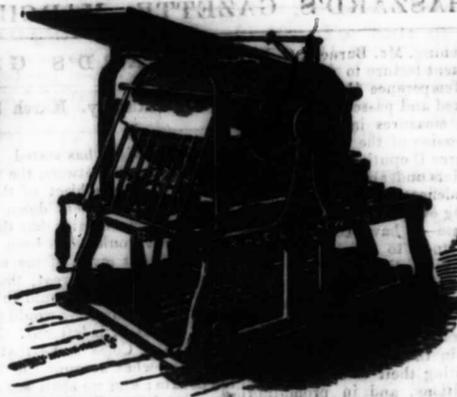


HASZARD'S

FARMER'S COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, March 8, 1856.

New Series. No. 323.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, March 8, 1856.

No MAIL YET!—The Couriers have not been able to effect a crossing yet this week. We will print an extra soon after its arrival as promised in our last issue.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The House has been busy during the last week with reading and disposing of petitions, of which there are a good number.

Hon. Mr. Coles gave notice that he should propose when a bank went into operation under the new Act, that the Government should take stock in it if required to the amount of £10,000. He mentioned it now that Hon. Members might turn the matter over in their minds in the mean time. There would be no fear he said of the Government having an undue influence, as any amount of stock conferred but fifteen votes.

We notice that the latest Reports from the authorized reporter are only down to the 26th February. We have selected the most interesting to our readers for this day's issue.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SCHOOL ACT.

As the Legislature is now in session, it is probably the best time for any remarks on subjects that may be under its cognizance. Let this be my excuse for the following observations.

The present School Act was to have three year's trial, which shall expire the ensuing spring. Respecting its practical efficiency, I believe it has given general satisfaction, excepting the Teacher's salaries—they are too small.

As far as I understand (and I have the opinion of a great many) the general expectation is, that the Legislature will increase the Teachers' salaries. It must be evident to every reasonable and reflecting mind, that Education can never progress satisfactorily, unless its ministers be properly provided for, and be enabled to live by their profession, like other men, independent of any other source of livelihood. Then they will be enabled to devote their leisure hours to private study; thereby expanding their minds with knowledge, and training themselves for their calling; as well as keeping pace with the progress of science. But many are deprived of this precious privilege, by being obliged to turn their leisure to some other account, to add to the pittance they get from Government. According to the present system, a few year's teaching teaches young men, that they cannot make a livelihood in the School Room, particularly if married. Hence they leave the field for a more lucrative employment, or go where their labour is appreciated, making room for others, who will in turn act the same part. In fact, we can expect but little more benefit from Teachers, while thus *afloat*, than the Dutchman from his anchor. *Small pay gives small learning.* If it be true then, that young men, after a few years' toiling in a dusty, noisy and in too many instances, a small building, in which the lungs must feed upon poisonous air, from so many respirations—abandon the field for a more lucrative employment, it follows that in a very short period, we have new classes of Teachers, some of whom must be *practically inferior* to their predecessors on the principle, that the longer a mechanic works at his trade, the greater skill will he acquire.

If the salary were raised to £100, or upwards, young men would be encouraged to make it a profession for life, and settle amongst us, would put their heart and mind in their work, and become efficient and practical teachers, and raise Education to a more elevated standard, than it at present occupies in this Country. Hereby the *floating system* in a manner would cease; our schools would become more permanent, and the schoolmaster would feel himself at home.

The School Act of this Island prohibits Teachers from entering into mercantile pursuits. 'Tis a shame for the Legislature to tie the hands of the schoolmaster to the school-door, and extend their own so widely. Though the

Teacher's bodily labour is not so heavy, as that of some other callings, yet he has his hours to attend, like other public officers, and loses all his time [his estate]. Nevertheless 'tis a

"Delightful task, to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
And pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind."

It is proper, that the schoolmaster should have prospects of becoming comfortably circumstanced in life like other aspirants? Then let him have due compensation, that he may stand forth in his dignity, and engage in the responsible duties of his arduous profession, with all his soul; knowing that these little ones under his charge, are destined in a few years, to hold the reins of government and business.

ORND.

Redeque, Feb. 26th 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,

It may not be amiss to communicate the exertions that are made in some parts of the country, to propagate knowledge, by building spacious school houses, encouraging teachers cultivating music, and appreciation of public lectures.

Mr. Charles Strong, delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture, at the new school house in Freetown, on the evening of the 27th instant. On commerce. The lecturer introduced the subject by reciting a very amusing anecdote; then spoke at considerable length on the commerce of ancient nations. British and American commerce; explained the use of a banking institution to merchants; proceeded in a very animating manner to explain how much we are indebted to commerce; and concluded by requesting the farmers of Freetown to render their assistance to its extension.

After a vote of thanks was paid to the lecturer, the assembly dismissed with cheerful countenance, which, as well as their expressions, intimated their high approbation of the lecture.

Mr. Strong's good understanding of mercantile business—his politeness and attendance on customers will, undoubtedly contribute much to his success.

Their unanimous co-operation to build a commodious school house (29x21 and 9 feet between floor and ceiling) reflects much credit on the inhabitants of Freetown; and much credit is due the Building Committee for the faithful discharge of their office, and particularly to Mr. Caleb Schurman for his handsome present of a teacher's desk or rostrum, not over valued in my estimation at five pounds.

But one thing that would be of much general advantage is, the establishment of a book depository at Summerside, or somewhere in this county. And I cannot see the reason, why there should not be at least three or four depositories for the books purchased by the government, throughout the Island. Until some arrangement is made their benefit will be lost to many.

By giving the above place in your Gazette, Mr. Editor, you will greatly oblige,

Your most obedient,

and humble servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Freetown, Feb. 28th, 1856.

Charlottetown Markets, March 5.

Beef, (small) lb.	4d a 7d	Turkeys each,	2s 6 a 7s 6d
Do. by quarter,	4d a 6d	Geese,	2s a 3s
Pork,	4d a 5d	Ducks,	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Do. (small),	6d a 7d	Fowls,	8d a 1s
Mutton,	4d a 7d	Partridges,	7d a 9d
Lamb,	none.	Eggs dozen,	11d a 1s
Butter (fresh),	16d a 18d	Oats, bush,	2s a 2s 4d
do. by tub 1s 3d a 1s 4d		Barley,	4s 6d a 5s 6d
Tallow,	1s a 1s 2d	Potatoes,	2s a 2s 6d
Lard,	11d a 1s	Turnips,	1s a 1s 3d
Flour,	3d a 4d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Peart Barley,	3d	Hay, ton,	55s a 65s
Oatmeal,	2d a 2d	Straw, cwt.,	1s a 1s 6d

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

ON WEDNESDAY evening, the 12th inst., a Public Meeting is intended to be held in the Temperance Hall. Clergymen favourable to the Temperance movement are engaged to deliver Addresses on that momentous question—"The suppression of the Liquor Traffic by Legislative Enactment." Doors open at half past 7.

BANK MEETING.

A Meeting of those persons favorable to the formation of a Bank, will take place on Monday, the 17th of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in the City of Charlottetown. March 7.

To Farmers in want of Ploughs, Harrows, & Cart Wheels.

THE Subscriber will offer by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 22d of March, at 12 o'clock, in front of his Room, Queen Square,

- 1 Superior Light WAGON,
- 30 PLOUGHS,
- 16 pair HARROWS,
- 4 pair CART WHEELS.

The above articles are all new and made of the best material. Workmanship warranted.

ALSO,

- 2 Sets second hand HARROWS,
- 1 Handmade Roun MARE, rising 5 years old,
- 1 SLEIGH and FLUR and Set HARNESS.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

To COUNTRY MERCHANTS & DEALERS To Close Consignments.

EXTENSIVE.

Sale of British Merchandize, Tea, Tobacco, Molasses, &c. &c.

BY JAMES MORRIS,

By AUCTION, at his SALE ROOM, Queen Street, on THURSDAY, the 20th of MARCH, at Eleven o'clock, the remainder of his STOCK on hand, comprising in part, viz:—

A large assortment of Grey and white COTTONS, Printed Cottons, striped Shirts, Bed-ticks, fancy Shirts,

Orleans, Coburgs & Delaines, Druggets, Green Baize, Satinets, Table Covers, Cloth Caps, Kossuth Hats, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

ALSO—

75 chests and half chests Congou TEA (warranted)

- 5 Puncheons MOLASSES,
- 10 Boxes Tobacco,
- 20 Cases Boots,
- 20 boxes Souchong Tea, (in 14lbs boxes),
- 5 Winnowing Machines,
- Dozens Buckets & Brooms, Casks Copperas,
- 1 Coil 3/4 inch Rope,
- 1 Case Beaver Hats, 1 case Oil skin Caps, &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE—£10 three months; £20 four months; £40 and upwards 6 months; on good and approved Joint Notes of Hand.

Charlottetown, Feb. 26. 1856.

TO BE LET BY AUCTION to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th March next at 3 o'clock, p. m., at the Market House, 1 Stall in said Market House, agreeably to the Provisions of a Law of the City Council entitled, "A Law respecting Markets."

GEORGE LEWIS,
Market Clerk.

City of Charlottetown, March 7, 1856.

Fall 1855.

Duncan, Mason & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO

A. & J. DUNCAN & CO.

GENERAL Importers wholesale and retail have JUST RECEIVED, ex Barque Isabel, a large assortment of—

GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON.

Brick Building, corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets.
City of Charlottetown, Oct. 8, 1855.

Bricks! Bricks!

FOR Sale at the 3 Mile Run, Malpeque Point and at the Store of
HASZARD & OWEN.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE Inaugural Address to the Young Men's Christian Association, by the Rev. W. SNODGRASS, with appendix, containing the constitution of the Association. Price 6d.
Sold by Haszard & Owen. Members will please apply to the Secretary for Copies.
Feb. 29.

TENDERS FOR

St. James's Church Manse,

TENDERS, either separately or as a whole, will be received at the Store of the Subscriber until WEDNESDAY the Nineteenth instant, for the erection and completion of a two-story Building, 38 x 34 feet. Plan and specification to be seen on application to
J. W. MORRISON,
Queen-St., March 4, 1856.—Adv Isl & Ex N.B.—The Contractor or Contractors will be required to give good and sufficient security.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.
Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1853. Isl

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, Sash Weights, Cast and Gig Boxes, Fat 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, &c. Cutlery,

Confectionery, Jewelry.

Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

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, 54 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 of, 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 68 x 26 feet, including Stable and Cow-house, also, a Coach-house and Granary, Out-houses, Green-house and Piggery. Mussel Mud to any extent can be obtained from the river. For particulars apply to
NICHOLAS BROWN,
Oct. 23. Kent Street.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

FOR the Tanning and Carrying business apply to
WILLIAM B. DAWSON.



To the officers and Brethren of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, of P. E. Island.

Worthy Brethren, I meet you with much pleasure on this occasion—the second quarter of the eighth year of this Grand Division, and reciprocate with heart-felt gratitude, the respectful regard manifested towards me in my elevation to this honorable position; but I feelingly realize the responsibilities of my appointment, and regret my incompetency to discharge with efficiency the very important functions of my office.

The most distinguished in our fraternity, for tact, talent, and literary attainments should be preferred to the executive department—and being conscious of my own deficiency in these indispensable prerequisites—I remonstrated with the friends who offered me their patronage; and after repeated refusals to sanction my nomination, at last I consented—in hopes that the ballot would result in the election of one of the more competent candidates.

However, candour urges me to admit that, in view of the multifarious and embarrassing duties devolving on me—the generous assurance of advice and assistance given by my predecessors, in this office—and the discretion which the Division exemplified in their subsidiary appointments, afforded me considerable comfort—in a word, the harmony that characterized the proceedings of our Annual Session, in October, encouraged me to rely on the sympathies and co-operation of my brethren, to support and sustain me in every perplexing emergency.

It has fallen to my lot to preside in your Councils, at a period when a general impression prevails, in all lands, and in all circles, that intemperance has increased to such alarming proportions, and is attended with such disastrous results, as to require vigorous special efforts for its immediate, complete suppression. But it is with no ordinary satisfaction, reference is made to the increasing power and popularity of the Temperance Movement. At the time our noble Order was inaugurated in this Island—there were not perhaps ten men in the country, who would have listened with patience to the suggestion of "a Maine Law"—Thousands have since testified their conviction, not only of the possibility, but of the necessity of such a law; and this class of the community is daily on the increase. Now, the suppression of the liquor traffic is commanding and receiving the respectful attention of Legislators and Gospel Ministers. The causes which have produced this promising state of things, are doubtless varied; but it is to be attributed chiefly to the energy, self-denial and devotion of the Sons of Temperance to their principles. No doubt many of our Order have been discouraged and have believed that the reward sought was inferior to the labor of acquiring it. This is natural, and was to be expected—but the energetic and courageous will continue the more, remembering that the greater the labor, the greater the reward.

The time has now arrived, when we must renew the contest in the Legislature. I trust, that greater industry and activity will be employed than has ever yet been shown in circulating our petitions. I do not doubt, but that the numbers of petitioners may this year be doubled—and I sincerely hope, that no care and no labor will be spared in a work so necessary to secure success.

I refer with much pleasure to the public meetings which have been held in several sections of the Island, under the auspices of the Order—at which our principles have been constantly advocated, and developed—and additions made to the membership of the divisions in the districts.

At the suggestion of our Agent, a Requisition was prepared, and duly presented to me, asking a special dispensation to hold a meeting of the Grand Division in New Perth. Finding that the privilege would accommodate the Representatives Elect in the remote localities—I complied with the proposal. The Rosierucian Division made arrangements for a public celebration, and festival, in compliment to their visiting brethren, notwithstanding the great storm which almost impeded travelling, the spacious accommodation provided was fully occupied. Refreshments were bountifully dispensed, and the alternations of speeches and addresses enlivened the occasion—I was highly gratified with the attractions of the meeting—I appreciate the kindness and hospitality with which we were entertained by the members of the Division, and the other respectable inhabitants of this flourishing settlement. In pursuance of the Resolution passed before the close of the Special meeting in New Perth, I proceeded to Georgetown, where I had an agreeable intercourse with the members of the Diamond of

the Desert. In the evening, Mr. Burnett, G. W. A. delivered an eloquent lecture to a respectable audience in the Temperance Hall. Several resolutions were moved and passed unanimously, in relation to the measures in progress for the legislative suppression of the liquor traffic. I commissioned three Deputies in the City, and nine in the districts under our jurisdiction, and in my correspondence urged watchfulness and vigor, in carrying out the schemes adopted to advance our Cause—I have confidence in their zeal and earnestness to devote due diligence to their important duties.

An address prepared by our Agent—has been approved by the Lectures Committee, and under their endorsement forwarded by their Secretary to Ministers, Magistrates, and other influential members of society, in the several districts of the Country, soliciting their co-operation in circulating our Petitions, and in promoting other measures in connection with our enterprise.

I would call special attention to the important meetings held for public lectures in this Hall, in hopes of exciting your efforts to make them popular and profitable, by providing available attractions and able advocates of our principles.

I am persuaded that Mr. Arbuckle, P. G. W. P. has strong claims on our sympathy and support, from his patience and perseverance in propagating our doctrines. He has contrived several schemes, to divert the people in the country from the public houses, and to create a taste for innocent and useful amusements in connection with mental and moral improvement, and social progress.

I respectfully suggest, that the City Divisions would immediately attend to the circulation of our Petitions in the municipality and suburbs—and further recommend excursions to the neighboring and surrounding settlements. By judicious arrangements for public lectures in those localities, the apathy of many would be aroused, and our ranks would be strengthened.

I regret, that our revenue is not sufficient to defray the expenses incident to an active, aggressive movement, considering the advantages that result from our enterprise, an appeal to the public for aid to raise the necessary funds appears to me both reasonable and expedient. In fact, the suggestion has been made to me, by several in course of conversation on our progress and prospects, that application should be made to the Legislature to that effect, as friends and foes admit, that our organization has become the first and greatest of all our benevolent institutions. I beg to refer you to the Report of the G. Treasurer for the particulars of the Financial affairs.

The G. Scribe will furnish statistical and other information, among which will be a communication on the subject of a Provincial National Division. I am aware, that he is subject to much inconvenience as well as detention in preparing a systematic Digest of the details connected with his department, from irregular or imperfect Returns—The zeal and integrity with which he has watched over the interests of the Order, amidst the pressure of his duties as a public officer, deserve my special approbation.—Officers and Brethren—a great work lies before us, demanding increasing vigor in our efforts, much has been done in reclaiming the intemperate, and in creating a healthy public sentiment in reference to the drinking usages of society, still, accomplishments vaster and wider remain to be made—But let us not be discouraged. The issue of our contest is beyond doubt or dispute—Let us imitate and emulate our Brethren in the sister Provinces in devoting self-denying labor, amidst difficulties and discouragements, until our great end is satisfactorily attained. A brighter and better day will soon dawn—God is on our side—He has blessed us in the past, and He will bless us still. All of which is respectfully submitted in the bonds of the Order.

J. W. MORRISON, G. W. P. Charlottetown Jan. 22 1856. Published by order of G. D. P. DEWBERRY G. S.

Coal cinders pulverized are said to prevent rot in potatoes. It has been tried with entire success.

Frosted potatoes may be rendered as good as ever, by being soaked for about ten minutes in salt and water, previous to boiling.

Butter.—In churning cream, add a lump of butter to the cream before commencing, and the butter will come in two-thirds of the time it would without.

An advertisement lately appeared in the Dublin Evening Post, headed "Iron bedsteads and bedding." We suppose, according to the latter term, that the linen is of sheet iron.

Why is a dog with a broken leg, like a boy at arithmetic? Because he puts down three and carries one.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE Saturday, March 8, 1856.

The Examiner has stated, that there was a trial of strength between the two parties in the House, on the subject of the motion for the Despatches being sent down entire. Quite a mistake; had he said, that there was a trial of principle it would have been nearer the truth. In the account given of the matter by the Examiner, Mr. Coles threat, that although a majority of the House should vote for the address that still the Governor would not give the whole of the despatch, is left out. The first question is, did Mr. Coles make that assertion? We shall see what account the Reporter gives of the debate; and we shall see also, whether the Reporter has suffered an important expression from the leader of the Government to escape him, or whether he has slurred it over. It will in fact be a test of his correctness as a Reporter. Assuming that Mr. Coles did make the assertion, the remarks of the Examiner are quite beside the question. The practice of Joseph Howe in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, we do not admit to be of sufficient authority; besides Mr. Howe, it would appear, discovered his mistake in time, and yielded to the wish of the opposition. Joe Howe, though an arbitrary and tyrannical as George Coles, has a great deal of shrewdness and knowledge, and being well aware that he would furnish his adversaries with a powerful weapon of his own forging, if he persisted, wisely withdrew it in time, or otherwise Mr. Johnston would have shown him, that there were means to compel him to do that which was right and constitutional; we trust that the same will be done here. A public despatch is public property, and the people have a right by their representatives to demand the whole of it. The despatch in question though addressed to the Governor is virtually intended for the Provincial Parliament, it is an answer of the Sovereign to the question implied in the pending clause, whether she will or will not give her assent to the Bill. To which she replies, she will not. And her Minister states, not for the information of the Governor, but for that of the Provincial Parliament, the reasons which have induced him to advise Her Majesty to withhold her assent. The people have a right to be made acquainted with these reasons; and the Colonial Government that withholds them is guilty of a fraud, not on the minority in the House, but on the whole people. We shall go more fully into the discussion of this most important question, after the arrival of the English Mail, when we shall have more space and time at our command.

A new Schoolhouse, and all its contents, situated at Lot 8, in Prince County, was accidentally consumed by Fire on the 25th ult.—Is

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. On Tuesday evening last Rev. D. FitzGerald delivered a highly entertaining and instructive Lecture on the subject of "China, its Capabilities and people." Rev. Robert Patterson, A. M., will lecture on Tuesday evening next; subject 'Advantages of Knowledge.'

Married. On the 21st ult., at St. Eleanor's, by the Rev. J. H. Read, B. D. Mr. George Picketts, Lot 19, to Miss Mary Williams, Lot 25. On Thursday, the 25th ult., at Georgetown, by W. Sanderson, Esq., J. P., Mr. David Morrow, of Bay Fortune, Lot 56, to Miss Mary Perkins, of Souris.

On Tuesday evening, the 4th inst., at Georgetown, by W. Sanderson, Esq., J. P., Mr. Samuel Macdonald, of Lot 46, Merchant, to Elizabeth, second youngest daughter of Mr. Donald McDonald, West River, Lot 46.

On Thursday, 6th inst., by Rev. Charles I. Burnett, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Peter M'Kee, Lot 49, to Miss Catherine Stewart, Lot 48. By the Rev. Isaac Murray, on the 25th Feb., Mr. John Morrison, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. Donald M'Kay, New London.

Died. At Lot 11, on Friday the 23d., after a brief but painful illness, Flora, the beloved wife of Mr. Archibald Ramsay, much regretted by all who knew her.

His Excellency the Lieut Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint JOHN HYAN, Esquire, of Murray Harbour, Commissioner of Highways for the Tenth District of King's County, during the absence from the Island of the Honorable Thomas Clow.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of DONALD M'KINNON, Esquire, of Grand River, Lot 56, as a Justice of the Peace for King's County.

Warrants from No. 1040, of the date of the 9th of October, 1855, to No. 1223, of the date of the 31 November, 1855, (both inclusive), will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the interest due thereon.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE AUCTIONS.

Good chance for Country Dealers and Merchants!

TO BE SOLD at Auction at the Store of Mr. Wm. T. DAWSON, No. 3, Grafton Street, commencing on TUESDAY, the 18th March, and continuing until the whole is disposed of, the remainder of his STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of— 2 pancheons Molasses, 1 half Sugar, 25 chests Tea, 15 boxes Candles, 40 boxes Confectionery, 4 bags Nuts, 20 dozen cane and wood-seated Chairs, 20 sides New York 50c Leather, 100 sides Island Nent's Leather, 1 case Indigo, 12 barrels Pilot Bread, 1 case Matches, 15 barrels Crackers, (wine, soda, butter and water), 1 case Sags, 3 cases (Burning Fluid), 150 pairs Island manufactured Shoes—barrels Olive, Pale Seal, Lard and Whale Oil, boxes Corn Starch, boxes ground Coffee, boxes Window Glass and Putty, Morrice Locks and Latches, Door Handles, wire and black tin Dish Covers, Beef Steak & Oyster Dishes, Soap-Tasens, Tea, and Coffee Pots, Nursery Lamps; Cash, Deed, Cake, Sugar and Spice Boxes; Neats of Tails; Tea Caddies, Slop Pails, Coal Hods, sets Sealing, Sweeping Carpet, Scrubbing and Black Lead Brushes; every variety of Fluid Lamps and Lanterns; Lamp Wick, Pails, Buckets, Pepper, Soap, Soda, Salabras, Ginger, Rice, Blacking, Cheese; variety of Bedsteads, Mattresses, Children's Cots, Sofas, Lounges, Tables, Clocks, and Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

Also—100 pairs Brogues (assorted), 100 pairs women's Shoes, 4 cases men's Boots, 1 case India Rubber Boots, 12 pairs Ladies' Rubbers Boots, 1 case children's Boots and Shoes, 10 doz. Blacking, 40 pieces satinett, (assorted), 20 pieces grey Cotton, 10 pieces striped Shirting, 5 pieces Ficking, 20 pieces printed Cotton, 2 dozen Silk Hats, 2 dozen Fur Caps, 3 dozen Cloth Caps, 4 dozen Kossuth Hats, 3 dozen Travelling Bags, 1 Bale Cotton Warp, 1 dozen Buffalo Robes. Terms liberal. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer. March 3.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the ninth day of April next, (1856,) at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown, pursuant to License, duly granted for that purpose by His Honor the Surrogate and Judge of Probate of this Island, bearing date the Twelfth day of February, A. D. 1856. All the Right, Title and Interest of the late Honorable DONALD McDONALD, of Glenalade, Township Number Thirty-six, (36,) deceased in and to the following Land and Real Estate:— Namely—All that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being on Division No. Four, (4) on the Plan of the Estate of Castle Trianon, from very to July 1828, and filed in the Plan Office, made actual by the late William Curtis, bounded as follows, that is to say—Commencing at a granite stake fixed on the north edge of the East Post Road, or so-called St. Peter's Road, in the east boundary of a tract of Land in possession of Robert Cairns, thence (according to the magnetic north of the year 1764) north for the distance of One hundred and nine (109) chains, or until it meets the south boundary of Division No. Five, (5) thence east for the distance of Twenty-nine (29) chains to the north-west angle of Division number Three, (3) thence south for the distance of Thirty-four, (34) chains to the north boundary of the old Glebe and School Land, thence west Twelve (12) chains and Fifty (50) links, thence south Sixty-one (61) chains to said Road, thence following the various courses of the said Road South-westwardly to the place of commencement, containing Two hundred and twelve (212) acres of Land, a little more or less, and in part of Lot or Township Number Thirty-five, (35) in Prince Edward Island. The above Land will be sold in several Plots or Divisions. For further particulars, and conditions of Sale, apply to the Subscriber at Glenalade, or at the Office of the Honorable Joseph Hensley, in Charlottetown.

JOHN ARCH. McDONALD, Administrator of the Estate of the said late Honorable Donald McDonald. Charlottetown, 1st March, 1856.

FARM, STOCK, CROP, Household Furniture, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Premises, on TUESDAY, the 12th MARCH inst., at 11 o'clock, the Leasehold Interest of a Farm, situate at Lot 16, fronting on Richmond Bay, consisting of 165 acres of Land, 100 acres of which are in good cultivation, and the remainder covered with Fencing and Firewood; together with a Frame HOUSE and suitable OUT-BUILDINGS thereon erected. There are two Wells and a Pump on the premises. As a wheat-growing Farm, this cannot be surpassed by any on the Island.

Also, 2 Horses, Colt, 1 imported Ayrshire Bull, 5 Cows, (1 imported Ayrshire 9 Sheep, 2 Heifers, Threshing Machine, Gig, Jaunting Sleigh and Harness, Cart, Truck, Cart Harness, Ploughs, Harrows, Winnowing Machine; a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

Also, a quantity of superior Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Hay, Straw, &c. Terms.—Cash on delivery, as the Subscriber has gone into business which renders necessary his immediate removal from this section of the country. JOHN ADAMS. Lot 16, 1st March, 1856.



FALL SUPPLIES
BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE
CITY DRUG STORE
No. 14, Queen Street.

100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow
PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd.
Sperm, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do.,
bls. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint),
paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Mad-
dar, Cudbear, Bloodstone, Coppers, Alum Starch,
Blue Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder,
Choccolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sage and Corn Starch.

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

FALL IMPORTATIONS.
BEER & SON
BEG to intimate to their friends and the Public in
general that they have lately received from Lon-
don, Liverpool, Boston and Halifax—
400 Packages of
British, West India and American
Goods.

Comprising an excellent assortment, suitable for the
season, which will be sold at a small advance from
cost for prompt payment, among which will be found—
Black, blue, brown and invisible Broad CLOTHS,
Fur, Beaver, Meltons, Felt and Whittney Cloths,
Dress Materials comprising Felts and Alma
Checks,
Gala Plaids, Lustras, Coburgs and Orleans,
Seal Skin Coats,
Beaver, Whittney and Pilot OVERCOATS,
Cloth Mantles and scarf Shawls,
Velvets, Plushes, Ribbons and Trimmings,
Veils, Collars, Habit shirts, &c.,
Ties, striped Shirting, white and grey Cottons,
Ladies' Winter boots, Furs, Fur Caps,
Winter Gloves, Mufflers, Blankets,
Counterpane, Oil Cloths, Worsted shirts,
Children's Felt Hats and Hoods,
Reversible Waterproof Coats, Rubber Overcoats,
& Tons NAILS, assorted,
American Mortice Locks, with fancy knobs,
An assortment of HARDWARE,
Kegs White Lead, Whiting and Washing Soda,
Sets White and Gold China, with coffees and extra
plates,
SOLE LEATHER, SOAP, CANDLES Burn-
ing FLUID,
Gum Starch, Crackers, Pilot Bread,
CONFECTIONARY, Dighy Herrings, APPLES,
Onions,
Ladies' Rubber Boots and Overshoes,
Gentlemen's Rubbers, Sleigh Bells, &c. &c.
King Square House, Nov. 1, 1855.

COKE! COKE!! COKE!!!
FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very
Superior COKE, at 6d per bushel, or 16s per
Chaldron, and 15s per Chaldron, if 5 or upwards be
taken.
WM. MURPHY, Manager.
Charlottetown, Dec. 12, 1855.

JAMES R. WATT,
Offers for sale a good assortment of
Cooking, Parlour, and other
STOVES.
Prices much lower than usual.

WESTMORELAND BANK!
Monoton, Jan. 5, 1856.
A DIVIDEND of 4 per cent, on the Capital Stock
of this Bank has been declared for the half-year
ending 30th November last, payable to the Stock-
holders at this Bank in 30 days from this date.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M'ALLISTER, Cashier.
Feb 28.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has on hand, which he wishes
to dispose of at a very low figure:
100 Barrels No. 1 Labrador HERRINGS,
100 Quinns CODFISH,
500 H. Pine and Cedar SHINGLES.
JAMES PURDIE.
February 6, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE FARM now in the occupation of Mr. E. W.
EDWARD, is offered for Sale, containing 182
acres—130 acres being cleared from stumps and in
a good state of cultivation, being well manured, and
no part of it has been ever cropped. There is an
excellent spring of water close to the House; and
the buildings being recently built, are in good con-
dition and commodious. There is a fine grove of
soft wood growing up near to the buildings, 112
acres freehold.
New Wiltshire Settlement, Lot 31, Dec. 8, 1855.

J. S. DEALEY,
SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION
AND
SHIPPING AGENT,
No 64 Beaver Street, New York.

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

TO MILLERS.
Camel Hair Bolting Cloth.
HASZARD & OWEN have much pleasure in
announcing to their customers that they have
received this day, a new supply of the above, Nos.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, which they offer for sale at 10 per
cent below former prices.

Silent Sorrow.
CERTAIN HELP.
Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory
Coloured, Engravings. In Six Languages.
Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed
envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free
from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical
decay of the system produced by delusive
excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with
remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author
with such unvarying success, since his settlement in
this country. Rules for self-treatment.
By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place,
Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted
on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays ex-
cepted.
Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London;
Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, West-
moreland-street, Dublin; and through all others.
Dr. De Roos, from long practical experience in
the most celebrated institutions of this country and
the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities
of observing the peculiarities relating to the
physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the
disorders referred to in the above work, and hav-
ing devoted his studies almost exclusively to this
class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to
undertake their removal in as short a time as is
consistent with safety.

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD,
may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct
detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines,
&c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch,
and secure from observation.
The CONCENTRATED GUTTE VIVE,
or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all
those who have injured themselves by early excesses,
and brought on Spasmodic, Nervousness, Weak-
ness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society,
Study or Business, Trembling and shaking of
the Hands, &c. Lumbago, Indigestion, Flatulency,
Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive
Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the
Head, &c.

Their almost marvellous power in removing con-
stitutions, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore
Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scoury,
Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be
believed. 4s. 6d., 11s.; and 33s. per bottle. The
£5 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved; and the
£10 packages, by which a still greater saving is
effected, will be sent from the Establishment only,
on receipt of the amount per draft on a London
house, or otherwise.
PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion,
Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility,
Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys,
Stricture, &c.
THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as
their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the
most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dan-
gerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and
Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if
neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder,
and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the
most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive
organs, increase the appetite, improve the general
health, and will effect a cure when other medicines
have utterly failed. Price 4s 6d., 11s., & 33s. per
Box, through all Medicine Vendors.
GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of
spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors
who thereby obtain a large profit. To protect the
PUBLIC against **FRAUD**, Her Majesty's Hon.
Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER
DE ROOS, LONDON," to be printed in white letters
on the Stamp affixed to the above, to imitate which
is felony.
Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square
Charlottetown.

For Sale or to Let.
SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the
East side of the Malpene, or Princetown Road,
about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and
opposite to Spring Park. Apply to
WILLIAM FORGAN.
March 21st, 1855.

Furs for Sale.
TWO very superior BEAR SKINS, mounted
complete, for Sale at HASZARD & OWEN'S
BOOK-STORE.



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

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!!
**OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS
OF AGE.**
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book
Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY.
AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.
Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq.
Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854
To Professor Holloway,

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

**ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY
AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!**
Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island,
dated 17th Nov. 1854.

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in
the following complaints.
The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment
in most of the following cases:—
Bad Legs Cancers Sore-throats
Bad Breasts Contracted and Stiff Skindiseases
Burns Joints Scoury
Bunions Elephantiasis Sore-heads
Bite of Mosqui- Fistulas Sore-nipples
toes and Sand Gout Soft Corns
Flies Glandular swellings Tumours
Cock-bay Lambago Ulcers
Chinga-foot Piles Wounds
Chilblains Rheumatism Yaws
Chopped hands Scalds

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY,
244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all
respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines
throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 3d, 3s
3d, and 5s each.
There is a considerable saving by taking the
larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in
every disorder are affixed to each pot.
GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent

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

New Importations.
BRUSHES in great variety.
Spirit levels assorted sizes
do. with plumb and side light.
Bench screws, (Birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to
4s 6d each.
IRON.
Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted.
Superior Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to
20s each.
Mortise Latches, low priced
Rim Locks and Latch Locks,
Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article,
Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argillio door knobs,
Electro Plated Drop Escutcheons,
Screws, a large lot,
Excelsior Screw Auger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to
1 inch,
Chisels, all sizes,
Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices,
Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately
received from the United States, and for sale by
HASZARD & OWEN.
Oct. 24, 1855.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, Chronic or Nervous
Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases
arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as
Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the
head, acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn,
digest for food, fullness or weight in the stomach,
sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the
stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult
breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffoca-
ting sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of
vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull
pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellow-
ness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back,
chest, Limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in
the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great
depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by
**DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS,**
prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,
German Medicine Store,
No. 120 Arch St., one door below Sixth Philada.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled,
if equalled, by any other preparation in the United
States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful
physicians had failed.
These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids.
Possessing great virtues in the restoration of the
liver and lower glands, exercising the most searching
power in weakness and affections of the digestive or-
gans, they are without safe, certain, and pleasant.

Testimony from Maine.
CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July
16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago,
last April, upon my passage from Havanna to Char-
leston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine
and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain
no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a
newspaper having your advertisement of 'Hooftland's
German Bitters' in it, I sent for some immediately,
this was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took the
first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The effect was
so rapid on me, that I had a good appetite for supper,
and rested well that night, and the next day found me
a well man. I have not been without your medicine
since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Char-
leston and the West India Islands ever since. I
have now given up going to sea, and reside in this
place, where you should have an agency, as you
could sell large quantities of it."
JOSEPH B. HALL & Co., Presque Isle, Aroostook
Co., Maine, April 24, 1854, say: "We herewith
send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use
of only one bottle of the German Bitters. We think
Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubt
of the truth of his story."

Messrs. Jos. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen—In an-
swer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter,
aged about 16 years, had been complaining of a pain
in her side, for six or seven years, and about the first
January last, was taken down and confined to her
bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides
being troubled with pains between her shoulders and
in her breast. From reading a number of cures per-
formed by "Hooftland's German Bitters" I was in-
duced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and
purchased one bottle. She had taken it but a few
days when she began to improve, and now, after tak-
ing only one bottle, she is enjoying better health than
she has for years. She feels no pain in her side or in
any part of her body, and attributes her cure entirely
to the German Bitters. **WILLIAM CLARK,**
Salmon Brook, Aroostook Co., Me.
You should bear in mind that these Bitters are
ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advan-
tages over most of the preparations recommended for
similar diseases.
For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers
generally.

T. DESBRISAY & Co.,
General Agency
And by
Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown,
" EDWARD GOFF, Grand River,
" EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay,
" J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's,
" GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud,
" JAB. L. HOLMAN, do.
" WM. DODD, Beboque,
" JAMES FIDGON, New London.

VALUABLE PROPERTY. TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the sixth day of April next...

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the sixth day of April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown...

Leasehold Interest for Sale.

NO 22 South, at JOHNSON'S RIVER, lot 28, the Leasehold Interest of a FARM, containing One hundred and twenty acres of Land...

JUBILEE FESTIVAL.

THE Diocesan of the Diocese, No. 9, Stone of Temperance, will celebrate their Seventh Anniversary on Thursday the 12th MARCH next...

NEW GOODS.

PER Ship and from London, the selectest and best Goods from London, the selectest...

- 3005 Packages British & Foreign Goods, and 10 Tons BAR IRON, carefully selected by one of the Firm, which, with their Stock on Hand...

Church of England Prayer Books HAZARD & DAVIES have stocked a large supply of the above and are prepared to sell them at the following low prices...

GREAT BARGAINS! THE LARGE STOCK OF STAPLE GOODS!!! AT THE MANCHESTER HOUSE, QUEEN STREET. Will be offered for a few weeks, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, to make room for heavy Spring Importations...

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE PRICES REDUCED!! I WILL sell off my present Stock at LOW PRICES, to make room for New Goods. My Stock is fresh, and THE BEST TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY. Manufactured and bought at LOW PRICES, and will be sold at very GREAT BARGAINS! At the Warehouse, Kent-St., Charlottetown. GEORGE DOUGLAS. February 25, 1856.—4i

New Books, New Books, RECEIVED this day from England the Cape Town and Cape Traveller Mail Book, by HAZARD & DAVIES. Various sizes, bound in Velvet, Morocco, Antique—in cases extra Gilt, Gilt Klips and Clamps...

Mutual Fire Insurance Company. THE above Company now insures all kinds of Property, both in Town and Country, at the lowest rates. Premiums usually charged by Foreign Companies, persons favoring in this Company have their share in the profits, which amount to above One Thousand Pounds within the few years it has been in operation...

CABINET, CHAIR AND SOFA MANUFACTORY. Queen Square, in the year of Hazard's Gazette Office. THE Subscriber having engaged a part of the Steam Power of building in the above Establishment, is now prepared to manufacture every article pertaining to his business...

EDUCATION. A Rare Chance for Young Men! M. R. A. MACKENZIE, witness informs 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 following branches...

TOWNSEND'S PARIS HATS. THE Subscriber has on hand, the largest Stock of HATS, imported from PARIS in the City of the Spring demand. Superior do 16-61 to 14-61. Good do 24-61 to 22-61. A superior do 21-61 to 20-61. Also a Great variety of English and American hats, felt and American Regulation Navy caps, colored Straw Hats, American silk awnings &c. &c. D. & G. DAVIES. Feb. 28.

FARM FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his Farm situated on Lot 52, Georgetown, fronting on the Georgetown Road, and intersected by the Road ending to St. Peter's Bay and Mount Stewart. The above Farm contains 130 acres Freshland, 50 acres of which are under cultivation, 30 more being sown in clover, and the remaining part covered with young Timber, Pines and Longers. There is also a comfortable Dwelling House on the Premises, 3425 feet, and a Barn 3425 feet. Possession given the 1st of May next. JAMES S. MUCKLETON. Feb. 28.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Subscriber having the power of Attorney, bearing date the 23rd January, 1856, been fully authorized by the said Attorney, to act as the Agent of the Misses Stewart, that unless all Writs and orders of Court, are paid immediately, legal measures will be at once resorted to, for recovery of the said Writs. Building Lots in Town, and Farms in the County to dispose of. JAMES J. BEVAN. Charlottetown, Feb. 29, 1856.

FINAL NOTICE. ALL PERSONS indebted to WATSON & JAMESON and Jameson & Sons for Carriage Wagon, also for Furniture, &c., either by Note of Hand or Book account, are requested to pay their respective accounts on or before the 20th day of MARCH next, otherwise the said Jameson & Sons will be obliged to sue for the same. W. JAMESON, and JAMESON & SONS, New Annan Mills, Feb. 28, 1856.

BY WILLIAM DODD. VALUABLE REAL PROPERTY. THE following parcels of LAND, &c., will be submitted to public competition, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of MARCH next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at the Auction Room of CHARLES HAZARD & DAVIES, in Queen's Street, on the following terms:—

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

Also—That beautifully situated Property, forming part of COMMON LOT No. 18, in the Royal City of Charlottetown, fronting on the Hillsborough, and in the immediate vicinity of Government House, lately in the occupation of CAPT. HAZARD, R. N. bounded on the North West by the Road leading to Government House, and on the East by West Street, and extending on said street 232 feet a little more or less, with the large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, QUINCY WALKERS and apartments thereon being kept. This property is subject to an annuity of 200 sterling per annum, charged on the said land and benefited by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wilson, (can also be shewn her title) and so long as she shall remain the Widow and unmarried; and it will be sold in the above terms.

Valuable Farm for Sale. THE Subscriber by Private Contract, has been fully authorized by the said Attorney, to sell the property of the said Misses Stewart, of which about 100 are in a good state of cultivation, the remainder being covered with a rich growth of hard and soft wood, including suitable fencing material. The premises is a considerable 14 acre DWELLING HOUSE, 45 feet by 25 feet, with a BARN 45 feet by 25 feet, and a Wall of water at a short distance from the farm yard. The Property is enclosed 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 979 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 LANGWORTHY, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Charlottetown, who is fully authorized to treat for the sale. Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1856.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1845. P. DESBRISAY & Co. HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, the following assortment of Drugs and Chemicals, Perfumery, &c. &c. &c. and are prepared to supply for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an extensive and varied assortment of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, &c. &c. &c. and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colors, and Dye Stuffs; Frisks, Spices, Confectionery, Medicinal and other Luxuries; with all the Patent Medicines in Europe, and every other article usually kept in similar Establishments in Great Britain. (See Appendixes 'Half Gazetteer') The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the Market. Charlottetown, May 12, 1855.

COPAL VARNISH. A FEW Tins of superior COPAL VARNISH, for sale by CHARLES HAZARD & DAVIES, Charlottetown, July 21, 1855.

HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED from the U. S., and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN, Hardware and Clever's Superior Machine ground cutting and splitting Circular Saws, 18 inch, Circular Saw Arbors, 25 inches, Morine Latches, Locks, Latch Lock, Lever Locks, and Locks with Night Latch for front door, from 6d to 50c each, Western and People's Rim Locks, Washrobe Hooks, Hat and Coat Hooks, plain and brass 2d to 10c per doz, Argille, Mineral, Porcelain (with plated shank and roses and plated shanks Porcelain roses) Glass and Silvered (Bronze Mounting), Door Knobs, Hinges, Butt, T. Hooks and Hinges, &c., superior articles, Tower and Barrel Bolts, Brass and Iron, 4d to 2c each, Axes and Hatchets, assorted sizes, Hammers, Music Stool Saws, Bench do. Wood and Iron, Screw Wrenches, &c.,

PANORAMA.

£5 WILL BE PAID by the Subscribers to any person who will furnish the best original subject, (allegorical) in writing or in sketch, on the present War with Russia, from which a suitable Act Drop may be painted, for a Panorama now in process of execution in this City, and and shortly to be exhibited. N. B.—Competitions to be closed and selections made 10th March, ensuing. Please address (prepaid) by Post Office.

MILLNER, MURPHY, CHAPPEL.

Charlottetown, Feb. 1856.

AMERICAN HOUSE.

Fall Stock Completed.

Feb. Dancing Feather, Mary Jamaica, and Mary Ann.

FROM BOSTON AND HALIFAX.

BY the above ships, the subscriber has just finished his FALL IMPORTATION, comprising (besides his large stock already advertised) as follows:

- 50 chests Tea—warranted good,
 - 12 pans' Molasses, 4 hds. Sugar,
 - 50 boxes Raisins, 100 sides Sole Leather,
 - 60 Stoves, 25 bbls. Apples, 4 cwt. Cheese,
 - 10 doz. Brooms, 10 doz. Pails, 3 casks Fluid,
 - Newell's Patent safety Lamps and Lamp
 - Feeder, in a variety of styles,
 - 10 bbls. Nuts, 20 doz Crackers and Pilot Bread,
 - 3 bales Buffalo Robes, &c &c,
- The whole forming a most extensive stock, and from the variety in the different articles, and moderate charges, is well worthy of attention.

AMERICAN HOUSE, Grafton Street. W. B. DAWSON. Dec. 12.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to GEORGE BEER, whose Accounts, or Notes of Hand, are long overdue, are requested to make immediate payment to save expenses.

BEER & SON,

It also feel obliged to those indebted to them, whose Accounts are due, by an early settlement. 5 Charlottetown, January 10, 1856. Im

School Books.

HASZARD & OWEN, have now on hand the various Books used in the District Schools.

THE Subscriber notifies all persons indebted to him either by Book account or Note of Hand, that if their respective accounts are not settled on or before the 20th of this month, proceedings will be taken to recover the same.

The STOCK, consisting of Yorkshire Cloths, Flannels, Horse Rugs, Blankets, Shawls and Carpets; Tea, Molasses and Sugars, and a great variety of other articles, is now selling off at reduced prices. A capital English Cooking range at cost and charges.

NICHOLAS BROWN. Kent Street, Feb. 4, 1856.

Schoolmaster Wanted,

FOR the West River District, Lot 65. Apply to the Trustees.

DONALD SHAW, HUGH McLAUGHLAN, CHARLES CAMPBELL, DUGALD McEACHERN, HECTOR McFADYEN.

Below Bonshaw, South Side West River, Feb. 5.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

at "DUNHATTAN," the residence of Captain McIntosh, about two miles from the City, on the Princetown Road, some time in MARCH, the whole of his valuable Household Furniture, Stock, Crop, Farming Utensils, &c., &c. For Terms of Sale, &c., vide Catalogue, to be had on application to the Auctioneer.

ALSO, TO LET OR FOR SALE "DUNHATTAN," the Freehold Property of Captain McIntosh. The Farm consists of 25 acres of cleared Land, in a good state of cultivation, well enclosed, and subdivided with posts and rails. The House is nearly new, well finished and commodious, and will be let with 5 acres, 10 acres, or the whole of the land, as may be required.

For further particulars, apply to Captain McIntosh, on the premises, or to the subscriber. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, Feb. 7.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR Sale TOWN LOTS Nos. 28, 29, 30, and 32 in the 1st Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, fronting on Water Street and King Street or each parts thereof as may be agreed on. Part of the purchase money may remain unpaid for a limited period, by being secured on the premises.

F. BRECKEN, Barrister-at-Law.

September, 18, 1856.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Debois Esq. Charlottetown. H. J. CUNDALL, Agent for P. E.

April 7th, 1854.

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.

Now ready for Inspection,

A LARGE STOCK of BRITISH & FOREIGN GOODS adapted to the wants of the present season.

Ladies' Dresses of the latest style and of every variety in quality and price.

- Winter Capes, Bonnets, Caps, Shawls,
- French Stays, Mohair Caps, Hair Nets,
- French Blouses, White Silk and coloured Rashes,
- Widow's Caps, Black Velvets,
- Flowers and Feathers,
- Fringes, Gimps and Trimmings in great variety,
- French Merinos, Paramatas, Coburga,
- Alpacas, Orleans, Fancy Plaids,
- Cloakings, Ribbon Velvets,
- Bonnet Cap and Sash Ribbons,
- French and English Kid Gloves,
- Winter Gloves, Fancy Prints,
- Patchwork, Damasks and Fringes all colors,
- Cotton Warp,
- Pilot, Whitney and Broad Cloths, Tweeds,
- Lion Skin, Doeskins and Cassimeres,
- Velvet and Satin Vestings,
- Railway Rugs,
- Merino and Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers
- Stockport Florentine Long cloth and Linen Shirts,
- Shirt fronts, Collars, Mufflers,
- Silk Hats, Jim Crow Hats, Cloth Caps,
- Blankets, Red Blue and White Flannel and Serge, Striped Kersey,
- Hosiery a large selection,
- Sable, Fitch, Mink, Stone Martin and Musquash Muffs,
- Riding Boas, Cardinal Capes, Cuffs, Mitts and Gloves,
- Gentlemen's Fur Coats, Caps, Gloves and Mitts,
- Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets and Rugs
- Hastocks, Leather and Carpet Bags
- Electro plated goods from the first House in Britain, viz:—
- Teapots, Cruet Stands, Toast Forks,
- Sugar Baskets,
- Table dessert Tea and Salt Spoons,
- Table and dessert Forks,
- Sugar Sisters and Tonges, Butter Knives, &c., &c.
- Jewelry and fancy goods of the newest kind; comprising, Gold and Silver Watches and Chains,
- Gold Lockets, Brooches, Rings, Pencil cases,
- Shirt and Sleeve Studs, Bracelets and Pins,
- Gold plated goods in abundance,
- Lava Baskets, Dresden and French Toilet Sets,
- Bohemian Glass Lustres and fancy ornaments,
- Paper Mache Work Boxes and Blotters,
- Ink Stands, Bronzes and Alabaster Figures, Toilet Soap and Perfumery,
- Gentlemen's dressing Cases,
- Velvet and Chatelain Sped Cases.

ALSO,

A general assortment of Ironmongery, Indigo, Starch, Blue, Tea, &c.

A few moderator Lamps and Colza Oil said to be the most perfect Lamp yet invented.

Funerals furnished to order.

The goods remaining unsold of former Importations will be marked down to suit present prices and the whole will be disposed of at the lowest possible rate for Cash.

WILLIAM HEARD. Charlottetown, 1st Jan. 1856.

Notice to Tenants on that portion of Township No. 27, known as Mrs. Mann's Estate

THE Tenants on the above estate are hereby notified that by Deed of Conveyance, bearing date the 26th day of Jan., last, past, and duly registered in the office of Registrar of Deeds, for the said Island, all the right, Title and interest of Mrs. ISABELLA MANN, in and to the said Township, with all rent and arrears of rent, due thereon, were duly conveyed to J. C. POPE, of Summerside, Esq., and that the said J. C. POPE, by Power of Attorney dated the 31st day of said month of January, duly appointed the Subscriber his Attorney, to demand payment of the said rent and arrears of rent. Now Notice is hereby given to the said Tenants, that all monies due by them for Rent, and arrears of Rent, must, without delay, be paid to the Subscriber, at his office in Charlottetown, and that in default of payment, legal proceedings will be resorted to for the recovery thereof.

W. H. POPE, Attorney for J. C. POPE. Charlottetown, Feb. 6, 1856. Im.

LONDON HOUSE.

Fall 1856.

Ex. Sir Alexander from London and Majestic from Liverpool.

THE Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of British Merchandise, now forming one of the most extensive and general stocks in the market—(which will be sold on the most moderate terms for prompt payment, a liberal discount made to wholesale customers,) comprising every variety in Ladies' dress materials at extraordinary low prices—Ladies' mantles and bonnets in the newest styles, together with a large assortment of Millinery—Ladies' sets stout martin, sable, Fitch, mink, squirrel and other furs, cloaking in great variety, cloths a large assortment, blankets, prints, shirtings, carpeting, hearth rugs, crumb cloths, hosiery haberdashery, ribbons a choice selection, silk velvets, trimmings in great variety, ready made clothing all sizes, boots and shoes, men's slippers, oil floor cloth, with a great variety of other goods.

Also

A large assortment of hardware, and groceries of all kinds, teas very cheap, to be had at the Subscriber's Store, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel.

H. HASZARD.

Charlottetown, Nov. 1st, 1856.

CHEAP AND SAFE LIGHT!

NEWELL'S PATENT

Safety Lamp & Lamp Feeder

Warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of BURNING FLUID, PATENT OIL, ROSSIN OIL, CAMPHENE, And all other explosive compounds used for production of light.

This INVENTION is applied to common Fluid, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Lamp Feeders, Fluid-holders, Lanterns, &c., &c.

We respectfully invite the attention of the public to NEWELL'S IMPROVED SOLAR FLUID LAMP! which gives a steady, brilliant flame, nearest to Gas that has ever been produced. The cost of burning being only ONE CENT AN HOUR! These Lamps are particularly adapted for Churches, Hotels, Factories, Stores and parlours. Oil Solar can be altered, using the same shade. Common Fluid Lamps can be changed to Safety Fluid Lamps.

PORTER'S

Patent Burning Fluid and Camphene,

As cheap and good as can be bought in the market. Also, Shades, Globes, Lamp Wickings, Entry Hall Lanterns, Fluid Chandeliers, &c.,

For Sale, Wholesale & Retail, by

Newell, Willard & Co.,

No. 28 Bromfield Street, Boston.

N. B.—A large deduction will be made from the former prices of NEWELL'S SAFETY LAMPS, &c. The following certificates are a sufficient guarantee of the entire safety and efficiency of the Safety Lamp and Feeder.

We have had an opportunity to test the Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of Mr. John Newell, of this city, in regard to the measure of protection their construction affords. In the trials to which we subjected them, we endeavored, without effect, to produce explosions of the vapor of the fluid mixed with air, and to burst them by the pressure of the vapor alone. The principle adopted by Mr. Newell is that of the well known Davy Lamp. He has so combined the parts, that we are satisfied that all risk of explosive action is removed.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.

AUG. A. HAYES, M. D.,

Assayers to the State of Massachusetts.

Boston, Aug. 30, 1852.

Mr. John Newell, of Boston, has exhibited to me a Lamp, and also containing vessels, furnished with wire gauze protectors, upon the principle of Davy's Safety Lamp for miners. He has used both these instruments before me with inflammable fluids, and in both, when set on fire, the flame was arrested by the wire gauze, which is coated with silver. If the instruments are faithfully constructed, and carefully attended to, so that the wire gauze does not suffer injury from corrosion, wear or violence, I am of opinion that the protection will prove effectual against explosion. Nothing short of this conviction would induce me to countenance the continued use of the burning fluids, so called, as I have thought they ought to be entirely discarded, if not prohibited from use; so frequent and dreadful are the accidents occasioned by ignorance and carelessness. In every case, glass lamps should be given up; and those of metal substituted, on account of the danger of fracture.

B. SHILLMAN, senior.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1855.

I have examined Newell's Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder. They are constructed upon strictly philosophical principles, having a tube of silvered wire gauze, with a small perforation in the cap. If well made, they cannot fail to insure protection against these dangerous explosions in which the vapors of burning fluids and camphene are subject, when mixed with air. Their general introduction, I have no doubt, would prevent many distressing and fatal accidents.

E. S. CARR, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry, Albany Medical College, and of Applied Chemistry in the University of Albany. BARN & SON, T. DUNNISAY & Co., and W. B. DAWSON are our authorized Agents for the sale of the above in P. E. Island. Dec. 13. 3m

COALS! COALS!!

40 CHALDRON Pitcon COAL, Just arrived and for Sale by

JAMES FURDIE.

Charlottetown, Dec. 5.

GRAIN SHOW.

THE Annual Show of Grain under the direction of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 5th March, 1856, when the following premiums will be awarded.

Immediately after the Grain Show, the Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held, at which the Report and an Abstract of the Accounts for the present year will be read.

PREMIUMS:

For the best Wheat,	£1 10
" do do	1 0
" best Two-rowed Barley,	1 10
" do do	1 0
" best Four-rowed Barley,	1 10
" do do	1 0
" best Black Oats,	1 10
" do do	1 0
" best sample Red Clover Seed, not less than 50 lbs.,	1 10
" do do	1 0

REGULATIONS.

The Grain and Clover Seed to be the growth of this island, in the year 1855.

Each sack of Grain must contain not less than three bushels.

No prize will be awarded without competition of 3 samples each, of first and second quality.

Competitors must be members of the Society.

The Prize Grain will be set up and sold for the benefit of the Exhibitors immediately after the decision of the Judges.

By Order,

W. W. IRVING, Sec'y

R. A. Society.

Committee Room, January 26th, 1856.

Easter Show

OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, &c., will be held on the Market Square, Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 19th March, 1856.

PREMIUMS:

First Class, Fat Ox of any age:	£3 0
For the best Fat Ox of any age,	2 0
" do do	2 0
Second Class, Fat Ox, calved since Jan. 1, '53:	£3 0
1st prize,	2 0
2d do	2 0
Third Class, best fat Cow or HEIFER:	£2 0
1st prize,	1 0
2d do	1 0
Pen of 3 fat WETHERS:	£1 10
1st prize,	1 0
2d do	1 0
Pen of 3 fat EWES:	£1 10
1st prize,	1 0
2d do	1 0
Best Carcass of PORK:	£1 0
1st prize,	1 0
2d do	0 10

By Order,

W. W. IRVING, Sec'y.

Com. Room, Jan. 2, 1856.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

The Great New and Wonderful European Discovery!!!

YOUR OWN PORTRAIT PAINTER

FOR 50 CENTS!!!

Portraits, Views, &c.

TAKEN BY THE SUN'S RAYS.

By this New Process, any person can produce, in a few seconds, true Life-like PORTRAITS of their friends; LANDSCAPES, VIEWS, BUILDINGS, &c. No knowledge of drawing required to produce these Wonderful Works of Art and Beauty.

Printed Instructions, containing FULL PARTICULARS for practicing, by any one, this beautiful and fascinating Art with ease and certainty, will be forwarded, (prepaid,) by return Mail, to any address, on receipt of 50 cents, or postage stamps for the amount, and addressed to MR. COX, No. 161, GRAND STREET, New York City.

Every applicant may depend upon being duly supplied, as it is no humbug!!

November 17, 1855.

NOTE.—Printers of Newspapers inserting the above Advertisement, sending Displayed—six times, including this Note, and sending me the paper with it in, with bill enclosed, will receive copies of the Work or cash, as preferred, forthwith.

Schooner for Sale

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the HULL and SPARS of his Schooner, now building at Wood Island, and to be launched early in April. The above-mentioned vessel is 67 feet keel; 21 feet beam, and 23 depth of hold; frame of hardwood and juniper, and planked completely with hardwood. For further particulars apply to the builder, by letter, postpaid.

DONALD TAYLOR, W. Island.

January 24, 1856.

BUILDING LOTS.

SEVERAL Town BUILDING LOTS for sale Apply to

JAMES N. HARRIS.

January 8, 1856.—4i

(P) The anticipa cutta to land, in red an Ranega miles, 400 mil finished cities at costs L. twenty-whole l England expecte the pas more pr and rap the rail Europea of caste 'upper them, w solves; l first, see same tr The tronomi connecti attention; torsting; that this west, at himself The late the Uni her rece reports tacle of both cas in succ the sum one to m ed by a the moor pleto an playing our brot A com Society l ter, will is great- of Bombycia lected, as stand ou able qua covered, against, 'Could i 'it woul ble mate of ten m I have fo ly as eve the escap leaves of can plus ing food d'Urban much dif could be and the l ers, bac my own it would across th vene bet the larva eggs mu these egg white, ' could be further ' by the en arrival.' The pr mus to ec talked of gotten, a ed route the clima gion. Tl broad as miles fro the large the Trus and deet twenty-fi have to b to be 200 No locks will be of all times extremity at 174,00 the trade would lea of beating According, nal of the present of the sur been asto Among case for

SCIENCE AND ARTS.

(From Chambers's Journal.)

The progress of railways in India exceeds all anticipation. The line of 1000 miles from Calcutta to Delhi, for which government gives the land, is advancing at each extremity. One hundred and twenty-five miles from Calcutta to Ranegungee are open; and another seventy-five miles, to Rajmahal, will soon be ready. The 400 miles from Delhi to Allahabad are to be finished in 1857. To travel between these two cities at present takes four days and nights, and costs L.25; but by rail, it will be a journey of twenty-four hours, at a charge of L.6. The whole line is to be completed in 1859. As in England, so in India—the greatest revenue was expected from transport of merchandise; but the passenger-traffic turns out to be by far the more profitable. The Hindus appreciate cheap and rapid travelling, as well as ourselves; and the railways seems likely, more than any other European innovation, to break down distinction of caste, that curse of Eastern society. The 'upper ten-thousand,' as the Americans call them, wished to have trains exclusively to themselves; but the directors persist in despatching first, second, and third class carriages all in the same train.

The veteran Humboldt has written to the Astronomical Society 'On Certain Appearance connected with the Zodiacal Light'—drawing attention to new facts connected with that interesting phenomenon; from which it appears that this remarkable light is not confined to the west, as was supposed, but has been seen by himself and others in the east at the same time. The latest observer, Rev. G. Jones, chaplain of the United States' frigate *Mississippi*, during her recent cruise in the China and Japan Seas, reports that he saw the 'extraordinary spectacle of the zodiacal light, simultaneously at both east and west horizons, for several nights in succession.' The conclusion drawn from the sum of his observation will be a startling one to many: it is, that the earth is surrounded by a nebulous ring lying within the orbit of the moon. So, if, as is stated, the ring be complete and continuous, we have for ages been playing the part of a smaller Saturn among our brother and sister planets.

A communication made to the Entomological Society by Mr. d'Urban of Newport, near Exeter, will be interesting to all—and the number is great—who are concerned in the manufacture of silk. He thinks that many species of *Bombyx* (silk-worms) are undeservedly neglected, and one, a native of Canada, is likely to stand our climate, and produce silk in considerable quantities. The cocoon is large and well covered, and double—a precaution, doubtless, against the severity of the Canadian winter. 'Could it be made useful,' says Mr. d'Urban, 'it would be a great boon, as it must be a durable material, indeed, to resist the wind and rain of ten months, or even of two or three years, as I have found these cocoons adhering as strongly as ever to the tree the following spring after the escape of the moth.' As the insect will eat leaves of the maple, choke-cherry, and American plum, there would be 'no trouble in finding food for it in this country; and,' Mr. d'Urban adds, 'I do not think there would be much difficulty in introducing it, as the cocoons could be gathered in any number in Canada and the United States, and sent home by steamers, backed in air-tight boxes; as sea-air, from my own experience, seems to be fatal to them, it would be hardly possible to send the eggs across the Atlantic; as only two months intervene between the appearance of the moth and the larva going into cocoon, it is manifest the eggs must be hatched soon after they are laid; these eggs are large and oval in shape, and pure white. If the moths, were bred in England, could be got to pair, there would then be no further obstacle in obtaining a supply of silk by the end of the following August after their arrival.'

The project for a ship-canal across the Isthmus to connect the two oceans, which was loudly talked of in America a few years ago, is not forgotten, and we learn, that surveys of the proposed route have been made, and notes taken of the climate, geology, botany, &c., of the region. The plan is, to make use of the Atrato, a broad and deep river, navigable for seventy miles from its mouth, in the Gulf of Darien, by the largest vessels. At that point, a tributary, the Truando, falls in, which is to be widened and deepened for thirty-six miles, leaving twenty-five miles, through which a canal would have to be cut to reach the Pacific—this canal to be 200 feet wide, and thirty feet at low-water. No locks will be needed, so that no impediment will be offered to vessels passing each other at all times; and there are good harbours at each extremity. The cost of the work is estimated at 174,000,000 dollars, which, compared with the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific, would leave a handsome profit, and all the risk of beating round Cape Horn would be avoided. According to the report published in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, 'the federal government of the United States proposes to verify the surveys; and France and England have been asked to participate.'

Among recent patents taken out in America are those for waving button-holes, or holes of any

kind, in 'suspender webbing.' The apparatus is so contrived that when one side of a hole is woven, the web runs back, and the other side is formed. Another is for the preparation of the surface of metallic plates for printers, with a mercurial amalgam to which the ink will not adhere; whereby all the trouble now taken by copper and steel-plate printers to wipe their plates after inking will be saved, as the ink attaches itself only to the engraving or etching, and leaves the other portion of the surface free. Another is for an 'automatic rake' for harvest work. Improvements in knitting and sewing machines are numerous; and one ingenious citizen claims 'a design for a cast-iron monument for the head of graves, combining the figures of harp and heart, with a recess for the insertion of a miniature likeness and inscription, and a lock of hair.' What next? The office of Washington has granted altogether 250 patents for churns; from which we may infer the approaching perfection of a highly useful dairy implement. Butter being made with rapidity, involves the necessity—among Americans at least—of a rapid means for weighing and stamping, and this is accomplished by a machine which has been in use for nearly two years. It consists of a scale beam, the weight at one end, a cup, enamelled inside at the other, in which, by a means of a lever, and the wooden block or stamp, the lump of butter is weighed, compressed, and delivered in a condition ready for the market, with great celerity.

Canada has been so long inconvenienced by a mixed and confused coinage, that measures have been taken for reducing all the money of the country to a uniform standard. The legislature have authorised a report on the subject, and passed two resolutions, which we insert here as an encouragement to the promoters of decimal coinage for England:—That after the first day of January 1856, there shall be but one currency of accounts and payment, of which the dollar shall be the unit and standard of value; the public accounts shall be kept in dollars, cents, and mills, and the coinage be equal in intrinsic value to that of the United States.

That the ton of 2240 pounds, the hundred-weight of 112 pounds, the half-hundredweight of 56 pounds, and the quarter-hundredweight of 28 pounds, be reduced to a ton of 2000 pounds and its subdivisions.

If, in altering our own standard or system, it could be assimilated to that of Canada and the States, how materially would its benefits be increased!

The Historical Society of Quebec is drawing attention to Anticosti as a desirable place for colonists and it is surprising, that an island one-fourth larger than Prince Edward Island should have been so long neglected. It lies in the Gulf of St Lawrence, about 400 miles below Quebec, has excellent harbours, and is passed every year by the thousands of vessels trading to and from Canada. The resources are—a warm and fertile soil, resting on limestone; abundance of wood; and inexhaustible fisheries in the surrounding seas.

Arrangements have been made for flashing Greenwich time by telegraph to Christians once a week, so that merchant-captains in that port may be able to regulate their chronometers correctly—another example of the benefits which commerce may derive from science; and this particular science is so useful, that all nations will avail themselves of it. The Russians find time for it, in spite of hostilities. The astronomer the Pulkowa Observatory, near St Petersburg, writing to our astronomer-royal that the 'war has prompted galvanic telegraphy in a rapid manner,' adds: 'At this moment we have already in Russia about 6000 miles or even more, of galvanic wires, and are on one side through Warsaw and Cracow, on the other side through Konigsberg, in connection with the foreign lines; but to make use of these lines for scientific purposes will hardly be possible before the close of the war, for at present all the lines are continually used for official dispatches. Only one short line has served for scientific objects. This is the line of St Petersburg to Cronstadt, by which I have to transmit regularly exact Pulkowa time to that port, for the purpose of regulating the rates of the chronometers of our navy.'

What follows, presents another kind of interest. The writer, Mr. O. Struve, proceeds: 'It is really remarkable, that the war, until now, has not exercised the least influence on the progress of any scientific pursuit for which the support of government is wanted. On the contrary, the energy elicited by the state of war in one principal direction, has given rise also to a development of energy in many other respects. This will be proved, in part, by a short enumeration of the principal geographical undertakings, in the arrangement of direction of which we had to take part this year [1855]. First started from here a numerous party, under the direction of Mr. Schwarz, for the exploration of Eastern Siberia; another party was sent to the steppes of the Kirghis; a third, under the personal direction of Dolgen, had to fix the exact geographical positions of a large number of points situated in or near the Ural Mountains, to form a base for the construction of an exact

topographical map of the vast districts of mines in that part of Russia; a fourth expedition, provided with forty chronometers, has to join, first, Moscow with Saratow; and then this latter town with Astrakhan; and, finally, the great trigonometrical operations in the southern part of Russia and in the Transcaucasian provinces are carried on without the least interruption.'

Gleanings from late Papers.

IMPORTANT TRIAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The following account of a trial of scales at the Fair of the American Institute, held in the Crystal Palace in New York, is from the *Pennsylvaniaian*. We take pleasure in transferring it to our columns, reflecting as it does, great credit upon a wellknown and successful New England manufacturing firm. We would add that the scales manufactured by the Messrs. Fairbanks were taken from their usual stock in New York, and since the account of the trial was published, have been adjudged the best, and a gold medal has been awarded for the larger one and a silver medal for the smaller one.—

"We had the pleasure of witnessing, a few days since, an interesting test trial of various weighing machines on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute in the Crystal Palace. The trial was confined to the relative merits of the celebrated Fairbanks Scales, the scales manufactured by Duryee & Forsyth, of Rochester, N. Y., and a newly patented scale, manufactured at Vergennes, Vt. To test the real merit of the scales, the committee placed upon the platform of a scale having the capacity of six tons, a weight of 3398 pounds, and then removed the weight to various parts of the platform. With this weight on one corner of the Vergennes Scale, the beam indicated 3390 pounds, when placed on the opposite corner the beam indicated only 3377 pounds, showing a difference of 13 pounds, and when removed to the centre of the platform the beam showed 3387 pounds. A request was then made, that the weight be again placed on the corner first tried, which was done, and the weight the beam now indicated was 3382 pounds, showing a difference of 8 pounds from the first trial. This variation is attributable in part to the arrangement of the platform upon the bearings, which forbids the possibility of its giving correct weight or agreeing with itself. The test was then applied to a Fairbanks Scale, and when the weight was placed on one corner of the platform the beam indicated the true weight, 3398 pounds, on the second and third corners, the result was the same; on the fourth corner, a slight variation was perceptible. So extremely delicate was the operation of Fairbanks' Scale, (capacity six tons), that a quarter of a pound weight placed on any part of the platform raised the beam.

A Duryee & Forsyth Scale, of 40,000 lbs. capacity was next tested, and like the Vergennes Scale, it failed to give correct weight, or to agree with itself; it showed a variation of ten pounds when the weight was removed from one corner to another. One of Fairbanks small Platform Scales was then tested with United States standard weights, and although it had been in constant use for six months, it exhibited unerring accuracy. The sealed weights were then placed on a similar scale manufactured by Duryee and Forsyth, but the result was far from satisfactory,—one corner was half a pound too light, the centre half a pound too heavy, and another corner two pounds too heavy."—*Boston Daily Journal*.

In the absence of late and more authentic news, we publish the following telegram from the *St. John Courier*, dated:—

HALIFAX, February 22d.
Steamer *Etna*, from Havre for New York, put in here, short of coal, at six this evening—had very rough weather—brought Paris and Havre dates to 5th inst., but no English papers and no news of the Steamer *Pacific*.

Contents of French papers unimportant. The *Presse* publishes names of negotiators about to assemble at Paris Conference. They are, for France, Walewsky and Bourguenay; England, Clarendon and Cowley; Austria, Buol and Hubners; Turkey, Ali Pacha and Mehmet Djmil Bey; Sardinia, Dazoglio, Russia, Orloff and Brunow.

It is still current at Paris, that Prussia will not be permitted to participate. Prince Gortschakoff, when signing the protocol at Vienna, formally accepting Austrian propositions, demanded, that Prussia should be invited to take part in the Conference. Count Buol supported the demand, but M. Barguenay and Lord Seymour had asked to refer to their respective governments. The acceptance, by Russia, of peace propositions, had caused the greatest astonishment in Turkey. On the 19th, it had not yet reached the allied generals, owing to the submarine cable in the Black Sea being broken.

Some disturbances had been created by the Bashi Basotks at Shumla.

It was reported that a serious military conspiracy at Madrid, with ramifications through the North of Spain had been discovered—particulars not given.

Not a particle of any kind of English news.

THE CLAYTON AND BULWER TREATY.—A telegraphic letter from Washington, dated since the receipt in the city of the telegraphic report of the English news by the mail steamer *Canada*, in allusion to the reported angry words of Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan, says, that there has been no important correspondence between the two Governments, since the date of the President's message, "which would provoke any extreme opinions or actions." It says also, that no formal proposition has been made by Lord Clarendon to refer the question of the interpretation of the Central American treaty to the arbitration of a third power; but that Lord Clarendon made the proposition about a year ago, in conversation; and that Mr. Buchanan replied, that there was only one potentate whom the United States would accept as an arbitrator, and that was the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, with whom Great Britain was at war. The author of the despatch intimates, that Lord Clarendon may have renewed the offer. Lord Clarendon stated expressly in his speech in Parliament, that the proposition had been renewed, and that he hoped the Government of the United States would agree to it.

It must be unfortunate for the United States, if among more than a dozen foreign governments, from whom we receive Ministers of a rank above that of Charge d' Affaires, and to whom we send Ministers of equal rank in return, there is but one which we can trust to decide a question of this nature, and that one happens to be at war with Great Britain. It is moreover a poor compliment to the other powers, with whom we are on terms of amity, to make a declaration of so extraordinary a want of confidence in them.

The question at issue between the two governments, being simply one of the true construction of the language of a treaty drawn up with great care to avoid misconception, would seem to be one, compared with all others, most proper to be decided in this way, and it is to be hoped, that if the proposition should be declined when made a second time, it will be for some better reason than that there is no foreign government in which the United States can confide for the equitable performance of so simple a service as that of determining the true meaning of a carefully written document—agreed to and signed by the accredited agents of the two parties, and ratified by their respective governments.—*Bos. Daily Adv. Feb. 21.*

Isaac, my dear son," said Mrs. Partington "being's you have good larnin' and know all about the course of human events, can't you tell me if Sevester Pool, about whom the papers talk so much now-a-days, is any relation to Bill Pool, who was killed in New York."

"I'll be with you in a crack," as the rifle-ball said to the traget.

MAINE LAW IN NEW YORK.

A recent number of the *New York Tribune* gives the following observations on the working of the Prohibitory Liquor Law in that State:—

The friends of prohibition, who are a large majority of the people out of our State having a decided opinion on the subject, not only uphold the essential principles of the present Act, but they mean to stand by this Law, until its provisions are everywhere enforced and respected. Whoever says or insinuates the contrary is a wilful falsifier. The advocates of prohibition have confidence in both the people and the courts, and are certain of ultimate triumph. If the courts should knock a corner off our present law, they will restore or replace it to the best of their ability, always with deference to judicial authority. If the rum-sellers should buy a legislature, we shall rally and carry its successor, able and eager to undo all the mischief it has wrought. But we do not fear the choice, a rum legislature or an outlay of 100,000 dollars, which is all that the liquor interest have been able to raise for this fall's canvass.

As to the enforcement of the law, there is no demur or hesitation among its friends. Over two-thirds of the state, it is this day perfect. In the residue, it has been temporarily defeated by a conspiracy of mayors, recorders, judges, and others to trample it under foot. This is inevitably a transient evil. The decision of the Court of Appeals on the law-points raised under it, and the choice of a new legislature to uphold and strengthen it, will sweep away the last hiding-places of the desolating traffic. We are already freed from the curse of licensed rum-selling; a few months more will place us in a position to stop the unlicensed as well. Patient and persevering effort will soon secure the end of our life-long struggle.

The Rev. H. W. Beecher, alluding to difficulties experienced in executing the law, in the city of New York, concludes by observing:—"What shall be done! The friends of Temperance have a plain work before them. By patience and perseverance, exerted through years and against great opposition, they triumphed and obtained a good law. Now, by the same diligence and the same patience, they must secure the right men to execute the law. This will be done. It is only a question of time."

HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED from the U. S., and for sale by **HASZARD & OWEN**, Hardware and Clewmen's Superior Machine ground cutting off and splitting Circular Saws, 18 inch, Circular Saw Arbors, 25 inches, Morris Latches, Locks, Latch Lock, Lever Locks, and Locks with Night Latch for front door, from 6d to 25c each, Western and People's Rim Locks, Wardsrobe Hooks, Hat and Coat Hooks, plain and brass, 2d to 1s 2d per doz, Argille, Mineral, Porcelain (with plated shank and rosette) and plated shanks Porcelain roses) Glass and Silvered (Bronze Mounting), Door Knobs, Hinges, Butt, T. Hooks and Hinges, &c., superior articles, Tower and Barrel Bolts, Brass and Iron, 4d to 2s each, Axes and Hatchets, assorted sizes, Hammers, Music Steel Screws, Bench do. Wood and Iron, Crow Wrenches, &c.

PANORAMA.

£5 WILL BE PAID by the Subscribers to any person who will furnish the best original sketch, (allegorical) in writing or in sketch, on the present War with Russia, from which a suitable Act Drop may be painted, for a Panorama now in process of execution in this City, and and shortly to be exhibited. N. B.—Competitions to be closed and selections made 10th March, ensuing. Please address (prepaid) by Post Office.

MILNER, MURPHY, CHAPPEL.

Charlottetown, Feb. 1856.

AMERICAN HOUSE.

Fall Stock Completed.

For Dancing Feather, Mary Jennina, and Mary Ann.

FROM BOSTON AND HALIFAX.

BY the above ships, the subscriber has just finished his FALL IMPORTATION, comprising (besides his large stock already advertised) as follows:

- 50 chests Tea—warranted good,
- 12 pans Molasses, 4 hds. Sugar,
- 50 boxes Raisins, 100 sides Sole Leather,
- 60 Stoves, 25 bbls. Apples, 4 cwt. Cheese,
- 10 doz. Brooms, 10 do. Pails, 3 casks Fluid,
- Newell's Patent safety Lamps and Lamp Feeder, in a variety of styles,
- 10 bbls. Nuts, 20 do Crackers and Pilot Bread,
- 2 bales Buffalo Robes, &c &c.

The whole forming a most extensive stock, and from the variety in the different articles, and moderate charges, is well worthy of attention.

AMERICAN HOUSE, Grafton Street. W. B. DAWSON.

Dec. 13.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to GEORGE BEER, whose Accounts, or Notes of Hand, are long overdue, are requested to make immediate payment to save expenses.

BEER & SON,

It also feel obliged to those indebted to them, whose Accounts are due, by an early settlement. 3 Charlottetown, January 10, 1856

School Books.

HASZARD & OWEN, have now on hand the various Books used in the District Schools.

THE Subscriber notifies all persons indebted to him either by Book account or Note of Hand, that if their respective accounts are not settled on or before the 20th of this month, proceedings will be taken to recover the same.

THE STOCK, consisting of Yorkshire Cloths, Flannels, Horse Rugs, Blankets, Shawls and Carpets; Tea, Molasses and Sugars, and a great variety of other articles, is now selling off at reduced prices. A capital English Cooking range at cost and charges. NICHOLAS BROWN.

Kent Street, Feb. 4, 1856.

Schoolmaster Wanted,

FOR the West River District, Lot 65. Apply to the Trustees.

DONALD SHAW, HUGH M'LAUGHLAN, CHARLES CAMPBELL, DUGALD M'EACHERN, HECTOR M'FADYEN.

Below Bonshaw, South Side West River, Feb. 5.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

at "DUNHATTAN," the residence of Captain McIntosh, about two miles from the City, on the Princetown Road, some time in MARCH, the whole of his valuable Household Furniture, Stock, Crop, Farming Utensils, &c., &c. For Terms of Sale, &c., vide Catalogue, to be had on application to the Auctioneer.

ALSO—TO LET OR FOR SALE "DUNHATTAN," the Freehold Property of Captain McIntosh. The Farm consists of 36 acres of cleared Land, in a good state of cultivation, well inclosed, and subdivided with posts and rails. The House is nearly new, well finished and commodious, and will be Let with 5 acres, 10 acres, or the whole of the land, as may be required.

For further particulars, apply to Captain McIntosh, on the premises, or to the subscriber, JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, Feb. 7.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR Sale TOWN LOTS Nos. 28, 29, 30, and 62 in the 1st Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, fronting on Water Street and King Street or each parts thereof as may be agreed on. Part of the purchase money may remain unpaid for a limited period, by being secured on the premises.

F. BRECKEN, Barrister-at-Law.

September, 18, 1855.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island—Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. DeLois Esq. Charlottetown. H. J. CUNDALL, Agent for P. E.

April 7th, 1854.

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.

Now ready for Inspection,

A LARGE STOCK of BRITISH & FOREIGN GOODS adapted to the wants of the present season.

Ladies' Dresses of the latest style and of every variety in quality and price.

- Winter Capes, Bonnets, Caps, Shaws,
- French Shaws, Mohair Caps, Hair Nets,
- French Blonds, White Silk and coloured Rushees,
- Widows Caps, Black Velvets, Flowers and Feathers,
- Fringes, Gimps and Trimmings in great variety,
- French Merinos, Paramatas, Coburgs,
- Afancas, Orleans, Fanny Plaids, Cloakings, Ribbons Velvets,
- Bonnet Cap and Sash Ribbons,
- French and English Kid Gloves,
- Winter Gloves, Fancy Prints, Patchwork, Damasks and Fringes all colors,
- Cotton Warp,
- Pilot, Whitney and Broad Cloths, Tweeds,
- Lion Skin, Doeskins and Cassimeres,
- Velvet and Satin Vestings,
- Railway Rugs,
- Merino and Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers
- Stockport Florentine Long cloth and Linen Shirts,
- Shirt fronts, Collars, Mufflers,
- Silk Hats, Jim Crow Hats, Cloth Caps,
- Blankets, Red Blue and White Flannel and Serge, Striped Kersey,
- Hosiery a large selection.
- Sable, Fitch, Mink, Stone Martin and Musquash Muffs,
- Riding Boas, Cardinal Capes, Cuffs, Mitts and Gloves,
- Gentlemen's Fur Coats, Caps, Gloves and Mitts,
- Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets and Rugs
- stasocks, Leather and Carpet Bags
- Electro plated goods from the first House in Britain, viz:—
- Teapots, Cruet Stands, Toast Forks, Sugar Baskets,
- Table dessert Tea and Salt Spoons,
- Table and dessert Forks,
- Sugar Sifters and Tongs, Butter Knives, &c., &c.
- Jewellery and fancy goods of the newest kind; comprising, Gold and Silver Watches and Chains,
- Gold Lockets, Brooches, Rings, Pencil cases, Shirt and Sleeve Studs, Bracelets and Pins,
- Gold plated goods in abundance,
- Lava Baskets, Dresden and French Toilet Sets,
- Bohemian Glass Lustres and fancy ornaments,
- Papier Mache Work Boxes and Blotters,
- Isk Stands, Bronze and Alabaster Figures, Toilet Soap and Perfumery,
- Gentlemen's dressing Cases,
- Velvet and Chatelain Spee Cases.

ALSO, A general assortment of Ironmongery, Indigo, Starch, Blue, Tea, &c.

A few moderator Lamps and Colza Oil said to be the most perfect Lamp yet invented.

Furnerals furnished to order.

The goods remaining unsold of former Importations will be marked down to suit present prices and the whole will be disposed of at the lowest possible rate for Cash.

WILLIAM HEARD.

Charlottetown, 1st Jan. 1856.

Notice to Tenants on that portion of Township No. 27, known as Mrs. Mann's Estate

THE Tenants on the above estate are hereby notified that by Deed of Conveyance, bearing date the 26th day of Jan. last, past, and duly registered in the office of Registrar of Deeds, for the said Island, all the right, Title and interest of Mrs. ISABELLA MANN, in and to the said Township, with all rent and arrears of rent, due thereon, were duly conveyed to J. C. POPE, of Summerside, Esq., and that the said J. C. POPE, by Power of Attorney dated the 31st day of said month of January, duly appointed the Subscriber his Attorney, to demand payment of the said rent and arrears of rent. Now Notice is hereby given to the said Tenants, that all moneys due by them for Rent, and arrears of Rent, must, without delay, be paid to the Subscriber, at his office in Charlottetown, and that in default of payment, legal proceedings will be resorted to for the recovery thereof.

W. H. POPE, Attorney for J. C. POPE.

Charlottetown, Feb. 8, 1856.

LONDON HOUSE.

Fall 1855.

Ex. Sir Alexander from London and Majestic from Liverpool.

THE Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of British Merchandise, now forming one of the most extensive and general stocks in the market—(which will be sold on the most moderate terms for prompt payment, a liberal discount made to wholesale customers,) comprising every variety in Ladies' dress materials at extraordinary low prices—Ladies' mantles and bonnets in the newest styles, together with a large assortment of Millinery—Ladies' sets stone martin, sable, Fitch, mink, squirrel and other furs, cloaking in great variety, cloths a large assortment, blankets, prints, shiftings, carpeting, hearth rugs, crumb cloths, hosiery haberdashery, ribbons a choice selection, silk velvets, trimmings in great variety, ready made clothing all sizes, boots and shoes, gaiter slippers, oil floor cloth, with a great variety of other goods.

Also A large assortment of hardware, and groceries of all kinds, sold very cheap, to be had at the Subscriber's Store, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel.

H. HASZARD.

Charlottetown, Nov. 1st, 1855.

CHEAP AND SAFE LIGHT!

NEWELL'S PATENT

Safety Lamp & Lamp Feeder

Warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of BURNING FLUID, PATENT OIL, ROBIN OIL, CAMPHENE,

And all other explosive compounds used for production of light.

This INVENTION is applied to common Fluid, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Lamp Feeders, Fluid-holders, Lanterns, &c., &c.

We respectfully invite the attention of the public to NEWELL'S IMPROVED SOLAR FLUID LAMP! which gives a steady, brilliant flame, nearest to Gas that has ever been produced. The cost of burning being only ONE CENT AN HOUR! These Lamps are particularly adapted for Churches, Hotels, Factories, Stores and parlours. Oil Solar is not to be altered, using the same shade. Common Fluid Lamps can be changed to Safety Fluid Lamps.

PORTER'S

Patent Burning Fluid and Camphene,

As cheap and good as can be bought in the market.

Also, Shades, Globes, Lamp Wickings, Entry Hall Lanterns, Fluid Chandeliers, &c.

For Sale, Wholesale & Retail, by

Newell, Willard & Co.,

No. 28 Bromfield Street, Boston.

N. B.—A large deduction will be made from the former prices of NEWELL'S SAFETY LAMPS, &c.

The following certificates are a sufficient guarantee of the entire safety and efficiency of the Safety Lamp and Feeder.

We have had an opportunity to test the Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of Mr. John Newell, of this city, in regard to the measure of protection their construction affords. In the trials to which we subjected them, we endeavored, without effect, to produce explosions of the vapor of the fluid mixed with air, and to burst them by the pressure of the vapor alone. The principle adopted by Mr. Newell is that of the well known Davy Lamp. He has so combined the parts, that we are satisfied that all risk of explosive action is removed.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.,

AUG. A. HAYES, M. D.,

Assayers to the State of Massachusetts.

Boston, Aug 20, 1852.

Mr. John Newell, of Boston, has exhibited to me a Lamp, and also containing vessels, furnished with wire gauze protectors, upon the principle of Davy's Safety Lamp for miners. He has used both these instruments before me with inflammable fluids, and in both, when set on fire, the flame was arrested by the wire gauze, which is coated with silver. If the instruments are faithfully constructed, and carefully attended to, so that the wire gauze does not suffer injury from corrosion, wear or violence, I am of opinion that the protection will prove effectual against explosion. Nothing short of this conviction would induce me to countenance the continued use of the burning fluids, so called, as I have thought they ought to be entirely discarded, if not prohibited from use; so frequent and dreadful are the accidents occasioned by ignorance and carelessness. In every case, glass lamps should be given up; and those of metal substituted, on account of the danger of fracture.

B. SILLMAN, senior.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1855.

I have examined Newell's Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder. They are constructed upon strictly philosophical principles, having a tube of silver wire gauze, with a small perforation in the cap. If well made, they cannot fail to insure protection against these dangerous explosions to which the vapors of burning fluids and camphene are subject, when mixed with air. Their general introduction, I have no doubt, would prevent many distressing and fatal accidents.

E. S. CARR, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry, Albany Medical College, and of Applied Chemistry in the University of Albany.

W. B. DAWSON are our authorized Agents for the sale of the above in P. E. Island.

Dec. 13.

COALS! COALS!!

40 CHALDRON Pitcair COAL, Just arrived and for Sale by

JAMES PURDIE.

Charlottetown, Dec. 5.

GRAIN SHOW.

THE Annual Show of Grain under the direction of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 6th March, 1856, when the following premiums will be awarded.

Immediately after the Grain Show, the Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held, at which the Report and an Abstract of the Accounts for the present year will be read.

PREMIUMS:

For the best Wheat,	£1 10
" do do	1 0
" best Two-rowed Barley,	1 10
" do do	1 0
" best Four-rowed Barley,	1 10
" do do	1 0
" best Black Oats,	1 10
" do do	1 0
" best sample Red Clover Seed, not less than 50 lbs.,	1 10
" do do	1 0

REGULATIONS.

The Grain and Clover Seed to be the growth of this Island, in the year 1855.

Each sack of Grain must contain not less than three bushels.

No prize will be awarded without competition of 3 samples each, of first and second quality.

Competitors must be members of the Society.

The Prize Grain will be set up and sold for the benefit of the Exhibitors immediately after the decision of the Judges.

By Order,

W. W. IRVING, Sec'y

Committee Room, R. A. Society.

January 26th, 1856.

Easter Show

OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, &c., will be held on the Market Square, Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 19th March, 1856.

PREMIUMS:

First Class, Fat Ox of any age:	
For the best Fat Ox of any age,	£3 0
" do do	2 0
Second Class, Fat Ox, calved since Jan. 1, '53:	
1st prize,	£3 0
2d do	2 0
Third Class, best fat Cow or HEIFER:	
1st prize,	£2 0
2d do	1 0
Pen of 3 fat WETHERS:	
1st prize,	£1 10
2d do	1 0
Pen of 3 fat EWES:	
1st prize,	£1 10
2d do	1 0
Best Carcass of PORK:	
1st prize,	£1 0
2d do	0 10

By Order,

W. W. IRVING, Sec'y.

Com. Room, Jan. 2, 1856.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

The Great New and Wonderful European Discovery!!!

YOUR OWN PORTRAIT PAINTER

FOR 50 CENTS!!!

Portraits, Views, &c.

TAKEN BY THE SUN'S RAYS.

By this New Process, any person can produce, in a few seconds, true Life-like PORTRAITS of their friends; LANDSCAPES, VIEWS, BUILDINGS, &c. No knowledge of drawing required to produce those Wonderful Works of Art and Beauty.

Printed Instructions, containing FULL PARTICULARS for practicing, by any one, this beautiful and fascinating Art with ease and certainty, will be forwarded, (prepaid,) by return Mail, to any address, on receipt of 50 cents, or postage stamps for the amount, and addressed to MR. COX, No. 161, GRAND STREET, New York City.

Every applicant may depend upon being duly supplied, as it is no humbug!

November 17, 1855.

NOTE.—Printers of Newspapers inserting the above Advertisement, Heading Displayed—six times, including this Note, and sending me the paper with it, will bill enclosed, will receive copies of the Work or cash, as preferred, forthwith.

Schooner for Sale

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the HULL and SPARS of his Schooner, now building at Wood Island, and to be launched early in April. The above mentioned vessel is 67 feet long; 21 feet beam, and 8 1/2 depth of hold; frame of hardwood and juniper, and planked completely with hardwood. For further particulars apply to the builder, by letter, postpaid.

DONALD TAYLOR, W. Island.

January 24, 1856.

BUILDING LOTS.

SEVERAL Town BUILDING LOTS for sale Apply to JAMES N. HARRIS.

January 5, 1856.—41

SCIENCE AND ARTS.

(From Chambers's Journal.)

The progress of railways in India exceeds all anticipation. The line of 1000 miles from Calcutta to Delhi, for which government gives the land, is advancing at each extremity. One hundred and twenty-five miles from Calcutta to Ranagunge are open; and another seventy-five miles, to Rajamahal, will soon be ready. The 400 miles from Delhi to Allahabad are to be finished in 1857. To travel between those two cities at present takes four days and nights, and costs L.25; but by rail, it will be a journey of twenty-four hours, at a charge of L.6. The whole line is to be completed in 1859. As in England, so in India, the greatest revenue was expected from transport of merchandise; but the passenger-traffic turns out to be by far the more profitable. The Hindoos appreciate cheap and rapid travelling, as well as ourselves; and the railway seems likely, more than any other European innovation, to break down distinction of caste, that curse of Eastern society. The 'upper ten-thousand,' as the Americans call them, wished to have trains exclusively to themselves; but the directors persist in despatching first, second, and third class carriages all in the same train.

The veteran Humboldt has written to the Astronomical Society 'On Certain Appearances connected with the Zodiacal Light'—drawing attention to new facts connected with that interesting phenomenon; from which it appears that this remarkable light is not confined to the west, as was supposed, but has been seen by himself and others in the east at the same time. The latest observer, Rev. G. Jones, chaplain of the United States' frigate *Mississippi*, during her recent cruise in the China and Japan Seas, reports that he saw the 'extraordinary spectacle of the zodiacal light, simultaneously at both east and west horizons, for several nights in succession.' The conclusion drawn from the sum of his observation will be a startling one to many: it is, that the earth is surrounded by a nebulous ring lying within the orbit of the moon. So, if, as is stated, the ring be complete and continuous, we have for ages been playing the part of a smaller Saturn among our brother and sister planets.

A communication made to the Entomological Society by Mr. d'Urban of Newport, near Exeter, will be interesting to all—and the number is great—who are concerned in the manufacture of silk. He thinks that many species of *Bombyx* (silk-worms) are undeservedly neglected, and one, a native of Canada, is likely to stand our climate, and produce silk in considerable quantities. The cocoon is large and well covered, and double—a precaution, doubtless, against the severity of the Canadian winter. 'Could it be made useful,' says Mr. d'Urban, 'it would be a great boon, as it must be a durable material, indeed, to resist the wind and rain of ten months, or even of two or three years, as I have found these cocoons adhering as strongly as ever to the tree the following spring after the escape of the moth.' As the insect will eat leaves of the maple, choke-cherry, and American plum, there would be 'no trouble in finding food for it in this country; and,' Mr. d'Urban adds, 'I do not think there would be much difficulty in introducing it, as the cocoons could be gathered in any number in Canada and the United States, and sent home by steamers, backed in air-tight boxes; as sea-air, from my own experience, seems to be fatal to them, it would be hardly possible to send the eggs across the Atlantic; as only two months intervene between the appearance of the moth and the larva going into cocoon, it is manifest the eggs must be hatched soon after they are laid; these eggs are large and oval in shape, and pure white. If the moths were bred in England, could be got to pair, there would then be no further obstacle in obtaining a supply of silk by the end of the following August after their arrival.'

The project for a ship-canal across the Isthmus to connect the two oceans, which was loudly talked of in America a few years ago, is not forgotten, and we learn that surveys of the proposed route have been made, and notes taken of the climate, geology, botany, &c., of the region. The plan is, to make use of the Atrato, a broad and deep river, navigable for seventy miles from its mouth, in the Gulf of Darien, by the largest vessels. At that point, a tributary, the Truando, falls in, which is to be widened and deepened for thirty-six miles, leaving twenty-five miles, through which a canal would have to be cut to reach the Pacific—this canal to be 200 feet wide, and thirty feet at low-water. No locks will be needed, so that no impediment will be offered to vessels passing each other at all times; and there are good harbours at each extremity. The cost of the work is estimated at 174,000,000 dollars, which, compared with the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific, would leave a handsome profit, and all the risk of beating round Cape Horn would be avoided. According to the report published in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, 'the federal government of the United States proposes to verify the surveys; and France and England have been asked to participate.'

Among recent patents taken out in America is one for weaving button-holes, or holes of any

kind, in 'suspender webbing.' The apparatus is so contrived that when one side of a hole is woven, the web runs back, and the other side is formed. Another is for the preparation of the surface of metallic plates for printers, with a mercurial amalgam to which the ink will not adhere; whereby all the trouble now taken by copper and steel-plate printers to wipe their plates after inking will be saved, as the ink attaches itself only to the engraving or etching, and leaves the other portion of the surface free. Another is for an 'automatic rake' for harvest work. Improvements in knitting and sewing machines are numerous; and one ingenious citizen claims a design for a cast-iron monument for the head of graves, combining the figures of harp and heart, with a recess for the insertion of a miniature likeness and inscription, and a lock of hair. What next? The office of Washington has granted altogether 250 patents for churns; from which we may infer the approaching perfection of a highly useful dairy implement. Butter being made with rapidity, involves the necessity—among Americans at least—of a rapid means for weighing and stamping, and this is accomplished by a machine which has been in use for nearly two years. It consists of a scale beam, the weight at one end, a cup, enamelled inside at the other, in which, by a means of a lever, and the wooden block or stamp, the lump of butter is weighed, compressed, and delivered in a condition ready for the market, with great celerity.

Canada has been so long inconvenienced by a mixed and confused coinage, that measures have been taken for reducing all the money of the country to a uniform standard. The legislature have authorised a report on the subject, and passed two resolutions, which we insert here as an encouragement to the promoters of decimal coinage for England:—'That after the first day of January 1856, there shall be but one currency of accounts and payment, of which the dollar shall be the unit and standard of value; the public accounts shall be kept in dollars, cents, and mills; and the coinage be equal in intrinsic value to that of the United States.'

That the ton of 2240 pounds, the hundred-weight of 112 pounds, the half-hundredweight of 56 pounds, and the quarter-hundredweight of 28 pounds, be reduced to a ton of 2000 pounds and its subdivisions.'

If, in altering our own standard or system, it could be assimilated to that of Canada and the States, how materially would its benefits be increased!

The Historical Society of Quebec is drawing attention to Anticosti as a desirable place for colonists and it is surprising that an island one fourth larger than Prince Edward Island should have been so long neglected. It lies in the Gulf of St Lawrence, about 400 miles below Quebec, has excellent harbours, and is passed every year by the thousands of vessels trading to and from Canada. The resources are—a warm and fertile soil, resting on limestone; abundance of wood; and inexhaustible fisheries in the surrounding seas.

Arrangements have been made for flashing Greenwich time by telegraph to Christians once a week, so that merchant-captains in that port may be able to regulate their chronometers correctly—another example of the benefits which commerce may derive from science; and this particular science is so useful, that all nations find time for it, in spite of hostilities. The astronomer the Pulkowa Observatory, near St Petersburg, writing to our astronomer-royal that the war has prompted galvanic telegraphy in a rapid manner, adds: 'At this moment we have already in Russia about 6000 miles or even more, of galvanic wires, and are on one side through Warsaw and Cracow, on the other side through Konigsberg, in connection with the foreign lines; but to make use of these lines for scientific purposes will hardly be possible before the close of the war, for at present all the lines are continually used for official dispatches. Only one short line has served for scientific objects. This is the line of St Petersburg to Cronstadt, by which I have to transmit regularly exact Pulkowa time to that port, for the purpose of regulating the rates of the chronometers of our navy.'

What follows, presents another kind of interest. The writer, Mr. O. Struve, proceeds: 'It is really remarkable, that the war, until now, has not exercised the least influence on the progress of any scientific pursuit for which the support of government is wanted. On the contrary, the energy elicited by the state of war in one principal direction, has given rise also to a development of energy in many other respects. This will be proved, in part, by a short enumeration of the principal geographical undertakings, in the arrangement of direction of which we had to take part this year [1855]. First started from here a numerous party, under the direction of Mr. Schwarz, for the exploration of Eastern Siberia; another party was sent to the steppes of the Kirghis; a third, under the personal direction of Dolgen, had to fix the exact geographical positions of a large number of points situated in or near the Ural Mountains, to form a base for the construction of an exact

topographical map of the vast districts of mines in that part of Russia; a fourth expedition, provided with forty chronometers, has to join first, Moscow with Saratow; and then this latter town with Astrakhan; and, finally, the great trigonometrical operations in the southern part of Russia and in the Transcaucasian provinces are carried on without the least interruption.'

Gleanings from late Papers.

IMPORTANT TRIAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The following account of a trial of scales at the Fair of the American Institute, held in the Crystal Palace in New York, is from the *Pennsylvania Freeman*. We take pleasure in transferring it to our columns, reflecting as it does, great credit upon a well-known and successful New England manufacturing firm. We would add that the scales manufactured by the Messrs. Fairbanks were taken from their usual stock in New York, and since the account of the trial was published, have been adjudged the best, and a gold medal has been awarded for the larger one and a silver medal for the smaller one:—

"We had the pleasure of witnessing, a few days since, an interesting test trial of various weighing machines on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute in the Crystal Palace. The trial was confined to the relative merits of the celebrated Fairbanks Scales, the scales manufactured by Duryee & Forsyth, of Rochester, N. Y., and a newly patented scale, manufactured at Vergennes, Vt. To test the real merit of the scales, the committee placed upon the platform of a scale having the capacity of six tons, a weight of 3398 pounds, and then removed the weight to various parts of the platform. With this weight on one corner of the Vergennes Scale, the beam indicated 3390 pounds, when placed on the opposite corner the beam indicated only 3377 pounds, showing a difference of 13 pounds, and when removed to the centre of the platform the beam showed 3387 pounds. A request was then made, that the weight be again placed on the corner first tried, which was done, and the weight the beam now indicated was 3382 pounds, showing a difference of 8 pounds from the first trial. This variation is attributable in part to the arrangement of the platform upon the bearings, which forbids the possibility of its giving correct weight or agreeing with itself. The test was then applied to a Fairbanks Scale, and when the weight was placed on one corner of the platform the beam indicated the true weight, 3398 pounds, on the second and third corners, the result was the same; on the fourth corner, a slight variation was perceptible. So extremely delicate was the operation of Fairbanks' Scale, (capacity six tons,) that a quarter of a pound weight placed on any part of the platform raised the beam.

A Duryee & Forsyth Scale, of 40,000 lbs. capacity was next tested, and like the Vergennes Scale, it failed to give correct weight, or to agree with itself; it showed a variation of ten pounds when the weight was removed from one corner to another. One of Fairbanks small Platform Scales was then tested with United States standard weights, and although it had been in constant use for six months, it exhibited unerring accuracy. The sealed weights were then placed on a similar scale manufactured by Duryee and Forsyth, but the result was far from satisfactory,—one corner was half a pound too light, the centre half a pound too heavy, and another corner two pounds too heavy."—*Boston Daily Journal*.

In the absence of late and more authentic news, we publish the following telegram from the *St. John Courier*, dated:—

HALIFAX, February 22d.
Steamer *Etna*, from Havre for New York, put in here, short of coal, at six this evening—had very rough weather—brought Paris and Havre dates to 5th inst., but no English papers and no news of the *Steamer Pacific*.

Contents of French papers unimportant. The *Presse* publishes names of negotiators about to assemble at Paris Conference. They are, for France, Walewsky and Bourguonay; England, Clarendon and Cowley; Austria, Buol and Hubners; Turkey, Ali Pacha and Mehmet Djmil Bey; Sardinia, Dazoglio, Russia, Orloff and Brunow.

It is still current at Paris, that Prussia will not be permitted to participate. Prince Gortschakoff, when signing the protocol at Vienna, formally accepting Austrian propositions, demanded, that Prussia should be invited to take part in the Conference. Count Buol supported the demand, but M. Barguenay and Lord Seymour had asked to refer it to their respective governments. The acceptance, by Russia, of peace propositions, had caused the greatest astonishment in Turkey. On the 19th, it had not yet reached the allied generals, owing to the submarine cable in the Black Sea being broken.

Some disturbances had been created by the Bashi Basouks at Shumla.

It was reported that a serious military conspiracy at Madrid, with ramifications through the North of Spain had been discovered—particulars not given.

Not a particle of any kind of English news.

THE CLAYTON AND BULWER TREATY.—A telegraphic letter from Washington, dated since the receipt in the city of the telegraphic report of the English news by the mail steamer *Canada*, in allusion to the reported angry words of Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan, says, that there has been no important correspondence between the two Governments, since the date of the President's message, "which would provoke any extreme opinions or actions." It says also, that no formal proposition has been made by Lord Clarendon to refer the question of the interpretation of the Central American treaty to the arbitration of a third power; but that Lord Clarendon made the proposition about a year ago, in conversation; and that Mr. Buchanan replied, that there was only one potentate whom the United States would accept as an arbitrator, and that was the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, with whom Great Britain was at war. The author of the despatch intimates, that Lord Clarendon may have renewed the offer. Lord Clarendon stated expressly in his speech in Parliament, that the proposition had been renewed, and that he hoped the Government of the United States would agree to it.

It must be unfortunate for the United States, if among more than a dozen foreign governments, from whom we receive Ministers of a rank above that of Charge d' Affaires, and to whom we send Ministers of equal rank in return, there is but one which we can trust to decide a question of this nature, and that one happens to be at war with Great Britain. It is moreover a poor compliment to the other powers, with whom we are on terms of amity, to make a declaration of so extraordinary a want of confidence in them.

The question at issue between the two governments, being simply one of the true construction of the language of a treaty drawn up with great care to avoid misconception, would seem to be one, compared with all others, most proper to be decided in this way, and it is to be hoped, that if the proposition should be declined when made a second time, it will be for some better reason than that there is no foreign government in which the United States can confide for the equitable performance of so simple a service as that of determining the true meaning of a carefully written document—agreed to and signed by the accredited agents of the two parties, and ratified by their respective governments.—*Bos. Daily Adv. Feb. 21.*

Isaac, my dear son," said Mrs. Partington "being's you have good larnin' and know all about the course of human events, can't you tell me if Sevaster Pool, about whom the papers talk so much now-a-days, is any relation to Bill Pool, who was killed in New York."

"I'll be with you in a crack," as the rifle-ball said to the target.

MAINE LAW IN NEW YORK.

A recent number of the *New York Tribune* gives the following observations on the working of the Prohibitory Liquor Law in that State:—

The friends of prohibition, who are a large majority of the people out of our State having decided opinion on the subject, not only uphold the essential principles of the present Act, but they mean to stand by this Law, until its provisions are everywhere enforced and respected. Whoever says or insinuates the contrary is a wilful falsifier. The advocates of prohibition have confidence in both the people and the courts, and are certain of ultimate triumph. If the courts should knock a corner off our present law, they will restore or replace it to the test of their ability, always with deference to judicial authority. If the rum-sellers should buy a legislature, we shall rally and carry its successor, able and eager to undo all the mischief it has wrought. But we do not fear the choice, a rum legislature or an outlay of 100,000 dollars, which is all that the liquor interest have been able to raise for this fall's canvass.

As to the enforcement of the law, there is no demur or hesitation among its friends. Over two-thirds of the state, it is this day perfect. In the residue, it has been temporarily defeated by a conspiracy of mayors, recorders, judges, and others to trample it under foot. This is inevitably a transient evil. The decision of the Court of Appeals on the law-points raised under it, and the choice of a new legislature to uphold and strengthen it, will sweep away the last hiding-places of the desolating trifle. We are already freed from the curse of licensed rum-selling; a few months more will place us in a position to stop the unlicensed as well. Patient and persevering effort will soon secure the end of our life-long struggle.

The Rev. H. W. Borchers, alluding to difficulties experienced in executing the law, in the city of New York, concludes by observing:—"What shall be done! The friends of Temperance have a plain work before them. By patience and perseverance, exerted through years and against great opposition, they triumphed and obtained a good law. Now, by the same diligence and the same patience, they must secure the right men to execute the law. This will be done. It is only a question of time."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.

Mr. MUIRHEAD presented a petition of divers inhabitants of Township 19, praying aid to construct a covered drain, at Barrett's, Cross Roads, which was read and laid on the table.

Hon. Col. TREASURER presented a petition of divers inhabitants of Sea Cow Pond, Lot 1, praying a grant to complete the bridge over the Marsh above Bain's Mill, which was received and laid on the table.

Mr. MUIRHEAD presented a petition of divers inhabitants of Middleton, Lot 27, praying that a Mail bag may be left at or near William Wright's, in that settlement, referred to the Post office committee.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. MOONEY, it was resolved that a Committee be appointed, to whom shall be referred every petition praying for the opening of new lines of Roads, to examine the same and report thereon.

The following Committee was appointed:—Hon. Mr. MOONEY, Messrs. Perry, McDonald, Muirhead and McIntosh.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN presented a petition of divers Inhabitants of the Back Settlement, Lot 52, praying a grant towards opening a Road in front of the said settlement, which was referred to the last named Committee.

Hon. Col. TREASURER presented to the House a petition of Alex. Munro, of the province of New Brunswick, setting forth the publication by the petitioner, at much labour and expense, of a work entitled "New Brunswick, with a brief outline of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island," and praying the House to take copies of the said work, to the value of Fifty Pounds, or of such other sum as to the House shall seem meet. The petition was read and laid on the table. He also presented a copy of the work referred to in the petition, which was laid on the table. He likewise presented to the house a petition of divers inhabitants of the County of Cumberland, Province of Nova Scotia, praying the House to adopt such measures in conjunction with the Legislatures of the other British American Provinces, as will encourage the placing of Fog Bells on Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine, and the erection of a Lighthouse on Cape Tormentine. The petition was read, and referred to the Lighthouse Committee. He further presented a petition of divers inhabitants of Miminigaah, with reference to a post office, which was referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. CLARK, from the committee on expiring laws, presented to the House a Bill to continue and amend the Act relating to Light and Anchorage duties, which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Col. SECRETARY presented to the House a Petition of D. B. Stevens, Agent for the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, praying for an annual grant of money, to aid the laying down of the Submarine Cable across Northumberland Strait, during the efficient working of the said Telegraph line. He remarked that a party in Halifax had offered to lay a Telegraph line, if this House would grant them a Charter; and he was in favour of encouraging that Company. The petition was laid on the table.

On motion of the Hon. Col. Secretary, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the second reading of the Bill relating to Ejectments and Distresses, &c. Mr. McDonald in the Chair.

Hon. Col. SECRETARY, as some of the clauses were read, offered some observations, remarking that the One Ninth Bill had not been productive of all the advantages which had been expected from it, and that many had considered it as making provision for preventing proprietors from demanding more than six years rent, but that by recent legal proceedings this had been discovered not to be the case, in consequence of the word 'covenant' not having been inserted in the Act. He considered it advisable to amend that Act, in this particular, so that no more than six years rent could legally be demanded.

After a few remarks by Mr. Haviland, Hon. Mr. Mooney, Mr. McIntosh, and Hon. Col. Secretary, the Speaker took the Chair, and the Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without any amendment. It was then ordered to be engrossed.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN presented to the House a statement of the management of the Worrel Estate, embracing the proceeds thereof, and expenses of management and sale, up to February 1st, 1856, which was referred to the committee on public accounts.

The following is an extract of the above statement:—Quantity of land sold, 39,000 acres; amount of deposit paid, £2,077 12s 10d; balance due, £6,161 6s 11d; quantity of lands unsold, including 12,000 acres of swamp, 67, 164 acres: supposed value after deducting Swamp Lands, £3,910 acres wilderness at 7s; 21,254 acres occupied, at 10s £22,495 10s 0d.

Hon. Col. SECRETARY presented to the House, Extracts from minutes of the Executive Council with reference to the Documents presented to the House on Wednesday last, which was then read and ordered to be referred to the Committee of the whole House to whom the aforesaid Documents were referred, and it was also ordered to be printed with those Documents.

The Bill relating to the Mackerel Fishery was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Col. SECRETARY then communicated information to the House with reference to the Normal School, stating that Mr. Stow, of Glasgow had experienced some difficulty in obtaining a competent Teacher, on account of the demand for Teachers in Australia, but that he had now succeeded in obtaining one, who expects to arrive in the Island towards the close of April next.

Hon. Mr. PALMER rose in his place and desired information from the Government respecting the winter mails, asking that a copy of the contract with the Mail Carriers might be laid on the table of the House, or, if that could not be done, that Members of the House might have the liberty of examining it, as he wished to call the attention of the Government to some particulars respecting that contract.

Hon. Col. SECRETARY stated that any hon. member who desired information on that subject, would be allowed to examine the contract by calling at his office.

Hon. Mr. PALMER knew very well that he might properly apply for a copy of that contract, though he was not aware

that the Hon. Col. Secretary was under any obligation to furnish it; but he thought if the House required the Government to lay a copy of the contract before that body, that they would comply with the request. He had merely asked the question for the purpose of dispensing with form, but as his request had appeared objectionable, he would make a motion on the subject.

Hon. Col. SECRETARY explained that, if the hon. member or any other individual should require to see copies of contracts, considerable expense would be incurred; but that the contracts might be seen in his office. He had heard no complaints respecting the carrying of the winter mails, and believed that the service was well performed.

The House adjourned till the afternoon. And being met,—

Mr. LAIRD presented to the House the following Petitions, which were read and laid on the table, viz:—

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Township 21 and others, praying a grant to repair a Road and two Bridges.

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Township 21, and 67, praying a grant to repair a Road and three Bridges.

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of the settlement East side of Mill River, and others, praying a grant to extend the Road from William Mackay's to Hugh Mackay's.

Hon. Col. SECRETARY introduced a Bill to protect Justices of the Peace in Prince Edward Island, from vexatious actions, stating that, as it was a Government measure, no notice had been given respecting its introduction.

Hon. Mr. PALMER did not see what right members of the Government had to introduce Bills without notice, more than other members of the House, nor by what particular authority the rule of the House was to be dispensed with.

Hon. Col. SECRETARY explained that the rule applied to all Bills; but he presumed no one would give notice of a Message from His Excellency. The Government ought to be prepared to meet measures, and therefore they required to know the intentions of other members.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH thought that a change in the system of procedure was necessary, and that members of the Government might as well pass the Bill in conclusion themselves, as introduce it without any notice. They say the minority has no right to introduce a measure without notice, but because they are the majority they claim that privilege. He considered the bringing forward of measures in such a manner was an extreme exercise of power.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN had observed since the change of the system of Government in this Colony, that in the sister Provinces, particularly in Nova Scotia, the Members of the Government introduced measures *pro forma*, without any notice of their intentions.

Hon. Col. SECRETARY moved that the rule of the House be suspended on this occasion. There appeared to him no difficulty respecting the question, yet he thought hon. members should not unexpectedly be called on to consider any subject. He thought that the course which he was pursuing, had been adopted by the old system of Government.

Mr. LAIRD thought it prudent to adhere to the rule contained in the Statute Book, as such a course of proceeding allowed hon. members time to consider the subject, and could not injure the Government in any respect.

Hon. Col. SECRETARY could perceive a great difference in the two methods noticed, and thought that Government ought not to be restricted to any particular course of procedure.

Mr. COOPER thought that, since the House had a rule on the subject, it ought to be guided by it.

Mr. MACHTOSH considered that the rules laid down for the guidance of the House had been cheerfully acquiesced in by all parties, and that they should not be changed without sufficient reason. He fully concurred with the opinion, that nothing could be apprehended from the minority, but that such was not the case with respect to the majority; and stated that while he said this, he did so, not from any desire to injure the Government.

Hon. Mr. MOONEY thought that if notice was not given respecting the introduction of measures, it might possibly be the means of inducing every member to be in his place lest any measure should be brought forward; he, however, was in favour of affording every member an opportunity of knowing what was intended to be brought before the House.

Hon. Col. SECRETARY.—By command of His Excellency I lay that Bill before the House.

Hon. Mr. PALMER wished to know if he rightly understood the hon. member when he said he introduced that Bill by command of His Excellency?

Hon. Col. SECRETARY.—I presume all Government measures are introduced by command of His Excellency.

Hon. Mr. PALMER considered it a most unprecedented course of proceeding that an hon. member should rise and say that His Excellency commands him to lay a Bill before this House, and he doubted it very much if His Excellency would prefer having it said that any hon. member had done so. If Bills were to be introduced into the House by command of His Excellency, he supposed they would have to be passed by the same authority; but he thought that any hon. member who duly considered the rights and privileges of the House, would feel very much in discharging his duty if he gave his countenance or sanction to a motion of this nature. If one step of that kind were allowed to be taken it would, perhaps, be one of the most dangerous ever permitted in a Legislative Assembly, because it would prepare the way for other innovations, and the first intimation which the House would have of the introduction of any such measure would be the appearance of a member of the Government on the floor of the House with a Bill just pulled out of his pocket. The hon. member said he did not rise to offer any objections to the principle of the Bill itself, but thought the time had arrived for taking notice of that mode of introducing measures, because the courtesy which the minority, on many previous occasions, had shown to the Col. Secretary, had the effect of inducing him now to claim the privilege as his right. If notice was to be dispensed with on one side or the other, it should be on the side of the minority, because, as had been observed by an hon. member, there was always a majority present to protect the public from any improper measure; but the minority must see a Bill brought in and read which might, perhaps, involve some important principle, without any notice of its introduction. He (Hon. Mr. Palmer), would not have risen again to address the House on the subject, had not the Col. Secretary stated that His Excellency had commanded him to

lay that Bill before the House. He trusted that at present he entertained as much respect for His Excellency as he did when that gentleman first landed on the Island, and that he respected His Excellency as highly as any member of the House; but when he saw such a dangerous innovation attempted he was constrained to raise his voice and protest against it in his own name and in that of his constituents. That His Excellency had commanded any member of his Government to introduce a measure into the House of Assembly, he (Hon. Mr. P.), could not possibly believe; and he considered that His Excellency was too well acquainted with the duties of his office, having himself sat in Parliament, thus, knowing its rules, to demand such a privilege; if the Queen's representative had, he could not suppose that he had so far forgotten his duty in that respect.

Hon. Col. SECRETARY wished to ask what was the difference between introducing a Bill by command of His Excellency, or by permission of His Excellency, as no Government Bill could be introduced without his authority. If he had introduced a measure as a private member of the House, he would have given notice of its introduction, but when he introduced a Government measure, he thought there was no necessity for adopting that course; it was by command of the Governor that such a measure was introduced, and if the House threw it out it was well known that such a step was tantamount to a vote of want of confidence in the Government. He also remarked that the hon. member, Mr. Palmer, was so inclined to complain, that having now discovered what he considered sufficient reason, he (Hon. Mr. P.), thought that the Government had become tyrannical. He (Hon. Col. Secretary), had been a member of the Government during five or six years, and in that capacity had introduced, perhaps, a hundred Bills, but never had been requested to give notice before. He asked the hon. member why, in past years, he had not opposed the system pursued, which had been the course of proceeding ever since the Government was formed. If hon. members considered the Bill objectionable, they could oppose it on its second reading.

The motion for suspending the rule of the House was then agreed to, and the Bill read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Col. SECRETARY wished to know if, by the resolution then adopted, notice required to be given of all measures proceeding from His Excellency, and read some of the rules of procedure on the subject.

Hon. Mr. PALMER observed that it was His Excellency's privilege to send messages to the House without notice, as the rule was not intended to apply to them; but he considered that the rule operated, as it was intended, to prevent members of the House from introducing measures in that manner. He hoped that no member of the House would betray such an ignorance of parliamentary usage as to rise and say he wished notice to be given before a message would be received from His Excellency. The rule, he thought, applied well, and was a good one.

Hon. Col. SECRETARY remarked that His Excellency and his Government were inseparably connected with each other, and contended that it was not in accordance with the principles of Responsible Government to give notice of the introduction of Government measures; but admitted that with reference to Bills introduced by members of the Government, as private members of the House, the principle did not apply.

Hon. Mr. MOONEY was very desirous to arrive at a proper conclusion on the subject. He remembered that some years ago hon. members could not present a petition to the House without permission from His Excellency. He desired the House to pass a resolution on the subject, that it might be distinctly understood whether the Leader of the Government should be allowed to pursue the course which he had adopted, or whether he should be required to comply with the rules of procedure, as other members of the House.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH stated that the rule requiring permission from the Governor, before a petition could be presented to the House, had been abolished long before the introduction of Responsible Government, and that Sir Henry Huntly had said it was only a *pro forma* mode of presenting petitions. The hon. member could not understand on what ground the privilege of coming before the House from time to time, and introducing a Bill as a Government measure, was granted to the Leader of the Government more than to any other member of the House. He could see no advantage in such a course of proceeding, because measures for the benefit of the people should be brought forward by members of the House, and not by command of His Excellency. Unless the rule of the House were abolished entirely, he was of opinion that the Leader of the Government ought to give notice of the introduction of measures, as required by it.

Hon. Col. SECRETARY observed that the hon. member was quite mistaken respecting the presenting of petitions, as Sir Henry Huntly had only granted members of the House the privilege of presenting them without his permission, as far as he himself was concerned; and he (Hon. Col. Secretary), stated that the rule before noticed respecting petitions was still applicable.

Hon. Mr. PALMER stated that Sir Henry Huntly having considered that rule quite a useless one, had entirely dispensed with it; that his successors had done the same, and so had the present Governor.

Hon. Col. SECRETARY begged leave to inform the hon. member that the rule was not dispensed with, but that His Excellency placed that confidence in his Government which he ought to possess, and trusted that they would proceed in a proper manner.

Mr. McINTOSH would not offer opposition to any measure that was calculated to benefit the country in general, but thought that, as the House had a rule on the subject, it would not be acting prudently by departing from that rule. Hon. members ought, at least, to have notice of what measures were intended to be introduced, without reference to the party from whom they originated, otherwise advantage might be taken of the absence of members.

Then the discussion closed.

Mr. McDONALD asked and obtained leave of absence till Tuesday next.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN also asked and obtained leave of absence till the same time.

The House did not meet on Saturday.