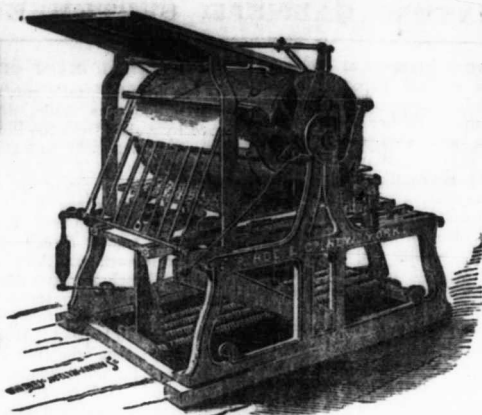


# HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, September 19, 1855. New Series, No. 275.

### Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber has on hand, English calf skin very superior, French calf skin boot fronts, English and American sole leather, and can furnish first rate articles in the above line.

GEORGE BRACE.

Sydney Street, July 23d.

### Pure Corn Starch.

PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich PUDDINGS, nice Blanc Mange, Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by

June 7

W. R. WATSON

### J. S. DEALEY,

SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION AND SHIPPING AGENT, No 7, Coontie's Slip, New York.

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

### Carding Machines, &c.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers. Powers Frenail Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morrice & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown, July 18, 1855.

### For Sale or to Let,

SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the East side of the Malpeque, or Princetown Road, about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and opposite to Spring Park. Apply to

WILLIAM FORGAN.

March 21st, 1855.

### Lippincott's Cloth Mills.

WEST RIVER, PICTOU, N. S.

THE Subscriber would inform the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, that he has erected a NEW Establishment for dressing Cloth, in addition to his old Mills, and having a sufficiency of water power, he will be able to do a greater quantity of work.

AGENTS:

Mr. KENNETH MCKENZIE, Charlottetown. ANDREW A. McDONALD, Esq., Georgetown. Cloth left with either of the above Agents, will be finished and returned with quicker despatch than usual.

Aug. 15.

S. LIPPINCOTT.

### Dyeing and Cloth Dressing Establishment.

JOHN McP. FRASER of Pictou, N. S., begs to intimate to his numerous friends in Prince Edward Island, that from recent improvements in his Dyeing establishment he is enabled to give those favouring him with their custom a decided improvement, in the appearance of his work particularly as regards his colours. From using only the best material as well as from personally superintending his establishment and charging moderate prices, he solicits a continuance of their favour.

AGENTS:

Georgetown, Finally McNeil, Esq., White Sands, Mr. David Johnston, Charlottetown, Peter M'Gowan Esq., Queen St. Summerside Bedeque, Mr. Wm. M'Ewen, Merch. Pictou Town, Mr. Alex. M'Phail,

### 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 Machines, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of the best material.

P. S. The highest price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Composition.

### Valuable Farm & Business Stand.

FOR SALE, that very valuable BUSINESS STAND at WILMOT CREEK BRIDGE, BEDEQUE, consisting of Fifty Acres of prime LAND, all under cultivation, with the STORE, DWELLING HOUSE and OUT-OFFICES thereon. The Lease is for 999 years, and only subject to One Pound Seven Shillings, Currency, per annum, rent. Part of the purchase money may remain some time on interest, secured on the property if required. Enquire of HON. D. BRENNAN, Charlottetown, or to the Subscriber on the premises.

JOHANNA CONNORS.

Wilmot Creek, Bedeque, Aug. 15. Also, Fifty Acres of LAND on Lot 8. N.B.—If the above Property be not Sold before the First of October next, it will be then offered at PUBLIC AUCTION.

### TO BE LET,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Beazley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining-room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kitchen, Servant's Hall, 3 Servant's Bed-rooms, Pantry, Larder, Front-porch, large Entrance Hall, large Inner Hall, Back-porch, 2 Back entrances, Back and Front stair-case, Scullery, Pump and Wash-house, Lumber-room, and a splendid 6 roomed cellar.

A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stalled Stable, Harness-room, Cow-house, large Hay-loft and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchens garden with Fruit trees, &c., Flower garden, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with convenience for keeping boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees of all kinds, large Root-house, Wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard.

There are front and back gates facing on different Streets, and a never failing well of water on the premises. This splendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its proximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers it as the most elegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near Town. For further particulars apply to

DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street Sept. 6th, 1854.

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to close his present business, requests all persons indebted to him, to settle their accounts on or before the 10th October next. All accounts unsettled after that date, will be sued for without further notice.

D. R. STEWART.

Summerside, Aug. 30, 1855

### BOAT LOST.

REWARD.—A WHALE BOAT drifted from Rustico Capes on the 28th Aug., with sails and appurtenances for Fishing. Bottom green, top sides black and white streak, inside green. Salvage will be paid by

ALEXANDER LAIRD.

Rustico Cape, 6th Sept., 1855.

### 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, Medicated and other Lozenges; 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, 1855.

### From the Halifax Daily Sun.

The July number of *Blackwood* contains an article which is really valuable, if received simply as an important addition to the contemporary history of the great struggle, now being made, for the control of the "Old Western Empire."

The writer of this contribution, it seems, had been a sojourner in Russia over a period of ten years, when the present hostile relations between that country and his own induced him to turn his face westward and homeward. Thus, there is every reason we should accept his statements touching the state of things at present existing in the interior of the autocrat's wide dominions, as altogether to be relied upon, being based to a great extent upon the personal observation of one, whose intelligence and opportunities abundantly fitted him to bear testimony. Though the heart of the writer is evidently with his own people, and beats in unison with the ardent enthusiasm pervading all classes of the British Empire, still, his narrative reads as if wholly devoid of unreasoning prejudice, and the object were simple to depict "things as they are."

"It appears that in Russia, the great sufferers by the war are the landed proprietors, while the merchants, singularly enough, are indifferent to its continuance or desirous of its vigorous prosecution. The manorial lords suffer in three ways. First, on account of the occupation of the Black Sea by the allied fleets, and the consequent large decrease in the demand of their linseed, flax, corn and tallow for exportation, which is estimated to have cost them one-third of their income during the past year, although they have saved themselves from absolute ruin, by the transportation of their wool overland to Germany. The late expedition to the Azoff it appears inflicted less loss upon the Russian government than upon individuals; for of the immense quantities of corn destroyed there, not more than one fifth was intended for the troops, the remainder being private property.

"The second oppressive effect of the war is felt through the conscription tax, which, always severe, (being at the rate of seven men yearly from every thousand serfs,) had been, during the past eighteen months, at the rate of thirty-six from every thousand. In addition to the loss forever of these men, the proprietor is obliged to pay about forty dollars for the outfit and arms of each recruit, and to send with every body of these recruits a contingent, amounting to about one and a half their number, to provide for the rejection as unfit for service.

"The third source of the woes of war to the home-dwelling Russian, is one infinite and various in its elements, and known under the name of *voluntary contribution*. These contributions are made at requirement; and during the past year have been astonishingly large and frequent. They consisted, for instance, from one estate, on which are thirteen hundred serfs, of forty oxen for rations,—five wagons with a pair of horses and a driver each for the transport of troops to the Crimea,—thirty-six thousand pounds of biscuit, which were made and delivered in four weeks during harvest, requiring the labor of twenty oxen and drivers for four months,—ten wagons more with a pair of horses and a driver each,—\$450 in money, in place of more oxen for rations,—and finally of seventy-two thousand pounds more of biscuit. In addition to voluntary contributions at this enormous rate, proprietors, great and small,

and free serfs are called upon to furnish means of transportation for all munitions of war through the country. This service the serfs are obliged to perform, sometimes a hundred miles distant from their homes, cutting roads through snow from six to eight feet deep, and, as the tumbrils were put on wheels instead of sledges, furnishing twelve or fifteen horses to each tumbril, which number had to be doubled, and more than doubled, when the road led over a hill. From this service the peasants returned to find themselves literally "eaten out of house and home" by the troops who spread like locusts over the country devouring and stealing everything wherever they went. The troops themselves suffered in a corresponding degree from the severity of the weather during the last autumn and winter, and from the fatigue and sickness inevitable upon such long and harassing marches through the same country and the same climate which destroyed Napoleon's army. Even the Sisters of Mercy who set out from St. Petersburg about the middle of last November to attend the sick in the Crimea, although travelling with fifteen horses to each carriage, were unable to proceed after leaving Kharkoff, the capital of the Ukraine, until, after having doubled the number of their horses in vain, they were dragged out of the mire by oxen and then went on to their wounded compatriots at the rate of two miles an hour. To all these inflictions are to be added the "vast system of fraud, speculation, and pillage" which "prevails through the empire," as we know from the present and many other reliable authorities. By this, ruin is brought upon the tailors, shoemakers, and mechanics of all kinds, who are forced to supply their wares to the army."

These revelations are indeed terrible—we confidently believe that they are not over-coloured. The object aimed at by the Allies, in their invasion of the Crimea, if should Sebastopol not be taken, is to a great extent already attained. Russia, attacked on both extremities, is being bled to death; compelled to transport every man, and every ration to feed him, hundreds, and, almost, thousands of miles across dreary steppes and pestilent morasses, she is, already, in the second year of the war, worried out; while the resources of England and France, as yet, are barely touched.

"It will be seen," says one writer, "by a careful perusal of the foregoing statement of facts, that all classes of Russia must ardently desire peace, as the only means of preserving them from ruin, to which the serf-owners are more exposed than any other class, from the continual drain upon their resources, already much diminished by debts. They are an improvident race. Many of the lower orders hoped for a great improvement in their position from the success of the allied armies; but they are disheartened by the length of time they are obliged to wait. They cannot define what they expect; but that they hoped for great advantages, I have no doubt, from several conversations I have had with intelligent men in the peasant class—men who can neither read nor write, but who, by the force of their natural shrewdness, can understand that a change must and will come. They looked upon the French and English as the heralds of this change. Had the war been pushed with sufficient vigor from the beginning, there is no doubt, but that the power of Russia would have been humbled effectually by defeats on the frontiers and internal dissensions."

THE FAILURE OF OUR VICTORIES.

We cannot say that we are altogether satisfied with the conduct of the war. There are people, doubtless, who will not be surprised at this avowal. When were we satisfied? What do we expect? Is war to proceed with the regularity and certainty of a cotton mill or an express train? Nevertheless, often as we have made the complaint before, we have good reason for it still. We are not about to complain of delay and reverses: on the contrary, we are about to complain of a very great success, which has taken us by surprise, and which we are wholly unprepared to follow up. In fact, such is our want of forethought and preparation, that we turn our very triumphs into failures. It was once said of a great general, that he made a better use of his defeats than his antagonists did of their victories, and we are doing the very contrary, that is, we are committing the stupidity charged on the antagonists in question. All the world is singing our success at Sweaborg. We have surpassed ourselves. Our fleet in the Baltic has so often looked at a fortress, shelled it for an hour or two, and then sailed away, pronouncing the fortress impregnable, that we are really astonished to find we have regularly shelled out, burnt, and blown up a first-class fortress, without any harm to our own men and shipping. We are not only astonished—we are stupefied, paralyzed, and rendered utterly helpless at our own sudden success. So it appears we are equally helpless, equally "struck all of a heap," by disaster and success. Of the two, of course, it is more agreeable to die of joy than of grief; but when a man is dead, it signifies little what he has died of, and till we can die to some purpose, it is better not to die at all. So we take the liberty of entreating that for the future, matters may be so arranged and prepared that we shall not die of our victories, but may make a businesslike use of them, and make them the parents of more victories. Indeed, we always imagined—so, at least, we were taught in our school books—that the chief use of a victory, especially one entirely unexpected, was its moral effect—the encouragement of the victor, and the prostration of the vanquished; whereas the immediate result of our last great victory in the Baltic is the utter prostration of the allies, and, by a natural consequence, the great encouragement of the Russians. The latter, who a month ago were trembling in all their ports, wondering whose turn would come next, and where the fatal blow would be struck, may now be at ease. They may take breath, and go about their defences in a more deliberate manner. Why? Because the allies have gained a great victory. They have done their work for the year. As a correspondent naively expresses it, "With the bombardment of Sweaborg, the operations of the Baltic fleet will, in all probability, be brought to a close for this season." Now, what is the reason for this singular determination? It is not merely that the dramatic idea of unity requires one success for a year; nor yet that the mind of an admiral is only capable of conceiving one idea, and carrying out one design, in the course of a year. We are aware that Boards, and distinguished functionaries, and great generals and captains who have grown old without much service, are apt to be slow and periodical in production. But in the present instance, the reason which turns a splendid victory into a real defeat is the original imprudence of not having a reserve of mortars in the Baltic! Did we say a reserve of mortars? Why, we had not a single mortar to spare! Nay, we ran it rather close even at home: for, when the news came that we had used up all our mortars, the first impression here was, that we had none to take their place. Of all things in the world there is nothing so easy to make, so cheap in its material, and so little inconvenient to keep in store, as a mortar. It is simply a mass of cast iron, that may be turned out at any foundry, and of which any number might be stored at the public establishments. Properly painted, it keeps itself for ever. What is more, it is its own storekeeper, for, though there may be difficulty in ascertaining the number of cartridges, or knapsacks, or even tents, one could not easily walk through the yard of an arsenal without counting the mortars. The wear and tear of ordnance, too, was a matter of notoriety. At the very beginning of the war, there appeared statements in all the papers to the effect that an ordinary iron cannon became useless after four or five hundred rounds; and, though it appears our guns in the Crimea must have served us better than this, the computation has proved a little over the mark with our mortars in the Baltic. The account of their failure is curious:—"The average number of shells thrown by the mortars during the late bombardment was about 220 each; one was disabled by the breaking of the pin on which it revolved at the 95th round; another burst at the 114th; another at the 148th; one became useless at the 213th; and the Growler's held out well until 355 rounds had been fired from it when it burst. The remainder of the 16 were all more or less damaged." The causes of failure were well known beforehand; the substance of the mortar is crystallized, as it has been expressed, by the progress of a multi-

tude of small internal fractures at each successive shock. The surface exposed to the action of the powder is honeycombed, and there is also an escape of fire in the act of explosion. All this is known, and that not vaguely. Never was there so easy and simple a calculation, and never was there so direct and inevitable an inference, as that, when we had duly bombarded the place and spent so many shells, our mortars would also be spent and effete. Nevertheless, we are wholly unprepared for that result. At the end of the affair, we are surprised to find that we are placed *hors de combat*. The disastrous intelligence is telegraphed with due pomp—nay, with a species of triumph, as an additional proof of the work we had done. Thereupon the Admiral in the Baltic prepares to send home the gun-boats—that is, his only serviceable weapon; and all the fleet very naturally concludes the season to be over. But so little had this certain and measurable result been provided for, or even thought of, at home, that the Admiralty and the fleet were at cross-purposes as soon as it occurred; for while Admiral Dundas was sending home all his mortar-vessels, the Admiralty was detaching the *Sanspareil* from her Majesty's escort in the Channel, summoning her to Woolwich, and loading her with mortars to go out to the Baltic. When, then, in due time the Admiralty heard that the mortar-boats were actually on their way home, they had to send out a second steamer to stop the mortar-boats and collect them somewhere in the Baltic to receive their new mortars somewhat nearer to the scene of action, in the faint hope that they may do a little more work before Christmas, 1855. We must say, that the actual results are an immense deduction from the boasted victory. Just consider how the matter really stood at the close of the bombardment between us and the Russians. We had not silenced their batteries, but we had silenced our own. The two immense fleets were helpless, except to keep the Russians in harbour. The big ships might have carried any number of mortars, carriages and all, as ballast; in fact, one ship is now taking out mortars enough for the whole flotilla. In 48 hours a perfectly new mortar might have been substituted for every spent one, and the gun-boats might have presented themselves as the heralds of their own victory at Revel, or Riga, or even Cronstadt, before the enemy had time to adapt his defences to the very important fact established at Sweaborg. He had evidently made a miscalculation there, and was not prepared for the means at our command; he has probably made the same miscalculation elsewhere, and is equally unprepared, if we are only prepared to repeat the blow. This, unfortunately, we are not. So we are forced to leave him time to improve the occasion, and our victory of Sweaborg is only a lesson in self-defence which we give Russia, at no great cost to her, but at immense cost to ourselves. Our people, indeed, are, attempting to calculate the damage we have done in pounds sterling. But, if this is to be the single achievement of the season in the Baltic, we fear the balance is sadly against us, for the fleets in that sea have not cost the allies a farthing under ten millions a-piece, and the utmost damage we can boast to have done at Sweaborg is a million and a-half, or thereabouts. The mere pecuniary results of the season, then, are immensely against us. That, however, is a small affair. The worst is, that we have thrown away the opportunities of this year just for want of looking forward and being prepared for the contingency of success. Next year, doubtless, we shall have mortars enough; but the Russians will then be prepared for us, and we may not be able to go through our pretty but destructive dance of gun-boats, just within range, with the same success. The truth is, the Russians learn faster than we do, and will always be just so much a head of us to set at defiance our immense superiority of wealth and mechanical skill. At least, they will do so till there is rather more of the *vicida vis animi*, which is ever foreseeing and providing for the future in our conduct of the war.

THE RUSSIAN ORATOR.—The *London Punch* says, "the *Invalide Russe* and the *Journal de St. Petersburg* have gained a great accession of literary talent in the article of a contributor. That individual is the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; late Chancellor of her Majesty's Exchequer, whose speeches in Parliament in behalf of the Russian cause will be published in those journals, and will powerfully tend to animate the subjects of the Czar against the allies. We are not prepared to state, what the Right Hon. Gentleman will get by his contributions to the Russian papers; but we trust, that the University of Oxford will give him the sack."

A new Province has recently been added to Holland by draining the ground over which the Sea of Haarlem washed; 29,000 acres of land having thus been reclaimed by this operation.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SWEABORG.

At five minutes past eight, the signal to commence action was made, and the ball was opened by a shell from the Pickle mortar vessel, which was anxiously watched to see how far our range was good. To our great satisfaction it fell on the very top of the citadel, close to a flag-staff where waved the Royal standard of Russia. (It is supposed that the Archduke Constantine was at Sweaborg.) And now the row began in earnest. All along our line went the 13-inch mortars, charged with Valenciennes, and other ignitable composition. In dashed the gun-boats, firing as they advanced, rushing in at full speed, till within 3,000 yards of the forts; then wheeling sharp round, and making way for those astern of them. "Hurrah Johnny!" Off go the mortars from the island battery (which I don't think the Russians had seen before); but don't imagine we have it all our own way. A moment had not elapsed, after we had opened fire, when, from every embrasure, from guns *en barbette*, from mortar batteries, from the line-of-battle ships at the entrance of the harbour, and from the guns on the heights of Bakhholmen, off went missiles of all descriptions; and though many fell short, the disagreeable sound in the ear of passing shell or red hot shot was much too frequent to be pleasant. As our fellows got nearer, they thought nothing of that sort of thing, both soldiers and sailors' whole mind and energy being directed to pitch into the "Rhossians" and revenge Hango (many of the shell and shot were marked HANGO). The fire was kept up with spirit on both sides, with hardly any casualties on ours, until nearly twelve o'clock, when one of the most awful and terrific explosions ever witnessed took place close to the citadel. I can only compare it to a violent eruption of Vesuvius. A whole fort was blown up, thousands of shot and shell were thrown into the air, the latter bursting as they rose; and what appeared the most extraordinary was, that it seemed as if it were never to cease. Pillars of smoke, intermingled with shot, shell, and some affirm guns, constantly rolling out of us, it were, the bowels of the earth. The sea for half a mile was immensely agitated and covered with foam. Firing on both sides ceased for the moment, but as soon as the first burst of astonishment had subsided, the air resounded with the cheers of the allies, not only from those engaged but from the vessels outside, whose rigging and yards were covered with men; but "Don't let them rest," was the order. "Blaze away, my boys!" and carcasses and shell and red-hot shot were thrown as near the fire, to make confusion more confounded. Not another gun did they fire, for more than an hour. The flames caused by the explosion spread rapidly; and building after building, barracks, stores, and small magazines burnt and blew up right and left. This entirely new method of warfare appears to have staggered the enemy; and doubtless, it is a great triumph of naval service. If we had had these vessels out here in the beginning of the season, or double the number now, Cronstadt must fall and probably all the ships be burned. The whole of the right part of the place being in flames at four o'clock, our fire was directed on the dockyard and arsenal, which lies on the inside of the island, and we now saw a light smoke rising above the town. As the evening shut in the enemy gave us some warm salutes, but though several shells burst on board mortar and gunboats, by what I call almost a miracle, nobody was seriously hurt.

HELSINGFORS IS SPARED.

Some French gunboats, wishing to take up a better position, sent a couple of gigs to sound a little to the westward, when the town of Helsingfors opened fire upon them from some batteries close under their beautiful church. It would be an easy task indeed for us to burn Helsingfors to the ground, but we have spared it, and only attacked their fortress, from a wish not to destroy private property; but, when our mercy is treated with such base return, we are almost provoked to turn the heads of our little gunboats in that direction. Yet it is evident they expect us to respect certain places, and avoid firing on certain spots, for on one huge building to the westward of Helsingfors, is a piece of canvass stretching from chimney to chimney, with the words "Lunatic Asylum" painted in large black letters upon it; yet within 300 yards of it they have three immense batteries—one immediately under it, and the others on either side; and about half a mile to the east of it, several hundred men were engaged building a mortar-battery and magazine, and covering the latter with sand. This little transaction caused Admiral Penard to observe that "there was much more honour in burning Sweaborg, but there would be more satisfaction in destroying Helsingfors."

After three months' incessant labor, the Russians have replaced the great bell in the tower of San Juan, on the Kremlin, which our readers perhaps recollect, on being tolled for the late Czar, fell and broke through no less than three separate stories of vaults, killing five persons on the spot. The bell is said to be the largest in the world, weighing no less than 80,000 pounds.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Minutes Committee Meeting, Sep. 5th, 1855.

PRESENT.  
Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., President,  
His Honor Judge Peters, Hon. Mr. Coles, Hon. Cap. Rice, Hon. Mr. Mooney, Hon. Mr. Warburton, Charles Haszard Esq., Thomas Pethick, Esq., James Walkinshaw, Esq., Henry Longworth, Esq., George Wright, Esq., Mr. Bagnall, Mr. George Smith,  
Read Minutes of last meeting.

Cap. Rice, from the Committee appointed to ascertain what old seeds and casks were in the society's store, presented report, on which it was Ordered that all old seeds excepting Indian Corn be destroyed, the latter to be ground and sold at auction along with old casks.

Read letter from Mr. Haythorne, who reports that he has 8 Tup Lambs on hand, the stock of Imported Ram, entrusted to him last fall. Mr. Henry Longworth reported that he had 12 Tup Lambs on hand of the same description, and Mr. Charles Haszard, that he had 6, whereas it was Ordered, that the Secretary, Messrs. H. Longworth and George Smith, be a Committee to view the said Lambs, selecting those they consider suited for the purposes of the Society. Prizes not to exceed £3 each, and report to next meeting.

Resolved, That some of the above young Rams be lent out for service, until the Autumn of 1855.

On motion of Mr. Coles,  
Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to divide the yearling Rams purchased by the society last fall, into three equal Lots, one Lot for each County, after division to be drawn for, and that the sub-Committee nominated above be a Committee for this purpose. The Rams to be forwarded to King's and Prince Counties as soon as possible, for distribution as under, viz:

- 3 for St. Eleanor's,
- 3 for Cascumpec,
- 3 for Georgetown,
- 3 for St. Peter's.

The 6 drawn for Queen's County to be sold at auction on the same day.

Mr. Walkinshaw from sub-Committee appointed to examine the Society's Account Books reported, that they were not properly worked up and balanced, that they had written to the late Secretary on the subject twice, without receiving any reply; in consequence of which they had been handed over to Mr. Cundall for adjustment.

Ordered, That the Prizes to be awarded at the Cattle Show on the 26th inst., be the same as last year with the following additions, viz:

Best pen of 3 Ewes of any age,	£1 10 0
2d do do do	1 0 0
3d do do do	0 10 0
Best pen of 3 Ewe Lambs,	1 0 0
2d do do do	0 15 0
3d do do do	0 10 0
Best Ram of any age over 2 years,	1 0 0

Resolved, That the Industrial Exhibition take place this fall as usual, and that the prizes be the same as offered last year, excepting that there will be no prize for carpeting, and that prizes will be given for Ducks and Geese, same as other poultry.

On motion of Mr. Walkinshaw,  
Resolved, That all articles intended for competition, excepting live stock, be sent in to the Secretary before 12 o'clock on the Tuesday preceding the Exhibition. The Judges to give their award on that day, and that the Exhibition be open to the Public on Wednesday the 31st of October, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Read application from Mr. Roger Harper for permission to send Galloway Bull off the Island. Ordered, That the Secretary write to Mr. Harper and inform him, that he may sell the Bull, but not to go out of the County, until the expiration of Bond.

Ordered, That 35 sets of Fanner Mounting be procured from Pictou, suitable for Stewart's Machine immediately. On motion, that a reaping machine be imported from the States, it was Ordered, that the Secretary write to the makers and engineer particulars.

Resolved, That Mr. Pethick and the Secretary be a Committee to examine and report upon Mr. Charles Haszard's accounts connected with the purchase of Stud Horses in the States, and that Mr. Haszard be paid Twenty-five pounds for his services in purchasing said Horses.

Read Mr. Haythorne's letter relative to Hop Clover. Ordered that 50lbs be imported in the spring.

Moved, That the Committee of Royal Agricultural Society are of opinion, that Mr. Stark's duties as School Visitor having greatly increased, he cannot give the necessary attention to his duty as Agricultural Lecturer, therefore, Resolved, That application be made to the Government respecting the matter, and praying that the sum now taken from the Agricultural Society's grant be withdrawn from Mr. Stark, and the Society allowed to apply it for other purposes.

By order,  
Wm. W. Innes, Secy,  
Committee Room, Wednesday.

H A S

ONE of  
ment of  
a consta  
for the l  
are in v  
that see  
turn or  
money,  
of the p  
the Ban  
found i  
the adv  
the Ban  
a persc  
vaned  
manifes  
upon t  
case, t  
when t  
withol  
there u  
who ex  
and sil  
proben  
are fir  
make f  
Island  
paper,  
sums d  
or fear  
ious to  
the fir  
like th  
fear.  
of issu  
propol  
after  
action  
discou  
notes  
conseq  
is wi  
foreign  
times  
order  
have l  
ing u  
once  
If the  
prefer  
Joint  
princ  
have  
foreig  
to su  
of me  
nary  
enou  
there  
trary  
sequ  
those  
mark  
dated  
ed fr  
those  
carry  
days  
teleg  
sum  
pers  
near  
the  
Is he  
and  
Tha  
mon  
doul  
well  
mee  
othe  
neg  
whe  
and  
of t  
rior  
fail  
it,  
one  
suc  
our  
was  
eve  
are  
nov  
has  
if  
onc  
rit  
a s  
his  
as  
ma  
fea  
tra  
ou  
the  
Mc  
N.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, September 19, 1855.

ONE of the great obstacles to the establishment of a Bank with some people, is the fear of a constant run for gold and silver, in exchange for the Bank Notes that have been issued, and are in circulation. We have already shewn, that security has been taken for either the return or the payment in some other kind of money, of the Notes advanced upon the security of the persons discounting. If the business of the Bank is extensive, these parties will be found in every portion of the Island. When the advantages attending the having a credit at the Bank is understood, there will be scarcely a person who will not be under an obligation to repay the establishment for the money advanced upon his joint security: all these have a manifest interest, that there should be no run upon the Bank, well knowing that in such case, the consequences will be a run upon them when their obligations are at maturity, and a withholding of credit in the mean-time. Now, there are only two descriptions of individuals who can have an interest in demanding gold and silver, or rather, who may be objects of apprehension in this respect to the Directors; these are first to be those whom necessity obliges to make foreign remittances, or those leaving the Island, to whom gold or silver is preferable to paper, and secondly, those who, having large sums deposited in the Bank, have become timid or fearful of its ultimate solvency, and are anxious to withdraw their capital. With respect to the first of these classes, in a small community like this, a well regulated concern has little to fear. As we have already shewn, the amount of issue of responsible paper is always in exact proportion to the security given for it, and that after three months has elapsed, there is a reaction, the Bank now demands from the persons discounting, the amount of their respective notes in its possession, and now due, and the consequence is, that Bank paper to that amount is withdrawn from circulation, or coin or foreign paper paid in its stead, this will at all times serve to keep the balance pretty even. In order to make a run upon the Bank, there must have been several persons simultaneously hoarding up the Bank paper, and presenting it at once at the counter to be exchanged for specie. If the parties desire a remittance, they will prefer Bills of Exchange, or the paper of the country to which they are anxious to remit. A Joint Stock Company established upon such principles, as we stated in our last, would never have any difficulty in obtaining a credit with foreign banks, and would be at all times ready to supply its customers with the usual amount of money requisite for remittances in the ordinary transactions of commerce. There is enough now without a Banking Establishment, there will not be less with one, on the contrary, greater facilities will be afforded in consequence of both parties, those who sell and those who buy remittances, resorting to the same market, the bank being the medium of accommodation. Little danger is therefore to be apprehended from those desiring to remit, as little too from those who having bank notes require money to carry with them. No man of prudence in these days of steam vessels, railroads and electric telegraphs, would dream of carrying a large sum of either gold or silver with him on his person or in his baggage; a draft upon the nearest banking house is the safest, as well as the most convenient way of carrying his money. Is he doubtful? send a message by telegraph and ascertain whether the bill will be accepted. That there will be occasionally small sums of money wanted by travellers there can be no doubt, and as little we should imagine of a well conducted establishment being ready to meet the demand. In the present state and in other great nations where national loans are negotiated by individuals, or by companies, where a Rothschild lends a million to one nation and two millions to another, besides hundreds of thousands for railroads and other speculations, there may be scarcity of specie, and the failure of one great establishment draws after it, as we all know, the ruin of several smaller ones. Here, however, we are in no danger of such contingencies. Our insular situation, our being an agricultural country, our very want of mines and minerals and the absence of every thing inducing to ruinous speculation are our best securities against failure. And now as to those of the second class, the persons having deposits. Whatever might be the panic if one could even take place, it would be at once allayed by referring to the deeds of security, the certainty of which, any one by paying a shilling at the Registry of deeds could assure himself of. We may further add, that as long as a Bank confines its operations to the legitimate purposes of such institutions, there is no fear of failure, it is the being led out of the track by the hopes of gain, that has been ruinous to most of them.

There was no further news from Britain, by the Lady Le Marchant yesterday from Shediac. More serious Fires had occurred in St. John N. B. it is said by incendiarism.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT GEORGETOWN.—We regret to learn, that a serious row took place at Georgetown on Friday last, between a party of American fishermen, who had just put in there, and a number of Georgetown men who were occupied in digging a drain. The row was occasioned by some insulting expressions being used on both sides, as the Americans were proceeding up the town from their vessels. Sticks, stones and shovels were freely used on the occasion, by which several persons were considerably hurt, and one man had his thigh broken with a shot fired from a revolver by one of the Americans. An investigation of the whole affair was to take place before the Magistrates of Georgetown on Saturday last. Examiner.

Holloway's Pills.—Wonderful cure of a diseased Liver. Emily Burton, aged 34, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was for a long time in a very precarious state of health, owing to her liver being diseased; the medical faculty prescribed for her in vain, and every remedy she thought likely to benefit her she made use of with the like ill success. About two months ago, she commenced using Holloway's Pills, and complied with the printed directions, which quickly produced a very pleasing change; in five weeks, the bloom of health was again upon her cheeks, being perfectly cured, to the agreeable surprise of her friends. These Pills are also infallible in all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED. Sept. 16.—Peri, Halifax; goods. 18th.—Susan, Roberts, Sidney; coal.

AUCTIONS.

CARD.

GAHAN & CO. return their sincere thanks to the public of Charlottetown and vicinity, for the patronage extended to them since their commencing business, and would intimate that they will offer for sale, by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on Monday next, the 24th inst., their present STOCK of rich Silk, Crapes and Paisley Shawls, Dress Silks and Satins, French Mantles, DeLaines & Cobourgs, with a variety of Staple Dry Goods and Clothing.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under Ten Pounds, cash; Ten Pounds and over, 3 months on approved Notes.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

For Sale

ON WEDNESDAY THE 26th SEPT.

A VERY superior pair of MARES, by Saladin, rising 5 and 4 years old, trained to saddle and double or single harness, color brown.—will be sold by Auction on the Market Square, at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 26th September.

To be Sold by Auction,

TOMORROW, Thursday 20th Sept. at 11 o'clock, at the Subscriber's Rooms, Queen's Square. A consignment of ten Cases of Merchandise, ordered for positive sale.

CONSISTING OF Gray and White Cottons, Printed Cottons, Orleans, DeLaines, Alpaccas, Ladies' Mantles and Capes, Shawls in variety, Hats, Caps, Threads, Tapes, Combs, Brushes, Knives & Forks, Spoons, Glassware, and a great variety of small wares. TERMS, cash, no reserve. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

MY WIFE PRISCILLA having left my bed and board, notice is hereby given, that I will not pay any debts which she may contract, nor the expenses of her board and lodging. JOSIAH McLEOD. St. Eleanor's, Sept. 15, 1855. Six

FALL SUPPLIES BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE CITY DRUG STORE

No. 14, Queen Street. 100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd. Sperm, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., 3 bbls. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cudbear, Bluestone, Coppers, Alum, Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sage and Corn Starch.

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

STRAY COW.

A BLACK COW, with a white stripe on the back and belly, white tail and two white hind legs, with a star on the head, short horns and aged—has been on the Subscriber's premises for the last ten days, the owner is requested to come and take her away and pay expenses. SAMUEL WILLIAM MITCHELL, Keeper of the Asylum. Lunatic Asylum, 17th Sept., 1855. Six

NAVY AND ARMY LISTS for July, received by Mail for sale at Hazard and Owen's Book-Store.

AUCTIONS.

SALE OF HORSES, Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Agricultural Implements, &c., BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON SATURDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, at the

Livery Stables of Mr. Jakeman, GRAFTON STREET, the whole of his STOCK.

- CONSISTING OF— 5 HORSES } All furred complete 5 Single Sleighs } 2 Box do } 1 Double do } 3 Wood Sleighs } 4 Light Waggon } With Steel Springs 1 Covered Buggy } 1 Covered Coach, (superior article, new,) } with Pole and Lamps, complete 9 Sets Single Harness } 2 Sets Double Harness } 12 Sets Sleigh Bells } 3 Sets Cart Harness } 3 Riding Saddles } 3 do Bridles, 7 Head Stalls and Chains } 6 pairs Chain Traces, 2 doz. Hay Forks } 3 new Ploughs, 6 pairs new Harrows } 1 Hay Rake, 1 Cart, iron axle } 1 Truck, 2 Cooking Stoves } 1 Close Stove } Also about 80 Cords Firewood.

TERMS.—All sums under £10 Cash; over £10 Three months, on approved Notes. WM. DODD, Auctioneer.

August 24th.

Freehold Estate for Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON Saturday, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock, if not previously sold by private sale. THE DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES situate at the corner of Great George Street and Fitz Roy Street, also a Building Lot adjoining, fronting on Great George Street 20 feet and running back that breadth for fifty-four feet; from the pleasant and convenient situation of this property it is well worth the attention of persons wishing to invest in Freehold Property. A plan of the Lots and every information required, can be had at the office of Henry Palmer, Esq., Kent Street, or to the Subscriber. SAMUEL COLLINGS, Proprietor. Charlottetown, Aug. 27th, 1855.

TO BE SOLD

At Public Auction.

AT THE OLD COURT HOUSE, Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 20th October next, at twelve o'clock, if not previously disposed of by private sale, all that tract of land situate on Township No. 19, known as the Douglas Estate comprising 1630 Acres. This property is freehold and under Lease to various Tenants at an annual rent of one shilling currency per acre. An indisputable title will be given. A plan of the property may be seen and other particulars made known on application to the undersigned. ROBERT STEWART. Charlottetown, Aug. 28th, 1855.

FOR SALE,

THREE valuable BUILDING LOTS, well calculated for Business Stands, being in the immediate vicinity of Queen's Square. For particulars apply to the Subscriber, JOHN BALL. August 21, 1855. Six

Great and Extensive sale of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, SHIP CHANDLERY, &c.

BY JAMES MORRIS. TO BE sold BY AUCTION, at the Store of DENNIS REDDIN, Esq., on Monday, 1st of October, at 11 o'clock—the whole of his extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Ironmongery, Crockeryware, Glassware, &c., &c. The Sale will be continued from day to day until the whole are disposed of. Country Merchants and Dealers would do well to attend this sale, as the Stock is one of the largest ever offered at auction in this City. TERMS OF SALE.—£10 and up to £20, three months; £20 and up to £50, six months; £50 and upwards, nine months—credit will be given on good and approved joint notes of hand; all sums under £10 cash on delivery. September 13.

By the Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.

THE Mayor of the City of Charlottetown, in pursuance of a Resolution of the City Council to that effect, hereby cautions all persons from dealing or trafficking in the sale or purchase of any part of the Common of Charlottetown, and from erecting or placing any kind of buildings upon the same, it being the intention of the Corporation to take all legal measures that may be necessary for putting the City in possession of its rights and privileges in respect to the said Common. ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor. City of Charlottetown, Sept. 13, 1855.

REAL ESTATE.

TO be sold by Auction,

ON THURSDAY, the 11th day of October next, at noon, in front of the Colonial Building, Queen Square.

Mr. Lobban has been instructed to offer for Sale, at Public Auction, the following Lots of Land, with the valuable Buildings thereon:—

LOT No. 1.—These premises situate in Water Street, and known as the "Terrace House," with the Stables attached thereto, measuring 84 by 120 feet. The buildings could easily be turned into three shops, leaving plenty of yard room for warehouses.

LOT No. 2.—That Lot of Land situate in Sidney Street, immediately adjoining the Hon. D. Brennan's Brick Building, measuring 40 by 80 feet. The building consists of two shops and a Dwelling house.

LOT No. 3.—That Lot of Land, with the Dwelling House thereon, situate in King Street, measuring 33 by 60 feet, having the privilege of the Birnie Mews, formerly in the occupation of W. C. Hoas, and now occupied by Mrs. Pine.

LOT No. 4.—One-fourth part of Town Lot No. 49, in the 1st Hundred of Town Lots, nearly opposite the last Lot, with the Dwelling House thereon, now in the occupation of Mr. John Matheson.

LOT No. 5.—Half Town Lot No. 54, in the first Hundred of Town Lots, with the commodious Dwelling House and Stable thereon, measuring on Dorchester street 84 feet and now in the occupation of W. M. Howe, Esq.

LOT No. 6.—The other half of the above Lot, in one or two Lots, to suit purchasers, fronting on King street.

LOT No. 7.—The convenient premises, situate in Kent street, nearly opposite to the Hon. G. Coles' brewery, and now in the occupation of Dr. Plimpton and Mr. Long, measuring on Kent street 49 feet, including a right of way of 9 feet, and running back to Clark's Lane, and measuring thereon 59 feet.

LOT No. 8.—The Lot of Land and Dwelling House, situate in Grafton street, opposite to the Temperance Hall, making 32 by 40 feet, and now in the occupation of Mr. Beattie, adjoining the property of the late Mr. Dennis, Timmins.

LOT No. 9.—Pasture Lot No. 344, fronting on the Malpeque Road, with the Dwelling House and Barns thereon—containing 12 acres of Land, beautifully wooded.

LOT No. 10.—Pasture Lot No. 343, fronting on the Malpeque Road, and the cross Road leading therefrom to the York River Road, consisting of 12 acres all cleared.

LOT No. 11.—Pasture Lot No. 364, fronting on the said Malpeque Road, and containing 12 acres, all cleared.

The above Buildings are all in good repair, and can be viewed prior to the sale. For title &c. please apply at the Office of the Hon. CHARLES YOUNG. Terms of sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent the day of sale, a further payment of 25 per cent, within two months, when the Deed will be delivered, and the balance may remain on Mortgage on interest, for such term of years as may be agreed on, should the purchaser require the same. H. W. LOBBAN, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, Sept. 1855.

Valuable and desirable

Freehold Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, that valuable and highly cultivated Farm and Premises, elegantly and beautifully situated on the Princeton Road, about one mile from Charlottetown, known as Willow Farm, the property of the Subscriber. This Farm contains about Eighty-four (84) acres, all under cultivation, divided into eleven parts or fields, besides a Kitchen Garden, suitably laid out, and well fenced, with ponds of water in six fields; a large amount has recently been expended on this property, in the application of manure, to put it in the best state of improvement, and the present Crop bears testimony to its productiveness. There is on the premises a comfortable Dwelling House recently built, with a deep and spacious Cellar, and an extensive range of Barns and Stables, all new, with room for a large Crop of Grain and Hay, with a Granary, Horse Stable, Cow Houses, Piggery, Fowl House, and Yard, and also, a convenient Greenhouse.

If the above property is not disposed of in one month from this date, it will be let for a term of years. The Subscriber also offers for sale, the whole or any part of his well known properties in Charlottetown and Georgetown. A large portion of the purchase money of which, (if required), may remain on security for such time as may be agreed upon.

Charlottetown, September 4th, 1855. JAMES PEAKE.

JOHN T. THOMAS

requests all persons indebted to him, on account of his late Business, to settle their respective Accounts immediately, with Mr. W. E. DAWSON, who is duly authorized to receive the same.



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,  
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, 185

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.

- |                            |                                    |                          |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ague                       | Dropsy                             | Inflammation             |
| Asthma                     | Dysentery                          | Jaundice                 |
| Bilious Complaints         | Erysipelas                         | Liver Complaints         |
| Blotches on the skin       | Female Irregularities              | Lumbago                  |
| Bowel Complaints           | Fevers of all kinds                | Piles                    |
| Cholera                    | Fits                               | Rheumatism               |
| Constipation of the Bowels | Gout                               | Retention of Urine       |
| Consumption                | Head-ache                          | Scrofula, or King's Evil |
| Debility                   | Indigestion                        | Tumours                  |
| Sore Throats               | Stone and Gravel                   | Veneral Affections       |
| Secondary Symptoms         | Tic Doloureux                      | Worms of all kinds       |
| Ulcers                     | Weakness, from whatever cause, &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.

**Bricks!**

WELL BURNT BRICKS can be procured on the subscriber's premises, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and also on Queen's and Pownall Street Wharfs, during the week, by the Lighter-load, (from 3 to 4 P.M.), after the 10th July next.

J. P. BEETE.

**NEW ARRANGEMENT.**

**THE ROSEBUD,**

Captain Matheson,

WILL until further notice leave CHARLOTTETOWN for PICTOU on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and will leave PICTOU for CHARLOTTETOWN on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 9 a. m., wind and weather permitting.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or in Charlottetown to the Owner,

WILLIAM HEARD.

**Charlottetown Horticultural Society.**

THE AUTUMN EXHIBITION of Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers, of this Society, will be held on Wednesday the 10 October, next at the Temperance Hall.

**LIST OF PRIZES.**

FRUITS.		
Best bunch of Grapes, white		£0 5 0
Best do red		0 5 0
Best 6 Pears		0 7 6
2d do		0 5 0
Best doz. Autumn eating Apples		0 7 6
2d do		0 4 6
do winter keeping do		0 7 6
2d do do		0 4 6
do raised from seed		0 7 6
2d do do		0 4 6
Best 12 Green Gages		0 7 6
2 do do		0 4 6
Best 12 Magnum Bonum Plums,		0 4 6
2d do		0 3 0
Best sort of Plums not less than 12		0 6 3
2d do		0 4 6
Best quart of Damsons		0 2 3
Best Musk Melon		0 4 6
2d do		0 3 0
Best Water Melon		0 4 6
2d do		0 3 0
VEGETABLES.		
Best Cauliflower		0 4 6
2d do		0 3 0
Best Broccoli		0 4 6
2d do		0 3 0
Best 3 Savoy Cabbages		0 3 0
Best 3 Early York		0 3 0
Best 3 Drum Head		0 3 0
Best 12 Carrots for table		0 3 0
Best 12 blood-red Best		0 3 0
Best 12 Parsnips		0 3 0
Best 12 Onions, Globe		0 3 0
Best 12 do Potato		0 3 0
Best 12 garden Turnips		0 3 0
Best 12 Tomatoes		0 3 0
Best 12 Capsicums		0 3 0
Best 12 heads ripe Indian corn		0 3 0
Best 2 dozen Eschalots		0 3 0
Best 6 heads Garlic		0 3 0
Best 6 heads Celery		0 6 0
2 do		0 4 6
Best Pint Nasturtium		0 3 0
Best Pumpkin		0 3 0
Best Squash		0 3 0
Best lot of Sweet herbs		0 3 0
FLOWERS.		
Best bouquet of Garden Flowers		0 6 3
2 do do		0 4 6
Finest House-plant in pot		0 6 3
2d best do do		0 3 0
Rarest House-plant in pot		0 6 3
2d best do do		0 3 0
Best Show of Dahlias, not less than 3		0 4 6
2d do do do		0 3 0
Best Show of Pansies		0 1 6
2d do		0 3 0
Best Balsam		0 4 6
2d do		0 3 0
Best Cockscomb		0 4 6
3d do		0 3 0
Best Double Stock		0 4 6
2d do		0 3 0
Best Single Stock		0 3 0
2d do do		0 2 3
Best Wallflower		0 3 0
2d do		0 2 3
Best monthly Rose in pot, of each variety,		0 3 0
2d Flowering Plant from the garden		0 4 6
2d do do		0 3 0
Best Double Hollyhock		0 3 0
2d do		0 1 6

Best of any other Fruit, Vegetable or Flower not enumerated may be recommended by the Judges.

House Plants that have taken prizes at former Exhibitions, not to be allowed to compete.

Prizes to be paid at the time of declaring them.

Articles for competition to be sent in before 12 o'clock.

Doors to be opened at 2 p. m.

Persons bringing articles for competition are requested to leave them in the ante-room, where they will be taken care of, and removed into the Hall, under the direction of the Committee. It has become necessary to have recourse to this arrangement, in order to avoid confusion.

Tickets to be had at the door.

Tickets of admission to non-subscribers 9d. Subscribers for the current year, to be admitted by their Tickets as received for last show; if any of said Tickets have been given up, the holders to be entitled to receive another in lieu, from the Secretary.

JOHN M. DALGLEISH, Sec'y.

Sept. 10th 1855. all papers

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**MANNERS.**—I make it a point of morality never to find fault with another for his manners: they may be awkward or graceful, blunt or polite, polished or rustic, I care not what they are, if the man means well and acts from honest intentions, without eccentricity or affectation. All men have not the advantage of "good society," as it is called, to school themselves in all its fantastic rules and ceremonies, and if there is any standard of manners, it is only founded in reason and good sense, and not upon the artificial regulations. Manners, like conversation, should be extemporaneous, and not studied. I always suspect a man, who meets me with the same perpetual smile upon his face, the same congeeing of the body, and the same premeditated shake of the hand. Give me the (it may be rough) gripe of the hand, the careless nod of recognition, and when occasion requires, the homely welcome salutation, "how are you, my old friend!"

The Sultan's favorite dwarf, a little man about forty years old, and three feet high, a few years ago, took a notion to marry, and applied to the Sultan for a wife. The latter gave him permission to go into his harem and take the one whom he could kiss. The dwarf, like all other short men, was ambitious to have a long wife. While the Sultan's five hundred women, who knew the terms on which the dwarf was permitted to choose were laughing at the mannikin, he went up to one of the tallest and handsomest of them, and struck her a sudden blow on the stomach. She collapsed with the pain, and before she could recover, he caught her by the neck and gave her the dreaded kiss. The Sultan kept his word, and the tall beauty is now the mother of the dwarf's children.

**CAT AND DOG LIFE.**—James Ferguson and his wife led a cat and dog life, and she is not alluded to once in the philosopher's autobiography. In 1750, while he was one evening delivering to a London audience a Lecture on Astronomy, his wife entered the room in a passion, and maliciously overturned several pieces of the apparatus; when all the notice Ferguson took of the catastrophe was the observation to his audience: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have the misfortune to be married to this woman."

An anecdote has been told by Croker as one of the happiest things he ever heard. Fenelon, who had often teased Richelieu (and ineffectually it would seem) for subscriptions to charitable undertakings, was one day telling him that he had just seen his picture. "And did you ask it for a subscription?" said Richelieu sneeringly. "No, I saw there was no chance," replied the other, "it was so like you."

Somebody says, a wife should be like roasted lamb—tender and nicely dressed. Somebody else adds, "and without sauce."

"Keep your dog away from me," said a dandy to a butcher boy. "Darn the dog," said the boy, "he always will be after puppies."

**ADVANCE OF THE SIEGE WORKS.**—No firing of the Russians, be it good or bad, slight or heavy, is able to impede the progress of the works. The surface of the ground in the neighbourhood of the Malakoff works, and the Redan is presenting every day a more checked appearance. It is one maze, of trenches, traverses, rifle pits, and batteries—a perfect maze, so that it requires a strongly developed organ of locality, or else many days of trench duties, to find one's way. The railway is perhaps the best test of the gigantic activity which is prevailing: numbers of mortars and large quantities of ammunition come up daily by it and vanish again silently, to be replaced next day by others. It is as if the trenches were an unfathomable abyss, so incredible a mass of mortars, guns, shells, and shot do they seem to swallow up. When they will be satisfied and when the word "enough" will be said, seems as uncertain as Crimean weather. I heard a few days ago from a French officer of artillery, that Pelissier, being asked when offensive operations would be again resumed, said, "Well, I don't know; the Russians are losing every day 300 or 400 men by sickness. If we wait a week they will have lost a brigade; if we wait a month they will have lost a corps d'armes." But if the Russians lose many men by sickness, they seem to be careful to replace them again.

**THE DIFFERENCE.**—At the battle of Waterloo, two French officers were advancing to charge a much superior force. The danger was imminent, and one of them betrayed evident signs of fear. The other observing it, said to him:—"Sir, I believe you are frightened." "Yes," returned the other, "I am, and if you were half so much frightened, you would run away." This anecdote exhibits, in a happy light the difference between moral and physical courage.

**VILLAGE BURNED.**—A conflagration at Breedsville, California, recently destroyed the whole of that flourishing town. The inhabitants were at the last accounts living in canvass tents, preparatory to re-erecting their houses.

**STEAM.**—At a railway station, an old lady said to a very pompous looking gentleman, who was talking about steam communication, "Pray, sir, what is steam?" "Steam, ma'am, is ah! steam is—eh! ah—steam is—steam!" "I knew that chap couldn't tell ye," said a rough looking fellow standing by, "but steam is a bucket of water in a tremendous perspiration."

**THE OLDEN TIME.**—Six of the wealthiest and most respectable citizens of Boston, seventy years ago, were bakers. They kneaded, until they had no longer need.

**A NEW COURSE.**—The ship Harvey Birch has sailed from San Francisco for Liverpool with 2000 tons of breadstuffs.

**CENSUS OF NEW YORK CITY.**—The census of New York city is at last complete, and shows a total population of 623,626, being an increase of 108,232 in the last five years. During the previous five, the increase was 144,171.

**EMIGRATION TO MINNESOTA.**—The Western territories of the United States, are being settled with hardy pioneers with a rapidity hardly credible. Among others, Minnesota is fast being covered with intelligent and enterprising citizens. Large numbers, says the *Chicago Daily Press*, are exploring Southern Minnesota, and up the valley of that beautiful river. Most of the country between Lacross and Mankato is very fine, well watered, with timber at convenient distances. The soil of the prairies is excellent, and every thing invites the industrious and enterprising to seek a home in that fertile and healthful region. Land can be had at Government price, of the very best quality. The settlers are principally from Northern New York, Ohio, and Canada West. A year ago a pioneer by the name of John Robinson, settled in "High Forest," in Southern Minnesota, and at that time his nearest neighbour was thirty miles distant, in the direction of a town called Lacrosse. There are now seventy-two houses on the same road. Mills and stores also have been erected, and improvement is the order of the day.

**ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.**—The *Montreal Herald* states that the Arctic expedition, fitted out by the Hudson Bay Company, was to have started from Great Slave Lake some time since. The object of this expedition is to visit the locality where, according to the information furnished by Dr. Rae, Sir John Franklin and his unfortunate companions perished, and to ascertain more full particulars, if possible, respecting their sad fate.

**DEATH SPRING.**—A late California paper mentions the discovery of a spring in El Dorado county in that State, whose waters flow from a bed of arsenic. The mineral deposit is thirty feet thick, and crops out of the surface of the earth. Veins in it abound with gold, and specimens of this auriferous ore have been shown to the editor of the *Placerville American*. The name of "Death Spring" has been given to the stream. The existence of it is supposed to account for the mortality among the gold miners at the early period of the California epidemic.

**ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.**—The New York steamboat train via Stonington for Boston, on the 4th, was thrown from the track at Kingston, R. I. by which several of the second-class passengers were seriously injured. The first-class passengers escaped unhurt.

Establ  
Return  
steamship J  
er, arrived  
her return f  
York, Newf  
pany to la  
the Islands  
Breton. Si  
consisting  
their guests  
operators.  
The Jam  
August, an  
her passage  
the 10th, h  
preceeded  
north-west  
her arriva  
bark Sara  
chartered  
submarine  
John's, w  
morning,  
John's four  
was given  
of the plac  
at the C  
evening.  
made ever  
corn of th  
their stay  
round of J  
The Ja  
Basques  
found th  
there on t  
voyage o  
paying of  
days, and  
lay to vis  
and selec  
tion of th  
The p  
from Por  
where a  
landing  
was ere  
baving  
James A  
brought  
The s  
but on  
steamer  
voured  
west v  
vessels  
a serio  
ously at  
then g  
lost her  
gale up  
obliged  
herself  
The s  
day, b  
be suffi  
had alr  
and a  
fast.  
20th, t  
and t  
Her I  
might  
cable  
Owi  
it brok  
lay of  
on m  
easter  
cand  
was  
curin  
tion's  
the cu