





THE STORY-TELLER OF STAMBOUL.

(Concluded.)

Being thus deprived of the means of subsistence Selim led a vagrant life, depending for a time upon the casual relief he obtained from those who had known him in better days. This resource speedily failed him; and he was soon brought to the very verge of starvation, when the idea struck him of turning to his pecuniary advantage the talent for reciting and invention which had made him so popular among his youthful companions. Accordingly, he frequented cafes and places of public resort where he practised these gifts for the amusement of the company. At first, his gains in this branch of public life were very small; but his fame as a story-teller speedily spread, and his receipts increased accordingly. He possessed all the elements necessary for proficiency in his profession—a clear head and musical voice, a ready invention, a retentive memory, an animated delivery, and unbounded assurance. Wherever Selim exercised his vocation, a large crowd was sure to collect about him, and as he brought much additional custom to the coffee-house keepers, they found it worth their while to supply him with food and money. Thus he went on, laughing and making others laugh, but still neither forgetting nor forgiving the faithless and avaricious mollah who had usurped his birthright. He often interweaved this part of his own history into the wild legends he was accustomed to recite, and declaimed against the injustice with a warmth which betrayed his interest in the matter; while those of his audience who understood the illusion, winked gravely at each other, and puffed away at their narghiles with sympathizing ardour. Almost everybody in Stamboul knew of the wrong which had been practised, and yet so influential was Mollah Hassan's gold, that all who had any power to interfere were blind to his villainy.

Notwithstanding his light-hearted disposition, Selim could not prevent occasional attacks of despondency, induced by a keen sense of the injustice he had suffered. Under the influence of these, he would often take long and solitary journeys, and even retire for days together from the society of his companions. He would be missed from his accustomed haunts, and his absence would be lamented by his admirers and in a few days he would reappear, and delight them with some new narration of marvellous and absorbing interest. On one occasion, after some days spent in these wild purposeless rambles, Selim was returning to the capital: it was nearly evening, and he was yet some distance from his destination, when he heard the rumble of an araba behind him. The vehicle drew near, drawn by two richly caparisoned oxen; and the bells with which the harness was studded made a merry jangling as they moved along. The curtains of the araba, needed no longer to keep off the sun, were thrown back to admit the cool breeze of the evening. Selim saw that there were two occupants in the vehicle, both females; and, from the difference in their costume, he judged that they were mistress and servant. They were apparently returning from an excursion into the country, and were under the charge of an aga who drove the vehicle. As the araba passed beside him, Selim observed beneath the yashmac of the superior the twinkle of a merry pair of dark eyes. Now Selim was a connoisseur in the matter of eyes. All the powers of observation he possessed had been concentrated on the subject, and from long practice, he had become very expert in deducing, from the hue and aspect of that organ, an argument as to the remaining features; and so, on this occasion, though the enigma veil concealed all else, yet the tell-tale eyes inspired him with visions of surpassing beauty. The araba passed him by, the tinkling of its tiny bells died away in the distance, and still the light of those dark eyes lingered in his soul, and he busied his fancy in weaving many pretty images respecting their owner. With an eye to business, he soon succeeded in founding a capital tale upon the incident, for the behoof of his friend in his next 'entertainment,' and was just finishing off the plot in his mind, when a sudden turn in the road revealed a sight which quickly changed the current of his thoughts. Either through the aga's want of skill in driving, or from some sudden restiveness on the part of the oxen, the araba had swerved from the road, the wheels had sunk into a hollow at the side, and the vehicle was overturned. Selim hastened with all his might to render assistance, the screams which he heard adding wings to his feet, and very quickly arrived at the scene of accident. He found the younger female stunned and senseless with the shock, having been thrown out with great force; the aga bewildered and helpless; and the elder female, who appeared to be a kind of duenna, or nurse, endeavouring to restore her charge to consciousness, ejaculating meanwhile with great fervency mingled lamentation over her mistress and curses on the stupidity of the driver.

'Ah me! ah me! Fatime, my jewel! Thou luckless offspring of a dog—fifty strokes of the bastinado for thy supper. Look upon me, my flower; art thou dead! Alas!'

Meanwhile Selim stood by in silence, rapt in astonishment at the realization of his late fancies. Here were the very charms revealed in all their fulness which he had pictured to himself; and he

stood divided between admiration of so much beauty and pleasure at his own skill in guessing it so correctly. His heart was rapidly escaping through his ardent gaze, when Fatime opened her eyes and blushed to find herself unveiled in the presence of a stranger. Her blush was immediately succeeded by an expression of pain; and on her attempting to rise, it was found that her ankle was seriously injured, and that she was unable to move. Selim examined the overturned araba; and finding that no great damage had been done to it in the fall, summoned the luckless driver to his assistance, and soon succeeded in preparing it for further progress. It then became necessary to lift the injured lady into the vehicle; and while the others were leisurely preparing for the task, Selim stepped between them, raised the fair sufferer in his arms, and placed her gently on the cushions. The attendants appeared shocked at his presumption, and the yashmac was immediately arranged over the face of the lovely maiden; but Selim had his reward in a grateful glance, which dwelt in his heart long after. He would have accompanied the araba to the city, but the nurse forbade it in no gentle terms, and he felt that such an intrusion would be deemed unwarrantable. He therefore remained where he was until the vehicle had passed out of sight; and when at last he turned to depart, he observed that the lady had left her fan, which he seized upon with eagerness, as a souvenir of the fair Fatime.

Selim's heart burned with curiosity to know who the maiden was whom he had met under these strange circumstances; but he wisely determined, for the present, to keep the whole matter a secret. He returned to Stamboul with his head full of romantic visions, and his peace of mind sadly disturbed by his remembrance of the charms of this unknown lady. He betook himself at once to his accustomed occupation, and delighted an audience more numerous than select, upon that very evening, by the glowing and impassioned terms in which he depicted, with incidents in the story never heard of till then, the mutual loves and sorrows of Schemselihar and the Prince of Persia. In fact, under this new inspiration, Selim seemed to have become more brilliant than ever; and, like many another poor poet and player in the world's history, he poured forth the tale of his own passion and misfortunes through the lips of his heroes. A few evenings after the event just narrated, Selim was reposing in one of the chief cafes, after having entertained the company with a portion of a tale which he proposed to conclude at the same hour on the following evening. Occupying the best seat in the divan, and inhaling the grateful incense of the perfumed tobacco, he enjoyed the luxury of listening to the speculations of his audience as to the denouement of the narrative he had begun: some were of opinion that the hero would in the end succeed in uniting his destinies with those of his adored mistress; while others held that the malignant power of the Evil Genius would thwart this desirable consummation. At last, after many vain appeals to Selim, they decided to await the issue on the following evening, and the conversation took another channel. A shaggy sipahi who sat near to Selim entered into discourse with his neighbour. 'Thou hast heard of our pacha's proclamation, brother?'

'I have not. What is it?'

'Three nights since, his daughter, the light of his harem, was returning from a visit to the medicinal waters, accompanied by the aga and her woman, when the araba was overturned, and the lady broke her ankle. A young man in passing by had the presumption to remove her veil, and even took her into his arms, and lifted her into the araba. The pacha was so enraged, when he heard of this stranger's audacity, that he immediately offered a reward of twenty purses to whomsoever will secure the offender, and bring him to punishment.'

'And by the Prophet's beard,' returned the other, 'our pacha is the man to keep his word.'

To the truth of this remark, Selim gave a silent assent; for no one was more noted for severity in discipline and firmness of purpose than Osman Pacha, the commander of the sultan's sipahis. Thus, then, the unfortunate youth obtained more light than was agreeable as to the parentage and abode of the young lady whom he had thus mysteriously met. He learned her rank, and what part of the city she blessed by her presence, only to learn at the same time, that all hope of wooing and winning her was out of the question. For him, the penniless adventurer; the laugh-maker for street-crowds and idlers at the cafe, whose scanty income depended on the manufacture of jokes and stories—for him to raise his eyes to the exalted rank to which the lovely Fatime belonged, would be, as he said, remonstrating with his rebellious heart in gloomy soliloquy, 'like a beetle courting the rose.' Still, with all the aid of his philosophy, he could not scatter the delightful vision. His habits of moody and restless wandering grew more confirmed, and he was less frequently met with at his wonted places of resort. Indeed his acquaintance began to fear, that the sense of his injuries would either kill him or drive him mad; and either catastrophe would have proved a serious loss to the mirth-loving portion of Stamboul.

Wandering one day through a remote part of the suburbs, he was startled at being suddenly confronted by a stranger, who evidently sought to conceal his features from observation. He drew from beneath his robe a bouquet of rich and beautiful flowers, which he presented to the young man,

whispering as he did so a stanza well known at that time among the people of the city:

'The waters go to the seas from whence they came;  
A loving heart repays in kindness the kindness once bestowed.'

and making a sign as an injunction to secrecy, he passed on his way. Selim did not doubt for a moment that the flowers had been sent from the beautiful Fatime, and hastened, with his heart heaving with eager joy, to seek some retired spot where he could examine this precious misaive without fear of interruption. This method of communication was made to supply the place of writing, and as every flower had its recognised meaning, it was not difficult to gather the drift and purport of the whole. Here was a flower to express the bashfulness of maiden's love; another denoting hindrance and difficulty; another stimulating him to hope and faithfulness; and altogether, the young man, an apt student in such matters, contrived to make out a state of affairs tolerably encouraging to himself. Overwhelmed with joy at the good-fortune which had befallen him, Selim became an altered man in health and spirits, though he kept his secret most religiously, both from motives of honour and also from a prudent regard for his own safety. Messages of the same character were repeated, and he found opportunities, through the same medium to return suitable acknowledgments and replies; and though the impediments to a successful termination of this love-passion still appeared insuperable, yet Selim almost forgot that it was hopeless in his joy that it was mutual, love.

Meanwhile, his professional reputation continued to extend, till at last it reached the court itself, and the attendants and officers discoursed among themselves concerning the man whose talents were thus dazzling and delighting the people. These reports came to the ears of the sultan, who forthwith resolved that he would hear Selim's performance, and judge for himself of his ability. Murad was very fond of assuming a disguise, exchanging his robes of state for the plain garb of citizen or travelling merchant, and thus prowling about to observe the manners and proceedings of his people. On more than one occasion this propensity had involved him in difficulties in which the commander of the faithful appeared in a somewhat undignified position at this time, however, he resolved to repeat the experiment, and went forth incognito, attended only by a confidential servant, to visit the cafe at which Selim was to perform. On this evening, the spacious divan was more than usually crowded, and the disguised sultan, with his companion, joining the throng, was able to observe everything without risk of being discovered. The story-teller commenced his harangue, and it happened on this night that Selim recounted, with more pathos and minuteness of detail than he had ever done before, the tale of his own wrongs and sorrows. The coincidence was so remarkable, that it was commonly reported afterwards that the fact of the sultan's intended presence had been communicated to him by some one who was in the secret.

Bulbul was a wild and thoughtless youth, full of idle pranks and folly, and with a love of fun which led him into many scrapes; and as the speaker described some ludicrous incidents in which he figured, his hearers were kept for some time in roars of laughter. But Bulbul loved an aged parent, and at his request, began to reform his life, and not too soon, for shortly after the aged father died. The desolate home, the grief of the orphan, and his friendless condition, were dwelt on so pathetically, that the lately smiling audience were melted into tears. Bulbul was the subject of treachery—a perfidious friend grasped the heritage of the orphan; and forthwith indignation, was expressed in every face. Then the mystery of a secret love was interweaved into the narrative—there was a maiden 'fair as the rosy-fingered morning,' the rays of whose beauty absorbed his soul; oh, the stars of heaven grew pale in her presence, and the flowers drooped before her superior beauty. The eyes of the breathless listeners flashed as he painted her loveliness, and described the ardour of their mutual love. Then with solemn and piteous utterance, he set forth that all was hopeless, this ardent passion wasted and in vain: Bulbul was poor and oppressed, and Gul was rich and exalted, and the beauty he admired was treasured up unwillingly for another. Then, throwing up his arms, and personating the unhappy Bulbul, he pronounced an impassioned invective upon the enemy who had thus blasted his prospects, and barred the union of two loving hearts; calling down the vengeance of Heaven upon his guilty head. With this burst of indignant eloquence, he concluded, having with these scanty materials wrought his audience to an almost incredible pitch of excitement.

The sultan, forgetting his disguise in his enthusiasm, exclaimed, in those stentorian tones which so often made his servants tremble:

'Stand forth! thou teller of stories, and let me speak with thee!'

It would be difficult to describe the confusion which took place on the utterance of these words. Murad's habits of wandering about in disguise were well known, and many of those present were acquainted with his person. The moment he was recognised, while many were occupied in making their reverences, others sought only how they might make their escape without observation

for the sultan was not very popular among his subjects, and few were ambitious of the honour of appearing in his presence.

'Stand forth!' shouted Murad again, 'and tell me if there is truth in thy story; for by the beard of my father, if there lives in my dominions such an evildoer as thou hast spoken of, the holy law shall have its course upon him.'

'O my padishah,' cried Selim, prostrating himself before the sultan, and kissing the carpet before him, 'the pent-up fountain must overflow, and thy slave hath set forth his own sorrows under another likeness.'

At the request of the sultan, Selim related again the details of his injuries, and revealed the name of the mollah who had chiefly brought them about. Murad then concluded the interview by presenting him with a ring, which he took from his own finger, and commanding him to come before him on the following day, when he would himself be the judge of his cause. Selim failed not to obey the injunction; and on his arrival in the imperial presence, he was confronted with the Mollah Hassan. The young man was provided with witnesses to prove that he had conformed to the conditions imposed by his father; and many of those who had refused him help in his greatest need, came forward now with great alacrity to offer their testimony on his behalf. The arguments which the mollah used in his defence were deemed of no weight. He was condemned to make full restitution, with interest, of the wealth which he had detained from its lawful possessor, to pay a large fine to the government, and to be imprisoned during the sultan's pleasure. It appeared, from documents found in the mollah's possession, that the property thus bequeathed was considerably larger than had been expected, so that Selim found himself suddenly raised from a position of comparative poverty to one of competence and wealth. The young man, penetrated with gratitude for this act of justice, wished to testify his devotion to the sultan, and he offered himself, to act in whatever capacity he might be pleased to employ him. Murad retained him about his own person, as possessing agreeable talents which would serve to amuse him in those gloomy fits of despondency and sultriness to which he was prone. After a time, finding him shrewd and sensible, and not unacquainted with the principles of Turkish law, he entrusted to his hands a post in the administration; and thus the youth commenced a career which bade fair to be prosperous and honorable.

Shortly after the restoration of his fortune, Selim, rejoicing in the thought that his love was not now altogether hopeless, determined to make application for the hand of his long-loved Fatime. After sending notice of his intention, he sought an interview with Osman Pacha, and revealed himself as the fortunate youth to whom a happy chance had granted a sight of the surpassing charms of his fair daughter. When he produced the long-cherished fan, and gave the true account of the occurrence, the grim pacha could not but see that the breach of decorum was warranted by the circumstances, and his frown gradually relaxed into a smile. Selim's proposal, as a man of wealth, and a favourite of the sultan, was deemed 'eligible;' and so the beautiful Fatime became in due season the light of another harem. Thus was furnished an instance—of rare occurrence in eastern life—of a marriage founded upon mutual affection; and thus was provided an unending source of inspiration for every succeeding story-teller that may chant his duty in Stamboul.—*Chamber's Journal.*

To Theologians.

GEORGE T. HASZARD has on hand Dr. Kitto's Cyclopaedia and general works; Dr. Chalmers's, Dr. Jay's Works; Kyle's, Bonar's and Hooker's Works, mostly complete; Pearson on the Creed, do. on Infidelity (prize Essay); Dr. Dick's Theology; Dr. Theo. Dick's complete Works, besides a large STOCK of Miscellaneous THEOLOGICAL WORKS, too numerous to mention. What H. & O. have not in the above, they can supply at an early date.

To Christian Ministers, &c.

GEORGE T. HASZARD keeps constantly on hand, a variety of Theological Works; and are prepared to sell them at their publishers prices.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

The Old Established

HOUSE, 1810.  
CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1845.  
T. DESBRISAY & Co.

HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an Extensive and Varied Assortment of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary, Medicines and other Luxuries; with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall Advertisers.) 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.



LET US REASON TOGETHER



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all climes, ages, sexes and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit, that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 89, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—  
2s. 6s. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.  
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.

GEORGE T. HASZARD,  
Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

South Side of Hillsborough Square,

(Immediately opposite the Site of the New City Market House.)

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a quantity of  
1. JUNIPER POSTS and RAILS, LONGERS,  
PICKETS, LATHE, LADDERS of different lengths, 200 Cord of FIREWOOD.

Also,  
PINE TIMBER, in Lots to suit purchasers.  
BENJAMIN CHAPPEL.  
April 12th, 1856.

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment—  
900 sides Neat's Leather,  
300 sides Harness Leather,  
200 sides Light Sole Leather,  
500 Calf-skins.

WM. B. DAWSON.

October 20.



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., bbls. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cudbear, Bluestone, Copperas, Alum, Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sago and Corn Starch.

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

CLOTH!

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

AGENTS.

Charlottetown.—Messrs. Haszard & Owen.  
Georgetown.—Hon. Joseph Wightman.  
Yernon River.—James L. Haydon, Esq.  
Head of Orwell.—Robert Finlay, Esq.  
Pinette Mills.—Alex. Dixon, Esq.  
Mount Stewart Bridge.—Kemble Coffin, Esq.  
St. Peter's.—Wm. Sterns, Esq.

JOHN DIXON.  
Glensias Mills, June 2, 1856.

Sky Light Glass For Sale.

HASZARD & OWEN have a good stock of the above (such as is used in the United States for sky Lights in the Roofs of Houses), each sheet, 6 x 15 inches, and 4 inch thick.

Pure Corn Starch.

PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich puddings, nice Blanc Mange, Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by  
June 7  
W. R. WATSON.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE above Company now insures all kinds of Property, both in Town and Country, at ONE-HALF THE PREMIUM usually charged by Foreign Companies. Persons insuring 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, and the interest now received on the Capital overpays the annual expense of working the Company. For all particulars, inquire at the Secretary's Office in Kent Street, Charlottetown; W. B. ATKIN, Esq., Georgetown; JOHN HASZARD, Esq., St. Eleanor's; JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Summerside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Bedouque; EDWIN PARKER, Esq., Traveller's Rest; JAMES BEARISTON, Esq., Princetown Royalty; JEREMIAH SIMPSON, Esq., Cavendish; JAMES FIDGON, Esq., New London; RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., Tryon; GEORGE WIGGINTON, Esq., Capraud; W. S. MACGOWAN, Esq., Seeris; Hon. JAMES DRINGWELL, Bay Fortune, or JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq., St. Peter's Bay.  
Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856.—Is!

Tar! Tar! Tar!

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

F. A. COSGROVE & CO.,  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY  
AND  
WATCH MATERIALS,  
English, American, French & German  
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.  
No. 106, Prince William Street,  
St. John N. B.

Notice to the Trade.

WE offer inducements to purchase of as before going to the United States. 1st: being connected with one of the largest Fancy Goods' Houses in Boston, we are prepared to furnish American manufactured Goods at the lowest possible rates. 2d: We import our English, French and German Goods direct, therefore saving to the Provincial Purchasers from 15 to 30 per cent duty, which must be paid when purchased in the United States. And we hope by strict attention to business, aided by the superior facilities which we possess to merit and receive a liberal share of your patronage.  
Very respectfully yours,  
F. A. COSGROVE & CO.  
P. S. All orders promptly attended to.

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, &c.  
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 excepted.

Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-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 having 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 FIVE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spasmodic, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c.

Their almost marvellous power in removing contaminations, 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 32s. per bottle. The 25 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, LUMBARGO, 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 dangerous 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., & 32s. 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

AYER'S  
CHERRY  
PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF  
Colds, Coughs, and  
Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.  
Dr. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EREM KNIGHT, M.D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your PECTORAL myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Feb. 7, 1856.  
BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your PECTORAL is the best remedy we possess for the cure of Whooping Cough, Croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people. HIRSH CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTREY, IA., writes, 2d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your PECTORAL by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisis, and Bronchitis.

WEST MARCHESIA, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.  
SIR: YOUR CHERRY PECTORAL is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your CHERRY PECTORAL for giving tone and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.  
Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the CHERRY PECTORAL affords relief and comfort.

ASTON HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856  
DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily falling, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet so strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well. Yours with gratitude and regard,  
ORLANDO SHILLEY, of SUZEVILLE.

Consumptive, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cure all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce the best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow disease, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—  
Constipation, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a full Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Function of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcers and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Displacements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. We assure they can give you complete relief in its latencies unless you exercise power. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,  
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.  
Pills 25 Cts. per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

SOLD BY  
T. DEBRISAY & Co.,  
General Agents  
And by  
Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown,  
" EDWARD GOFF, Grand River,  
" EDWARD NEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay,  
" J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's,  
" GEORGE WIGGINTON, Capraud,  
" JAS. L. HOLMAN, St. Eleanor's,  
" JAMES FIDGON, New London,



THE EFFECT OF HEAT UPON THE ICEBERGS.—A rolling noise is heard like the thunder peals of our autumnal tempests, and we see the head of an iceberg separate from the trunk, and fall crashing into the sea, throwing up clouds of spray to a great height. The monster oscillates several times, as if to recover itself upon its base, or, perhaps in sign of salutation to other icebergs; for who can interpret the mysterious language of nature? A long swell goes to announce at a distance of several miles, its entry into the world; a few minutes more, and that which but now was a dependent portion of a larger block, is become itself a member of that family of giants. Oh, man, how little you are in the world. What are your pyramids two hundred feet high—your dome of St. Peter's—your Kremlin? Here are mountains eight hundred feet out of the water, and with bases two thousand feet deep; here are cupolas and domes at a height of four hundred feet.—M. moirs of Lieut. Bellot.

Latest News!

FURTHER BY THE PERSIA.

The steamship Persia arrived at New York at 8 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday. She left Liverpool on the 22nd, about 2 P. M. Saw the Arabia going into Liverpool, making the run from Halifax in seven days. The steamer Khersonese was to leave Liverpool the same day as the Persia, for Portland, via Newfoundland and Halifax.

The Persia had 229 passengers.

There is no political news, except that D'Israeli's leadership was becoming distasteful to his followers.

The London Times editorially approves of Mr. Marcy's reasoning on the subject of privateering.

The Queen of Oude, mother of the deposed monarch, was in England for the purpose of complaining of the East India Company.

FRANCE.

Napoleon was at Biarritz. He is reported to be urging the claims of Prince Pierre Bonaparte to the throne of the Danubian kingdom, and to be considering what title to bestow on the American descendants of Prince Jerome.

The harvest in France is considered fully an average.

It is said that the Emperor of Russia gave his consent to the title of Duke Malakoff being bestowed on Pelissier.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Russians announce that they will evacuate and give up Kars Ismael and Kilis, within the stipulated six months.

The Russian light-house men have been carried off from the Isle of Serpents by an English Ship of war, and delivered over to the authorities at Odessa, who, however, merely permitted them to be landed, and said the affair must be settled by diplomatic negotiation.

The Turkish government is said to be concocting a general treaty of commerce, to be offered to all nations, its leading principle being to circumscribe for the advantage of native produce the concession hitherto made to foreign trade.

The Russians are forcibly retaking from the Circassians the forts they abandoned during the war. They had captured Anapa, the Circassians retreating without resistance.

Preparations for the coronation of the Czar on the 7th September continued on a scale of great magnitude. It is to throw into the shade every former proceeding of a similar kind in Russia or elsewhere.

The Emperor was to make his solemn entry into Moscow on the 29th of August.

Count de Morny, the French representatives, had met with a distinguished reception at Saint Petersburg.

An American is reported to have got a fireman to examine the practicability of the principle rivers of Asia Minor for navigation.

The Russians had sent in a claim for 4000f for damage done to the Russian palace at Constantinople, while it was occupied as a French hospital.

A quantity of treasure, valued at \$150,000, buried by the Russians in the Church of Sebastopol, had been dug up in safety, having escaped the vigilance of the allies.

At Antwerp on the 17th there was a brilliant celebration in honor of the twenty-five years' peaceful reign of the King of Belgium.

From Spain there is nothing of importance. Tranquillity prevailed. The free import of bread-stuffs was invited until June, 1857. The difficulty with Mexico was said to be still unsettled.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, September 14, 1856.

It is not our intention to notice the mass of absurdity and misrepresentation contained in the article in the last Examiner under the head "The Recorder," but for the sake of others, we hasten to correct one of the many falsehoods contained in it. It is there stated, that Mr. Lawson has a salary from the Gas Company of £25 per annum; this is not true: he is paid by the Company for his services, as all other professional men are paid, and furnishes his bill for work performed, and were he paid in like manner for the services done for the City, his bill would amount to considerably more than upwards of twice £75. Mr. Whelan's assertions to the contrary notwithstanding.

The City Council addressed His Excellency yesterday, requesting him to use his influence in the proper quarter to have the barracks again tenanted by a detachment of troops. A good deal of quiet discussion has arisen as to whether the presence of soldiers in a small place is not a greater evil than benefit; whether eighty or ninety idle, or nearly idle men, do not, by their example, allure an equal, or perhaps greater number of persons of their own class in life, to join in scenes of dissipation and debauchery, and thereby demoralize a great portion of the working community. We were among those who favored the affirmative, but we have taken some pains to view the subject on both sides, and our confidence in the correctness of our former opinion, has in a great degree diminished. There is not the least doubt but that the expenditure of a body of men with their officers and adjutants, circulating £6,000 or £7,000 annually, drawn from a source out of the Island, does in effect increase the exportation to that amount, and without the risk of shipwreck, and the drawbacks of freight, insurance, &c., and although nothing actually remains but the profit, yet, that of itself is no small advantage. The want of a circulating medium has always been most severely felt, and though that will in future be less so when the Bank shall have come into full operation, the actual importation and dispersion of a quantity of gold and silver will have a tendency not only to make the circulation brisker, but enable the bank to meet demands upon it for specie with greater ease and readiness, a matter of no small benefit to itself and the commercial part of the community. And with respect to the question of the increase of vice, occasioned by the presence of soldiers, we, on reflection, think it has been rather magnified. Take a hundred men of the line, and say that one-tenth are drunkards, and perhaps that is too great an average, still, the strictness of discipline in which they are held and the constant watch kept over them is far greater than even with the best organized police can be maintained with respect to an equal number of that class of offenders belonging to the City. We are inclined to think also, that a great change is gradually and perceptibly working in the character of the British soldier, and nothing will, perhaps, have a greater tendency to effect it more speedily and effectually than the sympathy bestowed upon him, not only by Miss Nightingale and her high-minded associates, but by the whole class of the people, by the nation at large, no matter in what part of the world its inhabitants reside. This respect for the soldier and sympathy for his sufferings, must necessarily have a tendency to foster and augment his own self-respect and esteem, and nothing will lead to increased propriety of conduct more than the increase of such a feeling. The soldier has hitherto been too much considered as a mere machine—an animal paid to be shot at; the events of the late war has caused him to be

regarded as a man, and the patience, and moral as well as physical courage displayed by him under privations that we shudder at in reading of, has elevated him highly in the opinion of all thinking men. The introduction of libraries and the encouragement of manly sports, will have their due effects, we may hope, in warning them from indulgence in the use of exciting liquors, which are more frequently resorted to for the purpose of dissipating the tedium of idleness than most people are aware of.

We were highly pleased with the exhibition of new invented gas burners the other evening at Mr. Stamper's Book-store. It is called Wheelocks filter regulating gas burner. One of those improvements that are beautiful from their simplicity. It consists of an air-tight metal chamber with a burner attached, there is in the chamber a small quantity of wool, it has besides a felt piston, guarded by perforated metal plates through which the gas is filtered. The consequences are, that the gas pipes though strained from all impurities, and in an equal degree, should there be any coal tar or other impurity in the gas, it is arrested by the loose wool (which may be removed at pleasure) and by its passage through the felt, all inconveniences from blowing are avoided. It needs but to be seen, we think, to be appreciated. A saving of from 25 to 100 per cent. is said to be effected by the use of it.

THE ENGLISH MAIL did not arrive as usual, in the Lady Le Marchant yesterday. We learn by Telegraph, that the British steamer only got into Halifax on Friday morning. Arrangements have been made for the transmission of the British Mail in the Georgetown Packet, and it may be looked for here on Monday.

POLICE COURT.

Sept. 4. Jonathan Manderson, for assault and battery on Margaret Fitzgerald, committed to take his trial in the Supreme Court.

8. Arthur O'Neill, charged with an assault and battery on James McCullough, parties settled out of court O'Neill to pay costs.

10. James Coughlan and Patrick Quinn, drunk and disorderly, convicted on confession, fined 5s each, or to be imprisoned 48 hours each.

Married,

At Mount Mellick, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. George S. Milligan, A. M. Mr. Alexander Jenkins, to Joyce Lester Lane, daughter of Samuel Lane, Esq.—all of Lot 49.

Died,

On the 4th inst. at Lot 67, Mr. James Penwarren, in the 79th year of his age. Mr. Penwarren was a native of Cornwall, England, and came to this Island in 1823, he has always borne the name of an honest and industrious man.

At Bedeque, on the 3d instant, after a short illness, Donald, eldest Son of Mr. Alexander McFarlane, aged 14 years and 2 months.

On Wednesday the 10th instant, after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. Francis Lauchlan McPhee, of this City, in the 24th year of his age. Deceased was a young man of great promise, and was very much esteemed and respected by all who knew him for his kind and manly disposition. Requisite in pace His Funeral will take place from the residence of his Father on Sunday morning, at half-past eight o'clock.

At Pomeroy, Ohio, a few weeks since, Mr. Peter Barclay, in the 48th year of his age, leaving a widow and three children to mourn the loss of a kind and indulgent husband and father. Mr. Barclay formerly belonged to Bedeque.

At the Lunatic Asylum, on Wednesday the 10th inst., Daniel O'Connor, aged 68 years, a native of the County Cork, Ireland.

At Bonshaw, Lot 30, on the 1st September inst., Mr. John Macdonald, aged 67 years. He has borne the character of an honest and well conducted man.

In Northampton, England, in July last, Major JAMES DOUGLAS DE WEND, on half pay of the 82d Regiment, and Paymaster of out Pensioners at that station. He served for some time in India, and was in several engagements in Afghanistan. The deceased was grandson to the late James Douglas, Esq., formerly controller of the Customs of this Island.

Charlottetown Markets, Sep 11.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Butter, Tallow, Flour, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Fowls, Chickens, Eggs, Oats, Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Green peas, Home-span, Hay, Straw, Cwt., and Oatmeal.

BOARD may be had for a few persons on application to Mr. WILLIAM PAUL, opposite the residence of John Brecken, Esq., King-street. Ch. Town, Sept. 12, 1856.

W. H. Pope and Mayor Hutchinson.

SIR: I have read in the Examiner, the following communication, which, for general edification, I take the liberty of reprinting:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—By giving insertion to the following affidavit you will remove any erroneous impression that may be left on the minds of the community by the publication of a foul, malicious and scandalously false communication, which appeared in the late Examiner under the signature of "W. H. Pope," and also confer a favour on Yours, very truly, ROBT. HUTCHINSON.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, } Personally appeared before me, Donald McIsaac, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Mayor of the City of Charlottetown, who being sworn, maketh oath as follows: That on Saturday, the second day of August, inst., the Deponent met, at or near the door of the Apothecaries' Hall, Mr. William Pope, whom this Deponent solicited to vote for him (Deponent) at the then ensuing election for Mayor for the said City of Charlottetown—whereupon the said William Pope replied, that he would give this Deponent plenty or twenty votes—(Deponent is not positive which was the word used)—if he, Deponent, "would drive the dogs and Monaglass out of the town." ROBERT HUTCHINSON.

Sworn before me this 13th day of August, A. D. 1856, DONALD McISAAC, J. P.

The publication of the above affidavit, proves that my denial of having, as you allege, said to you that I would vote for you "if you would drive the Monaglass and dogs from the town," or of having used "any words conveying a like meaning," and my charging you with having "invented and circulated an untruth, to serve an electioneering purpose," has been considered by you, or your friends, of sufficient importance to require from you, evidence in support of your allegation, more reliable than your word. The case is this—you publicly charged me with having offered a gratuitous insult to a large body of the electors of this city—I emphatically denied the charge.

It then lay with you if—not content to allow the community to judge between us, on the evidence of our respective words—to prove the affirmative, by adducing further evidence in corroboration of your allegation. You essay the latter course—you go before Donald McIsaac, Esq., one of your councillors, and a Justice of the Peace for the County, and before him make oath that I did use the insulting words, as alleged by you. Now, sir, I object to the reception of your oath as evidence, on the grounds that it is extra judicial and illegal, an oath under which you cannot be punished for committing perjury, and, therefore, one offering no security for the truth. It is obvious to most people, that a man in your situation, guilty of the disgraceful offence of falsely slandering his neighbour, would not hesitate to make such an oath, if his doing so was calculated to avert the unpleasant consequences which generally follow the exposure of such an offence.

Your oath, being extra judicial and illegal, is inadmissible as evidence, and if possible, of less value than your word. You have therefore not advanced one iota towards proving your case; but by the display of wickedness and ignorance which you have made, have confirmed the truthfulness of my assertion that you are unfit for the judicial office to which you have been elected.

Both Mr. McIsaac and yourself—the one by administering the oath and the other by making it—have been guilty of an offence, for which, if committed in Great Britain, you would have been indicted, and probably punished by fine or imprisonment. As the chief Magistrate of the city, you ought to know that I am not bound by any principle, to notice your oath, because by doing so, I should make myself a party to an illegal proceeding. By your oath, you have aggravated your offence, for while solemnly invoking the vengeance of the Deity upon you if you did not declare the truth, you dared impudently to declare that which you must have known to be the very reverse of truth. And fortunate for your Worship is it, that you committed this serious offence in such a manner as to avoid all danger of having visited upon you the pains and penalties which attach to the crime of perjury; for were it not, that your oath is illegal and extra judicial, I pledge you my word, that you would have preferred against you an indictment for perjury; and the evidence of the highly respectable gentleman who was present with me, at the time you allege that I made use of the words you charge me with using, and heard all the conversation that took place between us on the occasion—which evidence would fully corroborate my denial of ever having uttered the expressions which you have sworn to as having been made by me, would to a moral certainty, have insured your conviction; unless indeed you should be fortunate enough to be tried by a jury of Phrenologists, who might acquit you, contrary to evidence, on the grounds of the excellency of your cranial developments affording to their minds, a violent presumption of your being incapable of the commission of any crime. You are pleased to style my communication, "foul, malicious and scandalously false." These choice epithets, I presume, stand at the head of your very elegant vocabulary of expletives, and are used by you, simply to express your feelings of annoyance, and that you intend no more by them, than does a pig, by the grunt which that intelligent, tractable and very interesting animal usually utters on being touched with a goad. If you believed my statements to be false, why did you deny the truthfulness of but one of them? You make an oath to prove that I said so and so, but you do not deny having offered to the Irish Roman Catholics of the city the several gross insults which I enumerated in my communication. Your stating generally that it is foul, false, &c., as I have said, means nothing; while the fact of your singling out one statement, and denying it on oath, is pregnant with an admission of the truthfulness of the remainder. I am told that you are very angry with me for having informed the public that your father lived in the belief that the Church of Rome is "the one Catholic and Apostolic Church," that he died in that faith, and now lies in ground solemnly consecrated by its Bishops, to the burial of their pious dead. I cannot wonder at your anger, for the little intelligence you possess, must tell you that the majority of mankind, regard as possessed of a bad heart and a narrow and illiberal mind, a son who from year to year could find delight in denounc-

ing, in the n father had li I believe he of the Roma that the mar their religio and revolting Catholic. substantial her of an O Coles that h protection fi man in the t're that ye right arm a boy, "be be abandoned— was disgra munity—t his name fi His Excell of suffe om ment with magistrat noticed in honoured! Sir, does r prove you Mr. Wheel most irre you would in the ext the other ty, of his fit for the rant his f in the est from the you in re printed t worse th Two gen the favou of the so impetu as of the nouncee printed appear t ly Commi an ordi have ces om-lum their fr the designa to be ke litia wi and ag you to l city tal from th may be you. I Catholi with the of their tive co world- rable c been. can co they e partic low in cernm can be his re your lics so next; a pr will t eyes t of th been a rev penit that take to tis take Irish oua mun futu wise thin; griff; rabi tion T. C. H. LIN



ing, in the most horrible terms, the religion in which his father had lived, and in appreciation of the truth of which I believe he received consolation on his dying bed. Few of the Roman Catholics of this city were previously aware that the man who never lost an opportunity of denouncing their religion, and attributing to them the most detestable and revolting sentiments, was himself the son of a Roman Catholic. The statements made by me, if not literally or substantially true. It is true that you are or were, a member of an Orange lodge. It is true that you stated to Mr. Coles that he and others would by and by come to you for protection from the papists. At all events, you told a gentleman in the city, that you had so stated to Mr. Coles. It is true that you declared that you would rather cut your right arm off, than like Coles, Warburton, Pope and Swabey, "be beholding to the low Irish for an office." It is also true that you represented the Hon. E. Whelan to be an abandoned criminal, whose appointment to the magistracy was disgraceful to the Executive, and insulting to the community—that you applied to the Lieut. Governor to remove his name from the Commission of the Peace, and when His Excellency very properly refused to do so, in the absence of proof of his guilt, you, rather than allow your name to suffer contamination, by remaining on the same parchment with that of Mr. Whelan, in disgust retired from the magistracy. I believe you are now well pleased at being noticed in the street by Mr. Whelan, and consider yourself honoured by being allowed to associate with him. Now, Sir, does not your conduct towards the Queen's Printer, prove you to be either a knave or a fool. If you accused Mr. Whelan, without possessing the most satisfactory, the most irrefragable evidence of his guilt,—and I presume you would not hesitate for a moment to admit that you did so,—and that your conduct to him has been base in the extreme—You have acted the part of a knave. On the other hand, if you possessed evidence of his criminality, of his being guilty of such offences as rendered him unfit for the society of honest men, and such as would warrant his Excellency the Lieut. Governor in disgracing him in the estimation of his fellow men, by striking his name from the Commission of the Peace, and such as warranted you in retiring from the magistracy, because he was appointed to it—If you possessed this evidence, are you not worse than a fool for now associating with such a criminal? Two generations of your family have been the recipients of the favours and patronage of the "Tory Compact." You of the second generation, have lived for thirty years the impetuous and fanatical champion, as well of the religion as of the political principles of your patrons, and the denouncer of all their opponents. The Tory Compact appointed you to the office of Justice, and in that office it would appear the tyrannical propensities of your nature became fully developed. In last year they placed your name in the Commission of the peace. And now, after having spent an ordinary lifetime in their service, you find the Tories have ceased to be in a position to confer offices of honor and emolument upon you, and therefore you abandon them and their principles, and now are found "beholding" for the office you hold to those who a year or two since you designated the low Irish—the self same Papists who were to be kept from persecuting Protestants by the corps of Militia which you were so anxious to organise and command, and against whose prosecution Mr. Coles was to come to you to be protected! If the Irish Roman Catholics of this city take my advice—and as I have nothing to hope or fear from them, not being an aspirant after political office, they may believe it to be disinterested—they will never trust you. It has, in my opinion, been the reproach of Irish Catholics, that ever since the right to vote has ceased to be withheld from them, they have placed power in the hands of their enemies, confided it to those who have exercised it to their injury. Were this not the case, I imagine their native country—naturally one of the most productive in the world—would not be socially and politically, in the miserable condition in which it now is, and for years past has been. Surely there are persons to be found on whom they can confer office with more confidence and decency than they can on you. You may attend their picnics, pleasure parties, &c., and be civil and polite to the low Irish, but low indeed in the scale of intelligence, and deficient in discernment and self respect, must be that Irish Catholic who can believe that your civility and toleration of himself and his religion are not assumed, and who cannot discern that your motive in all is, if possible, to humbug Irish Catholics so far as to induce them to vote for you—perhaps at the next general election. Those among them who have a proper respect for themselves and their religion, will not be deceived by you, although you should, in the eyes of the world, on your bonded knees, before the altar of their church, pontifically declare that your past life had been one continued error, that you had lived an apostate, a reviler and persecutor of the faithful, and with tears of penitence seek to be restored to the bosom of that church that cannot reject the penitent sinner that seeks admission to the fold. Your inordinate vanity might induce you to take such a step, for, although the great mass of the low Irish worship at her altars, very many of the most illustrious of mankind have been, and are members of her communion. I now take leave of your Worship, and for your future guidance, advise you, in the language of one of the wisest men of antiquity, henceforth "to consider how many things are requisite in him who accuses another—first integrity and singular innocence. For nothing is more intolerable than for him to call another to account for his actions, who cannot give an account of his own."

Your obedient servant,  
W. H. POPE.  
To Robert Hutchinson,  
Mayor of Charlottetown,  
Charlottetown, Sept. 8, 1856.

**SELLING OFF!!**  
H. HASZARD begs leave respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public in general, his intention of SELLING OFF the large

**STOCK OF GOODS,**  
he has now on hand AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, to make room for the New Importation expected in a few weeks.

BY JOHN C. TRAVERS.

**Notice to Farmers and others.**

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on THURSDAY the 9th of OCTOBER next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, on the Farm of Mr. NATHAN WRIGHT, on the Winsloe Road, 5 miles from Town, the whole of his

**SROCK, CROP, & FARMING IMPLEMENTS,**

- CONSISTING OF  
1 Ayrshire COW, 4 years old, from 'Sweet Lad,' do do do  
1 yearling HEIFER, from 'Sweet Lad,' do do do  
1 Calf, from do., 1 Cow 1 good Farm Horse, 2 Pigs,  
1 Box Sleigh, 1 Wood Sleigh, 1 Truck,  
1 set Sleigh Harness 1 Janting Sleigh & Furs,  
1 set Cart do 1 Roller 1 Plough  
1 pair Harrows Franklin Stove  
2 acres Potatoes Five tons upland HAY.  
A number of Stooks OATS and BARLEY, and a number of Farming Implements, and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS.—All sums under £5 cash on delivery after the sale; over £5, a credit of 3 months, on approved Joint Notes.

Don't Forget Thursday the 9th October.

**Notice to the Public.**

THE Partnership hitherto existing between JAMES DAVIS and GEORGE FELWICK, as Painters, &c., is this day dissolved, and the Subscriber hereby notifies the Public, that he will not be answerable for any debts which may be contracted by JAMES DAVIS after this date.

THE Business will in future be carried on by the Subscriber at the old Stand, East-street, and he respectfully solicits a continuance of Public Patronage.  
GEORGE FELWICK.  
Ch. Town, Sept. 11, 1856.—2i

**Strayed or Stolen!**

A BLACK HORSE, with long switch-tail and a long mane, with a spot of hair off his back, strayed from the premises of Mr. MICHAEL WELSH on Tuesday night last. Whoever will bring the same to this Office, will be suitably rewarded.  
Sept. 14, 1856.

**The Charlottetown Gas Company vs Wellington Nelson.**

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

SIR:—  
THIS was an action tried in the Mayor's Court, in which the Gas Company sued Mr. Wellington Nelson for the sum of £3 5s. 2d. The case has for some time caused considerable speculation among the consumers of Gas, but I think the real facts of the case have never been fully represented to the public; and as I hear, Mr. Nelson is still dissatisfied, and publicly asserts he is an injured and a wronged man, and that the judgment delivered by the Mayor was a one-sided and a partial one; I will state the facts of the case, and then leave an impartial multitude to decide, if with such evidence before him the Mayor could give any other judgment.—Mr. Nelson commenced burning Gas in his house "where he has if I remember right, 18 lights." The night the news arrived here of the fall of Sebastopol, and he gave a ball the same night when the whole of his burners were turned full on, till nearly 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning—he afterwards gave some two or three other balls, and at each, I believe from what I hear, all his burners were on—he is a man who seldom if ever goes to bed before 11 o'clock, and consequently must consume a large quantity of gas every night—he has a main tap near his meter, but this it seems he never turned off, thereby leaving the full pressure on in all parts of his house, and enabling his servants to consume any quantity they please, and at any or all hours either day or night. I looked at his meter on the 1st day of December 1855, and found it then stood at 6890 feet, it was again looked at the 1st day of March, 1856, and then stood at 10,800; I made out and delivered his bill for £10 16s., not for one quarter as Mr. Nelson states, but for the whole period he had consumed gas, being nearly five months, or in fact the whole of the winter, and considering the number of lights, the main tap being always FULL on, so that the Gas could be consumed early and late, I consider the quantity not at all large.—The meter I again saw on the 1st day of June, and found it standing at 12,600 feet, being 1800 feet for the last quarter's consumption. This bill I also made out and delivered, and Mr. Nelson declared the Gas had not been lighted in any part of his house, and stated he would never pay till I obtained a judgment against him; I at once wished to carry the case to the Supreme Court, but was one day too late to give Mr. Nelson notice of trial and this one day I in vain asked him to pass over; he said, No it was too expensive a Court and preferred going to the Mayor's, but with whose judgment he is now dissatisfied. I again saw his meter the 1st day of September, 1856, and found it standing at 13,470 feet, leaving 1870 feet for the last quarter's consumption; again Mr. Nelson protested the Gas had not been lighted, and within four days the case came before the Mayor for trial; the evidence there brought forward on both sides I will now relate as nearly as my memory will serve.—I opened the case, by claiming the amount of the bill stating such was due to the Gas Company, that I had taken out Mr. Nelson's meter and upon testing it found it correct. Mr. Nelson now stated, that he had not consumed any gas since he received his bill for the 10,800 feet, and therefore the meter must register gas without passing any. I cross-examined him

when he acknowledged he did not know exactly when I did deliver the bill, but then, he it may be about the middle of the month, he next called he as Mr. Nelson, with the exception that when I cross-examined him he admitted the gas had been lighted once, but thought that was all, he also thought the time Mr. Nelson ordered the Gas not to be again lighted—was about the middle of the month—the next witness was a servant girl, who stated nearly the same as the other witness, and thought the bill was not delivered before the middle of the month. I then claimed a judgment, having proved, as I consider, my case viz. that the gas had been consumed, and that the meter was correct, and as I looked at the meter on the 1st of the month, and did not deliver the bill till the middle, Mr. Nelson had left a half month's burning that quarter—had he given orders for the main tap to be turned off when the meter was looked at, in place of when the bill was delivered and his orders had been followed, then indeed he would have had no Gas to pay for. Mr. Nelson still persisted, the meter must register without passing Gas, and brought a witness to prove the fact—I now suggested the propriety of having the meter at the Court to be examined by this redoubtable witness, who was to prove an impossibility and establish the fact, that a perpetual motion was at length discovered. The meter being brought and examined by Mr. Cox, he pronounced the meter to have been taken off correct, and he now commenced to give his evidence, which only went to show, he had had some experience in Gas and Gas meters, that he had been a consumer of Gas in Liverpool, and had three meters—that one of those meters passed gas without registering, which of course was against the Company. I now proceeded to cross-examine him; I first asked him, if he had had any experience in Gas meters; he stated he had—I asked him, if he had ever known a meter pass gas without registering it—he replied he had—I again asked, him if he had ever known a meter register without passing gas—he said, not—I next asked him, if from his knowledge of gas meters he thought it possible a meter could register without passing gas—he replied certainly not. Now with such evidence before him, what other judgment does Mr. Nelson think the Mayor could give? In the first place, it was proved Mr. Nelson burnt the Gas, half a month before he turned it off, but in reality he never turned it off, he told his servants not to light it but he left the main tap full on, so that they could consume any quantity they pleased when he was from home—in the next place, Mr. Cox stated it was impossible a meter could register Gas without passing it, and I had stated on my oath I had proved the meter and found it correct—but this is not all, for as I before stated, the meter registered for this last Quarter 870 feet, being about 186 feet per week—I would ask Mr. Nelson, how comes it that the meter when brought into court still registered, but the 1870 feet—for if his argument was true, it should have registered from the day I looked at it to the day of trial, "which was four days" 80 feet, but it had not moved a foot—I left the main tap turned off, and when the meter was brought into court by Mr. Allen, he stated the tap was still off and as I left it, thus proving the fact that the Gas had been consumed through Mr. Nelson's own carelessness in not turning off the main tap. I asked all his witnesses if they could smell the gas in any part of the house, and they all said no, thus proving there was no escape.

I remain,  
Your Obedt. Servant,  
WM. MURPHY.

**Masonic Hall Company.**  
GENERAL SPECIAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above company, will be held in the Masonic Hall (McDonald's buildings) Queen's Square, on Monday the 15th inst. at 8 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of selling the Real Estate of said Company in terms of the act of Incorporation.  
By Order, J. W. MORRISON,  
Secretary.  
Charlottetown, Sept. 3d, 1856.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for SEPTEMBER just received at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Book Store.

**Prize Stallion "Prince Edward."**  
WILL be offered for SALE by AUCTION at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY September 24th, and sold to the highest bidder. He was four years old the 1st day of July last; he is by Saladin out of a Mare by Woolner's Horse, from a Roncavelles Mare. He shows a great deal of Blood, and has great strength; his stock is much admired; his action and temper is very good, he was used last winter in harness and was very gentle.  
WILLIAM HODGES, owner.  
Cymria Lodge, Rustico,  
20th August, 1856.

**FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES,**  
OF ALL VARIETIES.  
Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street, BOSTON.  
**GREENLEAF & BROWN,**  
AGENTS.  
A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the Province.

**A TEA.**

Under the Patronage of Lady Daly  
WILL be held in the Grounds of Wm. Stewart Esq., "Glen Stewart," in aid of the Church now in the course of erection at "Stratford," on THURSDAY, the 18th SEPTEMBER instant. Entrance to the Grounds at 2 o'clock, Tea at half-past 3 o'clock. Contributions will be thankfully received by Mrs. Lloyd and Mrs. William Stewart, on or before the Wednesday previous. Tickets 1s 6d each Children under 12 years half price, to be had at the Store of H. Haszard, Esq., Mr. Harris Beer, and Mr. Solomon Mutch, Stratford, Lot 48.

**Royal Agricultural Society's Cattle Show for 1856.**

THE Queen's County Cattle Show will be held in Charlottetown on WEDNESDAY the 24th SEPTEMBER, 1856.

PREMIUMS:

Best Entire Blood Colt, foaled in 1844,	£9 0
2d do do do do do do do	1 0
3d do do do do do do do	10
Best Blood Filly,	do 1 10
2d do do do do do do do	1 0
3d do do do do do do do	0 10
Best Entire Colt for Agricul. purposes, do	2 0
2d do do do do do do do	1 0
3d do do do do do do do	0 10
Best Filly	do 1 10
2d do do do do do do do	1 0
3d do do do do do do do	0 10

CATTLE.

Best Bull, dropped since 1st Jan. 1854,	£9 0
2d do do do do do do do	1 10
3d do do do do do do do	1 0
4th do do do do do do do	0 10
Best Bull of any age do	1 10
2d do do do do do do do	1 0
3d do do do do do do do	0 10
Best Cow of any age, giving milk,	1 10
2d do do do do do do do	1 0
3d do do do do do do do	0 10
Best Heifer, dropped since 1st Jan. 1854,	1 10
2d do do do do do do do	1 0
3d do do do do do do do	0 10

His Honor Judge Peters offers the following Prizes, to be competed for at the same time:—  
Best Heifer, calved in 1855, £2 0  
2d do do do do do do do 1 10

SHEEP.

Best pen of 3 Ewe Tegs, (Leicester breed) £9 0
2d do do do do do do do 1 0
3d do do do do do do do 0 10
Best pen of 3 Ewes of any age, 1 10
2d do do do do do do do 1 0
3d do do do do do do do 0 10
Best pen of 3 Ewe Lambs, do 1 0
2d do do do do do do do 0 15
3d do do do do do do do 0 10
Best Ram under 3 years, (lambs excluded), 2 0
2d do do do do do do do 1 0
3d do do do do do do do 0 10
Best Ram Lamb, 1 0
2d do do do do do do do 0 10
3d do do do do do do do 0 10
Best Ram of any age, (over 2 years), 1 0

PIGS.

Best sow, having reared a litter this season, £1 10
2d do do do do do do do 1 0
3d do do do do do do do 0 10
Best Boar, 1 10
2d do do do do do do do 1 0
3d do do do do do do do 0 10

REGULATIONS.  
No imported Stock of any description will be allowed to compete.  
No person will be allowed to exhibit Stock in competition unless he be a Subscriber to the Society, or to one of its Branches.  
All Animals must be bona fide the property of the Exhibitor.  
No Prize will be awarded, unless there be, in the opinion of the Judges, sufficient competition.  
No Animal allowed to compete in more than one class.  
All Animals intended for competition, must be entered and on the ground before 12 o'clock, otherwise, they will positively be excluded.

A FARMER'S DINNER at the Globe Hotel at the hour of 4 o'clock on the day of the Show. Prizes to be paid after Dinner.  
W. W. IRVING, Sec'y.  
Com. Room, Aug. 15, 1856.

The following STOCK will, along with many others (pure and half-bred Durham, Ayrshire and Leicester SHEEP), be offered for Sale on the above day:—  
By JUDGE PETERS—  
1 two-year old HEIFER, by Durham Bull 'Sweet Lad,' out of a half-bred Alderney Cow; has been served by the newly imported Durham Bull 'Prince Edward,' this Spring.  
1 two-year old HEIFER, got by Sir Alexander Bannerman's imported Ayrshire Bull out of a Galloway Cow.  
2 pure Leicester RAMS,  
1 RAM, (half Southdown and half Leicester.)  
By HON. GEO. COLES—  
4 two-year old Durham HEIFERS,  
4 one-year old ditto  
By GEORGE TREWEDY—  
1 two-year old BULL, by 'Sweet Lad,' out of Col. Gray's half-bred Durham and Ayrshire Cow.



UNITED STATES.

The following letter has been communicated to the *Boston Post*.

Gentlemen: You will oblige me by publishing the following extract from a letter which I have received from Halifax respecting the Arabia:

"She arrived here about eleven o'clock on Friday morning, having been detained off the harbor by fog. We pumped the water out of the fore-peak, then removed the coal, and made a good and secure passage for the water under the coal. We also stuffed oakum in the leak from the inside, and shored the fore-peak off as well as we could, and sent a diver down who put oakum and tallow in the leak from the outside.

"Before she left, we ascertained that one of her donkey engine pumps of 2 1/2 inches could keep pace with the leak, whereas she has four pumps connected with the engine of 10 inches each, four deck-hand pumps of 7 inches, and two pumps which were put in the fore-hold of 2 1/2 inches each, making in all 6 steam pumps and 6 hand pumps. I got the admiral to hold a survey on her; he sent the master of the flagship and the foreman of the shipwrights of the dock-yard; before she sailed, I read to the passengers a copy of their report to the admiral.

"Its purport was, that the ship was making about eighteen tons of water an hour, and this has been cleared by one donkey engine; there are very ample appliances to clear a much larger leak, if necessary, as well as six pumps which can be worked by hand. From the mode adopted in-board, to keep out the water, it will serve to strengthen the bows, and from the mode adopted out-board, from allowing oakum to suck into the leak, it is probable that it will diminish, and we further think, from what we have seen, and the reports of the divers, that the ship can proceed to England in safety.

"After reading this to the passengers, I told them, I would give them an hour to make up their minds; those who did not wish to go, could have their money returned in full, or a passage in the Canada; they expressed themselves perfectly satisfied, and I believe about twenty-five landed here; I also put two more boats on board. I feel quite sure in my own mind, she will go home all right."

I may add, from myself, that the pumping capacity of the Arabia is over one thousand tons per hour, by injecting from the ship, instead of from the sea.

Your obedient servant,  
E. CUNARD.

**WEALTH OF PORTLAND.**—The total valuation of real estate in Portland is \$11,661,305; valuation of personal estate, \$9,472,149; total \$21,133,454. The rate of taxation the present year is 86 cents per \$100. The published list of tax payers, shows 375 names of individuals, partnerships and corporations, whose taxes amount to \$100 or more.

**WHO IS OUR FRIEND!**—The usually well informed Washington correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce* says, that the statement of the *London Times* in regard to the arrangement between Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon respecting Central American affairs, is not without foundation, and makes the following disclosures, which, if true are important:

"But in connection with this adjustment, we have highly important intelligence as to the policy and position of England, in regard to the United States and Spain and France.

"England is about to come into collision with France upon the subject of the ambitious designs of the latter power upon Spain. There is reason to believe that Napoleon III. has revived the pretensions of the first Napoleon to the crown of Spain, and that he now directs his entire policy towards that object.

"He has seconded his intentions by acts. He has been and is engaged in concentrating a vast military force upon the frontiers of Spain; and what with intrigue, through the Queen Mother Christina, and a demonstration of force, may bring about a state of things in Spain favorable to his ambitious views.

"If he conquer Spain, he will seek possession of Cuba, which the United States is pledged to resist. England has, therefore, as I am advised, recommended to the government of Spain the cession of Cuba to the United States, for such a consideration as will recruit the exhausted finances of the Spanish government, and enable it to resist the designs of France.

"That Spain cannot long retain possession of Cuba is apparent; and the British government, looking to a rupture with France on the Spanish question, is desirous both to strengthen Spain and conciliate the United States, by bringing about a cession of the island to the United States.

"When this matter shall assume a more definite form, and the Central American question shall be settled, it is thought probable, that Lord Howden, the present Minister to Spain but now in London on leave of absence, will be sent to this government as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to complete such arrangements as will bring about a firm alliance between England and the United States against the designs of Napoleon III."—*Boston Journal*.

The *Allan Argus* furnishes a synopsis of Professor Dawson's paper on American Geology, read before a section of the "Scientific Congress lately assembled at Albany.

Mr. Dawson, yet a young man, has already obtained a position among men whose names are current in the circle of science.

Mr. Dawson is commended by the Editor of the *Argus* as "having presented his theories beginning at the top and going downward." That is precisely what the people desire, to hear and know about the top—the surface the crowd sees.

While the learned gentleman was expressing his judgment that "if a certain theory in geology was admitted, all former views must be ignored," "Why not," suddenly said Agassiz, "Why not—do we not build all our science on our facts!" "The distinguished scholar in this uttered the voice of progress—the onward and upward movement of learning, which ought to characterize our own times.—Even our experience, however, brief—I mean, the life of each one of us—living, as we do, in the age that rather leaps than moves, in the progress of knowledge—has taught us, that no theory concerning the movements of matter has in itself such certainties, that no effort need be made by the student to go further. There are bounds which some scholars, not wise, but rash, are constantly endeavoring to pass—as when it was uttered here, that the Creation had progressed from the lowest order of vertebrate to the crowning work—Man. Creation has its great truths and order revealed without the assistance of geology."

**SMASH UP ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY SWINE SLAUGHTERED—SIX FREIGHT CARS DEMOLISHED.**

An accident, the result of miscalculation and want of perception, occurred at West Albany, last evening, which, while it resulted in no personal injury to any one, caused great damage and loss. A freight train of eighteen cars, coming east, was run into by another train, also coming this way, and with such headway, that five or six cars were entirely demolished. One car contained swine, nearly all of which were terribly mangled. Some three or four, it is said, escaped injury, but they were so much frightened, that they scampered off into the woods.

Five or six cars, containing butter and produce of a perishable nature, were dovetailed together in such a manner, that it is impossible to tell butter from cheese, and cheese from butter.

The hind cars of the foremost train, when the two trains came in collision, were piled one upon the other in great confusion. The debris presents a sorry sight as the produce is nearly all rendered unfit for consumption. The swine were consigned to Mr. Potter of Troy.

The accident, it is said, was caused by the miscalculation of the flag man, who not thinking that the rear train was so near, did not get far enough around the curve to prevent a collision. The damage resulting cannot be less than \$5000 or \$6000.—*Albany Express, August 23.*

**THE BEST TIME TO FRET.**—Two gardeners had their crop of peas killed by the frost, one of whom, who had fretted greatly and grumbled at his loss, visiting his neighbor some time after, was astonished to see another fine crop growing, and enquired how it could be. "These are what I sowed while you were fretting," was the reply. "Why, don't you ever fret?" "Yes; but I put it off, till I have repaired the mischief." "Why then, there is no reason to fret at all," True, that is the reason I put it off."

The Persimmon county debating club, out west, are debating the question:—Which is the proudest—a girl with her first beau, or a woman with her first baby?"

HAMBURG.

HAMBURG is a free city in the duchy of Holstein, and consists, like Edinburgh, of the new and old towns, both nearly of an equal size, which together with the unlimited extent of country around, form an independent republic. It is situated on the rivers Elbe and Alster, and the latter, before it enters the town by sluices, forms a fine basin. Hamburg is well fortified, and on the ramparts are handsome walks planted with rows of trees. The town from its situation, has all possible advantages for foreign trade and commerce, particularly from its communication by the Elbe with the principal navigable rivers of Germany, and hence it is one of the most prosperous commercial cities in the world, though like all such marts, not conspicuous for manufactures.

Hamburg can boast of a celebrated college, an arsenal, a bank and exchange, a theatre, in which Jenny Lind has twittered her nightingale notes—also a famous wooden bridge, which extends nearly three miles over a morass and the river Elbe to Hamburg. The Cathedral of Our Lady is a fine structure, and the church of St. Michael is celebrated for a tower of 390 feet high, on the summit of which many deeply interesting and important astronomical and physical experiments have been made.

Hamburg contains a population of about 140,000, and its history is very instructive. It was founded by Charlemagne in the ninth century, and is certainly the greatest commercial emporium of Germany, if not of the continent at large. It formed, in the Middle Ages, one of the free towns that comprise the Hanseatic League. This league was the famous confederacy of the great commercial cities of North Germany, which arose about the beginning of the thirteenth century. Its title is derived from the Teutonic word house, an association; and the cities joining in it were styled Hanse Towns. Its object was to protect commerce from piracy, to procure the restitution of shipwrecked property, and facilitate the safe navigation of the seas. Besides Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, it embraced upwards of eighty towns at the time of its greatest power, the fourteenth century, ranging from the Scheldt to the Gulf of Dantzick. It fell gradually to decay—the general spread of civilization and advance of society rendering its machinery unnecessary, but it has still a nominal existence.

In both ancient and modern times, Hamburg has always been the refuge of the oppressed and of the asylum of the destitute. In 1815-16 it acquired an access of prosperity through the navigation of the Elbe being, at the congress of Vienna, declared free throughout its whole course.

This opened up the traffic of central Germany, and created new fields for the enterprise of capitalists and manufacturers. The trade between Hull and Hamburg is of great extent and the connection between the two towns extremely cordial. When the great fire in Hamburg almost destroyed that place, the inhabitants of Hull were among the foremost and most active of sympathisers in its behalf. Their subscriptions were generously bestowed, and to this day no town in England is held in higher or more grateful esteem in Hamburg than Hull.

**LOVE OF COUNTRY.**—Indifference to the welfare of our country is a crime; but if our country is reduced to a condition in which the bad are preferred to the good, the foolish to the wise, hardly any catastrophe is to be deprecated or opposed that may shake them from their places.

Dr. Franklin used to say that rich widows were the only piece of second hand goods that sold at prime cost.



TEMPERANCE.

THE LIQUOR DEALER'S HONEST CONFESSION.

I've graced my rich Saloons to meet,  
The most voluptuous sense;  
Seductively enticing neat,  
Regardless of expense.  
And there I carry on my trade—  
In substance as of old,  
Here 'tis the wretched Drunkards made,  
My plans are quickly told.

The article with which I trade,  
By which my purse is filled;  
With such, fell murder's are made,  
And noon-day robbers skilled:  
By it the Hospitals are stored,  
The Poor-houses supplied,  
And what may also be deplored,  
The Prison-house beside.

I trade in what will quickly bring,  
The strong and healthy down;  
My liquors are the very thing,  
All moral sense to drown;  
And I will candidly confess,  
What others too must own;  
Oft times when taken to excess,  
Drives reason from her throne.

I also cause the youth to grow,  
In ignorance, and vice,  
And perfidy. And fully know,  
How others to entice:  
I make the husband spurn the wife,  
The parent loathe the child;  
And all the ties of social life,  
Corrupted and defiled.

The Church's purity I stain,  
Prevent the Gospel's spread;  
And hold the victims in my chain,  
Till spiritually dead.  
And not content the soul to enslave,  
I, by the drugs I sell,  
Send myriads to a Drunkard's Grave,  
And to a Drunkard's Hell!

And yet I know the Bible says,  
Thou shalt not kill! or steal;  
That wicked men, and wicked ways,  
Will God's displeasure feel;  
But I have got my bread to make,  
What would you have me do!  
My worldly interest at stake,  
Tho' millions by it rue.

What would I have me do, O man!  
Renounce the luscious trade;  
Make a clean breast while yet you can;  
Hath not our Saviour said,  
The fowls, inhabitants of air,  
Are by the Almighty fed;  
Much more is man, His special care,  
The Lord will give you bread.

PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND.

"Stands Scotland where she did!" By no manner of means. Every British mail puts us in possession of progress. The following from a late number of the "Commonwealth," indicates important and rapid advancement in the work of Temperance in Scotland, and especially in connection with the ministers and members of the Scottish Churches.

"We cannot lay down the pen without saying a word touching the progress now being made by Temperance principles in the Scottish Churches. In the last report of the Free Church Temperance Society, there occur these words:—'The Society's prospects were never so bright as now. Began only seven years ago by three or four individuals, and when perhaps not a dozen ministers in the church were known to hold similar views, it has already gained about one sixth part of the ministry and one half of the rising classes of both preachers and teachers.' Of ordained ministers and probationers there are, in all denominations of Scotland, above five hundred who abstain. Among Free Church divinity students, abstainers are almost two to one, and among those of the United Presbyterian body nearly three to one. In the Established Church the proportion, whether of ministers or students, is not, indeed, so great; but this cannot invalidate the general fact that a most influential portion of the public opinion of Scotland is becoming favorable to Temperance principles. Coupling this circumstance with the compliment recently paid to Scotland on the score of advancing Temperance, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the vast decrease in the consumption of spirits during the last year, we may well rejoice in the success of the cause, and look forward to the day when, by the Divine blessing, the great evil of intemperance will no longer obstruct in Scotland the spread of Christianity and the diffusion of happiness."



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

**Shingles, Lumber, &c.**  
PINE BOARDS, (a good article), Spruce Boards, Deals, Scantling, Studding, Juniper Posts, Laths, Birch Plank.  
SHINGLES, (Pine, Cedar and Fir).  
100 pair WINDOW SASHES, (8x10 & 10x12)  
JAMES N. HARRIS.  
August 11, 1856.

**Wanted to Purchase,**  
OATS, OATMEAL, BUTTER, LARD, Macerel, Cod Oil, Codfish.  
JAMES N. HARRIS.  
August 11, 1856.

**Dying and Cloth Dressing.**  
JOHN McP. FRASER of Pictou, Nova Scotia, respectfully intimates to his numerous friends, and the Public, that owing to the large patronage extended to his establishment, he is enabled to reduce his prices from one shilling, for dyeing and full dressing Black and Brown, to tenpence, and other work in proportion. Cloth entrusted to his Agents, will be done with his usual care and dispatch.  
AGENTS.  
Charlottetown—PETER McGOWAN Esq.  
Georgetown—FINLAY McNEIL Esq.  
White Sands—DAVID JOHNSTON Esq.  
August 30 1856.—All papers 2m

**A Good Investment.**  
A MOST rare opportunity is here offered the Public, particularly Capitalists and Speculators, either in the Island or neighbouring Provinces. The Subscriber, now residing in the United States, hereby offers at private sale, either the whole or part of his REAL ESTATE in Prince Edward Island, consisting, in part, in some 50 VILLAGE LOTS in the Village of SUMMERSIDE, Lot 17, in which is included about 900 feet along the Shore of the Harbor of Bedeque, and which is laid out in WATER LOTS, and the front secured with a Breast-work of considerable expense, and on which is the best location in the Village for a Wharf. On part of these Lots stands Two DWELLING HOUSES, one STORE and WAREHOUSE, and one Carriage Factory. Immediately adjoining the Village is a FARM of about 90 Acres, 50 of which is under a good state of cultivation, and the balance well covered with a splendid growth of wood. There are also a large BARN, a small FARM HOUSE, Out Houses, a Well, and a large Spring of Superior Water on the premises. This Farm being situated on the north side of Bedeque Bay, and gradually descending south to said Village, rendering its location pleasant; and, as it commands a full view of the Straits, with New Brunswick in the distance, makes it a very desirable site for a residence; a large portion of which, however, will be required to supply the growth of the Village, and for Building Lots in the rear. This property is second to none in the Island, in point of beauty and for healthy locations. Much might be said of the many business advantages, &c., of Summerside, and of its proximity to Shediac, the terminus of the Rail Road; but it is presumed an intending purchaser will make himself well acquainted with all such information before closing such a purchase.  
Also is offered on Townships Nos. 15, 8 and 3, in Prince County some 550 Acres of LAND, and on Lot 25, two FARMS, subject to long Leases, paying annually £9 14s. currency. All this property will positively be sold, therefore, bargains may be expected. For Terms, and further particulars, apply to P. BAKER, Esq., Bedeque, or to Messrs. BEER & SON, Charlottetown, with whom plans of said Village Property can be seen, as also in the Registrar's Office.  
May 10, 1856. J. WEATHRBIE.

**MAILS.**  
**Summer Arrangement.**  
THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:—  
For New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, via Summerside and Shediac, every Monday and Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, and direct to Shediac, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," every Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.  
For Nova Scotia, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, and every Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.  
For Newfoundland, every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.  
For England and Bermuda, to include the correspondence for the West Indies, every alternate Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, viz:—  
Tuesday, the 3rd and 17th June.  
The 1st, 15th and 29th July.  
The 12th and 26th August.  
The 9th and 23rd September.  
The 7th and 21st October.  
The 4th and 18th November.  
Letters to be registered and Newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing.  
THOMAS OWEN,  
Postmaster General.  
General Post Office, May 24th, 1856.  
N. B. The Steamer "Lady Le Marchant" will leave Shediac every Tuesday morning at six o'clock, and Pictou every Wednesday and Friday morning at eight o'clock, and will leave Charlottetown for Shediac every Friday at two o'clock.

**CARD.**  
STEWART & MACLEAN,  
SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c.  
FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N. B.  
REFERENCE  
Charlottetown, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq., St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co. April 13, 1856.

**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, Cart and Gig Boxes, Pot Metal, and a variety of other Castings. The superior quality and durability of these Castings are well known to the public. To be had at the Store of  
HENRY HASZARD.  
Ch. Town, Great George-St.  
October 23d, 1856.

**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.

**Valuable Farm for Sale.**  
TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, that beautiful situated FARM, on the Malpeque Road, distant about 5 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, the property of DR. DAY. It contains 155 acres, of which about 100 are in a good state of cultivation, the residue being covered with a mixed growth of hard and soft wood, including suitable fencing material. Upon the premises is a comfortable 1 1/2 story DWELLING HOUSE, 45 feet by 25 feet, with a BARN 45 by 25 feet, and a Well of water at a short distance from the farm yard. The Property is enhanced by a permanent stream of water which flows through it; and altogether is adapted for Farming purposes. It is held under Lease for 999 years, of which 973 are unexpired, and is subject to the yearly rent of One Shilling per acre only.  
Possession can be given in April next, or earlier, if required. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of JOHN LONGWORTH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Charlottetown, who is fully authorized to treat for the sale.  
Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1856.

**JUST PUBLISHED,  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND  
UNDER  
RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.**  
Being strictures on the policy of the Provincial Legislature, since the year 1851.  
BY W. H. POPE, Esq., BARRISTER AT LAW.

THIS Pamphlet contains the arguments furnished by the Hon. Joseph Hemley, Her Majesty's Attorney General to Sir Alexander Bannerman, in favor of the Elective Franchise Bill—a most extraordinary production, and one well calculated to illustrate the position of officials generally, and of the Attorney General in particular—under Responsible Government. p. p. 36. Price 9d.  
CHARLOTTETOWN.—HASZARD & OWEN,  
Queen Square.  
ST. ELKANOR'S.—JAMES J. FRASER.

**Charts, Charts,**  
BELLE ISLE to Boston, including Gulf and River St. Lawrence, with a large book of sailing directions, 24s.  
Canso to Philadelphia, including Bay Fundy, with do. 25s.  
Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Newfoundland, 17s 6d.  
Nova Scotia and Bay Fundy, 12s 6d.  
Northumberland Straits, (2 parts) 3s 6d each.  
Atlantic General Chart. English Channel. A full Chart of the South of Ireland, St. George's Channel, the English Channel, and of the North Sea to Yarmouth and Amsterdam, 21s.  
South of Ireland to St. George's Channel, 12s 6d.  
St. George's and English Channel, with sailing directions, 25s.  
Parallel Rulers, Mathematical Instruments, for sale by—  
HASZARD & OWEN.  
June 20, 1856.

**The Art Union of Glasgow!**

**His Royal Highness the Prince Albert.**  
PATRON:  
**His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chateherault.**  
PRESIDENT:

THE object of the Art Union of Glasgow is, briefly, to aid in extending amongst the Community a knowledge of the FINE ARTS, by the purchase and dissemination amongst the Members of Meritorious Works.

A Subscription of ONE GUINEA constitutes Membership for One Year. The whole Subscriptions, after deducting the necessary expenses, are devoted to the purchase of PICTURES, DRAWINGS, SCULPTURES, ENGRAVINGS, and other WORKS OF ART. Each Member for the present year, for every Guinea subscribed, is entitled to the following privileges:

1.—To a Copy of each of the following beautiful Line Engravings on Steel:—  
THE FIRST BORN, after the Painting by W. COPE, Esq., R. A., Engraved by T. VERNON, Esq.  
THE VILLA FOUNTAIN, after the Painting by W. L. LEITCH, Esq., Engraved by W. FORREST, Esq.

11.—To one chance of obtaining, at the Annual General Meeting, in 1856, for every Guinea subscribed, a PAINTING, STATUETTE, or GROUPE in Paris; Fac-simile in Chromo-Lithograph, copied from First-class Painting, executed expressly for the Society; or other Work of Art.

NOTE.—Subscribers for more than one Share have the following privileges:—  
TWO SHARES.—Two Chances for the Prizes, and of EACH of the Engravings for the year, Two Prints or a Proof on India paper.  
FIVE SHARES.—Five Chances for the Prizes, and of EACH of the Engravings for the year, Five Prints or a Proof before Letters.  
TEN SHARES.—Ten chances for the Prizes, and of EACH of the Engravings for the year, Ten Prints or an Artist Proof.

SUBSCRIBERS for this year can take a Print of a former year in place of this year's; but of former Engravings, there are no Proofs to be had. The following is the list of former Prints, issued by the Society:—viz. THE HERMIT—ITALIAN SHEPHERDS—PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD—HARVEST—MAY MORNING—WHITTINGTON—HAGAR and ISHMAEL—HEATHER BELLES—THE KEEPER'S DAUGHTER—THE RETURN FROM DEER-STALKING—and COMING OF AGE. There are a few Proofs before Letters of Deer-Stalking on hand.

OF ARTISTS' PROOF, AND PROOFS BEFORE LETTERS, a very few will be printed, and these will be delivered strictly in the order, that Subscribers names are received, a few of each being retained for Subscribers, names abroad. The Engravings being on Steel and in Line, no inferior impressions will be issued.

The Committee most respectfully yet earnestly solicit those Gentlemen who are already Members of the Society to do what they can to increase the number of the Subscribers, and thus put the Society in a situation to advance still more than they have yet been able to do the cause of Art in the United Kingdom.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received at the OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 20, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW; by any of the MEMBERS of the COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT; and by the HONORARY SECRETARIES appointed throughout the Country.

ROBERT A. KIDSTON,  
Acting Secretary.

MR G. T. HASZARD, Honorary Secretary for CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE ART UNION OF GLASGOW have to state to the Members of the Society and to the friends and lovers of Art, that to obviate the complaints of the delivery of the Prints for the year to the members, they have this year determined to issue in place of one Large Print which would take above two years to print, Two Prints of a smaller size, but which can be printed in such time, as will enable each Subscriber to receive them during the currency of the year, each being of greater value than the amount of subscription.

These Plates are specimens of the very highest class of Art both in their subjects and in their execution, and may indeed be designated Gems of Art; they have also by adopting two plates for the present year, been able to make such arrangements as enable will them in all future years, to continue the giving the Engravings on payment of subscription, and at the same time secure to the Members works of the highest class.

The delay in issuing the plate for last year, (COMING OF AGE,) was impossible to avoid, so long time being required to print the large quantity, that was wanted, and at the same time keep up the quality of the impressions, the latest of which they are happy to say, will be found to be most excellent in every respect; the Committee were determined not in any respect to be inferior to the works of the highest class.

Having explained as to the delay that has taken place in delivering the prints of "COMING OF AGE" the Committee hope, that the Members will be satisfied with the explanation, and having two such fine Engravings this year, that they will continue their support to the Society, and that this year there will again be a large increase to the list of subscribers.

Having said so much regarding the Engravings they will only shortly draw attention to the Prizes to be distributed among the Members at the annual meeting:—every care will be taken to secure Paintings of high merit, and arrangements are making to have a large number of a first rate work of Art in Chromo-Lithography; they are encouraged to spare no labour in attaining this, by the great popularity of the Fac-simile of Mr. GILBERT'S Painting of "SPANISH PRASANTS GOING TO MARKET" which was issued last year, and they have no doubt but they will be able to bring forward a work of Art in this department which will not fail to be as popular as the last, and as high in character as a work of Art. Arrangements are also making to have fine specimens in BRONZE, PARIAN, &c. As these arrangements are completed, the various Honorary Secretaries and Agents will be duly advised.

In conclusion, the Committee trust that as THE SOCIETY IS NOW HIGHEST ON THE LIST OF SUCH INSTITUTIONS IN THE WORLD, by the exertions of their friends they will still be enabled to keep this position, and the Committee are determined that no effort on their part will be wanting to insure this being attained.

ROBERT A. KIDSTON,  
Acting Secretary.

Subscriptions will be received, and specimens can be seen at HASZARD & OWEN'S Bookstore.

meeting:—every care will be taken to secure Paintings of high merit, and arrangements are making to have a large number of a first rate work of Art in Chromo-Lithography; they are encouraged to spare no labour in attaining this, by the great popularity of the Fac-simile of Mr. GILBERT'S Painting of "SPANISH PRASANTS GOING TO MARKET" which was issued last year, and they have no doubt but they will be able to bring forward a work of Art in this department which will not fail to be as popular as the last, and as high in character as a work of Art. Arrangements are also making to have fine specimens in BRONZE, PARIAN, &c. As these arrangements are completed, the various Honorary Secretaries and Agents will be duly advised.

In conclusion, the Committee trust that as THE SOCIETY IS NOW HIGHEST ON THE LIST OF SUCH INSTITUTIONS IN THE WORLD, by the exertions of their friends they will still be enabled to keep this position, and the Committee are determined that no effort on their part will be wanting to insure this being attained.

ROBERT A. KIDSTON,  
Acting Secretary.

Subscriptions will be received, and specimens can be seen at HASZARD & OWEN'S Bookstore.

**TO LET.**  
THREE or four Rooms in a respectable part of the city, suitable for a genteel family. Enquire at the office of this paper.  
Aug. 13, 1856.

**Dissolution of Co-partnership.**  
THE co-partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers under the name of HASZARD & OWEN, as Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due the said firm are requested to be paid to either of the subscribers before the 15th October next.  
GEORGE T. HASZARD,  
GEORGE W. OWEN.

August 15th, 1856

THE BOOK-SELLING and STATIONARY business will be conducted as at present, by GEORGE T. HASZARD, for which he solicits a continuance of public patronage. The Printing business will be continued in the same building by Mr. Haszard until the first of January next, after which period it will be under the management of a person of long and tried experience.

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

May 6th, 1856.

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

Jan. 25, 1856.

**New Importations.**  
BRUSHES in great variety,  
Spirit levels assorted sizes,  
do. with plumb and side light,  
Bench screws, (Birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to 4s 6d each.  
IRON,  
Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted,  
Superior Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 20s each.  
Mortise Latches, low priced  
Rim Locks and Latch Locks,  
Store Door Locks with 3 keys, a good article,  
Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argillio door knobs,  
Electro Plated Drop Escatchoons,  
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, 1856.

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

March 10, 1856

**Notice to Gas Consumers.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS WILSON has been discharged from the employment of the Charlottetown Gas Company, and is no longer empowered to act for or on their behalf in any way whatsoever.  
WM. MURPHY, Manager.

June 9, 1856.



[THE following is a copy of a Petition to Her Majesty, presented to His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, a few days, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be by him laid at the feet of the Throne:]

**To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.**

*The humble Petition of divers Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, being Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics and other Electors resident therein.*

**MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN;**

In exercising the ever valued privilege of British Subjects, that of addressing the Monarch on the Throne, we approach Your Majesty with sentiments of unfeigned loyalty and of profound respect for Your Majesty's person and Government.

Feeling assured of the solicitude which Your Majesty has always evinced for the interests and welfare of your faithful subjects in this Colony, we humbly beg to represent that during its late Session, an Act has been passed by the General Assembly of this Island, intituled "An Act to increase the number of Members to serve in the General Assembly, and to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Elections," containing, nevertheless, a suspending clause, by which Your Majesty's sanction is required before it becomes the law of the Colony.

We beg leave to apprise Your Majesty that this Act was introduced into the Assembly at a very late period of the Session, and there passed, unopposed by the people, and without any other expression or indication of public opinion in its favor than what appeared from the advocacy of the very small number of members who succeeded in carrying it through the Legislature.

That it was actually passed by no more than a majority of Twelve Members, in opposition to a minority of Nine Members present, and Two others belonging to that minority temporarily absent from the House.

That upon a motion to have it printed and published before it passed, such motion passed in the negative by a majority of Eleven, opposed to a minority of Ten present and two others of the assembly absent. Thus it may be said that the Act was carried without permitting an opportunity of ascertaining public opinion as to its necessity, by a majority of Eleven Members only, being actually less than even HALF of the whole House; and it is evident that it would not have been so carried at all had the full number of Members of the House been present upon the vote.

That of the Twelve Members who passed it Five were those holding the principal salaried Offices in the gift of the Government of this Colony.

That the division of the Electoral Districts, as proposed by the said Bill, has been contrived in subservience to the views of the party who procured its passage through the Legislature; and your Petitioners feel assured that a division upon a more just and equitable principle, and far less objectionable, could be defined where such a Bill in other respects proved to be necessary for the welfare of the Colony.

That, should such a serious change be suffered in the Constitution of this Colony, as must necessarily follow were this Bill allowed to become law, we fear that evils extensive in their operation and permanent in their effect will be entailed on the people of this Colony.

That it appears by the late Census return of the population of this Island, that it contains now about Seventy thousand souls, which, according to the number of Representatives in the House of Assembly, as established under the present Law, gives one Representative to less than Three thousand souls.

That your Petitioners know of no Legislative Assembly in any part of Your Majesty's dominions where the Representatives are so numerous, in comparison to the population, as it thus appears they are already in this Island.

That where an Electoral District becomes circumscribed in its limits, and its Electors diminished in numbers, without additional independence and intelligence it is generally found to leave an opening for the return of a very inferior class of men as Representatives.

That according to the scale upon which the new Act is based, Three Electoral Districts adjoining one another are proposed to return Six Representatives, although the aggregate population of the whole Three Districts is below Eleven thousand souls, and of those it is probable that no more than Two thousand are Electors.

That the late Census returns show that the increase of population in this Colony has not proceeded in the same ratio, but has in fact considerably diminished below what it was, compared with its progress a few years ago, as the following table will prove:—

POPULATION.	INCREASE.
1827 25,266	6.46 per cent. per annum.
1833 32,292	
1841 47,084	
1848 62,678	
1855 71,496	

That the additional pay attendant on an increase in the number of Members of Assembly will necessarily increase the yearly expenses of the Legislature, and thereby augment the growing taxation to which your Petitioners are already subject, without producing any correspondent benefit except to the few.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray that Your Majesty will be pleased to take the foregoing particulars into your gracious consideration, and withhold your sanction from the said Act, in order that the opinion of the Inhabitants of this Colony at large may be ascertained before such change shall be permitted to be made in their Constitution.

And Your Majesty's Petitioners will ever pray.

August, 1856.

**PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.**

**ENTERED:**

Sept 5—Schr Rival, Metch, Boston; goods and passengers. Lady Le Marchant, Pictou; mails. Lively Lass, Robinson, Pictou; coal. Ploughboy, Robinson, do.; do. Ariel, Moore, Sydney; do. Lady Jane Gray, Paul, Bay Verte; deals. Brig Intended, Bale, do.; do. Mary Ann, Wood, Pictou; coal. S—Industry, Allen, Dalhousie; Shingles. Mary, LeBlanc, Arichat; lullax. LaRocks, Davidson, Boston; goods. Emma, Holbe, Sydney; coal. Conno rative, M'Fadyen, Pictou; do. Favourite, Babin, Perthood; Limestone. Elizabeth, Scott, Shemagne, deals. Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte; deal. Virgin, Boars, Pictou; coal. Wave, M'Donald, Pugwash; limestone. New Messenger, Siteman, Halifax; goods. Unity, Green, Sydney; coal. 10—Aurora, Hume, do.; do. Unicorn, Gallant, Shediac; deal. Armament, Aylward, Newfld.; bal. Mayflower, Boars, Pictou; coal.

**CLEARED:**

Sept 5—Schr Belle, Chappel, Bay Verte; bal. S—Mary, LeBlanc, Newfld.; cattle. Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou; bal. Lively Lass, Robinson, do.; do. Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte; bal. S—Favourite, Babin, Perthood; do. 11—Industry, Allen, Carriquet, do. Emma, Holbe, Sydney; do. Conservative, M'Fadyen, Shediac; do.

**DAMASCUS.**

No person who has ever viewed this beautiful city, can ever forget it. As Constantinople is the most beautiful city of the hills, (for parts of the city are built on hills,) so Damascus is, to my mind, the most lovely city of the plains. Its history is very ancient; it is, perhaps, one of the most ancient cities in the world. We have the first mention of it in the Bible as early as the Book of Genesis, xiv. 25, when Abram rescues Lot, and scatters the enemy unto "Hobab, which is on the left-hand of Damascus;" here we have Damascus spoken of as a well-known town. And again, in Gen. xv. 2, Damascus is so spoken of as being well-known: "The steward of my house is this Eliezer of Damascus."

We will see a little of the city as it now is. The view of the city from the high hills which form part of the range of Anti-Libanus, is unrivalled: it is called by the Orientals "A pearl set in emeralds." The beautiful Barrada, a stream by which you travel on your way from Damascus to Lebanon, is a stream full of breaks, such as some of four beautiful trout streams in Cumberland and Westmoreland at present. It brings abundance of sweet, pure water to Damascus; it is to this stream the city owes its beauty and loveliness in a great measure; it is surrounded by orchards and gardens, in which grow walnuts and standard apricots, and a profusion of fruit; wherever the stream comes, it brings fertility and beauty, but beyond the influence of the stream, and further than its waters flow, there is nothing but barren sand, almost as far as the eye can reach. The wastes around make the emerald Damascus all the brighter, as the golden ring enhances the beauty of the emerald.

Mohammed, it is said, would not enter the city, saying, "Man could enter but one paradise." He need not, however, have feared; for the city, however beautiful at a distance, is soon seen and felt to be no paradise. On approaching it, and close to the walls, in one of the principal roads, a camel had fallen dead. The owner had stripped the creature of its skin, and left the raw and ghastly carcass in the road. The dogs—the scavengers of the city—had found it, and were feasting upon it, while the ravens were perched around, waiting anxiously for their turn, when the dogs were sated. There were pools of green, stagnant water in the principal streets, whilst all kinds of dirt and dead animals are left in the public places. It is a town full of interest to every Christian, as being spoken of in the New Testament. We find Saul, the persecutor of the church, full of fury against the believers in Jesus, having got letters from the high priest, going down from Jerusalem to Damascus to put to death any that called on His name. But Jesus smote him to the ground, saying, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?" The spot is still pointed out where this happened; the house also, in which he received his sight is buried beneath the site of the present city, so that you have to go down many steps to it. There is also the street called "Straight;" and a spot, marked by a Turkish inscription in the wall, is pointed out as the spot from whence St. Paul "was let down by a basket." The streets of the city are dull; nothing but lattices—mud walls in many parts. You would think them miserable dwellings, and yet the interior of some of them is costly and magnificent: the ceilings of many of the houses are elaborately coloured with bright and gorgeous colours in different patterns. In almost every house, the bubbling, gurgling Abana finds its way, and, playing in the fountains, cools the court yards which are often filled with beautiful orange and lemon trees covered with rich fruit.

There is a large demand for the most beautiful scarfs made of the finest silk, woven with gold, purple, and various colours and patterns, which are manufactured in the city. Its bazaar is very long, extending almost half a league; and here you meet with the costumes of every nation,—some of the Bedouins, with their free and noble bearing, the Frank, the Turk, the Persian, &c. The bazaar is a long street of gay shops, where all kinds of merchandise are to be found. The caravans from Great Mecca, Bagdad, Aleppo, Beirout, Tripoli, and Acre, cause its extensive trade.

Some have given its population at 300,000, but it seems more probable that it does not exceed from 120,000, to 150,000. About 12,000 Christians, and about the same number of Jews live in the city.

Let us remember, that the good things of the earth—such as the most delicious fruits and vines and meats—cannot satisfy the soul. Let us learn that the gayest and softest silks ever woven will not suffice. The loveliest views cannot fill the soul. It is only where grace reigns, and the Holy Spirit dwells, that there is peace and joy, and that is brought to light by the gospel of Jesus Christ. Let us pray for that time which shall come certainly—may it come, with our Lord speedily—when the Lord "will turn to the people a pure language, that they may all call upon the name of the Lord to serve Him with one consent." Pray for this blessed time, but be sure you ask yourself, Am I ready if my Lord should come, and should I be a partaker of it?

**ORIGIN OF CHESS.**—The game of Chess, it is said, had its origin at the siege of Troy, and was invented by Palamedes, to amuse the Grecian chiefs. The following account of the Origin of Chess is given by the Arabian writers. At the commencement of the fifth century of the Christian era, India was governed by a young and powerful monarch of an excellent disposition, but who was greatly corrupted by his flatterers.—This young prince soon forgot that monarchs ought to be the fathers of their people, that the love of the people for their king is the only solid support of the throne, and that they constitute all his strength and power. It was in vain that the brahmins and the rajahs repeated to him these important maxims. Intoxicated by his greatness, which he imagined to be unalterable, he despised their wise remonstrances. Then a brahmin, named Sissa, undertook, in an indirect manner, to open the eyes of the prince. With this view he invented the game of chess, in which the king, though the most important of the pieces, is powerless to attack, and even to defend himself against his enemies, without the assistance of his subjects. The new game speedily became celebrated; the king of India heard talk of it, and wished to learn it. Sissa, while explaining the rules of it gave him a taste for those momentous truths, to which till this moment he had refused to listen. The prince, who possessed both feeling and gratitude, changed his conduct, and gave the brahmin the choice of his recompence. Sissa required to be delivered to him the number of grains of wheat which would be produced by all the squares of the chess-board, one being given for the first square, two for the second, four for the third, and so on, still doubling the amount till the sixty-fourth square. The king, without difficulty, acceded to a request of such apparent moderation; but when his treasurer had calculated the quantity, they found that the king had engaged to perform a thing for which not all his riches nor his vast states would suffice. They found, in reality, that the amount of these grains of wheat would be equal to 16 984 cities, each containing 174,672 measures, each measure consisting of 32,768 grains. Of this circumstance, the brahmin availed himself to make the king sensible how much sovereigns ought to be on their guard against those who surround them, and how much they ought to fear, lest even their best intentions would be perverted to sinister ends.

**THE NEW CREATION.**—A nobleman had inherited a broad tract of land, together with a village, from a wealthy uncle. But the land was boggy, unhealthy, and waste. The new possessor drained off the standing water and planted all kinds of trees and shrubs, so that the morass became a delightful garden, with a shady grove stretching out towards the village. After some years, the nobleman received a visit from the teacher of his youth, and he showed him how he had cultivated the wild bog, and converted it into a lovely garden. The aged man beheld it all with pleasure, and praised every part of it. The owner, however, said that he intended to do yet more, and preserve all kinds of deer and other game in the wood; and what an enjoyment this little creation afforded him. Upon this, the old teacher replied:—"Thou dost

deserve it, for thou hast made the dead morass into the dwelling place of life and joy. But there is something yet wanting to the perfection of this creation." "And what is that?" asked the nobleman. "Know'st thou not," replied the hoary sage, "that when God, the Lord of the Garden had created Eden, he placed man therein?" The rich man was silent, and took these words to heart; and in the following spring when his faithful teacher revisited him, he conducted him to the extremity of the wood. There stood two new and pleasant looking buildings. The old man smiled; and pressed the noble man's hand as he said—"I well knew that thy heart would understand me. Love has now brought the work to perfection." And the buildings were—the one, an Orphan's Home; the other, a School.—Krummacher.

**PRINCE ALBERT AN AUSTRALIAN PROPRIETOR.**—It is stated that Prince Albert has bought an enormous tract of land in Australia, which, in about 20 years, will return 1000 times as much as all the Saxons, Coburg and Gotha, in Germany, put together. Now, there is a principle in all this, whether or not it is true that the Marquis of Westminster advances portions of the purchase money. When William IV. for himself and successors, made the bargain with Parliament that he should have so much a year in consideration of his giving up all the crown lands, it was distinctly intended that the sovereigns should for ever cease to be landholders. But here the Crown is recommencing its functions as estate proprietor. The Queen bought Osborne; the Prince bought Balmoral and has bought a province in Australia, and will go on buying for the sake of the little royalties.

A singular phenomenon took place on Saturday night Aug. 14th, about eleven o'clock, at Rouen. An immense cloud of small white moths burst over the town and completely covered the ground in a few seconds. What is singular is, that they fell almost exclusively on the left bank of the river. In the morning they lay on the ground in myriads, and almost all dead.—Paris Journal.

**GOOD NEWS FOR VIOLINISTS.**—Her Fodor, a chemist, has just discovered a new colophonium, or composition, to supersede the rosin usually used by violin players. It is applied by means of a camel's hair brush, remains good during 100 years' playing, and has no evil effect upon either the strings of the instrument or the hairs of the bow, and it is asserted, gives clearness to the tone.

**TALL CHIMNEY.**—T. P. Shepard & Co., are building a chimney for their vitriol manufactory in Providence, 214 feet high. It will cost \$8000.

The human blood is not a mere fluid, coursing through the veins and arteries, and partaking of the mere qualities of other fluids. It is—starting as the statement may appear—ALIVE. It is, in plain words, "the life of man." All physiological diseases, such as indigestion, deranged kidneys, liver, heart, lungs, stomach, all impure secretions in the body, and a large majority of epidemics and endemic diseases have their origin, or at least their exciting cause in the impure state of the blood. Cleanse that and keep it cleansed, and no sickness can prostrate, or even assail the system. This splendid discovery has given a lustre to Professor HOLLOWAY'S name, transcending the renown of heroes and statesmen and we do not wonder at the great fame he has acquired in Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.

**City Livery and Sale Stables.**



HAVING enlarged my Stables I am now prepared to take horses for Sale and board, by the day or week, Gentlemen having horses to dispose of, will find this an excellent stand, the Stables being roomy and comfortable and growing attentive. Horses and Carriages for hire, second to none in the City.

Please call and examine for yourselves. J. H. GATES.

Sept. 4th, 1856.—wtf.

**Feathers Feather Beds!** JUST ARRIVED, per Schr. Ornament and other importations—good quality. JAMES N. HARRIS.

August 11, 1856.— 31