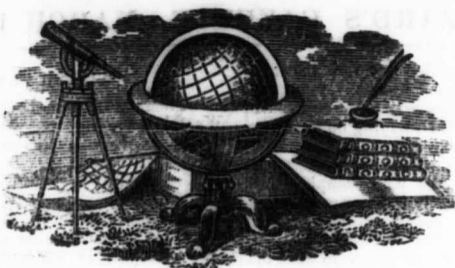


# Haszard's



# Gazette,

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, March 10, 1855.

New Series, No. 221

**Haszard's Gazette.**  
GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher  
Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning  
Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.  
TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash  
in advance.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines  
including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines  
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30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each additional  
line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.  
Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued  
until forbid.

**NEW FIRM.**  
GEORGE T. HASZARD, would respectfully  
intimate that he has taken into partnership  
Mr. George W. Owen. The Printing, Bookselling  
and Stationery business heretofore carried on by him,  
will from the 1st of January next, be conducted  
under the Firm of

**Haszard and Owen.**  
Mr. Haszard will attend more particularly to the  
Printing department, and Mr. Owen to the Bookstore.  
By this means and with increased Capital, they hope  
especially to merit the patronage of the Public.

**WHEREAS** certain persons have been cutting  
down trees upon my Lands, and have carried  
away wood therefrom, without License from me—  
This is to give notice, that all persons having so  
trespassed, or who shall, hereafter, so trespass,  
shall, on discovery, be prosecuted according to Law.  
J. M. HOLL.  
Kenwith, Township 32, Dec. 27.

**MONEY TO LEND**  
**ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.**  
T. HEATH HAVILAND.  
Barrister at Law,  
Queen Square, Charlottetown.  
November 11th, 1854.

**Administration Notice.**  
ALL persons having legal demands against the  
Estate of the late Mr. Roderick Mathewson,  
Farmer, of Rustico, deceased, are hereby notified to  
furnish the same, duly attested, within twelve  
months from this date; and all persons indebted to the  
said Estate are requested to make immediate pay-  
ment to  
WILLIAM MATHEWSON, } Administrators.  
JAMES MATHEWSON, }

**The National Loan Fund Life**  
**Assurance Society of London.**  
CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act  
of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for  
the Widow and the Orphan.  
T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.  
Agent for Prince Edward Island.  
Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.  
September 5, 1853. Isl

**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. Per-  
sons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity,  
should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of  
this Company for Policies or Information.  
Our Office of 'Phillips' Fire Annihilators has been  
purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons  
insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it  
can be obtained immediately, by applying at the  
Secretary's Office.  
W. HEARD, President  
HENRY PALMER,  
Sec'y and Treasurer.  
Secretary's Office, Kent Street,  
August 5th, 1853.

**S. L. TILLEY,**  
**Wholesale and Retail Druggist**  
15, KING STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.  
DEALER IN  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRUGS,**  
CHEMICALS,  
Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Spices, Paints,  
Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnish, &c., Confections  
in great variety. 6m

**Dr. Johnson's Lecture**  
**ON MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS,**  
DELIVERED BEFORE THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE  
ON TUESDAY THE 6TH MARCH.

In bringing this important subject before this respectable assembly, I take leave to say that I am influenced by no political feeling whatever, excepting that I most certainly do feel deeply interested in the onward movement of this interesting country. The subject, as considered by me, has purely a social character, you have a political constitution governing nomadic people; the principal element, for its operations, is wanting; there is no compression, no consolidation of the people; the government appears as a soul without a body, or as a body without a soul; there is a restless, unsettled, moving mass of people, who gather up the treasures of the land, and then vanish away, and your beautiful little outline of a town is but a caravansary, a travellers' inn, in which the passenger hangs up his carpet-bag, ready, at the sound of the coachman's horn, or the scream of the steamer's whistle, to be taken down, and the visitor hastens away to a more sociable, settled, and permanent community. You have to bear in mind, that this country, above almost all others, has to make itself; it will be, what its people make it, and in the first place you must make it, and call it, your home, for "there is no place like home"; to live in one place and call another your home will never do; all our best feelings have reference to home—where is patriotism without home? a home that kindles the fires of the domestic and national affections.—We may be a party of adventurers—a company of speculating traders, but we are not a people—what is our name? all that can be said is, that we are the people who are come to Prince Edward Island; but, as yet without a name or a nature! where is our identity? where is the name, that cheers the heart at the salutation of a "Brother Countryman?" a social people, so unique, as to be without a capital; a commercial people, so singular, as to be without a bank!—my friends and neighbours, if you mean this country to be your home, if you mean to bring out its capabilities—if you mean to make it, what you wish it to be, what it ought to be, and what it will be (under right fostering, management and care)—you must make it up into something more substantial—you must bring out and arrange its natural beauties—you must make it an inviting residence—you must remove, as far as it is possible, the barriers to intercourse between your own settlements, and your neighbouring states—you must add, to its justly-earned character for healthiness, those attractions which I will endeavour to call civic attractions—attractions by which the invalid and the pleasure-seeking traveller may be lured to your coast, in search of what is more desirable than riches or grandeur. Now a political government is not adapted to the minutiae and details of things concerning the construction and ordering of a town; there is higher, but not more important work,—to do municipal work there must be municipal Government established upon purely social principles, having nothing at all to do with politics, an *imperium in imperio* with power to enact such bye-laws as shall beneficially affect every family within their operation,—laws that secure to property all its just rights and privileges, but enforce the performance of its social duties; so that every inhabitant, be he rich or poor, may have his health and social comfort secured to him, and liberty, and encouragement too, to make the best of his abilities, his property and his industry; so long and so far as he does not interfere with the health and comfort of his neighbours.—By a municipal corporation, I do not mean those old fashioned bodies that paraded the streets and temples in gold-laced hats, ermine cloaks, gold collars, preceded by silver mace and sword—the members of which, but too often had a better relish for my Lord's venison, than for the advancement of the interests of the people—and whose Legislation was an annoying impost, in the shape of *Tolls*, to provide a luxurious provision in the shape of *white-bait—stewed turbot, and turtle soup*—these are among things that were, now only to be found, as fossil-remains, in the strata of a past formation, patron appointed, on self-elected bodies, the *amor patriæ* was not in them, hecatombs of slaughtered human beings have been immolated by pestilence and famine, before these important beings; but pick out men of understanding and enterprise, men who look forward before the mass of their dealings; men who manage their own business well; men of patriotic feeling, forward to promote the welfare of the country—men who see what should be done, and who know how to do it, and will take care it shall be done, bring an elected body of such men together, with full and free constitutional power, and you will soon see many present evils removed, and impending evils avoided.—This town is lauded, as a model in its arrangement of plan—the original

design was excellent, not perfect; but innovations upon the original have greatly, and I fear incurably, marred its institutions. The want of fore-thought and the ever-ready interference of property have robbed their squares of one half the patrimony of the people, are completely spoiling the largest and the most important—have taken away all your *common rights*, you have no *suburb* left; and if there be no guardian appointed with local interest and power, the same awful results may be expected to come upon your posterity as I have shown to you have occurred to other towns, your *intended squares* were the fundamental principle upon which all towns should be founded. When your town increases, as it ought to do, and will do if judiciously governed and nursed, these will be wanted as lungs to breathe the pure air of heaven, as regenerators and purifiers of the malaria of the surrounding blocks—they will be wanted as places of *recreation* for the people—they will be wanted as *inviting residences* for your visitors—they will be wanted as *sanitariums* for your invalid visitants,—who may seek health in your prophylactic climate,—they will be wanted to give *area* to your increasing population, to prevent their unhealthy grouping—they will be wanted to check the progress of consuming fires—they will be wanted to give *expansion* to the value of property, and prevent the effect of that evil principle of our nature, that looks to money-profit, at the expense of sacrificing the health and comfort of the inhabitants—they will be wanted to prevent the formation of a putrid plague-soil that will nourish the pestilential epidemics that may visit the place—and they will be wanted as the most *beneficial ornaments* of the Town; destroy them, and you will drive your children to obstruct the thoroughfare of your streets, and your artisans to the ale-house, where they obtain a more inviting home than their own. In the public corporations of former times, private interests were but too diligently attended at the expense of the funds and interests of the poorer classes especially, who were driven to close, courts, alleys and cellars without a breathing place to sweeten their blood; they permitted the moloch of trade and commerce to ride rampant over the natural rights of the people, and sacrifice their health and social comfort to the god of gold. Property has its rights, and sacred rights, and a wise people will carefully guard them; but it has its duties too, which must be performed, in order to sustain those rights; the neglect of those duties of property nearly threw England upon chartism—for property after all has but a conventional title—the parts assigned to individuals are but allotments, in trust for the good of the community, and the Duke of Newcastle theory, that every man has a right to do as he likes with his own is over proof, for it is not his own *absolutely* but *relatively and conditionally*, that is, that he shall do what is right according to the just construction of the convention by which he obtained it—so long as he does this, he has a just claim to security in his possession; but if he uses property to the detriment of the people's *natural rights*, in their progress and improvement, or in their health and social comforts, then he forfeits his conditional rights and property reverts to its original possessor, and again becomes the property of the people. Now these facts have much to do with Town legislation, because it is found, (as I have shown you) that Property but too often has but one eye, and if allowed to do as he likes, he will soon put labour into courts, and alleys, and yards and lanes and swamps, and seldom bring the other eye to look at the health and comfort of the people; this has been the awful sin of England (as I have shown you, by its working in older towns than yours) certain localities becoming convenient to trade or to manufacture, are crammed with small ill-ventilated houses, and these are crammed full of human beings, the property becomes valuable and the evil incurable. Now if you wish to prevent these things to yourselves and to your posterity, you must watch over it now, or as soon as you have lost your common and your squares, you will lose the healthy character of your Town; your blocks will have *interior courts* and alleys, and wynds, as the Scotch call them—and they will manufacture fever and pestilence—your streets *perhaps* may be left free, and you may exhibit a fair outside, but inwardly, there will be putridity that will taint the air, pollute your waters, and destroy the health and comfort of the people. There is already abundant work to drain the streets, the yards and the houses—a great many yards cannot be drained, until the outfalls are deepened—the wells are becoming polluted, and except your superficial drains are made better, the contamination must hourly increase, and except you commence the ordering and arrangement of your town, you will find difficulties daily increase, in the shape of encroachments, and vested interests, such as will prevent your making the best of your privileges and local advantages. The general principles to be attended to in the ordering of a town should be:—1st, A sufficient area in relative proportion to its inhabitants in every part. 2d, That there should be

no cellar habitations. 3d, That there shall be an abundant supply of the purest water attainable. 4th, That there shall be effectual drainage for every part, water shall not be allowed to stagnate, either in the streets or yards, and if possible, this drainage should be deep underground. 5th, That all accumulations of organic matter in a state of decomposition, shall be promptly removed. 6th, That there shall be no interior courts or yards built over with separate human habitations. 7th, That the whole Town shall be subject to the ordering and inspection of officers of health with power to remove nuisances and effect such alterations in drainage and habitations, as shall be needful to promote the general health and comfort of the inhabitants. Now, to effect these things, Municipal Corporation, having a proper latitude of power, is the best constitution a town can employ, and without some such constitution, and some such ordering, as such a body could promote, your town will be what it ought to be, the residence and birth-place of artisans of no mean city. I leave the political department quite out of the question, or it might be easily shown how much a government of this kind can do in so carrying out those plans of the general economy of the people, or to promote the interests of the community at large; for if you make a good town, you make a good market for the country,—you offer a public invitation to other countries to visit your shores, you provide for them suitable entertainment, and you advance the interests of the whole country, and promote the centrality and stability of the times. And I conclude with saying that the best way to promote permanent prosperity to a people, is to promote their health and personal comfort, and to do this, you must take care that they have suitable habitations and healthy localities.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.  
Sir;  
The Electors in this part of the Island, in common with others, have been anxiously looking for some time past, for the fulfilment of the pledge given by an Hon. Member last winter, (when he was in a minority.) Viz. the giving protection to the Electors in the use of the franchise, by introducing the system of Vote by Ballot, to protect the voters from undue influence, be it Landlordism, Agentism, Mobism, Ledgerism, Intimidation, Bribery and Corruption of every kind.—If he and his Colleagues does not introduce the measure, when they are in a majority and have the power, the Settlers on the Public Lands, may expect to be coerced in their votes, at future elections, time will tell, actions speak louder than words.  
Yours, &c.,  
AN ELECTOR.  
Lot 47, March 7th, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE;  
Sir;  
I hear that the present Government party still boast, as vainly as ever, the increase of the Revenue (of course I suppose they mean during the last year also) is the effects of Responsible Government and their good management! Are they doing any thing, can you inform me about a Bonded Warehouse for Charlottetown, preparatory to the importations which free trade is about to bring us! Or have they brought in any measure for securing by safe means the duties to the Government! I have been informed quite lately that amongst the List of Treasury Bonds returned to the House of Assembly among the public accounts, there appears no less than *Six thousand five hundred pounds* due by only three Shopkeepers in Queen Street, neither one of whom are known to own any freehold estate in the Island! I assure you I could hardly credit this information, but coming from a member of the House, who has seen and read the fact I cannot doubt it.  
I forgot to inquire who were the sureties to these Bonds, but as the Merchants are generally sureties for one another, perhaps it is the case with the three shop keepers alluded to; yet this enormous proportion of our Revenue is counted upon certain as if it were in the Treasurer's chest! Is it not time, I would ask, for a reformation in the system of securing duties?  
Your obedient servant,  
No JOKE.  
March 5th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES FOR IMPROVING AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA.

Lord Palmerston stated the circumstances which had led to the late changes in the Ministry, and that the correspondence between Lord Derby and himself, with respect to the formation of a Government, had been incorrectly stated by him in the other House. He had declined taking office under Lord Derby, after consulting Lord Lansdowne on the subject, because he did not think, by accepting the proposal, he should give to such a Government the strength which the noble earl seemed to think his acceptance would afford. Her Majesty then sent for Lord John Russell, who had done him the honor of going to him, and he at once said that, feeling impressed with the full importance of the crisis in which the country stood, he was willing to give every assistance in his power, without reserve. But Lord J. Russell having failed, her Majesty, on Sunday evening, had been pleased to send for him (Lord Palmerston) and on Tuesday, he was able to report his success in forming an administration. He considered himself happy in having the valuable assistance of Mr. Gladstone and Sir James Graham in his ministry. He would not consent to wait the tardy result of Mr. Roebuck's committee. The only ground on which he asked the House to reject it was, that the Government themselves intended to perform the duty which was to be assigned to that committee. The noble lord proceeded to state the intentions of the new Government. The Secretary of the Admiralty had appointed a Board to superintend the transport service. A commission was now going to be sent out to the Crimea, composed of three civilians, who would have ample power to amend the sanitary condition of the hospitals, the camp, and the ships. (Hear, hear.) Many complaints had been made of the system of the Commissariat department; to rectify this, a commission is going out, at the head of which Sir John McNeill would be placed. They would examine into their defects and make the necessary improvements in the commissariat departments. The Quartermaster-General's and Adjutant-General's departments would be removed from the authority of Lord Raglan, and placed under Major-General Simpson. An hospital was to be established at Smyrna under civilians solely. Lord Panmure was going to remodel the medical department at home, and he would also present a bill to enable her Majesty to enlist as soldiers men somewhat older than the present limit, and for a shorter period than the present fixed. To facilitate the transport in the Crimea, arrangements would be immediately made to collect animals in Asia Minor for the service of the army. Since the present Government had been in office, all these things had been done or were doing, and he trusted the House would wait for the result of these improvements, before proceeding with the select committee. The duty of a Ministry, however, was to make every effort which could honorably and safely be made for putting an end to the war by a treaty of peace. Austria and Russia had agreed upon the basis upon which negotiations should be commenced, and it was the duty of the British Government to see whether peace could be obtained on just and honorable terms. For this purpose, Lord J. Russell would proceed to Vienna early next week; he would pass through Paris for the purpose of consulting the French Government, and through Berlin for the purpose of consulting the Prussian Government. If he failed in his mission, the country would feel that there was no other course to pursue, but to go on with the war, and he was convinced that the nation would support with alacrity a Government which, having endeavored to procure peace and failed, was determined to carry on the war with vigour. They, therefore, threw themselves on the generous support of Parliament and the country, which he was confident they would not have to ask for in vain.

Mr. Disraeli defended the course taken by Lord Derby, who, he remarked, had been influenced by only one consideration, and that was, the expediency of procuring, in the present emergency, a powerful Government. Lord Palmerston had, he continued, thought proper to eulogize two members of his Cabinet whose administrative abilities had certainly not been shown by results. The noble lord had better, in his opinion, have been solemnly silent, than to recommend himself to the confidence of Parliament, or the assistance of men who had brought on the country very great, and now universally acknowledged calamities, and who had had been censured by the House of Commons. The improvements mentioned by Lord Palmerston, so far from being a reason against the committee proposed by Mr. Roebuck, was a censure upon the late Government, who had so long neglected, what they were informed were necessary and important changes. He urged in support of Mr. Roebuck's committee, that one of the finest armies that had ever left this country had been destroyed, not by the sword of the enemy, but by means so mysterious, that a most experienced statesman had confessed and announced in the House, that he could not understand it. It was his intention in every way to support the decision of the House. He

was in favor for political inquiry into the condition of the army before Sebastopol, and the conduct of the authorities who were entrusted with the arrangements for carrying on the war. The mission of Lord John Russell would meet with the satisfaction of the country, because every one felt, that no one who occupied the position of the noble lord would ever consent to terms of peace, which were unworthy of the country, and which would not accomplish that which had compelled us to resort to force of arms; and Mr. Disraeli assured Lord Palmerston, that he would receive the assistance of the country in the prosecution of the war, though the members of the opposition could not offer more assistance than they had given to Lord Aberdeen's Administration. In conclusion, he expressed a hope, that although the same individuals held office in a new form, they had changed in a fortnight from continual blunders to extreme excellence.

Mr. Roebuck said, that the committee which he intended to move on Thursday next had already been granted by the House, and the only argument urged against it by Lord Palmerston was, that there was a new Administration. They had shuffled the cards, but they had got the same hands. He supposed, that their qualities had not changed within the last fortnight, when the House declared, that they were unfit to hold office. He should therefore, on Thursday next, move for the committee, believing that he should be aiding Lord Palmerston in remodelling the institutions of this country, and enforcing energy and vigour into the Administration.

The following remarkable statement appears in a daily paper:—"The public will learn, we apprehend, both with surprise and indignation a statement which has been communicated to us in a manner which does not permit us to doubt its accuracy. The vacant office of Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster was intended by Lord Palmerston for the Earl of Shaftesbury. It was actually offered by the Premier to the noble earl, and was accepted by him. It was offered with a seat in the cabinet attached, and Lord Shaftesbury had actually assented to the wish of the Prime Minister that he should join his administration, with possession of the seals of the duchy. After the arrangement had been, as it was thought, finally concluded, it is confidently stated that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Sidney Herbert remonstrated in the strongest terms against it. They assigned as their reason the incompatibility of the well-known opinions of the noble earl upon religious questions with their own views upon such subjects, and threatened resignation, if the appointments were persisted in. Lord Palmerston was compelled to yield; and after the appointment had been actually made, it was cancelled, in obedience to the pusillanimous tendencies of the two right honourable gentlemen who now rule the cabinet, over which Lord Palmerston has condescended nominally to preside. We leave the rejection of Lord Shaftesbury, when chosen by the Premier, together with the nomination of Mr. Frederick Peel, as conclusive proofs of the influences, to which the government of the country is handed over in the new cabinet arrangements.

Upon the formation of the Government last week, no definite arrangement was made with respect to the Secretariats of State for the Home and Colonial Departments, it being uncertain which of those offices would be filled by Sir George Grey, and which by Mr. Sidney Herbert. It has now been decided that Mr. Sidney Herbert will be the Colonial Secretary, while Sir George Grey takes the Home Department.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE SCREW STEAM-SHIP MAURITIUS.—We regret to announce the total loss by fire yesterday (Friday) morning, at Southampton, of the fine screw steam-ship Mauritius, engaged for the last seven or eight months in the transport service in the Black Sea. The fire broke out at half-past five a.m., while the vessel was in the graving dock undergoing repairs, (having recently arrived at Southampton with sick and wounded soldiers from the Crimea,) and before eleven a.m. was totally consumed. Shortly after half-past ten o'clock, the flames communicated with the gunpowder, of which about a quarter of a ton was on board, causing a fearful explosion, and completing her destruction. The wind being light prevented the fire extending to the other shipping of the port. There is some suspicion that the fire was the work of an incendiary, bad feeling having existed among the crew. The ill-fated vessel belonged to the General Screw Steamship Company.

The *Corriere Italiano* of the 2d instant states that "Holland has concluded an offensive and defensive treaty with France and England."

AUSTRALIA.

From the Melbourne Argus of the 23d Nov. We take the opportunity of forwarding a report upon the condition and progress of this colony.

To those who have watched the course of events in this country, as recorded from time to time in our summaries, it must have become evident that a remarkable and, on the whole, a very gratifying change has lately been effected in the aspect of society, particularly in reference to the pursuits of the population, and their occupation of the land.

The history of the last three years in this colony is a proud triumph for the Anglo-Saxon race, and affords another strong proof of their singular aptitude for colonisation.

Three years ago the population of the colony was 80,000. The number is now nearly 200,000, so that in that brief space upwards of 200,000 persons have landed on these shores. By returns of the population which we have seen, it appears that the population on the various gold-fields is not more than between 70,000 and 80,000; so that upwards of 200,000 have settled down throughout the country in various other industrial pursuits. For this immense extra-population, houses have been built; and they are supplied with a system of government, law and police, churches, schools, places of amusement, and exceedingly expensive, compared with those provided in an English country are yet such as to excite the astonishment and admiration of every impartial stranger.

The progress made in everything dependent on the individual energy of the people is even more surprising. One railway from Melbourne to Hobson's Bay has been completed, and two more, from Melbourne respectively to Williams-town and Geelong, are in rapid progress, and will be completed in little more than a year from this time. Several philosophical societies are in active operation. Fishing companies, vineyard companies, a coal company for working the seams at Cape Paterson, are likewise in course of formation. Applications have been made by four or five different parties for patents for inventions of quartz-crushing and other machines connected with gold-mining. During the present year no less than seven new gold-fields; have been discovered; and are now occupied and worked by bodies of industrious diggers. Last, but not least, we hear on all sides of the progress of cultivation and settlement; and proofs are every where afforded, that the industrious and indomitable spirit characteristic of our race in "subduing the earth," has, in no degree been corrupted or diminished by the influence of gold. In no part of the world, we believe, can be seen a more energetic people than that which now occupies this rich and virgin soil.

THE GOLD.

During the last four weeks, the amount of gold-dust brought to town by the Government escort has not been quite equal to the average in the previous four weeks. This is attributed to the unusual dryness of the season, and the scarcity of water on the new diggings. As the summer season advances, we may expect to find Tarrangower, Maryborough, and Bendigo, where the country is naturally deficient of water, less productive. On the other hand, the best season is coming on for the gold-fields in the Australian Alps, Goulburn, and Gipps' Land mountains. In these latter, new discoveries are being constantly made. By a letter from a gentleman in Gipps' Land, we learn that new discoveries of gold have been made at Monkey Creek, a short distance from Bruthen, and also, on the Nicholson. The discovery of a new gold-field is also reported at the junction of the rivers Goulburn and Jamieson on the Howqua station, 180 miles from town. This must be in some of the spurs of the Australian Alps. It is stated, that the country is of the same character as at the Cameo, and that the gold is of the same low standard, but larger and more water-worn.

It will be observed that there is a considerable falling off this year, both in the receipts and shipments, as compared with 1853. One cause assigned for this diminution is the decrease in the number of diggers actually at work, in consequence of the great demand for labor in the early part of the year for the various industrial operations, both in town and country. Another cause, of course, is the comparative exhaustion of the precious metal in such of the alluvial drifts as have yet been discovered. The attention of the whole mining interest is now earnestly directed to the subject of regular mining in the quartz lodes which abound in the gold districts, and to the best means of crushing the quartz, and extracting the gold, of which it is found that the rocks contain a very large proportion. As already mentioned, several machines have been invented or improved, and patents are being issued for them. Of a description so patented, one firm alone is making six machines. In addition to the above extensive orders have been given for the Berdan machine, which is believed to be the most powerful of them all. The first machine at Ballarat, worked by steam-power, will be in operation in the course of a week or two.

In our next summary we expect to be enabled to state the first results of this new system of operations, of which very great hopes are entertained.

LETTER FROM AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 28, 1854.—The Great Britain has done well so far, and may again—so I write to tell you, that there's been trouble at Ballarat, and a new judge has been introduced to the members of the bench—an individual who in times past obtained some notoriety in our own country. You may remember him. His name is Lynch!

Last week the diggers rose en masse against a judicial decision which liberated a notorious publican by the name of Bently who was arrested for murder. That night mob-law was supreme! More than a thousand men surrounded the house of Bently, which had been a rendezvous of a desperate gang of Vandemonians, and, in spite of military, police, special constables, and the whole government power, the hotel and surrounding buildings were burned to the ground. After which, the ringleaders were taken, but the mob demanded them to be given up, which demand was complied with. As soon as the news came to town, troops and cannon were immediately sent up, with orders to "maintain the law, regardless of life or cost," and 'tis anticipated that blood will be shed. The diggers have felt their power, and are not likely to fall back for a handful of soldiers.

Sir George Grey, the present colonial minister, has instructed our new government to liberate convicts pardoned in V. D. L., who had been arrested by the laws of this colony; a monster meeting was held on Tuesday, in the open air, and such a crown of upturned faces I never witnessed before in this country. At one time probably not more than 8000 to 10,000, but coming and going there must have been 20,000. The speakers were bold in their language, and declare in resolutions passed with cheers, that the Queen, in this instance must give up her prerogative, and if you can believe what was said, she will have to do so. It is said, that Sir Charles will give way. If not, a storm will be created, that will end in cutting the painter.

Give the colonists their own way and they will remain loyal—cross their path and they will have a flag of their own!—I pity the man who sits in the governor's chair—the least movement is sure to betray a pin!

There are no commercial changes to note. Goods are tending towards the mines, but ships arriving from British ports prevent reduction of the stocks.—The Bank of Victoria, at Ballarat, was robbed by an armed gang, a few days since, of about £14,000; and it is reported that the manager of the New South Wales Branch Bank, at the same place, has embezzled some £30,000! This will show you that the frauds are not all on your side.

The "Wings of the Morning" came in day before yesterday from New York, but the "Uttermost-parts-of-the-Sea" has not been heard from, "Snail," or "Tortoise," or "Drove," I would suggest for the next clipper, just for a change; I am tired of these "always-a-little-faster" clipper names.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING.—The rumour which has taken every one by surprise, which has disconcerted most of those who have heard it, and which has produced so great a fall in the public securities, is still persisted in. I allude to the departure of the Emperor for the Crimea. It continues to be the topic of conversation, and though there are a few who still disbelieve it, yet several, who were yesterday and the day before among the most incredulous, now begin to give way. They call to mind, that the Emperor is a sort of fatalist, that he is firmly persuaded that he has a mission to fulfil, that no dangers, no difficulties, are great enough to prevent that fulfilment, that he is destined to restore the glory of his name and the nation he rules over, and that the capture of Sebastopol under his own eye, and perhaps under his command, would give his reign a prestige far beyond that of Algiers, and nearly equal to that of his great uncle. Those who reason thus, take it for granted, that the Emperor is convinced that his presence at the camp would inspire his army with a confidence, a courage, and an enthusiasm which neither Russian legions nor Russian fortresses could withstand. They think, moreover, that the Emperor would be proud of an occasion to prove to Europe, that after having crushed unruly factions, and silenced daring or insidious opposition, brought the turbulent to order, and defied the dagger and the pistol of the assassin—after having restored tranquillity, re-established order, and made France prosperous at home, and respected and powerful abroad, and won to her alliance those who mistrusted or hated him—it would be no small triumph to prove that, while thousands of miles away, the machine his powerful hand had put together can go on of itself, and that while he is in his hut on the heights of the Crimea, Paris would go on quite as methodically, as if he was dictating laws in the Palace of the Tuilleries. On the other hand, we are told by a very few, that the rumour is unfounded and that none but the most credulous swallow such a story. They admit that a journey may soon be undertaken, but they deny it is for the Crimea.

Ninth Anniversary Association.

On the 11th inst. the Ninth Anniversary Association of the London Society for the Relief of the Jews, was held at the City of London. The business of the Association, which (as usual by singing hymns,) delivered the interesting Report of the Association, which was seconded in the 1st. Moved by the Rev. Mr. B. Resolved, and printed. 2d. Moved seconded by B. Resolved, the goodness funds of the pressure and beseech Him, of addressees, that the ties which are 3d. Moved Lieut. Hans Resolved. lodged the code in this case of Christ in t During the speakers, or spirit of his! and intense joined in a spirit and result will! the Parent previous ye

Through Society, yet Ninth Anniversary Association for promote notice a come of it does at a port, when is a certain to rememb to Him w alone has! have thus The gro reached t crease as of £4092, tributed £ of £473 tion in 18 with mor England, mark. At Turkey. the missions, an them. 3 missions "The country Christian ignorance not cue! has once of this n make th is no p God! the con God wi for a lo Society of the 1 and no have 47,000 Jews t estate From wrote altered the' it flood t which Heave justice as it discon tions, rouse Metzre pave these syste Th out t there numb classic careof sion! Bi true and! one! ister to re

Ninth Anniversary of the P. E. Island Association for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.

On the evening agreeably to announcement, the Ninth Anniversary of the Prince Edward Island Association in connection with the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, was held at the Temperance Hall, which was filled to overflowing.

The business of the meeting was ably conducted by Commander Orlebar, the president of the association, who (after the meeting had been opened as usual by singing and Prayer and reading the Scriptures,) delivered a very appropriate address, after which the Secretary Mr Moore, read a deeply interesting Report, at the conclusion of which another hymn was sung, and the resolutions were moved and seconded in the following order.

1st. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. McMurray.

Resolved, That the Report now read be adopted and printed.

2d. Moved by the Rev. Mr. FitzGerald and seconded by Mr. Beer.

Resolved, That whilst recording their sense of the goodness of God as manifested in the increased funds of the society, during a year of pecuniary pressure and difficulty, this meeting would earnestly beseech Him to vouchsafe the still greater blessing, of additional devoted and efficient Missionaries, that they may be enabled to meet the difficulties which are arising from the progress of the War.

3d. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Meek, seconded by Lieut. Hancock, R. N.

Resolved, That this meeting gratefully acknowledges the continued support and sympathy, manifested in this cause by the different sections of the church of Christ in this Island.

During the addresses and arguments of the various speakers, each of whom had certainly caught the spirit of his Text, a feeling of the deepest solemnity and intensest interest pervaded the meeting, which joined in singing the different hymns "with the spirit and the understanding," and doubtless the result will be a larger contribution to the funds of the Parent Society, than has been known in any previous year.

REPORT.

Through the good hand of our God upon your Society, your Committee are enabled in presenting the Ninth Annual Report of "the Prince Edward Island Association, in connection with the London Society, for promoting Christianity among the Jews," to announce a considerable increase in the last year's income of the Parent Society, which occurring as it does at a time pregnant with events of solemn import, when there is so much to distract men's minds, is a certain proof, that God's children have continued to remember Zion, and call for special thankfulness to Him whose is the silver and the gold, and who alone has bestowed the willing heart upon those who have thus liberally given to this holy cause.

The gross receipts of the Society for the year having reached the sum of £31,644 sterling, show an increase as compared with those of the preceding year of £4092, towards this sum this auxiliary has contributed £66 12s. 9d. currency, making up a total of £473 10s. 1d. currency remitted since its formation in 1846. The labors of this Society still continue with more or less success attendant on them in England, France, Prussia, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Poland, Moldavia, Jerusalem and Turkey. A few extracts taken from the journals of the missionaries will show the nature of these operations, and of the obstacles encountered in prosecuting them. Mr. Ewald who has charge of the London missions writes thus.

"The greatest obstacle I meet with in this country amongst the Jews is, not hostility against Christianity, nor prejudice against our religion, but ignorance of the sacred volume. I believe there is not one in a hundred of all the Jews in England, who has once read through the Old Testament, the reason of this neglect is obvious, they are never exhorted to make themselves familiar with the oracles of God; it is not part of their daily duty to read the word of God. Seventy-two Jews, having expressed during the course of the year, a desire to read the word of God with me, received regular Christian instruction, for a longer or shorter period." This ignorance the Society is endeavouring to remove by the distribution of the Scriptures, and nearly 10,000 copies of the old and new Testament, in Hebrew, English and German, have been disposed of; in addition to which 47,000 tracts on various subjects, at issue between the Jews and ourselves, have gone forth on their unostentatious but important work.

From Constantinople Mr. Stein writes—"Since I wrote you our position and prospects have little altered, the word of God is daily proclaimed, and the flood of light is poured in upon that mental darkness, which in the course of time and by the blessing of Heaven, must tend to dispel the mist of error and prejudice, and open the eyes of numbers to see the truth as it is in Jesus. Preaching, conversation, the dissemination of tracts and other Christian publications, and even general intercourse, all combine to rouse the slumbering sons of Israel, in the Turkish Metropolis, from the stupor and apathy of ages, and pave the way, for the reception and conversion of these obstinate and bigoted adherents to the vain system of evil traditions.

The work at Jerusalem is doubtless more prosperous than what appears to the outward eye, perhaps there is no mission wherein there is so large a number of secret believers, this is not only a conclusion to which the missionaries have been led by careful observation, but it is confirmed by the admission of the Jews themselves.

Bishop Gobat continues to manifest himself the true and steady friend of your work in the holy city, and your Committee feel, that they possess in him, one who is unforgoingly anxious to promote the true interests of your Society. Your missionaries have to report the baptism of seven inquirers at Jerusalem

during the past year—about twenty have been under instruction, but some have withdrawn for reasons before stated; the Proselytes are numerous, and for the most part exercise a favorable influence upon their brethren. The means for the instruction of Proselytes are as abundant as possible, besides the usual service on Sunday, there is an afternoon German service, and every Wednesday a Biblical exposition, giving place once a month to a missionary meeting in the school room, there is also the early Hebrew service in the church, and on alternate mornings a Hebrew Bible class in the school room. Mr. Crawford has a Judeo Spanish service at his house for inquirers, who do not understand the church services. These Proselytes come also under the pastoral care and superintendance of your missionaries, and the instruction of themselves and of their children occupies much time and attention.

The Hospital is still productive of great benefit, and we trust a means also of spiritual blessing. Dr. McGowan, Mr. Sim, and their assistants are still persevering in their valiant labours. In the Duchy of Posen there are from 70 to 80,000 Jews distributed in more than one 100 Towns, besides the work which your missionaries have been carrying on in Posen itself, they have visited between forty and fifty places in the surrounding neighbourhood, and have proclaimed the Gospel to their Jewish inhabitants. The feelings of the Jews towards Christianity in this district are a mixture of regard, fear, and hatred, they admire its precepts, and know too much of the truths it reveals, to allow of their rejecting it as a fable, while, at the same time, its requirements go far beyond the obedience they feel disposed to render.

Many a Jew has said to the missionary with a sigh, "would that I had been born of Christian Parents," and this is the feeling of the majority of the more thoughtful of them.

You will of course expect to receive some information in reference to what has always been a deeply important and interesting sphere of the Society's labours, namely "the Posen Schools." The attendance as usual has been variable, owing partly to the periodical efforts of the Rabbies, and partly to the occasional necessary circumstances of the children. There are still eleven schools in operation in the Duchy, a change has taken place in the localities of two of them. The results which have appeared during the past year have called for great thankfulness—many Jews seem quite aware that the Christian school is the only place in which it is possible, that the most unpromising and neglected children should be improved, and they have brought them to the Teacher with this distinct confession; now more discipline is just as much exercised in their schools as in our own, when therefore disobedience, lying, cursing, swearing, and other similar sins, become corrected under our teaching, we feel that the blessing may be traced to the religious instruction by which our schools are distinguished.

It is gratifying to add, that the teachers in your schools voluntarily exert themselves more or less, in conversing with the Jews of all classes, in the distribution of tracts, and in seeking, often at considerable sacrifice, to testify the salvation of the true Messiah. Your prayers are earnestly implored, that the hands of our teachers may be strengthened, and that their work may prosper.

It is encouraging to find recorded such statements as these concerning Bucharest, where it was reasonable to expect that our labours would have been seriously checked. "The circulation of the scriptures during the past year has been unusually great, and this is the more remarkable, as from the large numbers distributed in former years, it would have seemed more natural that the demand should decrease. Bibles, Testaments, and portions of Scriptures have been largely circulated, and the reverence with which many of the Jews receive the new Testament—even raising it to their lips—proves the increasing estimation in which it is held. In a visit to Ibraila—the chief port in Wallachia—the Missionary found no less than twenty baptized Jews—and of these five with whom he held some intercourse, owed their conversion entirely to the study of the New Testament."

Your Committee will not, as they might do, multiply these extracts, but rather refer you to the Society's Publications, from whence they have been taken, and which bear ample testimony that there is among your Missionaries generally, a spirit of devotedness, a manifestation of a real interest in their work, and a personal love for that Gospel which they are making known to others. Their tact in contriving opportunities is often peculiarly shown, and as God gives them the wisdom, we believe he will bless them in the exercise—we commend them, especially those in and near the scenes of War to your sympathies and your prayers.

The following remarks are extracted from the conclusion of the Annual Report. "Some singular inconsistencies appear in respect to the Jews. They are in places, building even magnificent Temples, but this is not from the pressure of a prevailing and extending system, but as the last hope of recovering one, which they feel to be rapidly decaying. Such an effort can only be looked upon as the precursor of its speedily approaching dissolution—prejudice against Christianity is largely and widely disappearing—the Jewish mind is unsettled, but it is also eager, and requires something to replace what it feels is slipping away from it forever. They are now, as is clear from our documents, most extensively acquainted—we believe far beyond the impression usually entertained—with the scriptures generally, both of the old and new Testament; they admit very distinctly (at least a large number among them,) that Christianity is a good thing, Jewish parents in many instances prefer sending their children to our Christian schools, and appreciate, as you have heard, the instructions given, in a moral and religious point of view. The acquaintance of the children with the new Testament, is extensive and there is thus, a reaction upon the parents. In short, there is, as clearly as possible, a very wide diffusion of Christian knowledge among a large mass of the Jewish people. But at present we have not advanced much farther, that is, the people have not yet turned as one man to

God, and as in the case of nominal christians, they stop at a certain point, and conviction, in many instances, falls short of conversion. But are we to be surprised at this? and is such a circumstance to throw into the shade, the many instances of sound conversion, which we can unquestionably appeal to? What do we effect in our ordinary congregations beyond the occasional recovery from the thralldom of the wicked one soul here and there? And our work at present among the Jews appears to be, precisely what we might and ought to expect it would be; namely, first to gather out the remnant still among them, according to the election of Grace, and secondly, so to spread the knowledge of the truth through the nation, that they may be thus ready, in the Lord's own good time, for more extended, and ultimately, universal blessing.

In closing their report, your Committee cannot but advert to the solemn crisis at which the Society has arrived in its labours, surely a deep and subdued feeling becomes us, in assembling under such novel circumstances. War has threatened the disturbance and even the dissolution of some of your Missionary stations, and we cannot conjecture to what extent the interception of our work may possibly reach. What are the sentiments suited to such a conjuncture? surely we must feel at such a time, that it is, impossible to overrate the value of our Evangelical Societies. They deal with our element of life, that can find suitable objects for its application at all times, and in all places, alike in peace or war amongst friends and enemies.

At no time can the message they convey be unseasonable, to no parties unnecessary, and often through the Lord's gracious overruling, has the simplicity of their object, and the established purity of their motives, won for them permission to continue their work and to communicate their blessing, without suspicion, and with little comparative hindrance. While such opportunities continue, and they have not been much curtailed at present, surely we ought to press our work forward with solemn and earnest interest, and our labourers need the abundance of spiritual and power, that all they do may tell. And, that if the circle of their efforts becomes contracted, their influence may become proportionally more effective, especially a Society like ours, should be alive to its opportunities.

The Jews cannot be disconnected from, they must be deeply implicated in all the present movements.

We ought to feel that we are dealing with them in several of our stations, much the same as a minister of religion with his prisoners, on the eve of their execution. The Jew, that sees the Missionary to day, may be enlisted to-morrow. Two Jews to one Gentle man already, in some places, been pressed into military service, and in many such cases, the word dropped by our Missionary is the only suggestion of hope that ever reaches them, and that, only a short time, perhaps, before their career terminates for ever. What a character then, of seriousness and solemnity, should our work pre-eminently assume at such a season! How fervent should be our supplications, how real our efforts! How lively should be the desire felt, for the salvation of those, who hear the word?—many perhaps but once or twice, very few for a continuance. How should all be earnest in the work? Now especially, with our Missionaries, our subscribers, and the whole executive body of our Society. Let us also use every effort that the pressure of the times may not restrict a work, which often becomes in such seasons, much more practicable, or lose the greater opportunity, which the very difficulty of the times create. The Jews are all the more softened, and therefore the more accessible, under the trials of famine and war. Shall we in consequence of diminished contributions, be compelled hereafter to diminish the number of our Missionaries, and the circulation of our Bibles and Tracts? The expenses of our work must increase, shall the work be contracted? And if more than ever, the showers seem to be descending, and the heavens diffusing their blessing, shall the harvest fail, or be diminished, because we withhold the sowing of the seed? surely the sustaining of our work in all its integrity, nay, we should rather say its earnest extension and advancement, shall make us cheerfully exercise extraordinary self-denial, rather than the words of the Lord shall go back, or even stand still through us, when he is multiplying His Blessings.

And though it is not the duty of your Committee to chronicle the events, which are now occupying the attention of the civilized world, yet they cannot be blind to the important influence which they are likely to exercise in the welfare of the Jewish race, as in the words of Lord Shaftsbury the President of this Society. "I do hope, my more, I do believe, and I might almost go beyond belief, and say that I know, that the question of mercy to the Jews will not be forgotten in the other great question of right and liberty and privilege and security, to the Christians of the East."

May it be our aim to be so ready, that we may be able to take advantage of every opportunity, which the providence of our God may afford us, and thus help forward in peace or war, the salvation of His people Israel.

From Berlin we learn, that Austria will make a demand upon the Diet to name a Generalissimo for the military force of the Confederation, as soon as the Federal Contingents shall be placed on a war footing.

Her Majesty's Government, in appreciation of Mr. Peto's services, and more especially of his recent disinterestedness and patriotic conduct in retiring from the representation of Norwich, to carry out the construction of the railway from Balaklava, originated by the Duke of Newcastle, has recommended him to the Queen for a baronetcy, which will be immediately conferred upon him.

The Scotsman, of Wednesday, says:—"Lord Raglan will, we have some reason to believe, return home immediately, though under what circumstances, i. e. what degree of compulsion, may be disputed. Lord Lucan, the commander of the Light Cavalry at Balaklava, will certainly be recalled; and there are grounds for saying that the letter of recall was dispatched from London on Tuesday last week. Several of the superior officers in the department of the Quartermaster-General and the Commissariat have, we think we may state, been also removed from their commands and ordered home. Sir Charles Napier, we hear, is about to publish a letter he addressed some time ago to Lord Aberdeen; but it is the opinion of those who have had opportunity of judging, that the admiral, though he may have caused some annoyance by using private letters from Sir James Graham, will only further damage his own position."

DURATION OF ENGLISH MINISTRIES.—The following account of the names and the duration of the various administrations which have governed England since the passing of the Reform Act of 1832 may, at this moment, be interesting to all parties. The Ministry of the late Earl Grey held office from November, 1830, to August, 1834, which was instrumental in carrying the bill for the reform of the representative system. On the resignation of Earl Grey in August, 1834, the Whig Ministry was modified, and Viscount Melbourne was raised to the office of First Lord of the Treasury. This Ministry was dissolved by William IV. in November, 1834, when Sir Robert Peel was summoned by the king from Rome, to form a new Government on moderate Conservative principles. Sir Robert's tenure of office, however, was brief, for in the following April (1835) the right hon. baronet was defeated on the famous "Appropriation Clause" of the Irish Tithe Bill, and Lord Melbourne once more resumed the reins of Government. This, the second Melbourne Ministry, endured from April, 1835, to August, 1841, or upwards of six years, exclusive of the week's interregnum in 1839, when Lord Melbourne temporarily resigned, and was reinstated on the refusal of Sir R. Peel to take office under certain circumstances which need not now be adverted to. In the summer of 1841, the Whigs were defeated in two Parliaments elected under their own auspices, and Sir R. Peel formed that Administration which carried the principle of Free Trade, and was eventually upset in 1846 by the secession of its "Protectionist" supporters. Lord John Russell's Administration, which succeeded, lasted from June, 1846, to February, 1852, when a defeat on the Militia Bill induced his Lordship to resign office. Then came the brief Administration of the Earl of Derby, and the "country party," which lasted about nine months. It was dissolved just before Christmas, 1852, and the Earl of Aberdeen succeeded as the head of a Coalition Ministry. This Administration has lasted a little more than two years. It will be seen that the second Ministry of Viscount Melbourne held office for upwards of six years, that of Sir Robert Peel (the second Ministry) nearly five years, and that of Lord John Russell nearly six years. During the period in question—viz., from 1834 to 1854, three appeals were made by existing Ministries to the public opinion of the nation—by the usual constitutional course of a general election. Thus, Sir Robert Peel dissolved Parliament in December, 1834, and the result was a considerable, but not adequate, accession of parliamentary support; Lord Melbourne dissolved in 1841, but the country returned a majority of 100 against him; and the Earl of Derby's appeal to the people, in 1852, was, to judge from the result, similarly, though not equally, unsuccessful.

HAND TO HAND COMBAT.—A seigneur of the 47th took a Russian officer prisoner at Inkerman. He tells the tale to his wife: "The last round of ammunition I possessed was in my forelock, when this brave officer rushed at me like a lion. Just a he advanced within about twenty yards of me, with his sword in hand, I fired, and put the ball right through his left breast, close to the shoulder. This appeared only to raise his temper, and he continued to close upon me, I then saw an officer of the Guards lying dead at my feet, and throwing down my firelock, I snatched his sword out of the sheath, at the same time advancing to meet the brave foe. But he soon found that he had to contend with a person who could wield a sword as well as himself. The first plunge he made at me was for my heart, but ere it reached that vital part I knocked the weapon about twelve yards out of his hand. One moment more and my sword would have been through his body, for my temper was properly up, but a French officer seeing the whole caught my arm, and requested me to spare his life but to take him prisoner. Acting on his advice, I very soon took him by the collar of the coat, and marched him to the rear, a prisoner. For the sword that saved my life I afterwards got 10s. from an officer. That left me master of £4,

From Dicken's Household Words.

AT HOME WITH THE RUSSIANS.

An English lady who, for ten years, was domesticated among the Russians, and did not quit their country until some time after the commencement of the present war, has just published—under the title of An Englishwoman in Russia—three hundred and fifty pages of information upon the actual state of society in that empire.

Unless, from one who has been for a long time an English resident, and who can speak without passion, it is not easy to get clear views of the internal state of Russia. Despotism has established there so strict a censorship, that even the Russian scholar only learns as much of his own country as the emperor shall please, and a learned traveller assured our countrywoman that, of an account written by him of his journeys in the north of Asia, only those parts were allowed to be published wherein nothing was said tending to expose the desolation of the land.

One of the best living Russian authors complained to the Englishwoman that all those parts of his works that he valued most had been cut out by the censor. He wrote a play containing, as he thought, some admirable speeches; it came back to him from the censor's office with every one of them erased, and only the light conversation left as fit for the amusement of the public.

The Car of Russia practically stands before the greater number of the subjects as a little more than God. "The Car is near,—God is far off," is a common Russian saying. "God and the Car know it," is the Russian for our "Heaven knows!" A gentleman describing one evening the emperor's reception on the route to Moscow, said, "I assure you, it was gratifying in the extreme; for the peasants knelt as he passed, just as if it were the Almighty himself." And who shall contradict this deity! Our countrywoman was once at the opera when the emperor was graciously disposed to applaud Madame Castellan by the clapping of his hands.

There is need now to encourage a show of patriotism. The Englishwoman who, on her return, found London streets as full of peace as when she quitted them;—had left St. Petersburg wearing a far different aspect. Long lines of cannon and ammunition-waggons drawn up here and there; parks of artillery continually dragged about; outworks being constructed; regiments marching in and out; whole armies submitting to inspection and departing on their mission, told of the deadly struggle to which the Car's ambition had committed him.

"True communism," said a Russian noble, "is to be found only in Russia."

One morning a poor woman went crying bitterly to the Englishwoman, saying that her two nephews had just been forced from her house to go into the army. "I tried"—we leave the relator of these things to speak in her own impressive words—"I tried to console her, saying that they would return when the war was over; but this only made her more distressed. 'No, no!' exclaimed she, in the deepest sorrow, 'they will never come back any more; the Russians are beaten in every place.' Until lately the lower classes were always convinced that the emperor's troops were invincible; but it seems, by what she said, that even they have got to know something of the truth. A foreigner in St. Petersburg informed me that he had gone to see the recruits that morning, but there did not seem to be much patriotism among them: there was nothing but sobs and tears to be seen among those who were pronounced fit for service, whilst the rejected ones were frantic with delight, and bowed and crossed themselves with the greatest gratitude."

Reviews were being held almost daily when the Englishwoman left, and she was told that, on one occasion, when reviewing troops destined for the South, the emperor was struck with the forlorn and dejected air of the poor sheep whom he was sending to the slaughter.

"Hold your head up!" he exclaimed angrily. "Why do you look so miserable! There is nothing to cause you to be so!" There is something to cause him to be so, we are very much disposed to think.

But we did not mean to tell about the war. The vast empire over which the Czar has rule is in a half-civilised—it would be almost more correct to say—in an uncivilised state. Great navigable rivers roll useless through extensive wilds. Except the excellent roads that connect St. Petersburg with Moscow and with Warsaw, and a few fragments of road serving as the immediate vicinity of these towns, there are no roads at all in Russia that are roads in any civilised sense. The post-roads of the empire are clearings through wood, with boughs of trees laid here and there, tracks over steppes and through morasses. There is everywhere the grandeur of nature; but it is the grandeur of its solitudes. A few huts surround government post stations, and small brick houses at intervals of fifteen or twenty miles along the routes are the halting places of gangs destined for Siberia. A few log huts, many of them no better than the wigwams of Red Indians, some of them adorned with elegant wood tracery, a line of such dwellings, and commonly also a row of willows by the wayside, indicate a Russian village. A number of churches and monasteries with domes and cupolas, green gilt, or dark blue, studded with golden stars, and surmounted each by a cross standing on a crescent; barracks, a government school and a post-office; a few good houses, and a great number of huts—constitute a Russian provincial town, and the surrounding wastes or forests shut it in. The rapid traveller who follows one of the two good lines of road, and sees only the show-places of Russian civilisation, may be very much deceived. Yet even here he is deceived only by a show. The great buildings that appear so massive are of stuccoed brick, and even the massive grandeur of the quays, like that of infinitely greater works, the Pyramids, is allied closely to the barbarous. They were constructed at enormous sacrifice of life. The foundations of St. Petersburg were laid by levies of men who perished by hundreds of thousands in the work. One hundred thousand died of famine only.

The civilisation of the Russian capital is not more than skin-deep. One may see this any day in the streets. The pavements are abominable. Only two or three streets are lighted with gas; in the rest oil glimmers. The oil lamps are the dimmer for being subject to the speculation of officials. Three wicks are charged for, and two only are burnt: the difference is pocketed by the police. All the best shops are kept by foreigners, the native Russian shops being mostly collected in a central bazaar, Gostinoy Dwor. The shopkeepers appeal to the ignorance of a half-barbarous nation by putting pictures of their trades over their doors; and in his shop a Russian strives to cheat with oriental recklessness. Every shop in St. Petersburg contains a mirror for the use of the customers. "Mirrors," says the Englishwoman, "hold the same position in Russia as clocks do in England. With us time is valuable; with them appearance. They care not though it be mainly false appearance." They even paint their faces. The lower classes of women use a great deal of white paint, and, as it contains mercury, it injures alike health and skin. A young man paying his court to a girl generally presents her with a box of red and white paint to improve her looks; and in the upper classes ladies are often to be seen by one another, as they arrive at a house, openly rubbing their faces before entering the drawing-room.

These are small things, indicative of an extensive principle. Peter the Great undertook to civilise Russia by a coup de main. A walk is shown at St. Petersburg along which he made women march unveiled between files of soldiery to accustom them to go unveiled. But civilisation is not to be introduced into a nation by imperial edict, and ever since Peter the Great's time the Russian empire has been labouring to stand for

what it is not, namely, the equivalent to nations that have become civilised in the slow lapse of time. It can only support, or attempt to support, this reputation by deceit. It must hide, or attempt to hide—and it has hidden from many eyes with much success its mass of barbarism, while by clever and assiduous imitation, as well as by pretensions cunningly sustained, it must put forward a show of having what it only in some few directions even strives to get.

The elements of civilisation Russia has, in a copious language, soft and beautiful without being effeminate, and a good-hearted people, that would become a noble people under better government. Their character is stained chiefly by ignorance and fear. The best class of Russians—especially those who are not tempted by poverty to the meanness that in Russia is almost the only road to wealth—are boundlessly hospitable, kindly, amiable almost beyond the borders of sincerity, but not with the design of being insincere. They are humane to their serfs; and although this class suffers in Russia troubles that surpass those of the negro slaves, it is not from the proper gentlemen and ladies of the country that this suffering directly comes. When the noble proprietor himself lives in the white house that peeps from among trees, side by side with the gilt dome of its church, the slaves on the estate are reasonably happy. It is not true that a Russian gentleman is frequently intoxicated. A Russian lady never is so. Of the government functionaries, who form a large class of the factitious nobility and gentry of the empire, no good is to be said: they are tempted to pilage and extortion under a system that all radiates from a great centre of deceit. Ostentation is the rule. A post-master, a colonel in rank, receiving forty pounds a year and without private estate, is to be seen keeping a carriage, four horses, two footmen, and a coachman. His wife goes extravagantly dressed: she has two or three children, a maid and a cook to keep; but she can afford to pay a costly visit every season to the capital. This system of false pretension ruins the character of thousands upon thousands. It makes of Russia what it is,—a land eaten up with fraud and lying. Living near such a colonel post-master, the Englishwoman could observe his mode of operation. He was about to pay a visit to St. Petersburg, but wanted money. His expedient was to send an enormous order for iron, for the use of government, to a rich iron-master in the town. The iron-master knew that gold, not iron, was the metal wanted; and as he dared not expose himself to the anger of a government official, he was glad to compromise the matter by the payment of a round sum of silver roubles as a fine for default in execution of the order. The habit of ostentation—barbarous in itself, which destroys the usefulness and credit of the employes of government—tempts the poor nobles also to a forfeiture of their own honour and self-respect.

It runs into everything. Even in the most cultivated classes, few Russians who have not gone out of Russia for their knowledge are really well-informed. They have learnt two or three modern languages, and little else. Yet they cultivate a tact in conversing with an air of wisdom upon topics about which they are almost wholly uninformed, and after an hour's sustenance of a false assumption, show perhaps, by some senseless question, that they cannot have understood properly a syllable upon the points under discussion. Their emptiness of mind is a political institution. "If three Russians talk together, one is a spy," stands with them as a social proverb. They are forbidden to express their own opinions upon great movements in the world; their censorship excludes from them the noblest literature; they have no common ground of conversation left but the recitals of retorts and actresses, the jests of the fast farce or tragic-comedy, or the state of the opera,—in which place, by-the-by, such operas as William Tell and Massaniello are performed with new libretti, from which all taint of a love of liberty has been expunged. Feeling the weakness of all this, and in a great many cases secretly resenting it, the men shrug their shoulders and say, "What would you have! We must play cards and talk of the odd trick." While our countrywoman was staying with a friendly Russian lady, an old gentleman called to borrow a few roubles, got them, and departed. "Ah, poor man," said the lady, when he was gone, "think how unfortunate he has been. He once possessed fourteen thousand slaves, and he has lost them all at cards." The English visitor expressed regret that a man of his years should be the prey of such a vice. "How old do you think him?" was then asked. "Oh, sixty at the least." "Sixty! He is past eighty, only he wears a wig, paints his eyebrows, and rouges to make himself look younger."

The Russian ladies have little to do but read dissolute French novels (which the censorship does not exclude), dress and undress, talk slander, and criticise the dresses of themselves and one another. Their slaves do all that might usefully occupy their hands, and they are left to idleness; which results in a horrible amount of immorality. The trading classes and officials talk almost exclusively of money. The enslaved peasants, bound to the soil, content when they are not much beaten, sing over the whole country their plaintive songs (they are all set in the minor key), and each carries an axe in his girdle, for which the day may come when he finds terrible use.

At present, that day seems to be very distant. The ignorant, those slaves, like the negroes holding the same rank elsewhere, are treated as children. A new footman, in a household which the Englishwoman visited—a man six feet two out of his shoes—was found to have an aptitude for breakage. He was told one day that when next he let anything fall he would be punished. On the day following he dropped the fish-bowl in landing fish at the beginning of dinner. He looked dolefully at his master, expecting that blows would be ordered. His mistress—put him in the corner! Their ignorance is lamentable. A Russian gentleman returned from abroad, where he had seen better things, determined to devote his life and fortune to the enlightenment of his peasantry. Their priest taught them that he was destroying ancient customs, and that his design was to subvert the religion of their forefathers. "The consequence was that the slaves formed a conspiracy against him, and shot him one evening as he was reading a book in his own sitting-room."

(To be continued.)

GUN COTTON.—It is said that this powerful agent is about to be made servicable in the Eastern war, and guns adapted to its use are now in process of manufacture for the Austrian Government. A letter from Vienna has the following:—

"Thirty-two of the new guns (four batteries) to be used with gun cotton are already finished, and it is believed that 168 more (16 batteries) are extremely reserved just at present, but still it has transpired that only twelve-pounders will in future be cast, 'as they need not be heavier in metal than the old six-pounder—if gun cotton is used—and almost all the Russian field batteries are composed of twelve-pounders.' The experiments with gun cotton still continue, and one result is too remarkable not to be mentioned: A 12-lb. ball was fired from a gun charged with powder at some thick boards prepared for the purpose, and another ball of the same weight was fired from one of the new guns charged with gun cotton; 'although the new gun was 160 yards farther from the target than the old one, the hole made by the shot of the former was well defined and clean, while the orifice made by the latter was jagged and splintery.'"

How ABERNETHY GOT MARRIED.—Have I mentioned the recent death of the widow of the late John Abernethy, the great surgeon? She was well on to eighty. There is a story of the way in which Abernethy got this woman to marry him. Once upon a time he went to church, and was shown into a pew where there were two ladies. He had no prayer-book, and the lady handed him one. They walked out of the pew together, and found, at the porch, that it was raining heavily. Abernethy offered to take them home in his carriage, which was waiting. They had some chat, in the course of which it came out that they were mother and daughter, not very well off, and widow and daughter of an officer in the army. Abernethy sat them down at their humble dwelling. As he stood at their table he handed his card to the daughter, and said: "Young lady, I am Mr. Abernethy, the surgeon. I have never married, for I never could spare the time. I should like to marry you. If you would simply write me a line on Tuesday, saying whether you will have me, I shall call the next day and take you to church." He could only spare fifteen minutes in the house; and, when he came out, was the accepted of a very pretty woman. They were married on Tuesday, and he drove home with her to the stately mansion, of which she thus became the mistress. "My dear," said he, after he had introduced her to some of his friends assembled to receive her, "you must excuse me until 3 o'clock, for I have to give my lecture at Bartholomew's Hospital, which I cannot omit on any account." They were a very happy couple; and when Abernethy died, in 1831, his widow came in for all his wealth, estimated at something like £100,000.

Intelligence from Persia is unfavourable. Russian influence at Teheran predominates. The English ambassador and M. Bourre were about to present an ultimatum to the Shah, demanding an auxiliary corps of thirty thousand men.

Queen Elizabeth, when she visited Worcester, borrowed 200l. of the Corporation, which still stands as a "bad debt" on the town books.

AUC

TO BE SOLD at P... previously disposed... 8. Third Range, Letter... COTTAGE, suitable... Jan. 15, 1855.

TEI

TENDERS will be re... 24th MARCH, for... in Charlottetown. Pla... at the residence of M... Charlottetown, Mar...

To

FOR such a term of... the Farm, known... seven miles from Cl... Township No. 31, con... LAND, 50 acres of v... cultivation; upon w... COTTAGE, suitable... medious Out-houses... immediately. Apply to... in Charlottetown, t... February 28th, 1855

TO LET, or the... of the premises... scriber on Queen's S...—the shop is at pres... this date—this stand... Mercantile dealing... the Subscriber dispo... settling himself and f... March 3d, 1855.

Chambers

HASZARD &... Edward Island... bers' Publications... eminent firm can be... Books published, w... Schools, public and... bracing in a cheap a... the day.

AVI

To be sold in... TO BE SOLD by... on the premises... as FANNING'S GA... for private residence... George, Sidney an... Charlottetown. TI... These LOTS hav... taining a quarter of... particulars made k...

Table with 2 columns: Great George Street, 84 ft, 84 ft.

TERMS of SA... of April next, an... by Mortgage on t...

Charlottetown

DOYLE'S P... Timber, Pl... BOARD and... TABLES. Fe...

AWE and I... premises fr... the same by pr...

23d. Feb. 3

THREE ST... scriber's p... King's County, re... requested to an... expenses.

Conaghan Ri...

**AUCTIONS.**

**TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION**, (if not previously disposed of at private sale), AT GEORGETOWN, on Thursday, the Twenty-first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, TOWN LOT Number 8, Third Range, Letter (B), with the HOUSE and OUT-HOUSES on the same. This Lot is eligibly situated, adjoining Wm. SANDERSON, Esq.'s, Premises, and near the Episcopal Church. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. J. HUMPHREY & Co., Halifax, or D. WILSON, Charlottetown. Jan. 15, 1855.

**TENDERS.**

TENDERS will be received until SATURDAY, the 24th MARCH, for building a FREE CHURCH in Charlottetown. Plan and specification to be seen at the residence of Mr. GEORGE ALLEN, Stone Cutter. Charlottetown, March 2d, 1855.

**To be let,**

FOR such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the Farm, known as SHEPWOOD, situate about seven miles from Charlottetown, at Dog River, Township No. 31, containing 130 acres of excellent LAND, 50 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation; upon which are erected a STONE COTTAGE, suitable for a genteel family, and commodious Out-houses. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to J. HAMILTON LANE, Esq., or in Charlottetown, to Wm. FORGAN, Esq. February 29th, 1855. lieaw 1st

**TO LET**, or the Interest in the Lease to be sold of the premises at present occupied by the Subscriber on Queen's Square, facing the Market-house—the shop is at present let for about 9 months from this date—this stand for the business of an Inn or Mercantile dealing, cannot be surpassed, nor would the Subscriber dispose of it, but that he is desirous of settling himself and family on a farm. ALEXANDER BRYSON. March 2d, 1855.

**Chambers's Publications.**

HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Prince Edward Island for the sale of Messrs. Chambers's Publications. A catalogue of the Books of this eminent firm can be had on application; among the Books published, will be found such as are suited to Schools, public and private, Libraries, &c., and embracing in a cheap and popular form, the literature of the day.

**RARE CHANCE OF A VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE IN CHARLOTTETOWN**

To be sold in BUILDING LOTS, containing one-quarter of a Town Lot each.

**TO BE SOLD** by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the Seventeenth March next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, all that valuable BLOCK OF LAND, situate in the centre of Charlottetown, known as FANNING'S GARDEN, consisting of FIVE TOWN LOTS, which, for beauty of situation, either for private residences or business stands, cannot be surpassed. They front on Queen's Square, Great George, Sidney and Prince Streets, being conveniently situated to all the places of public worship in Charlottetown. The Colonial Building, Markets, &c., makes them most desirable.

These LOTS having been recently purchased in one Block, will now be offered in Building Lots, containing a quarter of a Town Lot each, to suit purchasers, according to the plan hereunder, and further particulars made known at any time by application to the Auctioneer.

Great George Street	84 ft	No. 4	42 ft	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	42 ft	84 ft	No. 11	40 ft	Prince Street
	40 ft	No. 3										
Great George Street	84 ft	No. 2	42 ft	No. 20	No. 19	No. 18	No. 17	No. 16	No. 15	No. 14	40 ft	Prince Street
	40 ft	No. 1										
Sidney Street												

**TERMS OF SALE.**—20 per cent deposit on the day of Sale, the remainder of one-half on the 10th day of April next, and the remaining half in 5 years from the day of Sale, with interest thereon, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises. An indisputable title will be given. BENJ. DAVIES, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, February 15, 1855.

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

**AEWE and LAMB** have been on the Subscriber's premises for two months. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. THOMAS CRABBE, Malpeque Road. 22d. Feb. 3in

**THREE STRAY SHEEP** have been on the Subscriber's premises, on Lot 53, Cardigan River, King's County, for the last four months, the owner is requested to call for them, prove property, and pay expenses. JOHN CAMPBELL, Cardigan River, Feb. 27, 1855.

**Teacher Wanted.** FOR the CAMPBELLTON SCHOOL, Lots 5 and 7, there will be £14 10s given in addition to the Government allowance. Application to be made to the subscriber, by order of the Trustees. EUGENE MCCARTHY, Chairman. Lot 7, February 9th, 1855. Six.

**NOTICE.** TENDERS will be received until Thursday the 15th day of March next, at the Residence of the Rev. JOHN McMURRAY's Charlottetown, for the erection of a Chapel, at Cornwall, 40 feet by 30. Plans and Specification to be seen at H. Smith's, Prince Street. N. B. Scantling, Rough Boards and Flooring to be supplied by the Committee. The Committee do not bind themselves to take the lowest Tender. Charlottetown, 19th Feb. 1855.

**Just Try WE E JAMIE DUNCAN'S New Establishment of Tin, Copper, Iron, and Plumber Work.** Next door to the residence of the Hon. Geo. Cole

From his late experience in the Old Country, and by strict attention to the execution of orders, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. P.S.—Jobbing punctually attended to.

**House to Let.** TO LET, part of that new HOUSE, fronting on Kent Street, possession given immediately. Apply to THOMAS W. DODD, Fownall Street, Nov. 24. if

**To Daguerreian Artists.** RARE CHANCE. Two first-rate CAMERAS for sale, with instruction in the art. One of Harrison's best quality Bellows Camera, new. W. C. HOBBS. Jan. 7th, 1855.

**Cooking Stoves suitable for Coal.** ON HAND and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE, in Pownall Street, a few of the above STOVES, Welcome Return pattern, patented in 1854. February 16, 1855.

**SOFT WOOD.** WANTED a quantity of Soft Wood, to be delivered near the Three Mile Run. Enquire at HASZARD & OWEN'S BOOK STORE. Jan. 19th 1855.

**NOW RECEIVING**, via GEORGETOWN, per Brig. Thomas from St. John's Newfoundland, CODFISH, LABRADOR HERRINGS, CAPLIN, SOUNDS AND TONGUES, warranted all the very best quality. Wholesale and Retail. Feb. 9. JAMES N. HARRIS.

**LONDON TRADER.** THE new and splendid SHIP "LADY RAGLAN," 500 Tons, copper fastened, DONALD McKay, Commander. (A. 1 for 7 years) built expressly for the Trade, will positively sail from the above Port for Charlottetown on 1st April; has a half poop and will be fitted with spacious and airy State Rooms for Passengers, and is commanded by one of the most experienced navigators in these parts. For rate of Freight and Passage, apply in London to Messrs. Keel & Roberts, 3 Road Lane, Fen Church-street; at Charlottetown to SAMUEL NELSON & SON. Charlottetown, 6th, Jan. 1855.

**NAVY LIST FOR JANUARY**, received by Mail, and for Sale at HASZARD & OWEN'S Book Store.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of JOHN McKINNON, late of Lot 49, Farmer, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment.

MARY McKINNON, Administratrix. Lot 49, Feb. 8, 1855.

**FEATHERS.** JUST RECEIVED, 1000 lbs. of FEATHERS, sold in Tick, or otherwise. JAMES N. HARRIS. Feb. 9, 1855.

**WANTED**, by the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Bible Society, a COLPORTEUR. Application to be made in writing, stating terms, &c., and accompanied with certificate of character from a Minister of the Gospel residing near the applicant. W. CUNDALL, Secretary. Jan. 21st, 1855.

**WILLIAM C. HOBBS, Brass Founder and Machinist.** Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street, Charlottetown.

**KEEPS constantly Manufacturing** all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings, such as, Ships' Rudder Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornamental Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and Bells. Composition Mill Bushes and Threshing Machine Brasses, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of the best material. P. S. The highest price will be given for old Cop per, Brass and Composition.

**Hides! Hides!! Hides!!!** FOUR pence per lb. in CASH will be given for any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at the Tannery of the Subscriber. W. B. DAWSON. Oct. 21. (All the papers.)

**FOR SALE.** THE Subscribers will SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House, in St. ELEANOR'S, on WEDNESDAY, the Fourth day of April next, at One o'clock, p. m., the Property of the late ALEXANDER RAE, that is to say— 200 Acres of LAND on Township No. 3, and 269 do. on Township No. 8, with thirty or forty acres of the same under Marsh. A description of said property can be seen on the sale. Twenty per cent deposit will be required of the purchasers. DAVID STEWART, JAMES MCCALLUM, CARROT DEMERY, ALEX. MATHEWS, Executors and Administrators. Feb. 22, 1855.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENT.** TIMOTHY AND FLAX SEED. THE highest price will be paid for TIMOTHY and FLAX SEED, during the present year, at George T. Haszard's Book Store.

**Grand Division.** AN adjourned meeting of the Grand Division will be held in Georgetown on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., at 6 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. By Order, P. DESBRISAY G. S. March 6th, 1855.

**MONEY FOUND.** ON Saturday last the 2d March, some Paper Money, in the Shop of Mr. Stewart next door to Mr. Bryson's Eating House, Queen Square. Whoever has lost the same may obtain it by proving property and paying expenses. 2ia

**TENDERS.** TENDERS will be received until Monday the 20th March, for building an Episcopal Church near the Ferry opposite Charlottetown. Plan and specification to be seen at the office of H. Haszard, King, Charlottetown. March 7th, 1855.

**JOHN T. THOMAS** WILL be obliged to all persons indebted to him, (by Note of Hand, or Book Debt), by an immediate settlement.

**NOTICE.** ALL persons are hereby cautioned against cutting down and carrying away Firewood, Fencing Poles or Timber of any description from those portions of Lot or Township Number Forty eight (48) belonging to CAPT. BYRNE, or to MISS CUNINGHAME, without a written authority from the Subscriber, he alone being duly empowered for that purpose. Any person or persons so found trespassing on those Lands will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law. The Tenantry on these Properties are hereby required to pay all sums of money due for Rent to the Subscriber, without delay, in order to save trouble and expense. ROBERT STEWART, Sole Agent for Capt. Byrne and Miss Cunningham. Charlottetown, Feb. 7, 1855.

**WINTER SUPPLY.** WILLIAM HEARD.

HAS just received per Cicely, from London, the remainder of his Fall Supply of BRITISH & FOREIGN GOODS, which are now ready for sale at unusually low prices. W. H. begs to call especial notice to the following goods.

**CLOTHS.** West of England and Yorkshire Superfine Broad Cloths, Dooskins, Cassimeres, Mohair, Pilot and Whitney. **CARPETS &c.** Brussels, Kidderminster and Felt Carpets, Printed Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Hosiery, Embossed Table Covers, Travelling Bags, Railway Rugs, Damasks, in all colours. **FLANNELS.** Blankets and Blanketing, White & Blue Serges, White, Blue, Green, Scarlet and Striped Flannels, Saxony & Welsh Flannels.

**DRESSES.** Gals, Saxony, Engaged, German and Maccadorine Plaid Dresses, Silk, Mohair, Poplin, Twill Glace and Satins, Norwich Dresses, Silks, Satins, Satinettes, DuCapes, Silk & Cotton Velvets, French and British Merinoes, Coburgs, Alpaccas, Lustras, Orleans and Cotton for Dresses in great variety. **MILLINERY &c.** Bonnets, Caps, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Fringes, Braids, Girdles, French Stays, Mantles, Scarfs, Shawls, &c. **HOSIERY AND GLOVES.** FURS.

Mink, Stone Marten, Squirrel and Mock Nestrin Muffs, Capes, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs and Mitts, Seal, Astrachan and Mock Neutrins, Winter Capes, Lustrad Seal, Coats, Gloves and Gauntlets. **SILVER PLATE.** A splendid assortment of Elkington and Cos. Electroplated goods. Pickles, Tea and Salt Spoons, Table and Dessert Spoons and Forks, Sugar Tongs and Sifters, Toast Racks, Soup Ladles, Engraved and Chased Tea Pots, Sugar Baskets, Cruets &c. **GOLD AND PLATED GOODS.** Gold and Silver watches, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Pencils, Watch Keys & Seals, Ringst Studs & Pins: in gold and plated.

**FANCY GOODS, &c.** Papier Machie, and other Inkstands, Card Baskets, Netting Boxes, Blotters, Lava Baskets and Busto; Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Cloth, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Combs: German and Shell, Fancy Soaps, & perfumery, 6 Alabaster figures, with Glass Shades. **LEATHER.** Waxed Calf, Striped Seals and Cape, Assorted Roans & Lambs, Patent Calf, Enamelled Hide and Seal, White Kid, Chamois, Door Leather, Tanned Basis, Crust Goats, Pig Skins, Hog Skins, Leather Trunks, Travelling Bags & Hat Boxes. **IRONMONGERY, &c.** A great variety of Locks, Hinges, Screws, Fit and Crosscut Saws, Hand & Tenon Saws, Files, Planes, Chisels, Pen Knives, Knives & Forks, Braces and Bits, Augers, Gimlets, Squares, Steelyards, Ships' Compasses, Curled Hair. Tea Indigo, Plymouth pale Soap, Oils, Paints, Soda, &c. Charlottetown, 25th Oct., 1854.

**BRITISH EDITIONS OF Standard American Literature.** NOW READY, Price 7s. 6d. each, cloth—each complete in one large volume, closely printed. Rev. W. E. Channing's Literary Works, Rev. W. E. Channing's Theological Works, Rev. Orville Dewey's Works, Rev. Jacob Abbott's Works, in 1s. and 1s. 6d. volumes. For Sale by HASZARD & OWEN, Booksellers and Stationers.

**Crosse and Blackwell's MIXED PICKLES**, Sauces, Canned Peas Ge- latine, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Essence, Rose Water, Orange Flower Water, Ground Spice, Chillies, Cayenne, Lime Juice, Tracole, Cheese, Split Peas, and Pickles are for sale by W. B. WATSON. Dec. 25.

# HASZARD'S GAZETTE, MARCH 10.

## COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Saturday, March 3.**  
Several petitions were presented. In supply, several resolutions for the public services were agreed to. The consideration of the amount to be assigned to the Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws and Registrar of Shipping, was deferred until the Governor's message shall have been discussed. Among other appropriations £1500 were voted for summer and winter mails, £500 for inland mails, and £1000 at the disposal of the Government for steamers; £20 for the keeper of the Colonial Building; £5 for public postage; £381 9s 7d for the gas fittings, painting, &c., of the Colonial Building; £100 for a packet to convey the mails between Georgetown and Pictou during the time the navigation is open; £30 for maintenance of Jails; £650 for two additional road commissioners. On the estimates for repairs and alterations at Government House, a desultory conversation took place, and a variety of opinions were expressed by the several members who addressed the House. Hon. Mr. Palmer suggested the propriety of Government receiving tenders for a lease of a house for the residence of the Lieutenant Governor, and the letting the present one for about ten years, or converting it to some public use, such as a Lunatic Asylum or a House of Industry, for that period, by which time it would have become so rotten and worn out that it might be pulled down and a new one erected with the amount saved by the adoption of his plan; and a suggestion thrown out by the Hon. Col. Secretary, as to the propriety of the Government purchasing a piece of ground near the Government House, from the heirs of the late Colonel Lane, was generally approved of. £300 were voted for expenses of Crown prosecutions; £60 for the three High Sheriffs.

The consideration of the Lieutenant Governor's message, and the despatch on the Bank Bill, were both made the orders of the day for Friday next.

## MONDAY, March 5.

Several petitions were presented to the House.  
By Mr. McIntosh—Petition of R. Barry teacher.  
By Mr. Wightman—For Wharf—Peter MacCallum for remission of duty on damaged goods.—Inhabitants of White Sands, Quinsey Cove, &c., for building a Bridge.—David McLeod, Murray Harbour, for payment of a Bridge carried away.—Wm. Stewart.—Trustees of Rosemeath School, for aid to a new School House, site of which was altered by the new act.

By Mr. Wightman—Sundry Mill owners, asking House to impose a toll of 4d per ton on all logs, &c., floated through Mill Dams.  
By do—Duncan Stewart for payment of contract money due. On motion of Mr. Coles this petition was withdrawn.

By do—for Wharf at South side, Murray Harbour also withdrawn, on motion Mr. Warburton.

By do—Hugh McDonald, Esq., controller of navigation Laws for an office or means to rent the same.

Hon. Mr. Longworth, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. McIntosh thought that the granting of this petition would be a precedent for other controllers to demand the same, some Hon. Member stated that although the salary was only £15 the commission was £160.

By Mr. Haviland—Inhabitants of Georgetown for an additional Block or T to their Wharf and for a Bonded Warehouse.

Hon. Members seemed agreed that they should have a Warehouse such as is kept in Charlottetown. But Hon. Mr. Coles did not think a Bonded Warehouse such as is in other places, would be as beneficial as the system of giving Bonds for duties.

By Mr. Haviland—Inhabitants of Georgetown for a Fire Engine, some Hon. Members said it would be a bad precedent, but Mr. Haviland stated that had a precedent already the first Fire Engine for Charlottetown was paid for by Government.

By do—Peter McPhee and Hepburn for payment for repairing Roads and Bridges.

Hon. Mr. Whelan moved for a call of the House on Tuesday fortnight the 20th instant to consider the paying of Legislative Councillors.

Hon. Mr. Whelan in moving that the Bill for regulating the proceedings in contested elections be read a second time, stated that it was principally a consolidation of the two Acts 7th and 11th Victoria, except that the time was intended to be extended, and there were a few verbal alterations.

The Bill for the establishment of a Normal School, and in amendment of the Free Education Act, was read a third time. Hon. Mr. Longworth and Hon. Mr. Palmer spoke of the necessity of some regulation being made to secure the payment of the fees to teachers. That, under the present system, parents frequently came to Charlottetown merely for the winter, and before the expiration of the time when the fees would become payable, removed from the place without paying. Others again, before the end of the quarter, would remove their children from one school to another, and thus evade their obligations, to the pecuniary loss of the teacher and the serious detriment of the pupils, who could not improve under such circumstances; and suggested that the Bill lie over till to-morrow, when some amendment could be adopted to obviate the evil.

Hon. Col. Secretary had no objection to the Bill being deferred till to-morrow, and was of opinion that the trustees had the power to compel the payment of the fees. When the Bill was first introduced, it was his intention to have brought forward a measure for the establishment of schools on the principle of the ragged schools in operation in England. Such institutions were of very great benefit, but the Secretary of the Board of Education considered that there were difficulties in the way. If we cannot, however, have ragged schools, he thought that those children whose parents were too poor to pay the fees, or would not send their children to school, should be sent to some place of education, on the certificate of a clergyman or magistrate, and that on such certificate the teacher should receive the fees from the Treasury. By this means, the children would be removed from the streets, where at present they spend most of their time, to the annoyance of the public and their own great injury. The Bill was deferred till to-morrow.

The Bill regulating the proceedings on controverted Elections was read a third time, and passed with some trifling amendments.

The following sums were voted in supply, viz:—£20 to Messenger of Executive Council. £50 for Coroners' Inquests. £150 for Buys and Beacons. £100 for Boards of Health. £300 interest on Warrants. £1400 interest on Debentures. £— for contingent expenses of the Legislative Council and Assembly. £— for taking the Census. £25 for protection of the Fisheries. £60 to two Auditors of Public Accounts. £50 to Superintendent of Public Works. £5 to Market Clerk in Georgetown. £400 contingent expenses of the Government. On the motion to appropriate sums on account of the public pews in the different churches.—Mr. Muirhead wished to know why it was that £14 were demanded for the English Church, while other denominations were to receive but £7; while the members of that communion were in a very small minority. Mr. Haviland, and others, explained that far more accommodation was afforded by that church than any other, and that, as the Province owned the pews, the sum given was but the assessment on them. That the church would make more money from the pews if they were not the property of the Colony. Hon. Col. Secretary suggested that, as the Roman Catholic Church had set apart a separate pew for the accommodation of the Lieutenant Governor and family, in addition to the one for the members of the Legislature, the sum of £14 be granted instead of the usual £7. £50 for public surveys, independent of surveys under Land Purchase Act. £30 for destruction of Bears and Looper-creeper, at the former rates, and under the old conditions. £25 to indigent Indians.

Hon. Col. Secretary proposed a vote of £100 to reimburse Sir Alexander Bannerman, that amount having been paid by him to Mr. Stark, the Visitor of Schools, for the purchase of a horse, waggon and sleigh. He stated that, from the tone of Sir Alexander's letter to Scotland, requesting that a competent person be sent out to the Island, an impression was conveyed that Mr. Stark was to receive his travelling expenses in addition to his salary. Mr. Stark, on his arrival, discovered that such was not to be the case; and then Sir Alexander considered himself bound in honor to pay out of his own pocket the sum of £100 in lieu of travelling fees. And the (Hon. Col. Secretary) had no doubt that the House would not allow the late Lieutenant Governor to lose the amount. He (Hon. Col. Secretary) had received the amount, on Sir Alexander's order, from W. K. Watson, Esq., and paid it over to Mr. Stark, whose receipt he held.

In answer to a question of the Hon. Mr. Longworth, it appeared that Mr. Stark's salary commenced from the time of his engagement in Scotland, and that his passage out had been paid by the public.

Mr. Haviland was anxious to elicit the opinions of the members of the Government as it was a Government measure, and if so introduced, he was willing to support it.

Hon. Col. Secretary and the Hon. Mr. Wightman denied that it was a Government measure, and the Hon. Col. Secretary explained that the reason for the matter not having been brought to the notice of the House was that the money was paid just as Sir Alexander Bannerman was about leaving the Island, and that the Elections had caused it to be overlooked.

Hon. Mr. Palmer thought that sufficient information was not produced to the House, and consequently he would suspend his opinion, and reserve his right to oppose the resolution, if more satisfactory information were not produced.

Hon. Mr. Montgomery was opposed to the vote. If Sir Alexander Bannerman chose to make a present to Mr. Stark, he might do so—but this application should have been made last session, and the correspondence should have been produced. Now we do not know whether the late Lieutenant Governor intended it as a present or not. The resolution passed.

## TUESDAY, March 6.

Several petitions were presented to the House, among others was one by the Hon. Mr. Mooney, praying an alteration in the law regulating the measure of Agricultural produce. The Hon. member moved that it be referred to a special committee to report by Bill or otherwise, and stated that the present law operated to the disadvantage of the farmer, as the measure by which

he sold his produce was larger than in Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. He mentioned that a captain of a vessel had told him, that one cargo of oats shipped from the Island to Boston, measured there 103 bushels more than the quantity as put on board here. That with reference to heaped measure, the shorter staves, and used consequently greater width of the measure in the Island, admitted a greater heap than formerly. His opinions were opposed by the Hon. Col. Secretary, Hons. Messrs Lord, Wightman, and Longworth, who said that the old system was so defective, that masters of vessels formerly refused to sign Bills of lading, that grain was not affected by the present act, which experience had shown to work well. Under the old system masters of vessels has used whatever measures they pleased—that now the stamping by the assayer of soft-wood barrels, had given great accommodation and satisfaction to the people. That compliance with the petition would render useless the standard weights and measures, which had cost much money—that no change in the law was called for by the people.

Hon. Mr. Lord suggested, that if the hon. member wished to benefit all parties, he should introduce a Bill to provide for the selling of grain and roots by weight.

Mr. Haviland agreed with the Hon. Mr. Lord, and would support such a Bill. New Brunswick had adopted the principle.

Mr. McIntosh thought such a course impracticable. Masters of vessels would not be provided with the necessary weighing machines.

Mr. Cooper approved of the suggestion, and hoped that the committee would report in favour of it. Some slight inconveniences might be experienced at first, but apparatus for weighing would soon be found in the vicinity of the different shipping places. Hon. Mr. Mooney, Hon. Mr. Montgomery, Messrs. Haviland, Cooper and Laird were then named as the committee.

The Hon. Col. Secretary communicated a letter stating that a pew had been appropriated to the use of the Members of the Legislature in the Baptist Church in Charlottetown, and mentioned that the one-ninth Bill had received the Royal Assent.

Hon. Mr. Wightman presented the report of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum, and also that of the Trustees and Keeper. The Committee recommended the siting up of those portions at present unfinished, and considered there was ample space for the comfortable and separate accommodation of both Lunatics and Paupers—which latter should be made to work on the grounds and in the building, which has space for two good working-rooms—one of which should be set apart for the males and the other for the females. They also recommended the enclosing of a portion of the grounds for the Lunatics to take exercise in; and the grant of a sum sufficient to carry their recommendations into effect. They further stated their opinion, that the Government should have a more efficient control over the details of the Institution, than at present. The report was adopted by the House.

The Hon. Col. Secretary gave notice of his intention to introduce a Bill to tax the Rent-Rolls of Proprietors.  
In supply, £350 were voted for the Asylum and House of Industry, exclusive of the amount provided by Statute; and £10 to the Bog School.

(Reported for Haszard's Gazette.)

## WEDNESDAY, March 7.

The following Petitions were presented and referred to committee or laid on the Table.

By the Hon. Mr. Whelan—A petition of the Morell Road settlers.

By Mr. Muirhead—Divers inhabitants in the vicinity of the County line between Queen's and Prince Counties.

By the Hon. Mr. Mooney—Inhabitants of New Wilshire—all praying aid to improve their Road communications.

By the Hon. Mr. Palmer—Petition of the Church Warden of St Paul's Church, praying for an alteration in the Act, relating to the appointment and incorporation of Church Warden and Vestries connected with the Church of England.

By Mr. Montgomery—Inhabitants of Princetown Royalty, for a grant to repair Darnley Bridge.—For a small sum of money to complete the Institute building.—For an enactment to prevent the running at large of swine.—Inhabitants of do. setting forth the failure of the Light placed on Fish Island to answer the end designed, and alleging that it is calculated as at present constructed and managed, to deceive the mariner and praying a remedy.—Inhabitants of do. setting forth the demoralizing consequences resulting from the system of granting Licences for retailing spirituous liquors, and praying for the abolition of the same.

By Mr. Munro—Wm. Praught for balance due on contract for repairing Wharf at Pownal Bay.

By Mr. Wightman—Inhabitants of Lots 51, 52 and 59, praying for a Repeal of the enactment of last session relating to stamped measures, referred to Committee.

By Mr. Mooney—Inhabitants of Indian River for a Post Office.

By Mr. Coles—Inhabitants of Green Vale settlements Lot 23, for Post Office, referred to Committee.

Mr. Haviland from the Committee appointed to Report on private Bills and to whom was referred the Bill to naturalize James Searl Mann, reported that they recommend that the Bill be exempted from fees.

## THURSDAY, March 8.

The following Petitions were presented:  
By Mr. Warburton—Inhabitants of Grand River praying that the House will not accede to a petition previously presented for altering a new line of Road—referred to Committee.

By Mr. Coles—from Brackley Point Road middle district, setting forth grievances that another party have obtained registration against them for a School District, and praying a remedy.

Hon. Mr. Coles presented a petition of the Royal Agricultural Society praying that the House would impose a tax of 10s per head on each dog in Charlottetown and Royalty, such tax to be collected by the Society and go towards their funds. The Society state, that they have taken pains to improve the breed of sheep, which are kept on farms near Town, for the purpose when they are of the proper age, of dispersing them in the several settlements in the Country; that in consequence of the depredations of the dogs, their endeavours are in a great measure thrown away. They state that the present tax is in a great measure evaded, and recommend that all dogs be killed, who have not the name of their owners on the collar, or are not accompanied by their owners.

Mr. Coles would not go the whole length of the petition, but thought something might be done.

Mr. Mooney would rather see all the dogs in the country shot, than go for this Petition.

Mr. Palmer would wish to see more efficient means taken to prevent dogs running at large, he knew the present tax was not collected, and thought a higher tax ought to be imposed on dogs in Town, and rigidly enforced.—The Petition was laid on the Table.

Mr. McDonald moved that the Bill for amending the Statute Labor Act, and for the establishing new Road Districts, be recommitted to a Committee of whole House. The Hon. Member stated that the Bill allows Commissioners to be appointed out of the District, which he did not concur in.

Mr. Palmer spoke to the same effect.  
Mr. Coles said that persons could not be found in the 12th District who understood the macadamizing of Roads as well as those in town, and that was the reason, that the alteration was made. It was agreed that all Commissioners should reside in their districts except the 12th in Queen's County. Bill reported as amended.

The Normal School Bill was recommitted to a Committee of the whole.

Mr. Palmer suggested while the Bill was before the House, that as many children are orphans and otherwise unable to pay the fees, a school be established for orphans in Charlottetown.

Hon. the Speaker thought it would be better to pay the fees out of the Treasury than establish a new school in Charlottetown, but as the Education act would expire, in another year, he would give it a trial, as the expense would only be a trifle.

Mr. Mooney was of the same opinion.  
Mr. Coles found from experience that many poor children could not pay the fees for the public Schools and besides would not attend, he would like to see power given to the Board of Education to compel children to go to school, particularly if such a school was established.

Mr. Haviland would like to know what amount was collected in Charlottetown.

Mr. Longworth felt assured, that the children of Charlottetown did not get their proportion of the assessment paid in Charlottetown and Royalty.

Mr. McIntosh—The poor ought to have a stimulus to compete with the children in the public schools.

Mr. Palmer thought the Hon. Member took an erroneous view, as the school was chiefly for orphans and those that really could not pay.

Mr. McIntosh said, there were not orphans enough to require a School.

Mr. Coles stated, that Charlottetown Royalty was assessed at twice the amount of the other Royalties, and the Charlottetown assessment amounted to £400.

Mr. Mooney strenuously opposed the opening of another school.

Mr. Longworth—The people of Charlottetown pay 18s for the support of their schools, while those in the country do not pay over 10s.

The following are the principal amendments to the Bill:

Board of Education to establish a School in a central place, and the teacher to have a salary of £40.

Teacher not required to qualify under 1st class but receive a certificate of fitness from the Board.

Orphan children to have the preference, from 4 to 10 being the ages, and to have a certificate from a Clergyman and a member of the Board of Education.

Board of Education to limit the Number and to decide the preference of children.

Fees for the other Charlottetown schools to be paid in advance.

Enables Inhabitants of Royalty to assess themselves. Mr. Coles moved, that an House and given by an taken away, although registered.  
Bill reported agreed to.

## FRIDAY, March 9.

By Mr. Mooney—a petition living on land claimed by Donald.

Mr. Mooney—said the twelve the two proprietor either could get up a

Mr. Coles—It would be precedent for the House proprietors may petition established and the whole of those Townships.

Mr. Warburton thou done without a survey would cost £50 or £60 a proprietors would want.

Hon. Mr. Mooney referred to Committee 1 persons, papers and rec Committee—Mooney, Munro, Mr. Warburton

Some irregular discussion to the appropriation for Roads and Bridges Prince and King's Co share. And the Member a larger proportion Bridges were more numerous upon them greater.

The following Petition A Petition asking the reason for hauling the was discussed.—John sion of duty and asking withdrawn.—Joseph A tion for House burnt withdrawn as the Hou

An Act to amend the of Statute Labor and new Road districts, was passed.

In the afternoon sate the consideration of P them as under.

Peter McCallum Esq damaged goods—with Trustees of Rosemeath Inhabitants of Princet an Act to prevent the referred to a Commi otherwise.

Do. for remedy with After some discussion the matter in the ha John Ross Music tea him publish a Mus Laughlan M'Kinnon, lately been burned, deaf and dumb child enable him to obtain bers seemed agreed, case and the petition to supply.

The Germans have remedies for various diseases specified "Dr. Hoofs sale by C. M. Jackson success in Liver Cou Nervous Debility, and stomach. The Sunda cine:—

"We feel convince Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength worthy of consideration taste and in smell, an any circumstances, I indeed they can be a perfect safety. It we much affected in the with one tea-spoonful We speak from exp proper judge. The p in recommending th afflicted we most co See advertisement.

DR. M'LA ANOTHER

It is no small this great Vermifuge, generally prejudiced rarely come forward success in expelling Harrisonville,

J. Kidd & Co. residing permanently when a resident of it acquainted with the Vermifuge. At sor send you the result of trial, in expelling yrr. M. D.

For Purchasers of M'Lane's Celebrated Pills. All other worthless Dr. M' Lane's Liver Pills, available Drug Stores in

Enables Inhabitants of Charlottetown and Royalty to assess themselves for Books, &c. Mr. Coles moved, that any Land used for School House and given by any person shall not be taken away, although the deed may not be registered. Bill reported agreed to with amendments.

FRIDAY, March 9th.

By Mr. Mooney—a petition of inhabitants living on land claimed by the Rev. John MacDonald.

Mr. Mooney—said the parties are living between the two proprietors and he did not think either could get up a good title to it.

Mr. Coles—It would be establishing a bad precedent for the House to entertain the petition, proprietors may petition to have their boundaries established and the whole survey must be made of those Townships.

Mr. Warburton thought nothing could be done without a survey of the Township which would cost £50 or £60 and this is just what the proprietors would want.

Hon. Mr. Mooney moved that the petition be referred to Committee with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Committee—Mooney, Cooper, McDonald, Mr. Munro, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Douse.

Some irregular discussion took place in regard to the appropriation of the Special grants for Roads and Bridges. The members for Prince and King's County claiming an equal share. And the Members for Queen's, demanding a larger proportion, as the Roads and Bridges were more numerous and the travelling upon them greater.

The following Petitions were taken up:

A Petition asking the House to prevent persons from hauling timber on the high roads was discussed.—John Dixon, Esq., for remission of duty and asking for a bounty. Petition withdrawn.—Joseph M'Varish, for remuneration for House burnt was also ordered to be withdrawn as the House decided last year.

An Act to amend the Law for the performance of Statute Labor and for the establishing of new Road districts, was read a third time and passed.

In the afternoon sitting, the House went into the consideration of Petitions: and disposed of them as under.

Peter M'Callum Esq. for return of duties on damaged goods—withdrawn.

Trustees of Roseneach School—withdrawn.

Inhabitants of Princetown Royalty praying for an Act to prevent the running at large of Hogs, referred to a Committee to report by Bill or otherwise.

Do. for remedy with regard to Lighthouse.—After some discussion it was concluded to leave the matter in the hands of the Government.—John Ross Music teacher, for a grant to help him publish a Music Book.—withdrawn.

Laughlan M'Kinnon, whose stock and barn has lately been burned, and who has also three deaf and dumb children, praying for a sum to enable him to obtain seed grain.—all the Members seemed agreed, that this was a peculiar case and the petition was unanimously referred to supply.

The Germans have produced some very excellent remedies for various diseases. Among which may be specified "Dr. Hooffland's Celebrated Bitters," for sale by C. M. Jackson—and used with remarkable success in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and a general derangement of the stomach. The Sunday Dispatch says of this medicine:—

"We feel convinced, that in the use of the German Bitters, the patient does not become debilitated, but constantly gains strength and vigor to the frame—a fact worthy of consideration. The Bitters are pleasant in taste and in smell, and can be administered under any circumstances, to the most delicate stomach. Indeed they can be used by all persons with most perfect safety. It would be well for those who are much affected in the nervous system, to commence with one tea-spoonful or less, and gradually increase. We speak from experience, and are, of course a proper judge. The press far and wide, have united in recommending the German Bitters, and to the afflicted we most cordially recommend their use." See advertisement.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE

ANOTHER MEDICAL WITNESS.

It is so small evidence of the intrinsic value of this great Vermifuge, when even physicians, who are generally prejudiced against patent medicines, voluntarily come forward and testify to its triumphant success in expelling worms. Read the following:—

Harrisonville, Shelby Co. Ky. April 2, 1846. J. KIDD & Co.—I am a practicing physician, residing permanently in this place. In the year 1843, when a resident of the State of Missouri, I became acquainted with the superior virtues of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. At some more leisure moment, I will send you the result of an experiment I made with one trial, in expelling upwards of 900 worms.—L. CARTER, M. D.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which can compare with it. We would advise all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it never fails.—Boston Post.

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington City, Inventor and sole Proprietor.

For sale by Druggists, Hair-dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent for P. E. Island. Jan 6. 6mon

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a wonderful Cure of Ulcers in the Leg.—Frederick Blif, of Cape Race, was afflicted for eight years with seven ulcers in the leg, like the keys of a flute, which discharged continuously, and rendered his life one of the greatest wretchedness and misery; many remedies were tried in vain, he became worse, at last he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by persevering with these remedies in accordance with the printed directions for nine weeks, he was radically cured, and is now able to walk better than ever he was in his life.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, March 10th, 1855.

We trust that the Government will not lose sight of the importance of ascertaining whether there is or is not, a Coal Field lying under the surface of this Island. We have ever considered this a matter of great interest, on several accounts. Any person (if there be the least scepticism on the subject) may soon convince himself of the necessity there is of providing the town, and many parts of the country, with some other fuel, than wood. It may be said that the difficulty of bringing it to market, in consequence of the precarious state of the ice, has been the cause of the enormous rise in the price of cord-wood this season; this has, doubtless, had a due share of influence, but when we reflect that the surface of the whole country is rapidly changing its appearance, and that this change, if there be the extent of market opened under the Reciprocity Act which we confidently calculate upon, will continue to increase more and more, and with greater rapidity than ever, we must be convinced, that we are sharing the inevitable fate of all countries in this particular, and that in a few years, there will be no extensive forests upon which to draw for a supply of fuel.

Pietou has more customers than she can supply, and it will become a matter of grave consideration in a few years, as to the source from whence we are to be supplied with, in this northern clime, one of the most necessary articles of existence. Should we not, therefore, look ahead, and endeavour to ascertain in the first place, whether we have not within a reasonable distance of the surface, a plentiful supply of this article? If we have coal under the Island, there is not the least doubt, that capital will be forthcoming—when necessary—to enable us to avail ourselves of it. In the mean time, the moderate sum of money that will be requisite, will be well employed in the search, as well on account of the principal object, as of those that must of necessity be auxiliary. A supply of pure water, by means of an artesian well, would of itself repay the labour bestowed, and there is no method of ascertaining whether this desirable end can be effected, except by actual experiment. It is always an object to find whether a country is possessed of any mineral wealth, and the extent of it. Now, boring will give us that information. It is not impossible, but that we may have salt, and other valuable natural productions, in the bowels of the earth beneath our feet. The apparatus for boring, is of the simplest kind, and may be either made here, or imported—the former would be the preferable mode—and as the chief expense is labour, it may be continued or suspended at pleasure. Had the £200 given to D. Gesner, been expended in this manner, some benefit might have accrued to the Colony, and it turned out that the money voted was a dead loss. We should have much pleasure in directing the attention of any gentleman of either House, to the sources from whence we have derived any information we may possess on the subject which we so earnestly advocate.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening, Dr. Johnson delivered a very useful and appropriate Lecture on "Municipal Corporations," and showed particularly the importance of having their government and directive managements so conducted, as to promote the health and comforts of the Inhabitants of Towns. In the course of the lecture, the learned Doctor offered a number of excellent suggestions, the substance of which will be found in this day's paper. The Hon. Col. Swaby will lecture on Tuesday evening next, upon "Military Reminiscences."

We have just received the Edinburgh and Westminster reviews for January 1855, and subjoin a list of their respective contents. Edinburgh. 1, Parliamentary association. 2, Cardinal Mezzofanti. 3, Charles the Fifth. 4, Modern French Literature. 5, The Siege of Rhodes in 1480. 6, Private Bill Legislation. 7, Mount Athos and its Monasteries. 8, Marsden's history of the Puritans. 9, The war in the Crimea.

Westminster. 1, The Anglo-French alliance. 2, Ballads of the People. 3, Prussia and Prussian policy. 4, The Prinzenrant; a glimpse of Saxon history. 5, Poland; her history and prospects. 6, Cambridge University Reform. 7, Austria in the Principalities. 8, Contemporary Literature.

In consequence of a polite invitation from Mr. Ross, we paid a visit to his Singing School a few evenings since, we pretend not to any critical knowledge of music, and therefore offer no opinion upon the capability of either teacher or pupils. It was however easily to be seen that both took greatest interest in the exercises in which they were engaged, and that good order and strict discipline prevailed. We were highly pleased at hearing the national anthem—one of the lessons for the evening—sung in parts. After it had been repeated once or twice, Mr. Ross pointed out to the class a very usual error, that of laying the emphasis on the last syllable of the line as thus: "Send her victorious Happy and glorious Long to reign over us."

We noticed however with much satisfaction that this defect amended in the subsequent trials.

Mr. Ross's system is based on that of Hullah whose exertions in providing musical instruction for the million, has met with such acknowledged success in the parent kingdom; we think the time is not far distant, when singing will form a part of the usual exercises in the common schools. Drawing which used to be considered as an accomplishment only for the rich and idle, has been placed of late years in the power of the poor and the industrious, and our hope is that instructions in both these accomplishments will soon be within the easy reach of the young of both sexes in Prince Edward Island. Singing is so especially a domestic recreation, and so tends to make home agreeable to all its inmates that it deserves cultivation. We love to hear the young girls especially, spontaneously singing, it shows that the heart is as yet in the right place.

From the Illustrated London News.

H. M. S. "NANKIN"—50 GUNS.—This noble and beautiful frigate, built at Woolwich, and launched in March, 1850, has just been fitted out at Sheerness, and commissioned there, for the first time since she has been afloat, by the Hon. Keith Stewart. She left that port on Saturday last, for Spithead, where she arrived on Monday morning, and saluted the flag of Vice-Admiral Cochrane, K. C. B. She is bound on secret service to the China seas, and to strengthen the squadron of Sir James Stirling, now acting against the Russians at the mouth of the Amoy River.

Before leaving Sheerness she was inspected by Vice-Admiral the Hon. W. Gordon, the commander of the port, and leaves with one of the choicest crews of officers and men that has ever left this country. The ship was very popular, and could have been manned several times over. The greatest care and attention has been paid to her equipment. She was designed and built by Mr. O. W. Lang, the present master-shipwright at Pembroke; and her model proportions, lofty masts, gigantic spars, and powerful armament, render her the most perfect sailing-ship of her class in the world. She carries on her main-deck sixteen 68 and twelve long 32 pounders; and on her upper-deck four 68 and eighteen long 32 pounders. All these guns are of the greatest length made for their calibre. Her height and accommodation between decks is of the most perfect description, and every attention has been paid to the comforts of the ship's company, which numbers 500 men, exclusive of officers, &c., and 100 marines. Her principal dimensions are—Length, 185 feet; beam, 50 feet 10 inches. Burthen, 2050 tons. A View of this vessel, building in the ship, appeared in our Journal of March 16, 1850.

[The above named Gentleman is a son in law of our late Governor Sir Charles Fitz Roy.]—Ed. Gaz.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SYNOD FOR THE DIocese OF NOVA SCOTIA.—In answer to enquirers we are authorized to state, that the assembly of the Bishop, Clergy and representatives of the Laity of this Diocese, will be held at the same time as the general Meeting of the D. C. S., in October next; when the report of the Committee appointed to frame rules and regulations will be considered. In those Parishes which have not yet elected a Delegate, the Election may take place at the Easter Meeting, and whenever it is intended to propose such an Election, notice of the intention should be given at least three weeks before the day of meeting.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—We have given the proceedings of the House up to the adjournment last evening. The first part up to Wednesday, has been taken from the summary, furnished by the Reporter of the House, as we were unable to attend; the remainder from our own notes.

Married.

On the 7th inst., at Lot 16, by the Rev. J. H. Read, B. D., Mr. John Rendle, of New Bideford, Lot 12, to Miss Ann M'Arthur, of the same place.

By the Rev. J. Whitlock, B. C. M. Mr. John Buchanan of Belfast, to Miss Catharine McLeod, Head of Orwell.

Died.

At Charlottetown, on Sunday 4th March, William, eldest son of Mr. William Lowe, aged 14 years. At the Asylum, near Charlottetown, on the 27th December last, Malcolm McKinnon, aged 84 years a native of Isle of Sky, Scotland.

Passengers.

Messrs. Robert Longworth, Mucklejohn, Wise and Wood crossed from Cape Tormentine to Cape Traverse, on the 7th instant.

Charlottetown Markets, March 7.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price 1, Price 2. Items include Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Ham, Butter, Lard, Tallow, Wool, Flour, Carrots, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Turkeys, Fowls, Partridges, Geese, Ducks, Rabbits, Eggs, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, Turnips, Homespun yd., Hay, Straw.

Administration Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of George Irving, late of Cape Traverse, Esquire, deceased, are hereby notified to furnish the same duly attested within Three months from this date, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Benjamin DesBrisay of Charlottetown, Attorney at Law.

MARY D. B. IRVING, Administratrix.

Dated 9th March, 1855. 3in

Servants and Apprentices.

PERSONS in Town or Country wishing to engage the services of children, male and female, from 15 years and under, may suit themselves by applying to Theophilus Stewart, Esq., Charlottetown, with whom a list of names is deposited.

LOST.

IN Charlottetown, or on the Malpeque Road, last night a Buffalo, a Rug, pair of Draught Hames, a bundle containing an outside coat and a small bag of coats. Whoever finds the same and leave them at Mr. Doyl's in town, or give information of the same will be rewarded for his trouble. 1in

Goods, Medicines, &c.

THE undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants of Belfast, Bell Creek, and adjoining settlements that in addition to a general Stock of Goods, he keeps on hand Genuine Medicines, approved Patent Medicines, &c.

DUNCAN MUNN.

Bell Creek Mills, Township 62, March 1st, 1855.

Tenders for Building.

TENDERS will be received, until the Thirteenth day of March next, for finishing the inside of Lot 16 Church. Plan and Specification will be seen on application to the Committee. Messrs. Donald Campbell, Arthur Ramsey and Thomas Linkletter. Tenders are to be addressed to the undersigned, By Order of the Committee, RODERICK McDONALD. Lot 16, Feb. 5, 1855.

Valuable Stand for Business.

TO LET, and possession given in the month of August next, a DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES, now occupied by Mr. W. HEARD, in GREAT GEORGE STREET. The suitable position of the premises for Business purposes is too well known to require comment. For particulars apply to Mr. W. HEARD, on the premises, or to Mr. W. SMARDON at the corner, GREAT GEORGE STREET. Charlottetown, 28th Feb. 1855.

AUCTION.

VALUABLE NEW BOOKS.

Religious, Scientific and Historical! TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the SIXTEENTH instant, at Eleven o'clock, at the Subscriber's SALE ROOM, Queen Street—1 Case containing 500 Vols. Valuable BOOKS, received on Consignment from Halifax. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. March 6th, 1855.

pointed in was a Scarl that the... Grand of succeed altering nt Road ces that istration praying... length of might be... l the dogs Petition. re efficient ng at large, lected, and imposed on... r amending establishing d to a Com-fember stioners to be h did not bet. could not be derstood the use in town, eration was mmissioners opt the 12th as amended. mitted to a the Bill was children are pay the fees, in Charlotta... ould be better ry than estab- rn, but as the another year, xpense would... pinion. ice that many e fees for the ld not attend, o to the Board o to school, established. o know what etown. at the children eir proportion otteotown and ght to have a hildren in the... Member took l was chiefly for ould not pay. re not orphans... itetown Royalty out of the other wn assessment sed the opening of Charlottetown r schools, while r over 10s. pal amendments ish a School in a to have a salary... ualify under let f fitness from the preference, from have a certificate ber of the Board... the Number and lden. otown schools to

EASTER SHOW

OF Fat Cattle, Sheep, and Stallions, to be held on the Market Square, Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, 1855.

Table with columns for Class, Prize, and Amount. Includes categories like '1st Class - Fat Ox of any age' and '2nd Class - Fat Oxen cauled since 1st Jan., 1852'.

On the same day the following Premiums will be offered for Island bred Stallions, viz. - First Prize 5 0 0, Second do 3 0 0, Third do 2 0 0.

BRITISH PERIODICALS: EARLY COPIES SECURED.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO. New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz. 1. The London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news items, crude speculations and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous 'Tome' of the future historian.

Arrangements are now permanently made for the receipt of early sheets from the British Publishers, by which we are enabled to place all our Re-prints in the hands of subscribers, about as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies.

Table listing prices for various periodicals: 'For any one of the four Reviews \$3 00', 'For any two of the four Reviews 5 00', etc.

N. B.—L. S. & Co have recently published, and have now for sale, the 'FARMERS' GUIDE,' by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late Prof. Norton, of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price in muslin binding, \$6.

Griffin's Portable Cyclopædias. In 8vo, with numerous Engravings, 17s. 6d.

Chemistry: With its application to Mineralogy, Physiology, and the Arts, by R. Ber Thomson, M.D., F.R.S., F.C.S.

Biblical Cyclopædia: Or Dictionary Illustrating the Old and New Testaments, Eastern Antiquities, Geography, Natural History, Sacred Annals and Biography, Theology and Biblical literature, by the Rev. John Eadie, D.D., LL.D.

Universal Biography, Edited by Elihu Rich, embracing a series of Original Memoirs of the most celebrated persons of all times. For sale by HASZARD & OWEN, Booksellers and Stationers,

BIBLES AND PSALM BOOKS. HASZARD & OWEN have opened this day a supply of Pocket Bibles and Psalm Books, Pulpit Bibles, Testaments with Psalms, &c., which they offer for sale, at very low prices.

THE CHEST.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER, BART., M. D., the eminent Medical Practitioner, has left a valuable legacy to the world, in his GREAT PREVENTIVE OF CONSUMPTION, and UNFAILING CURE FOR Pulmonary Diseases, without the use of Medicine.

Sir A. C. Bart., invented and advised the use of the MEDICATED FUR CHEST-PROTECTOR to all persons of all ages and conditions, as a certain and safe shield against those fearful diseases, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and other affections of the Lungs, which arise from the exposed state of the chest, according to fashion, and the continual changes of our climate.

'The Protector' is simply a chemically-prepared fur, lined with silk and padded, which, suspended from the neck, covers the chest in so agreeable a manner, that, once worn, it becomes a necessity and a comfort.

'The Protector,' although but recently introduced into America, is making rapid progress through the United States, the Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. It has for a long time been a staple article in England, and on the Continent of Europe, while it has grown in many countries to the position of an article of dress.

To demonstrate these facts, enquire of any English resident in your vicinity of his knowledge of the beneficial effects of wearing the Protector, WITHOUT RECOURSE TO DOCTORING of any kind. The cost of wearing these articles is a mere trifle, and one will last some years. No one who values the health of himself or his family will be without them.

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & Co. 38 Ann Street, New York, U.S., and at London and Manchester, England. H. B. & Co. are establishing Depots for the sale of 'The Protector' in all parts of America.

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & Co. 35 Ann Street, New York, U. S. A supply daily expected.

FOR SALE - GROVER ISLAND, situated in Richmond Bay, about one-fourth of a mile from Princeton. This Island contains about 80 acres, and as a fishing station is unequalled in this Island.

Just Published THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANAC, FOR 1855. Containing the present Government of the British American Colonies, Imports, Exports and Revenue of this Island, and all the usual lists of Courts, Magistrates, Commissioners, &c., &c.

Books just Published. The Spelling Book superseded. A new and easy way of teaching the spelling, meaning, and pronunciation of all difficult words in the English Language, with exercises on verbal distinctions.

THE MINISTER'S FAMILY, BY THE Rev. W. M. HEATHERINGTON. AUTHOR OF A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

HASZARD & OWEN Queen Square. Price bound in Cloth, 3s.

In preparation, and to be published in 1855. ACADIAN GEOLOGY: A popular account of the Geological Structure and Mineral Resources of NOVA SCOTIA, and portions of the neighboring Colonies. By J. W. DAWSON, F.G.S. &c.

THE above Work will consist of about 300 octavo pages, and will be illustrated by a large Geological Map, Sections, and Figures of Fossils. It will include a large mass of unpublished notes, referring to Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and parts of New Brunswick, the substance of sixteen papers contributed by the author to the Geological Society of London and other Scientific Societies, and notices of the more recent discoveries of other Geologists.

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 HOOFLAND'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 rectification of the liver and lowest glands, exercising the most searching power in weak and affections of the digestive organs, they are a vital safe, certain, and pleasant.

Testimony from Maine. CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, 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 'Hooiland's German Bitters' in it, I sent for some 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.'

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. Ague, Dropsy, Inflammation, Asthma, Dysentery, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Erysipelas, Liver Complaints, Blotches on the skin, Female Irregularities, Lumbago, Bowel Complaints, Stomachic Disorders, Piles, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Constipation of the Bowels, Gout, Head-ache, Urine, Debility, Indigestion, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Tumours, Secondary Symp-toms, Venereal Affections, Thirsty of all kinds, Ulcers, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices: - 2s. 6s. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

The Far-famed Medicine!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

Sir,—Your Pills have been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to sound health, after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I have suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy, I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigor to the chest and digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, Signed H. MIDDLETON. Dated Jan. 1st, 1853.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER, OF MANY YEARS' DURATION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious complaints, I may mention the following case: A lady of this town, with whom I am personally acquainted for years, was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly, Signed J. GAMIS. Nov. 23, 1852.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried everything that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent surgeons in this town, but obtained no relief whatever; and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the Institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint. I am, Sir, your obliged Servant, Signed W. MOON. Oct. 8th, 1852.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. Ague, Dropsy, Inflammation, Asthma, Dysentery, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Erysipelas, Liver Complaints, Blotches on the skin, Female Irregularities, Lumbago, Bowel Complaints, Stomachic Disorders, Piles, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Constipation of the Bowels, Gout, Head-ache, Urine, Debility, Indigestion, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Tumours, Secondary Symp-toms, Venereal Affections, Thirsty of all kinds, Ulcers, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

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There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.



Established 1

The Infant

Copy of a Letter from Paris, Canada, To Professor Holloway. Sir,—I feel a pleasure in witnessing the wonderful use of your medicine in eight years I suffered erysipelas; large purp body; in addition to it and burning, which at rendering life a mis around,—so severe a repulse remedies will to my misery. At 1 Ointment and Pills; weeks, a visible improvement considerably better,—with your medicines now enjoy the best statement is well necessity for me to remain, Sir, (Signed) HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

ULCERS IN THE

Copy of a Letter from Cape Breton, To Professor Holloway. Sir,—My sister, for a great number of there were several defying the skill of so medical faculty, a used unsuccessfully; with your medicines now enjoy the best statement is well necessity for me to remain, Sir, (Signed) HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A BAD BREAST CUR

Copy of a Letter from Three Rivers, Canada To Professor Holloway. Sir,—My wife at birth of our last were several holes in the devices and str them, but it assume before, and horrible tried your Ointment with for seven week her breast was also remedies for two cured, and we off cure effected. (Signed) HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The Pills should be

in most of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Blisters, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Coco-bay, Chiefo-foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands.

Sold at the establishment 244, Strand, (near respectable Drug throughout the Civil 2s, and 5s each.

There is a larger sizes. N. B.—Direction every disorder are: GI