

# HASZARD'S GAZETTE

## JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

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

**DRAIN WATER PIPES.**  
FOR SALE at the Queen's Hotel, St. John's, N. B., a quantity of superior Salt-glazed Stone-ware, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, &c., from 1 1/2 inches to 10 inches in diameter, supplying the cheapest and most efficient method of conveying water under ground.  
WILLIAM HAZARD,  
Charlottetown, 22d April, 1856.

A good assortment  
**WILSON'S**  
Botanic Medicine

Thomsonian Preparations,  
with full directions for  
**FAMILY USE**

**B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S**  
Compound Sarsaparilla,  
Neuropathic Drops,  
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Wild Cherry Bitters.  
For Sale by Haszard & Owen,  
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**LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.**  
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Incorporated by Act of Parliament.  
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Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Debois Esq., Charlottetown.  
H. J. CUNDALL,  
Agent for P. E.  
April 7th, 1854.

**FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES,**  
OF ALL VARIETIES  
Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street, BOSTON.  
**GREENLEAF & BROWN,**  
AGENTS.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the Provinces.  
February 9, 1856.

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

### MAILS.

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

**SHINGLES AND BOARDS.**  
LATELY RECEIVED a few Cargoes of Pine and Spruce Boards and Shingles, warranted of the same prime description as sold to customers last year.  
JAMES N. HARRIS.  
June 4, 1856.—3w 1st. & Ad.

### New Spring Goods!!

**"Manchester House," Queen St.,**  
Per "Majestic," from Liverpool.  
NOW opening, and will be ready for inspection in a day or two, a large and carefully selected supply of  
**British Merchandise,**  
including every variety of Dry Goods, suitable for the season, and in the newest style of Fashion; Among which are the following:—  
Straw, Tuscan, Chip, Manila, Fancy, Crape, and Glace silk BONNETS,  
Girls' Battiste, and Girls' and Boys' Straw HATS, RIBBONS, PARASOLS, SILK MANTLES,  
Muslin and Embroidered DRESSES,  
Black and Coloured BALZANINES, Mouseline DE LAINE,  
ALPACAS, CASHMERE, FANCY PRINTS,  
White and coloured COUTILLE STAYS, Collars, Habit Shirts and Sleeves,  
Infant Cashmere HOODS, and Muslin Tucked ROBES,  
Laces and Edgings, CURTAIN MUSLIN and FRINGES,  
Danish Morocco, Marseilles Toilet Quilts and Covers,  
White Shirting, French Fronts,  
White and Gray SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,  
White Fouts, Children's Dresses,  
Table Linen and Towelling, &c. &c.  
With a large and choice assortment of other Goods, all of which will be found worthy of the attention of customers, and will be offered at prices extremely low.  
Further importations hourly expected per "Thomas Begbie" from London.  
SAMUEL MURRAY,  
Queen Street.  
May 18, 1856.

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

**CREAM NECTAR,**  
MANUFACTURED and SOLD by—  
JOHN BOVVER.  
June 24, 1856.

### BROTHER LANDS.

THE ENGLISHMAN TO THE AMERICAN.  
No hostile stranger nations we,  
To war with impious hands:  
One land around a common sea,  
One people in two hands.  
In vain our kindred shores to part  
Are waded between us thrown:  
The tide that warms a British heart  
Is that which fills your own.  
No beacon ranged on either beach  
But like an angel stands:  
To call new hopes from each to each,  
And link our loving lands.  
No ship that sails from either shore,  
While to and fro it plies:  
But weaves the thread of friendship o'er  
The gulf that swixt us lies.  
No Pilgrims from our harbours part,  
Or come with eager oars:  
But give you more of England's heart,  
And more to us of yours.  
No song that soothes our children's rest  
But unto yours is dear:  
No lay that stirred our soldiers' breast  
But yours have glowed to hear.  
No flame that flashed on Britain's brow,  
But gleams on yours alike:  
Then, if ye can, abjure us now,  
Forget it all—and strike!  
—Ernest Jones.

### VARIETIES.

Goethe once complained, that a certain writer "put too much water in his ink."  
Why is a joiner less handsome than his wife? Kaze he is a deal plainer.  
The people of Cincinnati are the benefactors of the human race; for they "lard the lean earth."  
There is a lady in Boston, that is habitually so sleepy, that her curiosity cannot be awakened.  
Hobbs the locksmith has picked one of Banquo's gory locks; he did it with a pickaxe. He is now at work on a wed-lock.  
A CHILD'S SYMPATHY.—A child's eyes, those clear wells of undefined thought; what on earth can be more beautiful? full of hope, love and curiosity: In joy how sparkling, in sympathy how tender! The man who has never tried the companionship of a little child has carelessly passed by one of the greatest pleasures of life, as one passes a rare flower without plucking it or knowing its value. A child cannot understand you, you think; speak to it of the holy things of your religion, of your grief for the loss of a friend, of your love for some one you fear will not love you in return—it will take; it is true, no measure or sounding of your thought; it will not judge how much it should believe, whether you are worthy or fit to attract the love which you seek: but its whole soul will incline to yours, and engraft itself as it were, on your feelings for the hour.  
Why is a cow's tail like the letter F? Because it is the end of beef.  
GOOD FEELING.—There are excellent traits among the Irish. A gentleman of Cork received a challenge, which, though "one of the blazers," he declined accepting. His reason for refusing did him honor: "Niver," said he, "could I think of making his mother an orphan."  
Why is a fly one of the tallest of insects? Because he stands over six feet without shoes or stockings.

Ruskin, in his last volume of Modern Painters, remarks upon the glasses as follows:—

"Observe the peculiar characters of the grass, which adapt it especially for the service of man, are its humility and cheerfulness. Its humility in that it seems created only for lowest service—appointed to be trod on, and fed upon. Its cheerfulness in that it seems to exult under all kinds of violence and suffering. You roll it, and it is stronger the next day; you mow it, and it multiplies its shoots, as if it were grateful; you tread upon it, and it only sends up richer perfume. Spring comes, and it rejoices with all the earth—glowing with variegated flame of flowers—moving in soft depth of fruitful strength. Winter comes, and though it will not mock its fellow-plants by growing there, it will not pine and mourn, and turn colorless and leafless as they. It is always green, and is only the brighter and gayer for the 'hoar-frost'."

### THE FIRST MARRIAGE.

ADAM'S WEDDING.—An English journal, the Britannian, has an amusing article under the head of "Adam's Wedding." The editor says, that he likes short courtship, and in this Adam acted like a sensible man—he fell asleep a bachelor, and awoke to find himself a married man. He appears to have "popped the question," immediately after meeting Ma'am Eve; and she, without flirtation or shyness, gave him a kiss, and herself. Of that first kiss in this world, we have had, however, our own thoughts, and sometimes in poetical mood have wished we were the man that did it. But the deed is or was done; the chance was Adam's and he improved it. We like the notion of getting married in a garden; it is in good taste. We like a private wedding, and Adam's was strictly private. No envious beaux were there, no croaking old maids, no chattering aunts, and grumbling grandmother. The birds of heaven were minstrels, and the glad sky shed its light upon the scene. One thing about the first wedding brings queer ideas into our heads, spite of scriptural truth. Adam and his wife were rather young to be married; some two or three years old, according to the sagacious speculation of theologians—mere babies—larger, but not older—without a house, without a pot or kettle—nothing but love and Eden.

A valuable horse, "Abdallah Chief," belonging to Austin Wales, and others, of Detroit, broke his leg a few days since, in springing up after rolling. He was bred by R. C. Roe, of Orange County, who sold him for \$2,000. Mr. W., a few weeks since, was offered \$3,000 for him. He was valued at \$4,000, and was deemed one of the most beautiful animals in the country: After his leg was found to be broken, he was killed.

A PLEASING VARIETY.—A stage coach recently arrived in Sacramento, Cal., with a load of Californians, which may be taken as a sample of the travelling population. In it there were two convicts on their way to State Prison, a counterfeiter, a horse thief, a deputy sheriff, a slippery, crafty and prominent politician, an expressman, two county officers, a collector of foreign miners' tax, two negroes and four Chinamen.

She that marries a man because he is a "good match," must not be surprised, if he turns out "a Lucifer."

CANADA.

A correspondent writing from Toronto says:—"Large quantities of wheat are still in the hands of the Upper Canada farmers—probably not less than 5,000,000 bushels. They have not had the good sense to sell when prices were at the highest. The extent of land under crop is greater than at any previous time."

An improvement in railroad tracks has just been tried on the Erie Railroad near Jersey city, which dispenses with the old wooden ties or sleepers and substitutes a contrivance at about the same distance apart as the ties are usually placed. These are planted hollow iron pillars filled with India Rubber, connected by a traverse iron bar. The resting track in the pillars gives an agreeable spring to the cars passing over them. The usual wrenching and scraping is also avoided. An invention like this may prove to be of vast utility, save great expense in the wear and tear of roads, give ease and convenience to travellers, and abridge some of the heaviest expenses growing out of the railroad travel.

UNITED STATES.

During the session of the Convention in this city (says the Cincinnati Inquirer) there were consumed every day at the Burnt House thirty bushels of strawberries, the cost of which was over \$200, and the picking of which employed thirty women per day.

The production of strawberries for the New York Market is an extensive business, the great bulk of the supply coming from the townships of Raritan, Shrewsbury and Middletown, N. J., bordering on the bay and seas-hore, where the plant is found to thrive in its greatest perfection. The culture of the strawberry has received much attention in this portion of the State within the last three years. The largest producer is a gentleman of Raritan township, who has thirty acres under cultivation, including five, which are this year not in bearing. He has already sent to market this season 35,400 baskets, counting in 2,600 quart boxes, equal to four baskets each. This quantity is estimated at one-third of the whole crop. Should 100,000 baskets be received and an average of 4 1/2 cents per basket be realized, the amount of sales from this single cultivator would be between \$4,000 and \$6,000, more than one half of which can be put down as net profit. Last year, New York consumed from 47,000 to 50,000 bushels of strawberries; Philadelphia from 10,000 to 14,000. The consumption this week average 20,000 bushels per day.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 10th inst., a resolution was offered, relative to the final disposition of the British bark Resolute, which was found derelict in the Arctic Ocean; but it was withdrawn on a proposition being made by Mr. Mason for the Government to purchase the vessel, refit her, and send her back as a present to the British Government.

It is stated by the United States Military Gazette, that the British Government has issued orders, that no military corps from New York, or any part of the United States, shall be permitted to land on the Canada side, with muskets, rifles, swords, or pistols, or any warlike instruments. Any company desiring to visit Canada during the summer can leave their arms at Niagara Falls, and cross when they please as citizens.

The citizens of Marblehead are making great preparations to celebrate the Fourth of July in good style; and among other attractions, there will be a grand regatta and rowing match.

WHO WOULD SUFFER?

The destruction of British commerce by American privateers appears to us rather a questionable result. In the face of England's immense naval force, which has now attained to an efficiency adequate to any great occasion the injury would be rather to American commerce.

The United States can fit out no great number of privateers, from the want of men to man them. A sea-faring life is not a popular one in the United States who was indebted for her naval victories to the great size, and heavy armament of her vessels and to the services of British seamen who had fled from the tyranny of the press gang, and the bad usage which they obtained in the English navy.

These things have been changed: the British sailor is now a volunteer, well paid and cared for, and treated like a man, while in the American marine the treatment is such as to deter a likely seaman from entering the service. There are undoubtedly yet in the American navy some British seamen, but the first sound of war would find them as it did some years since—going ashore in a body, and refusing to fight against the land of their birth. Not an American warship can be visited without its presenting the painful sight of a large proportion of the crew in irons and wholesale desertion is so common that the most stringent measures are unable to prevent it. The commercial marine is under-manned, and with a miserable class of Italians, Portuguese, and a motley assemblage of the riff-raff of all nations; the chief and petty officers are Americans, but very few of the crew; whaling, sealing and fishing voyage on shares being the most attractive to them. While England has possessions in every part of the world in which her vessels can find shelter if hardly pushed means to refit and provision and from whence they can sail at any moment, the United States has nothing but the open sea to depend on and a crippled ship must run the gauntlet half round the world to reach a place of shelter. In the last war, no doubt American privateers did great damage to British commerce, but that of the United States was clean swept from the seas.

The loss of American cotton, if it took place, would seriously affect the industry of England; but it is not more necessary for England to buy this, than it is for the United States to sell. The cotton which now goes direct to England in British or American vessels would be sent to France in neutral vessels and thence to England, and much would find its way direct; while an enhanced price would stimulate its cultivation in India and Egypt, and bring nearer the not now distant result of England being freed forever from her dependence on the United States for this important production.

To the defenceless state of Canada, and its probable loss, we also demur. Canada, without any assistance would give the United States an amount of active employment previous to its conquest, which would render that result anything but a Mexican triumph; but Canada, backed by the whole power of the British Empire, on land and water would prove an exceedingly indigestible morsel. Those nice little gun-boats that are now useless to England would swarm up through our canals to the Upper Lakes, and the Americans, instead of taking Kingston by a coup de main, and marching without interruption into Montreal would find no spot upon the northern frontier in which they could rest in peace.

Kingston, instead of being a defenceless place, is possessed of very strong fortifications, and, with the aid of a few field works, would bid defiance to all the forces which two years of preparation

could enable the United States to bring into the field.

Montreal, so far from being indefensible can be converted in a few weeks into a fortress, to which Sebastopol was but a slight affair. From every portion of the mountain commanding the city, cannon of small calibre can send their shot over it, and heavy guns and mortars will pitifully shell and shoot not only over the city, but across the river in its front. To construct batteries upon it would cost nothing worth talking about and these, if defended with ordinary courage could not be taken.

To put the question of war or peace upon the amount of damage that either England or Canada will suffer by war, is to place it upon that ground, on which we have the least to fear, and the United States the most to dread. It is a poor way to preserve peace, while depreciating hostilities to show the ease with which your probable enemy can be beaten, and to inflame cupidity by pointing to a rich conquest, which requires but the stretching forth of a hand to secure it.

If Canada is destined a second time to conquest, and if two millions of inhabitants to become the bondmen of the great Republic, we shall, as a matter of course have to submit to our fate with the best grace we can. But when we consider that the nation which proposes to effect our submission has neither army, fleet nor munitions of war adequate to defence to say nothing of offence, the prospect of its speedy accomplishment becomes rather problematical. In fact, the danger seems rather, that this Canada will subjugate the United States.—Montreal Commercial Advertiser.

The women of Poland have a watchful eye over their daughters, and make them wear little bells on their persons to denote where they are and what they are about.

A late important meeting in Halifax held for the benefit of the Garrison, some fifteen of the Crimean heroes signed the pledge.

Four Days later from Europe.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK JUNE 13th.

The steamer Atlantic, at New York brought 80 passengers, among whom was Mr. Filmore, one of the candidates for President of the United States.

An attempt on the life of the Queen of Spain is reported. A young man presented a pistol at her, but was immediately disarmed.

Kansas affairs excite notice in England but without being generally understood: It was argued, that they would divert attention from the direction of a foreign war.

Crimea letters to May 31st mention the report, that 70,000 masons are to rebuild Sebastopol after the departure of the Allies.

Notwithstanding the flood in France it was hoped the corn crop would not be much below the average.

It was reported in Berlin, that Prussia and Sardinia both demanded to be admitted into the Commission for the re-organization of the Danubian Principalities, and that the demand had been acceded to.

It is stated, that the Austrian government had resolved to erect the Lombardo-Venetian provinces into a kingdom of Upper Italy.

Arabia is still in a state of insurrection refusing to longer recognize the rule of the Sultan.

More Turkish outrages against Christians are reported.

The Russian minister to settle the affairs of the Principalities has been instructed to retire from the commission of Mykhir Pasha formerly Prince Stourdze should be admitted to take part in the deliberation of the Commission.

DEFENSIVE CONFLAGRATION ON THE SAGUENAY DISTRICT.—The Canadian of June 19, publishes a letter from Chicoutimi, giving the particulars of a disastrous conflagration which occurred in the Saguenay District on the 14th and 15th inst. The flames spread over an area of three or four leagues, consuming dwelling-houses, barns, out buildings, and almost all the woods, and enveloping in smoke the country for an immense distance along the banks of the river. Upwards of sixty farmers have lost their crops by the ravages of the flames, and many are houseless. More than one half of the grain sown in the Township is reduced to ashes. Had not the wind lulled, the Church, a part of the Village of Chicoutimi, and Mr. Price's mills would also have become a prey to the conflagration. The sufferers have been already supplied with barley seed; so that a crop at least of that grain, will not be lost.

THE CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The New York Journal of Commerce says that after careful perusal of the accounts respecting the crops in all the principal grain-growing States, it comes to the conclusion that should nothing unforeseen occur, and favorable weather continue for the next three weeks, the forthcoming wheat crop will be the largest ever produced in the country. Stimulated by the high prices prevalent, and the prospect of a large foreign demand, resulting from the continuance of the war, farmers sowed last fall a breadth of land unusually large.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE WAR.—The grand net totals of the loss or gain by the late contest, to each party in the Paris conference, may be tabulated as follows:—Termination of the Ottoman tyranny over Christians; the strip of Bessarabian territory; a place in the European system. France: A place in Napoleon III. among the potentates; A voice in the dictatorship of Europe. England: Removal of commercial obstruction in the Black sea, and perhaps in the Baltic extension of trade with Russia. Austria: Loss of position; complications in Italy. Russia: Reduction to secondary place in the conference of European powers.—Sardinia: A position among the powers of Europe; an European support in Italy.—Sweden: Disarming of the Aland fortifications and military establishments.—Greece: Loss of protectorate in Turkey, of the Danubian bank of the Aland fortifications, of military position in the East, of European dictatorships: Success of Peter the Great's encroachment policy; institution of Alexander the Second peace and commerce policy. Europe gains enlargement of commercial rights during war, and provision for arbitration in certain cases vice war.—With respect to the individual states, there is a direct ratio between the moral deserts of each state as upholder of public law, or the reverse; the fortune of war is usually in harmony with poetical justice.—Spectator.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, July 2, 1866.

It was expected that the case of McLean vs. Whelan, for libel, would have been tried this Term, as a special jury was moved for, and a day appointed for the trial. It appears, however, that the Court have granted a rule to show cause why the writ of certiorari should not be quashed, and a new venire issued on the ground of gross favor and partiality on the part of the Sheriff in making up the panel. The rule is to be argued on Saturday, and we shall not fail to give the decision of the Court. It is a novel motion, and full of importance. We boast of the trial by jury as the palladium of our personal liberty, safety and reputation, as well as the safeguard of property, but if partial juries may be returned with impunity, the boast is an empty one. In making this remark, we give no opinion as to whether the grounds for the rule in this case, and for the best reason, we have never seen the list of special juries.

We yesterday attended the examination of Mr. Roche's school by request, and were much pleased with the results of the examination, there are 136 boys on the list, with an average attendance of 100.

The female school under the superintendence of Miss McDonald, was next examined, and we were much gratified in being able to state, that the progress made by the pupils was highly satisfactory.

The Rev. Mr. Phelan, the Hon. Mr. Brennan, Mr. Sigg, and several others were present, and presided in the shape of books were awarded to those who acquitted themselves best, in both schools we were struck with the fine healthy appearance of the boys and girls.

CENTRAL ACADEMY.

The half-yearly examination of the pupils at the Central Academy was held on last Monday. During the past term, the number on the roll has exceeded one hundred. It will be seen from the synopsis laid before the Trustees, and which we here publish, that the number of classes is very great: yet from the range of subjects taught, as well as the difference in ages and capacity of the pupils, we dare say, it could not well be otherwise. Indeed the Academy seems to have reached that point in all educational establishments, at which a further increase of pupils adds little or nothing to the labors of the masters, as it would be difficult to find a youth, who would not find his exact level in some of the classes actually taught at present. In the higher departments of Greek and Latin, there are not many; but those that are, translate and analyze in a manner which bears testimony at once to the talents of the pupils, and the scholarship and zeal of the masters. The country students who have obtained the scholarships, have advanced as far as the fifth book of Caesar's Commentaries, which they read and construe with great accuracy; in Mathematics, as far as quadratic equations inclusive; some progress in Geometry, and can do anything within the reach of plane Trigonometry. Five of them have been successful in English Composition. This assuredly is great progress in eighteen months. The very highest departments of Mathematics—the Calculus and Physical Astronomy—some have even yet reached in the Academy; indeed no question whether any have in the Lower Provinces, nor is it likely that any will, until a scholarship be founded for that express purpose, and to be competed for by those only who have completed the junior Mathematics. In English Composition, several pieces of great merit were read by the successful competitors. In the way of written translation, the best piece was by Master George Hodgson. It was a history (Mémorial de Toul, vol. 6.) of the celebrated ferry on the banks of England, Vienna and St. Petersburg, attempted to be smothered, and in the case of the two latter banks with complete success, by the French Republican Government towards the close of the Revolution. We should like to see this piece published; but that it would be likely to prove more useful to foreigners than to bankers. In conclusion, we have only to add that most of the classes have been determined from a Register, in which is marked the place each pupil may occupy on the last day in each week, during the term.

RESULTS OF MENSURER EXAMINATION; 1856.

1st Greek Class—George Hodgson. 1st Latin Class. Horace } not sufficient competition. Livy, } James McNeill, 1st. Caesar, } Murdoch Nicholson, 2nd. Archibald Wright, 3rd. 1st Class Arithmetic—Jas. McKenna, 1st Daniel Egan, 2d. 2d Class Arithmetic—Allan Simpson, 1st. Alexr. McLennan, and Wm. Dalgleish, equal, 2d. 3d Class Arithmetic—undecided. 4th Class Arithmetic—Henry Bernard and George Mathew, equal, 1st. Peter McNeill and Joseph Stentiford, equal, 2d. Latin Grammar—Murdoch Nicholson, 1st. Jas. McNeill, 2d. Trigonometry—James Robertson and James Berhaut, equal, 1st. Daniel Egan, 2d. Algebra—James Berhaut, 1st. Archibald Wright and Daniel Egan, equal, 2d. 1st Class Dictation—Daniel Egan and James McKenna, equal, 1st. Allan Simpson, Walter Owen and Bernard Reddin, equal, 2d. 2d Class Dictation—Henry Green, 1st. Wm. Lydiard, 2d. 1st Class Carpenter's Spelling—John Handrahan and Daniel Egan, equal, 1st. Bernard Reddin and Alexr. McLennan, equal, 2d. 2d Class Spelling—Henr. Bernard & Joseph Stentiford, equal, 1st. Donald Ross, George Longworth and Rich. Passmore, equal, 2nd. 3d Class Spelling—Joseph McDonald, 1st. John E. Brown and Robert Foyster, equal, 2d. 1st Reading Class—undecided. 2d Reading Class—John Handrahan and James McKenna, equal, 1st. Daniel Egan & William Hodgson, equal, 2nd. 3d Reading Class—William Dawson and Jesse Gidley, equal, 1st. Simon Crabb and Henry Green, equal, 2nd. Geography, 2nd Class—Charles Hughes and John White, equal, 1st. Bernard Reddin and Henry Green, equal, 2nd. 1st Class English Composition—William Hoar and William Dalgleish, 1st. James Berhaut & Archibald Wright, 2nd. 2nd Class—Allan Simpson and Henry Davies, 1st. James Welsh and Morton Lydiard, 2nd. 3d Class—Wallace Owen and John White, 1st. David McGill and Henry Green, 2nd. 1st Class English Grammar—James McKenna and Daniel Egan, 1st. Jesse Gidley and Allan Simpson, 2nd. 2d Class—Henry Bernard & Joseph Stentiford, 1st. Donald Ross and Richard Passmore, 2nd. Recitation—Alexander McLennan & George Alley, 1st. John White and Daniel Logan, 2nd. Writing—Alexander McLennan & John Dalgleish, 1st. Wm. Dalgleish and Henry Green, 2nd.—Examiner.

MAN MISSING.—On Monday night a sailor fell overboard from the Brig James Douse, and was nearly drowned; while the sailors were trying to resuscitate him, Captain Watson, the Master, left the cabin to have fenders put between the vessel and the wharf, and has not since been heard of, it is supposed he fell overboard and was drowned.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

A Law Respecting the Sidewalks in Queen Street.

Assented to, June 23d, 1856.

WHEREAS it is considered expedient that the sidewalk on both sides of Queen Street should be of the width of fourteen feet; Be it therefore enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown, that the sidewalk on both sides of Queen Street shall be of the width of fourteen feet, any former By-Law of the City to the contrary notwithstanding.

Rossar Hynesman, Mayor. W. B. Wellner, City Clerk. June 3d, 1856.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED. June 27—Schr. Amegost, Nicholson, Halifax; goods. 30—Perseverance, Bathurst; shingles. Carlew, Matatai, Pictou; Socr. Margaret, Delors, St. John's, Newf'd; soap and bread. July 1—Elizabeth Ann, Webster, St. John's, Newf'd goods. Abigail, Pitray, Sydney; coal.

CLEARED. June 27—Schr. Amelia Adelaide; LaBlanc, Bathurst; ballast. 28—Henry, Spinney, Tatamagouche; ballast. 28—Carlew, Matatai, Tatamagouche; bal. Barge Malcolm, German, Liverpool; timber, by Wm. Welch, Esq. Socr. Elizabeth, Campbell, Pictou; Socr. Floughby, McKenna, Pictou; ballast. July 1—Margaret, Delors, Pictou; bal. Brig James Douse, London; timber. Brig. Elizabeth, Salsmond, Plymouth; timber.

Passengers.

In the Steamer Lady Le Marchant from Shelburne, on Tuesday last July—Rev. T. M. Albrighton and Lady, Rev. A. M. L. DesBrisay, Rev. T. Crisp; Messrs. J. W. Holderness, J. R. Calk, Charles Divine, Wm. Gibson, Robert Gibson, and three in the Steerage.

COAL.

A Cargo SYDNEY COAL. Fresh from the pits, for sale at lowest prices for the season. Cash or notes at three months. THOMAS TREMAIN, all papers. July 1, 1856.

THE Directors of the Charlottetown Gas Company are prepared to receive Tenders for the filling up of a Coal and other stores with good Clay and Brash. Tenders to be sent in on or before Saturday next, the 5th inst. The Company do not bind themselves to receive the lowest or any Tenders. WM. MURPHY, Manager, Gas Works, July 1, 1856.

St. James's Church.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a CONGREGATIONAL RECREAL MEETING will be held in the above Church on FRIDAY the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock, a. m., in order to take steps to supply the vacancy caused by the removal of the Rev. W. SPENCER, when a full attendance is particularly requested. By order, J. W. MORRISON, Secy. Ch. Town, July 2, 1856.—1st

COMMON ROAD.

THE Subscriber will, on SATURDAY next, the FIFTH day of JULY, at 10 o'clock, forenoon, sell by Auction to the lowest bidder, the excavating and removing of a portion of the hill on the Malpeque Road, nearly opposite the Barial-Ground; the work to be executed according to a specification of the same which may be seen at the City Clerk's Office, and which will also be produced on the day of sale. The work to be let in two Contracts, and the terms of sale shall be subject to the approval of the City Council. THOMAS PLADWELL, City Surveyor. Charlottetown, 1st July, 1856.

FOR QUEBEC.

THE BRIG "INFENED," RECENTLY BUILT AND BALE, MASTER, will sail with PASSENGERS only, for Quebec on or about the 2d of JULY next. For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to WILLIAM HEARD, Charlottetown, June 28, 1856.

STRAYED!

FROM the Pasture of Mr. Bixx, a Chestnut-colored HORSE, having a white spot on the nose, the two hind feet white, and switch-tailed. Any person giving information of the same, or leaving him at CARTER-McKAY'S, Charlottetown, will be rewarded. JOHN McKAY, Kidder. Or Address—JOHN McKAY, Kidder.

Horticultural Society.

THE SUMMER EXHIBITION of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, inst, on the Lawn at Government House.

The following are the articles for which Prizes will be awarded:

- Flowers: Best Bouquet of Roses of Sorts, £0 6 0. Moss Roses, 0 6 0. Flowers grown in the open air, do 0 4 6. Best Balsam, do 0 3 0. Cockatomb, do 0 3 0. Double Stock, } in pots, 0 3 0. Single do, } Carnation, do 0 3 0. Double Wallflower, do 0 3 0. Single do, do 0 3 0. Catecolaria, do 0 3 0. Cineraria, do 0 3 0. Geranium, do 0 3 0. Flowering Myrtle, do 0 3 0. Best Hydrangea, do 0 3 0. Show of Panicles, do 0 3 0. Fascia, do 0 3 0. Chinese Primrose, do 0 3 0. Pot or Box of Mignonette, do 0 3 0. Rarest House Plant, do 0 3 0. Flowering Plant from the Garden, do 0 3 0. VEGETABLES. Best 1/2 peck new Potatoes, 0 3 0. Doze Carrots, 0 3 0. 3 early York Cabbages, 0 3 0. 3 Cabbage Lettuces, 0 3 0. 3 Cans do 0 3 0. 3 Cucumbers, 0 3 0. Quart Green Peas, 0 3 0. do French or Kidney Beans, 0 3 0. do Windsor Beans, 0 3 0. Doze early Turnips, 0 3 0. do Radishes, (eng), 0 3 0. do do (Turnip Rooted), 0 3 0. do do (Tomatoes), 0 3 0. Vegetable Marrow or Squash, 0 3 0. Bunch Turnips, do 0 3 0. do Sweet Marjoram, do 0 3 0. do Summer Savory, } 0 1 6. do Parsley, } do Onions, } do Escalops, } Best of any other Vegetable not enumerated, to be recommended by the Judges. The Show will be open to the public at 3 p. m. Admittance, 9d. Tickets to be had as usual, at the book-stores of Messrs. Henry Stammer and Hazard & Owen, and W. B. Watson. By order, JOHN M. DALGLIESH, Secretary.

Any persons having Plants or Cuttings to dispose of, are requested to forward the same to the Show; and to state at the same time, whether the proceeds are to be applied to the benefit of the Society or otherwise. Prizes for flowers to be paid in Flower seeds, to Members and any others entitled to Prizes, at option. The seeds were imported this spring, by the Horticultural Society. July 1. (All papers)

PICNIC.

Under the auspices of the Benevolent Irish Society. THERE will be a Pic Nic to Mount Stewart Bridge, on board the steamer Roschud, on MONDAY, the 14th July next, when the public are respectfully invited to partake of their hearty cheer. The Steamer will leave Reddin's wharf at half past 8 o'clock. Tickets to admit a lady and gentleman 4s. 6d; single tickets, 2s. 3d; children's tickets, 1s. 6d.—to be had at the book-stores of Messrs Hazard & Owen and H. Stammer, Esq., and W. B. Watson, Esq.; or either of the undermentioned Stewards: FRANCIS MCCARRON, RICHARD REID, MARTIN HOGAN, MARTIN DEVEREAUX, EDWARD RYAN, RICHARD WALSH, and all the office bearers. Mr. Lobban's amateur Band will be in attendance. June 30, 1856.

POWNAL STREET WHARF.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office, until Saturday next, 5th July, at 12 o'clock, noon, from persons willing to contract for the performance of certain repairs on Pownal Street Wharf, in accordance with a specification which may be seen at this office, where blank forms of Tender may be had (no other will be received) and every information respecting the same given. By Order of Council, W. B. WELLNER, City Clerk.

AUCTION.

FARM, MILL, STOCK & CROP.

BY H. W. LOBBAN.

ON THURSDAY, the 24th of JULY next, at the residence of Mr. JOHN HENDERSON, on the Brackley Point Road, about five miles from the City, commencing at 11 o'clock. The CROP, comprising about 4 acres of WHEAT, 30 do. OATS, 4 do. Barley, 5 do. Buckwheat, 1 do. Turnips, 30 do. Hay, 3 do. Potatoes.

STOCK—1 HORSE, 1 MARE, 7 years old, and 1 do. two years old (half blood), 8 COWS, 3 HEIFERS, 16 SHEEP, 4 PIGS, together with FARMING IMPLEMENTS, Winnowing and Threshing Machines, &c. &c.

THE LEASEHOLD INTEREST in and to 100 Acres of LAND, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, with the HOUSE, BARN, and Out-houses. Cloth and Carding MILL, thereon erected. This Property being so contiguous to the City, it would be useless to say more than that it is for sale positively. Terms.—Same to £5 cash; from £5 to £10 three months; from £10 upwards four months.

RECOLLECT THURSDAY, 24th JULY is the day. June 24, 1856

Public Lands!

THE Commissioner of Public Lands will sell by Auction, at the Colonial Building, Charlottetown, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of JULY next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the MILLS at St. Peter's, now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Roper, together with 100 acres of LAND, more or less. The lease by which Mr. Roper occupies, will expire on the 1st May, 1857, at which period possession will be given to the purchaser. Wm. SWABEY, Commissioner. May 22, 1856.

City of Charlottetown.

MONEY WANTED.

THE City Council having passed a resolution for the purpose of improving the Streets, &c., TENDERS will be received by the City Clerk, at his office from persons willing to lend the said sum, or any part thereof not less than FIFTY POUNDS to the City of Charlottetown. The Tenders to express the amount of the sum proposed to be lent with the lowest rate of interest the person tendering is willing to receive for the same. The interest is payable half yearly from the general funds of the Corporation, and the payment of the principal in ten years, will be secured to the lender, by Debitures under the seal of the City signed by the Mayor, and two Councillors, and Counter-signed by the City Clerk. By order of Council, W. B. WELLNER, City Clerk. City Council Office, June 27th, 1856.

MILTON TEA PARTY.

In aid of building a Parsonage.

Under the Patronage of Mrs. Daly!

THE TEA PARTY, for the above purpose will take place at 11 o'clock, on the NEWSTEAD GROUNDS, the residence of J. W. JONES, Esq., Buildings from Town on the MALPEQUE ROAD, on THURSDAY, JULY 10th. There will be a Table of Fancy articles for sale. Entrance at 2 o'clock, for 2s. The City Amateur Band will be in attendance. All contributions to be forwarded to the care of Mrs. Lloyd, on the previous Monday. Tickets of admission 2s.; children half price, which may be obtained at the stores of Wm. B. Watson, Esq., H. Stammer, Esq., and Messrs. Hazard & Owen. June 12, 1856.

A TEA.

Under the patronage of Mrs. Daly.

FOR the purpose of raising a Fund, in aid of providing a House of Refuge or Asylum for the poor and destitute of all denominations of the City, will be held "Beach Hill," on the Government House Grounds on Thursday the 17th July, at 4 o'clock, p. m. Contributions will be most thankfully received by the Committee of management: Mrs. J. Brecken, Miss C. McDonald, "Cutley, Mrs. J. McDonald, "B. Davies, Miss M. McDonald, "Davies, "Palmer, Miss F. DesBrisay, Mrs. Purdie, "Gaul, "Rigg, "Hessley, "Stark, "Hodgson, "Tecker, "Hobbs, "Walker, "Hoy, "Watson, "Lloyd, "W. Walsh. Admission to the grounds 5d., children under 10 years 1d. Gates to be open at 3 o'clock. Tea and refreshments to be purchased at the Tables. There will be an entrance from the Brighton Road as well as through Government House Gate. Should the day prove unfavorable, the Tea Party will take place the following day. HARPER'S MAGAZINE (for JULY) just received at HASZARD & OWEN'S Book Store.

