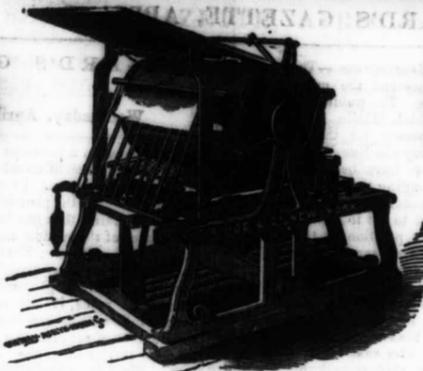


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, April 9, 1856.

New Series, No. 332.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE
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Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.
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WILSON'S
CELEBRATED
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NEW BOOK

Just issued from the Press of Haszard & Owen,
price 2s.
The Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland

IN its Legislative and Executive Departments, with
Appendix containing the Rules and Orders of the
Legislative Council and House of Assembly by
JOHN LITTLE, Esq., Barrister at Law.

New Books!

HASZARD & OWEN have JUST RECEIVED
this day, per "Majestic," 1 case BOOKS, from
Edinburgh, among which, are a new supply of
CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS, viz.—Chambers' In-
formation, English Literature,
Journal of Popular Literature, new series, Jan. to
July, 1856.

Picture History of England, 1st volume.—A History
of the People as well as of the Kingdom,
illustrated with many hundred Wood Engravings,
to be completed in 10 volumes.
Chambers' Pocket Miscellany. Tales for the Road
and Rail. Mathematics. Algebra. Geometry.
Arithmetic. Book-keeping & Natural Philosophy
and Science, in all its branches, &c.

Also, from Messrs. Oliver & Boyd,
Essex Latin Grammar; Edward's Latin Delectus;
Dyce's Latin Grammar; Reid's English Dictionary;
Fulton's Johnston's &c., Hutton's Book-keeping;
Fridges' Algebra & Key; Key to Linnæus's Grammar;
Marshall's Questions; Marshall's English;
Marshall's French; Stewart's Modern Geography;
Gunning's Signs of the Times, urgent questions;
Protestant Discussion with D. French, Esq., &c.

Carriage Bolts.

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large
Stock of the above—of the following sizes:—
LENGTH. DIAMETER.
1 1/2 inches by 1/2 5-16 3-8
1 3/4 " " 5-16 3-8
2 " " 5-16 3-8
2 1/4 " " 5-16 3-8
3 " " 1-4 5-16 3-8
3 1/2 " " 1-4 5-16 3-8 7-16 1/2
4 " " 1-4 7-16 3-8

These Bolts have neatly turned heads and are offered
for sale at from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they can
be made for on the Island.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
CALENDAR
FOR
1856:

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

ALLIANCE

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

Dwelling House and Land FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE belonging to Mr. Tho.
Keoughan, and now occupied by Mr. Edward
Poor, Pensioner, adjacent to the Government Pond and
adjoining the premises of Mr. John Cavanagh, Pen-
sioner. The above Freehold Property having a sub-
stantial HOUSE, 15 x 21 feet, and recently built,
will be found well worthy of attention. For further
particulars inquire of the owner, next door.
THOMAS KEOUGHAN.
Jan. 25, 1856.

FAIRBANKS'

CELEBRATED
SCALES,
OF ALL VARIETIES
Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street,
BOSTON.
GREENLEAF & BROWN,
AGENTS.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus
and store furniture for sale at low rates. Rail-
road, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the
Provinces.
February 9, 1856. ly

JUST RECEIVED, per Schr. "SUPERB," from
J. Halifax, and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK
STORE, a splendid
LOT OF TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
which will be Sold Wholesale and Retail.
THOMAS W. DODD.
Oct. 5.

Cigars! Cigars!!

40,000 SUPERIOR GERMAN CIGARS
received by the Subscriber on Con-
signment, and for sale at his Auction Mart, corner of
Queen and Water Streets.
The above Cigars are for unreserved sale, and will
be sold Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices
BENJAMIN DAVIES.
Oct. 19.

Tar! Tar! Tar!

FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very
fine Gas Tar, at 15s. per barrel of 36 gallons.
WM. MURPHY, Manager.
March 10, 1856.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

We republish from the New York Courier and
Enquirer an article under the caption "The African
Slave Trade in New York," detailing particulars
of the detention of the Schooner Falmouth,
of Baltimore, charged with being fitted out as a
slaver.

The London Morning Herald of the 13th ad-
dresses a leading article to the United States Min-
ister, respectfully calling his attention to an occur-
rence deeply affecting the honor and reputation of
the Government and people of the United States.—
The gravamen is, that a powerful organization
has been formed in New York and Boston, want-
ing neither means nor men, neither shipping nor
capital, to revive the African Slave Trade.—That
the first "venture" has already been made by the
parties implicated in a crime which the Govern-
ment of the Republic is bound by treaty to sup-
press, and not permit the most detestable of
outrages against humanity to be revived under the
flag of the Union.

Mr. Buchanan, at the time of the publication
of the article about to leave England on his return
to the United States, is requested "to act promptly
in a matter so serious, and having read the subjoin-
ed statement, to convey it to the Cabinet at Wash-
ington."

It appears that the first intelligence on the
subject was received by the Editor of the Herald
from the correspondent of that journal writing
from Rio de Janeiro. Information subsequently
received through other channels enables the Lon-
don journalist to add considerably to his statement.

It seems that an American schooner called
the Mary E. Smith attempted to land a cargo of 320
negroes she had brought from the coast of Africa,
but was taken by the Brazilian brig-schooner of war
Olinda, and taken into Bahia.—The commander
and crew are all Americans, and were immediately
after landing ironed and locked up in the goal of
Bahia. The schooner embarked 500 of the poor
blacks from the coast, but they were so closely
packed on board, totally naked, and so badly fed
during the voyage, that 180 died, and were thrown
overboard, and of those landed at Bahia 64 died a
few hours afterwards. The survivors were im-
mediately fed and clothed.

Even as thus narrated, the account is remarkable
and so far as Brazil is concerned, satisfactory;
and, as will subsequently appear, no blame attaches
to the authorities of that Power. On the contrary,
"while our cruisers (we quote from the Herald)
were lying in the harbor of Rio disputing and
quarrelling with an United States ship-of-war,
their cruisers were on the alert to capture and did
capture the United States Slaver."

The Mary E. Smith, an United States built
and owned ship, it seems, cleared out of New
York in August last in ballast, with an United
States crew and papers for Monte Video, whence
she made for the western coast of Africa; and at
Ambriz, long a notorious slave-trading port, she
shipped 500 negroes. With this unhappy cargo she
made the best of her way for the coast of Brazil;
and here we have at once evidence of the confeder-
ates' want of correspondents or agents in Brazil,
for instead of making direct for a well-arranged
spot on which to debark safely the Africans, she
had to skirt the Brazilian coast uncertain where
to land the Africans she had on board, until her
supplies began to fall short. At length, however,
she tried to do so at Ipanerim, a small and obscure
port in the Espiritu Santo. The absence of any
strong police there gave no facility to the attempt
to run the human cargo on shore, for the inhabi-
tants, we see by the Brazilian journals, rose as
one man, organized themselves in support of the
law, and exhibited so strong a determination to
resist by force the landing, that the Mary E.
Smith was obliged to put out again to sea, despite
her serious distress for water and provisions.

She next attempted the port of Saint Matthew,
in the adjoining province. She entered it ostens-
ibly to refresh. The authorities there had,
however, received previous advice of the suspected
slaver, and on her entrance began to collect force
enough to detain her; before, however, they had
been able to do so, their intention was discovered,
and apprehensions as to her safety arising, the
Mary E. Smith hastily left St. Matthew, and
about two miles to the S. W. cast anchor in the
hope, probably, of getting water off safely in boats.
Then the Brazilian brig-schooner of war, the
Olinda, came suddenly upon her. Now, so com-
pletely, it turns out, had the Brazilian Govern-
ment

taken their precautionary measures, and so well
were they informed, that they had furnished the
commanders of all their cruisers with a correct
sketch of the Mary E. Smith. On approaching
her, the commander of the Olinda, Lieutenant Lou-
reiro, was able immediately to recognise the
object of his search; he therefore hailed her,
striking the Brazilian flag and pennon, and the
Mary E. Smith answered, by hoisting the stripes
and stars of the American Union, and stating that
she came from Monte Video. An officer from the
Olinda was at once sent on board, and slaves
being found, the Mary E. Smith was captured,
and on the 29th of January was brought for con-
demnation into the port of Bahia, to the goal of
which, her United States, masters and crew were
forthwith consigned. The mortality of the voy-
age had, it appears, been dreadful, for of the 500
Africans taken on board at Ambriz, 384 only
landed at Bahia, and in an deplorable condition
that 94 of them died in a few hours.

In prison, the United States' master has we see
it stated, made important disclosures relating to
this dreadful organization in the United States to
revive the Slave Trade, and the whole case will,
it is only reasonable to presume, be forthwith
brought by the Brazilian Government under the
consideration of the Washington Cabinet.

BARNUM.—Last week, Mr. P. T. Bar-
num, late proprietor of the New York
Museum, was examined at the instance of
Messrs. Cushing, Dennis, and others,
holding judgments against him, in the Su-
preme Court of New York. Mr. Barnum
stated, in the course of his examination,
that in June last he was worth over and
above all his liabilities \$500,000, but at
the present time, his whole worldly posses-
sions consisted of a gold watch, a diamond
finger ring and breastpin, twenty-five dol-
lars in money, and two suits of clothes.
He further stated, that he had rented a
furnished house in Eighth street, New
York; kept boarders, and was supplied
with meat and vegetables by his son-in-law.
He had friends, who would not let him
starve for one year, at any rate, and who,
upon a pinch, would raise a few dollars for
him.

PARIS FUEL SHOPS.—The fuel required
to cook a dinner in Paris costs nearly as
much as the dinner itself. Fuel is very
scarce, and the American is surprised to
find shops all over the city, fitted up with
shelves like those in shoe stores, upon
which is stored wood, split up in pieces
about the size of a man's finger, and done
up in bundles, as matches were in the days
of the tinder-box, steel, and flint; they are
about the size of a bunch of asparagus.
These little bundles sell at from two to six
sous. Larger sticks are bundled up in the
same way, and sell at frightful prices.
Charcoal is sold by the weight, and hard
coal being nearly as expensive as wood,
can be bought in the smallest quantity at
any of these fuel shops.

RAILROAD MORTALITY.—According to
the last returns, the proportion of persons
killed to the number of passengers convey-
ed by railway was one in 5,000,000, and
the proportion of persons injured to the
number of passengers conveyed was one in
400,000. The number of deaths, at least,
is so infinitesimal, that the superior safety
of the railroad must be now generally
admitted.

MEDICAL USE OF PERFUMES.—Patholo-
gically considered, the use of perfume is,
in the highest degree, prophylactic; the
refreshing qualities of the citrine odours to
an invalid has often restored health, when
life and death trembled in the balance, by
the mere sprinkling of the essence of
cedrat in the sick chamber.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE ARMISTICE IN THE CRIMEA.—DESTRUCTION OF THE WHITE BUILDINGS.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, FEB. 23.—This morning brought us news of the conclusion of an armistice. The Russians had it first, by telegraph from St. Petersburg. At 8 a. m. a boat, bearing a flag of truce, put off from the north side, and was met halfway across the harbour by one from the French. The Russians brought a communication of the armistice from General Liders, and the mail from Constantinople, which arrived early to-day, brought its confirmation to the allies. People here seem generally well pleased, that the suspension of arms is to be only until the 31st of March. Previously to that date little could be done in the way of military operations. Meanwhile, and as if to celebrate the armistice, the so-called White Buildings were blown up this afternoon. It became known in the course of the morning, that the explosion was fixed for half-past 3; and that the brig in the Dockyard Creek was also to be blown up by way of experiment, and for the particular gratification of Mr. Deane, "the infernal diver." So, soon after three o'clock, spectators began to assemble at the Redan, in front of Picket-house-hill, on Cathcart's-hill, and in other commanding positions. There was not a very strong muster at any of these places, for we are rather lame in the matter of explosions; and, although the day was bright and sunny, the ground was very heavy with mud and snow, and the cold too sharp to be pleasant. There was a certain amount of snowballing among the pedestrians, which, doubtless, contributed to keep up a supply of caloric, and one or two base attacks were made upon unfortunate equestrians who, not having snow within their reach, or a supply of ready-made snowballs in their pockets, had no choice, but to charge their assailants or resort to ignominious flight. The majority of the horsemen sat ruefully awaiting the blow up; a canter for warmth would have been desirable, but the ground was most unfavorable—deep and spread with a sheet of snow, concealing holes. Half-an-hour passed; feet were very cold, noses very blue, fingers hardly felt the reins, grumbling was heard: "It is nearly 4 o'clock; why the deuce doesn't it go off!" Patience is, I fear, not a very common virtue in the Crimean army. An impromptu "shave," suggested by the circumstances of the moment, was passed about. "Pelissier is coming; they wait for him." Now, it so happened, that Pelissier was not coming. Some French and other foreign officers came; some of them were in the Redan, and others who came from the French head-quarters, were on the slope in front of Picket-house-hill, just over the ravine, waiting patiently and confidently. According to some accounts, it would occur in an hour and a-half; according to others, to-morrow, while a third party talked of next week; and there was a general movement campwards. A few Artillery officers still stuck to the Redan; Picket-house-hill was quickly cleared, except of one or two obstinate expectants, and Cathcart's was abandoned by many; when, behold! just at a quarter to 5, when few of the weary who had departed could have reached their quarters, and some could have been but a hundred or two yards on the wrong side of the hill-crests, out gushed a small puff of white smoke from the White Buildings, then a big puff of black smoke; there was a slight explosion, a grumbling roar; stones were hurled into the air and pitched high above the eastern wall into the docks, and then, after a silence which seemed to last nearly a minute, came a series of pops and puffs as the mines went off in rapid succession, and an immense volume of smoke arose. When the smoke cleared off, the damage did not appear so great as was expected. The walls of the buildings still stood, except the north-east corner. Doubtless the inside had suffered, and, indeed, there were appearances indicating that much damage had been done. Later, at about a quarter to 6, when it was supposed that all was over, and everybody had abandoned the points of observation, another series of explosions was heard. After the explosions of the buildings, Fort Constantine sent a solitary shell into the French side. There was a hitch about some mine, which hung fire; Major Rankin approached to examine it, when it unexpectedly exploded and the gallant officer lost his life.

THE COMING COMET.—Dr. G. A. Jahn, the astronomer of the University of Leipzig, has just published a pamphlet to prove that the comet expected to appear in the course of the present year is identical with that of 1266 and 1556. The latter is called in Germany, Melanchton's comet, from the fact of that reformer having written several letters and dissertations about it, eleven of which are still extant.

It is expected that on official intimation of the birth of an heir to the throne of France being received by the British Government, a general Royal salute will be ordered to be fired by the fleet (with ships, anchored, and yards manned) at Portsmouth and elsewhere.

THE IMPERIAL BABY-CLOTHS.—The imperial layette is at this moment the most attractive exhibition in Paris. The public is admitted to see it by tickets which Mlle. Felicie gives to any respectable person for the asking. All yesterday and to-day the Rue Vivienne and the Place de la Bourse have been blocked up by gay carriages, belonging to fashionable people, come to see the swaddling clothes. It takes an hour on an average to get in, from the moment of taking up one's position at the tail of the queue, as long as the sea-serpent, which extends through the court-yard leading to Mademoiselle Felicie's door and far into the Rue Vivienne. Sergens-de-ville marshal the spectators the way they should be going, and only let in a few at a time, so that the showrooms may not be overcrowded. The vast majority of those who press to see this remarkable sight are ladies, and of these English ladies form a very large proportion. The first thing that strikes one on entering the rooms where the two complete infantine trousseaux, masculine and feminine, have been laid out by Mlle. Felicie with exquisite taste, is the amazing superfluity of the outfit. There are napkins, caps, frocks, chemises, petticoats, jackets, wrappers, hats, bonnets, shoes, drawers, cloaks, mantles, mantlelets, capes, talmas, muffs, collars, socks, stockings, flannels, rattles, pillows, and hosts of nameless articles pertaining to a nursery, enough to set up a foundling hospital. But when the costly material and delicate workmanship of every one of these articles is considered, the mind, perplexed to think what they can all be wanted for, might fancy, that some political convulsion had driven all the sovereigns of the world to one place of refuge, and that this was the common and ample wardrobe of all royal babies in existence. It never can be expected, that any Prince or Princess will actually wear a tithe of the things here provided. The provision is as much in excess as Lucullus's roasts of thrushes, or Brummell's cravats. I suppose the nurse will profit by the "failures." The colors of the habiliments are white and sky blue. There is a very pretty cradle (not the one given by the city of Paris, which is not yet quite finished), with white lace and blue hangings. The imperial crown is embroidered upon every article. The ladies examine everything most minutely, and the constant cries of the sergens-de-ville on duty that touching is not allowed, are all impotent to prevent the curious fair from taking up the fine fabrics in their hands to look at them closer. Some of Mlle. Felicie's assistant artists walk about the salons and answer all questions with graceful *emprovement*. Although everybody will have it that the child is to be a Prince, and although the statistical doctrine that the chances are fully equal that it will be a Princess, is scoffed at, I suspect that Mlle. Felicie would not be greatly disappointed, if it were, after all, to be a girl. She seems to have more especially lavished the cunning of her art upon certain darling little blue bonnets, which it were a pity to think would never be wanted. I should state that the toilette, whether for boy or girl, is complete with everything that can possibly be required up to the age of two years. I have not heard, and will not attempt to guess, what the entire cost of this layette may be, but it must be something unprecedented.—Paris Correspondent of the Daily Times

ORIENTAL PREJUDICE.—About a fortnight ago, serious disturbances arose at Constantinople in the quarter of Dejobali, from a revival of the absurd prejudice, which every year accuses the Jews of stealing a child belonging to some other sect, in order to sacrifice it and use its blood in their Passover rites. A Turkish woman having lost her child for some hours, sought for it in the quarter, when some Greeks in the neighborhood told her, that they had seen two Jews drag the child by force into the house in question. The mother on this began to shriek, and soon drew a crowd together who smashed the windows, and were only restrained from carrying it by assault by the arrival of French soldiers. The child was afterwards found by its mother.

The German papers state, that His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, future heir to the throne, projects another visit to England this spring; and hence conclusions are drawn that the object of this visit deeply interests the happiness of a young and illustrious lady, as well as the future political interests of the British nation.

Accounts from Damascus report, that M. Bourgeois, the French Ambassador, had ceased relations with Persia, and joined the English Ambassador on the Turkish territory.

The *Harve Journal* says, that Messrs. Norman, shipbuilders, of that place, have received orders from the King of Prussia, to construct for him a screw steam-yacht of 180 horse-power.

The Queen of Sweden, who is spoken of as the probable godmother of the first-born of the Emperor Eugenio, is first cousin to the Emperor. Her Majesty is the daughter of Eugene Beauharnais, brother of the Queen Hortense.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, April 9, 1856.

We alluded in a previous number to the project of an increase of members in the representative branch of our Provincial Parliament. We then thought the proposed addition uncalled for, and nothing that has been advanced by the introducer of the motion has induced any alteration of our opinion. That the representation should be as much as possible equalized, is, we admit, as a general proposition, sound, but like all general rules, it has its exceptions. Nor does it follow as a corollary, that increase in the number of representatives should accompany, as a matter of course, increase in population. Were the population 100,000, instead of 70,000, twenty-four members would be quite equal to the task of legislation. If there is any great discrepancy in the number of voters in the different districts, and if that discrepancy has occasioned any serious evils, manifested by petitions to the legislature, or by pressure from without, as it is called, which is generally through the public press, as the most potent instrument for effecting changes that are called for by the voice of the people, we should not have been surprised, if the Government had yielded to what it conceived was the public wish, and even then the equalization of members to voters would be all that would be necessary; but we neither see nor hear anything of the kind. A member (not of the Government, but one of its servants) gets up and asks leave to bring in a Bill to alter the representation, with as much *sans froid*, but with less preparation, than he would, if he were asking to alter a line of road, for in the latter case he would have to show that it was called for, and by whom. It is a part of his motion also, we find, to disfranchise a whole constituency, and this without any previous notice given, and in the absence of one of its representatives, without any complaint made of corruption, venality or bribery. This part of the Bill is without any precedent, and is contrary to all principle and all practice, whether in the parent state, the adjoining colonies, or the United States one of the most arbitrary and tyrannical acts we have ever heard or read of, such as would have never been attempted in any other legislature than this of P. E. Island.

It is not in the Representative branch that amendment is needed. Look to the state of the Legislative Council; there a reform is loudly called for. Of what materials is this august Body (!) to which is entrusted the functions of the House of Lords, composed! By what rule or law are vacancies filled up when they occur in this Honorable House! The Royal Instructions, which ought to be the Charter of our Constitution, gives one description of persons; and the parties selected are diametrically the opposite. It is full time, there were some radical changes here. And how is this to be effected! We see no other way we confess, than that of making it an elective body, but differing from that of the lower house, both as respects the qualifications of the electors and the elected. We are not going to palm our own opinions upon the public as to what these qualifications should be; all we desire is, that they should be certain, and that they should be such as to insure a representation of men of independent means. Every officer of Government—every place-holder and pensioner should be rigorously excluded. They should be removed from all influence of the government of the day. As they had nothing to hope for, so they should have nothing to fear from the Administration. We trust that the day is not far off; indeed it must be at hand, when these colonies will know with something like certainty, what they are to depend upon; at present, their condition is of that anomalous description, that one cannot tell, what to make of it. The most pressing evil is the defective constitution of the second branch of the Legislature—its members nominally appointed by the Crown, in reality by the leader of the Government, are mere tools, who vote just as he pleases to dictate. Under these circumstances, we need not say, that all respect—all confidence in such a body is lost. The upper house should be distinguished by its superior knowledge, intelligence, and talent. Is it so? It may be that when the Council is elective, it will fall far short of what such a body ought to be; it will, however be dependent on the constituencies for selection, and possess their confidence. One thing we sincerely trust will happen, that there will be no change in the representation of one house without a corresponding one in that of the other. Should anything of the kind be effected, we trust, that there will be sufficient spirit in the well-informed of all classes and parties to meet and petition the Queen, either to withhold her assent, or to so modify the Legislative Council, which is as yet the creature of the Crown, that it shall be put upon a more respectable and constitutional footing than it now is. A really independent Legislative Council would be some check to the abuse of power more or less incidental to all popular bodies.

NIGHTINGALE TESTIMONIAL.

In pursuance of a Requisition' numerously and respectfully signed, His Worship the Mayor, called a public meeting of the Inhabitants of this City, yesterday, for the purpose of contributing towards the "Nightingale Fund." His Worship having been requested to take the chair, The Hon. Charles Young moved the following series of Resolutions, which were seconded by the Hon. Lieutenant Col. Swabey.

First.—Resolved that the noble and philanthropic conduct, manifested by Miss Nightingale and her useful associates in the hospitals of the East, and the unceasing efforts made by them night and day, to relieve the sick and wounded of the British forces, demand our most grateful acknowledgments.

Secondly.—That as it has been determined to raise a Testimonial of an enduring character, in England, for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of Miss Nightingale's signal devotion, (she having declined to accept any tribute of personal benefit), and as funds are being subscribed in Great Britain to enable her to establish an Institute for the training, sustenance and protection of nurses and Hospital attendants; This meeting most cordially desire to co-operate with their fellows subjects throughout the Empire, in this useful object, and although the Inhabitants of this City are frequently called upon to assist in such efforts, yet they cheerfully subscribe in aid of such funds.

Thirdly.—That a subscription list, be forthwith opened, for the "Nightingale Testimonial"—and that the Inhabitants of this County, as well as of King's and Prince Counties be requested to unite with us either by calling public meetings or otherwise, in contributing their mite towards this noble undertaking.

Fourthly.—That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, be respectfully requested to become the Patron of this Fund, and that the following gentlemen be a Committee, to collect and receive Subscriptions in this city, and Queen's County, namely:

The Hon. Charles Young, William Swabey, George Coles, Edward Palmer, His Worship the Mayor, T. Heath Haviland, Esq., and Theophilus Desbrisay Esq.

A subscription list was then opened, and copies thereof were ordered to be left with His Worship the Mayor, and with Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.—Thanks having been given to the Chairman.

The meeting was then closed.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir: Since the incorporation of the City of Charlottetown, the Reports of the Police Court have exhibited a number of persons who have been arraigned on the charge of being drunk and disorderly; and your paper of the 27th February represents a person as having been brought before the Court "For violent assault on three Police Constables, and battery in breaking the finger of one of said Constables." "His Worship desecrated on the impropriety and danger for Citizens, or other persons to interfere with and especially to assault and beat the police while in the discharge of their duty." "In the present instance, a police man was disabled by a person who, when in his sober senses, would not wilfully hurt any person." Now the clear inference deducible from these words is, that "J. G." was, when he perpetrated the act, in his *drunken senses*, or, that as J. G. did not commit the deed, therefore, is it Rum, the Rumseller, or J. G. that is guilty!

"His Worship also shewed, that while persons injured officers in the execution of the Laws were subject to punishment, and to damage, and if death ensued to the officer the person causing it might be hanged." Now as J. G., from the Mayor's showing, would not injure any person wilfully in his "sober senses" And if it had so happened that in his *drunken senses* he had killed the policeman, who in such a case should be "hanged!" Should it be Rum, the Rumseller, or J. G. or would it be right to burn Mr. Rum, hang the Rumseller, and whip J. G.! The City Councillors, I presume, will determine.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

We have been prevented from noticing earlier, the Lecture delivered on Thursday 27th ult., at the Temperance Hall, before the Young Men's Christian Association, by the Rev. Mr. M'Leod, of St. Eleanor's. The Lecturer evinced much research and a thorough knowledge of his subject. "Infidelity contrasted with Christianity." By copious Extracts from the writings of the most noted Atheists, he shewed fairly the arguments by which they endeavored to make good their position, and the legitimate fruit of their principles (if such they can be called) as evidenced by their lives and at their deaths—then placing in contrast with these the principles, practice and peaceful death of the Christian, illustrated and enforced by numerous examples from amongst that great cloud of witnesses, in all ages of the world, who through faith in their unseen and yet much loved Master, have in their endeavours to follow his example of doing good to all, been the

real-benefactors portance of the which it was that all who and in regretting for whom it present, to show interest in the turer who had entirely for the Rev. Mr. M evening, at the ations for Mutu

MILLNER'S D anticipated in to greater adva place. The wi got it up much places connect we may now to scenic effect. open Turkish variegated ma under the pa other, Britanc about advanc guise of one o at the centre, tional unifor who appears Prussia. In seated amid t of the place v however, sug country, the thing illustr which we ha for some ti have said, d much credit sively patro of the mach part, told w eared bargo when about stern-sheets Union-Jack

THE BE The Mon held in P March. Present: A. Beaton, J. Morris, M'Eachern The foll passed. Moved M'Phail, Resolve mittees be their dates Moved Beaton, Resolve Constituti Art. 1 The Bell Art. 2 awaken t the comm proper l Commit it shall b for the d instructi Associati bers. Art 3 Chairm shall be shall re At- Quarter and do Art- shall b on one most o Art majori notice given Mo M'El Rev now ing t Or Scho John W M'G W very meo R the A p And An

real-benefactors of their race. Both the importance of the subject and the manner in which it was treated warrant us in believing that all who heard it were benefitted by it, and in regretting that so few of the Young Men for whom it was expressly designed were present, to show their appreciation of the kind interest in their welfare evinced by the Lecturer who had undertaken a long journey entirely for the purpose of addressing them.

MILLNER'S DIORAMIC PANORAMA.—As we had anticipated in our last, this Exhibition shows to greater advantage now that it is in a suitable place. The whole does the parties who have got it up much credit. Some of the views of places connected with the late war, (as we trust we may now term it,) are painted with great scenic effect. The Drop Scene represents an open Turkish Pavillion, with a pavement of variegated marble. On one side lies Turkey under the paw of the Russian Bear; on the other, Britannia, accompanied by her lion, is about advancing to the rescue. Franco, in the guise of one of her own chasseurs, is entering at the centre, followed by Sardinia, in the national uniform. In the back ground is Austria, who appears retarded in his movements by Prussia. In the distance is a Kiosk, &c., &c., seated amid rich Oriental vegetation, indicative of the place where the scene is laid. We would, however, suggest, that before going into the country, the Drop should be altered to something illustrative of the benefits of that peace which we have every reason to believe has been for some time concluded. The whole, as we have said, does Mr. Millner and his assistants much credit, and it will be, doubtless, extensively patronized throughout the Island. Some of the machinery connected with the dioramic part, told with great effect, particularly a full oared barge passing along in front, in which, when about midway, a sailor rises from the stern-sheets and waves gracefully the British Union-Jack.

THE BELFAST TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. The monthly meeting of this Association was held in Pinette Schoolhouse, on Saturday, 29th March.

Present.—W. M'Phail, H. Campbell, J. Ross, A. Beaton, J. Finlay, J. Power, Janetia M'Phail, J. Morrison, J. M'Phail, K. M'Kenzie, A. M'Eachern, A. M'Donald and D. M'Leod.—13.

The following Resolutions were unanimously passed. Moved by Mr. A. Beaton, seconded by W. M'Phail,

Resolved—that the reports of the several Committees be read by the Secretary, in the order of their dates; which was done.

Moved by W. M'Phail, seconded by Mr. A. Beaton,

Resolved—that the following be adopted as the Constitution of this Association, viz.—

Art. 1st. This Association shall be called, The Belfast Teachers' Association.

Art. 2. It shall be the object of this Society to awaken the interest and enlist the sympathy of the community, in all matters connected with the proper Education of the young, and to appoint Committees of two or more Teachers, whose duty it shall be to visit (not inspect) each other's schools, for the double purpose of seeing the methods of instruction pursued, and reporting the same to the Association for the mutual benefit of all its members.

Art. 3. The officers of this Society, shall be a Chairman, and a Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be chosen at the Quarterly meetings, and shall retain their places, until others are elected.

Art. 4. The Secretary shall present at the Quarterly meeting, a report of the condition and doings of the Association.

Art. 5. The quarterly and monthly meetings shall be held by appointment from last meeting, on such convenient localities as may be deemed most expedient.

Art. 6. This constitution may be altered by a majority of the members present at any meeting; notice of the proposed alteration having been given at a previous meeting.

Moved by the Secretary, seconded by W. M'Phail,

Resolved—that the schools of those Teachers now present, who were not present at last meeting, be first visited after this meeting, viz.—

Orwell Cove, and Murray Harbour Road Schools on Saturday 6th April. Committee, John Ross, and John Power, Montague East and West on Saturday 12th April. Committee, A. M'Donald, and W. M'Phail.

W. M'Phail, A. Beaton, and A. M'Eachern, were appointed to prepare addresses for next meeting on subjects connected with the Resolutions.

Resolved—that the next meeting be held at the Pinette Schoolhouse on the last Saturday of April, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting terminated as usual on a unanimous vote.

(Signed) A. M'Eachern Secy.

P. S. The Editors of the Examiner, Islander, and Advertiser will confer a favor on the Association by inserting this.

We had a Colonial Mail on Tuesday morning, with the following later News from England than our last issue.

(By Telegraph to the Westmorland Times.) Latest News!

One Week later from Europe. New York, April 2.

Atlantic arrived. Peace is considered as virtually settled.

A KING OF ALGIERS HAS BEEN BORN TO FRANCE!!

British Parliament adjourned over Easter recess. Nothing new in American affairs.

Breadstuffs dull without change from previous prices. Sugars active and buoyant. Coffee dull. London Market steady. Consols 91 7/8 to 92 1/4.

St. JOHN CIVIC ELECTIONS.—These annual elections took place yesterday, the polls having opened in the respective wards at 8 o'clock A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. It is no use in talking, the Temperance party have carried all before them. This we are in honor bound to admit!—Morning News Apl. 2.

Birth, On the 3d inst., at Little Sands, Mrs Dugald M'Donald, of twin sons.

Married, At Charlottetown, on Thursday the 3d inst., by the Rev. W. Snodgrass, Mr. John M'Lachlan, Lot 24, to Miss Elizabeth Stewart, York River.

At Bedouque on Monday, the 31st ult; by the Rev. Robert Patterson, Mr. James Combie to Miss Marion Steel both of Bedouque.

By the same at the same place on the 2nd inst Mr. Alexander Anderson, to Miss Isabella McCallum, daughter of Mr. Dugald McCallum both of Bedouque.

Died, On Saturday evening last, at 8 o'clock, after an illness of four weeks, Mr. Benjamin Webster, aged 68 years.

At Bedouque, on Tuesday the 1st April, after a lingering illness which he bore with Christian fortitude to the Divine Will. Mr. David Saker, man aged 50 years, leaving a large circle of relatives to mourn their loss.

Passengers, In the Ice Boat on April 2d, from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine,—Messrs. R. H. Crawford, T. Dobson, Joseph McMillan, William Hughes, William McGinty, James Laigan, John Laigan; Miss Mary Coler.

In do. from Cape Tormentine to Cape Traverse on April 4th,—Michael Power.

In do. from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine on the 5th.—Donald Melrose and Ephraim Reid, Esqrs. Mr. Francis Haniel.

In do to Cape Traverse on the 7th,—Capt. Daniel McKenzie, James Couchman, Esq.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Beef, Pork, Butter, Tallow, Flour, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Turkeys, Geese, Clover seed, Fowls, Partridges, Eggs, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Turnips, Hops, Hay, Straw, etc.

Bonshaw Farm for Sale.

THIS well-known and eligible Property, situated at West or Elliot River Bridge, consists of 300 acres of excellent LAND. 200 acres, (on which the Dwelling House and Farm Buildings are erected) are Freehold; and 100 acres are held under a Lease for 999 years, at an Annual Rent of £5 11s. 2d., currency, with a right of purchase at the rate of 20s. (one-ninth sterling) per annum, within 30 years. 75 acres on the year of the Freehold are leased to different parties for short terms.

On the Freehold portion of the Farm there is a substantial Building, shingled all over, 40 feet square and 20 feet post, with 3 floors, capable of being converted into an excellent Store, which is much wanted in the District. The Farm fronts on the West River, and the post Road to Tryon divides the Freehold from the Leasehold. The Property is well watered, and there is an ample supply of firewood, Fencing stuff. There are, Grist, Saw, and Carding Mills within a quarter of a mile of the Farm; also a Blacksmith's Forge on the property, and Carpenter and other tradesmen in the immediate vicinity.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on the Property, and for full particulars apply to Wm. W. Jarvis, at the Royal Agricultural Society's Office, Charlottetown.

April 9, 1855. All papers.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The House of Assembly has been occupied with the new election law. Mr. Cooper's motion that the House go into committee on the Escheat question was met with a counter motion that it be postponed to that day three months, which was carried. The petition from the Common Council of the City relative to the Common, was after debate rejected. It is not likely that the House will be prorogued so soon as Friday, as was mentioned by one of our contemporaries.

Gas Company's Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the Charlottetown Gas Light Company will be held at the Company's Office, at the Gas Works, on TUESDAY the 6th day of May next.

WM. MURPHY, Manager. April 9, 1855.

LOST.

ON MONDAY the 30th instant, in the Town or its neighborhood, a BUFFALO ROBE, lined with reddish Druggot. The finder will be remunerated by leaving it at this Office.

AUCTION SALE OF Household Furniture and Farming Implements.

THE undersigned is instructed to offer at Auction on THURSDAY, 1st May next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, on the premises at Spring Park. The Household Furniture, Farming implements and Live Stock, together with Hay and Oats, &c. the Property of Lieut. Colonel Gray.

TERMS.—All sums under five pounds cash on delivery; sums over five pounds a credit of six months, on approved notes of hand.

JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, March 20.

Sale of Valuable Town Lots.

BY AUCTION on TUESDAY, 29th APRIL, at 12 o'clock on the premises

4 Valuable TOWN LOTS, pleasantly situated and near the residence of John Barrow, Esq., being Lots 28, 29, 30 and 62, in the first Hundred of Town Lots.

The property will be put up in Lots to suit purchasers and will be well worthy the attention of persons wishing to build, as each of them commands a fine view of the Hillsborough and the Harbour.

TERMS.—33 per cent to be paid down and the balance to remain upon security.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, April 2, 1855. Isl. Ex.

House to Let.

THAT well known COTTAGE, the late residence of the Hon. G. R. Goodman, for the unexpired portion of the present occupant's lease. Apply to the subscriber at the Cottage.

W. SNODGRASS.

Douglas Estate, Lot 19.

OFFERS will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of that portion of Lot 19, known as the "Douglas Estate" comprising about 1730 Acres of excellent land. The whole of this property is under lease for 999 years to various tenants at a reserved rent of one shilling Currency per acre. An indispensible title will be given.

R. STEWART, Charlottetown, March 21st, 1855. Ex. only

WAXWORK.

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

He will, on Monday the 5th of May, go on the Anderson Road as far as Mrs. Dixon's Mills. Thence on Tuesday proceed on as far as Mr. James Bullpit's, Cayman. Thence on Wednesday, return on the Argyr Shore, as far as Mr. John M'Phail's, Black-Point. Thence on Thursday, go on to Mr. Archibald McDougald's, Nine-mile Creek. Thence on Friday, cross to Mr. Wm. Ross's, and stand from 12 till 2. Thence go on to Mr. Alexander McLean's, Long Creek. Thence return home on the Tryon Road.

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

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

TERMS.—12s. for the season; the money to be paid the first time of seeing the horse.

JOHN STOCKMAN, Old York River Road. April 8, 1855.

AMERICAN EDITIONS

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

New Importations.

BRUSHES in great variety. Spirit levels assorted sizes. do. with plumb and side light. Bench screws, (Birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to 4s 6d each.

IRON. Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted, Superior Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 20s each.

Mortice Latches, low priced. Rim Locks and Latch Locks. Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article. Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argillo door knobs, Electric Plated Drop Escutcheons, Screws, of large lot, Excelsior Screw Anger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch.

Chisels, all sizes. Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices. Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

Oct. 24, 1855.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., sudden flashes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DOCTOR HOOPLAND'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 cases stated in many papers after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are vital safe, certain, and pleasant.

Testimony from Maine.

CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick the year before last April, upon my passage from Havana to Charleston, S. C. At the latter place I consulted and procured a physician, but for ten days, I got no relief, no sleep or appetite. I of Hooplend's newspaper having your advertisement, I immediately, German Bitters" in it, I sent for it, and at 10 o'clock I took the first dose, and another at 8 o'clock. The effect was so rapid and another at 8 o'clock. The next day found me so rested well that night, and the next day found me a well man. I have not by 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."

JOSEPH B. HALL, Co., Presque Isle, Arcostook Co., Maine, Apr. 24, 1854, says: "We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use of only one bottle of the German Bitters, and have no doubt of the truth of his story."

Messrs. J. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen.—In answer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter, now about 16 years, had been complaining of a pain in her side, for six or seven years, and about the first of January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides being troubled with pains between her shoulders and in her breast. From sending a number of cures performed by Hooplend's German Bitters, I was induced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and purchased one bottle. She had taken it but a few days when she began to improve, and now, after taking only one bottle, she is enjoying better health than she has for years. She feels no pain in her side, or in any part of her body, and attributes her cure entirely to the German Bitters. WILLIAM CLARE, Salmon Brook, Arcostook Co., Me.

You should bear in mind that these Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases.

For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers generally.

T. DESBRIAY & Co., General Agency

And by

Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown,

EDWARD GOFF, Grand River,

EDWARD KNEPHELM, St. Peter's Bay,

J. J. PHARSA, St. Eleanor's,

GEORGE WINGSTON, Crispaid,

JACOB HERRMAN, do.

WM. DARR, Bedouque,

JAMES FIDGON, New London.

A DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

The schooner Page, which recently arrived at San Francisco, California, from Japan, brought intelligence that the city of Jeddo, in Japan, was destroyed by an earthquake on the 11th of November, 1855, and that one hundred thousand houses were demolished, and that thirty thousand human beings were buried beneath the ruins.

The buildings of Jeddo are chiefly of one story, and constructed of very light material. The temples of worship, however, are lofty, and in some instances are constructed of heavy masonry.

According to the best authorities, Jeddo, the capital, had a population of one million. The entire empire of Japan is 600 miles long and 100 miles wide, and is composed of islands. The total population is estimated at 30,000,000.

The destruction, if to the extent reported, is almost without a parallel. The city of Catania was destroyed in 1693, in a moment, and 18,000 people perished in the ruins.

In 1746 Callao was totally, and Lima partially, destroyed by an earthquake; and there have been more modern ones of great magnitude, but nothing approaching this at Jeddo.

HEROIC INDUCTION OF THE CHAPLAIN TO THE FORCES.

A great heroism took place recently at Malta, by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, chaplain to the forces. A Mr. and Mrs. Evans, with their son, a fine boy about eight years old, were crossing in a boat from Upper Egypt, were crossing in a boat from Upper Egypt, when the little fellow, in endeavouring to catch hold of a piece of stick, overbalanced himself, and instantly sunk before the eye of his parents.

COLOURING BUTTER WITH CARROTS.

Some who practice this, commend it, as not only improving the appearance of the butter; but the flavour and quality. The following is the process:—To cream for five pounds of butter take a good sized orange carrot, wash clean and grate off the deepest coloured portion, pour a tea-cupful of warm water to it, let it stand a short time, then strain through a cloth, and add to the cream just before churning.

AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—The relations between Austria and the United States have greatly improved of late, and an Austro-American Company has been formed at Vienna, the principal aim of which is to open a direct trade between the two countries.

ABOLITION OF DEATH PUNISHMENT FOR CHANGE OF RELIGION IN TURKEY.—In a letter, dated 18th of February, received from the Rev. R. Knig, the Jewish missionary of the Free Church at Constantinople, the writer states, that two days previous, the Dutch Ambassador had informed him that the Turkish government had actually passed a law which would allow Mahomedans to profess Christianity without being liable to capital punishment.

A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.—A Naples letter says—I have promised to invite your attention to a universal language invented by Sig. Valle and his brother, after fifteen years, devoted application to the subject. The peculiarity of it is this, that only seven letters are used, being consonants. Three of these are sufficient to describe any radical sound.

FRAUDS OF THE LATE JOHN SADDLER.—Every day is bringing out more distinctly the terrible character of the calamity which has befallen the south of Ireland in the failure of that gigantic fraud, the Tipperary Joint-Stock Bank. The savings of an immense number of persons of small means were deposited in the bank, and the blow is the heavier, owing to its having been inflicted on a country which was just beginning to raise its depressed head from the ruin and misery caused by famine and pestilence.

THE POPE AND QUEEN OF SPAIN'S PRESENT.—The following passage is extracted from a letter which has just been received in Paris from Madrid:—"We learned yesterday, at Madrid with considerable astonishment, that the Pope had just sold, at the Church of St. Peter's, at Rome for the sum of \$30,000, the magnificent tiara which Queen Isabella presented to him last spring."

SWALLOWING NEEDLES.—Dr. Fearing of Nantucket, Massachusetts, has taken from the stomach, abdomen, and left side of a patient, named Jane James, sixty-two needles, and more remain. The patient, some years ago, was deranged in mind, and fancied herself a pincushion, swallowing all the needles and pins she could lay hands on.

BY WILLIAM DODD. VALUABLE REAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE following parcels of LAND, &c., will be submitted to public competition at the COURT HOUSE, in the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of APRIL next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, viz:— PASTURE LOTS Nos. 233, 234 and 235 in the Royalty of Charlottetown, fronting on the St. Peter's Road, and situate about three miles from Town, containing in the whole 36 acres, a little more or less.

ALSO—The Freehold and Reversion of and in Two Hundred and Sixteen acres of LAND on Township No. 49, adjoining the Roman Catholic Church Property, near Vernon River. This Land is subdivided into two Farms of 144 acres, and 72 acres respectively, which are severally let on Lease for long terms of years, yielding a yearly rent of one shilling sterling per acre.

ALSO—The Eastern moiety of TOWN LOT No. 52 in the Second Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, having a front of 42 feet on Richmond Street, with the WAREHOUSE thereon.

ALSO—That valuable piece of GROUND with the DWELLING HOUSE and premises thereto belonging, known as the residence of Mr. DAVID WILSON, fronting 40 feet on Richmond Street, and extending in depth 50 feet, a little more or less; forming parts of Town Lots Nos. 4 and 5 in the Second Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown.

ALSO—Part of TOWN LOT No. 4, in the Second Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, next adjoining to the last above described premises, having a front of 60 feet on Richmond Street, and extending 50 feet in depth, or thereabout, with the DWELLING HOUSE thereon.

ALSO—That beautifully situated Property, forming part of COMMON LOT No. 18, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, fronting on the Hillsborough, and in the immediate vicinity of Government House, lately in the occupation of CAPT. BRADLEY, R. N., bounded on the North West by the Road leading to Government House, and on the East by West Street, and extending on said street 233 feet a little more or less, with the large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS and appurtenances thereto belonging. This property is subject to an annuity of £50 currency per annum, charged thereon for the use and benefit of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wilson, from and after the decease of her present Husband (in case she shall survive him) and so long as she shall remain his Widow and unmarried; and it will be sold liable thereto.

For TERMS of Sale and further particulars, enquire of the undersigned, (Trustees for sale, &c.) under a Deed of Release and Conveyance bearing date the 21st day of December, 1855, executed by the above named David Wilson and his said wife, with the other parties therein named, to the undersigned, and duly registered in the Registry Office of this Island.

Dated at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, this Tenth day of January, 1856.

JOSEPH HENSLEY, JOHN LONGWORTH, ROBERT STEWART.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, that beautifully situated FARM, on the Malpeque Road, distant about 5 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, the property of Dr. DAY. It contains 155 acres, of which about 100 are in a good state of cultivation, the residue being covered with a mixed growth of hard and soft wood, including suitable fencing material. Upon the premises is a comfortable 1 1/2 story DWELLING HOUSE, 45 feet by 35 feet, with a BARN 45 by 25 feet, and a Well of water at a short distance from the farm yard. The Property is enhanced by a permanent stream of water which flows through it; and altogether is adapted for Farming purposes. It is held under Lease for 999 years, of which 973 are unexpired, and is subject to the yearly rent of One Shilling per acre only.

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

Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1856.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855. T. DESBRISAY & Co.

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

Charlottetown, May 12, 1856.

SALT.

1200 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT for sale by the Subscriber.

JAMES PURDIE. February 15, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Sub scriber having by power of Attorney bearing date the 24th January, 1856, been duly appointed by the Misses Stewart, to act as their Attorney—has to inform all Tenants on the Estate of the Misses Stewart, that unless all Rent and arrears of Rent, are paid immediately, legal measures will be at once resorted to, for recovery as the Law directs.

Building Lots in Town, and farms in the Country to dispose of. JAMES J. BEVAN. Charlottetown, Feb. 29, 1856.



Friend of the Prince Edward Islander. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood; it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared, that I would give all I possessed to have her cured; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her; at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous: by slow degrees, my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old. I remain, Sir, Your obliged, (Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY.

AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854 To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then, that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I am, Sir, Yours sincerely (Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I am happy to say, that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so. I remain, Sir, your humble servant, (Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

- Bad Legs, Cancers, Sore-throats, Bad Breasts, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Stindnesses, Burns, Elephantiasis, Scoury, Bunions, Flatulas, Sore-heads, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Gout, Sore-nipples, Coco-bay, Lumbago, Soft Corns, Chigo-foot, Piles, Ulcers, Chubbains, Rheumatism, Wounds, Chapped hands, Scalds, Yaws.

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, in Pots, at 1s 9d, 3s 9d, and 5s each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes, which are recommended by the N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot. GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent