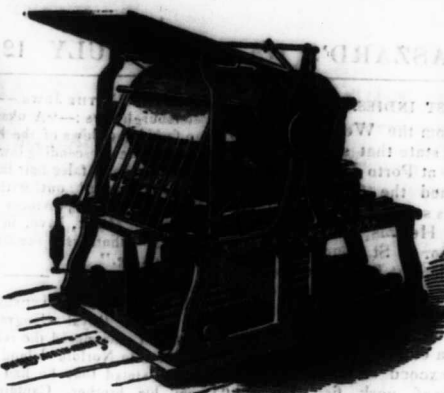


# HASZARD'S

FARMER'S  
COMMERCIAL



# GAZETTE

JOURNAL &  
ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY

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

New Series, No. 358

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

**Harness and Coach Hardware.**  
**EDWARD DANA,**  
MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER  
29 Kilby Street, (near State), Boston.  
OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles,  
Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enamelled Cloth,  
Patent and Enamelled Leather; all of first quality.  
Superior malleable Iron on hand, and furnished to  
order and pattern. Full assortment American Har-  
ness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION  
GIVEN TO ORDERS.

**COALS! COALS!!**  
40 CHALDRON Pictou COAL, Just arrived and  
for Sale by  
**JAMES PURDIE.**  
Charlottetown, Dec. 5.

**EDUCATION.**  
A Rare Chance for Young Men.  
**MR. A. A. MACKENZIE** wishes to inform  
the Young Men of this City, that he has  
opened an Evening Class in the Temperance Hall,  
and is prepared to give instructions in the follow-  
ing branches, and on the following Terms per  
Quarter of 48 Evenings each, namely:—  
1st, Reading, writing and arithmetic, £0 10  
2d, Grammar and composition, 0 15  
3d, Practical Geometry and mensuration, 0 15  
4th, Trigonometry and mensuration, 1 0  
One-half of the Quarterly Fee to be paid on enter-  
ing.  
Those studying the first three Branches would  
require to be in attendance at 7 o'clock, and those  
in the others at 8.  
Mr. McK. flatters himself, that his long and  
well-tried experience in the practice of teaching,  
Evening Classes, will enable him to convey a far  
greater amount of practical knowledge to his pupils  
in a given period of time, than has been commu-  
nicated by any of his predecessors.  
Charlottetown, Feb. 21st, 1856.

**JOHN HARPER,**  
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,  
(Queen-St., in Mr. Dobry's Buildings),  
Solicits the patronage of the public, and will endeavor  
to merit the confidence of all who may favor him  
with business in the above line. Feb. 11, 1856.

**Carriage Bolts.**  
**HASZARD & OWEN** have received a large  
Stock of the above of the following sizes:—  
LENGTH. DIAMETER.  
1 1/2 inches by 5-16 2-8  
1 3/4 " " 5-16 2-8  
2 " " 5-16 2-8  
2 1/2 " " 5-16 2-8  
3 " " 1-4 5-16 2-8  
3 1/2 " " 1-4 5-16 2-8 7-16  
4 " " 1-4 7-16 2-8  
These Bolts have neatly turned heads and are offered  
for sale at from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they can  
be made for on the Island.

**COPAL VARNISH.**  
A FEW Tin-cans of superior COPAL VARNISH  
for sale by  
**H. HASZARD.**  
Charlottetown, July 2d, 1855.

**PASTURE TO LET.**  
CATTLE will be taken in to graze for the  
season on the Royal Agricultural Society's  
farm, from the first June next, at the following rates,  
viz:—  
All under 3 years old, 20s.  
All over 3 years old, 35s., paid in advance.  
All fence breakers will be turned out. Apply to  
**WM. W. IRVING,**  
Secy. R. A. Society.

**Hardware! Hardware!!**  
JUST RECEIVED from the United States, and  
for Sale by **HASZARD & OWEN**—  
Mortise Locks and Latches, from 9d to 20s each.  
Rim, western, store door and plate Locks, &c.  
Small Locks, (a large stock.)  
Wardrobe, hat and coat Hooks, 4s a 2s 6d per doz.  
Iron and wooden Bench Screws,  
Clamp and Riggers' Screws,  
Wilson's Braces, (gear-wheel'd), &c. 2s 3d a 16s.  
Mineral, porcelain, silvered Door-Shutter and Draw-  
er Knobs,  
Mahogany, walnut and japanned Drawer Knobs,  
Coal Chisels and Tinsmiths' Tools,  
Pencil Sharpeners,  
Grindstone Fixtures, from 7s 6d a 12s  
Circular Saws and Arbors, and Leather Belting,  
Hammers, (a large assorted Stock)  
Hatchets, (shingling, claw, lathing, broad, &c)  
Narrow and Broad Axes and Adzes,  
Plumbs and Levels,  
Screw Plates and Dies,  
Web Saws and Handles, lever Sawsets  
India Rubber Packing, combs, toys, bat, ball, &c

**STEAMER**  
**Lady Le Marchant.**  
**PHILIPS F. IRVING, COMMANDER.**  
Under contract with the Provincial Govern-  
ment carrying Her Majesty's Mails.  
THIS superior British built STEAMER—coppered  
and copper fastened, 212 tons Register, 90  
horse power, classed at Lloyd's for 18 years, having  
superior accommodations for Passengers—will run  
regularly, during the season, on the line between  
Charlottetown and Pictou, and between Charlot-  
tewtown and Shediac:—  
Leaving Shediac, unless prevented by unforeseen  
circumstances, every Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock,  
for Charlottetown; leaving Charlottetown for Pictou  
every Tuesday at 2 o'clock; returning from  
Pictou every Wednesday, leaving at 8 o'clock; will  
again leave Charlottetown for Pictou every Thursday  
morning, at 10 o'clock; will return from Pictou  
every Friday, leaving at 6 o'clock; and will go on  
to Shediac, leaving Charlottetown at 1 o'clock.  
For freight or passage, apply at Richibucto to  
the owner, **L. P. W. DESBRISAY, Esq.**—in Shediac  
to **E. J. SMITH, Esq.**—in Pictou to Messrs. J. &  
**J. YORSTON.**—or in Charlottetown to  
**THEO. DESBRISAY.**  
June 12, 1856.

**Tin & Copper Worker,**  
**GAS-FITTER, &c.**  
THE undersigned, grateful for the encouragement  
he has received since his return from Califor-  
nia, begs leave to inform the Citizens of Charlottetown,  
that he has, in addition to the Copper and  
Tinsmith business, undertaken GAS-FITTING,  
(with the approval of the Gas Company, they having  
declined this branch of their business,) to which and  
his former business, the public may depend, he will  
give every satisfaction, and dispatch all orders with  
which they may favor him.  
**JAMES MILLNER.**  
Charlottetown, June 12, 1856.

**FREEHOLD PROPERTY**  
**FOR SALE.**  
TO BE SOLD by private Sale, a valuable free-  
hold farm, containing two hundred (200) acres  
of land, fifty of which are in a state of high cultiva-  
tion, on which is a new dwelling house finished,  
length 38 feet, by 26, with a Barn, finished also, 56  
feet by 27, a well of water convenient; a never  
failing stream runs through the rear, fitted for  
machinery or pasturage of cattle. This valuable  
property is situated 8 miles from Georgetown, and  
23 miles from Charlottetown. For further particu-  
lars, apply to  
**PETER STEWART,**  
New Perth.

**A CARD.**  
**HAVILAND & BRECKEN,**  
Barristers & Attornies at Law,  
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., &c.  
OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE BUILDINGS,  
Water-Street, CHARLOTTETOWN,  
P. E. ISLAND.  
**T. BRATH HAVILAND,**  
**FREDERICK BRECKEN,**

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
**SANDSTONES FOR BUILDING.**  
The last number of the *Mining Maga-  
zine* contains a paper recently read be-  
fore the Boston Society of Natural His-  
tory, by F. Alger on the above subject.  
Samples were exhibited of the New Jer-  
sey sandstone, of which New York Trin-  
ity church is built; also of the Connect-  
icut brown sandstone, which is more ge-  
nerally used than any other; also a new  
kind from Nova Scotia. The preference  
was given to the latter. The New Jersey  
stone was considered next in quality,  
while the Connecticut stone was held  
to be inferior to both. The Nova Scotia  
stone contained no carbonate of lime, and  
no sulphuret of iron; neither does the  
Jersey stone, while the Connecticut kind  
contains both carbonate of lime, mica,  
and some sulphate of iron. These sub-  
stances in sandstone detract from its  
durability, and cause the stone to split  
off in scales, when subjected to excessive  
heat. A cubic foot of Nova Scotia sand-  
stone weighs 155 pounds; the same bulk  
of Jersey stone weighs 157 pounds per  
cubic foot. The great amount of iron  
which the latter contains is the cause  
of its greater weight. All these sand-  
stones belong to the sedimentary group of  
the old or new Red sandstone, and ac-  
company the coal formations. Many of  
the fine old buildings in Great Britain are  
composed of these—such as the famous  
Abbey of Melrose, the Glasgow Cathed-  
ral, &c; and so durable have they proved  
to be, that altho' they have stood since  
1142—714 years, the most minute mould-  
ings and decorations are yet in perfect  
condition. All sandstones do not possess  
the same durable qualities. Some of  
them soon moulder and decay by ex-  
posure to the weather. Sandstones con-  
taining deep red streaks are not to be  
depended on, as these marks are evi-  
dences of the presence of oxyd of iron,  
which soon crumbles out. It is true that  
the face of sandstone can be preserved  
by paint, but then it is much cheaper to  
use brick than such stone, and it looks  
nearly as well in a building. Sandstone  
of a close fine, uniform grain should  
always be laid down in a building in the  
same position its layers occupy *in situ*  
—that is, horizontally. No stone, mar-  
ble or sandstone should ever be laid up  
in a building with their planes of strati-  
fication vertical; and yet we have seen  
many thus laid. Every person knows  
or should know that they cannot, when  
thus laid, stand such a crushing force;  
they are liable to split down through these  
planes when superincumbent weight is  
placed upon them. The edges only of  
the layers of stone should be exposed to  
the weather, because if placed otherwise  
they are more liable to crumble and decay  
in climates like ours, where there is  
much moisture and frost. If a block of  
sandstone be immersed in a saturated  
solution of the sulphate of soda for a few  
hours, then exposed to the atmosphere for  
a few days, crystallization will take place  
within the pores of the stone and cause  
the same disintegration that is produced  
by frost. This is Dr. Ure's test of the  
durable character of sandstones; it is

one that requires but a very short time  
to perform, and should not be neglected by  
those who are engaged in building houses  
for themselves or others.  
**Wash for Wounds in Cattle.**—Dissolve  
one ounce of sulphate of zinc (white cop-  
peras) in a quart of soft water, and wash  
the wound with this, morning and evening.  
It is an excellent wash for common sores,  
but for virulent ulcers of long standing, the  
following is also an excellent and more  
powerful wash; Sulphate of zinc, one  
ounce; corrosive sublimate, one dram; and  
muriatic acid (spirit of salt,) 4 drams,—  
all dissolved in a pint of soft water and  
bottled for use. Apply it with a sponge  
morning and evening.  
**Oil for Wounds.**—Take one pint of  
neat's foot oil, and half an ounce of the  
oil of thyme; mix them together and add,  
by degrees, 6 drams of the oil of vitriol.  
These ingredients must be well stirred in  
a glass or stone-ware vessel, until they are  
perfectly incorporated, then bottled up for  
use. This is an excellent oil for bruises in  
the feet of horses, and oxen.  
**Hoof Ointment.**—Take one pound each  
of tar and tallow, and mix them with half  
a pound of common turpentine in a stone-  
ware dish. Stir them well until they are  
thoroughly incorporated together. This  
forms an excellent dressing for the sore  
hoofs of horses and oxen.  
**THE TORBANEHILL MINERAL.**—An Eng-  
lish paper says, that the Queen's Palace  
has for some time been lighted by means of  
the "Torbanehill Mineral," the gas from  
this substance being destitute of sulphur.  
The same journal says:—Last year 10,  
000 tons of this mineral were sent to Lon-  
don alone. Not long ago, the French Gov-  
ernment published a report regarding this  
substance, which had previously lighted up  
the whole of the Hotel des Invalides. It is  
sent to the most distant parts of the globe.  
A ship loaded with blocks of this mineral  
conveys an enormous quantity of a pecu-  
liar oil, the source of the illuminating  
power, in the smallest possible bulk—76  
per cent. or three-fourths of the substance  
being latent oil, and the rest pure clay.  
A YOUNG man was conversing in a public-  
house of his abilities and accomplishments,  
and boasting a great deal of his mighty  
performances. When he had finished, a  
Quaker quietly observed, "There is one  
thing thou canst not do; thou canst not tell  
the truth."  
Losing a cow for the sake of a cat.  
This is the Chinese interpretation of going  
to law.  
A CLERGYMAN was censuring a young  
lady for tight lacing. "Why," replied  
miss, "you would not surely recommend  
loose habits to your parishioners."  
LORD STAFFORD told Moore, that Lady  
Caroline Lamb, in a moment of passion, had  
knocked down one of her pages with a stool.  
"Well," said the poet, "it is nothing un-  
common for a literary lady to double down  
a page."  
A PARTIZAN paper says, "It is a mistake  
that the (opposite) party plays upon a harp  
of a thousand strings. The organ of that  
party is a lyre."  
Dr. QUIXOT tells an anecdote of a man  
who, on being threatened with an assault by  
eighteen tailors, cried out—"Come on, back  
of you."



SUMMARY OF NEWS.

**THE CROPS AT THE WEST.**—We learn from the *Philadelphia Ledger* that in several of the heavy grain States in the Union the wheat crop is in a most promising condition. Towards the Southwest, serious apprehensions were felt on account of the threatened droughts, but the late abundant rains dispelled all fears upon this point. In New York, while there is much variation in the appearance of the crops, some of the roots having been winter-killed, both grain and grass promise a full average yield. Corn planting is still progressing. The breadth of barley sown is believed to be quite large, in proportion to other crops, on account of the increased manufacture of malt liquors. It is expected, that apples and peaches will be produced abundantly. In Pennsylvania, the general accounts are that there is a present prospect of large crops. The season is backward, but that is said to be favourable to the wheat, which was sown in immense quantities last fall. The peach crop is considered a total failure, but apples promise abundance. New Jersey crops favorable. In New England, the season is backward, and any opinion yet formed as to the fate of the crops is liable to mistake. On the whole, the prospects are regarded as favourable.

Cattle from beyond the Mississippi have lately been conveyed to the New York market by railway. They were reared near Council Bluff in Iowa, driven afoot to Devonport, there placed aboard the railroad cars and carried across the Mississippi on the new railroad bridge to Rock Islands. There is no doubt abundance of fine grazing land west of the Mississippi on which cattle might be reared to supply the great demand in the Atlantic States and cities. The Western States are now our principal source of supply for cattle. Last week some 250 head from Illinois were sold in the Philadelphia markets.

Henry Hertz, one of the persons made notorious by connection with the British enlistment difficulty has been tried in Philadelphia on the charge of stealing a promissory note. The jury twice came into court stating that they could not agree, but the judge insisted on a verdict and they finally rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

**HORRIBLE TRAGEDIES IN NEW ORLEANS.**—The *New Orleans Bulletin* relates the particulars of two bloody tragedies which occurred in that city on the 14th ult. Michael Higgins, a clerk in a cotton house, went home on Saturday night intoxicated and finding his wife in bed ordered her to get up and get him some water, or he would kill her. She sprang up alarmed and rushed out of doors. He immediately seized a gun and fired, the lead entering his wife's abdomen, wounding her in a horrid manner, and killing her. She was only twenty-one years old. The other tragedy occurred between Edward Wisely, Capt. Joseph Gibson, and the wife of Gibson. Wisely had been in the habit of going to the house of Gibson to see a negro, which gave offence to Captain Gibson, and ill-feeling had been engendered between them. On Saturday evening, Capt. Gibson was at the house of Mr. Marvel, when Wisely came in and Gibson proposed to drop past difficulties, but Wisely refused. Gibson remained so late that his wife came after him. As they were returning home, Wisely followed and made an attack upon Capt. Gibson with a bowie knife and cut both his arms. Mrs. Gibson instantly sprang between her husband and Wisely, when the latter plunged his huge bowie knife into her abdomen, inflicting what is pronounced a mortal wound. Captain Gibson instantly drew a dirk and stabbed Wisely to the heart, and he fell a corpse. Wisely was 27 years old a native of Ireland and a blacksmith. Captain Wilson offered to give himself up, but nobody was disposed to arrest or accuse him of any crime.

WEST INDIES.

Late advices from the West Indies, by way of Bermuda, state that sugar was selling at high rates at Porto Rico. Admiral Elliot has resigned the Governorship of Trinidad, and was succeeded by the Governor of Grenada. He was, in turn, replaced by the governor of St. Lucia.

Our correspondent at Barbadoes, writing on the 12th inst., says:—"The weather has continued very fine and favorable for sugar making, the season for which has nearly drawn to a close. The products of the island will exceed an average yield. Flour, bread, beef, pork, fish, lard and corn are scarce and high, owing to the non-arrival of American vessels; but I fear when they do come, the market will get glutted. The threatened war with Mexico, which is now inevitable, will, it is thought here, destroy the republic of Mexico, which will become a kingdom in less than two years, as a vice-royalty of Spain."

The Militia force of England is not to be dissolved, but only "dismembered." The strength of these "national guards" is 130,000, and they are to be called out every year for regular training; and, in case of any future emergency, England will thus have at command a powerful army of reserve and not be henceforth in danger of being caught unprepared for war as she was found in 1854. The regular army will henceforth consist, in time of peace, of 140,000 men, consisting of 9000 Cavalry, 20,060 Artillery, 7000 Guards, and 93,000 Infantry of the Line of which 40 Regiments will be quartered in the United Kingdom.

FRANCE.—Napoleon is taking steps to have the Empress appointed Regent for her son. A project of law on the subject has been sent to the Senate, and debated with closed doors. The project proposes on the Emperor's demise, the Empress should reign, assisted by a Council of Regency, whose names the Emperor will leave under sealed envelopes. Meanwhile the Governments papers are writing up the project.

Letters from Paris, 21st, state that the *Moniteur* contains a decree ordering the creation of a general system of inspection of the Army and Commissariat, by a special staff established for that purpose.

The *Moniteur* also gives the project of the Senate's Committee on the Regency.—It states that the Emperor is to attain his majority at 18 years of age, the Empress mother to be the Regent and guardian of her son during his minority, but not to contract second marriage while it continues. In case of the Empress's death, the Regency to pass to the senior Prince of France, then to the other Princes in order of hereditary succession and failing then, all to the Council of Regency appointed by the Senate.

CARDINAL PATRIZZI, the Papal legate, has brought with him, as a present for the baby a fragment of our Saviour's cradle, studded with diamonds; and a golden rose for the Empress.

AGITATED STATE OF ITALY.—Our accounts from Italy represent the whole country as still in a state of agitation that threatens the peace of Europe. The Adversary Governments there pretend to dread an immediate outbreak, and assert that Mazzini and his agents have everything ready for a favourable moment. There is no doubt that the Neapolitan Government is about immediately to issue the promised resumption of the charges brought against it. Some modifications to be made in the Neapolitan Administration will be vanquished, but they will be in reality of a moderate nature.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY IN A FISH.—A few days since a woman was cleaning a had-dock in South Shields. She found two gold ear-rings inside of it. How they got there is one of the mysteries of the ocean. The fish was caught by line, five or six miles off the Northumberland coast.

"PEELING" THE JEWS.—A letter from St. Petersburg says:—"A ukase, issued some years ago forbidding Jews of the Eastern Governments to wear robes descending lower than the knee, and women to wear false hair in addition their own, is being carried out with new rigour. The Governors of the provinces of Wilna, Kowno, Grodo, and Minsk, have, in particular, enjoined the local authorities to see strictly to the execution of the ukase."

THE PITCAIRN ISLANDERS.—At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, the President announced the removal of the Pitcairn Islanders to Norfolk Island. Sir Thomas Fremantle stated that he had received information from his brother, Captain Fremantle, to the effect that he had proceeded to the Pitcairn Islands to propose that the Islanders should remove to Norfolk Island, and that having assembled the inhabitants, one hundred and eighty in number and read the proposals to them, they, after much deliberation, resolved to accept with thanks the offer of the British Government, being convinced that their own Island was not large enough for them; but stipulated, however, that as they had happily lived without the access of strangers, they might have the exclusive possession of Norfolk Island.

ACTIVITY IN THE U. S. NAVY YARDS.—The *Norfolk News* has the following:—"The Navy Yard in Gosport presents at this time the life of activity and industry not often seen in our public establishments. All our sloops-of-war which have been laid up have been rebuilt, refitted, and equipped for instant service. The steamer *Rosneke* is rapidly approaching completion, and the *Colorado* will be ready for launching in a short time. The *Powhattan* is receiving her new boilers, and will take her armament soon. The zeal is displayed in all our yards and arsenals."

DISCOVERY OF SILVER MINES.—Rich mines of silver ore are stated to have been discovered in Mesilla Valley. We have no doubt, but more rich mines of silver are yet to be discovered in these regions. In the mountains of Northern Texas, rich silver lodes, in all probability, will reward the first adventurous explorers. The mountains belong to the range in which the richest Mexican mines are located.

A RUSSIAN FLEET EXPECTED.—A correspondent, who has undoubtedly received the statement from Alexander himself, says that the United States are to receive this summer a friendly visit from a large Russian naval force, in acknowledgment of our sympathy with that country during the war, and that a round of entertainments will be given on board the ships to the citizens of New York.—*Home Journal*.

CONSUMPTION OF PAPER.—No where is paper so much used as in the United States. In France, with 35,000,000 inhabitants, only 70,000 tons are produced yearly, of which one-seventh is for exportation. In England, with 28,000,000 inhabitants, 65,000 tons are produced; while in this country the amount is nearly as great as in France and England together. A large proportion of this consumption of paper is directed to the 2000 newspapers which are incessantly springing up in all sections of this country.—*Saunders's Saled for the Social*.

INDIA RUBBER BUTTONS.—A style of button for over-coats and general business clothing has been introduced within the last two years, which grows more shiny with age and wear, and in its every quality seems to be an admirable button. It is made from one of the Goodyear varieties of prepared rubber, and a manufactory is now in operation in New Brunswick, which gives employment to some two hundred hands, male and female. The buttons have, until this season, been held at so high a price, as to a great extent to prohibit their introduction; but a material reduction has, we learn, been lately made, which bids fair to render them the standard style for the class of clothing described.

M. Jourdon, a barrister, has been arrested and condemned to four years' imprisonment and 5000 francs' fine, for having sent through the mail, from Brussels to Paris, five copies of a manifesto signed by Kossuth, Mazzini, and Ledru Rollin. Other copies of the same document were smuggled into France in the interior of a lobster.

The ex-king of Oude is on his way down to Calcutta, within a few miles of which he will take up his residence, until his friends have completed the preparations for his voyage to England. It was stated that a company's officer, long resident at Lucknow, has thrown up his commission, and taken service with the ex-monarch, who has paid him down twenty-five thousand pounds, with the promise of a further similar sum, to secure his services in England as interpreter and adviser. His majesty has with him a suite of a thousand men, but it is said, the Government object to his bringing so large a number of persons to the neighbourhood of Calcutta. As with the Ransow of Negropo, and the Amers of Seinde, the whole of the ex-king's stock of jewelry, horses, &c., has been seized and appropriated by the British authorities.

FATAL DAY FOR KINGS.—A German student of history has detected, that Saturday is the usual day for the decease of the monarchs in England, and adduces the deaths of William III., Queen Anne, George I., George II., George III., George IV., and William IV., which appear all to have occurred on that day of the week.

SYDNEY SMITH ON SWEARING.—Sidney Smith, when travelling in a stage-coach one day long before railroads were dreamed of, was terribly annoyed by a young man, who had acquired the "polite" art of swearing to such an extent that he interlarded his discourse with it, so though it were a constituent part of the language. As there was a lady present, the matter was doubly annoying. After enduring the young man's displays for some time, the "wag wit and wear," as one of his cockney admirers called him, asked permission to tell the company a little anecdote, and thus commenced:—"Once upon a time (boots, sugar-tongs, and tinder-boxes) there was a King of (boots, sugar-tongs, and tinder-boxes) England who, at a grand ball, (boots, sugar-tongs, and tinder-boxes) picked up the Duchess of (boots, sugar-tongs, and tinder-boxes) Shrewsbury's garter (boots, sugar-tongs, and tinder-boxes) and said, 'Honi soit qui mal (boots, sugar-tongs, and tinder-boxes) y pense,' which means in English, 'Evil be to him who (boots, sugar-tongs, and tinder-boxes) evil thinks.' This was the origin of (boots, sugar-tongs, and tinder-boxes) the order of the garter."

When Sydney Smith had concluded, the young gentleman said, "A very good story, sir—rather old—but what the devil has boots, sugar-tongs, and tinder-boxes to do with it?" "I will tell you, my young friend, when you tell me what 'd—n my eyes, &c.,' has to do with your conversation. In the meantime, allow me to say, that's my style of swearing."

NEW STEAM LINE TO AMERICA.—A new line of steamers to Halifax via St. John's Newfoundland, has been organized, and is about to be brought into active operation. The first vessel of the line, a powerful screw steamer, is advertised to sail on the 20th August, and will be followed by others each succeeding month. We have only room this week to simply refer to this new undertaking, but may take an early opportunity of pointing out the peculiarities and advantages of the route in greater detail. The Government of Nova Scotia will have the line of railway between Halifax and Windsor completed next spring. Passengers and freight can then be conveyed from Halifax to St. John, New Brunswick, in a few hours. Arrangements are also being made in Canada with the Grand Trunk Railway Company to ticket passengers and freight both ways between Liverpool and Canada.

The *Aylmer Times*, Ottawa, C. E., says Fyler (who murdered his wife.) was to pay \$4,000 to his Council if they got him clear! They put in the plea of insanity and saved him! They sue for the \$4,000, and he pleads insanity! Who shows the weakest mind, Fyler or his lawyers?

NEW ROUTE TO INDIA.—The company for establishing the route to India, by a railway of 80 miles from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates, have issued their prospectus. The capital required is only \$5,000,000, the whole of which will be promptly subscribed. The undertaking will probably be completed within a couple of years, and it is believed that the distance between England, and the East will then be shortened one-half. This will be a quiet revolution, but one of the most important that could take place.

REMEDY FOR MOSQUITO BITES.—Cigar ashes will be found an invaluable remedy for the bite of the mosquito and other insects. Wet the ashes and rub them on the part, and the stinging sensation will be extracted almost instantly. The reason of this is, that ashes contain alkali, which neutralizes the acid of the poison.

BOOK-MAKING.—In an article on book-making in the *United States*, the Boston *Transcript* says:—"Books have multiplied to such an extent in our country, that it now takes seven hundred and fifty paper mills, with two thousand engines in constant operation, to supply the printers, who work day and night endeavouring to keep their engagements with publishers. These tireless mills produced two hundred and seventy millions of pounds of paper the past year, which immense supply has sold for about twenty-seven million dollars. A pound and a quarter of rags are required for a pound of paper, and four hundred million pounds were therefore consumed in this way last year."



**A Good Investment.**

A MOST rare opportunity is here offered the Public, particularly Capitalists and Speculators, either in the Island or neighbouring Provinces. The Subscriber, now residing in the United States, hereby offers at private sale, either the whole or part of his REAL ESTATE in Prince Edward Island, consisting, in part, in some 50 VILLAGE LOTS in the Village of SUMMERSIDE, Lot 17, in which is included about 900 feet along the Shore of the Harbor of Bedouque, and which is laid out in WATER LOTS, and the front secured with a Breast-work of considerable expense, and on which is the best location in the Village for a Wharf. On part of these Lots stands Two DWELLING HOUSES, one STORE and WAREHOUSE, and one Carriage Factory. Immediately adjoining the Village is a FARM of about 80 Acres, 50 of which is under a good state of cultivation, and the balance well covered with a splendid growth of wood. There are also a large BARN, a small FARM HOUSE, Out House, a Well, and a large Spring of Superior Water on the premises. This Farm being situated on the north side of Bedouque Bay, and gradually descending south to said Village, rendering its location pleasant; and, as it commands a full view of the Straits, with New Brunswick in the distance, makes it a very desirable site for a residence; a large portion of which, however, will be required to supply the growth of the Village, and for Building Lots in the rear. This property is second to none in the Island, in point of beauty and for healthy locations. Much might be said of the many business advantages, &c., of Summerside, and of its proximity to Shediac, the terminus of the Rail Road; but it is presumed an intending purchaser will make himself well acquainted with all such information before closing such a purchase.

Also is offered on Townships Nos. 15, 8 and 9, in Prince County some 550 Acres of LAND, and on Lot 25, two FARMS subject to long Leases, paying annually £9 14s. currency. All this property will positively be sold, therefore, bargains may be expected. For Terms, and further particulars, apply to F. BAKER, Esq., Bedouque, or to Messrs. BEEK & SON, Charlottetown, with whom plans of said Village Property can be seen, as also in the Registrar's Office May 10, 1856. J. WEATHERBIE.

**NEW GOODS!  
SPRING 1856.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving per *Majestic* and *Isabel* from Liverpool, and *Thomas Begbie* from London, 209 Packages Merchandize, 10 Tons Bar Iron, which with goods on hand will be found one of the most Extensive Stocks in the City for sale at their usual low prices.

- Wholesale customers supplied at low rates.
- The present importation consists of
- 31 Cases Prime Congo TEA
  - 10 Cases Soap
  - 4 Cases London SOAP.
  - 4 Trunks BOOTS and SHOES.
  - 2 Cases Ready made Clothing.
  - 2 Cases "Townsend's" HATS and CAPS.
  - 2 Do. Ladies dress goods in Alpaca, Laines, Orleans, &c.
  - 1 Do. Light dress goods, in Muslin, Bareges and French fabrics.
  - 1 Do. Summer Shawls.
  - 1 Do. Summer Coatings.
  - 3 Do. Straw Bonnets and Hats.
  - 1 Case Silks and Ribbons.
  - 1 Do. Hosiery, 1 Case Dress Trimmings.
  - 1 Bale Carpets and Woollens.
  - 8 Bales Cotton Warp, 1 do. Grey Calicoes.
  - 1 Do. White and Printed.
  - 2 Hopbands paint Oil.
  - 3 Kegs White Paint.
  - 2 Barrels Crushed Sugar.
  - 1 Do. Fresh Currants.
  - 2 Cases Ironmongery.
  - 20 Sashes refined spring Steel.
  - 6 Kegs Muscad.
  - 10 Packages Sundries.
- D. & G. DAVIES.  
Charlottetown, 28th May, 1856.

**King's Square  
FURNITURE WAREROOM.**

THE Subscriber tenders his thanks to his customers and the public in general, for past favours, and solicits a continuance of public patronage, by now offering a Large Assortment of Furniture, of the best description, the latest patterns, and on the most reasonable terms of any offered for sale in the city, consisting of—Rose and Zebra wood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Birch and Leo Tables, and Childrens, with marble tops; Easy, Hall, Drawing, and Dining-room Chairs, Hall tables, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Sideboards, Butler's Trays and stands, Sofas, Couches, Bureaus, Bidets, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilets, Looking-glasses, Gilt Mouldings for Pictures frames, &c., &c.

UPHOLSTERING and Turning of every description done at the shortest notice.

FUNERALS completely furnished, with HEARSE and Mourning Cobles.

Also—To hire HORSES and VEHICLES, suitable for one or more horses, and superior to any now offered to the public, for hire, and at the lowest prices.

Two excellent double Waggon for Sale, one quite new.

MARK BUTCHER.  
Charlottetown, June 1, 1856.

**No 21. LLOYD'S  
Register of British and Foreign  
Shipping.**

IN pursuance of a Resolution passed by the Committee this day, notice is hereby given, that whenever materials or fastenings beyond those required by the Rules are introduced into a Ship, building for Classification, they must be in conformity with the Rules for the grade which may be contemplated, as regards size, material, and method of securing.

By order of the Committee,  
GEORGE B. SEYFANG, Secretary.  
2, White Lion Court, Cornhill,  
London, 1st May, 1856

By order,  
CHARLES R. COKER,  
Lloyd's Surveyor.

June 23

**No 23. LLOYD'S  
Register of British and Foreign Shipping.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of Resolutions passed this day by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, the following Regulations will come into operation on and after the 1st July, 1857, viz:—

"Ships which proceed to sea without being fastened with the Iron Knees and Riders prescribed by the Rules, will have one year deducted from the period to which they would otherwise be entitled to be classed in the Register Book.

"Ships built in the British North American Colonies, and all Ships the frames of which are composed of Fir, of 600 tons to 1000 tons, and all Ships (wherever built) the length of which from the stem to the stern-post aloft shall exceed five times their extreme breadth, shall have diagonal iron plates fitted outside or inside the frame, to extend from the upper deck clamp to the first foothook, and be not less than four inches broad, and 3/4 inches thick, and be bolted with 1/2 inch bolts through each frame if fitted on the outside, and through each timber if fitted on the inside of the frame: the number of the plates to be in the proportion of not less than one pair to every twelve feet of the ship's entire length. And in all such ships of 1000 tons and upwards, the iron plates to be not less than five inches broad and three-fourth inches thick, bolted as above with one inch bolts.

"In all such ships, likewise, the shift of the planking must not be less than six feet, unless there be a strake wrought between them, and then a distance of five feet will be allowed."

The Rule, section 46, has been amended, by allowing the use of galvanized iron nails in the flat of upper deck, poop, and forecabin, in ships claiming an additional period under the above rule.—N. B. This amendment comes into operation immediately.

By order of the Committee,  
GEORGE B. SEYFANG, Secretary.  
2, White Lion Court, Cornhill,  
London, 15th May, 1856.

By order,  
CHARLES R. COKER,  
Lloyd's Surveyor.

June 23.

**No 25. LLOYD'S  
Register of British and Foreign Shipping.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of Resolutions passed by the Committee this day, the Rules and Regulations have been altered and amended as follows, viz:—

Sec. 48, heretofore requiring the Bilges to be secured with Bolts, so placed that from the foremost to the mainmast there be at least one bolt through and clenched in each first foothook, &c., will now stand as follows:—"The Bilges to be secured with Bolts, so placed that from the foremost extending a distance of equal to three-fifths of the length of the keel, there shall, in ships under 300 tons, be at least one bolt through and clenched in each first foothook, and in ships of 300 tons and upwards there shall be at least two bolts through and clenched for each set of timbers in one or other of the thick bilge strakes."

The foot-note in Table B, allowing the use of "thinner plank for short heads," has been amended and will stand as follows, viz:—"All the fore and after heads, both outside and inside, may be reduced one-sixth in thickness. Ferrons are not allowed in this or in any other part of a ship."

The words "Paul Bits" will in future be omitted in the Table A; but it will be the duty of the Surveyors to see that the Paul Bits are properly secured.

On and after the 1st January, 1857, the use of Black Birch for main pieces of Rudders and Windlasses will not be allowed in ships claiming a character under the Rules.

By order of the Committee,  
GEORGE B. SEYFANG, Secretary.  
2, White Lion Court, Cornhill,  
London, 22d May, 1856.

By order,  
CHARLES R. COKER,  
Lloyd's Surveyor.

June 23.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late A. GEORGE GANN, of Summerside, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to pay the same to the Subscribers within six Calendar Months, and all persons who may have any claim on the Estate are requested to furnish the same, properly attested to, without delay.

DANIEL GREEN,  
CAROLINE GREEN,  
JOHN GREEN,  
JAMES CAMPBELL } Executors.  
Summerside, June 24, 1856.

**CARD.**

STEWART & MACLEAN,  
SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions,  
Fish, Oil, &c.

FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

REFERENCE  
Charlottetown, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq.,  
St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. HANSEN & Co.  
April 13, 1855.

**Superior Cooking Stoves  
Scotch Castings.**

JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, from Glasgow, a quantity of Cooking Stoves, Cannon and Close Stoves, (all sizes); Wilkie's Plough Mounting, Door Scrapers, Umbrella Stands, Bash Weights, Cart and Gig Boxes, Pot Metal, and a variety of other Castings. The superior quality and durability of these Castings are well known to the public. To be had at the Store of

HENRY HASZARD.  
Ch. Town, Great George-St.  
October 23d, 1855.

**Chambers's Publications.**

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

**WILLIAM CONROY,  
IMPORTER & DEALER IN  
BRITISH AND AMERICAN  
GOODS,**

OF THE BEST QUALITY, IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.

Scale of prices as cheap as any in the City.

STORE IN RIDER'S BUILDING,  
NEAR THE TEMPERANCE HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Tea, Sugar, & Cutlery,  
Confectionery. Jewelry.

Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

**Valuable Farm for Sale.**

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, that beautiful fully situated FARM, on the Malpasque Road, distant about 5 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, the property of Dr. DAY. It contains 155 acres, of which about 100 are in a good state of cultivation, the residue being covered with a mixed growth of hard and soft wood, including suitable Fencing material. Upon the premises is a comfortable 1 1/2 story DWELLING HOUSE, 45 feet by 25 feet, with a BARN 45 by 25 feet, and a Well of water at a short distance from the farm yard. The Property is enhanced by a permanent stream of water which flows through it; and altogether is adapted for Farming purposes. It is held under Lease for 999 years, of which 972 are unexpired, and is subject to the yearly rent of One Shilling per acre only.

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

Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1856.

**JUST PUBLISHED,  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND  
UNDER  
RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.**

Being strictures on the policy of the Provincial Legislature, since the year 1851.

BY W. H. POPE, ESQ., BARRISTER AT LAW.

THIS Pamphlet contains the arguments furnished by the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Her Majesty's Attorney General to Sir Alexander Bannerman, in favor of the Elective Franchise Bill—a most extraordinary production, and one well calculated to illustrate the position of officials generally, and of the Attorney General in particular—under Responsible Government. p. p. 36. Price 6d.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square.

ST. ELEANOR'S.—JAMES J. FRASER.

**Freehold Farm for Sale.**

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a valuable FREEHOLD FARM, 6 miles from Town, consisting of 60 acres of LAND, or thereabouts, 24 of which are cleared, and in an excellent state of cultivation. Nearly the whole has been cleared within the last 12 years. It is situated on the north side, and adjoins, the West River, and contiguous to Mr. John Hyde's Mill. The House is placed on a commanding situation, well sheltered from the north and north-west winds, and has a splendid view of the river. The farm buildings have been all erected by the present proprietor, and consists of a Barn 63 x 26 feet, including Stable and Cow-house, also, a Coach-house and Granary, Out-houses, Green-house and Piggery. Muesel Mud to any extent can be obtained from the river. For particulars apply to

NICHOLAS BROWN,  
Kent Street.  
Oct. 22.

**DONNA FORGET THAT  
WEE JAMIE DUNCAN  
THE Gas-fitter.**

June 16, 1855.

**200 BARRELS FLOUR!!**

JUST ARRIVED from MONTREAL, per Sch. *Victoria*, pronounced by the Bakers and other good judges, to be a sound and superior article.

**Real Family Flour.**

JAMES N. HARRIS.  
June 7, 1856. Adv. Isl. 3w.

**MAYOR'S OFFICE.**

City of Charlottetown.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tavern Keepers, Truckmen and all other persons desirous of taking out City Licences may obtain the same on application to the City Clerk at the City Hall, between the hours of Eleven a. m. and Two p. m.

By order of His Worship the Mayor.  
W. B. WELLNER,  
City Clerk.  
Charlottetown, 27th, May 1856.

**GAS WORKS.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the dividend declared May 6th, at the general meeting of Shareholders in the Charlottetown Gas Light Company will be payable at the Company's office from 10 to 2 o'clock on and after the 7th inst.

By Order,  
W. MURPHY, Manager.  
May 6th, 1856.

**Dwelling House and Land  
FOR SALE.**

THE DWELLING HOUSE belonging to Mr. Thomas Keoughan, and now occupied by Mr. Edward Poor, Pensioner, adjacent to the Government Pond and adjoining the premises of Mr. John Cavanagh, Pensioner. The above Freehold Property having a substantial HOUSE, 15 x 21 feet, and recently built, will be found well worthy of attention. For further particulars inquire of the owner, next door.

THOMAS KEOUGHAN.  
Jan. 25, 1856.

**New Importations.**

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

IRON,  
Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted,  
Superior Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 8d to 5s each.  
Metric Latches, low priced  
Rim Locks and Latch Locks,  
Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article,  
Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argillite door knobs,  
Electro Plated Drop Escutcheons,  
Screws, a large lot,  
Escalier Screw Anger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch,  
Chisels, all sizes,  
Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices,  
Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by

HASZARD & OWEN.  
Oct. 24, 1855.

**Carding Machines, &c.**

THE Subscriber offers for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wood Pickers, Power Treadmill Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Merriec & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown, July 18, 1855. 1y2ft

**Coke! Coke! Coke!**

FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very superior Coke, at 12s. 6d per chaldron.

WM. MURPHY, Manager.  
March 10, 1856.

**Blood Horse "SALADIN."**

THE above well known Horse, imported by the Royal Agricultural Society, will be in the City once a fortnight, (SATURDAY) from the 10th May inst., and will stand at the Stables of Mr. GEORGE SMYTH, (M-Gill's Farm,) near Spring Park, for the season.

JAMES BYRNES.  
North River, May 13, 1856.

**Wanted to Charter,  
FOUR VESSELS, from 200 to 500  
tons, to load with Timber and Deals  
at GAZER BASIN, to call at CORK for  
orders. Vessels can take in Cargo  
from off the PIER. No port charges at the Harbor  
of shipment. Apply to—**

BENJ. DAVIES,  
Broker, Queen-St.  
May 6th, 1856.

**Ship Carpenters**

WANTED at Princetown Apply to Benjamin Davies, Esq., Charlottetown, or to THOMAS H. RUTT & SON, Princetown, June 9th, 1856. Ex. SW.



**PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.**

**A Law defining the duties of Harbour and Ballast masters, and wharfingers and the rates of wharfage.**

(Assented to July 4, 1856.)

**BE IT ENACTED**, by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown:

**Sec. 1.** The Harbour-master, Ballast-master and Wharfinger for the port of Charlottetown—which offices may be held by one person—when he shall be appointed by the City Council shall be sworn and give security for the due and faithful performance of the duties of said offices respectively, as hereinafter specified, and shall receive such salary or percentage, by way of salary as the City Council may determine: and the said harbour and ballast master, and wharfinger shall be at all times under the direction and control of the City Council and retain such office or offices during the pleasure of the City Council:

**HARBOUR-MASTER**

**Sec. 2.** The harbour-master shall cause the several Buoys required within that portion of the harbour of Charlottetown under the control of the City Council, to be properly laid down, maintained and preserved, and see that the Beacon or Beacons within the City are upheld and preserved.

**BALLAST-MASTER**

**Sec. 3.** On the arrival of any vessel in the port aforesaid, the ballast-master shall without delay proceed on board such vessel and inform the master or other persons having charge or command thereof, of the provisions of this law and shall diligently attend to the discharging or delivery of all stones, gravel or other ballast from on board the same, and shall not knowingly permit any portion thereof to be cast, thrown or let fall into the waters where navigable, but shall direct and to the utmost of his power cause all such ballast to be carried and laid on shore where it will not obstruct navigation: provided always, nothing herein contained shall prevent the master, owner, or other persons aforesaid from disposing of any ballast, stones, gravel or other rubbish and landing the same above high water mark.

**Sec. 4.** No master or other person as aforesaid shall unload, discharge, let fall or throw overboard from any vessel, lighter or boat, any stones, gravel, ballast or other rubbish which will not float, in any part of the port aforesaid but shall carry and land the same above high-water mark, or into such other place as the ballast-master shall appoint and direct.

**Sec. 5.** If any master, owner or other person as aforesaid shall unload, discharge or cause, or permit to be thrown or dropped overboard from any vessel, lighter or boat, any stones, gravel or ballast, or any rubbish or thing that will not float and which might not come under the denomination of unloading or discharging ballast, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this law, in any place within the limits of the City other than pointed out and directed by the ballast-master, each and every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, but this law shall not extend nor be construed to extend to prevent the said ballast-master from prosecuting for the higher penalties imposed in and by the act of the General Assembly made and passed in the twelfth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act relating to Harbour and Ballast-masters."

**Sec. 6.** The ballast-master shall be paid by the master, owner, or other persons aforesaid which shall unload or discharge ballast as aforesaid at the rate of ten shillings per day during the time he shall necessarily be employed in attending such vessel and discharging the duty hereby enjoined on him when said ballast is discharged in any other place than on a wharf.

**Sec. 7.** The ballast-master shall notify the owner or owners of any wrecks or obstructions or the person or persons by whose default such wrecks or obstructions may be placed or suffered to remain in situations that impede or render dangerous the navigation of the port aforesaid, or any part thereof to move or cause the same to be moved within thirty days or within such less time as the ballast-master may direct from the time of the service of such notice; and if the owner, or other persons aforesaid, of said wrecks or obstructions shall refuse or neglect to move the same within the time prescribed they or either of them shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for each offence, over and above the costs of any suit of suits occasioned thereby.

**Sec. 8.** In the event of the owner or owners of any such wreck or obstruction not being known, the ballast-master after due public notice being given shall cause the said wreck or obstruction to be sold at public auction, on condition of which sale shall be, that the said wreck or obstruction shall be removed at the expense of the purchaser within such time as the ballast-master may limit, and if the purchaser shall neglect or refuse to remove the same within the time so limited, the ballast-master is hereby required to remove the same at the

cost of the purchaser thereof, such cost to become a debt due to the said ballast-master, and if refused or neglected to be paid, to be recovered in the Mayor's Court, if not exceeding twenty pounds; and if no purchaser for such wreck or obstruction shall be found, such wreck or obstruction shall be removed by the ballast-master at the expense of the City.

**WHARFINGER.**

**Sec. 9.** The Wharfinger shall cause the City Wharfs to be kept in due preservation and repair,—take care that neither of them is encumbered with articles or things of any kind, to the prevention of vessels loading or discharging thereat, or of ordinary business being performed thereon—prevent their encumbrance with any shed or any building of any description, and cause any such erections now thereon to be moved away—prohibit any quantity or quantities of weighty articles being laid or to remain on any of the blocks or bridges of said wharfs to the injury of the same—collect the wharfage of vessels lying, discharging or loading thereat, and the wharfage on imports and exports—prevent damage to said wharves, and to cause the person or parties causing any damage, to be prosecuted for such damage as may be directed—and said wharfinger to produce his accounts duly attested to, quarterly or oftener if required by the City Council, and to do and perform all and every of such duties as shall pertain to the several departments of the offices of Harbour-master, Ballast-master and Wharfinger, subject at all times to the direction and control of the City Council.

**Sec. 10.** Any vessel lying at either wharf, not for the purpose of loading or unloading, or any vessel which may be loading or unloading, and which shall, or may be in a condition to be moved to any other part of the wharf equally safe and suitable, though with less draught of water, shall be so moved, by order of the wharfinger when he is requested, or when in his opinion the berth shall be required by some other vessel desiring to deliver or receive Her Majesty's Mails, or to load, discharge or careen thereat, and on the failure or refusal of any master, owner or other person as aforesaid, to move such vessel to any other part of the wharf, or from the wharf to the outside of any other vessel, within reasonable time after notice so to do, such master or other person shall be subject to, and pay a sum not exceeding Five Pounds, for each refusal or neglect, over and above the cost of moving such vessel.

**Sec. 11.** If either of said wharfs shall at any time be so encumbered with Lumber, Coal, Bricks, Ballast or any other species of goods, merchandise or materials so as to incommode or obstruct the passing or repassing of any trucks or carriages employed for the purpose of loading or unloading any vessel, the wharfinger shall personally warn, or by notice in writing left at the place of residence of the owner or agent of such Lumber, Coal, Bricks or other goods, requiring him or them to move the same from thence, within a reasonable time, and if the same shall not be moved accordingly, the party offending shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings with costs, and the wharfinger is hereby authorized to cause the same to be moved, and keep them in custody until the fine, wharfage, costs and other expenses in moving the same shall be paid by the owner, agent or claimant of such articles, and in case the owner or agent is not to be found, the wharfinger may, and shall, at his discretion, move said goods, and have them advertised and sold to pay the wharfage and other expenses thereof.

**Sec. 12.** The Wharfinger shall have full power and authority to cause to be moved, any vessel or the moorings, furniture or materials of any vessel, and any lighter, barque, boat, flat, raft, spar, timber or any article or material whatsoever, which may obstruct the free passage of the public ferry boats, in approaching to, or departing from the slips belonging to the said wharfs, or any article or impediment which may obstruct persons in ascending or descending said slips, and in case of neglect or refusal to move any such vessel, moorings, boats or obstruction after due notice to the master, owner, or person in charge of such vessel, boat or obstruction as aforesaid, he or they shall be subject to a fine not exceeding five pounds, over and above the costs of moving such obstruction; the wharfinger is also to see that the Ferryman or lessee of the Hillsborough ferry complies with his contract, and does his duty, and if he fails in doing so, the said wharfinger shall report the same to the Mayor or presiding Councillor.

**Sec. 13.** In case of any dispute between the masters or owners of vessels as to the right of one vessel lying outside of any other vessel for the purpose of loading or discharging at either of said wharfs, while such last mentioned vessel shall be lying at either of the said wharfs, the same shall be decided and determined by the said wharfinger; and the master or owner of any vessel refusing to comply with the order of the wharfinger in this respect, or who after request made, shall refuse to allow any goods, merchandise or passengers to be conveyed across his vessel from any such outside vessel, or shall refuse to allow any stage to be erected for that purpose, so far, and in

such manner as the said wharfinger shall deem necessary, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings, beside being liable to the costs of having his vessel moved from said wharf at the discretion of said wharfinger.

**Sec. 14.** The person in charge of any vessel lying at either of said wharfs, when directed by the wharfinger so to do, shall cause the jib-boom, sprit-sail-yard, martingale and main-boom of said vessel or either of them to be struck or taken on board of said vessel, or any of the yards thereof to be braced, under a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

**Sec. 15.** If any person or persons shall drive any horse, mare, gelding or other beast of burthen in any carriage, coach, wagon, truck, cart, sled, sleigh or other vehicle for the transportation of persons or goods or either of them, or shall ride any such beast on or over either of said wharves at a greater speed than a walk, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings nor more than twenty shillings with costs to be recovered on view of any of the city authorities or on the oath of said wharfinger or other credible witness, and levied by warrant of distress or the offender to be committed to jail for a term not less than forty-eight hours nor more than five days.

**Sec. 16.** No truckman or other person shall be permitted to load any truck, cart, waggon, sleigh or other vehicle from the wharf or discharge any loads thereon with such truck, cart or other vehicle standing across the wharf unless by permission of the wharfinger, and any person acting in this way without such permission shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings for each offence.

**Sec. 17.** The wharfinger is hereby empowered to cause all obstructions which may be placed on either side of said wharfs in a line with Queen Street and Pownall Streets respectively to be moved at the expense of the party or parties causing such obstructions, and to make and enforce such regulations as shall be necessary to prevent ballast or other materials from falling or being thrown in the water near the said wharves when being loaded on board or discharged from any vessel, and to prevent to the utmost of his power the master or owner of any vessel, lighter or boat or any other person from throwing or unloading any stones, gravel, ballast, oyster-shells, rubbish or any other thing that will not float in the water within the limits aforesaid; and the said wharfinger is hereby authorized and required to prosecute any person or persons so offending, who shall upon due proof thereof before the Mayor's or Police Court, forfeit and pay for every such offence, a sum not exceeding Five Pounds, beside being liable for the damage that any vessel or cargo may sustain thereby.

**Sec. 18.** If the owner, master or person in charge of any vessel, shall wilfully allow such vessel to injure either of the said wharfs, such person shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding Twenty Shillings over and above the damages thereby done to the said wharf, and the damages so done to the said wharf, if not exceeding Twenty Pounds, shall be recovered at the suit of the wharfinger by action of debt in the Mayor's Court, and if over Twenty Pounds, then to be recovered in the Supreme Court.

**Sec. 19.** No person on any pretence whatever, shall kindle a fire on either of said wharfs, except by consent of the wharfinger, and any person violating this section, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding Ten Pounds, beside being liable for all damage done thereby.

**Sec. 20.** Every master of any vessel coming into the said port, or the pilot in charge thereof shall from time to time conform himself strictly to all directions, which shall be given to him by the said wharfinger touching the mooring, unmooring, placing or moving of any vessel under his charge as long as such vessel shall be lying and situated within the limits of the authority of said wharfinger under a penalty for each offence of any sum not exceeding Five Pounds.

**Sec. 21.** If any person shall by force or violence assault, resist, molest, oppose, hinder or obstruct said wharfinger, harbour or ballast-master or other person employed as aforesaid in the exercise of his, or their respective office or offices or any of the powers of this law conferred upon him or them, or any person acting in his or their assistance, such offending party, shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding ten pounds, and if not paid on conviction, the offender shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding thirty days.

**Sec. 22.** The rates of wharfage now or which may from time to time hereafter be levied on all vessels, merchandise or produce as hereinafter specified, and all fines, penalties, damages, or other sums imposed by this law not otherwise provided for when demanded by the wharfinger, or by any other person duly authorized to demand the same of and from the persons liable to pay the same shall be by them neglected or refused to be paid such sum or sums to be recovered by the wharfinger in the Supreme Court, when exceeding twenty pounds, and when the amount sought for, shall not exceed this sum, then the same to be recovered on the oath of the said wharfinger or other credible witness in the Mayor's Court and levied by

warrant of distress and sale of the offenders goods and chattels or of the Bonta, Tackle or apparel of the vessel in respect of which or in respect of the master, owner, part owner or commander of which any such fine, penalty, damage or sum may have been payable, and if no such goods and Chattels can be found whereon to levy, then the imprisonment not to exceed sixty days.

**Sec. 23.** In all cases when the wharfinger may deem it advisable or necessary for the better recovery of the wharfage or other sums as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for him to proceed for the recovery of the same by bailable capias, or otherwise in either of the courts aforesaid according to the amount thereof; and if by bailable capias it shall be sufficient, if the affidavit, of debt to be made by the wharfinger, thereupon states that the amount of debt or penalty so sought to be recovered, is according to his discretion and belief due under and by virtue of this law.

**Sec. 24.** It shall and may be lawful under sanction of the City Council for the harbour-master and wharfinger, from time to time, to depute so many deputies or assistants as he may deem requisite under him, to perform all or any of the duties imposed on him by this law, and each of such deputies while acting under any such appointments shall be vested with all the powers, authority and discretion, confined and allowed by this law on, and that may be exercised by the said harbour-master and wharfinger for performing the services he may require of them and he shall be responsible in all respects whatsoever, for the acts and conduct of such his deputies and assistants so far as they may be employed by him, and he alone shall be liable to compensate and pay them for their services.

**WHARFAGE OF VESSELS:**

Boats under 24 feet in length, free.

Boats belonging to licensed ferrymen, free,

VESSELS.	PER DAY.
Lighter,	0 9
Of 10 tons, and under 20 tons,	1 0
20 do do	1 6
30 do do	1 9
40 do do	2 3
60 do do	2 6
80 do do	2 9
100 do do	3 0
130 do do	3 3
150 do do	3 6
180 do do	4 0
220 do do	4 6
280 do do	5 0
350 do do	6 0
450 do do	7 0
550 do do	8 0

**Sec. 26.** The wharfinger shall and may ask, demand, take and receive, of and from the owner, receiver or shipper of any goods, wares, merchandise, lumber, timber, ballast, limestone, bricks, agricultural produce of any kind or any other articles such sum or sums per ton or otherwise for the landing or shipment of such merchandise or other articles as herein-after specified, or as the City Council may from time to time determine or direct; all wharfage may be demanded daily and when obtained either from vessels, goods, produce or otherwise shall be paid into the City Treasury monthly, to and for city purposes.

**SCALE OF CHARGES FOR GOODS LANDED ON THE WHARFS.**

For every ton of coals, carded oakum, ballast, salt, slates, stones, iron, limestone, chains and anchors, copper, and all kinds of iron castings one penny half penny per ton. Dry fish a half penny per quintal. Barrels containing Flour, Apples, Fish or other materials one half penny each, and larger casks computed at the same rate allowing thirty gallons to each barrel.

For Crates of Barthenware four pence each; Dry goods, Dyewoods, carriages, Furniture and other articles computed by measurement four pence per ton, and when computed per invoice by Barre measurement at the rate of barrels.

Indian Corn and all other kinds of grain, peas, beans and articles of the like nature, one shilling per one hundred bushels. Lumber comprising deals, boards, timber, scantling and such like, three half pence per thousand superficial feet, inch measure. Shingles, and Staves two pence per thousand. Bricks, per thousand, three pence.



Blocks, Lignum Vite, Copper and Copper Sheathing, Zinc, Sheet and Pig Iron, Lead, old rigging and wrecked materials one penny half-penny per ton.

Articles landed for the Lieut. Governor—the Government of this Island—the officers of the garrison—military stores—baggage belonging to Her Majesty's troops, emigrants and passengers—implements of industry, seeds and alive stock imported by the Agricultural Society, together with vehicles, horses, alive stock and agricultural produce brought to market in licensed ferry boats, exempt from wharfage.

WHARFAGE FOR GOODS EXPORTED. On every one hundred bushels of produce two pence.

Every one thousand superficial feet inch measure of Lumber, one penny.

Cattle, Horses, sheep, and Swine, one penny each.

Hay and Straw, two pence per ton, Ballast, Bricks and other articles the same as for landing.

All articles crossing in licensed ferry boats exempt from wharfage.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor. William B. Wellner, City Clerk. 30th April, 1856.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, July 12, 1856.

A few years since, there was not on any farm in Prince Edward Island, if we except the plough and harrow, and those indispensably necessary implements that have been immemorably in use, a single labor-saving machine. Grain was, till within a very few years, threshed by the flail, and winnowed with the hand-sieve; and we are not aware who introduced the first threshing or winnowing machine, or we would do all that lay in our power to transmit their names to posterity as benefactors of their race.

The first horse-rake, for hay, ever used in the Island, was imported in the year 1839 by the Central Agricultural Society from the United States, having been selected by J. D. Haszard, Esq., then on a visit to that country. Since then, they have been manufactured here, and have become so common, that no farmer of any enterprise or intelligence is without one.

The same may be said of fanners or winnowing machines; these, with the exception of the iron wheel-work, are made by our own mechanics fully as complete and efficient as they could be imported. The turnip-drill is of recent importation also, and the small kind, constructed to use by hand, are getting every day into greater demand.

In fact, a great change has taken place in this respect within the last 15 or 20 years, and we trust, that there will be a continuance of importations by spirited individuals of all those mechanical aids, which are of the first importance to every agricultural community, but more especially necessary in a sparsely populated country, where manual labor is at all times impossible to be obtained.

It is with much pleasure, that we notice two very useful labor-saving articles which have been lately added to the number already alluded to. The first is a machine for weeding and thinning turnips, imported by the Hon. Edward Haythorne, which we have, by the kindness of that gentleman, had an opportunity to see. We regret that we did not see it in operation, but we have no doubt, that it does its work with the precision and celerity that it is said to do.

THE ALEXANDER FAMILY of vocalists are performing at Pictou this week, and are expected over in the first Steamer to give a series of entertainments in this City. The following, from the Halifax Acadian Recorder, will give some idea of the talents of this Company:

The American Bell Ringers have during the week been giving concerts at Temperance Hall. The Bell music of this family is certainly a novelty and one of a very attractive description. To hear a piece of music performed by several persons upon bells, each individual having under his management a number of notes corresponding in tone to certain notes upon the scale, and so ringing them that one catches up the air of his part where another leaves it, but without any hitch or false timing in the piece, seems to be something almost marvellous.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

ENIGMA.

I am composed of twenty-three letters, My 1, 6, 4, is the name of a domestic animal, My 12, 3, 4, 6, 17, 5, is the name of a fabulous being and also of a constellation in the Southern hemisphere, My 9, 18, is a personal pronoun, My 19, 12, 15, is an article that many people roll under their tongues as a sweet morsel, My 20, 11, 22, 17, 4, is the name of a creature without any feet, wings, claws, or arms, My 16, 17, 6, 12, 23, 20, spells a word that signifies odd, My 11, 12, 19, 20, 6, 17, 5, 14, 15, 4, is a place frequented by those who are called after a certain Greek Philosopher, My 15, 6, 9, 2, is a combination of sounds used to express any material substance, My 23, 6, 20, 17, 11, 18, is the system of created things, My 11, 6, 20, 22, 15 is what a Soldier receives for his daily subsistence, My 14, 15, 23, 12, 18, is a female name, My 6, 7, 9, 14, is the name of a celebrated conflict, My whole is exciting great interest in the minds of Englishmen, Americans & Frenchmen.

Several Correspondents make out the answer to the Enigma in our last to be "Crime"

On and after Sunday next the 12th inst., Divine Service, will be held at the New Church, near the Ferry. Lot 48, at half past three, until further notice.

Passengers.

In the Steamer Lady Le Marchant, from Pictou, on the 6th inst., Messrs. George Reed, Samuel M. Murray and Lady, Miss Fall, Miss Palmer, Mrs. Jarvis, Miss Johnson, Rogerick Campbell, John Gray and wife, and Charles Palmer, Esq., Rev. W. Henderson, J. Hensley, Dr. George, A. M. Kay, and 12 in the steerage.

Married.

On Tuesday, 1st July, by the Rev. John M. Murray, Samuel M. Murray, Esq., Merchant, Charlottetown P. E. I., to Susan Margaret, eldest daughter of William Fall, Esq., of this city.—Hr. paper.

Died.

At St. Eleanor's on Sunday, the 6th instant, after a protracted illness, borne with exemplary meekness and resignation, MARY ELIZA, fifth daughter of William Underbary, Esq., High Sheriff of King's County, aged 19 years. She was on a visit for the benefit of her health, to some of her friends at St. Eleanor's, when death terminated the sufferings of one whose many virtues and amiable qualities rendered her an especial favorite with, and will endear her memory to a large circle of acquaintances.

At Halifax, on Tuesday the 8th inst., Eliza, the beloved wife of Stewart Tremain, Esq., and eldest daughter of Robert Hyndman, Esq., of this City.

On Sabbath next, the 13th inst., (D. V.) the Rev. W. HENDERSON, M. A., of New Castle, will preach in St. James' Church, Charlottetown, the Rev. Professor GEORGE, D. D. of Queen's College, Canada, in St. John's Church, Belfast, and the Rev. A. M. KAY, M. A., in St. David's Church, Georgetown.

NOW ARRIVED!

DEALS, BOARDS, & SAWN LATHS. BY AUCTION, on MONDAY next, the 14th inst., at 6 o'clock, on QUEEN'S WHARF,— 20,000 feet BOARDS, 243 pieces DEALS, 510 bundles SAWN LATHS. All of which JAMES N. HARRIS, Auctioneer. July 12, 1856.

Charlottetown Markets, July 9,

Table listing market prices for various goods including Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Butter, Flour, Oatmeal, etc.

Listen to the Music of the Bells AT Temperance Hall, on THURSDAY Evening, the 17th JULY.

THE CELEBRATED ALEXANDER FAMILY



AS SWISS BELL RINGERS And American Vocalists,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Charlottetown and vicinity, that they will have the honor of giving a short series of their Novel Musical Entertainments, commencing as above announced.

TICKETS of admission—Reserved seats 3s. Back seats 1s. 6. Tickets to be had at the Book stores and Drug Stores. Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock, to commence at 8 1/2. For full particulars, Circulars and Programmes. Charlottetown, July 10, 1856.



CIVIC ELECTIONS. BY THE MAYOR.

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, intituled "An Act to incorporate the town of Charlottetown," I do hereby give public notice that Elections for a Mayor and five 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. 1, at the office or warehouse of Benjamin Davies, Esq., in Queen Street.

PLEASURE TRIP.

THE STEAMER "ROSEBUD" will leave CHARLOTTETOWN for TATAMAGOUCHE, on TUESDAY morning next, at 8 o'clock, and return the following day. Preparations will be made at Tatamagouche for the accommodation and recreation of all who may be inclined to pay them a friendly visit. Persons bound for Halifax will be forwarded to Truro the same afternoon.

PLEASURE TRIP.

STEAM BOAT INO, will leave Charlottetown for Mount Stewart Bridge, on Monday the 14th inst., at half past Eight o'clock. Tickets each, 2s., children half price. To be had at the Stores of Messrs. Haszard & Owen, H. Haszard, and W. R. Watson. Charlottetown July 9, 1856.

STRAY MARE

STRAYED from the premises of Captain Saville, Grand River, Lot 55; a small half-bred Bay mare, with a switch Tail, about 5 years old. Any person bringing the same to the Subscriber, will be rewarded for his trouble. 3 in—1st.

FLOUR & CORN MEAL!

JUST received per Schr. "Helena" from New York. 626 Barrels Flour, (warranted a good article.) 300 Barrels Corn Meal. GEORGE F. C. LOWDEN. Charlottetown, 5 July, 1856.

AUCTION FARM, MILL, STOCK & CROP.

BY H. W. LOBBAN. ON THURSDAY, the 24th of JULY next, at the residence of Mr. JOHN HENDERSON, on the Brackley Point Road, about five miles from the City, commencing at 11 o'clock. The CROP, comprising about 4 acres of WHEAT, 30 do. OATS, 4 do. Barley, 5 do. Buckwheat, 1 do. Turnips, 30 do. Hay, 3 do. Potatoes.

STOCK—1 HORSE, 1 MARE, 7 years old, and 1 do. two years old (half blood), 8 COWS, 3 HEIFERS, 16 SHEEP, 4 PIGS, together with FARMING IMPLEMENTS, Winnowing and Threshing Machines, &c. &c.

THE LEASEHOLD INTEREST in and to 100 Acres of LAND, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, with the HOUSE, BARN, and Out-houses. Cloth and Carding MILL thereon erected. This Property being so contiguous to the City, it would be useless to say more than that it is for sale positively.

RECOLLECT THURSDAY, 24th JULY is the day.

VALUABLE PROPERTY!

In Prince County, for Sale. TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, at Cascopec, on MONDAY the 1st SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) that valuable BUSINESS STAND, comprising three acres, held under lease for 999 years, with the DWELING HOUSE, STORES, and other appurtenances thereto belonging, now in the possession of HERBERT BELL, Esq.

PACKET!

Between Charlottetown, P. E. Island, and Bay Verte, New Brunswick.

THE Subscriber has placed the new Schooner "BELLE" on the line between the above Ports. She has comfortable Cabin accommodations for Passengers, and he intends running her until the close of the Navigation once a week each way.

Leaving Bay Verte on Tuesdays, and Charlottetown on FRIDAYS, at 8 a. m. Persons desirous of travelling by this route, will receive every attention.

A TEA.

Under the patronage of Mrs. Daly. FOR the purpose of raising a Fund in aid of providing a House of Refuge or Asylum for the poor and destitute of all denominations of the City, will be held "Boach Hill," on the Government House Grounds on Thursday the 17th July.

- List of names for the Tea: Mrs. J. Brecken, Mrs. C. McDonald, Mrs. J. M'Donald, Miss M. M'Donald, Miss M. Palmer, Mrs. Purdie, Mrs. F. Desbrisay, Mrs. Rigg, Mrs. Forgan, Mrs. S. Swanbey, Mrs. Gaul, Mrs. Stark, Mrs. Hensley, Mrs. Tagher, Mrs. D. Hodgson, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Hobkirk, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Head, Mrs. W. Walsh, Mrs. Lloyd.

ST. PETER'S MILLS.

THE occupier having come forward to purchase these Mills, the sale thereof as previously advertised to take place on Saturday next, the 12th instant will not take place. Commissioner's Office of Public Lands, July 8th, 1856.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for JULY just received at HASZARD & OWEN'S Book Store.







AN ENGLISH COUNTESS ASTRAY.—While Lord Ellenborough, the ex-Governor General of India, is busily engaged in the House of Lords supporting the Tories, in the hope that he may become, in the event of Earl Derby supporting Lord Palmerston, a Cabinet Minister, his wife, now separated from him some twenty years, is leading a wild life among the Arabs. A correspondent of the New York Observer, writing from Damascus, March 23, thus speaks of her:

"You have heard of the eccentric English Countess who married an Arab Sheikh. Rumour, as usual, was false. I was in her villa this morning, just out of the gates of Damascus. She is at Palmyra with her husband who is a petty Arab, small in stature, and generally contemptible. Is it not a strange history? She was the Countess of Ellenborough, young, beautiful and worshipped. Her only daughter was the affianced bride of a Prince of Austria. How do I know that she was beautiful? I will tell you. I saw her boudoir this morning, and one of its ornaments was her portrait at twenty years old. She was really beautiful. Time and care have changed her perhaps. Among her books I saw familiar volumes. One was 'Daily Food,' a worn copy too. Another was entitled, 'Marriage from a Christian Point of View,' a French work. Her boudoir was splendidly ornamented, and had her portraits of her father, a fine old English gentleman, and her children, one living now, the other dead, I believe. Her history is but half known. Divorced from Lord Ellenborough for intrigues with a German Prince, she went to Greece, where she married a Greek Count.

"Tired of him, she went to Damascus, where in a visit to Palmyra she was protected from robbery by this fellow, whose name was Medjui. She determined to marry him. He objected and ran away. She employed Arabs to bring him back. The English Consul interfered. She said she was worth £1,500 a year, and all Turkey could not prevent her doing as she wished. So she followed Medjui into the desert and was married to him in Turkish style or Arab Style. No one thinks it will be lasting. She keeps him supplied with money, has given him an elegant place near Damascus, and before long will travel away in search of new adventures. Her friends are desirous of keeping her as far away from England as possible, and it is a matter of surprise that they sent her elegant presents of money on hearing of this marriage, though they knew it to be illegal and immoral. I assure you, that I found it almost impossible to believe that I was in the villa of one who had ruled in the splendid circles of St. James's who had been the special favorite with the Iron Duke, who had rivalled royalty itself in England, and who was now in an Arab tent, the wife of a dog of an Anazee. He is not even a respectable Sheikh of the tribe—he is merely a common Arab."

THOSE WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES SHOULD NOT THROW STONES.—In the reign of James I., the Scotch adventurers who came over with that monarch were greatly annoyed by persons breaking the windows of their houses; and among the instigators was Buckingham, the court favorite, who lived in a large house in St. Martin's fields, which, from its great number of windows, was termed the 'Glass-house.' Now the Scotchmen in retaliation, broke the windows of Buckingham's mansion. The courtier complained to the King, to whom the Scotch had previously applied, and the monarch replied to Buckingham:—"Those who live in Glass houses, Steele, should be careful how they throw stones;" whence arose the common saying.—*Timb's Things not generally known.*

DEATH OF AN EMINENT BANKER.—The recent advices from England announce the death of the eminent London banker, Samuel Gurney. He was at the head of the firm of Overyend, Gurney & Co. Mr. Gurney was a member of the Society of Friends, and brother of the eminent Mrs. Elizabeth Fry. His acts of beneficence, so far as they involved money expenditure, were at the expense of this, her brother, whose fortune was colossal.

COOKING WITHOUT FIRE.—The *Scientific American* describes a plan for cooking without fire.—The invention is a combination of tin cooking dishes, placed one above another, the bottom of one vessel fitting on the top part of the dish above; in the lower dish of all a small quantity of quick-lime is placed, and then by means of a tube, cold water is introduced upon the lime. Chemical action generates intense heat, whereby the articles on the dishes are quickly cooked ready for the table. Is this quicklime adaptation to be applied, some day as a motive power? Who knows?

BEESUGS.—In answer to an inquiry, Dr Holmes of the *Maine Farmer* gives the following:

There are various preparations which are death to bedbugs. One half ounce corrosive sublimate, dissolved in a pint of rum. This is poison enough to kill any bug or any body. The best method we ever found to clear a room or house of bedbugs, where they get into the cracks and crevices of the wall is to take out the furniture and burn sulphur there. The fumes will kill them wherever they penetrate. We have known bedbugs to live in a house that had not been occupied by anybody for more than a year.

"If you ever think of marrying a widow, my son" said an anxious parent to his heir, "select one whose first husband was hung; that is the only way to prevent her throwing his memory in your face, and make annoying comparison."—"Even that won't prevent it," exclaimed a crusty old bachelor, she'll then praise him and say "hanging would be too good for you."

THE ART OF CONVERSATION.—Not only to say the right thing in the right place, but far more difficult still, to leave unsaid the wrong thing at the tempting moment.

A GENTLEMAN seeing a man removing an embankment from a dwelling, inquired:—"Patrick, what are you doing?"—"Opening the cellar window, sir."—"What are you doing that for?"—"To let out the dark, yer honour."

APPEAL TO A JURY.—Gentlemen of the Jury, I quote from Shakespeare when I say to you, "To be or not to be licked—that's the question." My client is a national stump machine—he flings his wrath in pailfuls, and it is dangerous to run a snag against his interests. Let me be made fodder for a fool, and powder for a powder-mill, if he is guilty, notwithstanding the criminal absurdities alleged against him. Do you believe that my client is so destitute of the common principle of humanity—so full of the fog of human nature—as wrapped up in the moral insensibility of his being, as deliberately to pick up a tater, and throw it at the nasal protuberance of the prosecutor? No, not while you can discern a star in the northern sky—while the waters of the Ohio roll, and the race of buffaloes nestle on the Rocky Mountains, this imputable principle will remain, that my client is a gentleman, tater or no tater.—*American paper.*

A THOUGHTFUL WOMAN. Wiseacre surveyed the funeral pomp which escorted her "dear departed" to the grave, she said:—"Ah! how delighted my poor husband would be to see this; he was always so fond of ceremony!"

A LADY who had risen from the kitchen to grace the head of her master's table, was one day entertaining a large party, when the conversation happening to flag, one of the guests remarked, "awful pause!"—"And what's your business with my awful paws?" "in wrath retorted the lady" if you had scrubbed the house as long as I have done, your paws would not have been so white as they are."

MOULDINESS.—Fruit jellies may be preserved from mouldiness, by covering the surface one-fourth of an inch deep with finely pulverized loaf sugar. Thus protected, they will keep in good condition for ten years.



[Articles under this heading, are published on the authority of the Grand Division, S. of T.]

REASONS FOR PROHIBITION.

The sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage should be prohibited by law, because—

1. They deprive men of their reason, for the time being.
2. They destroy men of the greatest intellectual strength.
3. They foster and encourage every species of immorality.
4. They bar the progress of civilization and religion.
5. They destroy the peace and happiness of millions of families.
6. They reduce many virtuous wives and children to beggary.
7. They cause thousands of murders.
8. They prevent all reformation of character.
9. They render abortive the strongest resolutions.
10. The millions of property expended in them are lost.
11. They cause the majority of cases of insanity.
12. They destroy both the body and the soul.
13. They burden sober people with millions of papers.
14. They cause immense expenditures to prevent crime.
15. They cost sober people immense sums in charity.
16. They burden the country with enormous taxes.
17. Because moderate drinkers want the temptation removed.
18. Drunkards want the opportunity removed.
19. Sober people want the nuisance removed.
20. Tax-payers want the burden removed.
21. The prohibition would save thousands now falling.
22. The sale exposes our families to insult.
23. The sale exposes our families to destruction.
24. The sale upholds the vicious and idle, at the expense of the virtuous and industrious.
25. The sale subjects the sober to great oppression.
26. It takes the sober man's earnings to support the drunkard.
27. It subjects numberless wives to untold sufferings.
28. It is contrary to the Bible.
29. It is contrary to common sense.
30. We have a right to rid ourselves of the burden.

As any man got half that many good reasons, why the liquor traffic should continue? of he has, let him bring them forward. We should like to see them and print them too.

A GROWING EVIL.—The *Springfield Republican* gives us an example of the 'see' rum is put in, which is alarming and iniquitous in the extreme. There is a woman in the house of correction in this city, who has in prison with herself an infant child some fourteen months old. This youthful prisoner has occasioned much trouble, on account of its incessant cries; and when the jailer inquired, the other day, if anything could be done to remedy the evil, the mother heartlessly replied, that she didn't think anything could, unless it be rum, which she said the infant had always been accustomed to using, and the absence of which she thought occasioned the trouble. It proved that the mother had been in the habit of stupefying the child with rum, in order to leave it for the performance of a day's work abroad. The future of that youngster is inseparably connected with drunkenness, crime and punishment."

A MEMBER of the Canadian Legislature, in referring to the petitions for a prohibitory law remarked, that they came principally from the women and children. Suppose the statement true. Who suffers more from the rum traffic, than women and children? Have they no right? mother, wives, and sister, and the little children whose lives should be made glorious with the sunshine of happiness, for later years will bring stern realities, and bitter struggles, the black courage of rum consumes, and like a grim skeleton casts a withering light over all. No home is secure from its entrance. The dwellers of the princely mansions and the humble cabins, are all alike its victims. Without one redeeming trait, it crosses the threshold but to tatter; and upon the women and children falls the heaviest weight of the curse. It is so now—has ever been. And the man who opposes his opposition to prohibition with a sneer at the women who may have petitioned this protection is a disgrace to the mother who bore him.

A lad, an apprentice in a manufacturing establishment in this town, who was born and cradled under the influence of intemperance, in the habit of visiting his parents living in a neighbouring town, on Saturday evening, and returning Sabbath evening; after a recent visit, remarked, somewhat abruptly, while at supper at his boarding-house, "That are Maine Law is a good thing." Why said he this? I will let him answer for himself: "I found my mother and father sober and they had pork in the barrel, and flour on hand." And why didn't they have all these things before? was asked. "Because," replied the lad, my father's folks didn't use to be sober, nor have enough to eat; but now they have a plenty." Mr. Editor, what a volume in favor of our glorious Prohibitory Law does this simple fact speak! and who that loves his God and neighbor will give his vote for the repeal or destruction of an enactment which brings to the intemperate man a destitute family; sobriety and happiness, and fills their before desolate house with the necessities and comforts of life?—*Advocate and Examiner.*

A STRINGENT LICENSE LAW.—Let us have a stringent license law with a high price for license, and heavy penalties for selling without, is the cry now. If the Legislature has no right to pass a prohibitory law it certainly has no right to pass a law which shall prohibit any from selling. Again: If it is "unconstitutional" to pass a law which "deprives" the poor men of the inestimable privilege of becoming a drunkard, then it is certainly so to pass a license law with a fee so high that he cannot engage in the whisky trade.

MODERATION IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

1. Moderation describes neither quantity nor strength; unfathomable as the abyss, and uncertain as the wind.
2. It is the great deceiver of the nations; promising health and long life, yet destroying more than war, famine, or the plague.
3. It is the first instalment of inebriation, usually followed by ready disposition to pay the rest.
4. It is the popular leaven which is threatening to leaven the whole lump.
5. It is a sweet morsel in the mouth, but a gravel in the belly.
6. It is the A B C of drinking, the picture book, tempting the young and thoughtless to learn the lessons of intemperance.
7. It is a regular quack medicine, making splendid promises but performing no cures, and yet demanding full pay.
8. It is the starting point to the workhouse, the prison, the asylum, the gazette, and the gallows.
9. It is the doctor's easy chair, lined with yellow, white and brown, in which all the patients feel quite happy.
10. It is a light fingered gentleman, who intends to feel every corner of the drawer; and the very bottom of the purse.
11. It is an inclined plane of rapid descent, smooth as marble, and slippery as glass.
12. It is a beautiful serpent, whose fangs and deadly venom are concealed by the dazzling of its coils.
13. It is hypocrisy personified; an affected outside sobriety, but all agitation and uncleanliness within.
14. It is a ship on a troubled sea, without anchor, rudder or compass.
15. It is the landlord's birdlime, by which he secures his victims and shuts them up in his cage.
16. It is a delightful avenue, lined with beautiful flowers, charmed with melodious sounds, but leading to the caverns of the dead.
17. It is an ignis fatuus, tempting its fated followers over trembling bogs, and tumbling them down a frightful precipice.
18. It is the licence which says to the stillage, the barrel, the bottle, and the jug, "by prescriptive right you are here."
19. It is the whirlpool of ruin in which thousands have sunk to rise no more.
20. It is the enemy's flaming sword, by which he keeps up a perpetual war with the temperance reformers.

SYDNEY SMITH ON KISSING.—Rev. Sydney Smith once said in writing of kissing: "We are in favour of a certain degree of shyness when a kiss is proposed, but it should not be continued too long, and when the fair one gives it, let it be administered with warmth and energy. Let there be soul in it. If she closes her eyes, and sighs deeply immediately after it, the effect is greater. She should be careful not to slobber a kiss, but give it as a humming bird runs his bill into a honey-suckle—deep but delicate. There is much virtue in a kiss when well delivered. We have had the memory of one we received in our youth, which has lasted us forty years, and we believe that it will be one of the things we will think of when we die."

Why are printers like wives with dissipated husbands? Because they are used to setting up lamps made out of themselves.

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**FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA.**  
—In addition to the troops on their passage, or under orders for Canada, it is intended by the government to augment the army in that province by 5,000. This number will include two regiments of cavalry, each 350 strong, 4 batteries of field artillery, and the remainder, infantry regiments; and a battalion of the 60th Rifles; a detachment of the Land Transport Corps, numbering 400 drivers and 120 artificers are held in readiness to embark for the same destination.

Her Majesty's ship Shannon, 51, is the chief object of the preparation in Portsmouth dockyard. The artificers are as busy (and numerous) as bees upon her, and setting up her rigging and internal fittings with astonishing alacrity. Captain George Nathaniel Brooke, C. B., son of the celebrated victor in the action between the old Shannon and the Chesapeake, visited the new Shannon a few days ago, and this has given currency to a report, that he will "for auld lang syne" be appointed to the command of this the largest and most powerful steam-frigate in the world.

**UNITED STATES.**—By the arrival of the America at 11 o'clock on Thursday evening, we have New York dates to the first and Boston to the 2nd inst.

The United States papers generally express their gratification at the intelligence that Mr Dallas would not be dismissed by the British Government. The affairs of Kansas seem, just now, to engross the attention of Congress. A move made in the Lower branch for the organization of Kansas as a Free State, had failed of success. A bill has been introduced into the Senate providing that a census of that Territory be taken by commissioners of various shades of politics to be appointed by the President; and if, or so soon as the population has reached the number required by Law, the Constitution of Kansas shall be settled by its citizens themselves, all Squatters being recognized as citizens, and it shall be admitted into the Union as a State. It is believed that this Bill will be passed by both Houses. In Kansas itself there is being carried on what they call Civil War, in the United States. Large bodies of insurgent troops, of political parties, keep marching about and coming into frequent contact with each other and with troops of United States' dragoons; but when they do come to an engagement, they never get beyond the first volley—that always produces what may be called a mutual retreat. The only blood spilled is when an occasional assassination takes place.

There is not much news of importance from Central America. The Costa Rica army had almost disappeared under the effects of cholera and desertion in consequence. The State of Guatemala, which raised an army of 3000 to act against Walker, had recalled their force reduced by disease to 600 men. Walker does not appear to be much better off—and the state of the country from war and disease must present a frightful aspect of misery.

The Kansas question was still the great puzzle of Congress and no immediate solution of the difficulty need be expected—there is however no particular evidence, that the integrity of the Union will suffer by its agitation, which causes personal and not national exasperation.

**OCCUPATIONS OF THE AMERICANS.**—The census returns of the occupations of the people of the United States are curious and instructive. The number of barbers and brokers is about the same, and between the two, people get well shaved. There are about eighty professed doctors to one professional undertaker. Only eighty two people informed the census-takers that they were "authors," while no less than two thousand individuals assumed to be "artists." There are one hundred thousand blacksmiths, and the same number of merchants. The lawyers outnumber the bakers by ten thousand, there being twenty-four thousand of the former, and fourteen thousand of the latter. The hatters and the tobacconists are about equal in number.

The carpenters number two hundred thousand; the masons, sixty-four thousand; the tailors, fifty thousand; the wheelwrights, thirty thousand; the saddlers, twenty-three thousand. There are more confectioners than watchmakers; more weavers than teachers; more vinegar makers than showmen; and the same number of wagon makers as editors! Strange to relate, that among the returns of the trades, not a politician is enumerated; and the tables of the professions do not include a single patriot.

A drunken fellow, having sold all his goods, except his feather bed, at last made away with that too, when, being reproved for it by some of his friends, "Why," said he, "I am very well, thank heaven, and why should I keep my bed?"

Leave your grievances as Napoleon did his letters, unopened for three weeks, and it is astonishing how few of them will require answering.

**LEAF MANURE.**—If you have a large pile of leaves, which you would convert into manure, adopt the following process:—Slake fresh lime with brine, till it falls to a powder. Turn your leaves with a fork, and sprinkle this powder evenly among them, at the rate of four bushels to a cord of leaves. Turn the heap now and then, and you will soon have a noble manure. Nothing is better applied to fruit trees.—*Horticulturist.*

**CULTIVATION OF CARROTS.**—Carrots have of late attracted much attention in the agricultural papers, and many experienced writers and farmers have called attention to the facts that they are more valuable from their nutritive qualities, than is generally supposed. The following remarks on carrots, from an exchange, will be found worth perusal:—"Every farmer should cultivate these valuable roots; they make excellent food for horses in winter, as the circus companies know, who pay high prices for carrots to keep their horses in good condition. For milk cows they are invaluable; for poultry they are excellent. Prepare your ground well, if not already done, and manure with compost or guano in the row; plant two or two and a half feet apart. An acre should produce at least five hundred bushels of carrots, worthy thirty cents per bushel, which would make \$150. The cost of ground rent and cultivation would not be over \$50, so that there is a clear gain of \$100. This calculation is moderate; we have known a thousand bushels raised per acre, and sold at forty cents per bushel. By all means plant an acre, and your horses, cows, and chickens will thank you for it, when the snows of winter cover the ground, and no green thing can be found for their food."

**HOW TO MANAGE FRUIT TREES.**—A cultivator of fruit, whose good example is referred to in the *New England Farmer*, keeps a circle of several feet around the roots of every tree clear of grass, and enriches it with chip manure, and several other kinds of fertilizing substances. He has very large crops of most excellent fruit, which he states bring him more money than any of the neighbouring farmers obtain from all their crops.

**A LADY'S OPINION.**—The poet Campbell says, that he once heard a lady of distinguished rank and beauty defend Sir Thomas Lawrence from the charge of having been guilty of paying attention to ladies without intending to follow them up by an offer of his hand. A gentleman remarked that he thought Sir Thomas was highly blameable. "No," replied the lady, who was said to have been the temporary object of the great painter's attention, "no, not exactly—not so much to blame," said the lady musingly. "What," exclaimed the gentleman, "you astonish me. Not to blame for such conduct?" "Not so much," was still the lady's musing response. "Can you really, madam," said the gentleman, "defend such behaviour as desertion?" "Why, sir," interrupted the lady, "to confess the truth, I am firmly of opinion, that the majority of women would rather be courted and jilted, than not be courted at all."

The best cure for trouble in labour—the harder you work, the less you think.

Per "THOMAS BEGGIE" from London.

The remainder of the Spring Supply at the  
**MANCHESTER HOUSE, QUEEN STREET**

has been received by the above vessel, the whole of which will be open next week, embracing a splendid assortment of  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
to which the attention of purchasers is confidently invited, as being a stock second to none in this City for  
**STYLE, QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.**  
May 30, 1856. **SAMUEL M'MURRAY.**

**"QUEEN STREET CLOTHING HOUSE."**  
**M'NUTT & BROWN**

have just received per *Isabel* from Liverpool, and *Thomas Begbie* from London, their  
**SPRING IMPORTATIONS**

OF  
**BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,**  
Consisting of an extensive and carefully selected assortment  
OF  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
on sale at the lowest prices for Cash.  
City of Charlottetown, May 26th, 1856.

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF  
**DUNCAN, MASON & CO.,**  
A large and well selected STOCK of  
**BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,**  
ex *Isabel*, from Liverpool.  
Charlottetown, May 13. **DUNCAN, MASON & Co.**

**LONDON HOUSE.**  
**NEW SPRING GOODS!**

The Subscriber has received per *Majestic* and *Isabel* from Liverpool, and *Thomas Begbie* from London,  
and *Thomas Begbie* from London,  
A WELL SELECTED SUPPLY OF  
**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**  
—COMPRISING—  
**Fancy and Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries of the best quality.**  
ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.  
Great George Street,  
Charlottetown, May 27, 1856. **H. HASZARD.**

**COALS.**  
**SYDNEY COAL** for sale at the yard of the subscriber, in small or large quantities.  
Persons desirous of securing a stock of either Sydney or Pinston Coal will please leave their orders at his office. Commission on cost only charged if taken from the vessel on arrival, and cash prompt paid.  
June 26th, 1856. Sw J. N. HARRIS.

**For Sale or to Lease.**  
SEVERAL valuable Building Lots well adapted for business-stands situate in "STRATFORD," Township No. 48, at the Ferry.  
Also,—Building and Water Lots in Charlottetown, and a desirable site for a Ship Yard.  
For plan and particulars, apply to the owner MAJOR BRETT, or to the undersigned  
**JOHN BALL.**

**Bargains! Bargains!**  
THE Subscriber intending to change his present business, now offers FOR SALE, at the lowest Market prices:  
20 Puncheon Porto Rico MOLASSES,  
100 LIQUOR CASKS.  
Also—A Lot of CORDAGE, suitable for a VESSEL of about 120 tons.  
**DAVID A. BARRY.**  
June 12. (all ps Sw)

**BIBLE.**  
SEAR'S large type PICTORIAL BIBLE, for family use, containing 1,000 Engravings, 50,000 marginal references, 1,500 pages, map of Palestine, Family Record, &c., well and substantially bound. Price 20s.  
NOTICE.—The subscribers to this elegant BIBLE are respectfully informed, that their copies have just arrived per steamer, and will be delivered immediately.  
N. B.—Persons wishing to secure a copy of this complete FAMILY BIBLE are invited to call and enter their Names for the same at the Office of  
**JOHN BENNETT STRONG.**  
Dawson's Building, Kent-Str.,  
Charlottetown, June 21, 1856.—1m

**NEW GOODS!**  
JUST ARRIVED, per *Brig Intended*, from England direct, and will be open for Sale on  
**FRIDAY NEXT.**  
June 25, 1856. **WM. HEARD.**

**CLOTH!**  
THE Subscriber is making some improvements in his CLOTH MILLS, and any Cloth left at his Mills, or with any of the Agents, will be attended to, and returned as soon as possible, and he hopes by strict attention to be able to turn out the work to the satisfaction.  
**JOHN DIXON.**  
Glenfale Mill, June 2, 1856.