance of northerly and easterly winds, is almost dry. Between Geneminden, Blockzel, Lemmer Kampan, and Harderwyk the bed of the sea may be crossed dry-footed, and steamboats and other vessels are everywhere high on the sands.

(From the St. John Morning Courier.)

The Railway Bills, as passed the Legislature, provide for the issue of Debentures to the amount of £200,000 sterling per annum for railway purposes. Of course, the expenditure will be determined a good deal by the state of the money market in England. When Mr. Fisher began his arrangement with Messrs. Baring, the unsettled state of commercial affairs in consequence of the war, which then appeared likely to last another year at least, seemed to present an insuperable difficulty to raising money. Both himself and his colleague, Mr. Robertson, were surprised, we believe, when the promise of £50,000 sterling was obtained for 1856, at six per cent. This sum, it is expected, will completely finish the road from the Bend to Shediac, and provide for the surveys on the extensions, &c., during the present year.

It is very easy for parties who some months since ridiculed the bare possibility of our Government succeeding in raising money at such a time, to try now to misrepresent the terms. It is enough for us to know, that we have made in very bad times, as good an arrangement for money to build our Railways, as Canada, with all its resources, made in very good times; and every rational man, who is willing to risk borrowing money for such a purpose, will acknowledge that a much better bargain was made than we could have expected.

We refer to this subject now for another purpose. Although we only get £50,000 sterling during the present year, and probably could not well expend it, if we had more, we have authority under the Bill to create £150,000 additional debentures. Thus, if in 1857 and 8, the money market should be very easy, we can go to the extent of £550,000 sterling. That amount with the £50,000 this year, and the £60,000 which will be paid to Jackson, will make altogether the sum of £900,000 sterling by the end of 1858.—Now, assuming that the Government draw this full amount, it is pretty clear, that by that period we shall have an important line of Railway completed, and two others commenced.

Some persons who ought to be good judges, say, that our Railways can be built by the Government, when payments will be cash, for a sum not exceeding £5000 sterling a mile, on an average. We are informed on good authority, that a contractor of eminence, has already expressed his willingness to build the line from Shediac to St. John for this sum. If this be so, and we believe it is, there is nothing to prevent the whole line from Shediac to St. John being built by the autumn of 1858, or at latest early in 1859, besides an expenditure of considerably upwards of £100,000 sterling on the two extensions by that time.

We believe that the design is, to complete from Shediac to the Bend as soon as possible; then to complete from St. John to Hampton, for which the contract can be issued at once. This part of the road, therefore, may also be opened next year.—We believe that the line to the Bend may be brought into use, and made to pay a little, as soon as particular parts are finished.

The extensions will be surveyed during the present season, and the expenditure will commence upon them next year. Many would have preferred seeing the line already under contract completed first, but this was found impossible, principally because of the feeling of the counties on the upper part of the River St. John. The Attorney General was not willing to allow York County to be unprovided for immediately, and as he had been so instrumental in securing the commencement of the work, the arrangement to provide for the road from St. John to Woodstock was assented to. This, of course, also led to the provision for the extension to Chatham, already secured by the old Bills.

We have been a little surprised at the dissatisfaction which some parties in Fredericton are said to have felt at not having the road immediately built. Could they expect this city, and the other counties immediately on the Shediac line, to give way for an entirely new line of road? Nothing, we are persuaded, but the wish of the Government and the House, to do all that was possible to meet the Attorney General's views on this point, in consequence of his own exertions, would have induced them to consent to any expenditure on the extensions, until the Shediac and St. John line was first completed.

But our friends in the interior are now perfectly safe. They have for the first time a Railroad secured to Woodstock. They will have a survey immediately, and during the next two years an expenditure which will make them probably twelve or fifteen miles of road. Then they will get their full share. The delay is a very small one, and we can assure them, that the value of the road upwards, towards the Province boundary, is estimated here, and will receive the most influential support, if it should ever require it.

If for instance, in 1852, when the Facility Bills were passed, an arrangement similar to that now made had been effected, we should now in 1856, have been about in this condition: the whole road from Shediac to St. John would be completed and in full operation; several

miles of road towards Miramichi would likewise be completed; part of the road from Fredericton to Woodstock would also be completed; and now the work would be proceeding on the whole line.

It is useless, however, to argue a point which is so plain. We may well express our thankfulness, that we have got rid of the great contractors. It is altogether idle to say, that they would ever have completed the work, even if our Government had met their demands last summer. Their present conduct with respect to Canada, shows that they are not to be depended upon. That Province has got into a sea of trouble with them, which will, we fear, seriously embarrass its railway movements for some time to come.

We shall now await anxiously the action of the Executive in taking the necessary steps to set the work in motion. It is necessary, we presume, that the Attorney General or Provincial Secretary should proceed to England and finish the arrangements. But, in the meantime, preliminary measures may be determined, both with respect to the road between Shediac and the Bend, and the survey of the extensions. We trust the Executive will do their duty promptly and energetically.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, April 26, 1856.

There are some expressions which derive their importance from the character and situation of the person using them. For example Mr. Coles in speaking of persons who in the exercise of a constitutional right signed an address to their Queen reflecting in severe terms, it is true, on the conduct of the present administration, calls them persons "eating the bread of that Government," whose measure they have had the ingratitude—for that is the import of the speech—to find fault with. When language such as this is used by the person calling himself the leader of the Government it is best to meet it at once. Does Mr. Coles mean to say, that because a man is a public officer, in the receipt of a public salary—of no consequence how much or how little—that the fact of his receiving such salary constitutes him a servant of the existing administration "whose bread he eats"? Yes, he does mean exactly this, in other words, "You are to a certain degree dependent on the vote of the House of Assembly for the means of living, and if you dare to find fault with a single act of mine, I will turn you out of office and put one of my own creatures in your place." Now this is language that would be considered constitutional, right and proper in Russia or Turkey, but among a people who boast of their descent from Britons, it sounds, to say the least of it rather strange and hardly accords with the refrain of the most popular song in their language, "For Britons never, never will be slaves." But where does Mr. Coles get this notion of official subserviency? Not from the maxims and practice of the British Parliament, we are most certain. Let him or any other person turn his eye over the list of the opposition, and he will see Generals and Colonels, and other officers in the army and Admirals and Captains in the navy, some on full and some on half-pay, speaking and voting against the present administration, and the Minister—if such could be found—who would dare to insinuate that they were "eating the bread of Government" would be assailed by such a storm of indignation and contempt, that would convince him that he had no longer any business there. When a man receives a salary for any services he may render the public, we have been always in the habit of supposing, that he was indebted to the people for the remuneration he received, and we think so still, notwithstanding the high authority of the leader of the Government. We are the more particular about this, because, if the idea is adopted and acted upon, we shall have become a meaner and more abject race, than the slaves of Russia and Turkey; and because such sentiments are diametrically opposite to the habits and manners of the British people, and the maxims of the constitution. A severe jealousy of the party in power is the rule. Soldiers are ordered off at a distance from the scene of elections, because their presence might intimidate the voters; every precaution is taken to prevent Government making use of its patronage in order to influence elections. The contrary we know is the case here. Men are put into places in the magistracy, the excise, the road service or any other service on the very express condition, that they exert their own influence, and the influence of their relatives and friends in keeping the party in power in their seats as representatives of the people. Such practices have always belonged to the worst periods of a nation's history. We have great hopes however founded on the general good sense and sound understanding of men engaged in agricultural pursuits, that such debasing sentiments as those involved in Mr. Coles' phrase of "eating the bread of Government" will be repudiated by the body of the people, and that Government broad-headers when seen coming to

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Summary

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King's Bay Fortune FRANCE

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PROGRESS IN TURKEY.

The old world has always slept, except when it awoke to fight. The only idea of humanity seems to have been, that the many were made for the few, and the few to imbrute the many. Keeping them in ignorance and degradation, wearing them out with toil, to construct useless though imposing works, or else butchering them in the wars instigated by revenge or ambition. The Romans left behind them the monuments of large and enlightened views and a public spirit, where they possessed the East: their admirable bridges, their stupendous aqueducts, and more than all, their military roads, constructed with incredible labor, and made almost as imperishable as the earth itself, are evidence of their far-reaching views and interests in the masses. But since their day, the idea of a public has perished, and the only idea is of individuality. The social welfare, the common benefit, the interest and profit of all, are words unheard, or heard, without meaning, and only provoking derision and contempt, while the individual thinks only of himself, and cutting off all the ligaments which bind him to a common humanity, shuts himself up in the cocoon he has made for himself, and there lives and dies. The Government of every country in the East proceeds partially upon the same principle, regarding itself as an individual having no relations to the people but those of oppression and plunder. Works of public utility, therefore, are not undertaken; the resources of the country are not developed, nor encouragement and inspiration given to art and industry, till at last, like an old field, cropped and cropped again, but never recaptured by manuring, not a regeneration, but a new creation alone can save it.

The name of the present Sultan will go down to posterity with honor, if he does nothing more and better. He is in advance, if not of his age, yet of his subjects of the age, and indeed of the whole East of his age. Breaking away from the prejudices of Moslem and Turk, he has had the courage to make innovations which would have brought the bowstring to the neck of his predecessors. Conceiving the possibility of there being something beyond individuality—that there may be a public, a mass of human beings having common rights and common interests, he first of all the Sultans, and first in the East, has adopted beneficent social ideas wherever he found them, and entered upon a courageous, hearty, and honorable career in behalf of improvement and progress. His father introduced the Frank dress, requiring all his officials and soldiers to wear it, which is now universal; he transformed the potticoated and turbaned Turk into a fine looking form: and his son, Abdul-Medjid, the present Sultan, profiting by and enlarging the idea is bent upon introducing all the elements of European Civilization.

I cannot learn that a canal ever existed in the Turkish empire: certainly a decent road never did, except what remained of the Roman military roads, which are now nearly obliterated. But out of evil often comes good, war not excepted, which seems nothing less than the first born of the infernal world; and the first canal in Turkey will be one of the fruits of the present bloody strife.

It will be seen by reference to a map, that the noble Danube, the largest river in Europe, next after the Volga, having its sources in Bavaria, near the borders of Switzerland and the head of the Rhine, pursues almost a straight course through Austria, but near Buda in Hungary makes nearly a right angle, as it strikes off south for Turkey at Belgrade, where it recovers its original direction, and for a long distance pursues its eastward course, till it wants only five miles of reaching the Black Sea, where it turns north at nearly a right angle and then again east, till it pours itself into the Black Sea by three principal mouths. The current is very rapid, being less than 18,000 feet an hour, in a channel of the average width of 600 feet, with a mean depth of 25 feet. The number of islands in the river is incredibly large, the map before me giving nearly two hundred below Vienna, which, though they may add to the picturesque beauty of the scenery, do much to obstruct the navigation. By the treaty of Adrianople, in the year 1826, the central mouth or channel, called Soulina, was made the boundary of Russia; along it strong fortifications and castles were erected; and as this mouth is the only navigable one, Russia commanded all the river with its commerce and navigation. The object of these forts was apparent; and the alleged reason of the design of a quarantine, was only a pretext. To escape all these annoyances, and this complete dependence upon the mercy of Russia, the steamboat navigation company of the Danube, asked liberty from the Turkish Government to construct a canal at their own expense, along a former arm of the Danube, which united it with the Black Sea, and whose bed could easily be traced from Chernavoda on the river to the bay of Jougla on the sea. The distance between Vienna and Constantinople will be about five hundred miles. Besides this, the navigation of the Danube below the intersection of the proposed

canals, in its present state is subject to obstacles which it is often difficult to overcome. No boat drawing above 12 feet of water, can ascend the river without discharging a part of its cargo, in order to cross the shallow places, which causes expense and loss of time, while the officers and men are greatly exposed to sickness and death by reason of the pestilential air of the shores of the river. As the depth of beds of the several mouths of the river is continually changing with the inundations to which they are subject, the boats which ascend the river are obliged to take pilots on board to guide them—all of which evils will be avoided by the construction of the canal.

The project of a canal which should turn the entire navigation of the lower Danube to the Turkish territory is an idea of other years revived. The subject was brought before the Government in 1839, and again in 1845. Russia had not then thrown off the mask, and bore down with all her influence upon Constantinople to prevent the enterprise: for she saw at once the project, once consummated, would blast all her hopes. To snatch the entrance of the Danube, from jealous surveillance of her frontiers, was to take from her southern provinces the transit to the Black Sea; it was a strike a moral blow at the prosperity of Odessa, and to annihilate her commercial importance in the Levant. She used her preponderating influence with the Turkish Government, then blinded to her ultimate designs, and the construction of the canal was adjourned; but though adjourned, it was not abandoned; and now the enterprise seems to be in a fair way of accomplishment. A charter has been granted and a company organized, composed of leading capitalists of Constantinople, London, Paris, and Vienna, of whom Forbes Campbell, Esq., is the agent. With great propriety, the name of the Sultan is to be given to the canal; it is to be called "The Canal of Abdul-Medjid."

The advantages expected are European and Turkish, if indeed a separation can in truth be made. As to Europe, there will be a direct communication opened between her central regions and Central Asia. The commercial influence of Russia will be annihilated in the Levant. Freedom will be obtained from the shackles upon the commerce of all nations. The advantages to Turkey will be those of the transit between Europe and Asia; the creation of a commercial port at Jougla, whose importance can be hardly over estimated; and a natural channel for the cereal and animal productions of Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Hungary.

The company constructing the canal have engaged, moreover, to put all nations on a footing of perfect equality in regard to duties, &c. No one shall be favored with an exclusive privilege; no one shall be excluded from the advantages offered to others. The Turkish government has at length learned the value and necessity of roads and channels of communication for the prosperity of the country. It had done something to encourage agriculture and manufactures, but with small results, since the heavy expense of transportation to market for the want of roads and canals, left little or no compensation to the producer. Camels, mules and donkeys, are insignificant common or private carriers by the side of the canal and road of iron. The Government has now adopted larger views, and seems intent on developing the industrial capabilities of the empire in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, all of which will be greatly promoted in European Turkey by the enterprise now projected, while other public works of equal importance are either in progress, or contemplated and sanctioned, of which you shall have an account hereafter.

On the whole, it is obvious a better day has dawned upon Turkey. A new era commences in her history; she is uniting herself to the civilization and progress of modern society; she is binding herself to Western Europe by an indestructible alliance; and with her regeneration comes also a new era of local organization and economical progress to all the populations and countries of the East. May a higher and holier regeneration follow! and I am persuaded it will.

I learn that the engineers engaged in the survey of the route for the Suez Canal, have met with an unexpected difficulty. In making excavations along the line, they came to solid rock beneath the sand and alluvion, which independent of all other obstacles, may make the work impracticable. But this is a flying report, and not an authorized statement.

A NOBLE BOY.—A boy was once tempted by some of his companions to pluck ripe cherries from a tree which his father had forbidden him to touch. "You need not be afraid," said one of his companions, "for if your father should find out that you had taken them, he is so kind he would not hurt you." "That is the very reason," replied the boy why I would not touch them. It is true, my father would not touch me; yet my disobedience I know would hurt my father, and that would be worse to me than any thing else." A boy who grows up with such principles, would be a man in the best sense of the word it betrays a regard for rectitude that would render him trustworthy under every trial.

The Halifax Morning Journal, says: eight of the Police force of the City were initiated into Mayflower Division, Sons of Temperance, on Wednesday evening last. The worthy City Marshall deserves credit for taking the lead.

A TALE OF SUFFERING.—The ship Thomas, Captain Calhoun which arrived here on Sunday, picked up to the southward of the Gulf Stream, Mr. Robert Harlow, who was clinging to the wreck of the schr. Lightfoot, which was capsized five days previously in a heavy squall. Mr. H. was the owner of the unfortunate vessel, which was commanded by his brother, who, together with the crew, two in number, were lost when the vessel went over. For five days, Mr. Harlow clung to the wreck, and when picked up by Capt. Calhoun was almost exhausted, some time elapsed after being taken on board the Thomas before he recovered from the effects of his fatigue and exposure. Who can describe his agony during this long exposure to the winds and waves, without food or water!

The schr. was loaded with fish and lumber, and belonged to Liverpool, Nova Scotia, where the Captain and his brother resided. The former leaves a wife and two children.—New Brunswick.

An amusing story was related in the House of Commons a few weeks ago by General Sir DeLacy Evans during the discussion on the report of the Crimean Commissioners and the mismanagement of the war in the East. It appears that Lord Panmure's nephew, Captain Dowbigging, of the 4th Foot, was serving in the Crimea at the time that General Simpson succeeded to the command of the army at the war: and that, according to DeLacy Evans' statement, the new Commander of the Forces, received on his assuming the duties of his office, a telegraph despatch from Lord Panmure, the War Secretary, containing the following words: "Take care of Dowb." As may easily be imagined, the General was sadly puzzled about the meaning of the despatch, and thinking probably that Dowb was some important post or station which the British Government were desirous of retaining, telegraphed back for further instructions. It turned out that Dowb meant the gallant captain alluded to, for whose advancement Lord Panmure was naturally desirous. After the subject was mentioned in the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston made the necessary enquiry, and finally explained to the House that Capt. Dowbigging was a meritorious officer, and that the words of Lord Panmure's despatch were as follows: "I recommend Dowbigging to attention, if he is fit, and there is a vacancy."—The probability is, therefore, that Lord Panmure's anxiety about the captain arose quite as much from his wish to have the right man in the right place as from any feeling on account of his relationship, as the Prime Minister explained that he was a very deserving officer.

ALBERT COAL MINES.—We alluded a short time ago to the prospect of the Company owning these mines, and we have since learned some additional particulars, which we now lay before our readers. In the latter part of November last, the pit got completely filled with water, owing to one of the pumps giving way, just at the time of a very heavy rain. This unfortunate accident stopped the raising of coal, and kept the miners and other hands busy pumping out the water till the first week in January; on the 7th of that month, they commenced raising coal again, and up to the 1st inst., they had succeeded in getting up 1900 chaldrons, 1400 of which were sent down to the wharf by sleds ready for shipment. In addition to this they had sunk one of the pits 100 feet, besides making various valuable improvements under ground, by which the parties conducting the operations expect to raise at the rate of thirty chaldrons per day, during the summer. The miners are now working about 300 feet below the surface of the ground, and there the coal appears as if it had been thrown in large masses, perfectly distinct, among the surrounding strata, mostly shaly rock; in some places it is found sixteen feet square, without any other substance mixed in it, and shines clear and bright. It is generally supposed by those acquainted with mining operations that, at some distance further down, it will terminate in a large field, the present workings being on the veins leading to the surface; should this supposition prove correct, it is almost impossible to estimate the enormous profits that will accrue to the stockholders of this company, which will probably become one of the richest in North America. It has now been established beyond a doubt that all the coal that can be raised, will find a ready market in the United States, and the selling price at the wharf may be quoted at ten dollars per chaldron.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Ladd, the able engineer of the works, is recovering his health and will shortly leave St. John for the mines. We have much pleasure in stating also that the Directors of the Company have appointed William Ellman, Esquire, formerly of H. M. Customs, at this port, and now retired from that service, to the office of Secretary to the Company; and we feel sure that Mr. Ellman will give much satisfaction in the performance of his duties to his new employers.—Morning Courier

The volcano on Owyhee is in a state of unusual activity, as you may have already learned. It has been playing the mischief for the last six months; a stream of liquid lava is flowing from its crater from three to seven miles wide, downward a distance of seventy miles, filling gulches, destroying forests, running its fiery track across rivers, &c., and still it flows on! The flow of lava is now within a few miles of one of the most lovely villages and valuable harbors on the whole group of islands. The destruction of both appears inevitable.

One new bonnet will make a young lady feel happy. One "funny man" will bother a whole neighbourhood. One hiss will disturb a whole assembly. One bad novel will waste whole reams of good paper. One pretty flirt will make a dozen plain girls unhappy for an entire evening.

Published by a Law respect age.

BE it enacted of Charlotte

Sec. 1. No p Cart, Sled or of goods, wares whatsoever with unless he shall der a penalty of and no person license who shall monial of his g of the parties w conses to be gra or or presiding

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Published by authority of the City Council.

A Law respecting Truckmen and Truckage.

(Assented to 21st April, 1856.)

Enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown:

Sec. 1. No person shall drive any Truck, Cart, Sled or carriage for the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise of other things whatsoever within this City for hire or wages, unless he shall be licensed as a Truckman, under a penalty of Ten shillings for each offence; and no person shall be entitled to receive a license who shall not produce a written testimonial of his good character with the names of the parties willing to be his sureties. Licenses to be granted on application to the Mayor or presiding Councillor.

Sec. 2. On granting such license, the person obtaining the same shall execute a bond to the City of Charlottetown, himself in the sum of Twenty Pounds, and two good securities in the sum of Ten Pounds each, conditioned for his orderly driving and the security and safe conveyance of such articles as he may be required to transport, and also for the strict and due observance of this law.

Sec. 3. The sum of Twenty shillings for each license shall be paid annually; no one license shall entitle any Truckman to employ more than one horse, cart, truck or sled.

Sec. 4. Every licensed Truckman shall, on taking out his license, be provided by the City with a printed copy of the law and rates and prices of carriage now or hereafter to be established.

Sec. 5. Every licensed Truckman must be provided with a proper box-cart, sled and truck, also with a good horse, mare or gelding, with good and sufficient harness, all subject to the inspection and approval of the Mayor or presiding Councillor, before a license is granted, and shall be always kept in good order and condition for trucking purposes under a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for each and every offence.

Sec. 6. Every licensed Truckman shall have the number of his license painted in large and legible characters upon each side of his cart, truck or sled, on the square or after part of the shaft of such truck or cart, and upon the curve of the runners of such sled, and so continue the same under a penalty not exceeding Five shillings for every day that he shall drive his cart, truck or sled without the number aforesaid so painted thereon.

Sec. 7. The Mayor or presiding Councillor on the granting of each license may appoint the stand for the person so to be licensed whereon all carts, trucks and sleds when not employed must be placed and kept during working hours.

Sec. 8. If any licensed Truckman being unemployed shall refuse or neglect to cart, truck or employ his horse and cart, truck or sled within the City for any person when requested, he shall for each offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings.

Sec. 9. No person under the age of sixteen years shall be permitted to drive a truck, cart or sled for hire; and the license-holder of such truck, cart or sled shall be answerable and accountable for the good conduct and behaviour of such driver as he may employ, and of the observance of all the regulations made or to be made relative to truckmen; and any driver of such cart, truck or sled, who may be guilty of drunkenness may be dismissed and forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five shillings, and the license of such cart, truck or sled may be suspended or forfeited according to the nature of the offence of such driver.

Sec. 10. No licensed Truckman or driver shall drive his horse faster than a slow and easy trot in or through any part of the City under a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for each offence.

Sec. 11. Any Truckman who shall refuse or neglect immediately to obey any call for any public duty to be made on him by the Mayor or any one of the City Councillors, City Marshal, or any of the Police, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings, and his license may be suspended for such time as the Mayor or presiding Councillor shall think proper.

Sec. 12. No Truckman shall leave his horse and cart, truck or sled, without a driver, or shall feed his horse (except from a nose-bag) in any of the public streets, lanes, or squares of the City, under a fine not exceeding ten shillings for every offence.

Sec. 13. If any Truckman whose license shall have been taken away or suspended shall drive any cart, truck or sled, within the City without obtaining permission or a new license therefor, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings for each and every day that he shall so offend.

Sec. 14. Every licensed Truckman shall have affixed to his harness for the purpose of drawing his sled or sleigh, at least one good and sufficient open bell, under a penalty not exceeding five shillings for each offence.

Sec. 15. When the driver of any cart, truck or sled, attempts to pass another cart, truck or

alod or any carriage having its head in the same direction, such driver shall take care to pass on the right side of such truck, cart, sled or carriage so as to leave a sufficient way open on his left hand for the cart, truck, sled or carriage which he is about to pass, under a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for each offence.

Sec. 16. Whenever any cart, truck or sled shall at any time stop, whether loaded or unloaded on any of the streets of the City, the same shall be placed at least two feet distant from the sidewalk.

Sec. 17. No owner, driver or other person having the care of any cart, truck, sled or other vehicle, whether used for burden or pleasure, shall stop or place such vehicle at or near the intersection of any street or lane in such manner as to prevent any foot-passenger passing along the sidewalk or into or from such street or lane or to prevent any cart, truck, sled or other vehicle passing on such street or lane under a penalty not exceeding ten shillings; and any person causing such obstruction, refusing or neglecting to move the same when requested by any foot-passenger or other person to do so, or who shall absent himself so that such request cannot be immediately made and complied with, shall be liable to an additional penalty not exceeding ten shillings.

Sec. 18. Truckmen on the wharfs shall be under the supervision and direction of the wharfinger with respect to loading, unloading, driving or otherwise, and any truckman who shall disobey the reasonable orders of the wharfinger or shall cause any disturbance or damage thereon to any person or property, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten shillings for each offence, over and above the amount of any damage which may be done thereby.

Sec. 19. No Truckman or other person shall be permitted to load or unload any cart, truck or sled with such cart, truck or sled standing across any street or lane, under a penalty not exceeding five shillings for each offence.

Sec. 20. If any Truckman shall overload or treat his horse or horses with cruelty, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty shillings for each offence.

Sec. 21. No Truckman or other person on any pretence whatever, shall drive or ride any horse with or without a vehicle beyond a walk on any of the wharfs within the City under a penalty not exceeding five shillings for each offence, over and above any damage which may be caused thereby.

Sec. 22. The following shall be the table of rates and prices of truckage payable to, or to be demanded by, the licensed truckmen of the City of Charlottetown for their services, subject however to be altered from time to time by resolution of the City Council; and if any such truckman shall ask, demand, or receive from any person any greater rates of fare than is allowed and prescribed by said table, or may hereafter be allowed and prescribed, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings.

RATES.

Per Load. s. d.

From any of the wharfs west of Prince Street to the south side of Sidney Street including the west side of Prince street, but not including the garrison, the sum of 0 9

To the north side of Richmond street including the west side of Prince street, the sum of 0 10

To the north side of Kent street including the west side of West and west side of Prince streets, the sum of 1 0

Beyond the north side of Kent street to the Fish Pond including the north side of Euston and the west side of Prince streets, the sum of 1 3

To the two blocks comprised within the east side of Prince, the north side of Euston, the west side of Hillsborough, and north side of Kent streets the sum of 1 4

To the east side of Prince street up to and including the south side of Kent, and west side of Hillsborough streets down to the shore, the sum of 1 0

To the east side of Hillsborough street up to and including the south side of King Square and west side of Weymouth street, down to the shore the sum of 1 3

And to all the eastern part of the City comprised in and including the east side of Weymouth street the north side of King Square the east side of Hillsborough and north side of Euston streets, extending to that part of the City called the Common, the sum of 1 6

LOADS.

Sec. 23. The following articles shall be deemed as comprising a load, viz:—One puncheon of Molasses, or Hogshead of Sugar, or Puncheon of Rum, or pipe of Wine, or Brandy, or Gin, or Cask of Leaf Tobacco—five barrels of Pitch, or Tar, or Rosin, or Beef, Pork, or Pickled Fish—six barrels of Flour, or Lime, or Potatoes—seven barrels of Bread, or Bottled Porter or Ale

—twelve bushels of Sand—one third of a thousand of Bricks—thirteen or fourteen Cwt. of Coal—Furniture and other articles not mentioned, in proportion to the above scale.

Sec. 24. Every person driving any carriage, waggon, cart, truck, sleigh or sled on any street or square in meeting any other carriage, waggon, cart, truck, sleigh or sled shall always leave the same on his right hand side in passing, under a penalty not exceeding ten shilling for each offence.

Sec. 25. All fines and penalties under this law to be recovered in the Mayor's or Police Court on the Oath of one credible witness; and where imprisonment has to be resorted to, the period not to exceed ten days.

RORR. HITCHCOXSON, Mayor. W. B. Wellner, City Clerk. March 17th, 1856.

Touching the "Relations" of England with the United States, the Morning Post says:—

"The intelligence from the U. States continues to wear a more pacific aspect. Indeed, the more insight we obtain into the true state of feeling in that quarter, the more we are convinced of the strong and general desire entertained by the American people for the maintenance of peace with this country. The recent exhibition of hostility we attribute solely to the present government, which, by stimulating the passions of the democracy in the Western States, hopes to prolong its precarious tenure of power. That such a state of things is fraught with a certain amount of peril, it is impossible to deny, for a legislature elected by universal suffrage is necessarily, to a great extent, under the control of the masses; but the influence of the Senate in questions of foreign policy must not be overlooked, nor can we forget that the interests of America are decidedly opposed to war. There appears to be in that country, as there is in this, a profound conviction that between States so nearly allied in blood, and so closely connected by commercial intercourse, war should only be resorted to as a last and desperate necessity. We have abundant proof that the sentiments recently expressed by the Cabinet of Washington with reference to the conduct of this country are not shared by the more intelligent and independent portion of the American people."

It is affirmed, that Louis Napoleon is actively intriguing in the affairs of Spain, with the view to introduce such a Government there as will further his designs upon Cuba.

IMPORTANT LIQUOR SEIZURE.—As a number of casks, consigned to Mr. Southward of Market-street, and entered as containing vegetables, &c., were being landed on Friday evening from the schooner "Mary Groton," Capt. Sloane, lying at York Point, the tide being low at the time, one of the casks containing a quantity of nails, &c., which had been swung high, fell on the wharf with such force that the head flew out, and after it the nails and another small cask, which, on examination, the Custom House Officer found to contain alcoholic liquor of some sort.—This led to further examination, and about a dozen casks, in all containing from five to ten gallons each, were found thus concealed. The whole, of course, was seized, and so we believe was the vessel, which the Prohibitory Law expressly states shall in such cases be seized, considered forfeit and sold, and the proceeds divided among the seizing officers. No proof is required, that the master was aware that he had liquor aboard, nor does it avail anything that he should establish his innocence. The vessel is now, by law, the property of the seizing officers, and the Government itself has no power to interfere to deprive them of their rights. The vessel, we are told, is registered in Boston, and if so, the United States authorities will no doubt demand compensation, if the seizing officers take what the law makes theirs.—St. John Freeman, April 5.

ENGLISH SPECULATORS IN RUSSIA.—A letter from Hamburg, of the 20th, in the Brussels Independence says:—"Since peace has been considered certain, merchants and negotiators have arrived almost daily from various parts of England, with the object of establishing factories in some part of the Russian empire. It is a remarkable fact, that of all the peoples of Europe the English shows most eagerness to renew business relations with Russia. It is now in contemplation to form a great Anglo-Russian company, which, with considerable capital in its hands, will solicit of the Imperial government, authority to turn to profit on a vast scale the territorial and mineral riches of the Russian territory."

A brother of Santa Anna is in Louisville, Ky., and contemplates building a saw-mill on the Beargrass River, near that city.

PUNISHMENT OF MILITARY NEGLECT IN RUSSIA.

Much sensation has been produced at St. Petersburg by the following imperial order of the day:—"His Majesty the Emperor, having been informed that the battalions of Depot of the Sixth Corps of Infantry, which in the course of the year 1855 were sent as reinforcements to the troops in the Crimea, were not at the time provided with the equipments necessary for the long route which they had to traverse, decrees:—A severe reprimand is inflicted upon Lieut-Gen. Marine, Commander of the Division, who neglected to see that the orders of the Government, given in writing, were executed by his subordinates—conduct which gave rise to the greatest disorders during the march. A reprimand is also inflicted upon Major-Gen. De Brine, Chief of the Staff of the Reserved Infantry, and of the Army Depot, and of his Majesty's suite, for the inattention and negligence with which he reviewed the above-mentioned battalions, before their departure from Moscow. His Majesty further orders to be brought before a council of war Major-Gen. Volkoff II., attached to the troops of the depot, who, accompanying the battalions on the road, is guilty of not having made to the chief of the troops of reserve his report upon the insufficient equipment of the battalions, and of having allowed confusion to prevail in the victualling of the soldiers on the march. The following are also to be brought before a Council of War—all the superior officers attached to the battalions on the march, who according to inquiries made upon the subject, seem accountable for the confusion which prevailed in the victualling arrangements, and for other illegal proceedings; and the Council of War, examining the affair and the part which the commanders and officers of the battalions of the division of depot of the sixth corps of Infantry have taken, will pronounce against them, according to the degree of their culpability the punishment provided by the law."

REDAN MASSEY.—The steam-ship Andes, from Bala Clava to Spithead, has put into Plymouth. Amongst her passengers was Lieut. Massey, of the 19th, better known as "Redan Massey." This gallant young officer, on landing at the Custom House, was loudly cheered. He appeared in good health, but walked on crutches, the left leg and thigh being evidently useless. Although 18 years of age, he did not look so much by a year or two.

FIGHT BETWEEN ELEVEN HUNDRED HORSES.

Southey, in his History of the Peninsular War, relates the following:

Two of the Spanish regiments which had been quartered in Fureu, were mounted on long-tailed Andalusian horses. It was impracticable to bring off these horses, about eleven hundred in number, and Romano was not a man who could order them to be destroyed; he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to the beast which had carried him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles were therefore taken off, and they were turned loose upon the beach.

A scene ensued such as probably never before was witnessed. They were sensible that they were no longer under the restraint of human power. A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline they had learned, they charged each other in squadrons often of twelve together, then closely engaged, striking with their fore feet, and biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage, and trampling over those who were beaten down, till the shore in course of an hour was strewn with the dead and disabled. A portion had been set free on rising ground at a distance; they no sooner heard the roar of battle than they came thundering down over the intermediate hedge, and catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury. Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romano, in mercy, gave orders to destroy them; but it was too dangerous to attempt this, and after the last boat had quitted the beach, the few horses that were left were still engaged in the dreadful work of mutual destruction.

Gleanings from late Papers.

GIRLS SHOULD LEARN TO KEEP HOUSE.—No young lady can be too well instructed in any thing that will affect the comfort of a family. Whatever position in society she may occupy, she needs a practical knowledge of the duties of a house-keeper. She may be placed in such circumstances, that it will be unnecessary for her to perform much domestic labour; but on this account, she needs no less knowledge, than if she was obliged to preside personally over the cooking stove and pantry. Indeed, I have often thought it was more difficult to direct others, and requires more experience, than to do the same work with our own hands.

Mothers are frequently so nice and particular in their domestic arrangements, that they do not like to give up any part of their care to their children. This is a great mistake, for they are often burdened with labor, and need relief. Children should be early taught to make themselves useful to assist their parents in every way in their power, and consider it a privilege to do so.

Young people cannot realize the importance of a thorough knowledge of housewifery, but those who have suffered the inconveniences and mortifications of ignorance. Children should be early indulged in their disposition to bake and experiment in cooking in various ways. It is often but a troublesome help they afford, still it is a greater advantage to them.

I knew a little girl, who, at nine years old, made a loaf of bread every week during the winter. Her mother taught her how much yeast and flour to use, and she became an expert baker. Whenever she is disposed to try her skill in making simple cake and pies, she is permitted to do so. She is thus, while amusing herself, learning an important lesson. Her mother calls her "her little housekeeper," and she often permits her to get what is necessary for the table. She hangs the keys by her side, and very musical is their jingling to her ears. I think, before she is out of her teens, upon which she has not yet entered, that she will have some idea how to cook.

Some mothers give their daughters the care of house-keeping, each a week by turns. It seems to me a good arrangement, and a most useful part of their education.

Domestic labour is by no means incompatible with the highest degree of refinement and mental culture. Many of the most elegant and accomplished women I have known, have looked well to their household duties, and have honored themselves and their husbands by so doing.—*Anon.*

A LONG CREDIT.—A friend of ours purchased a bill of goods of his neighbour last December. He asked no particular term of credit, but remarked playfully, that the vender might send in his bill for them on the first rainy day. Well, a fortnight passed away, and the bill was sent in. "Why," said the purchaser, "this bill isn't due. It was to be paid for on the first rainy day." The Clerk went back and the vender watched the clouds. A month passed away, yet there was no rain. There was plenty of snow, but not a drop of rain. Another month passed away, and yet there was no rain. There was plenty of snow, plenty of ice, plenty of cold, but no rain. A third month glided along, and on the last day, in the afternoon, the clouds gathered, and as they drifted across the sky a few scattering drops of rain pattered upon the side-walk. "Here," said the impatient vender to his clerk, "take this bill and run down to B's in Green Street, and get the money." Tom, took the bill and put out for Green Street. He stalked into B's shop, and as he handed him the bill, said, "the bill is due, for it rains." "Rains!" exclaimed B. "It rains, does it? Look there," pointing out through the back window, when the snow flakes were falling, as if a dozen women were picking geese away up in the sky. Tom went back to the vender without the money. He is watching still for the rain. He says the weather will have to be pretty active if it changes again, while he is going from his employer's store in State Street, to B's in Green.—*Albany State Register.*

A little boy was munging a bit of gingerbread. His mother asked who gave it to him.—"Miss Johnson gave it to me." "And did you thank her for it?" inquired the mother. "Ye—s, I did, but I didn't tell her.

WANTED.—A good strong adhesive plaster to make busy-bodies stick to their own business.

WHAT LITERATURE IS.—Poetry is said to be the flower of literature; prose is the corn, potatoes and meat; satire is the aquafortis, wit is the spice and pepper; letters containing remittances are the apple-dumplings.

Ladies are like watches—pretty enough to look at—sweet faces and delicate hands, but somewhat difficult to regulate when once set "a-going."

Writing and reading, except for the purpose of business, are to the mass of the people superfluous, even as a discipline for Memory, and a dangerous gift when they are used completely at random, as the common people use them, so that they acquire only a multitude of distorted notions; because by this means, the truth his senses teach him, which nature has given him for his guidance, becomes familiarized with another and distorted truth, which takes no firm hold on his mind, and yet robs him the power of judging for himself.

WOMAN.—Why are women so given to exaggeration? Can anybody tell? And then, they are so impudent about it. A woman will tell you to your face, that "she was frightened to death," a few hours previous, and expect you to believe her declaration, notwithstanding she is alive and well before you. She will also, in describing a new bonnet pattern, declare that every one of them "is the loveliest thing she ever saw in her life;" and, in speaking of some foppish fellow, who is perhaps your rival, will boldly asseverate that "he is the handsomest man she ever set eyes on." And she expecting you to take her to the Opera that very night, too, perhaps! Fanny Fern has truly said that, "Woman is mysterious, unfathomable, contradictory and delightful!"—*N. Y. Ledger.*

BREADSTUFFS.—In consequence of easterly winds, a large number of vessels from the United S. were detained, at last dates, in the British Channel, loaded with grain. It was believed, that there were cargoes of breadstuffs off the port of Liverpool, from the United States and from the Mediterranean, amounting in the aggregate to 100,000 quarters of wheat and 50,000 quarters of Indian corn.

A lady in the county of Goochland, Va., recently gave birth to three living daughters, all of whom, as well as the mother, are doing well at last accounts. It is said, that during Munroe's Administration, a lady of Louisiana gave birth to four sons, whom she named Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Munroe, all of whom lived to manhood. The same lady, before her death, was the mother of thirty-six children.

At the close of this year, Canada will have 2000 miles of fully equipped railway, costing £18, 000,000 sterling.

It is said that Mrs. Stowe, the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, will soon put to press a work illustrating the alleged degradation of the poor white population of the South.

IMPORTANCE OF RECREATION.—The Hon. Edward Everett used the following language in a recent speech:

The Americans as a people—at least the professional and mercantile classes—have too little considered the importance of healthful, generous recreation. They have learned the lesson contained in the very word which teaches that the worn-out man is re-created, made over again, by the reasonable relaxation of the strained faculties. The old world learned this lesson years ago, and found out, that as the bow always bent will at last break, so the man, forever on the strain of thought and action, will at last go mad or break down. Thrown upon a new continent—eager to do the work of twenty centuries in two—the Anglo American population has over worked, and is daily overworking itself. From morning to night—from January to December—brain and hands, eyes and fingers, the powers of the body and the powers of the mind are in spasmodic, merciless activity. There is no lack of a few tasteless and soulless dissipations which are called amusements, but noble athletic sports, mainly out-door exercises are too little cultivated in town or country.

A YOUNG housewife proudly declared that "she had made that mock-turtle out of her own head."

A WRETCHED old bachelor says, that matrimony is the news of the week.

WHAT is that, which can often be found where it is not?—Fault.

THE cheapest excursion you can make is into the realms of fancy. No return ticket is required.

NEVER tread upon the tail of a cat, or tell a woman that she is not handsome, unless you are fond of music.

ROGERS once remarked, that "A man who attempts to read all the new publications: must often do as the flea does—skip."

THE PRESS GUN.—There are two kinds of weapons. We have Paixhain guns, Minie rifles, and Sharpe's rifles; but there is one thing that shoots further than all these. It is shot from the type battery. It goes around the world; it circles cities and threads plains; it wends its way through woods; it rattles in the rigging of the ship on the most distant seas; it is never spent when aimed high, but ricochets, striking with fresh force every form of evil, dishonour, and oppression.

MILL QUESTION.—If it takes ten mills to make one cent, what is the manufacturing business good for?

CIGARS SMOKED.—A gentleman given to statistics, estimates that \$10,000 worth of cigars are smoked in Boston every day.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Loss \$200,000.—Philadelphia, April 10.—About one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Artisan Buildings, a very extensive manufacturing establishment in Ranstead Place, running west from Fourth street, above Chestnut. The flames spread with great rapidity, and for some time the labors of the firemen were unavailing to check their progress.—The height of the buildings, and their peculiar situation, made it a matter of great difficulty for the various companies to bring their streams to bear with much effect upon the burning portions.

The aggregate loss is supposed to be \$200,000. Mr. Duval, lithographer, had forty steam-presses, and an immense stock of stones. Among the stock in his establishment, were the lithographs for Commodore Perry's work on the Japan Expedition. The plates belonged to the Government: value about \$6000. They were all complete and ready to be sent off. The fire spread so rapidly that scarcely any thing was saved except from the lower floors.

The United States Hotel, near the scene of conflagration, was slightly damaged by fire, but more by water. The boarders fled, and the house was flooded by the engines. Mrs. Margaret Christie, an invalid lady in a house near the hotel, died of fright. The roof of the old Masonic Hall, on 3d street, ignited, but the damage is slight.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—At one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, an alarm of fire was sounded in the first district. The firemen turned out with their usual alacrity, and upon reaching Sudbury street discovered flames issuing from the sixth story of the Gerrish Market—a brick structure fronting on Sunbury street, but having entrances on Friend and Portland street. The height of the fire, as well as the general belief that the market walls would fall the moment the inner timber yielded, naturally deterred the firemen from combating the flames, and so the two upper storeys of the building were burned almost without opposition. The firemen now worked earnestly upon the four remaining storeys, but at great disadvantage. The walls of the market building, as was anticipated, fell in and out in great sheets, and with such threatening, that no one felt safe within the reach of them. The engineers of the fire department cautioned those under their command, as well as the spectators, to avoid danger.

At two o'clock, Mayor Rice visited the fire, and upon seeing the condition of affairs ordered out the steam fire engine. That powerful machine was soon upon the ground, and no man who saw it in operation will deny that its performances were wonderful. Two streams from it were more than equal to six from the hand engines. These streams were kept upon the burning market, and thus the firemen were enabled to protect surrounding property. Story after story, the market walls fell, and the westerly gable-end brought down with it the sash and blind establishment of Jerome Boles, 34 Friend street, and the building material storehouse of Jeremiah Stinson, 34 Portland street. This crash intensified the excitement greatly, and it was rumored at once, that several persons were buried beneath the ruins. The police and the engineers forced the crowd back, inspecting the ruins, and soon ascertained that no one had been injured.

The loss by this fire is very great. It will exceed \$200,000. Besides this, two hundred persons will be thrown out of employment.—*Boston Daily Courier.*

A CHEAP HOT-BED.—We commend the following plan of starting plants for early use to the attention of all farmers who are not provided with a hot-bed. It is an excellent plan for starting cucumber and melon vines, whether late or early. It is from a correspondent of *The Rural New-Yorker*:

"After leveling down the top of the heap of horse staple manure, where it was heated, I covered it with pieces of rich turf taken from the edge of the barn-yard, cut into squares of five or six inches and placed grass side down. I planted my seeds in these pieces of turf so that each piece would make a hill; then when it was time to transplant, I just removed each piece of turf to a place prepared in the garden without disturbing the plants in the least. I never saw plants grow so fast before, and not one of them was injured by the bugs, while some planted in the usual way were destroyed by them. For the convenience of transplanting, I should think that turf would be better than loose earth to put on any hot-bed.

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