

# Haszard's



# Gazette,

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, May 30, 1855.

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### Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher  
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May 14, 1855. A. I. E.

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May 14th, 1855.—A. I. E.

### Civic Elections.

#### SHERIFF'S NOTICE

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of  
this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth  
year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intitled  
"An Act to incorporate the Town of Charlottetown,"  
I do hereby give public notice, that the first Elections  
of Mayor and Councillors for the City of Charlottetown  
will be held on the FIRST TUESDAY in AUGUST  
next at the several places following, that is to say:  
In Ward No. One—at the residence of Mr Bagnall,  
in Pownall Street.  
In Ward No. Two—at the Fire Engine House,  
fronting on Great George Street.  
In Ward No. Three—at the Old Court House.  
In Ward No. Four—at the Fire Engine House  
fronting on King Square.  
In Ward No. Five—at Mr. Tierney's, at the  
corner of the Princetown Road.  
And at the said Elections the Poll will be opened  
at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open  
till 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.  
WILLIAM BAGNALL Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office,

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WANTED a TEACHER for the above School.  
Apply to  
THOMAS McNEILL.  
Rustico, April 18th. 4ien

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NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

OUR LOSSES IN THE EAST.

There is some consolation to be drawn from a very melancholy document which has just been issued from the Adjutant-General's office in return to a motion of Mr. Locke King. In this we are presented with a formal account of the numbers of our men killed and wounded in actual conflict with the enemy in the Crimea, from the first landing of the expedition until the 15th of March last. To those who have not been in the habit of considering such subjects, the number will appear infinitely small. It is, however, always so, unless in the case of an army which has been actually routed, and exposed to the action of artillery and cavalry when disorganized and in disorderly flight. It is disease, fatigue, starvation, exposure to the elements which destroy an army, not actual conflict with the foe. How many persons are aware of the comparatively small number which represents the British loss on the field of Waterloo? It appears from the return before us that within the period named, the Russians have only contrived to kill on the field of battle 1360 British soldiers, officers and men. The list of wounded is of course more formidable; but, when it is remembered, that the period comprises three severe and hotly-contested actions, to make no mention of daily and nightly skirmishes of the most murderous character in the trenches, the number will not certainly inspire despair. It amounts to 4546. These figures are exactly taken from the returns, and, if we may venture upon a hypothetical addition of our own, we should be inclined to say, that 1600 killed on the field and 5000 wounded would pretty accurately express the British loss in conflict with the foe from the time the army left our shores until a day or two since. Going back to the return, and again limiting our statements to the date of the 15th of March, we find that of 1,360 killed, 91 were officers and 81 non-commissioned officers—about 13 per cent. of the total loss. Of the 4,546 wounded, 241 were officers and 268 non-commissioned officers—about 9 per cent. of the total wounded. The officers and non-commissioned officers, then, have certainly not shrunk from their share in the death-grapple with the Russian. It would have been most satisfactory if we could have given any account of the number of wounded since dead, how many have recovered and returned to duty; but on these points the Adjutant-General, strangely enough, has received no information. It is, however, most probable that when we state the British loss incurred in actual conflict with the foe from the commencement of hostilities to the present time at 5,000, we over-state the number. This would, of course, include the deaths from wounds and of wounded men, as well as of those who were left dead upon the battle-field. This number of 5,000, however, as is too notorious, represents but a very small portion of the British loss. After a most careful comparison of numbers we cannot place the total British loss at less than 20,000 men—all good and well trained soldiers. The majority of these deaths, however, are referable to mismanagement and neglect, and we hope we may entertain some expectation that the reign of mismanagement and neglect is at an end, in the Crimea at least. Unless some sweeping plague or sickness shall fall upon our camp, there is no reason for despair. Why should not the troops be kept supplied with every necessary and comfort of life as fully as upon any foreign station? If the operations retain their present form, it is perfectly preposterous to speak of the leaguer of Sebastopol as a campaign, as far as the allies are concerned. To the Russians, indeed, it is a campaign, and a campaign of the most deadly kind. Their men and their supplies must be brought up from enormous distances, and it is not too much to say, that for every man produced in Sebastopol or its immediate neighbourhood another man has disappeared from the list of living men. We have every reason to be satisfied when we contrast our own position with that of the Czar, if we look at this question merely as one of patience and obstinacy. It is not possible but that the military drain upon the population of his empire must be severely felt. If troops are to be concentrated by the 100,000 on the western frontier, in the Crimea, and near St. Petersburg, other provinces are left unguarded which eighteen months back required defence, or, if guarded, it must be at the expense of a fearful conscription, which will beget wide-spread discontent, and probably in the end general, as lately partial, insurrection. We can well afford to await results. We have destroyed the foreign commerce of Russia—we retain a lodgment upon her territory—we have swept her flag from the seas. This is a business which France and England can settle perfectly well by themselves, if the Governments act in unison with the real wishes and opinions of the two countries.—*London Times.*

**ABOLITION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.**—The French army is about to be considerably increased. Instead of only 80,000 men being called out next month, as at first intended, there will be raised 400,000 for active service. As no increase of taxes is spoken of, there must

soon be another loan. The sum spoken of is 250 millions. This mode of meeting the war expenditure is considered preferable, at least for the present, to making additions to the taxes, for experience has shown that money can, without difficulty, be obtained, in the shape of an appeal to the country at large, while the enormous dearth of the necessities of life would cause increased taxation to be ill received.

BROTHER JONATHAN AND THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

(From the London Standard of Friday.)  
The following very extraordinary circumstance has been reported to us from a quarter which precludes any doubt as to the truth of the statement:—  
By very late letters received from St. Petersburg, it would appear that a fine American frigate-built ship recently arrived at Port Baltic. It was stated that this vessel had on board 800 bales of cotton, but as her size (800 tons) made this cargo appear ridiculously small, the correspondent of our informant visited the ship, and he found that, in addition to the above, she had on board 50,000 rifles and 5000 revolvers. The Russians laugh at the vigilance displayed by our cruisers, and naturally enough ask if John Bull has been asleep, to have allowed so valuable a prize to have escaped? There is, however, another opportunity offered to Rear Admiral Dundas's fleet to secure this bold breaker of the blockade, as the vessel is now ordered up to Cronstadt to take in a cargo of hemp.

WILL OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

A holograph will of the late Emperor Nicholas, written in 1844, has been published at St. Petersburg. The following are the principal points of the document: The first clause is a kind of address to his family. After enumerating the various kinds of property belonging to the Empress his wife, the Emperor expresses a wish that her Majesty shall retain for her life the use of her apartments in the different palaces, and the clause concludes as follows:—"The legacy which I bequeath to my children is to love and honour their mother, to do everything to promote her tranquillity, to anticipate all her wishes, and to endeavour to render her old age happy by their devoted attentions. Never must they undertake any thing of importance without first asking her advice and demanding her maternal benedictions." In another clause the testator bequeaths pensions of 15,000 silver roubles a year (the silver rouble is something over four francs), in addition to the pensions they already enjoy, to Adjutant-General d'Adlerberg and his daughter, Julia Baranow, the latter of whom has brought up three of his (the testator's) daughters, and both of whom he calls his most devoted friends. In other clauses the Emperor expresses his thanks to a number of persons whom he names as being his devoted friends and servants; among them he mentions Prince Paskiewitch, Generals Orloff, Tchenicheff, Menschikoff, and M. de Nesselrode, and thanks them all in the warmest manner for the services they have rendered to him and to the State. In one clause, which is particularly addressed to the Emperor Alexander, the will says:—"I am convinced that my son, (the Emperor Alexander), will always remain a tender and affectionate son, as he has always been, to his parents: and this duty will become still more sacred for him when his mother is alone. In his relations with his brothers, my son must unite the indulgence called for by their youth with the necessary firmness of a father of a family. He must never suffer any family quarrels which may be prejudicial to the service or even to the State, and should such circumstances unhappily arise, he must remember that he is Emperor, and that all other members of the family are his subjects." The will concludes by a clause, in which the Emperor begs all those whom he may have unintentionally offended to forgive him, as he forgives all who may have offended him. He expresses his regret, that he has not been able to accomplish all the good that he could have wished, and begs all his friends to offer up their prayers for the repose of his soul.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

General Canrobert, in a letter addressed to the Emperor, dated April 28, thus expresses himself:—"It is with pleasure that I announce to your Majesty that the English army, always so firm, has become as fine and healthy as it was in the first days of its arrival in the East. It is receiving reinforcements in infantry, in cavalry, and in means of transport. I continue to live on the most cordial terms with Lord Raglan, and the two armies continue to be closely united, and rely one upon the other."

**THE NEW SHARP GUN-BORDERS.**—It is now determined to increase the number, so that both fleets in the Baltic and Black Seas shall have a squadron of these powerful little "sharpshooters."

The ball which killed General Bisot has been sent to Paris. It is of the same pattern as those recently invented by a French officer.

**OUR INDIAN ARMY.**—There is now in India an army of nearly half a million of men at the disposal of this country. In that army, there are about 30,000 Europeans belonging to the Queen's service including cavalry and infantry of the line; and 40,000 European troops in the Company's service, of every arm except cavalry. The aggregate which Sir Erskine Perry has made out is 457,000 men, with 12,000 officers, and maintained at an expense of £20,596,000. Large and costly as this army may be, it sits lightly on the population and resources of India, and might easily be increased, especially from the warlike tribes lately added to our dominion. Here, then, is a reserve, and an ample reserve well organized, officered, and generally with some experience of war. How could it be said that we had no reserve? Of this immense force 70,000 are British soldiers. Of the rest the irregular native cavalry is just the force we most require in the war, and cannot supply from home. Here, then, is everything that we want for our present necessity—numbers, organization, discipline, European courage and talent in all its developments, practical experience in all its forms,—in fact, the substance of all that we have been accustomed to ascribe to Russia, and to reckon as her superiority over the Western Powers. When such is the fact, and such the prejudices, and when, too, we practically disregard the fact, and realize the prejudice. Sir Erskine Perry has taken, as it appears to us, a very reasonable course in moving for a committee "to consider how the army in India may be made most available for the war in Europe, and to inquire into the steps necessary to be taken if it should be deemed expedient to constitute the army of the East Indian Company a Royal Army." We must confess to a great regret, though perhaps no great surprise, that such a motion, in the present state of this country and the present prospects of the war, should be thrown out by a decisive majority.—*London Times.*

**FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.**—From Vienna we learn that in the letter of the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor of the French, congratulating him on his escape from assassination, he refers to the attempt on his own life, and adds that "a close alliance between France and Austria can alone put a stop to such revolutionary attempts."

**THE POPE AND THE GOLDEN ROSE.**—A letter from Rome states that the Golden Rose, which the Pope blesses every year, and presents to some female sovereign, is this year to be given to the Empress of Austria.

**A RAY OF HOPE FOR POLAND.**—Count Walcowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs.—M. de Persigny, Ambassador at the Court of St. James's—these appointments appear to throw some light on the resignation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys. M. de Persigny has been understood to be friendly to the resuscitation of the Kingdom of Poland, as a bulwark against Russian encroachments.

**THE MONITEUR DE LA FLOTTE** announces that the Baltic naval division, under the command of Rear-Admiral Pinaud, sailed from Cherbourg for its destination on May 1.

**TROOPS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.**—The ship *Creamore* arrived in the Mersey on Sunday, with a number of the Newfoundland companies on board. She left St. John's on the 5th ult.

THE ASSASSIN PIANORI.

It is thought that the assassin Pianori, who, since his condemnation, has been removed to the prison of the Roquette, where prisoners under sentence of death or hard labour for life are kept, will not undergo his punishment as soon as was expected. Three days are allowed for appeal, but it does not appear that he has used his right. If no delay takes place in the execution—the opinion being all but unanimous, both on the part of the judges and of the public, against a mitigation of punishment—it will be owing probably to the information recently received of the existence of a revolutionary plot with ramifications in most of the countries of Europe. It appears that the day the Emperor was fired at, the chiefs of the secret societies received accounts that the Emperor was killed, and that Paris was in insurrection. The hope is not yet entirely given up that Pianori, with the prospect of death before him, may make some important disclosures.

**FRUIT CONSUMED IN PARIS.**—The first strawberries in Paris come from Bordeaux. This sort bears the name of "Fraises Ananas," but the finest kind, called "Anglaises," come from Brest. Angers also furnishes a quantity of this fruit; the amount of them altogether sold is more than 30,000f. Cherries seldom appear before the middle or end of May; the first seen in Paris come from Marseilles, Lyons, and Bordeaux; about 200,000f. worth of this early fruit is sold. Plums from Lorraine and other parts are sold to the amount of more than 100,000f., and peaches from the south for 10,000f.; apricots are supplied from Marseilles, Avignon, Bordeaux, and also from Burgundy and Auvergne; the consumption amounts to about 230,000f. Grapes from Montauban, Bordeaux, Saint Peray and Moissac, figure in the above estimate for 140,000f., and pears for 30,000f.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

**INUNDATION IN HUNGARY.**—The *Pesti Naplo* gives fresh particulars respecting the inundation of Hungary. It appears that 250 square miles were entirely under water, and the consequent loss in hay, straw, stable, &c., is reckoned at 1½ million florins; the loss in houses at two millions florins; and the loss in provisions and such like at 1½ million florins.

**FISH PROPAGATION.**—Upwards of 50,000 young fish (salmon trout from the Swiss lakes, and ordinary trout), have, within the last few days been placed in the lake in the Bois de Boulogne. They were hatched in the College de France, by the new system of artificial production, and though only about three months old are perfectly formed, nearly three-quarters of an-inch long on an average, and are capable of providing for themselves.

A professor in the Russian Agricultural Institute, Bollman by name, has published a pamphlet on the potato rot, and he announces to the world that mere drying, if conducted at a sufficiently high temperature, and continued long enough, is a complete antidote to the disease. He ascertained that the vitality of the potatoe is not affected even if the rind is charred.

It turns out, as was to be expected, that in addition to the skeleton of Saint Felix the Martyr, sent to the Queen of Spain by the Pope, and to that of the same saint which previously existed in a church Andalusia, there is also one in the Hermitage of the Virgin, near Manzuarez. In presence of these three sets of relics of one and the same saint, the Pope will be respectfully entreated to say which is to be considered the real one.

The new planet lately discovered at Dusseldorf has received the name of *Leukothea*. Its distinctive sign will be an ancient light tower.

Fifty-five young Abyssinians and Negroes, selected by Austrian priests, have left Egypt for Italy, where they are to be educated as Roman Catholic missionaries.

An extraordinary marriage ceremony was celebrated a few days ago in the church at St. Hilaire de la Noaille (Gironde), that of a man named Lapiere, aged 107, to a woman whose maiden name was Neuville, aged 86.

The Dordogne journals announce, that in the departments the wheat crops are very fine; and promise an abundant harvest; also that vegetables, potatoes, and fruit trees, in general, are all in excellent condition.

**GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY.**—This line, the pioneer of the Railway system in Australia, is, we understand, in course of rapid construction, and the opening of the harbour branch and a portion of the line was expected to take place early in June.

The *Journal of the Academy of Medicine*, at Turin, contains some curious statistics on human life, among others, the statement that married men live longer than bachelors, and great men longer than those of small stature. The two months of the twelve in which most marriages are celebrated are June and December.

It is said in the foreign journals that Queen Victoria is likely to visit Paris in July.

The *Doncaster Gazette* says that a person living near Silkstone, a few days ago, brought a fighting cock in front of a large swing glass. The fowl made a plunge at his supposed antagonist, and shattered the glass to atoms.

**DREADFUL CATASTROPHE IN SPAIN.**—A letter from Barcelona states, that in the course of a violent tempest, which burst on the 24th ult. over the valley of Arran, in Catalonia, near the French frontier, some enormous masses of snow fell from the Pyrenees, and completely buried three large villages, named Una, Vaquerque, and Labely, each containing from 500 to 700 inhabitants. The authorities of the district immediately caused labourers to be employed to remove the snow, and though the operation was far from complete when the letter left, not fewer than 47 dead bodies had been discovered.

Five Russian prizes were sold by auction, at Lloyd's Russian captains' room, London, on the 4th. The vessels realised £2730.

There are seven noblemen, as well as several officers just returned from the Crimea, now in the Queen's Bench.

The wife of a commercial traveller, residing in Sheffield, has become quite insane, in consequence of an infatuated belief in spirit rappings.

Of wooden vessels there are but three building on the Clyde at the present moment, while of iron ships there are no fewer than thirty-five.

Several large chests of seeds were shipped at Southampton; a few days since, on board the transport *Medway*, for the Crimea. The seeds consist of carrot, parsnip, onion, &c., besides clover, of the different varieties, and a large weight of "permanent" grass seeds, of which it is intended to lay down several acres.

A RIVAL to the named Federer resident in this Lyons, has just submitted to the warlike machine him many years will, he says, and destroy, in town or a whole

WRECK OF The United S McKinstry, U. Sunday morning on Sunday, May 7, 5 A. M. winds during

The steamer mails and pa on the morning. The Pacific Golden Age 17, at 1 P. M. the United S spoke whale months out, 24th, 7 A. M. from thence a 29th at 2 A. M. rock off the Kioaron. Sh it was deemed sengors, mail ashore; whic sand beach b pose. There being got off.

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**A RIVAL TO LORD DUNDONALD.**—A mechanic named Federer, a Swiss by birth, but long resident in this city (says the *Solus Publicus* of Lyons), has just left for Paris, in order to submit to the examination of competent men a warlike machine of his invention. It has cost him many years' meditation and labour, and will, he says, throw 700 projectiles a minute, and destroy, in a very short time, either a town or a whole squadron.

**UNITED STATES.**

**WRECK OF THE STEAMER GOLDEN AGE.**

The United States Mail steamer Illinois, James McKinstry, U. S. N., commanding, arrived on Sunday morning from Aspinwall via Kingston, on Sunday, May 3, 8 P. M., and from Kingston, May 7, 5 A. M. Experienced strong northerly winds during the entire passage.

The steamer El Dorado, with New-Orleans mails and passengers, was to leave Aspinwall on the morning of the 4th inst., for Havana.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer Golden Age sailed from San Francisco, April 17, at 1 P. M., with \$1,372,000 in treasure and the United States' Mails. 21st, at 10 A. M., spoke whale ship Wm. Lee of Newport, 38 months out, 700 barrels, all well on board. 24th, 7 A. M., arrived at Acapulco, and sailed from thence at 2 P. M. same day for Panama. 29th at 2 A. M., the ship struck on a sunken rock off the north-west end of the Island of Kicarón. She commenced leaking badly, and it was deemed advisable for the safety of passengers, mails and treasure, to run the ship ashore; which was accordingly done, a smooth sand beach having been selected for the purpose. There is a strong probability of the ship being got off.

After a detention of two days, the passengers, mails and treasure were transferred to the steamer John L. Stephens and landed in Panama on the 2d inst., all in good health.

The Golden Age was 2,691 tons register and considered one of the finest steamers ever built. Her original cost was about \$340,000, \$325,000 of which is covered by insurance in Wall-st. and the balance supposed in Liverpool. She was built in 1852 by Mr. W. H. Brown, and made the quickest passage from Liverpool to Melbourne ever accomplished, since which time she has been employed regularly on the Panama and San Francisco route.

**PROBABLE LOSS OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP GOLDEN AGE, ON KICARON ISLAND.**

To the firm of Joseph Hawes & Co., who have succeeded to the business of Adams & Co. between New York and California, we are indebted for the following additional account of the accident to the Golden Age:

"The beautiful steamship Golden Age, under the command of Commodore Watkins, went ashore on a reef extending in a north-westerly direction from Kicarón Island, about lat. 7° north, and 210 miles from Panama, on Sunday, April 29, about 2 A. M. The passage between this Island and Quibo, its neighbor, is not difficult, but perhaps the brightness of a fine moonlight night and the perfect smoothness of the water rendered the Commodore fatally confident, for he stood calmly on deck, with Mr. Aspinwall by his side, when his ship went on. It is on his part an instance, common to all men, of the apparent temporary absence of the usual strong power of the mind. No doubt, his error is as unaccountable to himself as to his friends.

"The steamer was quietly backed from her position and 'beached' in a small cove inside the reef, perfectly protected from the ocean swell. There she filled to the lower cabin ports with water, and forming a bed for herself in the soft sand, stood almost perfectly upright. Seldom was the work of destruction more suddenly accomplished. It is to be hoped, it will not prove entire, however.

"The method adopted to rescue the passengers was one that could not fail of success. A boat dispatched to Panama was ordered to keep in the track of the steamers bound outward and to speak the next one bound upward, if possible; if that should prove impossible, the directions given the officer in command were to proceed straight to Toboga and return with the Panama, the steamer on reserve there. Singular to tell, both these objects were accomplished; for the boat fell in with the J. L. Stephens, and while we were going in her to Panama, we in turn fell in with the reserve steamer, which the agent had dispatched, simply because being overdue we were considered in danger as a matter of course. Such are the excellent arrangements of the Mail Company. The mails and treasure were saved and crossed the Isthmus as usual, being about three days behindhand. We lost another day at Jamaica, as the Illinois was prevented stopping there on her downward trip owing to a case of small-pox on board. Mr. Aspinwall remained at Panama and will return via Havana."

**ANONIMA WRECK.**—From Peru we learn that the steamer Rimac had been wrecked, and nearly 100 persons on board perished.

Terrible Hail-storms have taken place in several districts of the United States. At

Corning, the hail-stones are said to have measured nearly nine inches in circumference, and weighed about eight ounces.

Some of the Washington papers speak confidently of important changes in the British Cabinet. Their speculations appear to be founded upon private advices from London. It is asserted that Lord Palmerston is not expected to weather the storm; and that "Pitt's measures" and "Pitt's victories" contrast most significantly with the existing unsatisfactory state of the war.

Horace Greely, Editor of the New York *Tribune*, writing from London under date of 26th ult., states that affairs there do not wear anything like the smiling aspect they did at his previous visit, on the opening of the Crystal Palace in 1851. John Bull's countenance is clouded in contemplation of the Eastern war; but he (Mr. G.) heard nothing to induce him to suppose, that the people of England were disheartened at the want of success; on the contrary they express a determination to thrash the Russians, at all hazard and cost what it may.

The launch at Toronto of a ship built for ocean navigation seems to have created quite a sensation among the Torontonians. The vessel in question has been christened "The City of Toronto." Her dimensions are as follows:—Length on deck, 168 feet; length of keel, 156½ feet; depth of hold, 18 feet 6 inches height between decks, 6 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 32 feet 6 inches. She has a poop cabin on deck aft 40 feet by 30, and a spacious forecabin for the accommodation of the crew; and is to be a full-rigged ship.

**Holloway's Ointment and Pills**, a certain Cure for Scald Heads.—Henry, Maria, and John Ames of Bras d'Or, Nova Scotia, were all three affected with this disagreeable malady; Maria in particular was in a wretched plight with it, and although there were many remedies tried, yet the malady did not seem to decrease, indeed the disease spread itself all over the surface of the head, to the great annoyance of the parents and discomfiture of the child; the blood of the others was equally impure. At last the parents put the three under a course of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which cured them all in the space of nineteen days. These remedies are also wonderfully efficacious in all diseases of the skin.

**HASZARD'S GAZETTE**

Wednesday, May 30, 1855.

We received a note some weeks since, informing us that the Bog School would be examined on a particular day. We attended, and were greatly pleased, not only at the fine healthy appearance of the children, but with the manner in which they passed their examinations, a part of which was conducted by J. M. Stark, Esq., on the principles of the Training System. And here we take occasion to express our conviction, that for masses taken up at random from the lower classes of the community and educated at the public expense, and who but for institutions of this nature might be suffered to become pests to society, the system of Mr. Stow is perhaps the best that could be devised. It enables a great number to receive training and education at a practicable cost, who under the old system must have gone without it, and so long as confined to Charlottetown may succeed, but for the great bulk of the people of a country so thoroughly agricultural, and which for years will be nothing else, the old system with certain modifications and improvements is the only one that can be adopted with any certainty of success. It was with feelings of great satisfaction and pleasure that we listened to the sharp eager answers of the little group of all sizes, ages, and hues, and a smile involuntarily succeeded every repetition of question and answer, for we could not help mentally comparing them to a flock of chickens to whom corn is thrown, and who make a simultaneous rush to peck up what has been scattered, and like them too, we fear that the sharpest, strongest, and most active, bear away the greatest portion of the food, leaving the dull, weak and sluggish to get but a very scanty portion. It is the great fault, in all places of education, that the precocious and forward are most likely to be encouraged, and naturally, for it is a positive pleasure to teach when the effects are so visibly displayed, and the efforts of the pupil gains a degree of approbation and applause which are reflected back on the master. What is most wanted is, that the timid, the retiring, the obtuse and the dull should be kindly brought forward, and quietly fed with such portions of knowledge as the weakness of their mental constitutions enables them to take and digest with benefit and satisfaction. It is the judicious blending of the public class instruction with the individual parental fostering that is wanted.

These normal training schools are types of the world for which the school is to fit them. The bold, the determined, the aspiring, make their own way, pushing aside the weak, the timid and the wavering, who are trampled to death in the contest, or left in the rear to plod their weary way as they best can. The Bog School is however of that limited number, that

the Mistress—Miss Harvie—can keep a pretty keen eye over the whole of her little flock, and they do her great credit. Even the malapropos answers that the interrogators occasionally received, and which were highly amusing, served to show that the mind was at work, that the process of thinking, reasoning and reflection, was going on in their young minds, and that it would be easy to give it the right direction. We were highly gratified to find, that there was nothing of a sectarian description in the religious and moral part of the instruction. Simple facts in biblical history, and plain moral precepts enforced by the rule of Christianity, and adopted by all classes of Christians were taught, not only by the Mistress, but by Patrons of the school, and inculcated with a simplicity, earnestness and anxiety, for the present and future welfare of the children, that was highly praiseworthy, and reflects as much honor upon the institution, as it must be productive of heartfelt satisfaction to the benevolent founders and supporters.

With respect to the munificent contribution of Capt. Beazley, what can we say but that it does him honor! and our only regret is, his and his family's departure; for when men such as himself leave such noble memorials of their worth, we are, alas, forcibly reminded that like monuments in a churchyard they, however much we may admire their workmanship and beauty, serve but to shew that those whose virtues they commemorate are lost to us for ever.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

**COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.**

Mr. Editor: As the Education of the young in the community, is a subject in which many are interested; I have been directed to communicate to you for insertion, the following extract from the minutes of a Committee meeting of the Colonial Church Society, held here on April 18th ult.

"A letter was read from Captain Beazley, conveying a collection of oil paintings, the cost price of which amounted to £165 Currency, which he wished to be disposed of, and the proceeds applied towards the maintenance of the Free School in the Bog, under the auspices of the Colonial Church Society; whereupon it was Resolved, that a vote of thanks be given to Captain Beazley for his handsome donation and that it is our intention to carry out faithfully his benevolent wishes.

I may take this opportunity of stating for general information—that the above mentioned School has now been in operation for seven years; that from forty to fifty children have annually received gratuitous instruction, the girls are further instructed in needle-work &c., and every endeavour made, irrespective of differing creeds, to instil right principles and form those habits, which may, with God's blessing, reclaim them from vice, and make them hereafter useful members of society. It is always open to inspection and the smallest donations towards its expenses will be received by the mistress or

Your obedient Servant,  
JOHN HARRISON.  
Sec'y. to Corresponding Committee  
of Col. Church and School Society.  
Charlottetown, April 19th, 1855.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

"Give me the spade and the man who can use it,  
A fig for your lord and his soft silken hand;  
Let the man who has strength never stoop to abuse it,  
Give it back to the giver, the land, boys! the land."

Mr. Editor: In order to place beyond the possibility of dispute, the assertion made in mine of the 20th ultimo, viz., that the Legislature are not prevented from settling the Land Question, it will be necessary to quote from the Dispatch of the date of 12th Feb., 1851, accompanying the draught of the Civil list bill which may be said to be the Key of instructions, relative to the settlement of the baneful state of agitation in which the public mind has been and still continues to be kept, by the unsettled state of the landed interests. You will observe, Mr. Editor, the Lieut. Governor's attention is particularly called to lend his assistance towards that end, and it also points to the necessity for such advice being carried out at that time, for reasons given, as follows:

"On proceeding to assume the Government of Prince Edward Island I am particularly anxious to direct your attention to a question, which perhaps, affects more than any other, the political and social well-being of its community."

"It appears to me of the highest importance, that some satisfactory arrangement of it should now take place; when the inhabitants of the Island are soon about to exercise a still larger share of control over its public affairs, than they have hitherto enjoyed. I allude to the subject of the landed tenures."  
The dispatch further refers His Excellency to

former instructions on the subject, which the Coles Government have declared to be unfavorable towards the establishment of a Court of Escheat. Sir, this opinion cannot be maintained, it is a delusion to mislead the public, it cannot be upheld, unless the very words and spirit of the dispatch as well as the Civil List Bill are perverted; it must be evident to every impartial observer, that in referring His Excellency to former dispatches, it was not with the intention he should rake up those which were unfavourable towards the attainment of the end in view, but rather that he would be guided by the instructions favourable thereto, such as the one to Governor Fanning, recommending the Legislature to enact a bill for the establishment of a Court of Escheat. If the whole tenor of it was not so, why does it wind up this point towards which it relates in the following unmistakable manner, viz., "The subsisting rights of parties cannot therefore be altered in any other manner, than by an equitable adjustment."

The dispatch also repudiates the scheme of buying up the public Land at the expense of the Imperial Treasury, thus leaving only one way, a just and equitable one, for solving the difficulty which, if it had been adopted would have settled the minds of the country for ever.

It is true, this important dispatch while particularly calling the attention of the Lieut. Governor to the unsatisfactory state of the landed tenure, recommending as it does, in the fourth paragraph, that he will lend his assistance in passing any Legislative measure which may be required to complete the arrangement, also calls upon him to maintain the supremacy of the Law, that is as much as to say, as the Law now stands, it is your duty to enforce obedience to it, but at the same time you will assist the Legislature in passing a bill authorizing a Court of enquiry into the nature of the landed tenures, and when that tribunal is established, the existing claim of present holders of property will there be finally set at rest.

Now, sir, the spirit of this dispatch and the passage last quoted is evidently directed towards effecting a settlement of the difference between Landlord and Tenant. This difference is and has been well known at the Colonial Office, and the tenor of the dispatch from the first line to the last recommends an enquiry into the subject in dispute and it points out the necessity of amending the existing Law, if it should be founded upon a one-sided principle.

You are aware much ambiguity has been thrown in the eyes of the public by the creatures of the proprietary, as well as by the present Government, who have fully coincided with that faction in allowing such opinions to be freely circulated without contradiction, with the view no doubt of leading their constituents into the belief that they were debarred from legislating on the question. It has been a pleasurable theme, for them, from time to time to dwell on, to quote from the Section of the dispatch which directs the Lieutenant Governor to employ the military, should any extreme case occur. There cannot be a doubt that this direction applies to the intermediate space of time which would elapse between the receiving of the dispatch and the enacting and passing a Law, subjecting the titles of the proprietary to an investigation, if such instructions had not been given and made known, it is very probable the whole body of the tenantry would have refused payment of rent—therefore it is plain, that although the instructions spake positively as to maintaining the existing right or rather claims of the proprietary, it in no wise debarred the Representatives of the people from legislating on the question, but on the contrary recommends such a step, and points out, that there was no particular time for deciding the question at issue.

In my next, I shall draw from the Civil list bill reasons to shew, the Government had full power to carry out the recommendations of this Dispatch, which they would in my opinion have done, had they not been led astray from the path of rectitude by the hope of office, and the vanity of imaginative greatness which their folly conjectured, in raising them to share in the executive power. Yours,  
COLONIST.

Charlottetown, May 28th, 1855.

We omitted to mention in our last that Asparagas had been cut a few days previously by our highly respected friend, Lawrence O. Worthy, Esq., who last season gathered the first mess.

**Married.**

Yesterday, at the house of the Bride's Father, by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, the Rev John Knox, the Pastor of the first Baptist Church, to Margaret, the youngest daughter of Mr. Malcolm Ferguson, of Lot 48.

**Died.**

On the 28th April last, at Fethard, County Wexford, Ireland, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, Mr. Martin Doherty, of this Island, aged 65 years, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

At Bodeque on Wednesday last after a lingering illness of 18 months, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. James McMurdo, Farmer, aged 85 years. He emigrated to this Island, 34 years since from Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

**Port of Charlottetown.**  
**ARRIVED.**  
 May 26, Steamer Lady Le Marchant, Pictou; mails, &c. Barque Worthy, Bideford; goods, to W. Heard. Ann Reddin, Liverpool; general cargo. 27th, Schooner Eglantine, Parker, Bay Chaleur; shingles. Pique, Fogere, do.; do. Aurora, Hume, do.; do. Dancing Feather, Georgetown; lumber. Vine, Campbell, Shediac, deal. 29th, Lady Le Marchant, Shediac. Flora, McDonald, Bathurst; shingles.  
**SAILED.**  
 May 29, Rosebud, Pictou; passengers, &c. Lady Le Marchant, do.; mails. Lively Lass, Pictou; hay. Saxe Gotha, Webster, Halifax; passengers, &c. Brig. Industry, Olive, Bay Verte, to load. Eglantine, Bedouque.

**FACTS, WITHOUT COMMENT.**  
**THE PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW THEM.**  
 New York, October 10, 1852.  
 Mrs. Hardey, No. 119, Suffolk street, writes us that she has been troubled with worms for some three years, and that she used one vial of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away over fifty large worms. Her usual good health, immediately returned.  
 Mrs. Quigby, No. 182, Essex street, New York, under date of November 23, 1852, writes us, that she had a child which had been unwell for better than two months. She procured a bottle of M'Lane's Vermifuge, and administered it. The child passed a large quantity of worms, and in a few days was as hearty as ever it had been. Parents, with such testimony before them, should not hesitate when there is any reason to suspect worms, and lose no time in procuring and administering Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. It never fails, and is perfectly safe.  
 P. S. This valuable preparation, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.  
 Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others in comparison, are worthless.

Temperance Hall,  
 May 25th, 1855.  
 At a Meeting of the Horticultural Society, held this day at 3 o'clock p. m.  
 Present—Mrs. Daly, the Lady Patroness.  
 The Hon. Charles Young, Vice President in the Chair.  
 The Vice President, stated the object of Meeting, and called on the Secretary to read the Minutes of last Meeting. Minutes approved.  
 The Vice President then delivered an address on Horticulture.  
 After which, the following persons were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:—  
 The Hon. Charles Young, President.  
 Vice Presidents—Mrs. Forbes, John Lawson, Esq., George W. Debois, Esq., John M. Dalgleish, Esq., Secretary.  
 Charles Stewart, Esq., Treasurer.  
 Committee—Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Edward Palmer, Mrs. Gall, Mrs. F. Longworth, Mrs. Wm. Stewart, Miss Daly, Messrs. Watson, J. Brecken, J. Gates, M. B. Daly, E. Desbrisay, T. Heath Haviland, George Beer, junr.  
 On motion of Mr. Lawson, seconded by Mr. C. Stewart, a vote of thanks to Mrs. and Miss Grubb for their exertions in behalf of the Society was passed unanimously.  
 The Meeting then adjourned, sine die.  
 Committee to meet at the President's office, on Thursday next at 3 o'clock.  
 By Order,  
 JOHN M. DALGLEISH, Sec'y.

**FOUND.**  
 A PURSE containing one 20s note, and a few papers. Application to  
 KEMBLE COFFIN,  
 2i Mount Stewart Bridge.

**NOTICE.**  
 ALL Communications for the Horticultural Society, to be left at the Royal Agricultural Society's Office, Queen's Square.  
 JOHN M. DALGLEISH, Secretary.  
 28th May, 1855. wlm

**TO FARMERS,**  
 FOR SALE or Exchange for a good travelling Horse a fine breeding Mare, enquire at  
 J. H. GATES'  
 Livery Stable.  
 May 30th, 1855.

**CLOTH MILL.**  
 Fulling, Dying and Dressing Establishment,  
 New Perth, Georgetown Road.  
 THOSE MILLS are now in full operation, and Cloth will be received by the Subscriber and his Agents; and manufactured in a superior manner.  
 AGENTS:  
 Charlottetown, Mr. David Stewart, Kent Street; Georgetown, Daniel Gordon, Esq.; Belfast, Capt. Andrew Smith; Lot 49, Mr. Alex. McNeill, 10 mile House; Murray Harbor, James Dalziel, Esq.  
 The Subscriber has also three sets of Carding Machinery in operation, the cards having been imported this spring from the United States.  
 JAMES McLAREN.  
 New Perth, Lot 52. 3ms.

**NEW GOODS.**  
 JUST LANDED, from Liverpool, and opened by the Subscriber, a general assortment, suited for town and country purchasers, cheap for cash. A liberal discount will be allowed to country merchants.  
 JAMES PURDIE.  
 Charlottetown, May 24. Ai

**AUCTIONS.**  
**Queen Street Clothing House,**  
 (In McDonald's Brick Building.)  
 Ex Barque "Isabel," from England.  
 THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their **SPRING IMPORTATIONS**, comprising a beautiful Assortment of the Newest Goods, (which have been carefully selected by one of the Firm, in the various markets in Britain, and respectfully solicit an early inspection, as they will dispose of them at the lowest possible prices for cash.  
**Dress Stuffs** in Alpaca, Lustre, Orleans, Cobourg, Cashmere, Circassian Cloth, Crimean Lustre, Silk Checks and Stripes, and coloured Balzarine, Plain and Chené Barege, Baratheo and fancy Muslins; Vandike, Check, Brocade and fancy Poplin Robes; Plain, Broche and Chintz Barege, Do. Alpaca, Delaine, Circassian, Muslin and Poplin Bayaderes and Derry Robes.  
 Rich fancy long Shaws, quite new patterns, in Barege, Tissue, Cashmere and Damask Silk, Paisley filled do., Mourning and Delaine Shawls and Printed Squares, Newest designs in Mantles, Sydenham and other fancy Trimmings; Military, Britannia, and other Braids and Bindings, a splendid variety of French and Coventry Ribbons, Waist do., Straw and Tuscan Trimming, Persians, Plain and fancy Gros-de-Naples, Satins; Silk and Satin Vestings; Fancy Bracelets, Neckties, Collars, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Fronts, Cuffs, Dress Caps; Flowers, Feathers, Lace and Gosamer Veils, Silk and Cotton Laces, Edgings, Insertions and Muslins, Lace and Muslin Curtains and Blinds; Gents' Cravats, Neckties, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Neckercloths, Shirts and Collars.  
 A choice assortment of Gloves and Parasols, Hose & Umbrellas; Plain and fancy Tuscan; Coloured Straw, Black fancy, and Glace Silk Bonnets; Gipsy Hats, Gents' and Youths' Hats and Caps; Broad Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins and Elastic Twists; Fancy Vestings and Summer Coatings of all kinds; Linings of different materials, Victoria Skirting and Quiltings, Printed, White, Grey and Furniture Cottons; White and Coloured Cotton Warps; Hollands, Linens, Lawns, Sheetings, Shirtings and Tickings, Carpetings and Hearth Rugs, Counterpanes, Carpet Bags, Leather Belts, Table Covers and Oil Cloths.  
 Reversible Waterproof Coats, and every description of Ready-made Clothing; a large quantity of Room Papering, very cheap; Ladies' itoots and Shoes, and a great variety of Fancy and other Goods.  
 Also.—Soap, Tea, Moist and Crushed Sugar and Tobacco.  
 M'NUTT & BROWN.  
 Charlottetown, May 11, 1855.

**BRITISH MERCHANDIZE.**  
 Also,  
 15 Chests and Half Chests Tea,  
 30 Kegs Island made Tobacco, 15 Boxes Caven-dish Tobacco,  
 25 Bars Cast Steel, Lot of Cart Boxes,  
 10 Boxes Boots, &c., &c., &c.  
 Charlottetown, May 29th, 1855. Ex. Isl.  
**Stud Horses.**  
 THE Stud Horses just imported from the United States by the Royal Agricultural Society, will be sold at Public Auction, at the several places and on the dates undermentioned:  
 In Queen's County, on the Market Square, Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 30th May inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, the Chestnut Horse "ECLIPSE," aged 9 years.  
 In King's County, at Georgetown, on Tuesday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the Black Horse "TELEGRAPH MORGAN," aged 6 years.  
 In Prince County, at Saint Eleanor's, on Tuesday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, the grey Horse "SAM SLICK," rising 4 years.  
 Approved Joint Notes of Hand will be taken in payment, one half of the amount in three months, and the remainder in six months from the day of sale. The purchasers will be required to enter into Bonds, with good and sufficient securities, for the due performance of the conditions of the Legislative grant.  
 By order,  
 C. STEWART,  
 Sec'y R. A. Society.  
 Charlottetown, May 24.

**FOR SALE,**  
 Two Hundred Acres of LAND, with SAW MILL, CRIST MILL, KILN, and other Machinery. Immediate possession can be given.  
 TO BE SOLD, the Leasehold Interest of 200 acres of superior LAND, on the New Bedouque Road, Lot 31. It is situated in a flourishing Settlement, 11 miles from Charlottetown, together with a newly erected piece of Machinery, on new and improved plans, consisting of Flour Mill, Oat Mill, and Kiln, now in prime working order; likewise, a superior Thrashing Machine, and a splendid Lathe attached,—all new, and will bear inspection by any competent Mill Wright.  
 There is also a good DWELLING HOUSE, and Outhouses, with a good Blacksmith's Shop, and a set of Blacksmith's Tools, nearly new. One-half of the Land could soon be made fit for the plough. The remainder is covered with an excellent growth of Hard and Soft Wood.  
 Terms of Sale, liberal—the greater part of the purchase money to remain on interest, by giving good and satisfactory security.  
 Application to be made to WILLIAM SMALE, on the premises.

**Notice.**  
 THE Subscriber hereby cautions all persons from giving credit to any person on his account without a written order.  
 WILLIAM JAKEMAN.  
 Charlottetown May 11, 1855.  
**WESTMORELAND HOTEL, Shediac.**  
 THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to the travelling public of P. E. Island generally, for past patronage, assures those who may still favour him with their support, that they will find superior entertainment, and every attention paid to the care of baggage by calling at his Hotel, situate on the Main Post Road, within a few minutes' walk of the Public Wharf, to which Steamers and Packets run regularly to and from P. E. Island. Conveyance to the Bend or any other place at any hour; Island produce of all kinds either for sale or to be forwarded to the Bend, shall receive my best attention; goods taken charge of and shipped for the Island.  
 PETER SCHURMAN.

**Valuable Farm for Sale.**  
 AN excellent Farm, consisting of 75 acres of Freehold Land on the Emy Vale Road, Lot 65, twelve miles from Charlottetown, (forty acres of which are clear), with a large DWELLING HOUSE newly erected and completely finished, is now offered for Sale, with immediate possession. For particulars, apply to.  
 JOHN KENNY, Central Academy.  
 May 23, 1855. Isl. Ex.

**NOTICE.**  
 THE undersigned having by power of Attorney of this date, been appointed by the Misses Stewart of Charlottetown, to act as their Agent and Attorney in the management of their Estate, situate on Lot or Township No. Eighteen, hereby notifies the Tenants and Settlers on the said property, to pay all sums of money due for rent or otherwise to him, or to James Bevan, Charlottetown, who is duly authorized for that purpose, without delay. Parties neglecting this warning, will be proceeded against without further notice.  
 ROBERT STEWART.  
 Charlottetown, 14th May, 1855.

**WANTED,**  
 A PLOUGHMAN AND TEAM OF HORSES, for a few days. Apply at Haszard & Owen's Book-store.  
 May 23, 1855.  
**Stallion Horse "Prince Edward,"**  
 WILL stand for the season at Cymbria Lodge, Rustico. Attendance at the Stables from 6 to 8 in the morning; from 12 to 2 at noon; and from 6 to 8 in the evening.  
 Prince Edward took the First Prize for Stallions at the last Easter Show, competing with all ages and all grades, as the handsomest and most useful horse.  
 Terms—Twenty Shillings for the season, payable on the 1st January next.  
 WM. HODGES, owner.

**Mail Arrangement by Steamer "Lady Le Marchant."**  
 A CONTRACT having been entered into with the owner of the Steamer Lady Le Marchant, for the conveyance of the Mails of the Island twice a week, between Charlottetown and Pictou and Charlottetown and Shediac: Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Nova Scotia will be made up until further notice every Tuesday and Thursday, at one o'clock, p. m., and forwarded to Pictou; and those for Shediac, (by which route the correspondence for the United States, Canada and New Brunswick, will be transmitted) every Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock; and Mails for England will be made up at one o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday, the 22d instant, and the 5th and 19th June, the 3d, 17th and 31st July, the 14th and 28th August, and the 11th and 25th September.  
 Letters to be registered and Newspapers will require to be posted half an hour before the time of closing.  
 THOMAS OWEN,  
 Postmaster General.  
 General Post Office, 19th May, 1855.  
**Canvas, Twine and Bolt Rope.**  
 ON SALE, by Consignment, 200 BOLTS CANVAS, in assorted numbers, TWINE and BOLT ROPE, which will be sold as low as it can be imported, by  
 H. HASZARD.  
 Great George Street, March 9.  
**JUNIPER POSTS and RAILS, HARD and SOFT CORDWOOD.**  
 Also,  
 50 000 SHINGLES,  
 For sale by  
 BENJAMIN CHAPPELL.  
**Hides! Hides!! Hides!!!**  
 FOUR pence per lb. in CASH will be given for any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at the Tannery of the Subscriber.  
 W. B. DAWSON.  
 Oct. 21. (All the papers.)  
**WANTED,** for the New Glasgow School, a TEACHER, of the First or Second Class.  
 JAMES SAMPLE,  
 one of the Trustees.  
 New Glasgow, May 18, 1855. 4i  
**Building Lots for Sale and Lease.**  
 FIVE BUILDING LOTS only will be sold at the Ferry opposite Charlottetown, Lot 48; the remaining lots will be let on renewable leases, also two desirable farms from 60 to 90 acres—within a mile of the aforesaid property. For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN BALL, or the proprietor.  
 J. P. BEETE.  
 May 17. 2mw  
**NEW YORK.**  
**Commission Merchants & General Agents**  
 COWLEY AND HASKILL.  
 No. 6, Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn.  
 THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Co-Partnership under the Firm of COWLEY and HASKILL, as Commission Merchants and General Agents, beg to offer their services to shippers of Produce from Prince Edward Island for the disposal of the same, their facilities for business are equal to any House in the City and they offer the advantage of an Agency in New York and Brooklyn.  
 COWLEY & HASKILL.  
 HENRY COWLEY, C. H. HASKILL.  
 References to  
 Messrs. J. R. GILMAN & Co. } New York.  
 " McAULIFF & Co }  
 " W. ELLIOT, & Co. British Consulate, } Boston.  
 " T. TRUNLETT, FAY & Co. }  
 HON. D. BREWSTER, } Charlottetown,  
 THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY Esq. } P. E. Island.  
 Wanted a few vessels to carry Coals from Pictou to New York. Apply in Charlottetown, to Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq.  
**DOYLE'S Pocket READY RECKONER** for Timber, Plank, Boards, Saw-Logs, WAGES, BOARD and 6 and 7 per cent. INTEREST TABLES.  
 For Sale by HASZARD & OWEN.  
**Dalziel's Cloth Mill.**  
 CLOTH delivered at this Mill at this season of the year, will be furnished without delay. Agent in Charlottetown, Mr. Neil Rankin.  
 JOHN DALZIEL.  
 May 20th, 1855.  
**BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c.**  
 HASZARD & OWEN beg to inform their friends and the public in general that by recent arrival from LIVERPOOL, BOSTON and HALIFAX, they have received part of their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, including 700 Raams Paper, in every variety, 150 Doz. Slates, 300 Gross Steel Pens, &c., Ledgers, Day Books, Memorandum Books of every size, Metallic Books, Portfolios, Pocket Books, Pocket Escritoires, Portmouchoes Dressing Cases, Letter Scales, Pen Racks, Thermometers, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Paper Machie Ink Stands, Taper Stands, Papeteries, Bridal Envelopes and Note Paper, Pearl and Tortoise Shell Card Cases, &c., and a beautiful collection of Scottish Views.  
 Also,  
 2 Cases of Books from Edinburgh and London, a catalogue of which will appear next week.  
 May 18th, 1855.