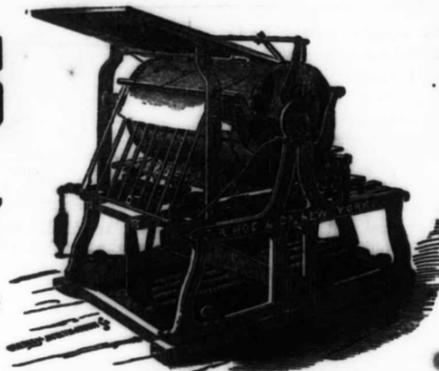


HASZARD'S

FARMERS'
COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL &
ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, January 12, 1856.

New Series, No. 308.

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

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, Seamen's Caps, &c.,
Nov. 1, 1855.



American House?

THE Subscriber in closing up his present business in P. E. Island, respectfully requests all parties who are indebted to him, to hand over, on or before the FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT.
JOHN GIBSON.

December 13.

AMERICAN HOUSE. Fall Stock Completed.

Per Dancing Feather, Mary Jemina, and Mary Ann,
FROM BOSTON AND HALIFAX.

BY his FALL IMPORTATION, comprising (besides his large stock already advertised) as follows:

80 chests Tea—warranted good,
12 puns Molasses, 4 hds. Sugar,
50 boxes Raisins, 100 sides Sole Leather,
60 Stoves, 25 bbls. Apples, 4 cwt. Cheese,
10 doz. Brooms, 10 do. Pails, 3 casks Fluid,
Newell's Patent safety Lamps and Lamp
feeder, in a variety of styles,
10 bbls. Nuts, 20 do Crackers and Pilot Bread,
2 bales Buffalo Robes, &c. &c.

The whole forming a most extensive stock, and from the variety in the different articles, and moderate charges, is well worthy of attention.

AMERICAN HOUSE, Grafton Street.
W. B. DAWSON.
Dec. 13.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, begs leave to inform the public, that, having recently returned from England, where he directed his attention to the latest improvements in HORSE SHOEING and having put himself under the instruction of one of the most scientific Surgeons of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, he considers himself competent to Shoe Horses upon the most improved principles. Horses having their hoofs injured by bad shoeing, or other causes, may be restored to perfect soundness by being shod without the use of Nails. The subscriber has on hand a full supply of SHOES adapted to Horses on the Road or Farm. Also, can furnish all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS on the shortest notice.

All persons to whom the subscriber is indebted, will please forward their Accounts for adjustment; and all persons indebted to him will oblige by making immediate payment.

WILLIAM JAKEMAN.
Charlottetown, Nov. 25, 1855.

London, Oct. 29th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:
I hereby certify, that Mr. Wm. Jakeman has been carefully examined by me, and I find him fully competent to administer Medicines and attend Horses. As I have had every means of testing his abilities during his stay in London.

Yours, Gentlemen,
WM. EVERARD,
Veterinary Surgeon,
Member of R. V. Col.

Fall Importations.

Queen Street Clothing House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received per Barque *Sir Alexander*, from London, and *Majestic* from Liverpool, their fall supply of British Goods which they now offer for sale at the lowest possible prices for cash.

M'NUTT & BROWN.

ALSO ON HAND

Tea, Sugar, Starch, Blacking, Black lead
Carrants, Raisins, &c.
Oct. 31st. 5m



FAIRBANKS'

CELEBRATED

SCALES,

OF ALL VARIETIES

Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street,
BOSTON.

GREENLEAF & BROWN,
AGENTS.

Railroad, Hay, Coal, and Farmers' SCALES set in any part of the Provinces by experienced workmen.
Sep. 8th, 1855.

COMMISSION MERCHANT and General Agent.

THE undersigned having good Shop, Cellarage and Warehouse room, offers his services as General Agent and Commission Merchant, would attend to the purchase and shipment of Produce, &c.

REFERENCES.—Hon. JAMES PEAKE,
W. W. LORD,
D. BREWSTER,
CHAS. YOUNG,
W. B. DEAN, Esq., Am. Cons. Agent.

GEORGE MOORE.

Stratford Hotel, opposite Charlottetown,
3d Nov. 1855. Isl. Ex. Ad. 2mo.

HARDWARE.

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

Henshaw and Clemson's Superior Machine ground cutting off and splitting Circular Saws, 18 inch, Circular Saw Arbors, 25 inches.

Morine Latches, Locks, Latch Lock, Lever Locks, and Locks with Night Latch for front door, from 6d to 20s each.

Western and People's Rim Locks,
Wardrobe Hooks, Hat and Coat Hooks, plain and braced 3d to 1s 3d per doz.

Argille, Mineral, Porcelain (with plated shank and roses and plated shanks Porcelain roses) Glass and Silvered (Bronze Mounting), Door Knobs,

Hinges, Butt, T. Hooks and Hinges, &c., superior articles.

Tower and Barrel Bolts, Brass and Iron, 4d to 2s each.

Axes and Hatchets, assorted sizes, Hammers, Music Stool Screws, Bench do. Wood and Iron, Screw Wrenches, &c.,

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

The Old Established

HOUSE, 1810.

CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1845.

T. DESBRISAY & Co.

HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an

Extensive and Varied Assortment of

DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,

Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites;

Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices,

Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with

all the Patent Medicines in vogue, and every other

article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall Advertiser.) The

whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the

Market.
Charlottetown, May 12, 1855.

LATEST FROM NICARAGUA.

The most remarkable feature of the news is that relating to the state of affairs in Nicaragua. Thus we have continued accounts of President Walker's success in his new position; the appointment and arrival of Parker H. French as the accredited Minister of his Government to the United States; the addition of a rifle company to President Walker's American force; the reported object of a visit from Gen. Cabanas, President of Honduras, embracing a proposition from the republics of San Salvador and Honduras to form one republic with Nicaragua under Walker's Presidency; the mention of the fact, that the officers of a United States' vessel of war made a visit to the new Executive,—with other startling and interesting facts. The reader must bear in mind, however, that all these wonderful things are told by interested parties; by the friends and allies of Walker, who are deeply interested in giving a favorable coloring to all his movements and prospects.

But deducting as much as the reader chooses on this account, which cannot fail to be considerable, there still remain some remarkable facts deserving of a few words of comment. The first is, that Walker seems to be firmly placed in his position. Under ordinary circumstances, this could not have been the case. It is not in accordance with the eternal principles of right, that a position acquired by wrong can be permanent or prosperous. Indeed, we are scarcely yet called to concede that President Walker's career is an exception to the rule, though it possibly may be. We hear only one side, and what we do hear is studiously prepared for this market. Experience tells how adroitly and persistently this kind of misrepresentation has been brought to the aid of a temporary success or triumph. Nevertheless, there are circumstances in this Nicaragua usurpation, for it is after all nothing else, that may tend to its continuance. The government of Nicaragua was weak, almost powerless, and in the last stage of political decay. The people, too, had become paralyzed in their energies; the popular institutions had become disorganized, and popular rights had been bandied about from armed leaders to armed leaders, until the whole concern was ricketty, unsound, and tottering to its fall. Its dissolution had long been expected, and there seemed to be neither patriotism nor energy enough in the country to prevent the calamity.

At such a moment, with a people ready to welcome any strong hand that would seize upon the contestants for the supremacy, and hold them firmly in subjection, until the people had quiet and rest long enough to recuperate their energies, Colonel Walker appeared in the republic, boldly exercised authority, grasped the reins of Government, and by this discouraged and inveterate people was submitted to as a less evil, than those under which they had so long labored. So far as Nicaragua is concerned, we think it probable, that President Walker may hold his position for some little time to come, especially as he is supported by the Nicaragua Transit Company, who have acquired a substantial footing in the country. The question, however, is, what will be the effect of his supremacy there upon other Central American States? The florid accounts by the Northern Light are in this respect to be received with great caution. It will be noticed, that it is not confidently asserted, that the visit of the President of Honduras has any such object as

that which alleged general belief attaches to it, though it is not reasonable to suppose that his mission is other than friendly. We have had, however, quite as authentic rumours, to say the least, that Honduras, San Salvador and other Central American states have expressed themselves to our Government as decidedly hostile to Walker's presence in Nicaragua, and have earnestly remonstrated against the recognition of his government by Minister Wheeler.

Indeed the only plausible reason that can be supposed for such a proposition as it is "generally believed" (in the office of Walker's official journal) President Cabanas is empowered to make, must be found in the conviction of the Governments and people of those republics that their own sovereignty as states is practically at an end. For it is impossible to conceive, that the intelligent men of Central America are ignorant of a fact that in this latitude is as clear as noon-day, viz: that if President Walker's usurpation is perpetuated, the doom of all Central America is fixed,—with that, though more remotely perhaps of the South American republics of Ecuador, New Granada, and Venezuela. What has taken place would prove to be but the entering wedge for further "peaceful immigration," and an instalment only of American *de facto* Governments. The entrance of a new and vigorous race, the infusion of Anglo-American blood and the force of Anglo-American examples and institutions, if allowed time for operation, must overthrow existing rulers, and eventually subject all those states to a new power, and convert them into a home for the Anglo-Saxon adventurous race.—*N. Y. Commercial Adv.*

The Prohibitory Law of New Brunswick came into operation on New Year's Day, and contrary to the expectation of almost every person, there were fewer drunken men on the streets of the City than there has been for years, and the day passed off in the most quiet manner. We heard a number of individuals express themselves to that effect. In conversation with the Captain of the Police yesterday morning, he stated that during his six years service on the Police, he never knew a day pass off quieter, and so few people under the influence of liquor as on the first day of January, 1856. There were no arrests for drunkenness yesterday—because, there was no person seen lying on the streets in that state, while on the first of January, 1855 there were four arrests made of parties who were found on the streets in a beastly state of intoxication. We do not deny but that liquors were sold in several places in different parts of the City, those places are known to Temperance men, and action will ere long be taken on the law violating rascals. The Temperance organizations will now commence their work—it is before them—and they are prepared so perform their duty. The Law must and will be enforced.—*Telegraph.*

SHAWLS.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* thinks shawls should be worn by the masculine gender for the following rhyming reasons: "If you want to be in fashion, wear a shawl; if to sheep and cows a terror, or like shanghais in full feather; or even rage upon the heather, wear a shawl; if your hips are badly moulded, or your shirt and vest unfolded, or unpleasant to behold, wear a shawl; if you're courting some fine lassie wear a shawl—you might wrap your lassie in it, in your shawl. It's like charity on pins, and hides a multitude of sins—though it causes grins—does your shawl. If you wish to be a dandy, wear a shawl. In a word it is a most useful article—and may wrap your feet, head, body, knees, make a seat, a blanket, a bed, a muff, a pillow, a wrap-rascal or a Scotch plaid of your shawl."

LITERATURE AND EDUCATION IN ICELAND.

In a well-lighted apartment, under the roof of the church, is kept the public library of Reikiavik, consisting of two or three thousand books, Danish, Icelandic, and English, many of them being presents sent from a distance. I could not find any remarkable old books or manuscripts in this establishment; it seemed to be chiefly designed for popular use. The inhabitants of the town are allowed to have books from it for a dollar (2s. 3d.) each per annum, and about sixty take advantage of the privilege. I observed several of Mr. Dicken's novels, some of Marryatt's; a copy of Hume and Smollet. —Two of Goldsmith's Animated Nature, and some of the publications of the United States' government.

We next went to see the school, which is a long goodly building, situate on a slope to the east of the town. To find, in an island of 200 miles in linear extent, and containing 60,000 inhabitants, strictly speaking, but one public seat of education of any kind, is some what startling to a stranger. Such is the fact. There is not and never has been, one juvenile seminary in Iceland, and this simply because the population is too scattered to admit of any such arrangement. The father teaches his children by the winter fireside; they teach their children again; and such is the only education which the bulk of the people obtain. Stranger to say, they all read, and have, generally speaking, a taste for reading; and few English or Scotchmen write so neatly as these islanders do. The school at Reikiavik is an establishment for advancing the education of a select number of the youth of Iceland. About sixty lads between the ages of fourteen and eighteen attend it, most of them having a view to the learned professions. It is, however, only a kind of gymnasium or academy; and those who desire the special instructions fitting them to be priests, lawyers, or medical men, must pass to the university of Copenhagen. I found a suit of good class-rooms for the various branches, the Danish, French, and English languages, mathematics, natural philosophy, natural history, &c.; a set of dormitories for a certain number of the pupils—the rest living with friends in the town—and cabinets containing minerals and zoological specimens. The whole establishment seemed to be satisfactory in every respect but that of ventilation. The superintending rector, Mr. Jonson, is obviously a man of vigorous intellect and good acquirements. As the establishment is supported by the Danish government, no fees are charged; and it of course becomes necessary to admit to it only such youth as can give assurance of turning its instructions to good account.

The zealous cultivation of literature in Iceland during the last six centuries, and the remarkable productions, the sagas and eddas—historical and romantic poems—have excited the interest of all visitors. I am free to own that I can form no image of literary life more touching, more calculated to call forth respect and veneration, than that of such a man as the Icelandic priest Thordakson, who produced a beautiful translation of Paradise Lost, and many original works of distinguished merit, in the small inner room of a mere cottage which formed his parsonage, while his family, concerns were going on in an equally small outer apartment, and his entire annual income did not exceed what is often given in England for the writing of an article in a magazine. Inquiry regarding the present state of literature in Iceland was a matter of course. So far as I could learn, the love of letters is still a more vivid passion in Iceland than the

circumstances of the country would lead one to expect. I had much pleasure in looking over Mr. Thordakson's printing office in Reikiavik, where I found two presses of improved construction, and saw in progress an Icelandic translation of the Odyssey by Mr. Egilsson, late president of the college, whose son, I was told, is also giving promise of being a good poet. The list of books printed and published by Mr. Thordakson would surprise any one who thinks only of Iceland as a rude country, half buried in arctic snows. He is also the publisher of two out of the three native newspapers produced in Iceland—the Ingolfr, and Thiodotfur. An Icelandic newspaper, I may remark, is a small quarto sheet, like the English newspapers of the seventeenth century, produced at irregular intervals, and sometimes consisting of two, sometimes of four leaves according as the abundance of intelligence may determine. In a country, where there are no roads and no posts, that there should be newspapers of any kind is gratifying. I regret, however, to say that they are described as of a violent, malcontent complexion.—Chambers' Journal.

ALLIGATORS IN AMERICA.—At daylight we found ourselves in the Red River—a sullen, sluggish, red-chrome-coloured stream; floods from the Rocky Mountains had occasioned it to overflow its banks, through somewhere about one hundred miles, which we ascended; which gave us the appearance of steering right through the forest. The effect was grand and novel; the stream was rapid; and the great red flood rushed through the trees as far as the eye could reach. On every log or uncovered bank lay numbers of alligators; we fired our rifles at many of them, and although close to them, the ball had no effect, except in the instances of a very small one, which a Yankee killed. They seldom prove the attacking party, but such instances have occurred; it is said that the best means of escape is for the attacked to get to a tree, and run constantly round it. The alligators cannot turn quickly; all their strength, when on land, is in the tail, with which they sweep their prey into their mouth; from their extreme length the year only move in an angular direction, and find it impossible to turn quickly enough to catch a man describing a small circle round a tree.—Captain Levisque.

The London Daily Telegraph was the subject of an action in the Bail Court on Friday, when Mr. Cole, barrister, recovered from Colonel Sleigh, the proprietor, £30, as engaged editor for three months. He claimed £48, at £4 a-week; but it appearing that, instead of being editor, he had only written articles, the sum was reduced by the Jury.

The Steamship Unicorn, which used to play between Halifax and Newfoundland, has been destroyed by fire near Yazor City. The passengers, among whom were several ladies, barely escaped with their lives, but all their baggage was destroyed. The books and papers of the boat were totally destroyed. There was a considerable amount of money in the safe which was also lost. The total loss is estimated to amount to \$75,000.

APPLICATION AND SUCCESS.—Application is one of the great secrets of perfection.—Success is the offspring of cheerfulness and courage.

UNWILLING TROOPS.—The Emperor of Russia is setting the whole of his militia in motion. Doubtless it may be a forced march with most, if not all of them.

Query.—When a lady writes a novel, can her copy be legitimately called manuscript?



Articles under this heading are published solely on the responsibility of the Grand Division, S. of Temperance P. E. Island.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

A Correspondent of the London Times in a letter, dated October 22nd, gives a fearful account of the intemperance prevailing among our soldiers in the Crimea, showing that the love of intoxicating liquors has become a passion absolutely uncontrollable by discipline—it is subjecting its victims to corporeal and other degrading punishments—and is preparing the way for disease and pestilence.

Fourth Division Camp Monday, Oct. 22nd.

Is the British army in the Crimea to become, or rather to continue, a model of Drunkenness for all nations? I certainly am not giving too much importance to this question by insisting upon it very strongly. Yesterday was Sunday. I rode into Balaklava at one P.M., through Kadikoi Major, and returned, towards dusk, through Kadikoi Minor. The sights I saw, both going and returning, were enough to make an Englishman despair of his countrymen. All along the road were men—not only privates, but non-commissioned officers—in every stage of drunkenness. Sobriety was really the exception, intoxication the rule. Noisy groups, flushed and unsteady with drink, were interspersed with staggering sets who could not keep on their legs.

The Times and other newspapers condemn in the strongest possible terms the disgraceful state of things reported by their correspondents in the Crimea. In one of its powerful leaders, the Times observes:—

“The regimental officers are at their wits' end for means to stop the evil, and the colonel of a regiment in the Third Division sent to the Commissary-general to request that plum-puddings might be made for sale, that the privates might have the alternative of eating some of their money. When this is the only thing that can be imagined, it does indeed show, what a pass the army has come to. What are the infallible results? When winter sets in these men will be the first to sink under its sudden chills, and catch the lurking epidemic. Should the retreat of the Russians compel a movement into the interior, with lagging supplies, the first day's forced abstinence from the now needful stimulants will be followed by prostration, collapse, and their inevitable consequences. The least irregularity of diet, the first night's bivouac, the marsh, and the trenchwork, which in a war of earthworks and a game of position must always be expected, will tell fatally on the shaken nerves, weakened digestions, irregular circulation, and agriable surface of habitual drunkards. The horrors of last winter will be repeated over the Crimea, with the lamentable difference between the noble self-sacrifice of a Thermopylae and the ignominious penalty of a Capua.”

“We should ill discharge our mission of plain speaking, if we did not out with this shame! . . . But is there really no help for it. Cannot the common sense, which has extricated England from so many political difficulties, and from still more inveterate social ills, be invoked to cure this weakness of our nation and stigma of our age? No Englishman can read without grief, that our soldiers are degrading themselves as the Helots were made to do for the warning of the Spartan children. Before the evil gets to such a head as our correspondent describes, surely it were worth while to keep the soldiers within camp, or to suppress the drinking booths. Anything is better than a license which ruins the health of the soldier, the strength of the army, and the credit of this country.”

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

The July number of the above named periodical contained a most specious article entitled “Physiological errors of Teetotalism” which instead of injuring has rendered the Temperance Cause essential Service, by the Elaborate replies it has called forth from Dr Lees and Dr Carpenter.

The Westminster for October contains another article on Temperance headed “Drunkenness not curable by Legislation;” in allusion to which The Weekly Alliance observes:—

“1st. That the issue is incorrectly stated, the real question being whether unwise legislation may not greatly promote, and wise legislation greatly diminish drunkenness. 2nd. That the writer is extremely ignorant of the real history of the Temperance movement and of the Maine law. And, 3rd. He presents no argument against a Maine law which does not hold good equally against all law.”

The following is the Westminster's own graphic delineation of England's intemperance;—

It is impossible to exaggerate the evils of drunkenness. The more we examine its effects, the deeper is our impression of the frightful misery it causes, of the degradation, the waste of life, the waste of money it entails. Nineteenth of the crimes committed in the British Isles may be traced to the public house. Family life is cut up by the roots—men become worse than brutes—women so lose themselves as to be little better than fiends, under the fatal influence of the glass of ale or gin. The money spent every year in intoxicating drink exceeds the whole amount of the national revenue. Schools, churches, meeting-houses, clubs, reading rooms, libraries, are robbed of half their good fruit, by the passion for stimulants which stifles the love of wisdom, of piety, and duty. Drunkenness is the curse of England—a curse so great that it far eclipses every other calamity under which we suffer. We cannot too often set the awful truth before us in all its stern reality. To study the statistics of drunkenness, or if we prefer trusting our own eyes, to enter in the early morning a London gin-palace, is the best practical lesson we can have at once in the necessity and the difficulty of social reform. It is a lesson which will teach us to admire and to sympathise with the many good and enthusiastic men, who have in recent years devoted themselves to the one task of extirpating this deplorable vice.

TRIUMPH OF THE MAINE LAW IN NEW YORK.

The Liquor Men taken in.—The Maine Law men have secured a marked and unexpected triumph in New-York. It is well known that the creed of the Democrats is adamantine of the most solid kind. Its organ in this city, the Daily News, is ably edited, and takes the rankest ground against the present National Administration—against the Maine Law—Abolitionism—Soft Democracy—and Know Nothingism in particular. The Democrats went into the campaign last fall and carried all these principles through. No man was nominated who was not known to be sound on all these questions. Among the nominations made by the Adamantines was a candidate for the high office of Judge of Appeals. They put in nomination Hon. Samuel L. Selden of Rochester. Six weeks ago 150,000 voters made Mr. Seldon Judge. He had long been a Hard Democrat and a party man.—He was known to be opposed to the Maine Law.—He was nominated by the “Liquor Dealers' Convention,” as well as by the Hard Democrats. He accepted both nominations; and yet one of his first acts as a Judge is to declare the Maine Law of New York constitutional in one of its most offensive sections—that of summary trial, without bail. Of course those who elected Judge Seldon are not stunted in their wrath. The News says:

“That a decision to this effect should have been given in that portion of the State west of the Cayuga Bridge—where one species of fanaticism after another, Anti-Missionary, Abolitionism, Maine Lawism and Nativism, has run wild among the people—is scarcely to be considered surprising. But that Hon. Samuel L. Seldon should have concurred in it, is calculated to strike some one hundred and fifty thousand voters of this State, who only six weeks since cast their votes for him for the high office of Appeal Judge, with blank astonishment. We confess to a deeper and cheaper feeling of having been humbugged than we have had occasion to entertain since the Softs cheated us for the last time in 1852.”

There is another side to this matter. Men often say as politicians what they are not willing to ratify as Judges. And if Judge Seldon, with such antecedents, finds himself compelled as a Judge to decide in favor of the new Liquor Law of this State, it affords strong proof that the law is constitutional, and gives the public great confidence that men elected even as partisan politicians will be true to their convictions when law or the case they are called upon to decide really passes before them. The case must be considered to be a Maine Law triumph of no small magnitude. As a politician, Judge Seldon's days are numbered;—will the people sustain him?—Correspondence of Boston Journal 26th.

FRIENDSHIP.—A virtuous friendship is the sweetest charm of life; the source of everything that is good and excellent on earth.

The man who imagined himself wise because he detected some typographical errors in a newspaper, has gone east to get perpendicular view of a rainbow.

NAPOLEON'S MERCY.

Napoleon was conversing with Josephine, when one of his officers entered and announced a young woman from Lyons.—“What is her business with me?”

“Some petition,” answered de Merville, the officer. “Show her into our presence,” said Napoleon.

The officer reappeared with the lady leaning on his arm, whose face, as could be discerned through the thick veil, was very beautiful. She trembled as she approached the door.

“Mademoiselle,” whispered the guide kindly pressing her hand, “take courage, but answer promptly whatever questions the Emperor proposes, he detests hesitation.” Then ushering her into a spacious apartment, he bowed and retired.

The trembling girl, perceiving Napoleon, on whom her fondest hopes depended, forgot herself and her timidity: she thought only of Napoleon, exclaimed, in a voice choked with emotion,—“Mercy, sire! I ask for mercy and pardon.”—She could articulate no more. Josephine stepped from her partial concealment, and then approaching the group, contributed by her sympathizing words of encouragement, to restore the courage of the young petitioner as she bade her rise.

“Your petition, Mademoiselle,” said he. Henrietta Armond (for that was her name,) looked imploringly at the Emperor, and exclaimed—

“Ah, sire, I ask pardon for Louis Delmarre, who is condemned to be shot to-morrow. Oh, grant him your most royal pardon.”

A cloud gathered on the brow of Napoleon as he interrupted her with—

“A deserter, madam, he has twice deserted,—No, he must be an example for the rest of the regiment.”

“But the cause of his desertion,” cried Henrietta in agony: “he was compelled to join the army against his will.”

“What were the causes of his desertion,” interrupted Napoleon.

“Two weeks since,” answered Henrietta, “he received the news that an only parent, a mother, sire, was on her death bed, and longed, day and night, to behold her son again. Louis knew that relief or release was impossible. His mind was filled with one thought—that she might close her eyes forever, ere they rested on a son she loved so fondly.”

“Did she die?” asked the Empress with interest.

“No, Madame,” replied Henrietta, “she at length recovered. But hardly had Louis received her blessing, being followed in her arms, ere he was torn from her grasp by the officers of justice, who dragged him hither. O! must he die? Mercy, sire, I beseech you.”

“Mademoiselle,” said Napoleon, apparently softened, “this was the second offence—name the first—you omitted that.”

“It was,” said Henrietta, hesitating and coloring, “it was—that he heard that I was to marry Conrad Forani, whom I detest as much as he does.”

“Are you his sister, that he feels so great an interest in your fate?” asked the Emperor.

“O, no, sire,” said Henrietta, her lovely cheek assuming still deeper the hue of the rose, “I am only his cousin.”

“Ah! only his cousin,” repeated Napoleon, glancing at Josephine with a half suppressed smile.

“Oh, sire,” cried Henrietta, “think only of the anguish of his widowed mother, when she reflects that the affection for her is the cause of his death. What,” she continued, “can I do to save?” and the poor girl forgetting the presence of royalty, burst into tears.—The kind-hearted Josephine glanced at the Emperor, with eyes expressive of sympathy. “He noticed the workings of his face, and felt at once it would be very uncertain whether Louis Delmarre was to be shot the next morning.”

Napoleon approached the weeping girl. She hastily looked up and dried her tears. “Mademoiselle,” said he, “would you give your life to save his? would you die, could Louis Delmarre be restored to life, liberty, and his mother?”

Henrietta started back, deadly pale, looking fixedly at the Emperor for a moment, then turning away, she buried her face in her hands.

After a silence of some minutes, Henrietta looked up, an air of fixed determination resting upon her face. “I am willing,” she said in a low voice.

Napoleon looked at her in surprise, as if he had not anticipated so ready an answer to his proposal.

“I will see you again,” said he: “in the meantime accept such apartments for your accommodation as I shall direct.”

As soon as the door closed upon the fair petitioner, Napoleon walked to the window, against which Josephine was leaning, and said: “I see how it is: Louis Delmarre is the lover of this young girl. True to woman's nature she has braved difficulty to beg for his release.”

“How strong must be the love she bears for him,” said the Empress.

“Ah!” responded he, “I have a mind to subject that same love to a severer test. Much do I doubt whether she will give her life for his. Nevertheless, I will see.”

“Sire,” cried Josephine, “you are not

erious, Louis can be pardoned without death of Henrietta.”

Napoleon drew nearer the window; they conversed in a low tone.

Henrietta stood alone in a magnificent apartment. Hours unobserved, so intensely was she absorbed in reverie; a small folded paper was tightly grasped in her hand. On it were traced these words: “A deserter is condemned by the laws of the army to suffer death. If you wish Delmarre restored to liberty, the means are in your power. Ere the day dawns, he may be on his way to join his mother, whom he so much loves.”

“Ah! do not I love him him, too?” murmured the young Henrietta. Pressing her hands upon her heart, as if to still its tumultuous beating, she paced the apartment. The door opened, and the Chevalier de Merville entered. He passed ere he articulated “Mademoiselle.”

“I am ready,” replied Henrietta, “my decision is made.”

De Merville appeared to comprehend the import of her words. He looked upon her in reverence as well as admiration, as she stood with the high resolve impressed upon her beautiful brow.

“Follow me, Mademoiselle,” said he. They traversed long corridors, and numerous suites of superb apartments, and descending a staircase, quickly reached an outer court communicating with the guard house. Entering this, Henrietta was ushered by her guide into a small apartment, where she was soon left to herself.

On the chair was flung a uniform of the regiment to which Louis belonged. On the table, lay a large plated cap. Henrietta comprehended it in a moment. Quickly habiting herself in the uniform, she stood before the mirror, gathered up her beautiful brown tresses in a knot, and placed the cap upon her head. She almost uttered a cry of joy at the success of her transformation; she knew that she was to be led to the fatal ground at the morning's dawn. The bullet which was to have struck Louis to the heart, but she shrank not back. Love triumphed over timid woman's nature. “Louis's mother will bless me in her heart,” she whispered. “Louis himself will never forget me. Ah, often has he sworn that he loved me better than all things else.” Drawing a lock of his raven hair from her bosom she pressed it to her lips, and then she breathed a prayer to Heaven.

Morning dawned. The sound of footmen aroused Henrietta. She started up—grasped the band of hair, awaiting her summons. The door opened and two soldiers entered, repeating the name of Louis Delmarre; they suddenly led her forth to die. The soldiers, whose bullets were to pierce the heart of Louis, had taken their stand and only awaited the word of command from the Emperor, who was stationed at the window, commanding a view of the whole scene.

“Oh!” cried Josephine, who stood by him, but concealed by the window drapery from the view of those below. “O'sire, I can endure it no longer, it seems so much like a dreadful reality. Mark the devoted girl. No shrinking back—She, she seems calmly awaiting the dreadful moment.”

“Stop,” cried Napoleon, from the window “Louis Delmarre is pardoned. I revoke the sentence.”

A loud burst of applause from the lips of the soldiers followed this announcement. No one of them but loved and respected his comrade.

The next moment, ere they could press around to congratulate the supposed Louis, de Merville had eagerly drawn the bewildered Henrietta through the crowd, back to the cell whence she emerged but a few moments before.

“Resume your dress again, Mademoiselle,” hurriedly whispered he, “lose no time. The Emperor wishes to see you, I will return very soon.”

Henrietta was like one in a dream, but a gleam of delicious hope thrilled her soul, she felt the dawning of happiness break upon her heart. Soon again resuming her pretty rustic habiliments, De Merville re-appeared; once again she trod the audience room of the Emperor. Lifting her eyes from the ground, as the lofty door swung open, she beheld Louis. An exclamation of joy burst from the lips of both, as regardless of others, they rushed in each other's arms.

Napoleon stepped forward, “Louis Delmarre, you have heard from my lips the tale of this lovely girl's devotion and courage. Do you love her as she deserves?” “I could die for her,” answered Louis, proudly.

“Well, well,” cried the Emperor, “this severe test of love will suffice. So dutiful a son, so faithful a lover, will doubtless make the best husband.”

“You, Lieutenant Delmarre, are discharged from your regiment. Return to your native valley, with Henrietta as your bride.”

“Here,” said the benevolent Josephine emerging from the recessed window, “there are one hundred louis d'ors, as thy marriage dowry, Henrietta.”

A charming blush suffused the face of the beautiful girl, as she received the purse from the hand of the empress.

“Long live Napoleon,” exclaimed Louis, as with a heart too full of grateful emotion for further utterance, he took the hand of Henrietta, and making a grateful obeisance, left the apartment.



FALL SUPPLIES BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE CITY DRUG STORE No. 14, Queen Street.

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

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

FALL IMPORTATIONS. BEER & SON

BEG to intimate to their friends and the Public in general that they have lately received from London, Liverpool, Boston and Halifax—

400 Packages of British, West India and American Goods,

comprising an excellent assortment, suitable for the season, which will be sold at a small advance from cost for prompt payment, among which will be found—

Black, blue, brown and invisible Broad CLOTHS, Fur, Beaver, Meltons, Pilot and Whitney Coats, Dress Materials comprising Pelissier and Alma Coats,

Gala Plaids, Lustras, Coburgs and Orleans, Seal Skin Coats, Beaver, Whitney and Pilot OVERCOATS, Cloth Mantles and scarf Shawls,

Velvets, Plushes, Ribbons and Trimmings, Veils, Collars, Habit shirts, &c.

Tickings, striped Shirting, white and grey Cottons, Ladies' Winter boots, Furs, Fur Caps, Winter Gloves, Mufflers, Blankets,

Counterpanes, Oil Cloths, Worsted shirts, Children's Felt Hats and Hoods, Reversible Waterproof Coats, Rubber Overcoats, 5 Tons NAILS, assorted.

American Martine Locks, with fancy keys, An assortment of HARDWARE, Kegs White Lead, Wiping and Washers Sods, Sets White and Gold Chains, with saddles and extra plates.

SOLE LEATHER, SOAP, CANDLES Baring FLUID, Gorn Starch, Crackers, Pilot Bread,

CONFECTIONARY, Digby Herrings, APPLES, Onions, Ladies' Rubber Boots and Overshoes, Gentlemen's Rubbers, Sleigh Bells, &c. &c.

King Square House, Nov. 1, 1855.

COKE! COKE! COKE!!!

FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very Superior COKE, at 6d per bushel, or 16s per Chaldron, and 15s per Chaldron, if 5 or upwards be taken.

WM. MURPHY, Manager. Charlottetown, Dec. 12, 1855.

JAMES R. WATT, Offers for sale a good assortment of Cooking, Parlour, and other STOVES.

Prices much lower than usual.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

THE Subscriber has to inform all who feel desirous of investing money in FREEHOLD ESTATE, that he has several well situated BUILDING LOTS in this City, and FARMS in the Country, to dispose of, on moderate terms. To those who wish to purchase, early application is recommended.

JAMES J. BEVAN. Charlottetown, Dec. 22, 1855.

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP.

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Exploratory Coloured, Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

Their almost marvelous power in removing contaminations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scurvy, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 32s. per bottle. The £5 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved: and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

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

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 32s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

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

Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square Charlottetown.

Orwell and Montague Cheap Stores.

THE Subscriber thankful for the very extensive patronage received at his Establishment, at ORWELL, for the past twelve years, trusts in future to merit a continuance of public patronage, not only at the above Establishment, but at his new Store at MONTAGUE BRIDGE, which will be conducted on the same principle as the one at Orwell; which has obtained the character of always having on hand a good assortment of GOODS, and being the cheapest Country Store on the Island, having a fixed price for every article, and no deviation. The motto in both Establishments is “Quick sales and light profits.”

FOR SALE—

50,000 fresh cut Spruce Deals, now ready for shipment, & 300 Tons Hardwood Timber, which might be kept all at for two or three weeks at Georgetown, if arranged for this week. For further information, application to be made to B. DAVIS, Esq. Charlottetown, or to Mr. P. STEPHENS, Orwell.

Any persons about to engage in ship building can have from 200 to 300 tons Hardwood, at a very low price, to clear out the Subscriber's booms at Orwell and Three Rivers.

WANTED, 500 OX & COW HIDES, for which the highest Market Price will be given in cash, or Goods at Cash prices, at either Establishment.

A vacancy now offers for two respectable APPRENTICES, who will require to give good references. Sons of members of any Temperance Society, will have a decided preference, and be brought up as such.

PATRICK STEPHENS. Orwell, Dec. 1st, 1855.

CHEESE! CHEESE!!

JUST received from Boston, a further supply of excellent quality, at the KING SQUARE HOUSE Dec. 12. 1m BLEN & SON.

DELUSION ABOUT GENIUS.

It is a common mistake, especially with young men of ability, to suppose that what they call genius is sufficient for success in life. They sneer at "mere plodders," and boast that it is only necessary to apply themselves for a few minutes in order to conquer the more difficult task. We have seen, in our time, many such. We have observed them, moreover, in every walk of life. We have known them as quick working mechanics, as brilliant declaimers in societies, as witty or eloquent students in college. But we have lived long enough to notice, that most of them have made shipwrecks of themselves forever. The smart mechanic, disdainful to work all the week when four or five days' labor would produce as much as others earned, who toiled from Monday morning till Saturday night, has generally acquired habits of dissipation and idleness, and ended, sometimes, in the penitentiary, but more frequently in the drunkard's grave. The showy orator has become a lazy lawyer, or good-for-nothing editor, or pot-house politician. The idle, though able student, has sunk into a "fast" young man, and died before he reached forty, the victim of his own excesses. As we look back on those we knew of these classes scarcely twenty years ago, we see, alas! that almost general ruin has overtaken them.

That there is naturally a difference between men in point of ability, we do not pretend to deny. This difference is less great, however, than is generally supposed; and no genius, moreover, is sufficient of itself, without discipline, and study. The difference, we say, is not so great as is usually believed. It is true, that one person may excel another in what is popularly called eloquence, but generally he is deficient in something else, as, for example, in the purely logical faculty. A witty lawyer, able to keep a jury in a roar, may not be as competent to argue a case in bar as a less felicitous rival. An excellent book-keeper to whom long columns of figures are nothing, may yet have no mechanical faculty at all; and a good mechanic may be a poor accountant. Nature wisely distributes her favors, generally bestowing different specialties, so to speak, on different persons. Jefferson was a great civilian, but had no talent for war whatever. Wayne was a splendid general, but quite an indifferent legislator. Putnam could head a charge gallantly, or defend a post heroically, but had no head for planning a complicated campaign. In more humble life, we see similar proofs of this difference. These are women, for instance, who can cut and fit, as if by instinct, who seem, indeed, natural born mantuamakers or tailors. There are others who always bungle, if they attempt such things.

Everybody, in fact, who is not an idiot, has a favourite faculty, or, to use the proverbial phrase, "knack of doing something." Now genius, in its true acceptation, is a knack of doing many things; or in its narrower sense, is a knack of excelling in literature, politics, or war. But as, in the humblest life, proficiency, even in that for which the person has a peculiar faculty, is only to be obtained by practice, so in the higher walks of mind, discipline is absolutely necessary. The boy who is put to learn the stone-cutter's trade because he is always moulding figures in clay, never becomes a sculptor unless he studies hard. The youthful dabbler in water colors never rises to be a great painter, without long years devoted to his art. The lad who makes a capital college speech, ends in becoming a wordy declaimer, unless he learns to think. It was not only his talent for painting, which won for Raphael the title of "divine," but the days and nights he devoted to mastering drawing and composition. The great Milton worked hard at poetry, thirty years, endeavouring to perfect himself, before he began Paradise Lost. There is not a famous name in history of which the same cannot be said. To rely merely on what is called genius, is to ensure failure, and is to cast away opportunities bestowed by nature—it is, in fact, to squander like spendthrift, the fortune which, as it were, was given in advance at birth.

The San Francisco festival in honor of the fall of Sebastopol, ended in a row. 20,000 persons were present.

THE CRIMEAN RAILWAY.—The *Daily News* correspondent says, "Since last week two additional locomotives (old ones) have been landed at Balaklava and placed upon the Railway. The little 'Alliance' has already begun to run on the line, and, as she puff and screeches along at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour, with her cumbersome tail of some half-dozen heavily laden trucks, intense is the gaping wonderment, and multitudinous are the *masjals* of many a crowd of Tartars, Croats, Bulgarians, pure-blooded Turks, Arabs, Hindoos, and Heaven knows what other nationalities besides, whom heavy wages and light work have attracted to this Crimean Babel. The wire rope so long used by the stationary engine to pull the wagons up the incline near Kadikoi has been removed, and the entire traction of the line will, it is hoped, be done by three locomotives now upon the rails. If this can be accomplished, the gain to our transport campwards will be immense, and the scores of heavy animals hitherto employed on the line solely will be available for the branch labours through the various divisions, and other parts of the camp not immediately connected with the railway."

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* has forwarded to that journal the following intelligence, which is not mentioned elsewhere:—"Letters from the Sea of Azoff announce that the English at Kerch have obtained a brilliant success, with the troops of the Turkish contingent. They attacked a Russian division 4000 strong, who were guarding a very large depot of forage. The Russians were put to the rout, and all the stocks destroyed by fire. The Turks only lost a few men in the affair. The loss of the enemy is said to have been very great. A very melancholy event has just taken place in the Black Sea. The Sardinia, a Sardinian war steamer, which was bringing to Constantinople a great number of sick from the ambulances of Balaklava, has foundered, and all on board perished." Some confused accounts of the burning of the Russian stores at Gheisk, by the crew of Captain Osborne's gunboats, has probably given rise to this report of an action and destruction of forage; and it may be hoped, that the other report will not be confirmed.

GAME IN THE CRIMEA.—The Crimea is a wonderful country for game. Major Campbell, of the 46th, the other day, without a dog, shot 7 couple of woodcocks; the Hon. Captain Keane, R. E., 11 1-2 brace, with a hare and a few quail. This officer told me, that he had at different times, without neglecting his duties, killed 105 couple of quail. The French think nothing of shooting at small birds with ball; and the Zouaves are particularly successful at killing foxes, whose skins they of course keep.—[Times Correspondent.]

This year it has been noticed that a large quantity of Scotch herrings have found their way to Russia, either via Dantzic or Konigsberg; and in at least one instance, it is said, that a cargo was invoiced direct from the Scottish coast to Warsaw where the importer made a very handsome profit. One great inducement to the Russian population to purchase the herring is the quantity of salt the barrels are found to contain undissolved, owing to the blockade salt in Russia being very dear and very scarce. The whole quantity of herrings sent to Russia, directly or indirectly, from Scotland, is estimated at 75,000 barrels.

A LUNATIC DOCTOR.—Recently, while one of the patients of the Lunatic Asylum, who was formerly a doctor, was taking his accustomed stroll for air and exercise, he was attracted to a house not far from the asylum by the cries of a young girl, who, in climbing over a fence, had fallen and broken her arm. On entering the door he ascertained that the poor, decrepid, bed-ridden mother and the unfortunate girl, whose labor was the only support of the two, were the only occupants. A boy had been sent for a physician or surgeon. The doctor could not witness the young girl's distress, so he instantly went to work and set and splinted the broken limb. The old lady with tears of joy and gratitude, exclaimed, "Doctor, what's to pay?" "O, nothing," he replied; "I am amply repaid in the satisfaction this opportunity has afforded me to relieve your daughter's distress." "Thank you, dear doctor, and God bless you! But when the doctor we have sent for arrives, who shall we say set the arm—what name and residence, doctor?" "Tell him," said our doctor, "that a patient from New York State Lunatic Asylum did it."—*Utica Telegraph*.

The following has been as the Arithmetic of love. After introduction; 2 compliments make 1 blush, 3 blushes make 1 tender look, 4 tender looks make 1 rambie by moonlight, 2 rambles make 1 proposal, 2 proposals (1 to pa) make 1 wedding.

READING.

Every man and every woman who can read at all, should adopt some definite purpose in their reading—should take something for the main stem and trunk of their culture, where branches might grow out in all directions, seeking light and air for the parent tree, which, it is hoped, might end in becoming something useful and ornamental, and which, at any rate, all along, will have had life and growth in it.

It must not be supposed that this choice and maintenance of one or more subjects of study must necessarily lead to pedantry or narrowness of mind. The Arts and sciences; Languages are close kindred; Sciences and fellow workmen; almost every branch of human knowledge is immediately connected with biography falls into history, which, after drawing into itself various minor streams, such as geography, jurisprudence, political and social economy, issues forth upon the still deeper waters of general philosophy. There are very few, if any, vacant spaces between various kinds of knowledge: any track in the forest, steadfastly pursued leads into one of the great highways: just as you often find, in considering the story of any little island, that you are perpetually brought back into the general history of the world, and that this small rocky place has partaken the fate of mighty thrones and distant empires. In short, all things are so connected together that a man who knows one subject well, cannot, if he would, fail to have acquired much besides; and that man will not be likely to keep fewer pearls who has a string to put them on, than he who picks them up without method. This, however, is a very poor metaphor to represent the matter; for what I would aim at producing, not merely holds together what is gained, but has vitality in itself, is always growing. And anybody will confirm this, who, in his own case, has had any branch of study of human affairs to work upon; for he must have observed how all he meets seems to work in with, and assimilate itself to, his own peculiar subject. During his lonely walks, or in society, or in action, it seems as if, this one pursuit were something almost independent of himself, always on the watch, and claiming its share in whatever is going on.

Again, by recommending some choice of subject, and method in the pursuit of it, I do not wish to be held to a narrow interpretation of that word "subject." For example, I can imagine a man saying, I do not care particularly to investigate this or that question in history; I am not going to pursue any branch of science; but I have a desire to know what the most renowned men have written; I will see what the twenty or thirty poets have said, what in various ages has appeared the best expression of things nearest to the heart and fancy of man. A person of more adventure and more time might seek to include the greatest writers in morals or history. There are not so many of them. If a man were to read a hundred great authors, he would, I suspect, have heard what mankind has yet had to say upon most things. I am aware of the culture that would be required for such an enterprise; but I merely give it as an instance of what may justly come under the head or the pursuit of one subject as I mean it, and which certainly would not be called a narrow purpose.

This is another view of reading, which though it is obvious enough, is seldom taken, I imagine, or at least acted upon; and that is, that in the course of our reading, we should lay up in our minds a store of goodly thoughts in well-wrought words, which should be a living treasure of knowledge always with us, and from which, at various times, and amidst all the shifting of circumstances, we might be sure of drawing some comfort, guidance, and sympathy. We see this with regard to the sacred writings. "A word spoken in due season, how good is it!" But there is a similar comfort on a lower level to be obtained from other sources than sacred ones. In any work that is worth carefully reading, there is generally something that is worth remembering accurately. A man whose mind is enriched with the best sayings of the poets of his country, is a more independent man, walks the streets in a town, or the lanes in the country, with far more delight than he otherwise would; and is taught by wise observers of man and nature to examine for himself. Sancho Panza with his proverbs is a great deal better than he would have been without them, and I contend that a man has something in himself to meet troubles and difficulties, small or great, who has stored in his mind some of the best things which have been said about troubles and difficulties. Moreover, the loneliness of sorrow is thereby diminished.—*Friends in Council*.

The Buffalo Commercial, in alluding to the large sums expended in that city for presents on Christmas day, says that one gentleman invested four hundred dollars in books on that day.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday January 12, 1856.

The Civil cases tried this Term, were as follows, viz:—

M'Gill, vs. Corish, Assumpsit; verdict for Plaintiff.
J. H. Winslow, vs. Stephen Martin, Debt for Rent; verdict for Plaintiff.
James Stewart, vs. Francis M'Quade, et al. Trespass; verdict for Plaintiff.
Edward C. Haythorne and another, vs. James Gay, (Special Jury,) Debt for Rent; verdict for Plaintiff.

These happened during this Term one of those anomalous occurrences which are peculiar, we believe, to Courts regulated by the maxims of English jurisprudence. Two women of the name of M'Grath, were arraigned on an Indictment for Burglariously entering a dwelling house of one Adam Murray, and stealing a Cash Box with a quantity of money. On being asked the usual question,—"Are you guilty or not guilty?" they replied "Guilty." Before the plea was recorded, the Chief Justice after a short conference with Mr. Justice Peters, warned the prisoners of the consequence of pleading guilty, reminded them that their lives were in jeopardy, and that it would be his painful duty if they persisted in pleading guilty, to pronounce sentence of death upon them. On a subsequent day, when the cause came on to be tried, it appeared that the evidence for the crown was a confession made by the prisoners to Murray himself, who had induced them to make this acknowledgment under a promise, that by so doing, they would be treated with greater lenity. The Court held, that a confession under circumstances of this nature was not such evidence of the commission of the crime as ought to induce a Jury to find them guilty, and therefore refused to allow it. That in order to render a confession of the parties accused available evidence for the prosecution, it ought to appear that it was a voluntary acknowledgment of guilt, and the party making it uninfluenced by either promises or threats. There being no other evidence, the Court directed a verdict of acquittal. This was all as it should be, and in accordance with the law as it had been long settled and acted upon. We cannot, however, but think that this is one of those fallacies which are fast disappearing, an end to which will be given by the improved methods of administering justice in modern times. We agree with the maxim, that a confession of guilt should not be drawn forth by undue or improper promises or threats made to the accused, and go fully with the law, that when parties are brought before ministers of justice, however humble, that no confession should be received but one purely voluntary, and that the parties should be cautioned, that any confession made to a magistrate or constable would be used against them on their trial; but we think a difference should be made where the confession is elicited by an advice on the part of one not clothed with authority. Nothing is more common than when parties are accused of a crime, for them to turn round and seek counsel of the bystanders, and nothing is also more common, more natural, and we would add, more rational, than for the person thus addressed, to advise the accused, that if he be really guilty, it would be his best policy to confess his guilt, that thereby he might be better dealt with, and the punishment be made lighter. Now, we think, that in all such cases, the evidence should be received, but that when the fact of the guilt of the party accused rests solely on a confession thus obtained, that in such cases, the promise of lenity should be fairly acted up to, and a modification of the punishment awarded. It seems a mockery of justice to have a party come in and confess himself guilty, and, when induced to withdraw the plea, to be acquitted for want of evidence. It would be better, we think, in all these cases, to allow the plea to be recorded, and take the circumstances into consideration when awarding punishment.

Charlottetown, Jan. 7th, 1856.

Mr. Editor: Believing that it will afford gratification to your numerous readers, to learn something of the movements of the Total Abstinence body on our Island, I venture to trespass upon your space for a brief notice of a Public Temperance Meeting held in this City on the evening of New Year's Day.

The Central Committee felt it to be but right to hold simultaneous meetings in every principal place on the Island, on the day when the Liquor Law would come into operation in the sister Province of New Brunswick, in order to give expression to our congratulations to the friends of the cause in that Province on their having achieved so great a triumph, as well as to improve a fitting opportunity of presenting to the public throughout the Island, our strong and decided conviction on this great and absorbing question of Legal Prohibition.

I am happy to inform you, that such meetings were held in various places, at which, as

far as we called for effected. awakened greatly aff as tempor Our me gratifying and respect filled with several ap interest an The foll Mr. J. W The fol couded an Resolve operation Liquors w have prov itself from the past p ment will tect societ usages, so to those l Moved seconded Resolv ing of the Holy Spi novation we belie suppressi and that to enfor have on their inf Moved Chas. H A. M. (Resol satisfact favor of in Amer friends of Bransw obtained which trusting Provide slict, an already triumph Moved ded by Resol resolve mendia Island. ance M appoint the die Law f persan Mr. G Mr. R forwa lifax. that v Jan The seas peran ning The fluq soci Leot popu audi cone gath com occu sen des of the pri mor The Or sty rea Scot of sus the ma the evi ou the shi an sh wi so ce To m C

far as we have learned, great interest was called forth, and I cannot doubt, much good effected. Public opinion is being widely awakened on this subject, as being one which greatly affects the moral and spiritual, as well as temporal prosperity of the people.

Our meeting in town was certainly of a most gratifying character. The gathering was large and respectable. Our spacious Hall was well filled with a deeply attentive audience, and the several speeches were listened to with manifest interest and pleasure.

The following was our course of proceeding, Mr. J. W. Morrison, G. W. P., in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were moved, seconded and adopted, being carried unanimously.

Resolved, That all the schemes hitherto put in operation for regulating the Traffic in intoxicating Liquors where the same are freely used as a beverage, have proved ineffectual in the efforts of society to rid itself from the fearful evils of intemperance; and that the past proves the improbability, that any Government will be able so to regulate this traffic as to protect society from the manifold evils of its drinking usages, so long as the public shall have free access to those liquors as a common drink.

Moved by the Rev. D. Fitzgerald, (Episcopalian,) seconded by Hon. Chas. Young, (Wesleyan.)

Resolved, While we look on the faithful preaching of the Gospel accompanied by the agency of the Holy Spirit as the grand instrumentality in the renovation of the world spiritually and morally.—Yet, we believe the Institutions of our Country for the suppression of Vice are owned and blessed of God; and that it is the duty of every Christian Minister to enforce the claims those institutions have or may have on the people under their charge—or wherever their influence may extend.

Moved by John Lawson, Esq., Seconded by Mr. Chas. Harris. Supported by Rev. Wm. Snodgrass, A. M. (Church of Scotland.)

Resolved, That this Meeting regard with great satisfaction the rapid growth of public opinion in favor of the prohibition of the Liquor business both in America and Great Britain; and congratulate the friends of Temperance in the Sister Colony of New Brunswick, on the success of their efforts in having obtained for their Province a prohibitory Law, which goes into operation this New Year's day—trusting, that by the help and blessing of a good Providence they will still be sustained in the conflict, and enabled successfully to follow the victory already achieved, to an ultimate and complete triumph.

Moved by Rev. J. M. Murray, (Wesleyan;) Seconded by Rev. C. I. Burnett, (Baptist.)

Resolved, That this meeting approves of the course resolved on by the Lecture Committee in recommending to the friends of the cause throughout the Island, the desirableness of holding frequent Temperance Meetings during the winter, and especially, the appointment of simultaneous meetings on this day for the discussion of the question of a prohibitory Liquor Law for this Island, as well as to give a general expression of congratulation to New Brunswick Temperance Men on the success of their past labours.

Moved by John Arbuckle, Esq.; Seconded by Mr. George Millner.

Resolved That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the New Brunswick Telegraph and Halifax Advertiser; also to all the papers in the Island that will insert the same.

C. I. BURNETT, Sec'y, L. C.
January, 1856.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The first of the course of Lectures for the season under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, was delivered in their Hall, last evening, by the Rev. C. I. Burnett, G. W. A. The subject—"Character, its paramount influence on the individual and the destinies of society"—was ably discussed by the learned Lecturer, who is reputed one of our most popular speakers on the Platform. The audience was of a respectable complexion and considering the inclemency of the weather, the gathering of all classes reflects credit on the community and testifies the rank the Lecturer occupies in the estimation of his fellow citizens. Inaugural addresses are generally of a desultory, discursive character. The theme of the discourse on this occasion, was an appropriate introduction to a series of Lectures on moral, mental, and religious improvement. The propositions illustrated the doctrines of the Order in a very entertaining and instructive style. The Lecturer fortified his position by reading extracts from the works of an eminent Scottish Divine.

The Rev. John M. Murray, at the invitation of the G. W. P., John W. Morrison, Esq., sustained, in an elaborate, and eloquent speech, the views enunciated by Mr. Burnett, and made an exciting appeal to the audience for their sympathy and co-operation. His remarks evidently implied, that young men should seek out and cultivate the fittest means of turning the fragments of their time to the best account, that intellectual advancement should be subserving to spiritual progress, that they should cherish genuine Christianity, in connection with enlightened public spirit; and that Evangelical truth should be recognised as the grand cement of the social fabric.

There is an encouraging prospect, that the Temperance Meetings—under the judicious management of Mr. Morrison, and the Lecture Committee—shall prove sources of pleasing

and profitable occupation of "leisure hours;" and also the most satisfactory ser-orr against the seductions of intemperate indulgence. The discussions tend to raise man in the scale of intelligence, and the amusing anecdotes related, attract attention and are intended "to make men think;" and the higher the sphere of thinking to which mankind are raised, the deeper an impression is made in favour of their moral improvement.—Com.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(Minutes of Committee Meeting.)

January 2d, 1856.

Present.—Hon. Geo. Coles, Hon. Capt. Rice; Thos. Pethick, Geo. Wright, Henry Longworth and John Johnston, Esquires.

Read Minutes of last Meeting.
Read Letters and Affidavits from Mr. Charles Binns and others, charging the Turnip Inspectors—Messrs. Smith and Lewis—with great partiality in the discharge of their duty.

Ordered, That the Secretary acknowledge the receipt of their communications, and ascertain by writing to the different competitors, whether their Turnips were "topped and tailed," or merely topped, with any other information bearing on the subject, Messrs. Smith and Lewis having denied the allegations contained in the affidavits referred to.

Read Communication from J. R. Bourke, Esq., relative to a machine for taking Potatoes out of the ground.

Ordered, That the Secretary write to England &c., and obtain all the information possible regarding the said machine.

We understand, that this machine, which is worked by 2 horses, will throw the Potatoes out of the ground as fast as 30 or 40 gatherers will pull them up.

In reference to a Resolution passed by the Committee on the 5th Sept. last, relative to Mr. Stark's Lectures on Agricul. Chemistry, it was

Ordered, That a Copy of the said Minute be laid before His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council, with a petition, that the request of the Committee be taken into favorable consideration.

Ordered, That the Secretary make another application to Mr. Chas. Stewart for payment of the amount due by him to the Royal Agricultural Society, and that if the said application be not attended to immediately, the debt to be put into the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

Ordered, That the Annual Show of Grain be held on the first Wednesday in March, and that the prizes be the same as offered last year.

The Easter Show of Fat Cattle to be held on the Wednesday before Easter, (19th March,) the prizes to be the same as offered last year.

LECTURE AT COVEHEAD.

On the Evening of Monday, the 24th December, the pastor of Cove Head read a lecture to the congregation in which he endeavored to prove, that there was no foundation in Scripture for the opinion, that the Jews were destined to be restored as a body to what is called their own land; the land of Canaan he remarked was a type and a pledge of the inheritance reserved in heaven for the spiritual seed of Abraham and from the time that the latter came to acquire a substantive being, the possession of the land of Canaan by the natural seed was no longer necessary; it belonged to the Levitical ceremony—to a system of types and shadows which has passed away. Accordingly he observed, there is no prediction of the restoration to be found in the New Testament, though we may trace in it all the important events which have happened in the church and in the world from the days of the apostles till the present time; the hopes of the Church are directed exclusively to the spiritual inheritance and to no other, let Peter; and that the Jews are preserved a distinct race for important purposes—these are incorporation with the Church and instrumentality in furthering its interests. It was admitted that there were prophecies in the Old Testament which seemed to predict a restoration or a re-occupation of the land of Canaan. But those quoted either related to events long since passed or they prove the re-occupation by the Jews on principles of interpretation, which will prove that predictions of past events in terms far more definite were not fulfilled, as Jer. XXIX, 10, 14, or that all things as they stood before must be reproduced, the particular families of which the nation was composed—the temple and the ancient system of worship—may even the particular state of the surrounding nations.

At the close of the lecture, a collection was taken on behalf of the poor of the congregation, which amounted to about £9, and which in connection with a collection at St. Peter's Road, and other sums make nearly £24 during the past year for purposes of charity, raised within the bounds of the congregation; exclusive of contributions to the Patriotic Fund.—Com.

Passengers,

In the Ice Boat, to Cape Tormentine, on the 1st inst.—Daniel J. Roberts, Donald McIsaac, Isaac Smith, Esquires.

In the Ice Boat, to Cape Traverse, on the 3d.—Capt. John Ellis, Messrs. Michael McDonald and Thomas Sullivan.

In the Ice Boat, on the 8th, from Cape Tormentine.—Capts. James Moore, Felix Robin, John Scott; Messrs. Peter Scott, Wm. Dockendorff, Michael Easton.

Same day, from Cape Traverse—Wm. Welsh and J. Pope, Esquires, and 3 others.

No MAIL YET.—We have not heard anything up to the present time of the mails, due on Thursday last. We owe our subscribers half a sheet which we will issue as soon after the Mail arrives as we possibly can.

The North British Review for November, 1855, is received, the following are its contents: 1. Education for the metropolis of manufactures. 2. The Poetical works of Samuel Butler. 3. Reign of the House of Orleans in France. 4. Books from Ireland. 5. Home Reformation and Christian Union. 6. Cabinets and Statesmen. 7. Fielding and Thackeray. 8. Mozley or Augustinianism. 9. The Paris Exhibition and the Patent Laws. 10. Significance of the Struggle.

Haszard & Owen are Agents for the above, as well as for the Edinburgh, New London Quarterly and Westminster Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine.

The following are the sentences passed by the Court this day, (Saturday,) on the prisoners convicted this term:—

- Queen vs. Hugh McDonald, Larceny; 2 Calendar Months imprisonment with hard labor.
- Queen vs. Johnson Cusick, Larceny; 1 do. do.
- Donald McDonald, do. 3 do. do.
- Allan Martin, do. 4 do. do.
- Richard Naddy, Assault; 15 do.
- Wm. H. Nelis, Forgery; 3 do.
- Ellen Brewer, Larceny; 2 do. do.
- Elen Luby, do. 2 do.
- Eliza McEwen, do. 2 do.

In the case of Alex. Forbes for Manslaughter, a rule for a new trial has been granted, to be argued on Tuesday week.

Married,

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. J. Kier, D. D., Mr. Edward J. Hubbard, of Cambleton, Lot 7, to Miss Jane McKay, of Princetown Royalty.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Allan Fraser, Mr. William Morahan, of Lot 10, to Margaret McLean, of the Brea, Lot 9.

At Princetown Royalty, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Keir, DAVID STEWART, Esq., of Charlottetown, to JANE, widow of the late James McKay, Esq., of Darnley.

Died,

At Covehead, on the 2d inst., Mr. John Miller, in the 74th year of his age. Few men have lived more beloved and died more regretted. The Minister of the Church at Covehead, of which Mr. Miller was long an Elder, preaching from Acts XI, 24th, on the day after his funeral, took occasion thus to speak of him, "The character described applies to our departed friend. His goodness was not a flash of fervour, or a burst of zeal—not as the running stream of the early dew; it was like the running stream of a perennial fountain. Throughout a long career, he has been enabled by divine grace to sustain an honorable reputation; through modesty and humility which marked his character, he did not come forward with that prominence in public affairs he might have done, and was entitled to do from his uniformly consistent deportment, joined to far reaching and accurate knowledge, both of sacred and secular things, a sound judgment and good sense; nevertheless he was known among ourselves and far beyond the limits of this community, as a person of rare attainments, natural and acquired, a humble christian and a good man."

At her residence, Wood Island Mills, on Tuesday, the 1st inst., much and deservedly regretted, EUPHRA, the beloved wife of Mr. John McMillan, aged 25 years. Her end was peace. Her funeral took place on Thursday, the 3d, attended by a large number of friends and acquaintances.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to GEORGE BEER, whose Accounts, or Notes of Hand, are long overdue, are requested to make immediate payment to save expenses.

BEER & SON,

Will also feel obliged to those indebted to them, whose Accounts are due, by an early settlement.
Charlottetown, January 10, 1856. Im.

Temperance Hall Company.

THE Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company was held in the Temperance Hall, last evening. The accounts of the Company were submitted, audited and passed, and a dividend of 5 per cent on each share declared, payable as soon as the few outstanding debts of the Company are collected. Office-bearers for the ensuing year were then chosen, as follows:—

CAPT. ORLEBAR, R. N. President.
JOHN W. MORRISON, Sec'y and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.—Capt. Orlebar, Messrs. W. Heard, John W. Morrison, W. McKay, G. Beer, J. D. Mason, Jan. John Rider.
Charlottetown, Jan. 12, 1856.

Mails—Winter Arrangement.

THE Mails for the neighbouring Provinces will be made up and forwarded on and after Monday, the 7th January, every Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, and every Friday evening, at 6 o'clock, to be sent via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine. Mails for England will be made up and forwarded at the same hour on the respective days following, viz: on the 7th, 11th, 21st and 24th January, and on the 4th, 8th, 18th and 22d of February.

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Dec. 27, 1855.

Charlottetown Markets, Dec 29.

Beef, (small) lb.	4d a 7d	Turkeys each,	2s 6 a 7s 6d
Do. by quarter,	3d a 6d	Geese,	2s a 3s
Pork,	3d a 5d	Ducks,	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Do. (small),	6d a 7d	Fowls,	8d a 1s
Mutton,	3d a 7d	Partridges,	7d a 9d
Lamb, per lb.	3d a 5d	Eggs dozen,	11d a 1s
Butter (fresh),	16d a 18d	Oats, bush,	2s 6d a 2s 4d
do. by tub 1s	3d a 1s 4d	Barley,	4s 6d a 5s 6d
Tallow,	12d a 1s	Potatoes,	2s 6d a 2s 9d
Lard,	11d a 1s	Turnips,	3s a 1s 6d
Flour,	3d a 4d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Pearl Barley,	3d	Hay, ton,	60s a 70s
Oatmeal,	2d a 2d	Straw, cwt.,	1s a 1s 9d

AUCTION.

(To close Consignments.)

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the public, that he will offer at AUCTION at his Sale Room, Queen Street, Water Street, on Thursday, 17th January, at 12 o'clock, the following articles, viz:—

- 3 casks BRANDY, (Hennessy's brand,)
 - 9 casks VINEGAR,
 - 1 coil 3 inch Shroud ROPE,
 - 1 do 4 1/2 do do
 - 1 Set Punties and Braces, Spiler Hoops, Tent and Mast Hoops, &c., fit for a Ship about 500 tons, Rim and Palle,
 - 2 cooking Stoves, 2 six-tight do
 - 2 box do (new)
 - 1 handsome Hall, do. and 3 Franklin.
- Also,
5 barrels prime split No 1, Nova Scotia, and 20 bbls. No 2 Newfoundland HERRINGS.
Terms, Cash down.
BENJ. DAVIES, Auctioneer.
January 9, 1856.—Ex & Adv 2i

COOK WANTED.

WANTED a good plain COOK, who can produce a good chara ter. Apply at HASZARD & OWEN'S Book Store.

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, by request of several friends, the day's length for every day in the year.

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

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

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

A FLOWER GARDEN in front of the House, enclosed with black thorn hedge and planted with ornamental Trees.

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

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

Souris, July 24, 1855.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

Mr. Editor;

Sir,—It must be, and is acknowledged, that much apathy has existed in the Christian Church in reference to the command of our adorable Redeemer, to preach the Gospel to every creature. Since that command was given, ago has succeeded age, yet how few and feeble comparatively, have been the efforts of the Church to put the perishing millions of the degraded heathen in possession of the glad tidings of salvation through the merits of a crucified Redeemer. It is, however, matter of thankfulness, that, during the last half century, the Church has been somewhat aroused from her slumbers, and has become deeply impressed with the necessity of active exertion. In her aggressive character, the entrenchments of the grand adversary of God and man have been assailed, the dark places of the earth, which are full of the habitations of cruelty, have been visited by the Missionaries of the Cross, and the word of God has proved mighty to the pulling down of strongholds. Various denominations of the Christian Church have, in the Mission Field, men eminently qualified for their important work. The names of some of them are familiar to us, men who, in the spirit of self-sacrifice, do not count their lives dear unto them, so that they may finish their course with joy, and the ministry which they have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the Gospel of the Grace of God." Among this number, we will a great pleasure advert to Dr. Duff. You, Mr. Editor, and many of your readers, are familiar with the character and success of this very eminent man. Having received by the last Mail, an extract from the Doctor's farewell address on returning to India, after a temporary sojourn in Scotland, his native land, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. I take the liberty of asking you to give it a place in your Gazette, by doing so, you will, I am sure, afford much pleasure to many of your readers. Earnestly desiring that all the friends of Christian Missions may be imbued with much of the Doctor's spirit,

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours truly,

Ch. Town, Dec. 24, 1855. W.

SPEAKING of the apathy of Christian churches in the work of evangelizing the world, he said:—What, then, is a Mission, as I have already asked? It is an aggressive expedition into an enemy's territory; and here I may ask, Are not the children of this world wiser in their generation than the children of light? This country is at this moment at war with a mighty empire. Suppose you were to send forth your forces to occupy some small part of the territory of the enemy, is the work done when that portion of the territory is occupied at the outskirts? No; we hear that it is but begun. If you were to stand still there, what would be the use of going to war at all? Or, are you now to put forward a little, and then from want of timely or sufficient supplies to be driven back to the narrow point you previously occupied; and to proceed year after year in this manner, fluctuating backwards and forwards? You would never thus succeed in striking terror into the enemy, or in gaining the object originally proposed. Or are you, from negligence or cowardice, to recede from the position already gained? Then you may be covered with irretrievable confusion and disgrace. The world knows this, and is wiser in its generation. It knows, that if we are in earnest in maintaining such a warfare, we must act with increasing energy, and push forwards from one stronghold to another into the very heart of the enemy's territory; and, feeling that the cause of righteousness, as well as the national glory and honour, are at stake, it is resolved, that it shall be upheld, cost what it may. The motto of the nation is counted but as the small dust of the balance, and its blood, as well as its treasures, is made to flow forth like water. Those who profess to be the followers and friends of the blessed Jesus too often, however, act a part the converse of the world's, in seeking to advance its design and promote its policy. Friends and brethren, we must charge almost all the churches of Christendom with guilt under this head; and we must this day ask our own Church, What have you been doing for your Missionaries into the realms of Heathendom? You have sent forth a small force.

Hitherto, they have been sent forth, not as a mighty army—God knows that they have been, on the contrary, a motley band—a forlorn hope—to contend with potent foes, or hurled against the towers and ramparts of Heathendom. And when they looked and appealed for support, none, that is adequate, has been forthcoming. They, however, with dauntless and unconquerable spirit, continue to toil and war at their posts, until struck down by exhaustion or overbearing force. How long is this sad state of things to last? How long will the patient, long-suffering God bear with the churches that are shamefully acting so? From the very nature of the case, an aggressive war is an increasingly expensive war, and must continue to be so, until the end be at least approximately gained. Have you not found it so in the contest in which the nation is now engaged? When the first point is gained, you must advance another and another, and the necessity for more men and more means is proportionally augmenting. It must indeed entail an enlarging expen-

diture until sufficient territory has been conquered to supply internally the means and the resources of support. And so it is precisely with Missions to the Heathen.

In short, you pray to God for success upon the labours of your Missionaries, and when that success is granted, you heedlessly or wantonly fling it to the winds. You, in effect, tell your Missionaries,—“You have faithfully toiled and laboured, and spent your strength in bringing souls to God, and in training them for the office of evangelists; but we are resolved that your strength shall have been spent for nought.” Is it not enough to raise the feeling of moral indignation in one's soul, when he is dealt with in this manner? I pray you to excuse my plainness of speech. I cannot help it. He must be a traitor to his God and to the souls of the perishing, who, through cowardice or other similar motive, could be silent in such a case as this. I again ask you, then, How long is this state of things to continue? The Missions abroad have, through God's blessing, wonderfully prospered. Converts have been and are still raised on every hand; and when we find them prepared to go forth on the right hand and on the left, as some have already done, are we, instead of being cheered and urged to proceed, to be again chilled by the warning, that we must not employ them,—that we must stand still,—and by making no further progress into the realms of darkness, must exhibit ourselves a spectacle of derision to hellish foes, and of pity and lamentation to the hosts of light? What, then, are we to be next told, that you are tired with success, since it costs more money, and money is not in the treasury of the church? To me, who have had sore travelling and wandering through many lands, it has been a matter utterly overwhelming to the spirit when I often saw such redundancy of professing Christians, and when I have been told in reply to earnest pleadings in behalf of a perishing world,—“O, we have nothing to spare.” How depressing has it been to hear this said, and then to look at the stately mansions, the gorgeous lawns, the splendid equipages, the extravagant furniture, and the costly entertainments, besides the thousands which are spent upon nameless idle and useless luxuries. It was as much as to say to God, the great Proprietor, who has given it all,—“Lord, pray excuse me, as I wish to spend all this upon myself, and if I have a little dribblet remaining over, after I have satisfied myself, I will consent to give the dribblet back to thee.” The ex-situations has been on my lips, in hearing of such men,—“Why, you are treating the cause of Christ, much as the rich man in the parable treated Lazarus. You are driving that cause to the outside of the gate, and while self is made to fare sumptuously in the palace within, clothed in purple and fine linen, you leave the cause of Christ to starve outside yonder, or to feed on the crumbs that fall from your table, while covered with sores of many a foul indignity. Why not reverse the picture in the parable? Why not bring the cause of Christ inside the palace, and array it in royal attire; while wretched self is cast out to furnish at the door?”

And now, this my home-work being for the present finished, while exigencies of a peculiar kind appear to call me back again to the Indian field, I cheerfully obey the summons; and despite its manifold ties and attractions, I now feel, as in fulness of heart I can say, Farewell to Scotland—to Scotland! honoured by ancient memories and associations of undying glory and renown! Scotland, on whose soil were fought some of the mightiest battles for civil and religious liberty!—Scotland, that country and home of the bravest among undaunted Reformers!—Scotland, thou chosen abode and last resting-place of the ashes of most heroic and daring martyrs!—Yet farewell, Scotland! Farewell to all that is in thee! Farewell, from peculiarity of natural temperament I am prepared to say, farewell, ye mountains and hills, with your exhilarating breezes, where the soul has at times risen to the elevation of the Rock of Ages, and looked to the hill whence alone aid can come! Farewell, ye rivers and murmuring brooks, along whose shady banks it has been often my lot to roam, enjoying in your solitude the sweetest society! Farewell, ye rocky and rugged strands where I have so often stood and gazed at the foaming billows, as they dashed and surged everlastingly at your feet! Farewell, ye churches and halls throughout this land, where it has been so often my privilege to plead the cause of a perishing world; and when, in so doing, I have had such precious glimpses of the King in his beauty, wielding the sceptre of grace over awakened, quickened, and ransomed souls! Farewell, ye shades of the righteous, whether masses or ordinary dwellings, in which this weary, pilgrim body, has often found sweet rest and shelter, and this wearied spirit, the most genial Christian fellowship! Farewell, too, ye homes of earliest youth, linked to my soul by associations of endearment, which time can never efface! Ay, and farewell, ye graves of my fathers, never likely to receive my mortal remains; and welcome India! Welcome India, with thy brightened perishing millions; because, in the vision of faith, I see the renovating process that is to elevate them from the lowest depths of debasement and shame to the noblest heights of celestial glory! Welcome, ye majestic hills, the loftiest on our globe; for though cold be your summits, and clothed with the drapery of eternal winter, in the vision of faith I can go beyond, and behold the mountain of the Lord's house established on the top of

the mountains, with the innumerable multitudes of India's adorable worshippers joyously thronging towards it! Welcome, too, ye mighty, stupendous fabrics of a dark and lowering idolatry because, in the vision of faith, I can see, in your certain downfall, and in the beautiful temples of Christianity reared over your ruins, one of the mightiest monuments to the triumph and glory of our adored Immanuel! Welcome, too, thou majestic Ganges, in whose waters, through every age, such countless multitudes have been engulfed in the vain hope of obtaining thereby a sure passport to immortality, because, in the vision of faith I behold the myriads of thy deluded votaries forsaking thy turbid though sacred waters, and learning to wash their robes and make them white in the blood of the Lamb! Welcome—if the Lord so wills it—welcome, sooner or later, a quiet resting-place on thy sunny banks, amid the Hindu people for whose deliverance from the tyrannic sway of the foulest and cruellest idolatries on earth, I have groaned and travailed in soul agony! Fare ye well, then, reverend fathers, and beloved brethren and sisters in the Lord,—fare ye well in time; fare ye well through all eternity! And in this view of that bright and glorious eternity, welcome, thrice welcome, thou resurrection morn, when the grave of every clime and every age, from the time of righteous Abel down to the period of the last trumpet will give up their dead; and the ransomed myriads of the Lord, ascending on high, shall enter the mansions of glory—the palaces of light—in Immanuel's land; and there together in indissoluble and blissful harmony celebrate the jubilee of a once groaning but then renovated universe! Farewell! Farewell!

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are hereby notified that unless the several amounts due by them be paid, or settled by new security, on or before the 28th January next, the respective claims will be handed over to John Longworth, Esq., of Charlottetown, his Attorney, for collection. PRODUCE of any kind, in good order, will be taken by the Subscriber in payment, and the highest price allowed for it.

PATRICK STEPHENS.

Orwell and Montague Cheap Stores, Nov. 27, 1855. THE Schrs. 'Reward,' for Orwell, and 'Mary Elizabeth,' for Montague Bridge, are hereby expected with a large and well selected STOCK OF GOODS, in endless variety, with an extensive assortment on hand, which will be sold at very reduced prices, for prompt payment in cash, and all kinds of PRODUCE, at both the above Establishments.

The above named vessels have arrived with the goods, and they are now offered for Sale at very low prices.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schrs. 'SUPERB' from Halifax, and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE, a splendid

LOT OF TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES, which will be Sold Wholesale and Retail.

THOMAS W. DODD.

Oct. 5.

TO LET with immediate possession, the southeast end of the House recently built on the corner of Great George and Kent Streets, and next to that occupied by Messrs. Gahan & Co.

The cellar is 24 feet by 50, has a substantial wall, is over 7 feet deep and is perfectly dry. There is on the first floor a shop 20 feet in front and 30 feet in depth; also a front Entrance, a hall in rear of the shop and two other apartments. There are on the second floor one room 24 feet by 15, one 20 feet by 15 and two about 11 feet by 12, and the third floor nearly corresponds with the second. There are three rooms on the fourth floor and a fine view of the Harbour, the Rivers and the Country round, there is also attached to the premises a new Ware-house and it is one of the best stands in this City for Mercantile or any other business. Further information may be obtained by applying to

THOMAS DAWSON.

Je'y 14th, 1855.

FREEHOLD LAND.

FOR SALE, Lot 42, as laid down on the Plan of Township No. 55, bounded on the Division line between Townships No. 55 and 56, containing 100 acres of Land. It is near Baughton River, on the South side of the Island, and is covered with good Wood. For further particulars apply to

JAMES D. HASZARD,

Recreation, Sept. 27th, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE FARM now in the occupation of Mr. R. W. EDWARDS, is offered for Sale, containing 192 acres—130 acres being cleared from stumps and in a good state of cultivation, being well manured, and no part of it has been over cropped. There is an excellent spring of water close to the House; and the buildings being recently built, are in good condition and commodious. There is a fine grove of soft wood growing up near to the buildings, 112 acres freehold.

New Wiltshire Settlement, Lot 31, Dec. 8, 1855.

COALS! COALS!!

40 CHALDRON Pictou COAL, Just arrived and for Sale by

JAMES PURDIE.

Charlottetown, Dec. 5.

LONDON HOUSE.

Fall 1855.

Ex. Sir Alexander from London and Majestic from Liverpool.

THE Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of British Merchandise, now forming one of the most extensive and general stocks in the market—(which will be sold on the most moderate terms for prompt payment, a liberal discount made to wholesale customers,) comprising every variety in Ladies' dress materials at extraordinary low prices—Ladies' mantles and bonnets in the newest styles, together with a large assortment of Millinery—Ladies' sets stone martin, sable, Fitch, mink, squirrel and other furs, cloaking in great variety, cloths a large assortment, blankets, prints, shirtings, carpeting, hearth rugs, crumb cloths, bosery haberdashery, ribbons a choice selection, silk velvets, trimmings in great variety, ready made clothing all sizes, boots and shoes, satin slippers, oil floor cloth, with a great variety of other goods.

A large assortment of hardware, and groceries of all kinds, teas very cheap, to be had at the Subscriber's Store, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel.

H. HASZARD.

Charlottetown, Nov. 1st, 1855.

J. S. DEALEY,

SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION

AND

SHIPPING AGENT,

No 7, Coentie's Slip, New York.

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

Church of England Prayer Books.

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large supply of the above and are prepared to sell them at the following low prices, viz. Ruby 32mo. Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s 6d. Cape Morocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 3s. Morocco, 4s 6d. Minion 32mo. Roan, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 3s. Nonpareil 32mo. 3s. Fica 24mo. 5s 6d. 8vo 9s. Calc. 12s 6d.

NEW GOODS.

Fall 1855.

PER Ships Isabel and Majestic, from Liverpool, and Sir Alexander from London, the Subscribers have received—

305 Packages British & Foreign Goods,

and 10 Tons BAR IRON, carefully selected by one of the Firm, which, with their Stock on Hand, they can confidently recommend to their customers, and the public, as Goods of the best description, at very low prices, for prompt payment. Wholesale Purchasers will find it to their advantage to select from this STOCK, which consists of—

- 7 Cases, 3 bales Ready-made CLOTHING, 8 Trucks Boots and Shoes, 56 Chests, and 29 half do. prime Congou Tea, 25 cases Ladies' Dress Materials, 15 do Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Trimmings, Ribbons; Haberdashery, Hosiery, &c., &c. 5 cases Townsend's Hats and Caps, 1 do Brushes, 1 do Toys, 2 do Gloves, 4 bales Cloths, 1 bale Wadding, 2 do Shawls, 4 do Cotton Warp, 25 boxes Soap, 7 packages Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., 20 do IRON MONGERY, 2 cases Jewelry and Fancy Wares, 2 do on the Floor Cloth, 2 do Pins & Fur Caps, 3 bales Carpeting and Woolens, 6 do Linen Papers, &c., 3 do grey Calicoes, 3 do white Calicoes, 2 do striped Shirtings, Packages Rice, Ginger, Currants, Raisins, crushed Sugar, Mustard, Rice, Indigo, Starch, Washing and Baking Powders. Ten Tons assorted BAR IRON.

Oct. 26th. D. & G. DAVIES.

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 Clear Stoves, (all sizes); Wylie'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.

Fall

THE SUBSCRIBER has completed his Fall Supply of British Merchandise, now forming one of the most extensive and general stocks in the market—(which will be sold on the most moderate terms for prompt payment, a liberal discount made to wholesale customers,) comprising every variety in Ladies' dress materials at extraordinary low prices—Ladies' mantles and bonnets in the newest styles, together with a large assortment of Millinery—Ladies' sets stone martin, sable, Fitch, mink, squirrel and other furs, cloaking in great variety, cloths a large assortment, blankets, prints, shirtings, carpeting, hearth rugs, crumb cloths, bosery haberdashery, ribbons a choice selection, silk velvets, trimmings in great variety, ready made clothing all sizes, boots and shoes, satin slippers, oil floor cloth, with a great variety of other goods.

A large Lot of Stoves, Barrels &c. Oct. 26.

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Fall Consignments.

Tea, Candles, Soap & Dry Goods. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received, on Consignment, per Ann Reddin and Sir Alexander, from London and Liverpool An Extensive Assortment of Goods, in part, viz: 134 Chests and half chests of superior TEA. 30 Boxes Sperm CANDLES. 30 do Mould do. 50 do very good SOAP, 20 Bales and Cases MERCHANDISE, consisting of Blue and fancy Prints, Orleans, Coburgs, &c. Grey and white Cottons, ready made CLOTHING, Cloths, Doekias, &c. Also on Hand— A large Lot of Cooking, Franklin and Air Tight STOVES, Casts of Metallic Paints, Sofas, Bureaus, cane-seated and common Chairs, &c. &c. Oct. 26. JAMES MORRIS.

The Infallible Remedy!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS' DURATION CURED. Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854. To Professor Holloway. Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around,—so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better;—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, (Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE LEG.—REMARKABLE CURE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854. To Professor Holloway. Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known. I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant. (Signed) EDWARD TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR! Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854. To Professor Holloway. Sir,—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it one as large as a hand; all the devices and stragutens I tried would not heal them, but it assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well; by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected. I am, Sir, yours truly, (Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:— Bad Legs, Cancers, Sore-throats, Bad Breasts, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Skindiseases, Burns, Elephantiasis, Scabby, Bunions, Fistulas, Sore-heads, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Gout, Sore-nipples, Soft Corns, Coco-bay, Glandular swellings, Tumours, Chiego-foot, Lambago, Ulcers, Chillsains, Rheumatism, Wounds, Chapped hands, Scalds, Yaws.

Stratford Hotel.

THE above Establishment, which is delightfully situated on the South side of the Hillsborough, and commands an extensive view of the City and Harbour, is JUST OPENED, and has superior accommodations for private Families and transient Boarders; and the Subscriber trusts, by assiduity and attention to the convenience and comfort of his guests, to merit the countenance and support of the public generally. There is also good STABLE accommodation on the premises. GEORGE MOORE. October 27th—1f

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. Purdie. 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.

Notice to Tenants and Settlers on parts of Townships No. 53, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 62.

THE Subscriber informs the Tenantry and Settlers on the above Townships, that the Property formerly held by the Trustees of the late THOMAS EARL OF SELKIRK, is now conveyed by Deed, bearing date the Twelfth day of November last, to the Right Honorable JAMES DUNBAR, Earl of Selkirk, and that all sums due for rent, or otherwise, must in future be paid him at his office, in Charlottetown. WILLIAM DOUSE, Sen., Charlottetown, Dec. 11, 1855. Land Agent. Deed recorded.

Notice to Tenants on Township 31.

THE TENANTS on the "SELKIRK ESTATE," North West of Charlottetown, are respectfully notified that the Subscriber has purchased from the Right Honorable James Dunbar, Earl of Selkirk, by Deed of Conveyance, bearing date the 17th day of November last past—ALL his Right, Title, and Freehold Interest in and to Fourteen Thousand five hundred acres of LAND, on Township number Thirty-one, known as the "SELKIRK ESTATE," including all Tenancies, Arrears of Rents, or otherwise; and he hereby gives Notice that all amounts most now be paid him as Proprietor of said Property. Dec. 11, 1855. W. DOUSE, Sen., Deed recorded. N. B.—The public are hereby cautioned not to Trespass on any portion of the Forest Lands.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution all persons indebted to the Firm of TRAVERS & McPHEE, not to pay any sum or sums of money due to the said Firm, to either John C. Travers, or any other person on his behalf, until publicly notified that a dissolution has taken place by mutual consent, and that business of said Firm is fairly closed, as the notice which appeared in the Islander of 14th instant, signed J. C. Travers, is without the knowledge or consent of the subscriber; and I further caution all persons from trafficking in, or buying any part or parts of the goods of whatever description now in the shop, cellar, or about the premises occupied by TRAVERS & McPHEE, Queen Street, without my authority so to do, as myself and my father are alone liable for said Goods. F. L. McPHEE. Charlottetown, December 17. (all papers)

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON. ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £5,000,000 Sterling. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 24 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, 1853. 1st

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 6th, 1853.

AMERICAN EDITIONS

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

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

LIVER COMPLAINT.

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by DOCTOR HOPLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch St., one door below Sixth Philada. Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed. These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the recondition of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affection of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant. Testimony from Maine. CAPT. DANIEL ABBETT, Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, last April, upon my passage from Havana to Charleston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of 'Hoffland's German Bitters' in it, I sent for same immediately. This was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The effect was so rapid on me, that I had a good appetite for supper, and rested well that night, and the next day found me a well man. I have not been without your medicine since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Charleston and the West India Islands ever since. I have now given up going to sea, and reside in this place, where you should have an agency, as you could sell large quantities of it." Jos. B. HALL & Co., Presque Isle, Arsenic Co., Maine, April 24, 1854, say: "We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use of only one bottle of the German Bitters, we think Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubt of the truth of his story." Messrs. Jos. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen—In answer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter, aged about 16 years, had been complaining of a pain in her side, for six or seven years, and about the first January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides being troubled with pains between her shoulders and in her breast. From reading a number of cures performed by 'Hoffland's German Bitters' I was induced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and purchased one bottle. She had taken it but a few days when she began to improve, and now, after taking only one bottle, she is enjoying better health than she has for years. She feels no pain in her side or in any part of her body, and attributes her cure entirely to the German Bitters. WILLIAM CLARK, Salmon Brook, Arsenic Co., Me. You should bear in mind that these Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers generally. T. DESERISAY & Co., General Agency

And by Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's, GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud, JAS. L. HOLMAN, do, WM. DODD, Bedeque, JAMES PRINCE, New London.

For Sale or to Let, SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the East side of the Malpeque, or Princetown Road, about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and opposite to Spring Park. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN. March 21st, 1855.

TO BE LET,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Bezeley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining-room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kitchen, Servant's Hall, 3 Servant's Bed-rooms, Pantry, Larder, Front-porch, large Entrance Hall, large Inner Hall, Back-porch, 2 Back entrances, Back and Front stair-case, Scullery, Pump and Wash-house, Lumber-room, and a splendid 6 roomed cellar. A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stalled cow-house, large Hay-loft and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchen garden with Fruit trees, &c., Flower garden, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with convenience for keeping boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees of all kinds, large Root-house, Wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard. There are front and back gates facing on different Streets, and a never failing well of water on the premises. This splendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its proximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers it as the most elegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near Town. For further particulars apply to DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street Sept. 6th, 1854.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late DONALD McDONALD, Glensadale, are requested to settle their Accounts immediately, or steps must be taken to enforce payment. JOHN ARCH. McDONALD, Agent. Oct. 13.

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. N. B.—Four-pence half-penny per pound will be paid for any quantity of Green Hides. WM. B. DAWSON. October 20.

Cigars! Cigars!!

FOR SALE at VERY LOW PRICES. The Subscribers have received— 22,000 superior Cheroots, on Consignment, with instructions to effect a speedy sale. HASZARD & OWEN.

Union of the Colonies

AND THE Organization of the Empire. THE SPEECH on the Union of the Colonies delivered by the Hon. Joseph Howe in the Nova Scotia Legislature, in February 1854, together with the Hon. Francis Hincks' REPLY to said Speech, and Mr. Howe's LETTER in Reply to Mr. Hincks—the whole forming a pamphlet of eighty pages, has just been published, and is now for sale at Haszard & Owen's Book Store. Price One Shilling and threepence. Sept. 27, 1855

FOR SALE.

A valuable Leasehold Property for 999 years, at one shilling per acre, formerly the property of JAMES BAGNELL, deceased, situated at Bedeque, Lot 26, near Mr. William Strong's; the farm contains one hundred Acres good land, one half under a state of cultivation, with a house and barn thereon, and a good spring of water near the door and abundance of fine wood and firing on the same. If it be an accommodation to the purchaser, one half of the purchase money may remain on interest for a time. For further particulars apply to John R. Gardiner, Bedeque, or William Dodd, Charlottetown.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by Power of Attorney, from the Heirs of the Estate of the late DONALD McDONALD, of Glensadale, deceased, dated 3d September, and 10th October, is empowered to sell or lease all their Lands on the Island, and to collect all Debts, Rents, Arrears of Rents, Promissory Notes and Book Accounts, &c. JOHN ARCH. McDONALD, Agent. Glensadale, Oct 13.

All persons desirous of purchasing or leasing Lands will do well to call on the Agent as soon as possible, for the best Farms will be first taken. Two MILL SITES to let.

Any person or persons found trespassing on the above Estate, either by cutting, hauling Timber, making Roads, barking or boxing Trees, or in any other way damaging or destroying the said Property, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the Law.

AN ANCIENT TESTAMENT.—Mr. Wm. G. Patience, of Hartford has in his possession a copy of the New Testament, in a good state of preservation, printed in London, in the year 1596—two hundred and fifty-nine years ago. It is printed in small quarto, in the old black letter style with copious explanatory notes. The title page reads as follows.—“The New Testament of Ovr Lord Iesvs Christ, translated out of Greek, by Theod. Beza. Wherevnto are adioyned large explanations of the phrases and hard places, by the Author and others; together with a table of Concordance containing the principall words and matters contained herein. Englisht by L. Tomson. Imprinted at London by the Deputies of Christopher Barker, Printer to the Queenes most excellent majesty, 1596.” The book is quite a curiosity, and would be highly prized by antiquarians.

“**HEAVEN BLESS THE DUKE OF ARGYLE!**”—It seems the Duke of Argyle is to be the Postmaster-General. This is the first time that in England the name of Argyle has been brought in close connection with the Post, though in Scotland, we believe, some such institution has long flourished under the ducal auspices, having for generations been most efficacious in bringing all hands up to the scratch. Let us hope one of the good effects of the Duke's appointment will be, to cure the postmen of the terrible itch they have for opening our letters. In our opinion, the most effectual cure, and the one that would produce the least irritation, would be to increase their miserable salaries, which at present are scarcely sufficient, with the tremendous amount of walking they have to keep body and soul together, of their boots, much less their persons. Let the new postmaster-General do this, and many a poor, fagged, worn-out fellow will fervently exclaim, as he rushes to the post, “Heaven Bless the Duke of Argyle!”—*Punch*

LIFE A LIBRARY.—Life is a library, composed of several volumes. With some, these volumes are richly gilt; with others, quite plain. Of its several volumes, the first is a Child's Book, full of pretty pictures; the second is a School-Book, blotted, inked, and dog's eared; the next is a Thrilling Romance, full of love, hope, ruin, and despair, winding up with a marriage with the most beautiful heroine that ever was; there is the House-keeping-Book, with the butchers' and bakers' bills increasing every year, after that, come the Day-Book and Ledger, swelling out into many volumes, presenting a rare fund of varied information, and jingling like a cash-box with money; these are followed up with a grave History, solemnly travelling over the events of the Past, with many wise deductions and grave warnings; and last of all comes the Child's Book again, with its pages rather soiled, and its pictures by no means so bright as they used to be. To the above library is some times added the banker's Book, thick with gold, but it is a very scarce work, and only to be met with in the richest collections.

FEMALE SOCIETY.—To a young man, nothing is so important as a spirit of devotion (next to his Creator) to some amiable woman, whose image may occupy his heart, guard it from pollution, which besets it on all sides. A man ought to choose a wife, as Mrs. Primrose did her wedding-gown, for qualities that “wear well.”

GOOD AND BAD SIGNS.—It's a good sign to see a man doing an act of charity to his fellows. It's a bad sign to hear him boasting of it.—It's a good sign to see the color of health in a man's face. It's a bad sign to see it all concentrated to his nose.—It's a good sign to see an honest man wearing old clothes. It's a bad sign to see them filling holes in his windows.—It's a good sign to see a woman dressed with taste and neatness. It's a bad sign to see her husband sued for her feathers and foolery, gems and jewellery.

The city government of New York demands nearly six and a half million of dollars to keep it in operation for 1856.—Upwards of ten dollars each to every inhabitant in it.

A WINDFALL.—Captain Carpenter, late 41st regiment, who was severely wounded at the battle of the Alma, has, by the decision of the Court of Chancery, come into possession of £60,000.

MARRIAGE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Preliminaries of a matrimonial alliance have been arranged between Sir Robert Peel, M.P., and the Hon. Miss Hay, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale.

SERIOUS DEFALCATION.—Mr. Bulmer, the cashier in the well-known firm of Messrs. Jacques, Myers, and Co., brokers, Liverpool, has, it is reported, been discovered to be a defaulter to the extent of about £9000.

A GREAT MAN'S BOOKS.—A recent visitor to the Library of Daniel Webster, which remains at his old home in Marshfield, just as he left it, after giving a full description of it, says, “Not an infidel work could be found among all his books. He never read such books. The very close of his life, he retained that reverence for the bible and the religion it inculcates, which his excellent parents taught him in infancy. The mute counsellors with whom he communed in retirement, still show how he thought, how he studied, and what opinions he cherished. A better selection of books to make one wise and good could scarcely be made.”

LITERARY LABOUR OF MISSIONARIES.—The Missionaries of the English Baptist Missionary Society have written and published fourteen grammars nine dictionaries, mostly of languages in which no such works previously existed. They have also translated the Scriptures, in whole or in part, into nearly all the languages of India, besides those of Isudu and Dualla, on the west coast of Africa.

A REMARKABLE NARRATIVE.—A few nights since there passed through this city, on the railroad, bound for Canada, a family of eight fugitive slaves. One of these—a leading spirit of the whole—was a woman, sixty years of age, a bold, courageous, prompt, and energetic woman. Two years ago she was living as a slave in the south. She was the mother of six children, all of whom she had seen torn from her arms when old enough to be useful, and sold away from her. One day she heard her master bargaining with a soul-driver, who desired to purchase, for the far south, a boy some fifteen years old. Stung to the quick by this design of stripping her of the last of her kindred, she instantly resolved on flight.

The same night she started with her boy for the North. Night after night they travelled by the north star—the only guide the helpless fugitive knows in making for the land of freedom, and one that deceives him not, since it is fixed in the heavens. After long and painful wanderings they arrived in Canada.

Here this heroic woman hired herself at wages. Two months ago, with a purse well filled, she started back to the residence of her old master at the South. Here, alone, she concealed herself in woods and thickets, a fugitive from freedom—cared for, however, by the few trusty souls to whom she revealed the dangerous secret of her presence in the land of bondage. After remaining there some two weeks, she collected seven of her children and grandchildren, and started for the North. Long and slow and anxious was their journey. The same unerring star shone faithfully from above upon their midnight pathway. By day they lay by, concealed among the thicket of the country, through which they made a bee line for the North. No toil discouraged, no danger dismayed this heroic woman. Many a time the party suffered to the verge of starvation. She cheered them onward—she was their only “guide, their counsellor, and friend.”

Worn down with the hardships of this perilous journey, with garments torn to shreds and fluttering in the breeze; with shoes worn into fragments, without hats or bonnets, this heroine conducted her party to the house of a friend. Word was immediately passed, around among some of the good souls who dwell there as the salt of the earth, that eight fugitives were concealed in a garret, destitute of the means of further progress. The word was followed by the deed. All necessary means were instantly provided for their safe transmission to the North, and the train which passed through this city on the same night, carried the whole party toward the home of their leader, in Canada, where they have by this time undoubtedly arrived.

We doubt if a similar instance of devotion to friends and kindred is on record. It requires a daring mind to even conceive the idea of going back to the scene of bondage, and encountering the hazard of discovery in the lion's den. But nothing short of that heroism which under other circumstances has made men immortal, needed to put into execution an enterprise so full of difficulty and danger.—Such spirits, if any, not only deserve to be free but are fitted to enjoy the largest liberty.—*Trenton State Gazette.*

There are men who have persevered, toiled, and studied, not for themselves, but for a being whom they seek in vain—who have hearts that are forbearingly hoarding up affection in anticipations that can never be realised, even as the fond wife kindles her hearth and spreads her board for the husband who will never return. The other side of the medallion is equally pictorial, and woman's young hopes are as frequently destroyed as man's. How many are disappointed and ruined by drunken, idle, spendthrift, reprobate husbands! Count them; and weigh the wives and husbands of blighted hopes in a balance. One will not weigh heavier than the other.

CHEAP AND SAFE LIGHT!
NEWELL'S PATENT
Safety Lamp & Lamp Feeder

Warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of BURNING FLUID, PATENT OIL, ROSIN OIL, CAMPHENE, And all other explosive compounds used for production of light. This INVENTION is applied to common Fluid, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Lamp Feeders, Fluid Holders, Lanterns, &c., &c. We respectfully invite the attention of the public to NEWELL'S IMPROVED SOLAR FLUID LAMP! which gives a steady, brilliant flame, nearest to Gas that has ever been produced. The cost of burning being only ONE CENT AN HOUR! These Lamps are particularly adapted for Churches, Hotels, Factories, Stores and parlours. Oil Solar can be altered, using the same shade. Common Fluid Lamps can be changed to Safety Fluid Lamps.

PORTER'S
Patent Burning Fluid and Camphene,
As cheap and good as can be bought in the market. Also, Shades, Globes, Lamp Wickings, Entry Hall Lanterns, Fluid Chandeliers, &c. For Sale, Wholesale & Retail, by
Newell, Willard & Co.,
No. 28 Bromfield Street, Boston.

N. B.—A large deduction will be made from the former price of NEWELL'S SAFETY LAMPS, &c. The following certificates are a sufficient guarantee of the entire safety and efficiency of the Safety Lamp and Feeder.

We have had an opportunity to test the Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of Mr. John Newell, of this city, in regard to the measure of protection their construction affords. In the trials to which we subjected them, we endeavored, without effect, to produce explosions of the vapor of the fluid mixed with air, and to burst them by the pressure of the vapor alone. The principle adopted by Mr. Newell is that of the well known Davy Lamp. He has so combined the parts, that we are satisfied that all risk of explosive action is removed.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.
AUG. A. HAYES, M. D.,
Assayers to the State of Massachusetts.

Boston, Aug 30, 1852.
Mr. John Newell, of Boston, has exhibited to me a Lamp, and also containing vessels, furnished with wire gauze protectors, upon the principle of Davy's Safety Lamp for miners. He has used both these instruments before me with inflammable fluids, and in both, when set on fire, the flame was arrested by the wire gauze, which is coated with silver. If the instruments are faithfully constructed, and carefully attended to, so that the wire gauze does not suffer injury from corrosion, wear or violence, I am of opinion that the protection will prove effectual against explosion. Nothing short of this conviction would induce me to countenance the continued use of the burning fluids, so called, as I have thought they ought to be entirely discarded, if not prohibited from use; so frequent and dreadful are the accidents occasioned by ignorance and carelessness. In every case, glass lamps should be given up; and those of metal substituted, on account of the danger of fracture. B. SILLIMAN, senior.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1853.
I have examined Newell's Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder. They are constructed upon strictly philosophical principles, having a tube of silver wire gauze, with a small perforation in the cap. If well made, they cannot fail to insure protection against those dangerous explosions to which the vapors of burning fluids and camphene are subject, when mixed with air. Their general introduction, I have no doubt, would prevent many distressing and fatal accidents.

E. S. CAIR, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Albany Medical College, and of Applied Chemistry in the University of Albany.
W. H. BEER & SON, T. DENNIS & CO., and W. H. DAWSON are our authorized Agents for the sale of the above in P. E. Island.
Dec. 13. 5m

CABINET, CHAIR AND SOFA
Manufactory.

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

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

Turning, straight and sweep-sawing executed with dispatch to any pattern.
Drilling and Boring also done.
PATRICK HICKEY.

January 1st, 1856.

Sky Light Glass For Sale.

HASZARD & OWEN have a good stock of the above (such as is used in the United States for Sky Lights in the Roofs of Houses), each sheet, 36 x 15 inches, and 1/4 inch thick.

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