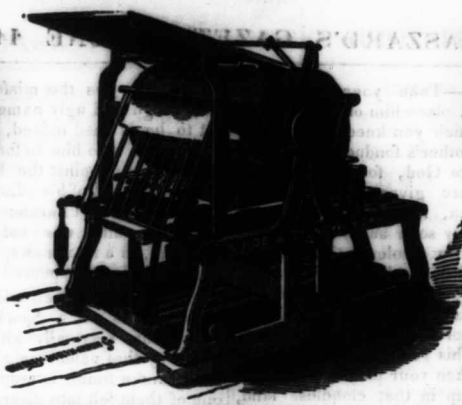


# HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, June 14, 1856.

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350

**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.

**Harness and Coach Hardware.**  
**EDWARD DANA,**  
MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER  
29 Kilby Street (near State), Boston.  
OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles,  
Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enamelled Cloth,  
Patent and Enamelled Leather; all of first quality.  
Saddlery malleable Iron on hand, and furnished to  
order and pattern. Full assortment American Har-  
ness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION  
GIVEN TO ORDERS.

**Wants a Situation.**  
A TEACHER of many years' experience, duly  
licensed and capable of teaching the English  
and French languages, would prefer the situation of  
teacher in a respectable private family, as a com-  
fortable home (not Salary) is his principal object:  
would have no objection to act as book-keeper in a  
respectable establishment—address N. H.—Post  
Office, city of Charlottetown.  
April 4, 1856.—All papers.

**COALS! COALS!!**  
40 CHALDRON PICTON COAL, Just arrived and  
for Sale by  
JAMES PURDIE.  
Charlottetown, Dec. 5.

**Seed Wheat, Seed wheat.**  
50 BUSHELS of Golden Straw WHEAT—  
superior for Seed—for Sale by  
CHARLES STEWART,  
French Fort.  
March 26, 1856.

**200 TONS OF SALT!!**  
for Sale on Arrival.  
DAILY EXPECTED by the Ship "ELLEN"  
from Liverpool 200 tons SALT, low for cash.  
BENJAMIN DAVIES, Broker.  
May 3, 1856.

**EDUCATION.**  
**A Rare Chance for Young Men**  
MR. A. A. MACKENZIE wishes to inform  
the Young Men of this City, that he has  
opened an Evening Class in the Temperance Hall,  
and is prepared to give instructions in the follow-  
ing branches, and on the following Terms per  
Quarter of 48 Evenings each, namely:—  
1st, Reading, writing and arithmetic, £0 10  
2d, Grammar and composition, 0 15  
3d, Practical Geometry and mensuration, 0 15  
4th, Trigonometry and mensuration, 1 0  
One-half of the Quarterly Fee to be paid on enter-  
ing.  
Those studying the first three Branches would  
require to be in attendance at 7 o'clock, and those  
in the others at 8.  
Mr. McK. flatters himself, that his long and  
well-tried experience in the practice of teaching.  
Evening Classes, will enable him to convey a far  
greater amount of practical knowledge to his pupils  
in a given period of time, than has been commu-  
nicated by any of his predecessors.  
Charlottetown, Feb. 21st, 1856.

**JOHN HARPER,**  
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,  
(Queen-St., in Mr. Deirisy's Buildings).  
Solicits the patronage of the public, and will endeav-  
or to merit the confidence of all who may favor him  
with business in the above line. Feb. 11, 1856.

**TO BE SOLD.**  
THE Farm at present in the occupation of Mr.  
Andrew Smith, at the Cross Roads, Belfast.  
For particulars apply at the office of T. HEATH  
HAYLAND, Esq. Barrister at Law.  
Charlottetown, April 25th, 1856.

**Prospectus.**  
**The Colonial Times.**  
AT an early date after the opening of the naviga-  
tion, we intend publishing in Chatham, under  
our own immediate superintendance, a large quarto  
weekly newspaper, called the  
COLONIAL TIMES.

We consider it quite disreputable to this section of  
the Province, possessing as it does so much influence  
and talent, that it has allowed its interests to be  
represented for nearly half a century by one paper,  
while another well-conducted Journal could be sup-  
ported with so much ease. We have resolved, that  
this state of things shall exist no longer, and are  
gratified with the cordial reception our proposal has  
met from all classes of the community.  
The COLONIAL TIMES shall be devoted to the  
advancement of Education, Agriculture, the Fish-  
eries, Commerce, Literature and Science.  
Eschewing all sectarianism, we shall represent  
equally the different denominations of Christians.  
While we avoid, as much as possible, entering the  
arena of politics, our columns shall be open to the  
discussion of all important questions, with this pro-  
viso, that no scurrilous attack on any man's private  
character shall ever disgrace our pages.

We intend, as far as possible, to encourage and  
develop local talent. With this object in view—as  
well as to make our pages the more interesting—we  
shall endeavour to procure one or more original arti-  
cles weekly. When desired, the names of contribu-  
tors will be kept strictly private.  
Our best efforts shall be used in the advancement  
of every useful local institution: all, therefore, who  
take an active part in promoting the welfare, elevat-  
ing the character, or advancing the interests of the  
people, will find in us a faithful friend; their efforts  
shall not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

We shall advocate the introduction of Railways,  
and other internal improvements, best calculated to  
develop the resources of this most valuable, though  
much neglected, section of the British American  
Colonies.

We shall furnish our readers with the latest news,  
foreign and domestic. Selections from the English,  
Irish, Scotch, American and Colonial papers will be  
given under their respective heads.

The market prices current shall be revised weekly  
for the benefit of our country subscribers.  
For the entertainment of those who love a good  
story, every issue of our paper will contain one,  
carefully selected, and attractive; its length how-  
ever, will be limited.

The COLONIAL TIMES shall sustain an unques-  
tionably moral tone, so that parents may safely  
place it in the hands of their children; and as we  
have always felt a particular interest in this class,  
we shall not fail to reserve a corner for their special  
perusal.

Confident that we shall be nobly sustained in our  
present enterprise by an intelligent public, our prepa-  
rations for publishing are going forward with all  
possible haste.

Our terms will be Ten Shillings per annum,  
payable half yearly in advance, or Twelve and Six-  
pence at the end of the year.

DAVIS P. HOWE.  
CHATHAM, 10th March, 1856.  
Subscriptions received at Haszard and Owen's  
Bookstore.

**Cigars! Cigars!!**  
FOR SALE at VERY LOW PRICES. The Sub-  
scribers have received—  
**22,000 superior Cheroots,**  
on Consignment, with instructions to effect a speedy  
Sale.  
HASZARD & OWEN.

**Church of England Prayer Books**  
HASZARD & OWEN have received a large  
supply of the above and are prepared to sell  
them at the following low prices, viz.  
Raby 22mo. Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s 6d.  
" Cape Morocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 2s.  
" Morocco, 4s 6d.  
Minion 22mo. Roan, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 2s.  
Nonpareil 22mo. 2s.  
Flem 24mo. 2s 6d.  
" 24mo. 2s 6d.  
" 24mo. 2s 6d.  
" 24mo. 2s 6d.  
" 24mo. 2s 6d.  
" 24mo. 2s 6d.

**Tar! Tar! Tar!**  
FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very  
fine Gas Tar, at 12s. per barrel of 28 gallons.  
WM. MURPHY, Manager.  
March 10, 1856.

**Latest from the United States.**

**The Sumner Assault—Intense Excitement!**

Intense excitement prevails in the United  
States respecting this outrage. A separa-  
tion of the north from the south has even  
been suggested. One writer, a valued  
correspondent of the *Boston Courier* says:  
—"If the capitol of our country, intended  
to be sacred to the purposes of making and  
preserving the laws of our republic, is to  
be desecrated by ruffian violence, then  
sooner its doors are closed the better. Or  
if the north and the south cannot meet on  
what above all other places should be con-  
sidered neutral ground, without showing  
their antagonism by clubs and pistols, then  
it would be better if the south should form  
its own confederacy of oligarchical states,  
and the north consolidate its own free north-  
ern republic. We may speculate curiously  
upon the consequences of such a separation  
to the two great divisions of the present Union,  
and we are certain that the spectacle would be  
a melancholy one to every patriot and lover of  
his country; but there is perhaps none so  
wise who could with any certainty predict all  
the results which would follow. Probably  
the north would not have the greatest cause to  
regret it, but the south would have only them-  
selves to blame for producing it."

A Meeting on this business held at New  
York is said by the *Tribune* to have been  
one of the largest in numbers, the most  
unanimous and earnest in feeling ever  
assembled in that city.

**MR. SUMNER'S CONDITION.**—Washington  
May 31.—Mr. Sumner passed a comfort-  
able night, but is in a very bad condition.  
It turns out that the scalp was torn from  
the skull for an inch or two in width beyond  
the cuts, which was not observed when they  
were first sewed up. The surface of in-  
flammation and supuration is thus very  
extensive, and exhibits a malignant and  
serious wound. Two physicians are in  
attendance this morning. The greatest  
care has to be taken to keep the patient  
quiet. It is likely to be long before he can  
resume his seat in the Senate. He will be  
removed from the city as soon as his condi-  
tion will permit.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—*Brooks to be  
expelled.*—The Investigating Committee of  
the House have prepared their report. It  
gives a synopsis of the evidence taken  
which covers more than sixty printed pages  
and concludes with a resolution expelling  
Brooks and censuring Keitt and Edmund-  
son. The minority report that there has  
been no breach of privilege, and if there  
has, the House jurisdiction does not cover  
it.

**THE BROOK'S OUTRAGE ON MR. SUMNER,**  
continues to occupy a great share of Amer-  
ican attention. Indignation meetings are  
being held in all the Northern States, and  
part of the Southern press even speaks in  
reprehensive terms of this gross act of  
cowardice. The papers contain an account  
of the evidence taken before the House  
Committee, for which we regret we have  
not room. As the *New York Commercial*  
justly observes—"It discloses a deliberate,  
brutal purpose on the part of Mr. Brooks;  
a complicity in that purpose by Messrs.  
Keitt and Edmundson, and their presence  
at the scene with the express intent of af-  
fording Mr. Brooks an opportunity of car-  
rying it out; the connivance of certain  
Senators and Representatives, who, though

this was only part of a plan for intimidation  
they had no certain previous knowledge of  
Mr. Brooks' ruffianly purpose, yet saw a  
brother Senator and fellow legislator thus  
assailed with bitter and malignant coward-  
ice, for the utterance of sentiments on the  
floor of the Senate Chamber, and in the  
regular order of debate, some with indif-  
ference, others with approbation; and that  
presenting freemen from speaking their sen-  
timents respecting the doings of Southern  
States and Southern politicians."

If the Paris correspondent of the Lon-  
don Atlas is to be believed, a French  
gentleman has discovered a mode of  
manufacturing silk from mulberry  
leaves, without the intervention of the  
silk worm, so that silk can be sold cheap-  
er than cotton.

The haste with which reductions are  
being made in the army in the Crimea is  
creating much dissatisfaction among the  
officers. The *Times* correspondent writes:  
—"We shall leave behind us if the pre-  
sent absurd regulations are persisted in,  
many thousand mules and horses for the  
use of the Russians. They already know  
our difficulties; they laughingly tell us  
that they are going to mount a few regi-  
ments of cossacks on our horses at 10s. a  
head and say they will give a pound for a  
good hunter. No doubt these animals  
will be paraded all over Russia as trophies,  
and will be exhibited as signal evidence of  
the straits to which the British army was  
reduced, so that it was obliged to leave its  
horses behind."

**THE DUCHY OF PARMA.**  
Austria has not got military possession of the  
Duchy of Parma, not by a *coup de main*, but by a  
well-concerted plan of long preparation, and she  
is exercising her authority with her usual rigour  
and insolence. With respect to the state of siege,  
a letter from Parma, of the 8th, gives the follow-  
ing particulars:—"After ten at night Austrian  
patrols arrest every man they meet in the streets.  
More than 200 have been thus arrested. Words  
can scarcely describe with what indignity these  
persons, who are only arrested on suspicion, are  
treated in the prisons where they are shut up  
indiscriminately. Sometimes twenty days elapse  
before they are examined, when most of them,  
against whom nothing can be proved, are set at  
liberty. The prisons in which political offenders  
are locked up are guarded by Austrians, and in  
reply to the request of some of these unfortunate  
innocent men to be allowed to purchase some  
better food, the Austrian gaoler replied 'that  
prison fare was quite good enough for them.'  
The persons arrested belong chiefly to the work-  
ing classes. When one of them is arrested the  
shop in which he works is also immediately shut  
up, and thus whole families are punished on a  
simple ground suspicion against an individual  
member, and, should any kind-hearted friend  
offer relief, he is immediately arrested and  
thrown into prison for having shown sympathy  
for a suspected person. The arrest of fifty  
young men who have been sent off under an ex-  
traordinary pitch. The Austrian authorities  
themselves own that the only cause of their arrest  
was, that they were known to entertain political  
principles not fully conformable to those enter-  
tained by the Government of Parma. The Aus-  
trian General said that they would not be brought  
to trial, but simply locked up in the fortress of  
Mantua until they had given evident proofs of  
their return to better sentiments. Some of these  
unfortunate young men were arrested by mistake,  
and, on a representation to this effect being made,  
the Austrian General replied that he was sorry  
for it, but he could not release them, as it would  
be dangerous to admit that the authorities could  
commit an error."



MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW WAY TO RAISE CALVES.—From the Correspondence of the Country Gentleman we extract the following:—The farmer keeping thirty cows should be able to raise some half-dozen calves annually, from the best milkers in his herd to supply the place of those failing from old age and casualties of various kinds, and to improve his dairy stock, at a cost somewhere near the value of the animal when matured. The idea of raising stock to supply our wants by feeding calves for three or four months on new milk, either from the pail or at the teat, is, to say the least, simply absurd. One gallon of milk makes a pound of cheese, worth, to the producer, ten cents, or the same value if made into butter. A calf requires two gallons per day, equal to twenty cents. Three weeks feed, at this rate, amounts to as much as the calf may be expected to bring at four months age. There is, then, a loss of twenty cents per day for the remaining two or three months that they are fed, amounting to a loss of at least eight dollars each, the first season. In a butter dairy the skim or sour milk may be fed, perhaps. Unless there is some cheaper method to be practised, we can never render our city beef eaters any relief. My method is as follows, and calves may and have been raised by it, that were very far above the average, even of good lots, at four months. Take the calf from the cow at three days old and teach it to drink; it will learn far earlier than at any time after, feed new milk twice a day one week longer. At two weeks begin feeding once a day, porridge, made of from three to four quarts of sweet whey and one pint of meal, of a mixture in nearly equal parts of oats, buckwheat, corn and rye. Cook as if for one of the human family. The cost of one quart of this meal (daily mess for each) may be three cents, which is all the value they consume, the whey being of too little value to make any account of. Give this feed four months, and continue the whey a month longer, always with a good bite of grass, tender and sweet, and no fears need be entertained for the result. The first winter give warm shelter, good hay, and one pint of oats each daily, and my word for it, you will never be ashamed to have a neighbour call and look at your young stock.

THE LATE WAR AND ITS EFFECT ON SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.—One part of Mr. Henley's speech in the recent Education debate in the British House of Parliament, may claim a separate notice. He said, "The attendance of children at school had been gradually increasing from year to year, till in 1853 it reached eighty per cent. of those who might be expected to attend. Then came the war with high prices and short labour; when the tide turned, the attendance began to drop; and by the last return it had fallen off from eighty to seventy per cent."

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.—ORIGIN OF THE PHRASE.—In the seventeenth century James II. of England, then the Duke of York, gave certain lands to Lord Baltimore and William Penn, and a difficulty soon sprung up as to who was the proper owner of these lands on the Delaware. Again and again, was the affair carried into Courts, till in the year 1750, when George III. came to the crown, the Lord Chancellor made a decision; but new difficulties sprang up in drawing the boundary lines. The Commissioners finally employed Messrs. Mason and Dixon, who had just returned from the Cape of Good Hope, where they had been to observe the transit of Venus. They succeeded in establishing the line between Delaware and Maryland, which has ever since been called "Mason and Dixon's Line."

To Mothers.—Take your little one, while yet a babe, place him on the chair in your room to which you kneel, and, holding it with a mother's fondness, pour out your heart before God, for the precious immortal creature given to your trust. You have no idea, if you have not tried the plan, how very soon a baby will understand, that it is now a solemn time; therefore he must be still. Ah, yes! very soon, the little tottering feet will guide you to that very chair, and put up his little hands in the attitude of prayer, while you ask for blessings on his young head; and then, in after days, when your prayer is exchanged for praise up in that cloudless land, that chair and that prayer will be remembered, and you 'boy will bless God, that he had a praying mother, while he asks for help to enable him to walk in her footsteps and serve his absent mother's Redeemer.

THE MARRIAGE VOW.

Perhaps there is scarcely an ordinary oath administered in any of the transactions of life so little regarded—so little even remembered by all classes, as that taken in the most solemn manner, and in the presence of the Almighty, by the husband and wife—"Love, honor, and obey."—"How many wives love, honor, and obey their lords?" How many even think of doing so? and yet there is an oath recorded against them, every simple violation of which is a distinct perjury. No woman should marry without first knowing her husband's character so well, that she may obey him with discretion and safety. She yields herself at the altar to his disposition, from which even an attempt to fly is a crime. A wife who contradicts her husband is forewarned. No matter what manner of man he be, she must "obey," if she keep her oath. She has made no reserve or condition at the marriage ceremony. She has not said "I will honor and obey, if he shall deserve it." Her contract is unconditional. It would be better for young ladies before they yield the fatal "yes," to take this view of the subject. They have a duty to perform to their husband, whether he be kind or unreasonable, and they must remember the poet's words,

"War is no strife  
To the dark home and the detested wife."

"Pop goes the weasel" has become the chorus of a thousand snatches of song, but not one of a thousand who sing it ever heard of its origin. But its parentage is as easily traced as that of an English baronet. A famous Methodist preacher, by the name of Craven, was once preaching in the heart of Virginia, and spoke as follows: "Here are a great many professors of religion to-day. You are sleek, fat, good-looking, yet something is the matter with you. Now, you have seen wheat, which was plump, round, and good-looking to the eye, but when you weighed it you found that it only came to forty-five or perhaps forty-eight pounds to the bushel, when it should be sixty or sixty-three pounds. Take a kernel of that wheat between your thumb and finger, hold it up, squeeze it, and—pop goes the weevil. Now you good-looking professors of religion, you are plump and round, but you only weigh some forty-five or forty-six pounds to the bushel. What is the matter? Ah! when you are taken between the thumb of the law and the finger of the Gospel, held up to the light and squeezed, out pops the whisky-bottle." From "pop goes the weevil" to "pop goes the weasel" the transition is easy.

We expect the thanks of the universal Smith family for the following very obvious explanation of the fact, that their name is so common in the community, and so invariably associated with the highest order of respectability. It is true, that the police reports in the newspapers have now and then intimated, that John Smith was up for some moral delinquency, but this can be accounted for by supposing that the reporter mistook the name, or that the rascal mistook that very honorable name for his own. But to the genealogy of the Smiths: In the city of Worcester, Massachusetts, one of the newspapers is edited by a gentleman who has the misfortune to wear a very rough and ugly name, for which he is not to be blamed indeed, as his father had it and gave it to him before he was able to remonstrate against the hereditary patronymic. In one of his editorial effusions, he chanced to give utterance to his gratitude that his name was not "Smith." The next day, in a rival newspaper, one of this numerous family appeared on this wise: "The hard-named editor who blesses himself he is not a Smith, is probably not aware, that originally all white men were called by that name, as all had something to do, and a Smith is a doer: but whenever one of them fell into disgrace, by the commission of crime, his name was changed that he might not be reckoned thereafter among the respectable Smiths. And the greater the crime, the worse the name assigned to the criminal. Hence the hard title by which this editor is compelled to be called; and hence the number and the credit of the Smith family."

That is certainly a very simple solution of a genealogical problem.

An English barber in the season of the epidemic, remarked to one of his customers that there was "cholera in the hair."

"Then I hope you are careful about the brushes you use."

"Oh," said the barber, "I don't mean the 'air of the 'ed, but the hair of the atmosphere."

Our neighbour, William Williston, had a remarkable facility for not telling the truth. Indeed, he became so much addicted to saying the thing that was just the other way from true, that he lived and died with the reputation of being the most notorious liar in our town. But his mourning family caused a decent tombstone to be set up to his memory, with this epitaph thereon:

Weep not for me, my friends so dear,  
I am not dead, but sleeping here."

This remarkable assertion seemed so like to those that William W. was apt to make while he was living, that one of his neighbors inscribed with his pencil the following lines beneath the above, and a friend copies them for us:

Released from sorrow and from sighing,  
Here rests the body of poor Will,  
Who, while he lived, was always lying,  
And in his grave is lying still."

MEDICAL STAFF CORPS FOR THE COLONIES.—Detachments of the Medical Staff Corps are under orders for embarkation for the colonies to be employed in the military hospitals at Kingston, Montreal and Toronto (Canada), St. Johns, Nova Scotia, Kingston, and Port Royal (Jamaica), and in other West India Islands. The principal portion of the orderlies required for this service are at present employed in the hospitals at Scutari, Kululee, Renkioi and Abydos, where their services cannot be dispensed with, until the sick, wounded and convalescent have been embarked for England, which will not take place until about July.

A German clergyman, in our sister State of Pennsylvania, was frequently called upon to perform the marriage ceremony in the English language, with which he was not very familiar. He made a translation from the German form in his liturgy, and read it off with a good round tone of voice, as if he were quite at home; but he always noticed, that when he recited a certain part of it, the final declaration, the surrounding company invariably tittered and sometimes laughed outright. Being unable to discover any thing wrong in his words or manner, he requested a brother clergyman, well versed in the English tongue, to revise his formula. As he proceeded to read it, he smiled at some of the singular forms of expression, but at the close exploded, where the good German, in all simplicity, instead of saying, "And they twain shall be one flesh," had invariably surrounded his bridal parties by declaring, "And they twain shall be one ass!"

Why is the new French baby like the tail of a herring?  
Because it is the last of the bony parts.

GRANULATED CORK MATTRESSES AND CUSHIONS.—Mr. W. Johnston of New York has recently invented a method of finely dividing cork and cleansing it from dust. The buoyant qualities of cork are well known, but it is not equally well known that these qualities in cork are immensely increased, at least for a time, by its being reduced to fine grains. One pound of cork in grains will support a weight of fourteen pounds in water; and, so prepared, it is admirably adapted for beds, cushions or the like, particularly for steam and ferry-boats, packets, etc. Cork in grains is softer than horse-hair, and is more durable, and less expensive. It is a non-conductor of heat, and therefore warmer in Winter and colder in Summer than the common bed; and when applied to clothing, as it can be, by quilting, it is said to be favorable for the prevention and cure of rheumatism. In all applications, both for ladies and gentlemen, it is a Life-Preserver, because it will always be in order, if in use. Beds thus prepared, and lashed to a boat, render it a Life-boat; and several planks or spars so prepared become a safe raft. Insects will not live in cork beds; and they are not favorable to infection, as they can be cleaned without injury. For these reasons they have been recommended by physicians, and are now used in some of our public institutions.

PEAS SHOULD BE PLANTED DEEP.—In the culture of peas, one old routine is almost invariably practised, viz: plant them about two inches under ground, in drills, and as they grow, draw earth up to them, so that when they come into bearing, and just when they require the most nourishment, moisture, &c., they get the least, for all showers of rain, by means of the drills, run rapidly off the ground, and the sun has more effect in drying rapidly after rains; to these add the fact that if shallow planted, and so drawing up earth afterwards, nearly all the roots are near the surface; hence, early maturity and early decay. Experiments in planting four years, at different depths, have shown that the pea will grow freely in good mellow, loamy soil, at a depth of one foot; but at the same time, we would recommend planting in the generality of soil, at say six to eight inches deep; by so doing, your peas will come as early as when planted only two inches deep—will grow stronger, produce more, and continue longer.—Ohio Farmer.

A bevy of little children were telling their father what they got at school. The eldest got grammar, geography, arithmetic, &c. The next got reading, spelling, and definitions. "And what do you get, my little soldier?" said the father to a rosy-cheeked little fellow who was at that moment slyly driving a tenpenny nail into a door panel. "Me?—oh, I gets readin', spellin', and spankin'."

Gas has recently been introduced into Holyhead. On the day but one following the lighting, a countryman, with a sack upon his arm, leading a horse, was seen to stop at the office of the gas works, and the following colloquy took place: Countryman: Is it here they sell gas?—Gasman: Yes, what of that?—Countryman: Master has heard, that it is cheaper by one-half than candles, and he has sent me with money to fetch a sackful of it!

At a dinner party, a certain knight whose character was considered to be not altogether unexceptionable, said he would give them a toast; and looking hard in the face of Mrs. M. who was more celebrated for wit than beauty, gave, "Honour men and handsome women." "With all my heart, Sir John," said Mrs. M., "for it neither applies to you nor me."

Nothing is so graceful as a man of birth and fortune as affability: without it he is not a gentleman, though his riches were inexhaustible.

What word may be pronounced quicker by adding a syllable to it?—Quick.  
The young lady who caught a gentleman's eye is requested to return it.  
A country dentist advertises that he "operates so painless" to render his operations satisfactory.



The splendid Entire Horse

"NEW LONDON FEAR NOT,"

Sired by the Old "Columbus"; the dam of the Horse is a full-bred Canadian. The Horse is of a coal black, sides and nose tipped with brown; stands 15 1/2 hands & 1/2 high.

This Horse will leave the Subscriber's Premises, commencing the season on Monday the 5th of May: Will go through Irishtown. Call at Mr. Davidson's Mill at the hour of 12 o'clock, and remain there till 2. And will station at Mr. Tuplin'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. Bullman's, in Rastico, from 5 o'clock in the evening till 8 the following morning.

May 8th, will call at Mr. McNeill's, Wheatley 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 Pys' 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, Bedouque, station at Felix Mulligan'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 McNis, of Seven-Mile Bay. I will warrant one and all, any man giving me two, I warrant them at £1 17s. 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 so foal, 2s. 6d. 8s. for a single chance, paid in hand when served.

Terms for 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 HULME; Mr. McNEILL, Tavern-keeper, Wheatley 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, but 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 leaving 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 Hobeasons 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, instantaneously 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 Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.  
W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.

SET 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 13, 1856.

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 Mounting, Door Scrapers, Umbrella 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

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 TEMPERANCE HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Tea, Sugar, &c Cutlery, Confectionery, Jewelry, Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, that beautiful situated FARM, on the Malpeque Road, distant about 5 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, the property of Dr. DAY. It contains 155 acres, of which about 100 are in a good state of cultivation, the residue being covered with a mixed growth of hard and soft wood, including suitable fencing material. Upon the premises is a comfortable 1 1/2 story DWELLING HOUSE, 45 feet by 35 feet, with a BARN 45 by 25 feet, and a Well of water at a short distance from the farm yard. The Property is enhanced by a permanent stream of water which flows through it; and altogether is adapted for Farming purposes. It is held under Lease for 999 years, of which 972 are unexpired, and is subject to the yearly rent of One Shilling per acre only.

Possession can be given in April next, or earlier, if required. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of JOHN LONGWORTH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Charlottetown, who is fully authorized to treat for the sale.

Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1856.

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 Hensley, 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.

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 adjoins, 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 28 feet, including Stable and Cow-house, also, a Coach-house and Granary, Out-houses, Green-house and Pigsty. Housed land to any extent can be obtained from the river. For particulars apply to

NICHOLAS BROWN, Kent Street.

Oct. 22.

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 SARRAFABILLA, 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 knew 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 a disparagingly 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 labouring 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 disorder. 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. P. ULDING.

Dr. David Marcin, 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, doubtless become the leading medicine.

The Forest Wine is put up in large square bottles with Dr. Halsey's name blown in the glass. \$1 a 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

"WAXWORK."

THE handsome and well-known Horse "Waxwork," imported from England by the Royal Agricultural Society in 1853, will serve for the season at the following places, commencing on the 20th of April—

He will, on Monday the 5th of May, go on the Anderson Road as far as Mrs. Dixon's Mills. Thence on Tuesday, proceed on as far as Mr. James Bullitt's, Crapaud. Thence on Wednesday, return on the Argyle shore, as far as Mr. John M'Phail's, Black-Point. Thence on Thursday, go on to Mr. Archibald McDougald's, Nine-mile Creek. Thence on Friday, cross to Mr. Wm. Ross's, and stand from 12 till 3. Thence go on to Mr. Alexander McLean's, Long Creek. Thence return home on the Tryon Road.

He will on the following week go on the New Glasgow Road, and stand at Mr. Christopher Bullman's. Thence on to Mr. Dickinson's, New Glasgow. Thence on to Cavendish. Thence return on the Glasgow Road, as far as Mr. John Clark's. Thence on Thursday return home at the Subscriber's Stables, Old York River Road. And in Charlottetown on Saturday, once a fortnight, at the Stables of Mr. Jonathan Collins, and alternately once a fortnight to the above named places for the season.

This Horse stands 16 1/2 hands high, and is of a handsome grey color, with remarkable good action, and his stock very much admired through the Island.

TERMS.—15s. for the season; the money to be paid the first time of serving.

JOHN STOCKMAN, Old York River Road. April 8, 1856.

New Importations.

BRUSHES in great variety, Spirit levels assorted sizes, do. with plumb and side light, Bench screws, (Birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to 4s 6d each. IRON, Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted, Superior Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 20s each. Mortise Latches, low priced, Rim Locks and Latch Locks, Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article, Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argille door knobs, Electro Plated Drop Beestchcons, Screws, a large lot, Excelsior Screw Auger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch. Chisels, all sizes; Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices, Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Oct. 24, 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 Morrice & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Char-Charlottetown, July 18, 1855. 1yxt

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.

THE First Horticultural Show, for Flowers, and Vegetables, will be held on, or about THURSDAY, the 10th of July next. Further particulars will be seen in future advertisements.

By order, J. M. DALGLEISH, Sec'y. Committee Room, 21st April, 1856.

TEACHER WANTED,

OF the first Class for the Ebenezer School, Lot 24. Apply to ROBERT SEAMAN, SAMUEL BOUNDY. Trustees.

Blood Horse "SALADIN."

THE above well known Horse, imported by the Royal Agricultural Society, will be in the City once a fortnight, (SATURDAY) from the 10th May inst, and will stand at the Stables of Mr. GEORGE SMITH, (McGill's Farm,) near Spring Park, for the season. JAMES BYRNES. North River, May 13, 1856.

Wanted to Charter,

FOUR VESSELS, from 200 to 500 tons, to load with Timber and Deal at GARBE BASIN, to call at CORK for orders. Vessels can take in Cargo from off the PIER. No port charges at the Harbor of shipment. Apply to—BENI DAVIES, Broker, Queen-St. May 26, 1856.



MEMORIAL OF NEWS.

**THE LATE LORD ADOLPHUS FITZCLARENCE.**—Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, who died on the night of the 17th inst., was the son of his late Majesty King William IV., by Mrs. Dorothy Jordan, the celebrated actress. He was born in 1802, and, like his royal father, entered the navy at a very early age. In that service he rose by seniority, and had attained at the time of his death the rank of Rear-Admiral. He also held the honorable distinction of a Knight Grand Cross of Hanover, and the appointments of a Naval Aide-de-Camp to her present Majesty, and Ranger of the Home Forest, at Windsor. He was well known in the leading circles of fashion, and lived and died unmarried. His death was occasioned by a return of the seizure which attacked him last winter when in London, and which at that time it was thought would have proved fatal. His death took place while on a visit to Sir George Wombwell, at Newburgh-park, in Yorkshire. The eldest of the Fitzclarence family was the late Earl of Munster, better known as Colonel Fitzclarence, for the gallant part which he took in suppressing the Cato-street conspiracy. The second brother was the late Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, who died about two years ago, while in command of the forces at Bombay. The youngest brother, Lord Augustus, was many years rector of Mapledurham, near Reading, and died in 1854. Of his lordship's sisters, one is Viscountess Falkland, another married General C. R. Fox, and a third is Lady Augusta Kennedy Erskine. The two others who are deceased, were married respectively to the late Earl of Erroll and the late Lord De L'Isle. It may not be uninteresting to add that soon after the accession of King William IV. such of the Fitzclarence family as had not already attained a higher rank by marriage were elevated, under the sign manual of his Majesty, to the precedence of the younger children of a marquis.

**ADDRESS TO MR. CRAMPTON.**—In accordance with a requisition from several of the citizens, a meeting was called by the Mayor at Temperance Hall, on the afternoon of Thursday last, to consider the propriety of presenting an address to His Excellency J. F. Crampton upon his arrival at Halifax. His Worship the Mayor was called to the chair, and Robert Motton Esq. appointed Secretary. Speeches, of considerable length, were made by the Honbles. Joseph Howe, L. M. Wilkins, and others. The former gentleman, in dwelling upon the Foreign Enlistment dispute, met with frequent and angry interruptions from persons who did not much admire the part which he had himself taken in that business. Remarks were made by Mr. Samuel Carton, Mr. Thomas Cunningham, and others supposed to represent the Irish interests, reflecting upon the disposition which he showed towards their countrymen. The recent railway riot between the Irish and others, was lugged into the controversy along with much angry recrimination; and at one time the meeting threatened to be a stormy one. At length a Resolution that an address be presented to Mr. Crampton expressive of the high sense entertained by the meeting of the manner in which he had performed his diplomatic duties at Washington was moved by H. Fryor, Esq., seconded by P. Lynch, Esq., and passed *sem con.*; and a committee was named to prepare the address. The address was prepared, submitted, and also passed unanimously. A Resolution was then moved by J. W. Ritchie, Esq., seconded by W. B. Fairbanks, Esq., and unanimously passed, that an address be presented to the 62nd and 63rd Regiments expressive of welcome to our shores, and of grateful appreciation of the valor and fortitude which have recently distinguished them, the address to be presented on the 9th of June.

The Canada, with Mr. Crampton on board, reached the harbour about 12 o'clock, midnight, and came to anchor a little below George's Island, the alleged reason being, that the fog was too thick for her to proceed further. The committee appointed to present the Address consisted of the Mayor and Alderman, the County and township representatives, and the

members of Government. All night these gentlemen were "on hand;" and, as the steamer's arrival was known, quite a crowd spent the night on Cunard's wharf, but the Canada did not reach that point until 7 in the morning. Mr. Crampton was brought ashore in a boat about 2 o'clock; and at half-past seven the address was presented to him, in the Council Chamber, in presence of His Excellency the Lieut Governor and a respectable assemblage of Citizens. He made a formal and appropriate reply. Mr. Crampton proceeded to England in the Canada. Mr. Barclay, the dismissed British Consul of New York, is a passenger in the same steamer. The other two dismissed Consuls, Messrs. Matthew and Rowcroft, are still in the United States.—*Acadian Recorder.*

**THE PRINCE'S TUTOR.**—Mr. Gibbs, the tutor to the Prince of Wales, and who has hitherto had the charge also of Prince Alfred will be for the future (says the *Colonial Journal*) be an *attache* exclusively of the heir apparent though of course superintending the education of Prince Alfred as usual. Lieut. Cowell, a young and very intelligent officer of Engineers, has received the appointment of what is called "Governor" at continer courts, to the young prince, but for the duties of which we have no corresponding name at our own. Prince Alfred is too young to have an equerry, but whenever he stirs abroad on public occasions he will be attended by Lieutenant Cowell.

The Russian trophies have been removed from the Dia Square of the Arsenal at Woolwich and stored. The guns are to be cut up, and, after going through a certain analytical process, will be smelted and mixed with British gun metal for casting purposes.

The *Economist* calculates that at the most the war with Russia will have been brought to a conclusion by the creation of only £40,440,000 new debt, funded and unfunded; but if the debt redeemed in 1854 be deducted, the public debt of this country will have been increased by the war to an amount of only £32,371,495.

Excursion trips to St. Petersburg, 125*fr.* per head, are being organised at Paris.

The Duke of Brunswick has left his dominions on a tour to Vienna, Venice, Rome, and Naples.

The horses deemed unfit for service in the French Crimean camp are slaughtered, and the flesh of the healthy animals is eaten.

The King of Naples is preparing a written justification of his policy, to be issued in the form of a letter to the Austrian Government.

The refusal of the Grand Duke of Tuscany to conclude a new concordat with the Pope, is reviving his popularity at Florence.

The Contess of Walewski, wife of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has received from the Queen of Spain the Cordon of the Order of the Noble Ladies of Maria Louisa.

**A RUSSIAN EXODUS.**—Russia seems to be menaced with a general exodus. No people have such faith in the efficacy of German waters as the Muscovites. The consequence is, that all those who have any ailings, and have been retained at home by the war, are now preparing to migrate to the spas. The St. Petersburg journals are filled with notices of leave of absence. Extraordinary exertions are making by the commercial classes to recover lost ground and time. A letter of the 7th, says that upwards of 125,000 *chetwerts* of wheat are already in store at Odessa.

On the 15th Prince Metternich entered his eighty-third year. Next month the veteran diplomatist will take up his residence at his beautiful villa at Johannisberg, upon the Rhine.

UNITED STATES.

The following is the conclusion of Mr. Marcey's letter to Mr. Dallas, concerning the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and Her Majesty's Consuls:

The President has therefore been constrained by consideration of the best interests of both countries, reluctantly to have recourse to the only remaining means of removing, without delay, these very exceptional officers from the connection they now have with this government. This course has been deemed necessary on account of their unfitness for the positions they hold, arising from the very active part they have taken in getting up and carrying out a system of recruiting, which has been attended with numerous infractions of our laws, and which has disturbed our internal tranquility, and endangered our peaceful relations to a nation with which this government is most anxious to maintain cordial friendship and intimate commercial and social intercourse. He has, therefore, determined to send to Mr. Crampton, Her Majesty's Diplomatic Representative, his passports, and to revoke the exequaturs of Mr. Matthews, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Rowcroft, British Consuls at Philadelphia, New York, and Cincinnati.—I am, &c.

The dismissal of Mr. Crampton has caused no sensation at Washington. Mr. Lumley, Secretary of Legation, may remain a charge *de interim*.

**THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.**—The bill for the formation of a Transatlantic Telegraph Company, which was some time ago introduced into the Canadian Parliament, has passed its second reading in the lower house, and the committee to whom it was referred have recommended its final passage. The telegraph line for which provision is thus made will begin at Quebec, and following the course of the St. Lawrence, reach to the eastern extremity of Labrador. A sub-marine cable will then convey the wire to the southernmost point of Greenland, thence up the eastern coast to the point nearest to Iceland; the line will traverse from west to east. Finally another sub-marine cable will stretch away to the Faroe Islands, and thence to the northernmost extremity of Scotland. There will be but three or four stations in crossing the Atlantic, and the cables, whose junction will form the ocean line, will vary from a hundred to five hundred miles in length. Quebec and London will form the two termini of the line, which it is stated can be completed in less than eighteen months.

**THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.**—In a letter to Mr. Dallas, Mr. Marcey says: "The President would greatly prefer that, in a controversy like the present, turning on points of political geography, the matter should be referred to some one or more of those eminent men of science, who do honor to the intellect of Europe and America, and who, with the previous consent of their respective Governments, might well undertake the task of determining such a question, to the acceptance as well of Her Majesty's Government as that of the United States. You are instructed, therefore, to enter into communication with Her Majesty's principal Secretary of Foreign Affairs in relation to Central America, in order to ascertain, in the first place, whether the existing differences cannot be promptly terminated by direct negotiation, and if they cannot, then to discuss the conditions of arbitration upon those points of differences, as to which alone this method of settlement seems requisite or applicable, it being assumed that other points of difference would yield, as a matter of course, to conferences between the Earl of Clarendon and yourself, conducted in the cordiality and fairness which belong to your personal relations, and which is dedicated by the true interests of both the United States and Great Britain."

**SAVAGE WARFARE.**—According to a letter which we find in the *Savannah Republican*, the Florida volunteers have been scalping the Indians, and exhibiting the scalps as trophies of war in the white settlements.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, June 14, 1856.

When the local Government voted a sum of money for coal, we had great hopes that some one would have come forward and taken advantage of the offer. That coal formations are to be found, we do not in the least degree doubt, the only question is, at what depth? for upon this must depend the facility and consequently the profit of working any field that might be discovered. The grant is still available, for there was no restriction, we believe, to any given time for its operation, and we will still indulge the hope, that some practically scientific person will come forward and commence operations, which have a tendency to develop any resources that we may possess below the surface of the soil. We mentioned some time since, that a promising specimen of yellow ochre had been submitted to us; this we had carefully ground, and it proved to be of an excellent quality; we calcined a part of it, and the result gave pigment of a bright red colour. The possession of a mineral paint may be considered as a matter of little moment, and we are not disposed to attach any very great importance to the discovery, for the quantity imported, is not perhaps very large, and therefore no great saving could be effected by substituting the native for the foreign mineral. But there is another point from which such a discovery may be viewed. If we have a bed or beds of ochre, may we not also have other earths and minerals, which may be of greater importance either commercially or economically considered? We know that clay for the purposes of making brick, is extensively distributed throughout the Island, so much so, that there is every probability, that in the course of time, it will be the usual material for building—have we not also clay of a sufficiently fine grain, capable of being converted into earthenware? We cannot but think that there must be such. We heard the late Capt. John Steward (Paymaster) tell as an anecdote, that at a very early period of the settlement of the Island, the troops were in want of pipe clay for the purpose of whitening their belts, and the high price offered for it, induced some country people to bring for sale, some white dirt as they termed it, which on inspection proved to be as good pipe clay as that imported; and for a little while the inventors made a profit by the commodity, but the secret of the place where it was to be found having leaked out, put an end to speculation, and the soldiers went and helped themselves, and thus saved their pence. Gallows Point was the place he mentioned, and the late Col. Holland, who confirmed Mr. Stewart's story, informed the writer, that it occurred in other localities. Now we should like to be satisfied upon this point. If pipe or potter's clay of any description exists in sufficient abundance, here is an article which may be turned to an available account. In an agricultural country the demand for earthenware is great. It is far better for dairy purposes than wood or even metal, (though many prefer the latter) there is a wholesomeness and cleanliness about it, that is not, in our opinion, to be found elsewhere. Now, though earthenware is very cheap in Britain, yet from its fragility, and the space it takes up and the consequent freight, the price here is considerable. A few potteries would be of great advantage to the rural population, and benefit that of the Town in no inconsiderable degree. It is on this, and similar accounts, that we wish to see the earth pursued to some depth, that we may be certified as to whether the structure of the Island geologically considered, is homogeneous or varied by the occurrence of strata of different kinds of material. Perhaps the government might think it worth its while to renew its advertisement or even to make the experiment itself. The operation is very simple and not at all costly. There is another reason why it should be attempted, either by individuals or the public, and that is the growing necessity for quantities of pure water. We remarked in a journey of only forty miles, the great number of dried up rivulets that occurred along the road, some of them, to judge from the channels left behind, must have been streams of no inconsiderable volume. It is a well known fact, that as a country becomes denuded of trees, it becomes drier, and this is attended with advantages and disadvantages, freedom from fogs and malaria on the one hand, want of the means of irrigation and infrequency of rain on the other. We would wish to see Government and individuals striving which could find out the greatest number of courses of public wealth. If these are by nature few, there is the more reason why we should ascertain their number, and make the most of them when found out. We shall be at all times happy to receive communications as to discoveries of this sort, and if accompanied with specimens the better, and will give them all due publicity.

The New Brunswick Elections are to take place during the month of July. They will not be held simultaneously over the whole Province as they are in this Island.



The ninth of June was kept in Nova Scotia as a public Holiday, and day of rejoicing for the restoration of peace.

In Halifax, the Mayor presented an Address to the Governor to be forwarded to the Queen, and addresses were presented to the 62d and 63d Regiments.

The Corner stone of a new provincial Lunatic Asylum was laid.

**Passengers.**

In the Lady Le Marchant, to Shediac, 7th inst.—Mr. Treeman and lady, Alfred Cridge, John Mac Gregor, K. W. Horne and family, Rev. Mr. McMuray, J. T. Thomas, Jardine, Russel, Miss Manderson, Mrs Campbell and children—4 in the steerage.

In do., from Shediac, 10th inst.—J. G. Daly, Esq., William Britain, McAlister, Mrs. Welbor, Mrs. Howe.

In do., to Pictou, June 12—Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Cundall, Mr and Miss M'Kenzie, Mrs. Watt, Mr. R. Potts, John Logan, Samuel M'Donald—5 steerage.

In do., from Pictou, June 13—Miss Kelly, Mrs. M'Quaid, Mr. James Romans—5 steerage.

**Married.**

On the 7th inst., at the Mission house, Three Rivers, by John W. Butcher, Mr. Richard Lock, of Winsloe Road, Lot 33, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. William Senabough, Guernsey Cove, Murray Harbour.

**Died.**

At Charlottetown, on the 8th inst., Eliza, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Hodgson, aged 19 years. Her end was peace.

**Port of Charlottetown**

**ENTERED.**

June 11.—Steamer Lady LeMarchant, Irving, Pictou; mails.

12th—Schr. Romp, Swain, Barrington, N. S.; lumber. Blue Wave, Dunn, St. John, N. B.; coal, &c.

13th—Schr. Sovereign, Purdy, Peggwash; limestone. Lively Lass, Robertson, Pictou; coal. Belle, Chappel, Bay Verte; lumber. Sarah, Moore, Pictou; coal. Brig. Obi, M'Kay, Pictou; coal. Steamer Lady LeMarchant, Irving, Pictou, mails.

14th—Schr. Mayflower, Gerrier, St. John, N. B.; goods to Chas. Bell and others.

**CLEARED.**

June 11.—Schr. Wm. Nelson, Ogden, Bay Verte; ballast. Triandad, Sutherland; on a fishing voyage. Edward, Meredith, N. B.; ballast.

12th—Steamer Lady LeMarchant, Irving, Pictou; mails. Schr. Kate Bewley, Atkinson, London, G. B.; deals, &c., by Wm. Dooce, Esq.

13th—Steamer Lady LeMarchant, Shediac; mails. Cleared, at Richmond Bay, on Wednesday last, the Brig "Bella Donna," Kelly, for Bristol-Timber, Deals and cuts—by James Yoo, Esq.

**BARGAINS, BARGAINS, A Good Investment.**

A MOST rare opportunity is here offered the Public, particularly Capitalists and Speculators, either in the Island or neighbouring Provinces. The Subscriber, now residing in the United States, hereby offers at private sale, either the whole or part of his REAL ESTATE in Prince Edward Island, consisting, in part, in some 50 VILLAGE LOTS in the Village of Summerside, Lot 17, in which is included about 900 feet along the Shore of the Harbor of Bedoune, and which is laid out in WATER LOTS, and the front secured with a Breast-work of considerable expense, and on which is the best location in the Village for a Wharf. On part of these Lots stands Two DWELLING HOUSES, one STORE and WAREHOUSE, and one Carriage Factory. Immediately adjoining the Village is a FARM of about 90 Acres, 80 of which is under a good state of cultivation, and the balance well covered with a splendid growth of wood. There are also a large BARN, a small FARM HOUSE, Out Houses, a Well, and a large Spring of Superior Water on the premises. This Farm being situated on the north side of Bedoune Bay, and gradually descending south to said Village, rendering its location pleasant; and, as it commands a full view of the Straits, with New Brunswick in the distance, makes it a very desirable site for a residence; a large portion of which, however, will be required to supply the growth of the Village, and for Building Lots in the rear. This property is second to none in the Island, in point of beauty and for healthy locations. Much might be said of the many business advantages, &c., of Summerside, and of its proximity to Shediac, the terminus of the Rail Road; but it is presumed an intending purchaser will make himself well acquainted with all such information before closing such a purchase.

Also is offered on Townships Nos. 15, 6 and 3, in Prince County some 550 Acres of LAND, and on Lot 25, two FARMS, subject to long Leases, paying annually £2 14s. currency. All this property will positively be sold, therefore, bargains may be expected. For Terms, and farther particulars, apply to P. BAKER, Esq., Bedoune, or to Messrs. BEER & SON, Charlottetown, with whom plans of said Village Property can be seen, as also in the Registrar's Office May 10, 1856. J. WEATHERS.

**FOUND.**

ON Hillsborough Street, on Wednesday 21st May, a small Parcel containing money; the owner can have the same by applying at the Store of JAMES FRANK, Esq., Charlottetown.

**Bargains! Bargains!**

THE Subscriber intending to change his present business, now offers FOR SALE, at the lowest Market prices: 29 Puncheon Porto Rico MOLASSES, 100 LIQUOR CASKS. Also—A Lot of CORDAGE, suitable for a VESSEL of about 120 tons. DAVID A. BAR Y. June 12. (all ps 6w)

**Tin & Copper Worker, GAS-FITTER, &c.**

THE undersigned, grateful for the encouragement he has received since his return from California, begs leave to inform the Citizens of Charlottetown, that he has, in addition to the Copper and Tinsmith business, undertaken GAS-FITTING, (with the approval of the Gas Company, they having declined this branch of their business,) to which and his former business, the public may depend, he will give every satisfaction, and dispatch all orders with which they may favor him. JAMES MILLNER. Charlottetown, June 13, 1856.

**STEAMER**

Lady Le Marchant.

**PHILIPS F. IRVING, COMMANDER.**

Under contract with the Provincial Government carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

THIS superior British built STEAMER—coppered and copper fastened, 212 tons Register, 90 horse power, classed at Lloyd's for 13 years, having superior accommodations for Passengers—will run regularly, during the season, on the line between Charlottetown and Pictou, and between Charlottetown and Shediac:—

Leaving Shediac, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, every Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, for Charlottetown; leaving Charlottetown for Pictou every Tuesday at 2 o'clock; returning from Pictou every Wednesday, leaving at 8 o'clock; will again leave Charlottetown for Pictou every Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock; will return from Pictou every Friday, leaving at 8 o'clock; and will go on to Shediac, leaving Charlottetown at 2 o'clock.

For freight or passage, apply at Richibuctou to the owner, L. P. W. DESBRISAY, Esq.—in Shediac to E. J. SMITH, Esq.—or in Charlottetown to THEO. DESBRISAY.

June 12, 1856.

**TEA PARTY**

In aid of building a Parsonage.

Under the Patronage of Mrs. Daly!

A TEA PARTY for the above purpose will take place on the Newstead Grounds, on THURSDAY, JULY 16th. There will be one Table of Fancy articles for Sale. Entrance at 2 o'clock, Tea at 4.

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. R. Watson, Esq., H. Stamper, Esq., and Messrs. Hazard & Owen.

June 12, 1856.

**SPRING SUPPLIES.**

HASZARD & OWEN, have received ex *Isabel* from Liverpool, part of their Spring supplies, among which will be found

- Post, Foolscap, and Post paper, of every description and quality.
- Ruled Papers from Note size to Demy.
- Ledgers, Day and Account Books of every variety.
- Bill Books—receivable and payable, Pens, Penholders, Blacklead, and slate pencils—a large stock.
- Envelopes, Cloth lined, official and other sizes.
- Wrapping paper, Brown, and Gray of all sizes.

**AUCTIONS.**

**PINE BOARDS!!**

BY AUCTION THIS EVENING, (SATURDAY,) at 6 o'clock, on the QUEEN'S WHARF, 40,000 feet Pine Boards.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums over £10, a credit of 3 months will be given on approved Notes of Hand. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. June 14, 1856.

**Town Lot for Sale!**

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, (if not previously disposed of by private contract,) on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY the 19th JUNE inst.,

**TOWN LOT No. 73,**

In the Fifth Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, (now in the occupation of Widow CRISP, the owner,) being at the Corner of Hillsborough and Easton Streets; and immediately opposite the family residence of THOMAS DESBRISAY, Esq.

This valuable LOT will be sold in portions to suit purchasers.

TERMS.—One-fourth Cash; the remainder may remain on Interest, payable in Annual Instalments at one, two and three years.

A good Title will be given. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, June 2, 1856.

Per "THOMAS BEGBIE" from London.

The remainder of the Spring Supply at the

**MANCHESTER HOUSE, QUEEN STREET**

has been received by the above vessel, the whole of which will be open next week, embracing a splendid assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, to which the attention of purchasers is confidently invited, as being a stock second to none in this City for

STYLE, QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.

May 30, 1856.

SAMUEL M'MURRAY.

**"QUEEN STREET CLOTHING HOUSE."**

**M'NUTT & BROWN**

have just received per *Isabel* from Liverpool, and *Thomas Begbie* from London, their

**SPRING IMPORTATIONS**

OF

**BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,**

Consisting of an extensive and carefully selected assortment

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

on sale at the lowest prices for Cash.

City of Charlottetown, May 26th, 1856.

**BEER & SON**

Beg to announce the arrival per *Barque Isabel*,

OF A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY & DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,

HABERDASHERY, &c., &c.,

Which for style, quality and price, will be found well worthy the inspection of purchasers.

May 24, 1856.—1m

NEW OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

**DUNCAN, MASON & CO.,**

A large and well selected STOCK of

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

ex *Isabel*, from Liverpool.

Charlottetown, May 13.

DUNCAN, MASON & Co.

**"WEST OF ENGLAND HOUSE."**

THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT

Have received ex *Isabel*, their

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising their usual Assortment.

21st May, 1856.

THOMAS & DAWSON.

**LONDON HOUSE.**

**NEW SPRING GOODS!**

The Subscriber has received per *Majestic* and *Isabel* from Liverpool, and *Thomas Begbie* from London,

A WELL SELECTED SUPPLY OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

—COMPRISING—

Fancy and Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries of the best quality.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

Great George Street, Charlottetown, May 27, 1856.

H. HASZARD.



THE YORK POINT MURDER.

CIRCUIT COURT, MAY 30.—Before His Honor Judge Wilmot.—This morning at 10 o'clock Timothy O'Neill was placed in the Dock charged on the presentment of the Grand Jury, with the wilful murder of Patrick Cotter. The Court was crowded to excess throughout the day and considerable anxiety was manifested to see the unfortunate prisoner and to hear the result of the trial. Pretty general astonishment seemed to be expressed at the mild and somewhat stupid appearance of the accused, and public opinion seemed to bear out fully our remark on his arraignment, that he seemed the last person in the world likely to stain his hands with the blood of a fellow creature. More than ordinary sympathy was expressed for the miserable being, who stood charged with the heinous crime, and the evidence throughout was listened to by the audience with the most patient attention.

His Honor having taken his seat and the Jury being sworn, Mr. Peers who was with Mr. Wetmore for the prosecution, opened the case in concise terms. He drew the attention of the Jury to the strict legal definition of the crime of Murder and read several authorities confirmatory of his statements. He then called the witnesses on whose testimony the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against the prisoner, a summary of whose evidence we gave in our report of the inquest and which it is unnecessary here to repeat. Their cross-examination by the prisoner's counsel did not materially shake their testimony; but it elicited the facts, that the deceased and the prisoner had been on the most friendly terms since his (prisoner's) residence of some nine months in this country; that on the night of the murder they had all been drinking together more than once, that a quarrel arose in deceased's shop between prisoner and deceased, in which the latter called prisoner some names, that there was a scuffle and that deceased and his brother put O'Neill out of the shop with some violence.

Mr. Campbell who was with Mr. Thomson then addressed the Jury for the prisoner. He said it was the duty of the Court, the Jury and the Counsel to believe that the unfortunate youth, who was scarcely twenty years of age, innocent, until he was proved beyond a doubt, guilty. The question they had to try was not simply whether the prisoner was guilty of taking the life of the deceased, but whether he took that life in such a way as to be legally guilty of the high crime of murder. Now killing might be done in several ways; it might be in such a way as to be Murder, it might be in such a way as to be Manslaughter, it might be in such a way as to be justifiable Homicide. In order to be Murder, however, the killing must be proved to have been premeditated. Now in this case the testimony of the prosecution did not prove this essential to the crime of which the prisoner stood charged. No witness for the prosecution had ventured to swear that the prisoner at the bar had deliberately premeditated the awful crime of murder. On the contrary, it was satisfactorily shown, that the prisoner could have had no motive for such a deed. He and the unfortunate deceased had been constantly together, they spent their evenings together, they had been drinking together that very evening, and up to but a short time previous to the fatal occurrence they were on the best of terms. They had been drinking together! Here gentlemen of the Jury (said the learned Counsel) is the secret of this unfortunate affair. Here was the maddening cause of this sudden affray between the two friends—Drink, the cause of nearly all the crime in this country. They had been drinking, then skylarking as it is called by the only witness who could swear he was sober throughout the whole unfortunate affair; from skylarking they came to scuffling and in the scuffling that ensued the melancholy end of the deceased happened. The poor prisoner had no recollection whatever of the affair. Drink and excitement had bereft him of his reason. He could not be in his own mind.

The prosecution had called for their

most important testimony the evidence of the brother and sister of the deceased. It must be clear to the minds of all who heard these two witnesses that their sympathies were strongly against the prisoner, that they were prejudiced against him. He by no means complained of this. It was perfectly natural, and he made all due allowance for it. But he (the learned counsel) would be able to call witnesses whose impartiality was not to be impeached, and who would distinctly swear that they saw the deceased follow the prisoner out into the street and there knock him down and strike him till the bystanders called out "fair play." He prayed them therefore to make allowances for human nature, in weighing the testimony of deceased's brother and sister; and to give the prisoner what he was by law entitled to—the benefit of any doubt that might arise in their minds of his guilt of the crime charged to him, of wilful and premeditated murder.

Mr. Campbell then quoted the case of Rex vs Lynch in which Lord Denman had laid it down that if the instrument, with which were inflicted the wounds which caused death, was on the spot at the time, and was not sought for, that might be evidence of want of premeditation of the crime. Premeditation was the gist of the crime of murder; the killing if not wicked, malicious and premeditated, would be manslaughter only. After reading another case of similar import the learned Counsel called:—

Edward Lenigam (examined by Mr. Campbell,) knew the nature of an oath. Had known deceased some time. Prisoner is a stranger to him.—Resides with and is apprenticed, to John Cotter, deceased's brother. Remembers this occurrence. It was on Wednesday night. Was in deceased's shop before the stabbing, between 8 and nine o'clock and after. Know deceased's brother. Saw him on the witness stand to-day. Saw him in the shop, and Patrick Murphy and the rest of them. Witness heard a disturbance in deceased's shop, and his master, sent him out to put up the shutters. Did so, and saw deceased and prisoner in the next shop (deceased's,) and deceased turning prisoner out into the street. Deceased said O'Neill wanted to break his windows. Deceased stood on the step of the door and O'Neill struck at him.—Deceased kicked at O'Neill, cannot say if he struck at him. Deceased went back to the shop, closing the door and leaving the prisoner outside. Witness then went back to his shop. He next saw deceased and his brother holding prisoner, who was resisting, and trying to put him out. They all went out and deceased went in again.—While deceased was on the step, prisoner made another blow at him, and deceased made a kick at prisoner. When he next saw them, they were off the step and struggling on the side-walk. They jostled towards his master's door and prisoner fell. Deceased had hold of prisoner with one hand and was striking him with the other. The prisoner was on the step in a sitting posture, and leaning against the house. Deceased had hold of him.—Prisoner's head was against the house with his face pressed down. Witness was alongside of them.—Prisoner had his coat on, deceased's coat was off and he wore a leather apron. Witness could not be mistaken in the two men. Witness sang out "fair play." A crowd was gathering then. Deceased's nephew lifted him off prisoner. Prisoner was shoving deceased and trying to get up. Deceased still had hold of him. Could not say if O'Neill got on his feet. They were in the act of getting up together. He saw no more of them. The next he heard was that Cotter was dead.

This testimony was not shaken by the cross-examination. John Cotter is nephew of deceased; knew prisoner; came out and lifted Cotter off prisoner, and he walked into the house. Heard some one cry fair play. Saw O'Neill strike Cotter, as he thought, with his fist. Cotter fell immediately back. Witness lifted up his head and some one said he was dead. Heard Cotter call O'Neill "a blackguard scamp." Then saw the scuffle to get O'Neill out. Did not see anything between this and his dragging Cotter off the prisoner.

John Leary and Daniel Loman corroborated the main part of this statement.

Mr. Thomson, in an effective address, implored the Jury to dismiss from their minds all prejudice, to look upon the prisoner, and not to cut short the life upon which he was just entering, without the strongest and most damning evidence of guilt.

Mr. Wetmore having replied with careful and merciful impartiality, His Honor summed up.

The Judge having summed up the evidence clearly and distinctly, told the Jury that the whole case turned on the prisoner's last objection from the deceased's house. Did he go there intending if the assault on him by the deceased were repeated, to take revenge? Did he go to provoke such assault? If he did go there with that intent, and with the determination to use a deadly weapon, then he was guilty of the crime of murder, if, on the contrary, he went back merely to bandy words, and on being turned out, in the heat of the contest and passion, killed the deceased, then it would be manslaughter only.

The Jury having retired, returned into Court after nearly three hours deliberation, with a Verdict of GUILTY, but with a recommendation to mercy, on account of the prisoner's youth.

His Honor then passed sentence, naming the 16th of July for the day of execution.

RAILWAY TO INDIA.—A work just issued by Mr. W. P. Andrew, the chairman of the Scinde railway, with the view of demonstrating the probable effect of that enterprise in developing the resources of the Punjab, also furnishes details of the project, which seem now nearly ripe for execution, to connect the Mediterranean and the Euphrates by railway, and thus establish a route, via the Persian Gulf, to all parts of India, which, it is estimated, will in the first instance shorten the communication by nearly one-half, and may ultimately effect a further great reduction. The desirableness of the undertaking has been recognized from the date of the surveys by General Chesney, and there appears little doubt that with the assistance of the Turkish Government it may speedily be accomplished. The length of the line, which would run from the port of Seleucia, in the Mediterranean, to Ja'ber Castle, on the Euphrates, where the river becomes navigable for seven hundred and fifteen miles down to Bussorah, at the head of the Persian Gulf, is only about eighty miles, half of which distance is a perfect level, the remainder being also of a favourable character. From the head of the Persian Gulf it is nearly a straight course by steamer to the terminus of the Scinde railway, at the port of Kurrachee, and communication being thus established with the Indus, the connexion with all the most important points of our Indian possessions will be increased to a degree calculated to create another revolution in our ideas equal to that originally produced by the organisation of the existing transit as compared with that by the Cape. A glance at the map, taking the Austrian railways to Trieste, thence by railway via Aleppo to the Euphrates, and thence by river and ocean steamers to Kurrachee, exhibits a directness which, looking at the distance traversed, is almost unexampled, and begets, when the evidence respecting the absence of natural obstacles is also considered, a conviction that on account of its political no less than its financial and commercial importance it will be regarded as one of the most prominent among the several objects to which the conclusion of peace enables attention to be turned.

PARIS AS IT IS TO BE.—The Emperor Napoleon is said to have under consideration a gigantic plan for extending the city of Paris from its present limits to its fortifications. It seems that what he has hitherto done is nothing to what he proposes to do. He is often to be seen pencil and note book in hand, and accompanied only by an aid-de-camp or General Roguet, busily at work in some of the filthiest and most unfrequented suburbs of the city.

HUMORISTS.—There were several characters about college, not of it, which every student of that time will remember not unpleasantly, as having afforded some amusement. Such a character was a famous underwit by the name of Sam M—x. Nothing in the way of conversation could be more ludicrous than an attempt by Sam to talk gravely on that his reasoning powers were greatly above those of animals. And his command of language correspondent; for though thought is not limited by speech being useless except to convey thought is not apt to be more copious than ideas. But the dullest wit is sharpened by exercise. Hence, as every one was fond of quizzing Sam for the sake of his replies, which were sure to be such as no one would anticipate, he became remarkable quick at retorts. I give a single instance out of many:—As he was trudging across the yard, always in a hurry, a student called to him from his window, Sam! what became of the other half of your brains? "Y—your father never had 'em, or he would'nt ha' sent you here," was his instant reply. He always spoke from impulse, stammering out his thought on the instant with quickness of a flash, seeming incapable of retaining it long enough in his mind to utter it deliberately.—Character in College.

ON COOKING.—The best possible food is more frequently rendered unwholesome by unskillful or untidy preparations for the table than by any previous adulteration. There is no science or art which so closely concerns our temporal well-being or so contributes to good health, good spirits, and good temper, as the culinary science. Savages will devour meat raw; where civilized nations not only cook their food, but the intellectual advancement of a people is found to be in a ratio, equivalent to the sense and delicacy with which they practise their culinary operations. To spoil good food by dirty, or careless, or ignorant messing, is a sad and shameful waste of the gifts of providence—a positive sin which could not exist to the extent we find it in this country; if it were not most unaccountably tolerated by the ignorance or indifference of the consumer. Taste in cookery is by no means identical with gluttony; rather the reverse.—Home Thoughts.

A gipsy woman promised to show two young ladies their husband's faces in a pail of water. They looked and exclaimed, "why, we only see our own faces!" "well," said the gipsy, "those faces will be your husbands when you are married."

Amongst the gifts which have been sent to the Empress Eugenie was a pigeon, which was taken in its cage by a vulture, on the occasion of the assault upon the Malakhoff, and upon the very spot. The authenticity of these antecedents of the bird having been ascertained, the present has been accepted, and the donor rewarded.

ONE OF THE MISERIES OF HUMAN LIFE.—Being a compositor on a newspaper, and having to insert the marriage of the girl you love with a man old enough to be your father—he is rich and you are poor.

The Decimal System.—Sweden has adopted the decimal system, the denominations of the old coins being at the same time maintained.

The largest water-wheel in the world is at Troy, N. Y. Its power is equal to one thousand horses. It drives machinery which works up annually 20,000 tons of iron into horse-shoes, spikes, nails, &c.



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 despotic 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:—

- Ague, Dropsy, Inflammation, Asthma, Dysentery, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Erysipelas, Liver Complaints, Itch on the skin, Female Irregularities, Lumbago, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Piles, Rheumatism, Constipation of the Bowels, Fits, Goit, Retention of Urine, Consumption, Head-ache, Scrofula, or Debility, Indigestion, Stomachic, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Tumours, Secondary Symptoms, Venereal Affections, Worms all kinds, Ulcers, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, 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.

South Side of Hillsborough Square,

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

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

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

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment.— 500 sides Neat's Leather, 300 sides Harness Leather, 300 sides Light Sole Leather, 500 Calfskin.

WM. B. DAWSON, Charlotte-town, 4th March, 1856.



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. Sperin, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., 1 hhd. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cudbear, 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 Subscribers have 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 Kossuth 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 1750 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, Charlotte-town, March 21st, 1856. Et. only

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.

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 1/2 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

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE above Company now insures all kinds of Property, both in Town and Country, at ONE-HALF THE PREMIUM usually charged by Foreign Companies. Persons insuring in this Company have their share in the profits, which amount to above One Thousand Pounds within the few years it has been in operation, and the Interest now received on the Capital overpays the annual expenses of working the Company. For all particulars, inquire at the Secretary's Office in Kent Street, Charlotte-town; W. B. ALLEN, Esq., Glasgow; JOHN HASZARD, Esq., St. Eleanor's; JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Seaside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Redeggs; EDWIN PARKER, Esq., Traveller's Rest; JAMES BRADFORD, Esq., Frinton; ROBERT HAY, Esq., New London; RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., Tyron; GEORGE WILKINSON, Esq., Crapaud; W. S. MACGOWAN, Esq., Bonnie; HON. JAMES BIRNIE, Esq., Bay Fortune; or JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq., St. Peter's Bay. Charlotte-town, 4th March, 1856.

F. A. COSGROVE & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

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.

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 4s. Postage Stamp.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delicate 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; West, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 10, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others. Dr. De Roos, from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of this 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 consistently to undertake their removal in a short 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 upon reasonable terms.

THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE FIVE, 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, Stupidity or Insensibility, 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 marvellous power in removing contaminations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scarcy, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 23s. per bottle. The 25 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, LUMBAGO, 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 stomach, 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 Stems affixed to the above, to indicate which is genuine. Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square, Charlotte-town.

CABINET, CHAIR AND SOFA Manufactory.

Queen Square, in the rear of Haszard's Gazette Office.

THE Subscriber having engaged a part of the Steam Power belonging to the above Establishment, is now prepared to manufacture every article appertaining to his business. Having left P. E. Island (his former home,) several years since, and been during that time, employed in some of the best Shops in the United States, he feels confident, that he can give satisfaction to those who may please to patronize him; he has obtained a knowledge of the modern and antique styles of Cabinet work, and as an aid to his business, has introduced some of the most approved Labor-saving Machinery, and also, a supply of the best WOODS used in Cabinet work, consisting of MAHOAGANY, BLACK WALNUT and ROSEWOOD, which with BIRD-EYE MAPLE, BLACK BIRCH, &c. he can make up to order in the best style and shortest notice.

Turning, straight and sweep-sawing executed with dispatch on any pattern. Drilling and Boring also done. PATRICK HICKEY, January 1st, 1856.

Warranted Pure and Fresh, sold by the Bottle, or in any quantity wished.

W. R. WATSON.

Stallion Horse "Prince Edward."

WILL serve Mares for the season at his Stable, Cymbria Lodge, Rustico, except the following days, viz. 2nd and 17th June; 1st and 15th July, when he will be travelling to Charlotte-town, where it is intended he will be on Wednesday 7th and 21st of May; 4th and 19th June; and 1st and 15th July. And will travel back to his Stable on the Thursday following. He will be at Glasgow Bridge and Cayentia, the 13th and 27th May, 16th and 24th June, and 8th and 22nd July. TERMS.—Twenty Shillings for the season. Mares can be accommodated with pasturage at Cymbria Lodge at 3s. 6d. per week, for the season. WILLIAM HODGES, Cymbria Lodge, Rustico, 30th April, 1856.

WILLIAM H. HOBBS, Brass Founder and Machinist.

Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street, Charlotte-town. KEEPS constantly Manufacturing all kinds of Brass and Composition castings, such as, Ships' Rubber Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornamental Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and Bells, Composition Mill Bushes and Threshing Machine Brasses, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of the best material. P. S. The highest price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Composition.

Lescher's Starch, &c.

10 BOXES Lescher's best London Starch, 5 do. Glenfield Patent do., 1 cwt. Thumb Blue, ex Anna Reidie. W. R. WATSON

PAPER HANGINGS!

—JUST RECEIVED— 3,500 PIECES FROM BOSTON, And for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN, Aug. 16, 1855.

To Theologians.

HASZARD & OWEN have on hand Dr. Kitto's Cyclopaedia and general works; Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Jay's Works; Ryle's, Bonar's and Hooker's Works, mostly complete; Pearson on the Creed, do. on Infidelity, (prize Essay); Dr. Dick's Theology; Dr. Thos. Dick's complete Works, besides a large STOCK of Miscellaneous THEOLOGICAL WORKS, too numerous to mention. What H. & O. have not in the above, they can supply at an early date.

To Christian Ministers, &c.

HASZARD & OWEN, keep constantly on hand, a variety of Theological Works; and are prepared to sell them at their publishers prices.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1856. T. DESERRISAY & Co.

HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an Extensive and Varied Assortment of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain. (See Apothecaries' Hall Advertiser.) The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the Market. Charlotte-town, May 13, 1856.



CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents must furnish us with their names, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of their good faith, as we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of such contributors.

To the Editor of HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,  
In the course of last summer, Mr. Whelan reminded me of my old age, meaning that at my time of life, it was folly to oppose the Government measures, with all the advantages they had, that his paper had a large circulation, and anything he would write and print, the people would believe it; for they should not see mine, they had youth on their side and patronage to bribe the little minded with petty offices, to gull the rest, with new schemes and promises, which would prolong the time until I was out of date; when they could deal with the people as they pleased.

I had not forgotten, that according to the number of years allotted for the life of man, that my term of years, had brought me to the brink of the grave, and even if I retain my health and intellect until I arrive at the last period, that time cannot be far distant. But I have another Monitor, altogether different from Mr. Whelan; which tells me and will not allow me to forget that while I have time I ought not to tarry, but employ the talent given in my charge, and make it productive, and that monitor is an abhorrence of the treachery and injustice which divorces this Colony, and which ought not to be allowed shelter in the British dominions, whose institutions are held up as an example for other Nations to follow, and promotes a love of country, for those who can claim it as their place of birth, and are ashamed to see it dishonored, I may here quote a passage I wrote some years ago, as my opinion of the duties devolving upon individuals for the support of British Government. "The British dominions are the most extensive of any empire on earth, and a great part of it, fit for the habitation, the comfort and enjoyment of man, and the constitution for the government of these extensive dominions is most perfect just and equitable in theory, and if carried into practice, will enable Great Britain, to keep the lead of all nations in the march of improvement, prosperity and power. But that constitution depends, on the opinions and actions of men at home and abroad, and becomes the duty of every man in authority and under authority, as they value the property and honor of their country—as they respect and venerate truth and justice—as they discriminate between right and wrong—neither impose on others wrongfully—or suffer themselves to be so imposed on by unconstitutional authority."

Now the people may see themselves, that they are partly to blame, for being so easily imposed on. When some men find that cheating is safe and profitable, they learn to be swindlers, instead of following an honest profession, and after a time, think no more harm or shame of it, than the slaveholder of America who buy and sell and work their slaves for their own profit. I find that upwards of fifty years ago, the Colonial authorities, were instructed to re-vest the forfeited lands in the Crown, and as a master of course, to settle persons who wanted land, by a grant from the Crown. But some of the grantees and the Colonial authorities, finding the people so easily imposed on, and willing to become tenants to any imposter,—usurped the townships for themselves and the City common to bribe the leading men, to support the usurpers. But the rest of the inhabitants had to purchase from, or pay rent to usurpers for land which they had a right to have received by grant from the Crown, and when I find, that the present authorities have disguised themselves under the Name of Liberals, not only to uphold the usurpers in possession; but to swallow up the public funds, and involve the Colony in debt, to buy forfeited land from usurpers, and become usurpers themselves, and bribe the leading men with offices, to lead their neighbours astray. I feel it to be my duty, even in my old age, to raise my voice and warn the people against it, and if I should not live to see the people regain their right, yet if my warnings save this Colony from a ruinous debt, and help the people to gain their rights hereafter, my talent may yield fruit for the benefit of future generations, but the people may use it now if they please, it is fully ripe if they will try.

It is an easy matter for the people to gain their rights under responsible government if they follow the law and do what is right for themselves. And that is to choose men, who will ask for their rights according to law, and whenever a majority vote, that the titles shall be tried according to law, it must be granted. But now the government have a majority of the peoples representatives, who, enable them to abandon the law and commit a fraud, which a court of Justice must condemn. And few men would have supposed, that a government would have inserted a clause in the purchase bill to investigate the titles, when they did not intend to act upon it, but intended only to deceive the Queen, and get the royal assent to commit that fraud.

I have been informed, that the tenantry on

some townships, have petitioned landlords to sell the lands to government, but I can inform them, the landlords titles is forfeited. And the government cannot purchase such lands without investigating the forfeiture, if they do the purchase is illegal. Therefore, tenantry asking landlords and government, to do an unlawful act, are guilty of encouraging fraud and consequently cannot expect any justice for themselves, when they want bread they ought not to ask for a stone.

Freeholders who have been led into the belief, that in the event of an sequest, they would lose their titles, are equally in error. The fact is, they have no title but possession, they would have had a grant from the Crown, but the usuper prevented that, and he could give no title, when his title was forfeited, but the freeholders are perfectly safe in their possession. When land is vested in the crown, there is no authority can dispossess them from the crown lands, without an order from the sovereign. But then every loyal subject, is in duty bound to uphold the honor of the crown; that is to uphold the law, however high in office, or in rank, the lawbreakers may be, and not to support or screen, traitors and usurpers from justice, who are the enemies to good government and a dishonor to the British name, even a leaning to keep an usurper in authority, is a withdrawing the allegiance from the sovereign. It is therefore the duty of every loyal subject, who has no desire for other men's property; to give up all new dishonest, and unlawful schemes, of purchasing forfeited land from usurpers, and seek for justice according to the known, and established rules of law which is an honor to the sovereign. And in the event of the lands being re-vested in the crown, an act would have to be passed to secure to every person their just rights: which acts would require the royal assent, and the Queen being lady paramount of the land, there is no danger of any person being deprived of their land, unless they commit some act against the sovereign authority which would amount to a forfeiture of their right. N. B. The royal authority or the crown—or of the sovereign—means the supremacy of the law which are executed in the name of the sovereign, which is all the protection we, have for our lives and properties, and every person is interested in upholding them. The statute law is the line for justice, and where there is no line, justice is law.

It would have been a very different case, if the Colonial authorities had become lords paramount over the lands, as they intended to make themselves, when they passed the civil list Bill, which went to deprive the Queen, and Her heirs, of the sovereignty of the land, and vest it in themselves, then they could have disposed of the land as they pleased, but that Bill could not receive the royal assent, until it was amended, and the sovereignty of the land restored to the crown, yes, that act had to be amended after it was in operation, the order was imperative—amend the act or give up the offices. And fortunately for us, our rights were preserved. I have always been in favor, of a liberal responsible government, and as I believed the government, were what they represented themselves to be, I felt ashamed for them, that they had made such a mistake, as to send an act for the royal assent, to deprive the crown of the sovereignty. But I have had reason to change my opinion of them, and now I believe it was no mistake, but a plan to get the land and the people in their power, and rule them without any control of the sovereign. To see their intentions in the same light as I do, we must look at their actions together; connect the above transaction with the following.

Earl Grey's despatch, was received at the same time with the responsible government, and required them to settle the tenantry, but they abandoned that despatch, and went backwards ten years, for Lord John Russell's despatch; which they took as their guide to confirm oppression. They have introduced a clause to deceive the sovereign, and get the royal assent to the purchase Bill, viz. to investigate the titles, but they abandon that clause, to defraud the public and the tenantry and apply the booty to purposes of corruption. They have concealed a public despatch from Sir George Grey, which ought to have been published; to throw some light on his opinion of their administration. But they publish a despatch again and again, from Mr. Labouchere, who was in office with Lord John Russell, because he recommends a similar policy more agreeable to their plan. I believe they found in that despatch which they conceal; that the number of office-holders is out of all proportion to the free members, which is contrary to the British constitution; but instead of requiring the office holders, to resign their seat, or office, they add six more members to the representation, and another burthen on the public.

And in the late address to the Queen; they desire to be put on a footing with the other provinces, that is, our Colonial acts, relating to land, shall become law without the royal assent; and consequently is intended, to deprive us of the sovereign's protection. To show that our institutions, and our community, are altogether different from that, in

the other provinces, and the only protection we have, is, that our Colonial acts and officers of government, are under the supervision of the sovereign in council, and ought to remain so, until things are differently settled.

Our lawyers have never come forward, in defence of the public rights, but have led free men into bondage of the oppressors. Nearly all the Townships, are held by a few persons, contrary to the conditions of the grants. And the City common, is held by another party, by false grants, contrary to the royal instructions, those men from their education, ought to be the supporters and defenders of the public rights, and examples of honor, and honesty, are united in array to deprive the less informed industrious classes, of their right to a share of the public lands. And the Colonial authorities defend the holders of such lands, in opposition to the law and the royal instructions, and while things remain as they are, it is made the interest of the principal men in the Colony, to do wrong to the rest, and therefore the community of this Colony, are not fit for self government.

If any observant stranger were to visit our Colony, to make himself acquainted with the state of our society, what would he find! A simple, honest, and hard working industrious class, exposed to the claws of unrelenting harpies—cheated by swindlers—plundered by usurpers—and governed by chicanery—ignorance—and presumption—who bound on the whole pack—to tear and plunder the rural inhabitants.

And in the event of any disturbance arising from such a state of things, how would parties stand! The government in league with usurpers and impostors, acting against the law and the royal authority, to defraud the people and screen Lord John Russell, and the people, with the law and the royal authority on their side, in defence of their rights: of which they are deprived by traitors, and how does such a government get any support! They and the usurpers both want the office, but they agree to have their emissaries throughout the Colony, to bewilder and deceive the people. The freeholder is told, that the laws of Great Britain are so imperfect and the sovereign is so unjust that if they were to deprive an usurper of his authority, to settle the tenantry, that would disturb or deprive him of his freehold, and the tenantry are told, that there is no other way to gain a freehold, but to petition the usurper, to sell his usurped authority to government, who will buy it, contrary to law, which will empower them, to defraud the petitioners themselves, for being so easily imposed on, and the parties who deceive them, are well paid, but no one is employed or paid to tell them the truth, and consequently they are deceived. In any other Colony persons who would bring the laws of the Imperial government and the sovereign into disrepute would be punished as they deserve, but in this Colony it is the best recommendation to office.

To enquirers, I have sent written copies to Haszard's Gazette, Islander, and Advertiser, if they are not published, it is no fault of mine.

Wm. Coorax.

Sailor's Hope, June 5th, 1856.

POLICE COURT.

11—Wm. C. Bourke, for systematically ferrying passengers across the Hillsborough Ferry opposite Charlottetown, for his boat or boats touching at Minchin's Point Wharf, and for landing on and taking passengers therefrom, was this day decided. Verdict 82s. with costs.

William Welsh, owner of the Bark Robert Barker, for wages said to be due to John McMichin, as mate, for work on board said bark on a voyage to Newfoundland; dismissed.

Charlotte Larter, for openly using profane, obscene, lewd and lascivious language and behaviour, and for indecently publicly exposing her person on a square of this city; convicted, fined 20s. with costs, or be imprisoned 30 days; committed. Margaret Pence, for openly using profane, obscene, lewd and lascivious language and behaviour on a square of this city; convicted, fined 10s. with costs, or be imprisoned 14 days. It is to be hoped that this will be a caution to such notorious characters to conduct themselves with more propriety in future.

James Coles, (third) for trespass on the premises of J. Long; plaintiff withdrew the case, on defendant promising to pay costs, and to be no more guilty of a similar offence.

200 BARRELS FLOUR!!

JUST ARRIVED from MONTREAL, per Sch. Victoria, pronounced by the Bakers and other good judges, to be a sound and superior article.

Real Family Flour.

JAMES N. HARRIS.

June 7, 1856. Adv. Isl. 3w.

TO LET

ONE HALF of that beautiful Brick House, nearly opposite the residence of the Hon. George Coles. For further particulars, enquire of the Proprietor, Mr. Thomas Foster, Sishope, or the subscriber.

JAMES J. BEVAN.

Charlottetown, May 19th, 1856.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the Second day of JULY next, (1856,) at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown, pursuant to License, duly granted for that purpose by his Honor the Surrogate and Judge of Probate of this Island, bearing date the Twelfth day of February, A. D. 1856.

All the Right, Title and Interest of the late Honorable DONALD M'DONALD, Glenaladale, Township Number Thirty-six, (36) deceased, in and to the following Land and Real Estate:

Namely—All that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being on Division No. 2, on the Plan of the Estate of Castle Tioram, from actual survey of William Curtis, Assistant Surveyor General, made July 1829, and now filed in the Office of Keeper of Plans, bounded as follows, that is to say—Commencing at the South-East angle of Division No. 2, on the said Estate on the Northern edge or side of the Post or St. Peter's Road, thence (according to the magnetic North of the year 1784) North one degree and thirty minutes West (N. 1° 30' W.) for the distance of Seventy-eight (78) chains, thence North Eighty-six (86) Degrees East Forty-seven (47) chains and Eighty-eight links, thence South one degree thirty minutes East (1° 30' E.) Eighty-four (84) chains to said Road, thence following the various courses of the said Road Westwardly, to the place of commencement, containing Three hundred and sixty-two (362) acres of Land, a little more or less, and is part of Lot or Township Number Thirty-five (35) in Prince Edward Island.

Excepting out of the above Tract, the Land and premises at the Eastern end thereof, under lease to, or in possession of Mr. James M'Williams, being about Fifty acres of Land, a little more or less; the Tract to be sold pursuant to this Notice, comprising an area of 312 acres, a little more or less.

The above Land will be sold in several Plots or Divisions. For further particulars, and conditions of Sale, apply to the Subscriber at Glenaladale, or at the Office of the Honorable Joseph Hensley, in Charlottetown.

JOHN ARCH. M'DONALD, Administrator of the Estate of the said late Honorable Donald M'Donald. Charlottetown, 10th May, 1856.

NEW GOODS! SPRING 1856.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving per Majestic and Isabel from Liverpool, and Thomas Begbie from London,

209 Packages Merchandize,

10 Tons Bar Iron,

which with goods on hand will be found one of the most Extensive Stocks in the City for sale at their usual low prices.

Wholesale customers supplied at low rates.

The present importation consists of

- 51 Chests Prime Congo TEA
- 10 Chests
- 60 Boxes London SOAP,
- 4 Trunks BOOTS and SHOES,
- 2 Cases Ready made Clothing,
- 2 Cases "Townsend's" HATS and CAPS,
- 2 Do. Ladies dress goods in Alpaca, Lustree, Orleans, &c.,
- 1 Do. Light dress goods, in Muslins, Bareges and French fabrics,
- 1 Do. Summer Shawls,
- 1 Do. Summer Coatings,
- 2 Do. Straw Bonnets and Hats,
- 1 Case Silks and Ribbons,
- 1 Do. Hosiery, 1 Case Dress Trimmings,
- 1 Bale Carpets and Woollens,
- 3 Bales Cotton Warp, 1 do. Grey Calicoes,
- 1 Do. White and Printed,
- 2 Hogsheads paint Oil,
- 20 Kegs White Paint,
- 2 Barrels Crushed Sugar,
- 1 Do. Fresh Currants,
- 3 Casks Ironmongery,
- 30 Bundles refined spring Steel,
- 6 Kegs Mustard,
- 10 Packages Sundries.

D. & G. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, 28th May, 1856.

King's Square FURNITURE WAREROOM.

THE Subscriber tenders his thanks to his customers and the public in general, for past favours, and solicits a continuance of public patronage, by now offering a

Large Assortment of Furniture,

of the best description, the latest patterns, and on the most reasonable terms of any offered for sale in the city, consisting of—Roan and Zebra wood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Birch and Leo Tables, and Chiffoniers, with marble tops; Easy, Hall, Drawing, and Dining-room Chairs, Hall tables, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Sideboards, Butler's Trays and stands, Sofas, Couches, Bureaus, Bidets, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilets, Looking-glasses, Gilt Mouldings for Picture frames, &c., &c.

UPHOLSTERING and Turning of every description done at the shortest notice.

FUNERALS completely furnished, with HEARSE and Mourning Coaches.

Also—To hire, HORSES and VEHICLES, suitable for one or more horses, and superior to any now offered to the public; for hire, and at the lowest prices.

Two excellent double Waggon for Sale, one quite new.

MARK BUTCHER.

Charlottetown, June 2, 1856.