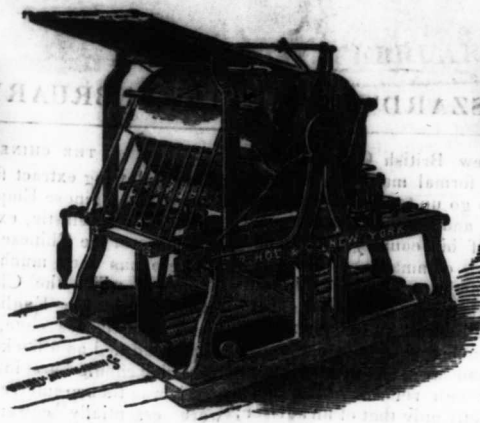


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE,

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE,
Published by Haszard & Owen,
Queen Square,
Is issued twice a week, at 16s. per year.
AND CONTAINS,
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.
CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.
T. HEATH HAVILAND, Jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.
Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1855. Isl

Fall 1855.
Duncan, Mason & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO
A. & J. DUNCAN & CO.
GENERAL Importers wholesale and retail have JUST RECEIVED, ex Barque Isabel, a large assortment of—
GOODS
SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON.
Brick Building, corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets.
City of Charlottetown, Oct. 8, 1855.

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.

JUST PUBLISHED.
"The Balance of Power."
by JOHN LE PAGE, third master of the Central Academy. To be had at the several bookstores in this City. Contents: Introduction; The escape from Elba; The Waterloo Campaign; Peace, 1816; Death of Napoleon and Wellington; Entry of the Russians into Moldavia; 1853; Battles of Oltenitz and Kalafat; Siege of Silistria; Slaughter at Sinope; Bombardment of Odessa and Sebastopol, &c.
Jan. 7

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.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
CALENDAR
FOR
1856:

The Almanack of this year is embellished with a number of neat and appropriate Wood Engravings, and besides the usual information, contains, at request of several friends, the day's length for every day in the year.

"A professor of universal knowledge" had put up his sign near the palace of an Oriental prince, who suddenly came upon the pretender, and put his wisdom to the test.
"So thou knowest all things," said the King: "then tell me to-morrow morning these three things only, or thou shalt lose thy head. First, how many baskets of earth there are in yonder mountain? Secondly, how much is the king worth? And, thirdly, what is the King thinking of at the time."
The professor was distressed beyond measure, and in his apartments rolled upon the carpet in agony, for he knew that he must die on the morrow. His servant learned the trouble, and offered to appear before the King and take his chance of answering the questions. The next morning the servant, clothed in his master's robes, presented himself to his majesty, who was deceived by his appearance, and the King proceeded:
"Tell me, now, how many baskets of earth are in yonder mountain?"
"That depends upon circumstances. If the baskets are as large as the mountain, one will hold it; if half as large, two; if a quarter, four; and so on."
The King had to be satisfied, and proceeded:
"Now, tell me how much the King is worth?"
"Well, your Majesty, the King of Heaven and Earth was sold for thirty pieces of silver, and I conclude you are worth one piece."
This was so witty an escape, that the King laughed, and went on:
"Now, once more, tell me what am I thinking of?"
"You are now thinking that you are talking with the Professor, whereas it is only his servant."
"Well done," said the King, you shall have your reward, and your master shall not lose his head."

"MISTER, where's your house?" asked a curious traveller of a half-horse, half-alligator squatter.
"House, eh? D'ye think I'm one of them sort, stranger! I sleep in the prairie—I eat raw buffalo, and drinks out of the Mississippi."

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 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 leaves the Hair soft and glossy without injuring its texture in the least; a decided superiority over all other Hair dyes.
Bogle's Amole Shaving compound renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided luxury.
Bogle's Hebenona 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 Canadas, 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.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE
THE SOUND DUES.—A private letter from Altona mentions, that the Danish Government has now lost all hope of bringing anything like a conference together on the subject of the Sound dues. The Government is described in this letter as in the greatest embarrassment and disunion as to the course to be pursued towards the flag of the United States, on its first attempting to pass Kronborg, duty free, after the expiration of the present treaty. It is naturally enough feared, that the attempt, if successful, will be imitated by other nations, and the example become widely contagious. It is affirmed, that the Danish authorities have at last deliberated upon the plan of letting the Americans through unmolested, but of keeping an account against them for presentation, when the subject of the Sound dues shall have been adjusted. The Cross journal announces that the United States' government has declared to that of Copenhagen, that it is disposed to pay a sum of 40,000 dollars, and not more, in lieu of all demands for Sound dues, and further, a given sum as equivalent for maintaining lighthouses, buoys, land-marks, &c.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—An interesting communication has been received from this place. The inhabitants were all well on the 14th of September, 1855, the date of the chaplain's letter to the Rev. T. B. Murray. They had heard of the death of the Czar Nicholas; but, as no newspaper was on board the vessel which conveyed the intelligence, they were still in the dark. Though they had suffered some anxiety from a poor yam harvest, they had a good stock of sweet potatoes to turn to, and the "pinch of the year" was past. They were awaiting the measures of Government for their transfer to Norfolk Island, some having relinquished house-building in expectation of this important change. It appears, by accounts from Sydney, that Sir W. Denison, Governor of New South Wales, had, in September last, under instructions from home, despatched a vessel to Pitcairn's Island, with a view of making arrangements. It was intended that, on her return to Sidney, a transport should be fitted out, for the purpose of conveying the islanders to their new and beautiful abode. All care would be taken in the manner of accomplishing the object which they themselves have sought to attain, and every respect paid to their admirable principles and exemplary ways. Mr. Nobbs stated, that the church and school were well attended. His eldest son, Reuben, had died of an attack on the lungs, the youth having returned from Valparaiso, where he had held a mercantile situation, to die among his family and be buried on his native island. Much unanimity prevailed among the people.

NEW BURNISWICK, FEBRUARY 6th.—The Hon. C. Fisher, Attorney-General, has returned from his mission to England, and we are happy to say, if the reports in circulation are to be credited, that he has been completely successful, having arranged with the delinquent firm of Messrs. Peto, Brassy Betts, and also obtained assurances of a sufficient supply of money, on Provincial security, to carry into effect the railway policy of the Government. This is extremely gratifying intelligence;

but it will be time enough to rely upon it when we hear something more definite from the gentleman himself. The Executive Council is now in session at Fredericton, and we therefore presume the facts will soon be known.

A PRECEDENT FOR RUSSIA.—A letter from Vienna, dated Jan. 2d, published in the Constitutionnel, says:

"As much as has been said about the dignity of the crown of the Czar, I will mention a case in which the two first naval powers in the world did not think it a derogation from their national dignity to reciprocally adopt, under similar circumstances, the arrangement which the allies of the 2d of December have just presented to Russia for the solution of the 3d guarantee."

The writer then alludes to the arrangements come to between Great Britain and America on the subject of the navigation of the river St. Lawrence and the upper lakes, and by which those two powers were reciprocally interdicted from having vessels of war on any of the lakes, the waters of which washed the territory of the two States; and then proceeds:

If Great Britain, notwithstanding her ancient pretension to the empire of the sea, has, in her arrangement with the United States, consented to the system of neutrality, in virtue of which their vessels of war cannot penetrate into the great lakes of North America, and renounced by the stroke of a pen the power of bringing vessels into the ocean, which she might be able to build at a much cheaper rate in Canada, it must be admitted, that she now demands from Russia nothing more than what she herself submitted to a quarter of a century ago. This is what Count Valentine Esterhazy is particularly charged to impress on the Russian Cabinet, in explaining the unalterable interpretation which the Western Powers have decided on attaching to the system of neutrality of the Black Sea."

According to the Albany Evening Journal "the number of men killed in the wars is over (?) 300,000! Seventy-three battles have been fought, and no such bloody record has been presented in any year since the days of Waterloo."

A new planet, of great brilliancy, has just been discovered by M. Chacornac, of the Paris Observatory.

We learn from trustworthy sources that the Prohibitory Law is in the most beneficial operation in St. Stephen. It is a fact, that the appearance of the village is totally changed, and few and very furtive must be the attempts to evade the law.—It is a fact, that none rejoice more in the operation of the law than some of the very persons who were addicted to drinking. We believe it is otherwise in St. Andrew's.—St. John Courier.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.—The Nursery of Europe is Lapland.

IMPEACHMENT OF LORD STRATFORD.

In another fortnight Parliament will meet, after a recess crowded with momentous incidents. It will be the lot of the Legislature to discuss the past and future campaigns, to examine the causes of success or failure, to suggest rewards for eminent services, or to demand inquiry into alleged neglects. In such circumstances we can no longer delay mention of a subject which occupies the minds of those conversant with Eastern affairs. We have before alluded to the transactions connected with the siege of Kars, and to the comments made on the conduct of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the British Ambassador at Constantinople. The great calamity which has befallen the Turkish arms has given to these events a vast importance, and we should but ill perform our duty if we concealed the fact that the neglect and abandonment of the British officers and the troops they so ably led, are spoken of and are attributed by persons well informed on the matter to personal feeling on the part of the Ambassador towards the English General whose name is now so well known in connexion with a long defence of the place. The matter is notorious to all acquainted with the Turkish capital, and not entirely unknown to the world in general, although the formalities of political discussion have generally precluded any allusion to it in Parliament or the press.

It may be said, then, that it is the misfortune of Lord Stratford to live in a state of dissension with almost every man with whom he is brought into contact. Although his age and position are sufficient to insure due respect, and those who approach him have no wish to be on other than amicable terms, yet few can hope long to escape some outbreak of his violent and groundless illwill. He lives in an atmosphere of antipathies, and accustomed during so many years to intercourse with Turkish officials and to the deference of Levantine society, he is impatient of any demur to what he conceives his authority. The disregard of his advice, or even the differing from his opinion, is enough to kindle a dislike which may last for years. Such is the man to whom the British Government has committed the care of its interests in the East. Turkish ways are not as our ways, and a minister at home must naturally leave all dealings with this unknown world to the representative and his staff of Orientalists and dragomans. A British ambassador can by a word enforce attention to a request of his Government, or mark it out for neglect. "I am to lay this communication before you—do not ask my opinion of it, decide for yourselves" is sufficient to ensure the rejection or evasion of a demand even though it emanated from the Foreign-office itself, for the Porte will fancy that it was never meant to be acceded to, and will, with ready duplicity, acquiesce in the stratagem. Hence it is evident that the whole power of the country he represents must be wielded personally by a representative in the East. Now, the statements to which we wish to call attention are as follows:—General Williams, who had been formerly employed on the Turco-Persian Boundary Commission, and had some acquaintance with the people and language of Asiatic Turkey, was in 1854 selected as British Commissioner to the Ottoman army in Armenia. The Turks had been defeated in five battles, and their force was completely disorganised. It was thought that the experience of General Williams might be of service in the reconstitution of the army and the defence of the threatened provinces. He was distinguished chiefly by a quiet, unassuming disposition, so much so that few of his friends gave him credit for the resolution and sternness which he displayed in the defence and government of Kars. It is difficult, therefore, to conceive the grounds of the Ambassador's alleged dislike, except it be that General Williams received his appointment from the Foreign-office, and not through the representations of Lord Stratford. But this dislike seems to have been not only felt but expressed. The Ambassador is said to have, in his usual manner, proclaimed his resentment and his purposed retaliation. One thing is clear—that he would in no

way assist the new British Commissioner, even in the most formal manner. General Williams had to go up to the seat of war unrecommended and unaccredited by the representative of his country. With men like the Turkish commanders this was a sufficient hint, and the General's difficulties were no doubt vastly increased. However, he applied himself to his task, took note of deficiencies, saw how corruption and cowardice had worked, and was soon intent on a thorough reform. His official position was strictly only that of an adviser; he could do nothing but by the Turkish Government, and his only instrument must be the representations of the Ambassador. He accordingly wrote to Lord Stratford, entreating his assistance in laying before the Porte the impending danger and the necessity of action. The fact which we shall now state is almost incredible, but we believe that it is true beyond a doubt. The ambassador would hold no communication with General Williams. He would not answer, he would not acknowledge the receipt of a single despatch. It is said that not less than 63 despatches and letters were sent by the British Commissioner, and to not one of these would the ambassador reply. He would have nothing to do with General Williams or his affairs. Among the most pressing wants was that of ammunition. General Williams wrote, it is said, repeatedly on this subject, but did not receive any answer, and nothing was done. When Kars surrendered there was only three days' ammunition in the place, although it had to sustain no regular siege. This fact was successfully concealed from the Russians, or it might have saved them a long and wearisome blockade. At last, we believe, General Williams made a complaint to the Foreign-office, which in turn directed Lord Stratford's attention to the matter, and requested him no longer to neglect the representations of the commissioner. Lord Stratford ungraciously obeyed, corresponded formally with General Williams, but the requests of the latter were to the last ineffectual.

General Williams, making the best of his narrow means, fortified the two chief cities of Armenia, and took his stand at Kars, the frontier fortress of the province. Men, provisions, ammunition, were alike deficient,—the troops were in a miserable condition. One of the matters urged on the Ambassador by General Williams was a payment, at least in part, of the arrears due to them. Those in Kars had not received a piastre for three years when the place fell, and their clothes were worn out long before their stomachs were pinched. The request, it is needless to say, was unnoticed by Lord Stratford. The men were much cast down and discontented as far as it is in the nature of the Mussulman to be. But when Mouravieff surrounded the place the energies of both Englishmen and Turks were roused. Neglected, insulted, abandoned, General Williams determined to resist to the last. His officers stood staunchly by him. That these brave men should feel no pang of resentment towards him whose causeless animosity they believe to have been their ruin, would be perhaps more than can be hoped from human nature. If anything, however, could add to their indignation, it would be to find that after the place was invested, after the defence had begun to enlist the sympathies and rouse the admiration of the world, the Ambassador suddenly changed his tone, gave an air of cordiality to his despatches, expressed his commiseration for the unfortunate General and his Staff, and talked of his constant exertions for their safety! But we have said enough. An inquiry into these things must take place at an early day. The correspondence since the autumn of 1854 will, no doubt, be called for. For the present, we leave the matter, in the full hope that justice will be done.—London Times.

When Sir C. Campbell left the Crimea Marshal Pelissier is reported to have said "Nothing could have given me greater grief, he was the man of the English army; such was my esteem and regard for him as a soldier, that I felt inclined to embrace him when ever I met him."

THE CHINESE.

The following extract from "A Journey through the Chinese Empire," by M. Huc, a French ecclesiastic, exhibits an interesting phase of the Chinese character:

There has been much joking about the manner in which the Chinese soldiers behaved before the English troops. After firing their pieces once, they threw them down, and fled as a flock of sheep might do if a bomb should burst in the midst of them; and it was thence inferred that the Chinese were essentially cowardly, deficient in energy, and incapable of fighting; but the judgment appears to us very hasty. In these circumstances the Chinese soldiers simply showed their good sense. The means of destruction employed by the two parties were so entirely disproportionate, that there could be no room for the display of valor. On one side arrows and matchlocks, on the other good muskets, and cannon loaded with grape. When a maritime town was to be destroyed, it was the simplest thing in the world. An English frigate had only to heave-to at the proper distance, and then, while the officers, seated quietly at dinner on the poop-deck, manœuvred the Champagne and the Madeira, the sailors methodically bombarded the town, that, with its wretched cannon, could only send a few balls half way to the enemy's vessel, while their houses and public buildings came tumbling down on all sides as if struck by lightning. The English artillery was for these poor people so terrible, so supernatural a thing, that they at last believed they had to do with beings more than mortal. How could they be expected to be brave in so unequal a contest? An enemy whom they had no means of reaching, was blazing away at them quite at his ease; what could they do but run away? They did so, and in our opinion they showed their wisdom in so doing. The government alone was to blame, for driving thousands of men almost unarmed and defenceless to a certain and useless death. The English are decidedly very brave, but if ever, which God forbid, they should have to defend their country against an European army, with nothing better than bows and arrows and matchlocks taken from the Chinese, they would soon, we are convinced, find some of their valor oozing away.

It may be that it would be possible to find in China all the elements necessary for organizing the most formidable army in the world. The Chinese are intelligent, ingenious and docile. They comprehend rapidly whatever they are taught, and retain it in their memory. They are persevering, and astonishingly active when they choose to exert themselves, respectful to authority, submissive and obedient. and they would easily accommodate themselves to all the exigencies of the severest discipline.

The Chinese possess also a quality most precious in soldiers, and which can scarcely be found so well developed among any other people, namely, an incomparable facility at supporting privations of every kind.

We have often been astonished to see how they will bear hunger, thirst, heat, cold, the difficulties and fatigues of a long march, as if at mere play. Thus, both morally and physically; they seem capable of meeting every demand; and with respect to numbers, they might be enrolled by millions.

The equipment of this immense army would also be no very hard matter. There would be no occasion to have recourse to foreign nations. Their own country would furnish in abundance all the material that could be desired, as well as workmen without number, quick at comprehending any new invention.

China would present also inexhaustible resources for a navy. Without speaking of the vast extent of her coasts, along which the numerous population pass the greater parts of their lives on the sea, the great rivers and immense lakes in the interior, always covered with fishing and trading junks, might furnish multitudes of men, habituated from their infancy to navigation, nimble, experienced and capable of becoming excellent sailors, for long expeditions. The officers of our ships of war that have visited the Chinese seas, have often been astonished to meet far away from any coast, their fishermen braving the tempests, and guiding their miserable vessels in safety

over enormous waves that threatened every moment to swallow them. The Chinese would very soon be able to build vessels on the model of those of Europe, and a few years would enable them to put to sea with such a fleet as has never been seen.

What China wants is a man of genius, a man truly great, capable of assimilating the power and vitality of this nation, more populous than all Europe, and which counts more than thirty centuries of civilization of the West, we believe that the work of regeneration would proceed with rapid strides, and that perhaps those Chinese who now appear such a very ridiculous people, might be thought of somewhat more seriously, and even occasion mortal uneasiness to those who covet so eagerly the spoils of ancient nations of Asia.

DIPLOMACY OF WOMEN.—There is a trait in the lives of great diplomatists of which it is just possible some one or other of my readers may not have heard, which is, that none of them have ever attained to any eminence without any attachment—we can find no better word for it—to some women of superior understanding, who has united within herself great talents for society with a high and soaring ambition. They who only recognise in the world of politics the dry details of ordinary parliamentary business, poor-law questions, sanitary rules, railway bills, and colonial grants, can form but a scanty notion of the excitement derived from the high interests of party, and the great game played by about twenty mighty gamblers, with the whole world for the table, and kingdoms for counters. In this grand role women perform no ignoble part; may, it were not too much to say that theirs is the very motive-power of the whole vast machinery.—Dublin University Magazine.

A THORNY COUCH.—One morning last week (says a Gloucester paper,) as a young man of Ambergly was journeying homeward through the dreary waste of Minchinhampton-common, his attention was arrested by seeing a heap of clothes near a gorse bush. On approaching nearer to get a better view of the apparition, he found a semi-naked man *en chemise d'homme*—kicking and writhing about to extricate himself from his thorny bed. "Halloa, what do you do here?" inquired the young man. "Oh, dear," responded the helpless fellow in the bush, "where be I?—where be my old woman?—I be nearly starved—I can't get up." "Get up! no I should think not," replied the other; "how came you to get down?" "Oh, help I out. Why, you see," he continued, now quite aware of his situation under the influence of the north wind, "I had a drop o' drink last night, and I made sure I was safe at home here, so I did strip, and got into bed. But darn me if I like such a bed at all. I be taredly pricked and scratched. I seemed all cosy enough till towards morning, when I did kick, and were pricked, and did kick again; and I did dream all sorts o' knives and works were driving into me, and I did shiver awful. Darn me, I be glad I be out of it," as the other managed to help him out. "Why, you are pricked like a pincushion," said the young man; laughing outright. "Well, I be shocking," replied the miserable object. "What a thing a drap o' drink be, to be sure!" His friend having helped him on with his clothes, they both proceeded to Stroud, the Bacchanalian, we hope, a wiser and a better man for his comfortless bed on a December night.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.—A Paris correspondent writes.—I have been talking with a man who arrived last night from St. Petersburg, and the pith of whose entire conversation was this:—"Certainly those who thought the Empress Maria the predominant power were right; she is so. She reigns in Russia! she governs the Czar entirely, she is adored by the nation she governs the Grand Duke Constantine completely; she is the superior, the dominant influence; but those who thought her inclined towards peace were quite at fault. What she may have been some months back, I cannot say; but now the Empress Maria is warlike."

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CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir.—When the Land Purchase Act was passed, and before the Worrell Estate was purchased by the Government, for a sum nearly double what the sellers gave for it, it was fully expected by the public, that the provisions of the Act were just and equal, if honestly carried out, but, to the surprise of many, they have found, on applying to the Commissioner of Public Lands, that the practice of those entrusted to carry out the Law, have been very far from being either equal or in good faith, as was promised to, and expected by the people, for there are now to be seen a great many exceptions in the Commissioner's Office, and what astonishes people most of all is, these exceptions are not to be found in the "Documents relating to the Purchase of the Worrell Estate, which were laid before the House of Assembly as authentic, and ordered by them on 14th February, 1855, to be inserted once in all the newspapers published in Charlottetown." Now, it is a certain fact, that there is only one exception in all these Documents, viz., 984 acres to J. B. Cox, and one exclusion, 600 acres of Fishery Reserves, for which no payment is to be made by the Government, it is also stated in the Documents, "that two several deeds or instruments in writing made in form as required—All the said Real and Personal Estates were conveyed to William Swabey, the Commissioner of Public Lands, except Mr. Cox's tracts above referred to," and exclusive of the Fishery Reserves claimed by the Government, and the Commissioner of Public Lands also notified all parties, on January 4th, 1855, to pay no money whatever on account of said Estate to any other person than himself, who is the only person legally authorized to receive the same. It is very poor satisfaction indeed, to be told now, that the Attorney General committed an error in allowing any exceptions to be made; for our parts, we cannot see that he is any more to blame than his colleagues, as they are all alike responsible to the people.

Sir, we shall know by-and-by whether the House of Assembly will or will not make the Documents they ordered to be printed 14th February, 1855, to be authentic and bona fide true; or whether they will give their sanction to make them, as far as we are concerned, a sham and imposition upon the public.

Yours, &c., &c.,

Worrell Estate, February 2d, 1856.

P. S.—We have purposely avoided saying anything about the price the Lands are sold for by the Government, as well as their selling the Fishery Reserves Land at the same rate to the settlers as the other land, although they gave nothing for them, our present business being the unjust way and manner we have been used as exceptions.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Dear Sir,—In one of your late Editorials some interesting remarks were made on the improvement in your city; if you would come over to Southport, you would see, that the merchants and mechanics of this flourishing village have likewise raised structures highly creditable to their enterprise and perseverance. We can show handsome houses on the most approved principles of edification!! A generous emulation generally prevails among the denizens. In truth, the progress and prosperity of this community afford pleasant proofs of the benefits and blessings secured by skill and sobriety, intelligence and industry; but, as we expect a friendly visit from you, I write to inquire, when we may have an opportunity of giving you a respectful reception in the Stratford Hotel.

This establishment is equal to any house for the special accommodation of the public in the Province, and Mr. Moore—the proprietor—has strong claims on public patronage. Great expense has been incurred in finishing and furnishing suits of apartments and other necessary conveniences, to accommodate travellers of all classes, and also entertain such transient strangers as wish the combined enjoyments of neat, comfortable, private lodgings, and convenient access to your city.

Several of the Sons of Temperance in the city, and the Salem Division, appreciating such praiseworthy efforts in confirmation of their principles and doctrines, ordered a public supper to be prepared on the evening of Wednesday the 23d January. At this entertainment, in celebration of the opening of the House, a bountiful supply of a great variety of choice viands was prepared, and served in the best order. In her important department, Mrs. Moore knows "what to do, and how to do it." And on the 4th instant, another large party of Sons, with their wives and other friends of both sexes, held a very pleasant soiree in the Stratford Hotel.

This establishment deserves general encouragement, and it is to be hoped, that the generous public will sustain the landlord in his efforts to secure their comfort and convenience.

Let 48, 8th Feb., 1856.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, February 13, 1856.

THE MAILS.—The Couriers arrived with the Colonial and American Mails on Monday night about half-past eight o'clock. We expected to hear of the arrival at New-York of the new steamer Persia, but up to Friday morning she had not made her appearance. The Pacific, of Collins (United States) line, was to leave the same day, February 26. A telegraphic despatch from Washington to the New-Brunswick, informs us, that the U. S. House of Representatives elected Mr. Banks to be Speaker, on Saturday last, by a plurality of votes, all attempts to elect by a majority, after numerous trials, having failed. The vote stood—Banks, 103; Aitken, 100; Fuller, 6; Campbell of Ohio, 4; Wells, 1.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—We trust that this Institution is advancing, and regret that it has not been in our power to take any part in the discussions which have been consequent upon the lectures delivered there. We had fully intended to have been present at that given by Mr. Barnard, on Wood and its properties. As the next best thing, however, we solicited and obtained the perusal of his very able and well-written dissertation. The subject is immense, or may at least be made so. Take the acorn, walnut, beechmast or ashkey, and reflect, that in either of these you have the germ of a mighty tree, that you can with ease hold in the palm of your hand the makings of a little forest. Consider, also, the time it takes before these are developed into trees. Mr. Barnard pointed out to his hearers the difference between Exogenous and Endogenous trees, those which, like the oak or beech, have their principle of growth from without by yearly concentric circles formed with the bark and the last year's wood, and those which come to their size from pressure from within, as the palm, the cane, Indian corn, and all the tribe of grasses, whether gigantic or minute. It did not come within the scope of his lecture to advert to the interesting and wonderful manner by which nature works in bringing these favorite productions to an immense and gigantic size as in the mahogany, and other species of woods. Did any of our readers ever look with attention on a piece of well-made charcoal? Let these who have not, do so. The specimen of a good one, whether taken from the remains of the backlog or from the charcoal pit, will give the whole of the ligneous or woody parts of the plant in which the concentric circles or layers, will be as distinctly visible as in the original wood before charring, as will also the horizontal rays. The difference between the weight of charcoal and that of the wood before charring, shows how much of water, gum, resin, or other substances must be incorporated in the tree in order to account for the difference. These fibres are distinctly visible on the skeleton—if we may so call it—of the tree, and then comes the question of how it is produced. One thing we are certain of, that, by the agency of heat, this solid charcoal can be separated into a fine, invisible air or gas, called carbonic acid gas, fatal to animal life, as the police reports of Paris can testify, where a favorite method of committing suicide is, for a person or persons to lock themselves in a close room with a pan of ignited charcoal, the gas from which soon puts an end to their existence, the lungs refusing to act in the inhalation of the mephitic vapor. However fatal to animal, this gas is the principle of vegetable life, and the art of the agriculturist and horticulturist principally consists of furnishing it with a proper supply of this article. But how is impalpable air converted into solid wood: A century ago or less, this question must have remained unanswered. Modern chemistry has, however, furnished us with a solution of the enigma. It has been found, that by subjecting carbonic acid gas to an immense pressure it becomes liquid, and this liquid on exposure to the atmosphere rapidly evaporates, but during the process solidifies a part of the liquid, this experiment is performed every day in the season to the visitors in the pantechion in London. This merely proves the fact that carbonic acid gas may be solidified. Nature however adopts a different process. Carbonic acid gas which is a compound of oxygen and carbon is imbibed by the roots combined with water or in the gaseous state by the leaves and by some elaborations of her own, unknown to us, throws off the oxygen and leaves the carbon or charcoal. These were however no part of the lecturer's scheme, his business was with the wood as it already existed and not with how it was formed and his theory of the toughness, elasticity, density and porosity of wood were philosophically and lucidly given. It affords us much pleasure to see mechanics thus ennobling themselves and their art by scientific explications of the nature of the articles with which they have most to do, it is peculiarly gratifying to find that disposition in one whose duties as inspector of public works must necessarily call for the exercise of judgment in the selection of the different sorts of timber in the construction of bridges, Lighthouses, piers and other

public edifices or structures, of which wood forms a competent part. A few more such lectures will give the Institute a popularity based on the best of foundations, on utility.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Rev. David Fitzgerald will lecture before the association, to-morrow, (Thursday) evening at the Temperance Hall, Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. The subject of the Lecture will be "The History of our English Bible in connection with the growth of our common Christianity."

The meetings will be held in future every fortnight, and are open to the public. A collection will be taken to defray expenses.

Married,

At the Catholic Chapel, Charlottetown, on the 4th of February, by the Rev. Mr. Phelan, P. P., Mr. Thomas McAvoy, baker, to Miss Mary Carroll, eldest daughter of Mr. James Carroll, Carpenter, all of Ch. Town.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Brewster, Mr. William Edward Cooke, to Hannah, only daughter of Mr. William Vesey, all of Little York.

Died,

On the 9th inst., suddenly at Mr. Henry Shenicks on the Rustico road, Mr. Allan McKinnon, son of Mr. Finlay McKinnon, North River, aged 31 years. The deceased was suddenly seized with cramp about one o'clock on Friday, and notwithstanding every attention paid to him, by Mr. and Mrs. Shenicks and his brother, he died next morning. He has left a wife and five children.

Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on Tuesday the 18th February, instant, on the Premises, the Leasehold Interest of the Subscriber, in 92 acres of LAND, together with the Buildings, consisting of 2 HOUSES, a NEW BARN, 17 x 27, STABLES and other out-buildings.

JOHN HORNE. Winslow Road, near Mrs. Holroyd's, February 9th, 1856. 21-X.

FALL GOODS.

1855.

JAMES DESBRISAY has received by the Majestic, from Liverpool, and Sir Alexander, from London, his usual supplies of Autumn and Winter Goods.

which are offered to the public at the lowest possible prices FOR CASH. A large lot of Ready Made Clothing.

Among which are some very superior Coats, also on hand a few very good India Rubber Coats, Sea men's Caps, &c., Nov. 1, 1855.

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment—800 sides Neat's Leather, 300 sides Harness Leather, 200 sides light Sole Leather, 500 Calf-skins. WM. B. DAWSON.

October 20.

BOARDING.

A FEW LADIES or a Married Gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated by applying to Mrs. H. B. DOUGLAS, Pownal Street, next door above Mr. Pardee. Dec. 14, 1855.

NOTICE.

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

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848. THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent, to the assured.

The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

One of Phillips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.

W. HEARD, President HENRY PALMER, Sec'y and Treasurer. Secretary's Office, Kent Street, August 5th, 1855.

COALS COALS!!

40 CHALDRON Pictou COAL, just arrived and for Sale by JAMES PURDIE. Charlottetown, Dec. 5.

Published by authority of the City Council.

Law Relative to Pumps and Wells.

[Assented to 7th February.]

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown:

Sec. 1 That from and after the publication of this law, the powers, authority and duties of the "Pump and Well Assessors of the town of Charlottetown" shall cease and determine and be from thenceforth transferred to the City Council.

Sec. 2 All contracts duly entered into by the said Assessors shall continue in force and effect according to the provisions thereof.

Sec. 3 The said Assessors shall make up their accounts forthwith and the balance of moneys now in the hands of the Treasurer with all bonds, contracts, specialities, books, papers, accounts and all other articles in his hands or in that of the Secretary of the said Board of Assessors shall be forthwith handed over to the City Clerk.

ROBT. HUTCHINSON, Mayor William B. Wellner, City Clerk, January 23rd, 1856.

Law Relative to Auditing City Accounts.

[Assented to February 7, 1856.]

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown:

Sec. 1 That the accounts of the City Treasurer shall be audited by the City auditors twice in each year, that is to say in the months of January and July.

Sec. 2 The Clerk, Treasurer and other officers of the said City, shall in the first week of the said months submit to the said auditors the accounts of their respective departments together with all vouchers touching or concerning the same. The accounts when audited shall be published in such manner as prescribed in the twenty-ninth section of the Act of Incorporation.

ROBT. HUTCHINSON, Mayor. William B. Wellner, City Clerk. February 6th, 1856.

Law Relating to Drunkenness.

[Assented to Feb. 7, 1856]

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown:

Sec. 1 That the Police constables shall take in charge all persons found drunk and disorderly on the streets, squares, lanes, thoroughfares or wharves in the city, and commit the same to the lock-up according to law, who on being convicted by confession, or on view of the Mayor or any of the City Councillors, or on the oath of one credible witness in the Mayor's or Police court, shall forfeit for the first offence the sum of Five shillings, and in default of payment be committed to jail for a period of forty-eight hours, unless said fine with costs be sooner paid.

Sec. 2 If any person or persons shall be convicted of a second offence of drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the said city, he or they shall be liable to a fine of Ten shillings for such second offence and to a like fine for every subsequent offence, and in default of payment of either or any of such fines, be committed to jail for a period of ninety-six hours unless such fine with costs be sooner paid.

Sec. 3 In case of any person having been convicted of being drunk and disorderly, tendering payment of the fine and costs which have been awarded, it shall not be imperative on the mayor or presiding councillor to receive such fine and costs, in case the said offender shall be in such state of intoxication, as not to be suffered safely to go at large, but the said offender may be still detained in custody until he becomes sober, when he may be discharged on payment of the fine and costs or on payment of the said fine and costs, he may be given into the custody of his friends, if he have any, at the discretion of the mayor or presiding councillor.

Sec. 4 All persons found drunk or incapable of taking care of themselves or lying about the streets, squares, lanes, thoroughfares or wharves in the city, though not disorderly, may be taken in charge by the police constables and placed in the lock-up aforesaid, or the police constables may give them into the keeping of their friends, if requested so to do, and such persons so taken in charge shall subject themselves to a fine not exceeding five shillings or to imprisonment not exceeding twenty-four hours for each and every offence.

Sec. 5 Any person or persons who shall sell to, or supply children or apprentices with intoxicating drinks, or who shall harbour the same and encourage them to drink within this City, without the consent of their legal protectors, shall subject themselves to a fine not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings for each and every offence, and on refusal or neglect to pay the same, warrant of distress may issue, or the offender or offenders may be imprisoned for not more than sixty days.

ROBT. HUTCHINSON, Mayor. William B. Wellner, City Clerk. February 6, 1856.

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Laws to prevent disorderly riding and driving.

[Assented 7th Feb. 1856.]
Be it enacted by the City Council, of the City of Charlottetown:

Sec. 1 No person shall ride at a gallop, or trot at full speed any horse, mare, gelding, mule or ass, on any street or square of said City.

Sec. 2 Every person who shall drive any truck, sled or carriage for the conveyance of goods, shall not on any pretence whatever drive swifter through said City, than a slow and easy trot, and at all times with proper reins.

Sec. 3 Every person driving any sleigh, truck, cart, chaise or other carriage, within said City, shall drive the same in a moderate and careful manner.

Sec. 4 It shall not be lawful for any person or persons driving empty sleds on any of the streets or squares, to suffer pointed stakes to remain standing, or carry frames or projecting pieces outside of said sleds.

Sec. 5 Every person riding any horse or driving any gig, chaise, or carriage, wagon, cart, truck, sleigh or sled, on any street or square, in meeting any other horse, gig, chaise, carriage, wagon, cart, truck, sleigh or sled, shall always leave the same on his right hand side in passing.

Sec. 6 Whenever any carriage, wagon, cart, truck, sleigh or sled, shall at any time stop or be suffered to stand loaded or unloaded, on any of the streets, every such carriage, wagon, cart, truck, sleigh or sled, shall be placed at least two feet distant from the sidewalk, at either side of said street.

Sec. 7 Every person driving any sled or sleigh, on any of the streets or squares, shall have at least one good and sufficient bell affixed to the horse.

Sec. 8 Whenever any carriage, wagon, cart, truck, sleigh or sled, shall at any time stop or be suffered to stand loaded or unloaded, on any of the streets, every such carriage, wagon, cart, truck, sleigh or sled, shall be placed at least two feet distant from the sidewalk, at either side of said street.

Sec. 9 Every person who shall be guilty of disorderly riding or driving, in any of the streets or squares, the horse, carriage, sled or sleigh of the person so offending, shall be liable to seizure by any of the City authorities, and detained until bail be given to the satisfaction of the Mayor or presiding officer, for the appearance of the rider, driver or person, to whose care said horse, carriage or sled had been entrusted, and the person so offending shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds or in failure of paying the same, to be committed to jail for not more than forty days. Any person who may have been convicted of disorderly driving, and may have occasioned damage thereby to any person or property, shall be liable to pay the full amount of damage adjudged therefor over and above the fine and costs, which may have been ordered by the Mayor or Police Court, and in case of refusal to pay or give security to pay the amount of said judgement, within such time as the said Court shall appoint then, the Court shall be committed to jail for not more than sixty days.

Sec. 10 Any person who shall be guilty of lunging any horse, mare or gelding, on any of the streets or squares, or King's, or Pownal squares, or thoroughfares of the City, shall render themselves liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings, for each and every offence over and above any damage which may accrue from such practice to any person or property.

Sec. 11 In cases where the damages which may be sustained by any person or property, through disorderly riding, driving or lunging of any horse, mare or gelding exceeds the sum of ten pounds, then such cases to be recoverable in the Supreme Court.

ROBT. HUTCHINSON, Mayor,
William B. Wellner, City Clerk,
January, 28th 1856.

Law to prevent Nuisances.

[Assented to 7th Feb. 1856.]
Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown:

Sec. 1 All persons who being on any square, street, lane, thoroughfare or on any sidewalk, shall use openly, any profane, obscene, lewd or lascivious language, or behaviour, or shall be obstructing the passage for foot-passengers, or annoying persons in their shops or dwellings, and who shall neglect or refuse when requested by any of the City authorities, to move away and not continue such nuisance, shall be taken into custody, and be subject to a fine not exceeding ten shillings.

Sec. 2 Every person who drunk or sober, indecently publicly expose their persons, in any part of the City, or who publicly offers for sale or distribution, or exhibits to public view any profane, indecent or obscene book, paper, print, drawing, painting or representation, or sings any profane or obscene song or ballad, shall be taken into custody, and be fined in a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Sec. 3 Any person who being on any street, square, lane, sidewalk, or on any wharf, shall openly challenge any person to fight, or shall use abusive or provoking language, so as to disturb any person or persons in their shops, stores, or houses, or proceeding on their lawful business, may be forthwith taken into custody by any of the City authorities, by day or by night, and be subject to a fine of not less than five shillings, nor more than twenty shillings.

Sec. 4 Any person guilty of throwing or sweeping dirt or depositing rubbish, dead animals or nuisance of any kind on the streets or squares, or on any part of the beach or shore or wharfs, or causing or permitting any offensive matter to run from any manufactory, slaughter-house, butcher's shop, dung-hill or privy, into any street or square, shall be liable to a fine, not more than forty shillings for each and every such offence.

Sec. 5 Any persons placing any cart, sled, sleigh or other unyoked vehicle, or other obstruction of any kind on any of the sidewalks, streets or squares of the City, and who refuses or neglect to remove the same when requested so to do by any of the City authorities, shall thereby subject themselves to a fine not exceeding ten shillings for each and every offence, and said articles of obstruction, may be seized by any of the City authorities, and placed in the City pound, or such other place as may be directed by the Mayor, and if said articles of obstruction shall not be owned or claimed, before the expiration of three days, then it shall be lawful for the City Marshal, after three days' notice to sell the same by public auction, under an order from the Mayor, such sale to be announced by a City crier, and to take place between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and two o'clock p.m. and the proceeds arising therefrom, shall become part of the City funds.

Sec. 6 Every person guilty of riding, driving, or permitting any horse or beast of burden with or without a vehicle, to stand on any of the sidewalks, or who shall fasten any horse or beast of burden across any sidewalk, shall render themselves liable to a fine not exceeding ten shillings.

Sec. 7 Every person who causes any tree or timber, or any other unwieldy matter or thing to be drawn on any of the streets or squares, on any vehicle without having sufficient means of safely guiding the same, shall lay themselves open to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings, and in addition thereto shall be liable to pay for any damage which may accrue therefrom. And no person shall be permitted to draw any tree, timber or other unwieldy matter or thing, upon any of the streets or squares, to the injury of said streets or squares, under a penalty of forty shillings in addition to the cost of repairing such damage.

Sec. 8 No person shall in future be permitted to move any house or building, on any of the streets or squares, without first having obtained a license from the Mayor so to do, under a penalty of five pounds, nor shall any house or building so being moved stand on any street or square, during the night, without good and sufficient light therefrom, to prevent it and the machinery wherewith it is being moved, becoming dangerous to passengers. And any person so moving any house or building, shall be subject to repair all openings which may be made in the streets or squares, for adjusting the machinery whereby it is moved forthwith, under a penalty of not over forty shillings for each and every opening in addition to the cost of repairing such openings.

Sec. 9 No openings in the streets or sidewalks for the purpose of laying down gas-pipes, making sewers or drains, or for any other purpose shall be permitted to remain open at night, without being properly fenced or guarded and lighted after sunset, to prevent their becoming a nuisance or obstruction to passengers, and every person hereafter who shall attempt to leave any such openings, unguarded or unlighted, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding forty shillings, and be liable to pay for all damage which may accrue therefrom, and no person shall be allowed, to continue said opening beyond a reasonable time, for the performance of the object for which they were made under a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for each and every hour, which they may be kept open beyond such reasonable time. Every defective hatch-way in any sidewalk, shall be likewise guarded at night, till repaired, under a penalty of twenty shillings for each and every night, said hatchway shall remain in a defective and unrepaired state, and the party to pay the damages arising therefrom.

Sec. 10 No contractor for the repairs and keeping in order the public pumps and wells shall during the winter season permit any quantity of ice to accumulate and remain about any of said pumps for more than three days to the obstruction, annoyance and danger of the visitors thereto, whether he may be called to the improper state of any such pumps or not and he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five shillings for each pump for each and every day he neglects to remove or permits such obstruction to remain over and above the time above noted unless he can show good and sufficient reason to the satisfaction of the Mayor.

Sec. 11 Whosoever shall course or coast upon a sled in any street or down any hills on the ice, snow or frozen ground, or be skating on the sidewalks or play at football, or rolling of hoops, or throwing stones or snowballs, or flying kites, or playing at quoits or any other game that may molest or obstruct persons in the streets, squares, lanes or thoroughfares of the City or on any of the wharfs, shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum not less than five shillings nor more than twenty shillings to be paid by each offender respectively and for a minor, by the father of the boy offending, or by the master, if an apprentice offend, and in case of refusal to pay be committed to jail for not more than twenty four hours.

Sec. 12 No horses, mules, asses, goats, sheep, geese, turkeys, swine, or neat, cattle of any kind shall be permitted to run or go at large in any of the streets or squares under a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, for each and every animal and offence to be paid by the owner or person having the care of the before named animals; and in the event of no owner being found for any of said animals, then the police to place said animals in one of the City pounds.

Sec. 13 No person shall drive any cattle on the streets or squares at a furious rate nor shall any person conduct any more than one horse at a time on any of the streets, squares or thoroughfares, unless the said horses be conveyed with proper halters or reins so as to be completely under the command and control of their conductor, whereby to prevent their becoming a nuisance or injurious to passengers and any person who shall be guilty of driving cattle or horses in the manner herein provided against shall render themselves liable to a fine not exceeding ten shillings for each and every offence beside the amount of damage which may accrue therefrom to parties.

Sec. 14 No person shall fire or discharge any fire-arms (except in the discharge of some military duty sanctioned by authority) or set off any cracker, squib or any fireworks within the City under a penalty of not more than ten shillings for each and every offence, and if such offender be a minor, apprentice, or servant, the parent, guardian or master of such offender shall be liable for the payment of the said penalty or at the option of the Mayor, the offender or offenders to be committed to jail for not more than forty-eight hours.

Sec. 15 If any person shall ring any bell within the City, except sleigh or house bells or for religious purposes, or for public rejoicings or in case of fire without having first been duly licensed therefor by the Mayor, he, she or they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for each and every offence or be imprisoned not more than twenty days.

Sec. 16 Every person who places or leaves any furniture, goods, wares, merchandize, casks, boxes or other obstruction of any kind on any of the streets or sidewalks except for a reasonable time in cases where goods are received or being shipped, shall render themselves liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for each and every offence.

Sec. 17 Every person who places, hangs up or otherwise exposes to sale any goods, wares, merchandize, matter or anything whatsoever so that the same project into or over any sidewalk or beyond the line of any house, shop or building at which the same are exposed so as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person over or along said sidewalk shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five shillings for each and every offence.

Sec. 18 Every person who rolls any barrow or hand-cart, or carries any cask, case, ladder, plank, pole, timber, log of wood or other bulky matter or thing upon any sidewalk except for the purpose of loading or unloading or of crossing said sidewalk shall subject themselves to a penalty not exceeding five shillings for each and every offence.

Sec. 19 Every person who wilfully and wantonly disturbs any inhabitant by pulling or ringing any doorbell or by knocking at any door, house, porch, fence, or out building shall subject themselves to a fine not exceeding five shillings for each offence.

Sec. 20 No person shall put or place any quantity of snow or ice on any of the streets, squares, lanes, wharfs or thoroughfares to the river so as to form an obstruction or nuisance to travellers or other persons under a penalty not exceeding five shillings for each offence.

Sec. 21 All public notices issuing from the Imperial or local governments, or from the Mayor or Corporation or private notices which may be posted on boards placed by the authority of the City on public property if defaced, altered or destroyed before the time such bills design to give the public notice they contain the parties covering up or in any other way defacing, altering or destroying such public or private advertisements so posted shall on conviction thereof be subject to a fine not exceeding five shillings or to be imprisoned not exceeding forty-eight hours.

Sec. 22 Any person or persons who shall write, cut or make any inscription of an obscene or other nature or in any other way deface or injure any public building, pump or fence, or any private building or fence shall on conviction thereof be subject to a fine not exceeding five pounds over and above the amount of damage which may have been committed.

Sec. 23 No person shall be permitted to allow any gates to open outwardly on any street or sidewalk so as to be an obstruction, and any person permitting their gates so to open shall subject themselves to a fine not exceeding five shilling for each and every offence.

Sec. 24 The several fines and penalties with costs imposed by this law shall be recoverable before the Mayor's or Police Court and on conviction warrant of distress may issue or the offender be imprisoned for a period not less than twenty-four hours nor more than sixty days.

Sec. 25 In cases where damage to any person or property may arise from any of the causes herein provided against shall exceed the sum of ten pounds, such cases shall be recoverable in the Supreme Court.

Sec. 26 The pound-keeper shall be entitled to demand and receive for receiving and impounding, the following fee, viz: for each and every cart, sleigh or other vehicle or other obstruction before delivering the same to the owner or claimant thereof the sum of one shilling and sixpence.

Sec. 27 In the event of any cart, sled, sleigh or other vehicle, or other obstruction which may be impounded and suffered to be sold should the owner or owners thereof come forward to claim any of the same within six months after such obstructions have been impounded and sold, he, she or they on satisfactory proof of their ownership of any such vehicle or obstruction so sold, shall be entitled to receive the amount derived from the sale thereof after deducting therefrom the amount of the fine imposed by the fifth section of this law and the necessary costs for impounding, advertising and crying the same.

Sec. 28 All fines, penalties and costs imposed and recovered under this law shall be and become part and parcel of the City funds.

ROBT. HUTCHINSON, Mayor,
Wm. B. Wellner, City Clerk.
Jan. 28, 1856.

Law Relating to Auctioneers.

[Assented to February 7, 1856.]
Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown:

Sec. 1 That licenses for selling by auction in the City shall be granted by the City Council and shall be made out and issued by the Mayor upon payment to the City Treasury of a duty of Ten Pounds, and every such license shall continue in force for one year.

Sec. 2 If any person shall act as an auctioneer within the City without being thereto licensed as aforesaid he shall for every offence forfeit a sum not exceeding Ten Pounds: But nothing herein contained shall extend to Sheriffs or other officers selling under process of law or by the decree or direction of any Court.

Sec. 3 In the event of any person refusing or neglecting to pay the amount of any penalty incurred under this Law, warrant of distress may issue, or the party be imprisoned for not more than one month.

ROBT. HUTCHINSON, Mayor,
Wm. B. Wellner, City Clerk.
February 6th, 1856.

NOVA-SCOTIA LEGISLATURE—The Lieutenant Governor, in his speech, congratulated the Legislature on the exemption of the Province from war and pestilence, and on the success which, in the last session, had attended the principal industrial pursuits of the Province. The revenue is stated to be somewhat diminished in productiveness, when compared with the preceding year, owing to reduction of duties; but is, nevertheless amply sufficient to meet all demands upon it, and affords satisfactory evidence of the increased energies and growing prosperity of the people. His Excellency then directed the attention of the Legislature to the leading business which would be brought before it, during the ensuing session, as follows:

"A measure, having for its object the improvement of the general educational condition of the Country, will be submitted for your consideration.

"Our Railway system is progressing favourably, and I trust that, when the Accounts of the expenditure, and liabilities, connected with it, are laid before you, the utmost produece and economy will be found to have been observed by those, to whom the Legislature has entrusted the conduct of this important branch of the public service.

"On the subject of the Mines and Minerals, in connection with the claims of the General Mining Association, an opinion of the Imperial Law Officers of the Crown, and a Correspondence with the Colonial Secretary, will be laid before you, which will doubtless engage your earnest attention.

"The substitution of a simpler and a more economical process for vesting forfeited land, in the Crown, in place of the existing system, will be proposed to you by my Government."