

# Haszard's



# Gazette,

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, April 11, 1855.

New Series, No. 231

### Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher  
Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning  
Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.  
TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash  
in advance.

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Particular attention given to the sale of Produce.  
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world.

**FOR SALE, a GOOSE BOAT** fitted with crank,  
paddles, &c. Enquire at the Book Store of  
Haszard & Owen.

### NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber, whose  
accounts were due previous to the 1st of January,  
1855, are requested to settle the same, or they  
will be put to expences without further notice.  
JAMES PURDIE.

Charlottetown, 2d April, 1855. All papers 2w.

**FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, 2 Handsome**  
American WAGONS. Also, 1000 Bushels  
Swedish TURNIPS.  
JAMES MORRIS.

Queen Street, April 3, 1855.

### Valuable Stand for Business.

TO LET, and possession given in the month of  
August next, a DWELLING HOUSE and  
PREMISES, now occupied by Mr. W. HEARD, in  
GREAT GEORGE STREET.

The suitable position of the premises for Business  
purposes is too well known to require comment.

For particulars apply to Mr. W. HEARD, on the  
premises, or to Mr. W. SMARDON at the corner,  
GREAT GEORGE STREET.  
Charlottetown, 28th Feb. 1855.

**Classical and Commercial School, Grafton**  
Street.

MR COSTLEY respectfully intimates that on  
Monday, 2d APRIL next, he will open a  
FEMALE CLASS, for the purpose of giving instruction  
in Writing, Geography, Use of the Globes,  
Composition, &c. Number of Pupils limited to Fifteen.  
Hours of attendance from 4 to 6 p. m. Terms  
may be known by applying at the School-room.

There will be Vacancies in the Public Class for  
a few additional Pupils, at the commencement of  
next Term (2d April).  
Charlottetown, March 22. 3w

### Hops! Hops! Hops!

**FOR SALE, by Retail, at DODD'S Brick Store,**  
in Pownall Street.  
March 23, 1855. 4w

**WHEREAS** certain persons have been cutting  
down trees upon my Lands, and have carried  
away wood therefrom, without license from me—  
This is to give notice, that all persons having so  
trespassed, or who shall hereafter, so trespass,  
shall, on discovery, be prosecuted according to Law.  
J. M. HOLL.

Kenwith, Township 22, Dec. 27.

**DOYLE'S Pocket READY RECKONER** for  
Timber, Plank, Boards, Saw-Logs, **WAGES,**  
**BOARD** and 6 and 7 per cent. **INTEREST**  
**TABLES.**  
For Sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

### FOR HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

### "L." AND DR. CUMMING ON TEMPERANCE.

We cannot boast of much novelty in our Island,  
especially at this season. Of this, some of our  
literati are aware; and wishing to brush up for a little  
change, have hit upon something new, in the mode  
of discussing the temperance question. Witness, the  
parade of great names, which has recently appeared  
in your columns, for and against temperance. It is  
however with "L."s" favour, that I have to do; his  
position is this, Dr. Cumming says so, therefore it is  
so. This is reasoning with despatch. "L."s" zeal  
has surely outrun his prudence, in sending this ex-  
cerpt of the doctor's. Archdeacon Jeffreys adminis-  
tered a very severe castigation to certain Presbyterian  
Clergymen, for the negative position they assumed  
with regard to temperance. "L." steps in with  
open mouth and says, Archdeacon, spare some for my  
good and worthy friend, Dr. Cumming. "L." wishes  
to make it certain, that there are others as guilty as  
they, and proves that the Archdeacon is no standard;  
that is "L." anxious to be an enemy, unwillingly  
assumes the position of a friend—We have a right to  
ask, Who is Dr. Cumming? He is an eloquent author,  
and a careful editor, a minister of a Presbyterian  
congregation in London, and is in connection with the  
Kirk of Scotland, and is especially famous for his  
disproof of the infallibility of morals, even in high  
places. It is this man's prestige, that is arrayed  
against temperance, but angry though his satellites  
be, I hold that the doctor must come under the same  
class, as that, to which he proves other mortals to  
belong; and I am bold enough to believe and write,  
with all his fame and influence, he is not to be con-  
sidered either an original, or a genius; he evidently  
wants that centralization of thought, and the power  
that sees the inner and deep relation of things, which  
secures consistency and is the foundation of originality.  
But let this pass, with proof of his change of views  
and dissatisfaction of former arguments; Dr. C. in  
writing upon an interesting point, says, "I have  
changed my opinion, I am satisfied, my arguments were  
unsound, and my reasons inconclusive." We must  
not hesitate to cast what is popularly understood as  
consistency, behind us, if it taught something better and  
to emit truth, as God teaches us; I cannot and will  
not be arrested in my preaching, by looking over my  
shoulder, to see if what I say now, be consistent with  
some things that I have said before." This is frank  
and I would ask, What guarantee have we or has  
"L.", that he may not see differently upon the  
temperance question? The truth is, and must be told,  
though it should agitate the nervous frame-work of  
"L."s" physical and moral constitution, that there  
are no dubious signs of a change coming over the  
spirit of his champion's dream; for it seems a verity,  
that Dr. C. is shifting the path of his orbit and mov-  
ing (no doubt, to the dismay of many gazers) towards  
the region of Total Abstinence. Hear what he says,  
speaking of the state of morals in London, "There are  
in it 150,000 habitual and drinkers, a melancholy fact  
surely; I do not know what is the best remedy for  
such; sometimes I have thought our teetotal friends are  
right, sometimes I have doubted whether to agree with  
them or not; I do feel, however, he is not acting  
wisely, who tries to crush a machinery which, wheth-  
er as perfect in its structure and consistent elements,  
as might be, or otherwise, is achieving great physical  
and moral good." I have only to add by way of  
comment on this extract, that the conduct of "L."  
by it is represented in the light of an outrage upon  
the good man's sentiment, and that when "L." or  
any body else, makes use of his name "to crush"  
the temperance cause, it is in the face of a stout  
protest against such a use, as most unwise and unjusti-  
fiable. But I have done with "L." and have to do  
with his champion. Dr. Cumming is no stranger than  
Dr. C.'s argument. Now let us glance at these,  
as presented in the famous extract in your paper of  
the 31st ultimo, and which has appeared now for the  
second time in our Island press. I maintain that  
there is not one argument of solid weight in it against  
the cause. His first sentiment damages in fact the  
cause, he would so zealously espouse. "A Christian  
man will not become intoxicated if he drinks from a  
cask. (?) a drunkard will, if he drinks from a bottle;  
it is not in the quantity before you, that the element  
of temperance is, but in the grace of God that has  
been implanted in your hearts." But all have not  
this grace, and the only question of debate is, as to  
the best means, to produce it in those who have it  
not. Is this grace expected in the way of approach-  
ing "casks" or "bottles, or keeping teetotal from  
them? If means are to be used in order to secure  
this gift, and every other grace, which we know is  
the divinely appointed method, and if the best means  
is that only which can meet divine approbation, and  
is a sign of it, then let us hear of a better way, than  
total abstinence for which, because of its suitability  
and efficacy, we claim the divine appointment.

But is it not to be guilty of casting dust in our eyes  
to tell us, what a good man can do and a bad one  
cannot do, when the real question is, How are we  
to make a bad man a good one? How are we to  
loosen the hold, strong drink has upon him? How  
to starve his appetite and save the man, for I would add,  
in allusion to the doctor's statement, that it is not in  
the quantity before the eye, the sin is, or the allure-  
ment to it is, but in the thing itself; therefore as we  
wish to save the man from its influence, we would  
destroy both "cask and bottle" that his soul may not  
commit adultery with its destroyer. "Abstain from  
all appearance of evil" in all such cases, caution is  
the better part of valour, and in fact is temperance.

The doctor is displeas'd with our society, for it  
works "mechanically" and does not produce a  
moral change. That's his opinion, others look at it  
differently. I answer, the change will take its denomi-  
nation from its cause. What mechanical agency do  
we put forth; we use truth in the departments of  
moral suasion and example, or by word and conduct.  
It is moral agency using moral means upon account-  
able beings; if any effect be the result worthy the  
name of change, it must be moral, and not mechan-  
ical, free and not compulsive, subjective as well as  
objective. If the temperance movement falls under  
this category, so must all reforms produced by  
similar causes; and much of what we pride ourselves  
in as the glorious triumphs of truth over error, will  
dwindle into the insignificant and bald dimensions of  
physical process. Besides, giving that force to his  
argument, which is rather implied than expressed; I  
would ask, How would he advocate the sanctity of the  
sabbath, upon purely mechanical grounds, and en-  
force its hallowedness, as every establishment thinks  
proper, by the strength of legal enactments and by  
bodily pains and penalties, and be consistent in  
opposing temperance upon mechanical grounds; if  
even that allegation were true, evidently the doctor  
thrusts at us, because the change we are seeking  
comes short of regeneration; we are as free as he,  
to say, that this is what we would like; but then no  
reason can be given, why if this cannot be obtained,  
we should allow immorality to pass unchecked, and  
adopt no measures for the simple well-being of a  
community. And we dare not number ourselves  
with those, who ignore entirely the latter, because  
they cannot secure the former. Though we should  
be unable to reform in the first, this will not justify us  
in withdrawing our countenance to all schemes that  
fall short of it. Then upon what principle can you  
uphold governments which, while they are for the  
good of society, cannot secure the regeneration of  
any man; and the enforcing of good example and  
wholesome advice to a thief or a liar, and pledg-  
ing them to honest conduct and truthful statements,  
though you feel you cannot, because of their incorri-  
gible wickedness convert them? The truth is, such  
is the effect of individual influence for good or evil,  
the blessings of good order; such the good result of  
holding in check evil passions, that any good man  
can and ought to lead his aid in support of every  
means to secure these ends, even though they should  
fall short of regenerating human nature. If temperance  
societies cast out devils in Christ's name, and  
I think there are very few, who do not profess to do  
at least acknowledge his authority then forbid them  
not, because they follow not after your method. For  
verily, they have done good, our enemies being judges.

The next we notice is a rare specimen of logic.  
The doctor says, "There is danger you say in wine;  
and there is danger in tampering with the word of  
God." This is sophistry. Place them at once before  
the eye. Danger in wine. Danger in tampering  
with the Bible. Is this calculated to raise our esti-  
mate of the Bible and alarm us, as to the danger of  
wine? Besides, tampering with the Bible is the  
abuse of it, but we are not told, what the abuse of  
wine is; this much I have to say, placing it in  
parallelism with the Bible, is not its proper situation.  
When I turn these sentences over to see how they  
dovetail, the union is sadly unsatisfactory. Taking  
wine freely, and without wakefulness, as to the  
injury it may do, is tampering with wine. But will  
any assert, that using the bible freely and unsuspiciously,  
has a tendency to turn one from the path of  
moral rectitude? There is more of alliteration than  
argument, in this part of the extract.

Again the doctor asserts "we may depend upon  
it, whenever a man begins to adopt another mode of  
life than that which the Saviour gave, he soon begins  
to adopt another rule of faith than that which the  
Bible affords." This is nothing but mere declaration;  
are we not, as wise men, to distinguish between things  
accidental, and those which are essential, in Christ's  
work, as the Great Messiah certainly, by a punctilious  
and scrupulous imitation of his "mode of life"  
we come very far short of the spirit of that life, and  
so fall infinitely short of the faith he preached. Does  
the kingdom of heaven consist in meat and drink?  
Our opponents chide us with secularism in preaching  
temperance; but how chargeable they are with the

same, needs no farther proof than the above quotation,  
wherein we are told, that a most exact imitation of  
Christ in the use of the article of *intoxicating drink*  
(for if this be not the force of it, what business has  
it in such a connection at all) is essential to our  
walking in his faith! Verily this is to make the king-  
dom of heaven to consist in meat and drink and not  
in righteousness and peace and joy in the holy Ghost.  
Away with such Pharasaisms, and imitating the  
spirit of Christ's life, let us go about doing good; re-  
claiming, by every possible means, the outcasts of  
society. Most certainly, if the above quotation is to  
hold good, then the righteous are not to have where-  
on to lay their head, and be more destitute than  
foxes or birds of the air; and imperatively bound are  
they, to forsake modern customs, social and domestic,  
and renew those of the Jews during the times of our  
Saviour; all this too at the alternative of forfeiting  
their title to heaven!! The proper place for all  
such accidents in a code of morals is under the head  
of things indifferent; they partake of the quality of  
virtue and vice only, in so far as the motive is con-  
cerned, and can be practised by the best of men in  
one age and rejected by this class in the next.

Besides, even in the moral field, it would not be  
safe to attempt to follow Christ in his very footsteps.  
Can the weakling in faith expect, in ex-  
posing himself, to leave a blessing and receive no  
injury in return, as did Christ? It is not faith but pre-  
sumption in the man who thinks so. We have oft  
to hide ourselves from the presence of outward sins  
and temptations, prudently foreseeing, that we may  
do worse than shew irresolution. "Walk circumspectly."  
Hence good men seeing the series of acts  
that fill up the "mode of Christ's life" feel that some  
there are, in which they cannot follow him now, what-  
ever they may do hereafter. And this, just because  
he was perfect, and could do no sin and we imper-  
fect, and in danger through temptation.

We may not imitate his "mode of life" in regard  
to the relation he bore to government. Living under  
a wretched administration of a wretched law, he  
spoke not one word against Caesar. He did nothing  
to remodel jurisprudence, he interfered not with tax-  
payers or rent-rolls, or in distribution of property,  
no, not even directly did he do any thing against  
slavery. He had in fact "no political standing at  
all, in the existing forms of rule, whether Jewish or  
Roman." But he did infinitely better, he threw  
into the corrupt mass of society the recuperative  
principle of his love, which imparting its life-giving  
energy, should remodel society, cure all abuses,—  
of a wilderness, make a garden—of the hateful and  
hating one another, brethren living in unity—of Cain,  
men who would certainly not for meat, cause or  
allow their brother to perish.

I cannot close these animadversions better than by  
quoting from the truly pious Dr. Brown, the follow-  
ing judicious remarks; after showing that Christ is  
our pattern, he says, "There is caution, however,  
no doubt, necessary, in applying the example of  
Christ as a rule of conduct. We ought always to  
act, upon the principles on which he acted; and when  
our circumstances coincide with his, we cannot too  
exactly copy his conduct. But his circumstances  
and ours are often very different, so that an action  
which was right in him, might be wrong in us."  
VIDETTE.

**A POOR FELLOW.**—A most definite mark  
of cold weather was presented at Cape  
Elizabeth, near Portland, last week, as we  
learn from one who knows the fact. On  
one of the awfully cold nights, a person hav-  
ing a bag of meal more than he could con-  
veniently manage, threw it over a high iron  
railing to rest until morning. There ap-  
pears to have been another apprised of the  
fact, and in the course of the night, when  
all was quite, he went forth with felonious  
intent. After disturbing the contents of  
the bag, the thief heedlessly touched his  
tongue to the frigid iron bar over which the  
bag was hung. That was a contact from  
which there was no release. His tongue  
was at once frozen to the iron, from which  
no effort could extricate it. His whole  
body was swung off, and by its weight  
dangled back and forth, starting the tongue  
at its roots—but the frost was inexorable,  
and would not relinquish its hold. In this  
horrible manner the thief was hung until  
life was extinct. Many the next morning  
witnessed the sad catastrophe of a thief  
brought to the iron bar of justice, and  
hung not by Jack Catch, but by the veritable  
Jack Frost himself.

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V. DODD.

**THE WAR—EUROPEAN POLITICS.**

From the European Times, March 17.

It is now decided, we believe, that Prussia will not be allowed to take part in the conference at Vienna, and her exclusion is a just punishment for the deception and feebleness which she has exhibited throughout the whole course of the diplomatic negotiations. M. de Wedell, the Prussian Envoy, is still in Paris. On Tuesday, he had an audience with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Thursday was fixed upon for his interview with the Emperor; but nothing is expected to come of either. The policy of the Prussian court stillifies the action of its representative, and may be productive of serious results to that country, should the Vienna conference terminate insuspiciously. We have alluded, in another article, to an incident connected with the dying moments of the Emperor Nicholas; and if it be true, which is not improbable, his last agony was embittered by the failure of all his schemes for the subjugation of Turkey. Some uneasiness has been expressed at the mission of the Austrian Archduke to St. Petersburg, to condole with the Czar's family on the loss which they have sustained; but in order to quiet alarm, it is contended, that this visit is purely dictated by personal, not by political feeling,—that the Emperor Francis Joseph owed much to the defunct Autocrat of the Russias for assistance at a critical moment in the fate of his empire,—and that, as actual hostilities have not yet been proclaimed between Austria and Russia, this mission must be regarded as one of those polite interchanges of courtesy, in which sovereigns like private individuals may be allowed to indulge without any compromise on either side. It is added on reliable authority, that Austria, should the conference in her capital end in barren results, will at once arm, and plunge herself in the thickest of the conflict,—a prognostication, should the emergency arise, which we shall be glad to see realized. The next few weeks cannot fail to be pregnant with good or evil—with peace or war; and if the latter, but is almost certain to extend over years. The fate of the Crimea, which now occupies the attention of politicians and the world at large, will then dwindle into comparative insignificance, for empires will be shaken to their centre, and the map of Europe may possibly undergo serious modifications.

The French accounts from the Crimea extend to the 7th inst. The death of the Czar was received the previous evening, and appears to have produced a profound sensation. The intelligence must have travelled with more than ordinary speed, for it appears to have reached Kamiesch, four days after he had breathed his last. Upon the Russians in Sebastopol, the news must of necessity have fallen like an electric shock, for no doubt, like ourselves, they had been kept in profound ignorance of his illness. The secrecy which is maintained at St. Petersburg is very extraordinary, for now that death has seized upon the royal victim, letters and sketches from the Russian capital teem with accounts of his drooping stature and woe-begone appearance long before his demise. According to the despatches in the *Monitor* of Thursday, the French have been throwing a new species of rocket into the city of Sebastopol which had set fire to it in several places. Two Russian officers are said to have taken refuge in the English lines, and from these deserters, supposing them not to be spies, may be learned something of the enemy's movements. The siege works were said to be pursued with alacrity. The more detailed accounts than those received telegraphically clear away the uncertainty which previously hung over the affair between the French and the Russians on the night of the 24th of February. Prince Menschikoff's original despatch made the French loss on this occasion amount to 600 men in the taking of the redoubts erected by the Russians in front of the left flank of the fortifications at Sebastopol. The French, it now appears, determined to destroy works which had been built to frustrate the plans of the Allies, took the redoubts, but were exposed to a murderous fire from the Russian batteries, and from the Russian vessels anchored in the port. They had 100 killed and 300 wounded; but they effected their object, and then returned to the camp. The Russian loss is said to have been considerable. Two more ships have been sunk at the entrance to Sebastopol, and the Russians, fearing an assault, were taking every step to meet it. Indeed, the skill of the Russian engineers in thus defending the fortress is entitled to the highest praise. We may shortly expect to hear of a collision between the opposing armies of a very formidable kind. The fine weather has now arrived, and the field will be taken with energy by each. It has now transpired, that the Russian troops in the Crimea have encountered physical sufferings during the winter, even more severe than our own, and, if this be any satisfaction to Mr. Roebuck's committee, it ought to be told. But this fact does not at all exculpate our people, for we had the command of the sea, the marine highway for the conveyance of every thing which we required; whereas, the Russians had to draw their supplies overland, amidst difficulties of roads and weather, against which human

energy could not struggle. Until we succeed in cutting off the communication between Percep and Sebastopol, from which the Russians draw their supplies, this siege will be indefinitely protracted. The French troops, which are now pouring into the Crimea, show that the French Emperor is fully alive to the importance of making a demonstration at the earliest moment. If something decisive were to reach Vienna from the Crimea, during the sitting of the Conference, the effect would be immediate—if in favour of the allies, an all but unconditional surrender of the whole question; and if in favour of the Russians, recourse, no doubt, would be had to those diplomatic wiles, in order to make the most of circumstances, in which the Czar's negotiators possess the reputation of being unrivalled.

The latest accounts from the Cape of Good Hope are favourable, for there was peace, and the fears of another Kaffir outbreak had not been realized. If we are to retain this colony, we can only do so by the maintenance of a large military force, for the savages are both clever and cunning—know when we are embarrassed, and concoct their plans accordingly. Our policy hitherto in South Africa has been very unfortunate, for we have neither civilized the warlike Kaffirs nor made them dread our power. They profess allegiance, when it answers their purpose, and they fly to arms in defiance of our authority from the same motive.

**COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.**

SATURDAY, April 7.

The Bill for the regulation of the Library was read a third time and passed.

The Bill empowering the Government to shut up old roads, passed through Committee. It allows the Government to shut up an old road, if the Commissioners report favorably and they find that no person makes any substantial objection thereto. The Bill was also read a third time and passed.

Mr. Lord presented a petition of the Mail Couriers (Mr. Rae and Muttart) praying for aid to build a boat, and stating that they were led to believe that a Boat would be provided by the Government when they took the mail contract. Some discussion took place which we will endeavor to give in a future No.

**SUPPLY.**

The following sums were voted in Committee, £40 for a Fire Engine at Georgetown, provided the Inhabitants subscribe a like sum.

£7 10s to Archibald McDonald for cutting away wood which obstructs the Light at Panmure Island, such wood to be used for the use of the Light House.

£3 To Robert Simpson, Esq., for Widow Grady.

£25 To Rev. D. Fitzgerald for relief of several persons.

£50 to Benevolent Irish Society. A Message from the Legislative Council with amendments to the Bill for preventing the running at large of Swine in Princetown Royalty.

£25 to Widow of the late Mr. Cullen.

£5 to Rev. C. Lloyd for Mrs. Morrison.

£20 to Messrs. M' Rae and Muttart, for a boat to carry the Mails; boat to be delivered up to the Government when their Contract is finished.

£75 to Legislative Library.

Mr. Longworth introduced a Resolution voting a sum of money to be placed in the hands of the Government to purchase a site for a new market; he thought it would be the best way of disposing of the petitions. He considered the country people more interested in the building of a market than the town people, for if there was no market, the town people would get produce brought to their doors. He was against putting a market on any of the squares, as was also his colleague Mr. Palmer. The Country Members were all opposed to buying a new site, and most of them considered the West side of Queen Square the best place for a market. Mr. Coles stated that if a market was put on Queen Square, a good building should be built, having a large Room for Agricultural Society, Public Meetings, &c., but if a site was purchased a smaller building would do. As the town incorporation Bill will not go into operation until late in the season, the town could not make selection of a site in time to build it this year, there was a disposition in the House to vote a sum in aid of the building, perhaps £1000, but he thought it would be better, to leave it over until next Session, when a Bill might be introduced to guard against too heavy a tax being put on Country produce.

MONDAY, APRIL 9.

Several sums voted in supply were reported to the House, among which were the following which were not noticed in Committee:

£55 17s to Wm. Cooper, to indemnify him for attending the House in 1837 and 1838.

On £100 being voted to the Lieut. Governor's private Secretary, the House divided.

For—Messrs. Mooney, Lord, Coles, Warburton, Whelan, Munroe, Clark, Wightman, Palmer, Longworth, Haviland.—11.

Against—Messrs. Montgomery, McDonald, Perry, Laird, Cooper, Muirhead, McIntosh.—7. On the Resolution being put voting £100 to Sir A. Bannerman for the amount paid to Mr. Stark to purchase a horse, &c., the House divided.

For—Messrs. Lord, Coles, Mooney, McIntosh, Whelan, Clark, Warburton, Munroe, Haviland, Wightman.—10.

Against—Laird, Palmer, Longworth, McDonald, Perry, Montgomery, Cooper, Muirhead.—7.

The following Bills were received by Messrs. from the Legislative Council—For establishing a Saving's Bank—To facilitate the partition of Lands held by persons, as Joint Tenants, Coparceners or tenants in common.

The standing order of the House was suspended and the Bill read a first and second time and put into Committee.

Mr. PALMER stated that the Bill had been introduced by the Attorney General in the Legislative Council. It was for the purpose of dividing Lands among the lawful heirs without going into the expensive proceedings of the Chancery Court. Where several parties held land under a common title, or were heirs to undivided property, many of them might wish to have it divided, while one or more of the parties who may be in possession would not consent to a division, and they cannot be compelled without taking proceedings in the Court of Chancery. Those proceedings are so expensive that if the property were not a very valuable one, it would be better to leave it in their hands.

The Bill relating to Road Correspondent and for appointing assistants to the public offices, was read a third time, on motion that the Bill do pass the House divided.

Ayes—Messrs. Lord, McIntosh, Mooney, Laird, Coles, Cooper, Clark, Wightman, Haviland, Munroe, Whelan, Warburton.—12.

Nays—Muirhead, Perry, McDonald, Palmer, Longworth, Montgomery.—6.

An Address was sent to the Lieut. Governor requesting him to grant Warrants to the amount of £600 for the purchase of stud horses in the United States.

Appropriation Bill was read a first and second time. The following appropriations have not been noticed by us before.

A sum for Constabulary force in the absence of troops should the same be requisite.

A sum for contingent expenses and £100 to Government House for repairs made.

Several sums to Salaried officers.

£100 to Packet Georgetown. £40 Shediac.

£800 to Government House £200 to Light with Gas. £1000 to Purchase 6 Stud Horses.

£2000 to Patriotic fund. Sum for taking Censuses. £25 for Protection of fisheries. Sum to purchase ground near Government House. Sum to bore for coal.

**INCORPORATION BILL.**

The Bill for incorporating Charlottetown was passed through Committee.

The following are the principal provisions not already published.

Common Council may tax the City to the amount of £1000.

Mayor, Recorder, and one common Councilman shall have jurisdiction as Justices of the Peace to sit daily from 11 to 2, allowed to fine offenders to the extent of Ten Pounds or imprisonment 30 days. Authorizes Corporation to borrow money to the amount of £5,000 and to pay interest not exceeding 5 per cent.

The Common to make one Ward and the Town to be divided into 4 Wards as follows: Rochford Ward to be all North of Grafton and West of Great George Street.—King's Ward to be East of Great George Street.—Pownall Ward to be South of Grafton and West of Great George Streets.—Hillsborough Ward, to be East of Great George Street.

Mr. Coles moved a reconsideration of the clause, and the following was carried on a division of 9 to 8.

No. 1. all South of Dorchester Street.

No. 2. all between Dorchester and Richmond Street.

No. 3. all between Richmond and Grafton Street.

No. 4. all between Grafton and Fitz Roy.

No. 5. all North of Fitz Roy, including the Common.

Paying Road rate to Corporation to entitle persons to vote at the General Election for Members of Assembly.

Mr. Mooney moved that the above qualification entitle persons to vote for Councillors; on a division Mr. Perry only voted with him.

Assessors to value Real Estate at ten times the annual rental.

Mr. Longworth then moved that the Committee rise without reporting, which was lost.

No Tax can be levied on Goods, Carts, &c., without the sanction of the Legislature.

Town Council may bind mendicant children, of Seven years and upward.

TUESDAY, April 10.

House in Committee on the Bill for amending the Licence Law.

The Bill brought in by the Committee appointed for that purpose of which Mr. Montgomery was Chairman, being read, Mr. Warburton moved an amendment doing away with the principal provisions of the Licence Law of 1853 which was lost.

Mr. Speaker substituted a Bill requiring a majority of the Grand Jury to Sanction the establishment of a Public house and also to prevent persons drinking on the premises, where liquor is sold under a £10 licence.

Mr. Montgomery moved an amendment to the latter clause, that in future the Government shall not grant licences to sell in less quantities than one quart, which was lost on the following division.

Ayes.—Montgomery, Munroe, Muirhead, Palmer, Longworth, M'Donald, Clark, Haviland.—8.

Nays.—Lord, Coles, Laird, Warburton, McIntosh, Cooper, Perry, Mooney.—8. The Speaker giving it his casting vote.

Mr. Haviland, a Chairman of Committee reported a Bill for establishing a joint Stock Bank. Read a first time.

The House went into Committee on the Bill for preventing vicious dogs from destroying sheep.

Mr. Palmer stated that as the House would not agree to put an additional tax on dogs, he thought that if it were compulsory that dogs should wear a collar with their owners' name, it would be a means of detecting them, when they killed sheep. The plan had been tried in Nova Scotia, and had been found to answer.

The majority of the House seemed to think that the clause could not be carried out, and the Committee rose without reporting.

The Bill from the Legislative Council for the establishment of a Saving's Bank, was put into Committee.

Members generally spoke favorably of the Bill, but it was thought that the management could not be successfully carried out at present; and the Committee rose without reporting.

The Bill to facilitate the partition of Lands held by persons as Joint Tenants, Coparceners or Tenants in common was passed through Committee without any discussion, and read a third time.

*Holloway's Ointment and Pills* have effected another Wonderful Cure of Sore Legs.—Anthony Harrison Scard, of Southampton, Nanticoke, was a sufferer for twenty-eight years from sore legs, so bad at times, that human nature, could scarcely bear it, as they were covered with wounds and proud flesh. His friends had given up all hopes of his ever regaining the use of his limbs, as he was in so pitiable a state, the more especially as the doctor told him it was constitutional. Having heard from several people the good effects Holloway's Pills had produced in cases of this nature, he made up his mind to give them a trial; using them for a few weeks, he felt much better, and by continuing them for two months and a half, he was perfectly cured, after 28 years a cripple, and considered beyond human aid.

**HASZARD'S GAZETTE.**

Wednesday, April 11th, 1855.

So much of our paper has been of late occupied with the report of the debates of the Assembly, that we have had no room for remarks on their proceedings. We have preferred for many reasons, to omit making any comments upon the transactions of the session *seriatim*, because it is our intention after it has been finished, to present our readers with a concise view of all that has been done, as well as to notice all that has been left undone.

GAS.—Now, that a meeting of the Shareholders has been had, and both parties have proved their strength, we would sincerely recommend a friendly and dispassionate meeting of Committees of both parties, in order to try if some plan of action satisfactory to both Shareholders and Consumers, may not be agreed upon previous to the general meeting in May. The Consumers say it is not their wish that the Company should go on losing; the Company say it is not their desire to overcharge the Consumers. Surely with parties both so desirous of doing only what is right, minor points of difference can be easily adjusted. A delegation of three of the body of the Consumers might meet with two or more of the Directors, and the matter more fairly canvassed than it could be with greater numbers. The information sought could be quietly and easily afforded, and calculations made as to what would be a fair prospective remuneration for the outlay of capital expended, and thus both parties satisfied, the one that they were paying nothing but what was just and reasonable, and the other that they were receiving the most adequate compensation that under all circumstances, they could reasonably expect.

We omitted to notice in the proceedings of the House of Assembly, on Thursday, that a Bill was brought in by Hon. Mr. Coles, to regulate the Legislative Library. Mr. Haviland was opposed to the Government taking the management of it out of the hands of the joint committee of the two Branches, but afterwards, it was agreed that the Government should have the appointment of Librarian, for whom a salary of £40 was provided. That the Committee should make rules and regulations for keeping the Library in proper order, and the Government should see it carried out. It was understood that the Librarian should attend every week day during the year, and that

Members of the Legislature a ticket to admit the books in the Library.

To THE EDITOR, Sir;

While I heartily commend the notice which appeared in the *Lib* to the Lady and Ge kindly and disinterestedly gave the late Concert Fund, permit me also who so promptly an appeal made by the on behalf of the W brave men who ha liberty. I cannot al to pass, without gi praise of J. T. Pividism, energy, and great measure, ind That Gentleman noi in order to accomplish had in view; and, in which always occ Entertainment in s contend with a se him at every step h perseverance, whic the difficulties vani day after day; and I am crowned with Sir, in offering desire to flatter whom credit

To THE EDITOR

Ma. EDITOR Observing by the Assembly, that a Bi Rent Roll of all Lan absent, a measure not fail of being ver holders to any exte fore by which such not only the recer Landlord and Ten the patronage of G at their disposal, c What I would rec call upon all prop to them the Rent I have under Lease these Rents becom each Landlord or Roll after deducti meeting. By th these Agents would as well as the old their Rents; as re selves, it could n would arouse the economy, in order pay day arrives to as all times imp from this Tax v able sum to our number of worthy

We have our would seem to Truth need not b

The Annual Society tion, of Princ on the 13th of son, of Bedegu 38. "The ha labourers are of the harvest, into His harve sident of the Report having account exhib for the year v as follows:— Foreign Mi British and Society for among th Seminary o of Nova Domestic } with whatew the Treasure It was als had been res in the past following su From the Press From the From Fou the abo And also articles for

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A Public was held at March. The Grand Divis was, who w On motion

quiring a ticket to admit them for a time to read the books in the Library.

Members of the Legislature might give strangers a ticket to admit them for a time to read the books in the Library.

To the Editor of HASZARD'S GAZETTE:

Sir; While I heartily concur in the vote of thanks which appeared in the *Examiner* of Monday last, to the Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs who so kindly and disinterestedly came forward and gave the late Concert in aid of the Patriotic Fund, permit me also to mention the Audience, who so promptly and liberally responded to the appeal made by the Committee of management on behalf of the Widows and Orphans of the brave men who have fallen in the cause of liberty. I cannot allow the present opportunity to pass, without giving my humble testimony in praise of J. T. Pidwell, Esq., to whose patriotism, energy, and perseverance, we are, in a great measure, indebted, for the late Concert. That Gentleman neither spared time nor money, in order to accomplish the benevolent object he had in view; and, in the face of many difficulties, which always occur in getting up a Musical Entertainment in small communities, he had to contend with a selfish opposition, which met him at every step he took. Yet, by a continued perseverance, which few men are possessed of, the difficulties vanished like mist before a noon-day sun; and I am happy to say, his labor was crowned with complete success.

Sir, in offering the above remarks, I have no desire to flatter, but simply to give credit to whom credit is due.

I am yours, &c.

JUSTITIA.

To the Editor of HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor,— Observing by the discussions of the House of Assembly, that a Bill is likely to pass for Taxing the Rent Roll of all Landed Proprietors, both resident and absent, a measure which in its present bearing cannot fail of being very objectionable to all who are Landholders to any extent in this Island. A mode therefore by which such an enactment may be rendered not only the reverse, but highly beneficial to both Landlord and Tenant, and at the same time extend the patronage of Government by placing new offices at their disposal, cannot fail to be highly acceptable. What I would recommend is that the Government call upon all proprietors or their agents to hand over to them the Rent Roll of whatever Lands they may have under Lease, and thirty days from the time these Rents become due that the Government pay to each Landlord or Agent, the amount of his Rent Roll after deducting therefrom the sum recognized to meet the Tax, and also retaining a liberal sum for collecting. By this arrangement, the Proprietors and their Agents would be relieved from much trouble, as well as the *otology* which attends their exacting their Rents; as regards benefiting the Tenants themselves, it could not fail procuring a happy effect, as it would arouse them to habits of greater industry and economy, in order that they may be prepared when pay day arrives to meet the demands of Government, at all times imperative. The amount produced from this Tax would no doubt, add a considerable sum to our Revenue, besides providing for a number of worthy individuals.

Yours,

TRUTH.

We have omitted such parts of the above as would seem to weaken the effect of the suggestion. Truth need not be told at all times.—*Ed. Has. Gaz.*

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Bible and Missionary Society, of the Presbyterian Congregation, of Princetown, was held in the Church, on the 13th of March. The Rev. R. S. Patterson, of Beedeque, preached from Matt. ix. 37. 38. "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few; pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth labourers into His harvest." After the Sermon, the President of the Society took the Chair, and the Report having been read, and the Treasurer's account exhibited, it appeared that the income for the year was £50, which was appropriated as follows:—

Foreign Mission	£27 0 0
British and Foreign Bible Society	10 0 0
Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews	5 0 0
Seminary of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia	5 0 0
Domestic Missionary Society	3 0 0
with whatever subscriptions may yet be paid to the Treasurer.	

It was also stated, in the Report, that there had been remitted from the congregation during the past year, for the Foreign Mission, the following sums:—

From the Female Society, for Printing Press	£3 18 0
From the Sabbath School Children	3 7 0
From Female Society in addition to the above	1 0 0

And also a large Box of clothing and other articles for the use of the Mission.

THE ROSICRUCIAN DIVISION.

A Public Meeting of the friends of Temperance was held at New Perth, on Monday, the 27th of March. There were present many members of the Grand Division, from Charlottetown, and Georgetown, who were robed in the rich Regalia of the Order. On motion of J. T. Pidwell, Esq., Grand Worthy

Patriarch, the Rev. John Knox was invited to occupy the Chair. After prayer and praise, the Rev. Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, and called upon Mr. Trowan to address the assembly. Mr. T. who is a firm friend and zealous advocate of this great Reform, expounded its principles in a neat and interesting Speech, and met many objections generally urged against the order of the Sons. Br. George Milner followed in a long and powerful address full of rich anecdotes and happy illustration, and delivered with his usual earnestness and force. The Grand Worthy Patriarch, in a clear, logical and able Speech exhibited the necessity and propriety of a prohibitory law as the only effectual remedy for the monstrous vice of intemperance, and presented the order of the Sons, as the most perfect organization in existence, for extending the triumphs of Temperance principles, admirably adapted to secure mental cultivation and promote moral elevation and social improvement of our race.

The building was densely crowded and the attention and interest were unabated to the close. The Rosicrucian Division was then formed, which consists of Thirty-one Sons who were all initiated on that evening into this noble order.

The following Officers were then chosen. Rev. John Knox, W. Patriarch, Charles Stewart, Esq. W. Associate, John McNeil, R. Scribe, James McVeay, A. R. S. James Finlay, Conductor, Charles Alley, A. C. John Hamilton, F. Scribe John McMillan, Treasurer, Peter Campbell, Chaplain, James McLaren, Esq. P. W. P., Peter Robertson, J. T. Daniel Gordon, O. S.

After a vote of thanks to the friends from Charlottetown and Georgetown, they separated at a late hour, highly delighted with the proceedings of the evening. New Perth, March 30th, 1855.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening, according to announcement, the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass delivered a Lecture upon "Habit." He treated this important branch of moral Philosophy, in a popular and interesting point of view; and discussed the difference between Custom and Habit, with true logical clearness. He showed that Custom was a frequent repetition of the same act, and that Habit, was the impression, that Custom made upon the mind. He admitted that the subject in itself was perplexing; but as Habit, became second nature, he pointed out the necessity of so moulding the minds and manners of the young, as to produce good impressions, so that these should remain in after years, and thus enable the man to become useful in his day and generation.

The Lecture was highly appreciated, and called forth a very lengthy and animated discussion.

The Hon. Edward Whelan, Vice President, will lecture next Tuesday, on "The Literature of the 19th Century."

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—These great scourges of our people cannot be too well understood, or the means of averting or curing them too highly appreciated. The person who discovers any means of cure or alleviation, confers a benefit upon his fellows, and is deserving of honor. This desirable consummation has been achieved, and not only may dyspepsia be cured, but it may be prevented, by the use of "Hoodland's German Bitters," prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, which medicine is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by thousands who have tested its efficacy. It is perfectly innocuous in its nature, and possesses the valuable property of improving the health of the robust, as well as restoring the health of the sick. See advertisement.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Several correspondents will find an answer in the above general notice, the substance of which has heretofore often appeared in our columns.

Mr. Moynah's communication is entirely of a private nature, and must be paid for as an advertisement if inserted.

Colonist will appear at an early date.

Died.

At St. Eleanor's, on Monday, the 4th instant, William Schurman, Esquire, High Sheriff of Prince County, in the 64th year of his age. He was highly respected and esteemed both in public and private life. Mr. S. was a native of the Island, his parents were Loyalists from one of the now United States of America.

On Saturday, the 7th inst. at his residence in Charlottetown, after a lingering illness, Captain John William James, aged 67, a native of Cumberland, G. B. He sailed over the deep waters for upwards of half a century, for forty years of which time he had been Master Mariner, and was much esteemed, a respectable and practical Navigator, during this long period he never lost a square-rigged vessel under his management. He was returned as a Member of Assembly for Georgetown, in the year 1834, and often indulged in outbursts of loyalty, determinedly opposing measures not based, as he conceived, on "sound constitutional principles." Until within a few days of his demise, he often expressed an anxious desire to know the result of the present war, and all particulars relative to our suffering heroes in the trenches before Sebastopol, with which and the seat of war he was acquainted from his having formerly navigated the adjacent seas. His end was peace.

Birth.

At Binstead, near Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 29th ult., Mrs. W. W. Irving, Bonshaw of a son.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—St. John, N. B. 28th March, 1855, Potatoes if of good quality, and in fine order, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. Oats, 3s. 9d. to 4s. Pork, prime, \$13. Mess, \$16.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, William Youker, son of Mr. William Youker, went fishing on E. Crabbe's Milldam, with some other persons, when he unfortunately fell in and was drowned. In endeavouring to save him, several persons nearly lost their lives.



NATURE OUTWITTED!!!

Dr. Antrobus's Persian Hair Restorative, AND HAIR DYE.

Under the immediate Patronage of the Princes of Persia and India.

These articles are without doubt the most extraordinary in their powers ever submitted to the Public, and require but to be tried, to be appreciated, admired, and continued.

The RESTORATIVE strengthens the hair and prevents it falling off after every other means have been resorted to unsuccessfully; it cures baldness and creates a natural curl, and by its use, myriads of persons of both sexes are indebted to having a good head of hair at the present moment. Its efficacy is therefore undoubted, and the whole world is challenged to produce an article to equal it, either for beautifying the human hair or preserving it to the latest period of life. For the production of Whiskers or Moustaches, it is infallible.

The qualities of the HAIR DYE are decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever attempted and the whole surface of the head can be changed into a most natural black or brown, within five minutes after using it, so as to defy detection from the greatest connoisseur. Advice by post gratis on receipt of Postage Stamps.

Certificate from one of the greatest Medical Men of the day.—Read it!!!

Copy of a Letter from Dr. Magrath, M. R. C. S., dated Duke Street, Adelphi, London, the 17th January, 1854.

To Dr. ANTROBUS,

Sir,—I feel great pleasure in attesting the virtues of your Persian Hair Restorative. Several parties who have been patients of mine having derived the most inconceivable benefit from using it; and in fact it is owing to this article alone, that many of them are not at the present moment completely bald; one party I may mention in particular, who had been laid up with typhus fever: (a most beautiful young lady,) the attack however left her although as beautiful as ever in the face, still with scarcely any hair on her head. She tried every thing unsuccessfully, until I recommended her to use your Persian Hair Restorative, and in three months, she again possessed the same dark curling locks, as before her illness, although if possible, still more jet like, and attractive. I must admit, although I have recommended it to hundreds of persons of both sexes, I have never found it fail, and consider, that where the hair is not past human aid, your wonderful preparation will restore it to its pristine state.

Your Hair Dye is the best I have ever seen or heard of, and has been used among my private acquaintances, with the most unbounded satisfaction.

I am, Sir, yours most truly,

(Signed) DENNIS MAGRATH.

Letter from Henry Vinson, Court Hair Dresser and Wig Maker, of 124, Leadenhall Street, London.

To Dr. ANTROBUS,

Sir,—Your Hair Restorative is one of the greatest blessings ever invented. Several of my customers are quite enraptured with it, and consider it beyond all praise. I cannot deny, but that it has appeared to me quite wonderful, the alteration it causes after using it for a few weeks, it excels any thing of the kind I ever used, causing a complete metamorphosis; giving the hair a natural curl, and even entirely hiding grey locks, setting nature at defiance. You may depend upon it that it, surpasses any thing of the kind ever brought before the public, and as to your Hair Dye, I can sell all you can send me, it is so unquestionably good.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) HENRY VINSON.

The Restorative is sold at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. per Bottle Sterling. The Hair Dye 2s. 6d. and 7s. per case. The larger sizes are a great saving. Directions for use accompany each Bottle and Case.

Be particular to ask for Dr. Antrobus's, or you may be imposed upon.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, and at Dr. Antrobus's Establishment, 2, Brydges Street, Strand. If any difficulty arise in obtaining it, send postage stamps to Dr. Antrobus's address, and it will be forwarded by return of post.

GAS COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, of the Shareholders of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company, will be held at the Company's Office, at the Works, on TUESDAY, the first day of May next, at the hour of Ten o'clock, a. m. A punctual attendance is solicited.

ROBERT HYNDMAN, Sec'y.

Charlottetown, 10th April, 1855.

AUCTIONS.

Blood Stallion "Prince Edward," FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, 25th April instant, at noon, on the Market Square, Charlottetown. "Prince Edward" took the Royal Agricultural First Prize, for Two Year-old Blood Colts, in the Autumn of 1854, and the Stallion Prize for all ages, on the 4th of April inst.; further praise is useless. He will be set up at £120, currency, and sold to the highest bidder. The Royal Agricultural Society will give the purchaser Ten Pounds, as a bonus to insure his stay in the Island for this season.

Terms of sale.—Twenty sovereigns down; half the balance on the 1st of January next, and the other half, on the first of January, 1857. Good security will be required for the payment of the balances. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. STEWART, Esq., Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society, or to Mr. W. HODGES, Rustico. Charlottetown, 5th April, 1855. 1s3d

Valuable Building Lot for Sale BY AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock, (if not previously disposed of by private sale,) part of WATER LOT opposite Town Lot No. 18, in the First Hundred of Charlottetown Lots, being nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Conroy, and now in the possession of the Masonic Hall Company. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. W. MORRISON, No. 3, Queen Street, or to W. T. PAW, Auctioneer.

April 2d, 1855. Ex

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Cattle, Farming Implements, &c.

THE Subscriber will sell by Auction, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, a. m., at the residence of CAPT. BEAZLEY, near Government House, the whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, CATTLE and FARMING IMPLEMENTS, particulars of which will be given in Catalogues, a few days previous to the sale.

WM. DODD, Auctioneer.

April 7th, 1855. (All the papers.)

Valuable Business Stand.

TO be sold by auction on Thursday, the 10th day of May next, on the premises, all that piece of Land situated between Mr. Gaffney's and the Prince Edward House, on Pownal Street, on Lot No. 37 in the first hundred—measuring 70 feet front and 84 feet depth. The above property will be sold in one or two Lots to suit purchasers; its proximity to Pownal Wharf renders it a desirable situation for a first rate business stand.—Terms at sale.

W. DODD, Auctioneer.

March 19.

MR. B. DAVIES is intrusted by the Misses Stewart to offer at public Sale on Thursday, 21st June next, at 12 o'clock noon on the premises, SEVEN VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, not to be equalled as business Sites in Charlottetown, being part of their Real Estate, facing on Queen Square, immediately opposite the Market House.

Terms, 20 per cent. deposit to be paid immediately after Sale and the remainder secured by Mortgage, payable in five years in annual instalments with interest, when an indisputable title will be given.

Further particulars made known on application at the Auctioneer's Room, opposite Mr. Peake's Buildings, Queen's Wharf.

April 7th, 1855. Ex ls.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not previously disposed of at private sale), AT GEORGETOWN, on Thursday, the Twenty-first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, TOWN LOT Number 8, Third Range, Letter (B), with the HOUSE and OUT-HOUSES on the same. This Lot is eligibly situated, adjoining Wm. SANDERSON, Esq's, Premises, and near the Episcopal Church. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. J. HUMPHREY & Co., Halifax, or D. WILSON, Charlottetown.

Jan. 15, 1855.

The New Steamer Rosebud.

Captain Matheson

IS intended to sail immediately on the opening of the navigation, from Charlottetown for Pictou and Shediac, weekly, during the ensuing season; (unless prevented by any unforeseen occurrence.)

This Steamer has been built expressly for the accommodation of the travelling Public, between this and the adjoining Colonies. The owner confidently hopes that from the comfort, speed and safety of the Boat, the well-known character of the Commander, the sobriety and efficiency of the officers and crew, that the Public will generously assist him, in the endeavour to maintaining a good communication between this Island and the adjoining Provinces, during the opening of navigation.

Days of sailing and other particulars will shortly be given.

WILLIAM HEARD, Charlottetown, 28th March, 1855. 1s1 Adv

House to Let.

TO LET, part of that new HOUSE, fronting on Kent Street, possession given immediately. Apply to THOMAS W. DODD.

Pownal Street, Nov. 24. 1f

