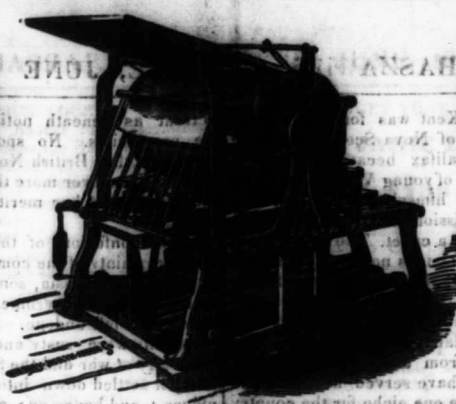


HASZARD'S

FARMER'S
COMMERCIAL
PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL &
ADVERTISER.
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, June 18, 1856.

New Series, No. 351.

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

DRAIN WATER PIPES.
FOR SALE at the QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,
A quantity of superior Salt-glazed Stone-ware,
Pipes, Junctions, Brads, &c., from 3 inches to 10
in diameter, supplying the cheapest and most efficient
method of conveying water under ground.
WILLIAM HEARD,
Charlottetown, 22d April, 1856.

A good assortment
WILSON'S
Botanic Medicine
AND
Thomsonian Preparations,
with full directions for
FAMILY USE.
—ALSO—
B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S
Compound Sarsaparilla,
Neuropathic Drops,
Wild Cherry Balsam,
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ALLIANCE
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LONDON.
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ny of London**
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
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ley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson,
Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.
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charge for Policies Forms of Application, and any
other information, may be obtained from the Sub-
scriber, at the Office of G. W. DeBlois Esq. Charlot-
tew. H. J. CUNDALL,
April 7th, 1856. Agent for P. E.

FAIRBANKS'
CELEBRATED
SCALES,
OF ALL VARIETIES
Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street,
BOSTON.
GREENLEAF & BROWN,
AGENTS.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing appar-
atus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Rail-
road, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the
Province.
February 9, 1856.

Notice to Gas Consumers & others.
THE Public are respectfully informed, that the
Charlottetown Gas Company have discontinued
fitting up shops or private houses with Gas Fittings,
and will no longer be liable for any escapes inside
the consumers' dwellings. Parties are therefore
requested to employ their own Gas Fitter for alter-
ations, repairs, &c. The Company have imported a
large stock of all kinds of Gas Fittings, Pipes and
Glass, this spring, which can be had as usual at
the Company's Office.
WM. MURPHY, Manager.
June 9, 1856.

MAILS.
Summer Arrangement.
THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c.,
will, until further notice, be made up and for-
warded 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 Mar-
chant," 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 corres-
pondence for the West Indies, every alternate Tues-
day 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.

SHINGLES AND BOARDS!
LATELY RECEIVED a few Cargoes of Pine and
L Spruce Boards and Shingles, warranted of the
same prime description as sold to customers last
year.
JAMES N. HARRIS.
June 4, 1856.—3w Isl. & Ad.

New Spring Goods!!
—AT THE—
"Manchester House," Queen St.,
Per "Majestic," from Liverpool.
NOW opening, and will be ready for inspection in
a day or two, a large and carefully selected
supply of
British Merchandise,
including every variety of Dry Goods, suitable for
the season, and in the newest style of Fashion;
Among which are the following:—
Straw, Tuscan, Chip, Manila, Fancy, Crapes,
and Glass silk BONNETS.
Girls' Battiste, and Girls' and Boys' Straw HATS
RIBBONS, PARASOLS, Silk MANTLES,
Muslin and Embroidered DRESSES,
Black and Coloured BALMAINES, Mousseline
DE LAINE, ALPACAS, CASHMERE, Fancy PRINTS,
White and coloured COULTE STAYS, Collars,
Habit Shirts and Sleeves,
Infant Cashmere HOODS, and Muslin Tucked
ROBES
Laces and Edgings, CURTAIN MUSLIN and
FRINGES
Damask Moroccos, Marseilles Toilet Quits and
Covers,
White Shirting, French Fronts,
White and Grey SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
White Fests, Children's Dresses,
Table Linen and Towelling, &c. &c.
With a large and choice assortment of other
Goods, all of which will be found worthy of the
attention of customers, and will be offered at prices
extremely low.
Further importations hourly expected per
"Thomas Begbie" from London.
SAMUEL McMURRAY,
May 18, 1856. Queen Street.

Notice to Gas Consumers.
NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS WIL-
SON 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
whatever.
WM. MURPHY, Manager.
June 9, 1856.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for JUNE just re-
ceived at Haszard & Owen's Book Store.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.
MEXICO.
THREATENED WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND
MEXICO.
(Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.)
Mexico, Saturday 10, 1856.
You will have heard most likely of a serious
difficulty—I was on the point of saying, con-
flict—between this country and Spain. I am
fortunate enough to be able to give you some
authentic information in regard to it, which is
not generally known.
It is well known to you that at the time of
the recognition of Mexico as an independent
Republic, by the mother country, Spain, made
various claims for losses sustained by loyal
subjects of the Spanish Crown during the
struggle which were admitted by the Mexican
Republic, together with other claims by subjects
of other nations; and that those claims were fixed
at their different amounts by a formal Con-
vention on the subject. The settlement of those
claims has gone on with delicacy, as all things
do on Spanish ground, (for in this respect
Mexicans do not disavow the characteristics of
old Spain), and proceeding slowly but not
surely, various revisions of the said Convention
have taken place at different periods, in each
case, that the remainder owing on the original
amount set forth in the Convention might be
reduced; but, by some unaccountable process,
resulting in an opposite effect, viz.: that of
increasing it. Thus has the original amount
been doubled, and the remainder now claimed
by Spain is about six millions of dollars.
It appears that the Government, some time
since, called for another revision of these
claims, on the ground that fraudulent claims
had been introduced at the last revision, and
demanding that this revision should take place
at Madrid, the Spanish Minister residing here
being strongly suspected of connivance in the
last revision. This would appear a very reason-
able demand, nevertheless the Spanish Gov-
ernment have refused to accede to a new
revision on the presumption that it is not neces-
sary.
On the refusal of the Spanish Government,
the Mexican Government took new measures
to test the validity of the claims which they
had already admitted, and compelled the
claimants to deposit their titles with available
security for the amounts already paid thereon,
threatening to confiscate the property of the
Spanish holders should they refuse to do so,
and actually carrying out the threat in several
cases. This high-handed measure, in direct
violation of the Convention, coupled with
other causes of complaint of a minor impor-
tance, have induced the Spanish Government
to recall their Minister, and I have the in-
formation from an authentic source, that a squad-
ron is preparing in Spain which is to be joined
by several of the ships belonging to the fleet at
Havana, to back the demand for immediate
restoration of the property confiscated, and
full payment of the outstanding claims, which
the new Minister appointed to Mexico is to
present. Ere long you may hear of a second
bombardment of San Juan de Ulloa—this time
by a Spanish fleet.

FROM BERMUDA.—Dates from Bermuda
to the 13th of May have been received
at New York.—The steamer Medea
sailed for England on the 13th. A state-
ment of the import and export trade of the
colony has been published. The total
value of imports in 1855 was £162,556
—excess, as compared with 1854, £24,-
556. Total value of exports in 1855, £41,-
420, excess, as compared with 1854, £18,-
766. The Royal Gazette of the 13th
says:—
We are sorry to learn that yellow feve-
was raging at St. Thomas, particularly
among the shipping; to an alarming
extent. There had been several death-
in the Marine Hospital.—Common re-

mittant fever and ague also prevailed
among the inhabitants. It was generally
apprehended that the coming summer
would be very unhealthy one through-
out the West India Islands. It was report-
ed at St. Thomas that the British war
steamer Malacca had lost some eight
or ten of her crew by yellow fever.
THE LATE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.—
Mr. Crampton left our shores yesterday
in the Canada for England. We under-
stand that he has a complaint that the
letter of Mr. Marey announcing to him
his dismissal, and delivering to him his
passports, was not presented to him until
four hours after the sailing of the Asia
from New York last week, so that he had
no opportunity to telegraph to the com-
mander of that steamer, and to detain
her until he could take his passage on
board of her. Mr. Marcey's despatch
went out by the Asia, a week in advance
of Mr Crampton himself.—Boston Courier
FROM KANZAS.
St. Louis, June 2, 1856.
We have the following from Leaven-
worth under date of May 29th:—An ex-
citing extra of the Westport News head-
ed War! War!! reached this city this
morning, and threw the slavery men into
great excitement. They held private meet-
ings, and appointed a committee of Vigil-
ance to attack Leavenworth and let no
Free State man pass; and determined to
make lawless arrests of obnoxious parties.
A company of men armed with muskets
and bayonets (United States arms) have
been parading all the afternoon,
making arrests; they took prisoners a
clerk of Commission of Congress, named
Conway, and two witnesses that had
been subpoenaed, Messrs. Parrot and
Miles. Moore, Warren and Wilkes, of
South Carolina, headed the party. A
Moore, one of the murderers of Brown,
helped to make the arrests. Messrs
Miles and Parrot were arrested while
conversing with Mr. Sherman. Mr. S.
asked if it was by legal process they had
taken one of the clerks of the Commis-
sion. Mr. Wilkes said it was not; that
he had no legal authority, but that he
would arrest the men down on his list.
Many others have been taken. The
town is excited, and the Commission
fear that they must leave. Alarming
extras are sent from Westport to the bor-
der towns. A fight is expected towards
Passowato Creek. Some pro-slavery men
from his claim, but he refusing to go,
they took him and were about to hang
him, when his neighbors came to the
rescue and shot some of the pro-slavery
party. A civil war is inevitable.
It is estimated that the loss sustained by
the citizens of Lawrence by the recent
attack will amount to \$100,000.
The Christian Register says:—"It is
calculated that the clergy cost the United
States six millions of dollars annually,
the criminals nineteen, the lawyers thirty-
five, tobacco forty, and rum one hundred
millions."

THE FUTURE GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We are indebted to some kind friend across the water for a late number of the London Daily Telegraph, containing an interesting and sensible article respecting the heroic conduct of General Williams—and suggesting to the British Government, the propriety of conferring upon our gallant countryman, when Sir Gaspard's period of service shall expire, the Governorship of his NATIVE COUNTRY. The article reads as follows:

It is seldom that Her Majesty's Ministers avail themselves of any opportunity to give that credit which is due to our British Colonies. Many opportunities arise, but they are allowed to pass by unheeded and uncared for. We have ever maintained it as a golden rule, that the empire of England, to remain foremost amongst the nations of the earth, must retain her magnificent colonial possessions. They are the bulwarks which protect the mother country, and they form the virgin soil from whence we can recruit our future strength. Once let these possessions slip from our hands, and Great Britain will add another to the examples of the inevitable course of events that are to be found in the history of the great nations of the earth; she will follow in her fate ancient Rome, whose first symptoms of decay are to be dated from the period of her willing relinquishment of the Danubian Principalities.

During the second Punic war after the destruction of the Carthaginian power which once possessed innumerable Colonies, and above 300 African cities, extending for above 2,000 miles along the sea coast from the Syrtis Major to the Pillars of Hercules, embracing Sardinia, Malta, Majorca, Minorca, along the coasts of Spain, to those of Britain, and south to Senegal and Gambia, Rome rose into position as great colonial empire, and established above sixty colonies extending over Gaul, Germany, Spain, England, and various parts of Asia and Africa. It is computed that, from the establishment of the city to the death of AUGUSTUS, above 164 colonies were formed, and in the reign of CLAUDIUS her colonies contained 126,000,000 people. But Rome ceased to colonise and looked upon her Colonies with coldness and Rome fell. Spain, which once threatened England with her invincible Armada and who possessed the greater portion of the American continent, even to the halls of MONTZUMA, let her Colonies, one by one, slip from her grasp; and where is now Spain, and what position does she hold in the scale of nations? Away then, we say, with the dangerous doctrine inculcated by the Manchester school, that England will be better without the Colonies. When this country relinquishes her possessions, she will have made her first retrograde step towards becoming a second-rate power. But to possess and to retain those Colonies, we must regard them as integral portions of the British Empire—not as insignificant offshoots of the parent stock. We must delight to honour their great men, and glory in their achievements. Fail to do this much longer, and the Colonies will spurn the power who refuses to recognise merit and valour, because embodied in the person of a Colonist.

In both House of Parliament, last week, votes of thanks, pension, and honour, were deservedly conferred upon General WILLIAMS, as an officer pre-eminently distinguished for that military genius which the British army so lamentably lacks. But the inover of those votes in the House of Lords never once considered it necessary to mention the important fact, that the hero of Kars was a Colonist, a native of British North America, and one who, as a Nova Scotian, had conferred upon the land of his birth, an honour our Government should be the first to acknowledge and make known to the world. Lord Palmerston, in the Commons, did justice, however, to our Colonies in the following graceful allusion:—"I believe Sir W. WILLIAMS is a native of Nova Scotia; and it must therefore, be a matter of satisfaction to the House that our fellow countrymen in North America have been partakers, in the person of General WILLIAMS, in the satisfaction of sharing in the honour of the distinguished services that have marked the progress of the war.

The Duke of Kent was formerly Commander-in-Chief of Nova Scotia, and while stationed at Halifax became acquainted with the parents of young WILLIAMS. His Grace interested himself for the lad, and secured his admission into the Royal Military Academy as a cadet. The after career of General WILLIAMS is now recorded upon the page of history, but let not Nova Scotia be forgotten in the scroll which will entwine that name amongst the great and the brave. England, in her native chivalry can well afford, from amid the host of gallant names who have served her well and faithfully, to spare one niche for the country—Colonist though it be—which has added a WILLIAMS to the illustrious roll of those who have adorned the ranks of her army. A Nova Scotian has proved himself, in the late Russian war, to be the only military officer who, in point of genius and skill has signalised himself as a general.

As General Sir W. WILLIAMS has now reached the highest rank of professional preferment in our service—for, as an Artillery officer, he is not eligible for a Command-in-Chief, in accordance with the absurd regulation of the British Army, framed in total forgetfulness of the fact, that the great NAPOLEON himself was an Artillery officer—it would be a suitable step on the part of our Government towards the individual, and a most acceptable one to the Colony, here a man of such tried ability and proved administrative genius, appointed Governor of his native Province, Nova Scotia. According to several of the Halifax journals, the *Acadian Recorder*, amongst others, the present Lieutenant Governor Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT, is by no means popular.

[Here follows an extract from our contemporary of the 5th of May:]

Let our Government take the above hint and confer upon General Williams, when Sir GASPARD's period of service shall expire, an appointment he is so pre-eminently suited to hold, with credit to himself and advantage to his native country. The principle of appointing gentlemen, natives of the Colonies, as Lieutenant Governors, should be adopted whenever opportunity occurs.

There were other British North Americans besides General Williams who offered to shoulder the rifle and meet the Russians upon their own soil, but in the plenitude of Ministerial wisdom the service of these men were refused, and an opportunity was lost to show what a few native Colonial regiments and Canadian officers could have done, side by side, with General WILLIAMS at their head. General WILLIAMS, as a British officer, has been honoured; but other officers and gentlemen, also British North Americans, have never received from the mother country even the approach to a recognition for their patriotism; for we have yet to learn that others but Canadians offered, at their own expense, to organise regiments of Rifles for service in the Crimea.

Our Government preferred Foreign Legions clandestinely recruited in the United States, to the gallant services of her Canadian loyalists; and we now reap the fruits of our preference for Foreign Legions who in England, are only prevented from open mutiny by drumhead court-martials and a liberal distribution of the cat-o-nine-tails, as was the case last week at Plymouth. We can promote a German, who pocketed about twenty thousand pounds in the shape of recruiting bounty, to the rank of Brigadier general in the British army, but our Government hesitates to acknowledge or reward the services of Canadians, countrymen of General Williams, who offered to equip Rifle Regiments at their own expense, not to pocket thousands of pounds in the shape of bounty. But those offers did not proceed from German Barons but from loyal British Colonists, and hence the loyalty of Canada remains to the present hour, unrecognised, unrewarded, and uncared for.

The gallant achievements of Sir William Fenwick Williams, of Kars, may perhaps, now direct the attention of the Government to the claims of others of his provincial countrymen, and Canada may secure a recognition, side by side, with her sister Colony of Nova Scotia, when her ominous elements now hovering around our British American frontiers, it behoves England not

to treat as beneath notice the service of the provincials. No spot contains more loyal men than British North America, and no nation has ever more thoroughly ignored the existence of her merit than has Great Britain.

In the confusion, of the exigencies, and the uncertainty at the commencement of the late war with Russia, some allowance must be made to the Government for those things which they left undone. Our military departments were rusty and out of order, the Secretary at war and the Secretary of War, had not settled down into their respective offices; and hence one offer of a thousand men from Canada was kicked about from the Horse Guards to Whitehall Gardens, like a foot-ball, for six weary months, no one knowing, in the complexity of routine, who should break the seal and another offer of a Rifle Regiment, to be recruited, drilled and equipped free of all expense to the Government, made by another Canadian, found its way into the Home Office, was duly received, the offer acknowledged, and promptly declined, because "the troops of the Sultan, and Her Majesty's regular army, then embarked, were quite sufficient to cope with the legions of the Czar, without the aid of volunteer regiments. Mark, this was before our army had broken ground from Varna? Well we suppose the "Home Office, thought they were wise in their own generation, and the country in consequence lost the service of two volunteer regiments of British Colonists. A few months afterwards, we raised our Foreign Legions at an enormous expense, and actually went to the United States, in open defiance of the Neutrality Laws of the Union, to kidnap recruits, formed a depot at Halifax to receive these worthies, whose services were bought up at an enormous expense, and yet all the while refused to accept the free offers of regiments by Canadian gentlemen many of whom had served as officers in the British army. We raised German, Italian, and Swiss Legions of mercenaries and gave tens of thousands in the shape of bounty to our German Barons, and promoted them to be Brigadier-generals, but all this while Canada and her offers were forgotten! As we before intimated the Government, while they may claim some excuse for inexperience at the commencement of the war, can offer no excuse for not recognising the claims of those who patriotically offered their services as volunteers to fight side by side, with their gallant countryman, General WILLIAMS, in Turkey.

The Fishery Commission and their assistant, were to meet at Boston on the 27th inst., and would immediately proceed to examine the Rivers between Cape May and York River in Maine. During the summer it is probable they will amuse themselves in the Colonial Rivers—and in Autumn will work from New York to the Southwest. The British and American Governments, it is said, are about to engage in the purchase and equipment of a fit vessel for this service in future years.—Halifax Times.

HUGH MILLER LECTURING ON TEMPERANCE.—On Saturday night (says a late Edinburgh paper) Professor Miller delivered the concluding lecture of the course which has been given under the auspices of the Half-Holiday Association, in John Knox's church. Bailie Hill occupied the chair. The lecturer chose for his subject, "Abstinence, its Place and Power," and delivered one of these powerful and fascinating discourses on this theme for which he is so famous, defining with admirable exactitude, and at the same time in a highly felicitous and popular manner, the position that question of abstinence holds amongst the great questions of the day, and the relations and the harmony which subsist between it and the gospel. It is hardly necessary to say, that this lecture was well received by a large audience. Bailie Clark moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer at the close, and, in doing so, remarked that nine-tenths of the crime that came before the Police Court arose from drunkenness.

Address of Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, G. C. B., to the Highland Brigade on the 9th May, 1856:

SOLDIERS OF THE 43d, 70th and 93d!
Old Highland Brigade! with whom I passed the early and perilous part of this war, I have now to take leave of you; in a few hours, I shall be on board ship, never to see you again as a body—a long farewell! I am now old, and shall not be called to serve any more, and nothing will remain to me but the memory of my Campaigns, and of the endearing, hardy and generous soldiers with whom I have been associated! whose name and glory will long be kept alive in the hearts of our countrymen! When you go home as you gradually fulfil your term of service, each to his family and his cottage, you will tell the story of your immortal advance in that victorious echelon up the heights of Alma! and of the old Brigadier who led you and loved you so well! Your children, and your children's children, will repeat the tale to other generations, when only a few lines of history will remain to record the discipline and enthusiasm which have borne you so stoutly to the end of this war! Our native land will never forget the name of the Highland Brigade; and in some future war, that nation will call for another one to equal this, (which it can never surpass; although I be gone, the thought of you will go with me wherever I may be, and cheer my old age with a glorious recollection of dangers affronted, and hardships endured! A pipe will never sound near me, without carrying me back to those bright days when I was at your head, and wore the Bonnet you gained for me, and the honorable decorations on my breast, many of which I owe to your conduct. BRAVE SOLDIERS! KIND COMRADES! FAREWELL!
(Signed) C. CAMPBELL,
Major-General.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.—His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia arrived at Dover at midnight of Tuesday, the 20th, and the following morning started by special train for Portsmouth, and arrived there at 12 30. The Fairy, tender, having on board the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, had unexpectedly entered the harbour at 11 45. Prince Albert landed, and proceeded in the royal carriage to the railway station, to welcome the arrival of Prince William. In a few minutes their Royal Highnesses returned, and having entered the barge, the Prussian standard was hoisted, and the Prince speedily got on board the Fairy. The Queen and Princess Royal immediately saluted the Prince of Prussia. The royal standard was run up at the mast. The Prussian at the fore, and jock at the mizen. A double royal salute commenced from the shore batteries and ships of war in harbour at Spithead. The whole manned yards and cheered, having the Prussian flag at the main. The Prince is an exceedingly fine-looking young man, in height about five feet nine inches, and apparently twenty years of age. His deportment is exceedingly dignified and graceful. He acknowledged the compliments paid him by frequently bowing and taking off his hat. He has a slight moustache, Auburn colored.

STEAMERS FOR RUSSIA.—During the past fortnight agents from Russia have visited the Tyne, with the view of purchasing tug steamers to be employed at Cronstadt, and the Baltic. Eight steam vessels have been disposed of by the Tyne owners for the purpose; and the Royal Albert, the Wallace, the Powerful, the Volga, and the Alexander, have sailed. The North of Europe Company are also building iron vessels of light draft of water upon the Tyne for the Baltic trade. They will be propelled by pressure engines, and will be fitted up with Beattie's patent propeller. These vessels are built with the view of navigating shallow water. During the past few days, a very large number of foreign vessels have reached the Tyne from various parts of the Baltic; a considerable number of large American vessels are in the Tyne at the present moment taking in coals.

German journals report that a large piece of wood has been discovered at Mayence, by some workmen digging a new cellar in their mansion called "Zum Jungen," the first printing house of Gutenberg. The beam seems to have formed the head of the press, and to contain the socket in which the spindle revolved. The letters J. G. and the date 1441 are cut in one part of it.

A novel instrument has lately been invented by a gentleman of Spartenburg, Pa. He calls it the "Father of the Fiddles." It is described as consisting of fifty shells, or viols, with strings similar to a violin, the sound being produced by drawing a hair bow across them. It contains four octaves and is played with keys like a piano.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, June 18, 1856.

What is to be the upshot of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton? What does the President of the United States, and his advisers expect to take by this motion, to say the least of it, uncourteous? Do they really wish for war with Great Britain, and are they attempting to provoke her to declare war against the United States by insulting her representative at the court—if there be such a thing—of Washington.

These are questions in some measure difficult to answer. But let us ask another question or two, the answers to which may render the discussion of the former unnecessary. Do the people of the United States demand hostilities? Is war the wish of the Union? Have the States anything to gain by going to war? Is there a sufficient *casus belli* established? If ever there was a country where the language of the press spoke the voice of the country, it is that of the people of the United States, there public opinion is every thing, and if the majority of the confederate Governments were really sincere in their wish for a rupture with Great Britain, it would long ere this have burst forth in language the import of which could not be mistaken. But this is not the case, the papers of most note in the Union deprecate a rupture with Britain. That there is a party in almost all, if not in every state of the Union hostile to Britain, there can be no doubt but this is not composed of the most influential men in each state. There can be no question, but in case of a real grievance this party would become of greater importance, and exercise a considerable control over the actions of their respective governments.

But still the grand question will be, is there anything to be gained by it? The Americans are especially a commercial people. Trade is the foundation upon which all their greatness, all their importance is based, and it is a nobler foundation than that of any other, because it depends for its continuance as well as its origin, on the energies of an enlightened people, acting under dictates of wise laws, and governed in their actions by sound political principles, and it is hardly to be supposed, that they will voluntarily for mere chimeras as points of etiquette or the different reading of minor articles of a treaty, plunge themselves into all the horrors of a war, with whom their best customer in a commercial view, and as needful to them as they are to her. We may be well assured, we think that it will be some more efficient cause that will induce them to sacrifice their trade in cotton, tobacco and other staple articles, without securing an equivalent. We can hardly think that at this time of day the private conduct of a diplomatic envoy, however seemingly contrary to his duty as such, where any intention of acting wrong, or at variance with the known laws of the state, is denied, and as we think proved on his part, and any wish to encourage or sanction such conduct, is repudiated by the nation he represents, would be a fair occasion of resorting to the *ultima ratio regum*. As to the protection of the mosquito shore, that is a question which can be settled by negotiation. Great Britain does not claim any sovereignty over it, seeks not to make any settlements, or erect any fortifications therein, and is willing to abide by the strict interpretation of the treaty relative thereto. Therefore, upon the whole, we think there is no immediate apprehension of a war with the United States—God forbid that so unnatural an occurrence should take place. The American nation has sufficient profitable employment for ten times its spare capital, without throwing it away in gunpowder and shot, which, however they may injure, have never yet benefitted any country. They will keep their iron for suspension bridges, railways and steamships—nobler sights than trains of artillery, however large or well mounted. Dig a ship canal uniting the waters of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific, an object surely worthy the attention of a great and increasing people.

The Steamer *Rosbud* made a trip to Pictou on Monday and returned yesterday. She left again this morning for Crapaud to tow a vessel.

The London Quarterly for April has been received. The contents are:—

1. British Family Histories,
2. Lewis on Early Roman History,
3. The Haldanes,
4. Modern Painters,
5. The Triton and the Minnows,
6. Southey's Letters,
7. The Peace and its effects on the condition of Turkey,
8. Montalembert on the Political Future of England,

HASZARD & OWEN, Agents P. E. I.

Passengers,
In the Lady Le Marchant, on Tuesday June 18th from Shediac to Chatham.—Capt. D. Russell, Mr. Wm. White, Mrs. Thos. Pope, 4 in the steerage.
In the Lady Le Marchant, to Pictou, yesterday.—R. Bruce Stewart, Esq., and Lady, for England, via Halifax.

POLICE COURT.

June 13. W. Bourke for systematically ferrying persons across the Hillsborough ferry or his boats touching at Minchin's Point wharf, for landing passengers on and making use of said wharf, ordered to pay 44s. with costs. Second offence.

Michael Rotchford, for assault and battery on Peter Martin, convicted; fined 1s. with costs or be imprisoned 48 hours: paid in court.
Edwin Woodfill, for discharging fire arms within the city, convicted; fined 10s with costs or be imprisoned 48 hours: paid in court.

Edwin Woodfill, for trespass on the garden of Mrs. Mayne, throwing a stone therein, convicted; fined 2s 6d with 2s 6d costs or be imprisoned 24 hours: paid in court.

16. Jas. N. Harris, for trucking for hire without license: not proved.

William Welsh, for a violent assault and battery on John Williams, Deputy Sheriff, and for rescue of a person in his custody; ordered to find two sureties with himself in £100 to appear at the supreme court and take his trial for such offences.

Edward McCormick, Wm. Malone and Peter Martin, for assault on Michael Rotchford, parties settled out of court, defendants paying costs and giving surety to keep the peace for 6 months.

Wm. Howe, cabinet maker, for malicious trespass on John Toole, knocking him down with a horse and waggon, and running over him, not proved to the satisfaction of the court.

17. Ann Ryan, for insulting the Police, and George Ryan for attempting her rescue when in the custody of the Police: dismissed, ordered to pay jail fees.

John Murray, tailor, drunk and disorderly, convicted; fined 5s. with costs, or be imprisoned 48 hours: paid in court.

James Carroll, for violent assault and battery on Harriet Carroll, his wife, convicted on confession, ordered to pay costs and find security to keep the peace toward his wife for 12 months and stand committed till such costs be paid and such security be given: committed to Lock up.

VALUABLE PROPERTY!

BY GEORGE ANDERSON.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Subscriber's premises, Charlottetown, Lot 27, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of JULY next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, a.m. if not previously disposed of at private sale, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST of 999 years, at its currency per acre, of 67 acres of LAND being in a high state of cultivation, with a new DWELLING HOUSE lately erected, 27 x 37 ft. Also, a Wood Shed and Barn, 30 x 40 feet.

The situation of this Property is in the midst of a fine and flourishing Settlement, about 1 1/2 miles from the Shore, where an abundance of manure can be had, and within a short distance of that thriving Settlement, Summerside, where there can be obtained a ready market for all produce. It is a desirable situation for a Mercantile Business, or Boarding House.

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
1 HORSE, 2 COWS, 2 HEIFERS,
1 Horse Cart, 1 Truck, 1 Gig,
1 Plough, 1 pair Harrows, 1 Roller,
1 Jaunting Sleigh and Furs, 1 Mill, do.,
1 Wood Sleigh,
1 Set Carriage Harness, 1 Set Cart do.,
1 do. Plough do.
1 Wheelbarrow,
Manure and Hay Forks,
Scythes, Hoes and Rakes.
A quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of, Stoves, Chairs, Bedsteads, Tables, Washstands, Carpets, &c. &c.

Bargains may be expected, as the whole will be sold without reserve. For further particulars acquire of J. C. Pope Esq., Summerside, or at the subscriber's premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—For the Farm, two-thirds of purchase money to be paid at the time of the transfer of the Lease; for the remainder, a Credit will be given until the 1st day of December next, on approved Security.
For the Stock, Farming Implants, &c., all sums under £5, cash on delivery; all sums over £5, credit will be given until 1st December.
JAMES SEARLE MANN.
Charlottetown, June 18, 1856.

A TEA.

Under the patronage of Mrs. Daly.
FOR the purpose of raising a Fund in aid of providing a House of Refuge or Asylum for the poor and destitute of all denominations of the City, will be held on the Government House Grounds on Thursday the 17th July, at 4 o'clock P. M.
Contributions will be most thankfully received by the Committee of management.
Admission 9d., children under 10 years 4d., Gates to be open at 3 o'clock.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Mrs. J. Makinson, | Miss C. McDonald, |
| " Catley, | Mrs. J. McDonald, |
| " B. Davis, | Miss M. McDonald, |
| " Dawson, | " Palmer, |
| Miss F. Desbrisay, | Mrs. Purdie, |
| Mrs. Foggan, | " Rigg, |
| " Gail, | " S. Swabey, |
| " Hensley, | " Stark, |
| " D. Hodgson, | " Tucker, |
| " Hobkirk, | " Walker, |
| " Heard, | " Watson, |
| " Lloyd, | " W. Walsh, |

D'INNA FORGET THAT

WEE JAMIE DUNCAN
is
THE Gas-fitter.
June 16, 1856.

Ship Carpenters
WANTED at Pictou. Apply to Benjamin Davies, Esq., Charlottetown, or to THOMAS M'NUTT & SON, Pictou, June 9th, 1856. Ex. 3W.

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.
JOHN DIXON.
Glenfias Mills, June 2, 1856.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the Second day of JULY next, (1856,) at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown, pursuant to License, duly granted for that purpose by His Honor the Surrogate and Judge of Probate of this Island, bearing date the Twelfth day of February, A. D. 1856.

All the Right, Title and Interest of the late Honorable DONALD M'DONALD, Glenaladale, Township Number Thirty-six, (36) deceased, in and to the following Land and Real Estate:

Namely—All that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being on Division No. 2, on the Plan of the Estate of Castle Tioram, from actual survey of William Curtis, Assistant Surveyor General, made July 1828, and now filed in the Office of Keeper of Plans, bounded as follows, that is to say—Commencing at the South-East angle of Division No. 3, on the said Estate on the Northern edge or side of the Post or St. Peter's Road, thence (according to the magnetic North of the year 1764) North one degree and thirty minutes West (N. 1° 30' W.) for the distance of Seventy-eight (78) chains, thence North Eighty-six (86) Degrees East Forty-seven (47) chains and Eighty-eight links, thence South one degree thirty minutes East (1° 30' E.) Eighty-four (84) chains to said Road, thence following the various courses of the said Road Westwardly, to the place of commencement, containing Three hundred and sixty-two (362) acres of Land, a little more or less, and is part of Lot or Township Number Thirty-five (35) in Prince Edward Island.

Excepting out of the above Tract, the Land and premises at the Eastern end thereof, under lease, or in possession of Mr. James M'Williams, being about Fifty acres of Land, a little more or less; the Tract to be sold pursuant to this Notice, comprising an area of 312 acres, a little more or less.

The above Land will be sold in several Lots or Divisions. For further particulars, and conditions of Sale, apply to the Subscriber at Glenaladale, or at the Office of the Honorable Joseph Hensley, in Charlottetown.

JOHN ARCH. M'DONALD,
Administrator of the Estate of the said late Honorable Donald M'Donald.
Charlottetown, 10th May, 1856.

STEAMER
Lady Le Marchant.
PHILIPS F. IRVING, COMMANDER.
Under contract with the Provincial Government carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

THIS superior British built STEAMER—coppered and copper fastened, 212 tons Register, 90 horse power, classed at Lloyd's for 12 years, having superior accommodations for Passengers—will run regularly, during the season, on the line between Charlottetown and Pictou, and between Charlottetown and Shediac:—
Leaving Shediac, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, every Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, for Charlottetown; leaving Charlottetown for Pictou every Tuesday at 2 o'clock; returning from Pictou every Wednesday, leaving at 8 o'clock; will again leave Charlottetown for Pictou every Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock; will return from Pictou every Friday, leaving at 8 o'clock; and will go on to Shediac, leaving Charlottetown at 2 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply at Richibucto to the owner, L. P. W. DESBRISAY, Esq.—in Shediac to E. J. SMITH, Esq.—in Pictou to Messrs. J. & J. YORSTON.—or in Charlottetown to THEO. DESBRISAY.
June 12, 1856.

TEA PARTY
In aid of building a Parsonage, at Milton.
Under the Patronage of Mrs. Daly!

A TEA PARTY for the above purpose will take place on the NEWSTEAD GROUNDS, Five Miles on the MALPEQUE ROAD, on THURSDAY, JULY 10th. There will be one Table of Fancy articles for Sale. Entrance at 2 o'clock, Tea at 4.
The City Amateur Band will be in attendance. All contributions to be forwarded to the care of Mrs. Lloyd, on the previous Monday.
Tickets of admission 2s.; children half price, which may be obtained at the stores of Wm. R. Watson, Esq., H. Stampor, Esq., and Messrs. Hamard & Owen.
June 13, 1856.

POSTSCRIPT!

We delayed issuing our paper until the arrival of the *Lady Le Marchant*, hoping that possibly we might have a British Mail. In this we were disappointed, but we have a week's later news via New York.

By Telegraph to the Halifax Reading Room.
The Cunard Steamship Arabia arrived at New York on Friday night, Liverpool dates to the 31st May.

The weather continues very favorable for Agricultural purposes.
Breadstuffs—Market dull with a declining tendency.
Wheat had declined 2d. per bushel in the week.
Flour declined 1s. per barrel in the same period.

Money Market easier; bank rates of interest 5 per cent.
Stock of bullion has increased.
Consols for money 94 1/2 to 94 1/2.
A Decline had of 6d. taken place in corn.

Sugar a shade higher, a small increase demand.
There is much anxiety relative to affairs with the United States. It is reported that Lord Elgin is going to Washington as Special Envoy.
Palmer has been found guilty.

PASSENGERS.—From Pictou in the *Lady Le Marchant* this day, (Wednesday) Reverends Alex. Sutherland, George Sutherland, Mr. Sedgwick, Alex. Munro; Miss Anderson, Dr. Potts, Messrs. H. R. Vaux, Israel Longworth, James M'Gill, and 2 in the steerage.

PASTURE TO LET.
CATTLE will be taken in to graze for the season on the Royal Agricultural Society's farm, from the first June next, at the following rates, viz:
All under 2 years old, 20s.
All over 2 years old, 30s., paid in advance.
All fence breakers will be turned out. Apply to WM. W. IRVING, Sec'y. R. A. Society.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD BY private Sale, a valuable freehold farm, containing two hundred (200) acres of land, 65 of which are in a state of high cultivation, on which is a new dwelling house finished, length 36 feet, by 26, with a Barn, finished also, 55 feet by 27, a well of water convenient; a never failing stream runs through the rear, fitted for machinery or pasturage of cattle. This valuable property is situate 8 miles from Georgetown, and 22 miles from Charlottetown. For further particulars, apply to PETER STEWART, New Perth.

A GOOD CHANCE.
FOR SALE, a pretty COTTAGE and Premises situate on the corner of Grafton and Hillsborough Street. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM BEVAN, or to the subscriber.
JAMES J. BEVAN.
Charlottetown, 30th May, 1856.

J. FELDWICKE, DAVIS & CO.,
Ornamental and Decorative Painters, Carriage Painters and Paper Hangers.
Estimates for work given to any extent.
EUSTON STREET,
Near the residence of Mr. JOHN HEARTZ.

A CARD.
HAVILAND & BRECKEN,
Barristers & Attorneys at Law,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., &c.
OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE BUILDINGS,
WATER-STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN,
P. E. ISLAND.

WESTMORELAND HOTEL, Shediac.
THE Subscriber in returning thanks to the traveling public generally for past patronage, assures those who may still favor him with their support, that they will find good entertainment, and every attention paid to the care of luggage, &c., by calling at his Hotel situate on the Main Post Road, within a few minutes walk of the public Wharf, to which the Packets and steamers ply regularly to and from P. E. Island.
Conveyances to and from the Bond or other places in the Province at the cheapest rate, with careful Drivers.
Island produce of any kind consigned to me either for sale or to be forwarded to the Bond, shall have my best attention.
PETER SCHURMAN.
Shediac, New Brunswick, April 23d, 1856.

We publish, by request, the following Speech of the Rev. Canon Stowall, delivered at the Anniversary Meeting of the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews.—Ed. H. Gaz.

"But there is another mighty change of sentiment going on in the Jewish mind; there is a change in their feelings towards those who profess the name of Christ. They used to regard us with abhorrence, and with no complacency—they used to consider us foes, and not friends—they used to blame us as men taught to worship idols—but they now know that the service of the Church of England is as free from idolatry as ever was the Temple of Jerusalem. (Hear.) There is a further revolution of sentiment going on in the minds of the Jews which is still more big with promise. They are beginning to look upon Jesus of Nazareth without prejudice—almost with feelings of reverence and hope. I will give you one single fact in illustration of this remark. One of the missionaries states that in Turkey a Turk was pouring blasphemy on the name of the Lord, when a young Jew rebuked him for his blasphemy. "What," said the Turk to the Jew, "the hereditary foe and enemy of Jesus becoming his advocate! What wondrous times we live in!" Hear, hear.) We do, indeed, live in wondrous times. How marvellous is the position of the city to which my Resolution refers! Jerusalem! There is beauty in the name, there is music in the sound, there is sentiment in the varied cadence of the word. Jerusalem! It stands associated with all that is dear to us—all that is blessed to mankind—all that is rich in grace—all that is illustrious in past history—all that is great in future anticipation. Jerusalem! The man's heart which does not beat at the sound, and whose heart-strings do not vibrate at the sweet echo, has little heart and feeling. I can hardly mention Jerusalem without feeling a glow of enthusiasm, and intensity of interest. (Loud applause.) We are told by some writer that the ploughshare of Rome had buried the fond fancies of the return of the Jews and the restoration of the Jews amid the ruins of Jerusalem. We accept his prophecy, and say, "Prophet, go on and learn the result." "What does God himself say! "I will open your graves, and bring you up from the dead." Although we are in Society for rebuilding Jerusalem or restoring the Jews to Jerusalem, the Jewish Society, as a matter of sentiment and sympathy, does look to Jerusalem, and the restoration of Jerusalem and the restoration of the Jews for the consummation of prophecy on earth, and the glorious triumph of the Church of God. (Hear, hear.) Is it not an indication in harmony with this view of prophecy that at this wondrous juncture—at the great settlement of the national relations of Europe, the holy land of Jerusalem has been given up to no foreign Power. (Hear, hear.) The French have not got the Holy Land. They had no right to do so. The Russians have not got the Holy Land. They had no right to do so. The Mohammedan power cannot be said to have the Holy Land. They have opened it to all nations and to all people, and especially to the people to whom it belongs. Why is it that there is a country without a people, a people without a country all over the world? Because the country is waiting for the people, and the people are waiting for the country. (Hear.) And the God that has reserved the people for the land and the land for the people will bring the people and the land together in his own time and in his own way, and already the unconverted Jew and the converted Jew have their hearts turning to Jerusalem. (Hear, hear.) There has lately been formed a Society of converted Israelites, Christian Israelites, for the purpose of colonizing the Holy Land—or rather of forming an agricultural Association to purchase land in Palestine for cultivation, and providing an establishment for converting the Israelites in the Holy Land. What an interesting fact! It is a little thing, but it is a good thing. What does it mean? That when a man ceases to be an unbelieving Jew he does not cease to be an Israelite—that when a man becomes a son after the Spirit he does not cease to be a son after the flesh. I see here a converted brother, and I would appeal to him, and say, Are you less national because you cease to be an unbeliever? Are you not a patriot as much as ever? Are you not proud that you can trace your pedigree up to Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob? (Hear, hear.) Sure I am that my converted Jewish brethren are looking forward to the restoration of their own land—they are looking to see Jerusalem shaking herself from the dust and putting on her beautiful garments—they are looking to Jerusalem being a name and a place in the earth. I should be ashamed of them if they did not do so. As an Englishman, if England were conquered and London were in ruins and desolation, I should like to see London rise from her ruins and England rise from the dust. Much more may the Jew be proud if he feels an interest in the glorious destiny of his own glorious land and his own beautiful city—a city the brightest on the earth, although it is now in woods and weeds and a country the most fertile and fair on which the sun of heaven shines. Oh, my

Christian friends, lend a helping hand to the Agricultural Society of Jerusalem. (Applause.) Get a little garden there—have some property in that holy land, so that when bye and bye we go to Jerusalem to worship—for it will be the spiritual metropolis of the world—you may say, I have a little plot of ground. I care not where a man's dust sleeps, if it sleeps in the hope of a glorious resurrection—if there is any spot on earth that I like more than another where I should like my ashes to rest it would be under the shadow of Jerusalem, high to the sepulchre whence arose the first hope of Christians—He who in his resurrection raised all his people to glory and to God. (Loud applause.) I do not want to enlarge more on the restoration of the Jews to Jerusalem, but there is one point on which I think it important to speak—and that is, while believing Christians deprecate those views of God which would convert simple history into allegory and explain by metaphysical subtlety the great facts in our faith—let them take care that they do not indiscreetly and unwarrantably give countenance to the practice they deprecate. I do not hesitate to say, there is an immense amount of tampering and trifling with the word of prophecy in spiritualizing what is literal, and taking from Israel what belongs to Israel as a nation. There are two great currents of prophecy that we may trace through the channels of inspiration,—the first is the prophecy concerning the spiritual people of God; the other, that in which we find God giving a special land to a special people. We have no right to apply prophecies that belong to them, as a nation, to ourselves as the Gentile Church. We have no right to monopolize all the blessings and give them a monopoly of the curses—to take all the threatenings literally, and the promises spiritually. The Gentile in this respect has done a wrong to the Jew, and the Gentile Churchman who does so, too, must sanction the miserable heresy of later times—the tampering with God's Word, and saying that which is figurative in fact, and that is mere allegory which is the simple declaratory statement of the Spirit of God. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. Gentleman then earnestly exhorted all Christians to a watchful observance of the attempts now making to desecrate the Sabbath, and in that respect to Centralize England, to unite heart and hand for the purpose of counteracting the attempts of those who would cripple liberty of conscience, and prevent the free circulation of the Bible, and not to co-operate with any who would not befriend the lost sheep of the house of Israel. He took it to be one of the best signs for this country that she still remained Israel's friend and he trusted that in the day of God's judgment, He would say, "Spare that people, for they remembered my brethren after the flesh."

A striking confirmation of Scripture.—One of the most interesting of the monuments of ancient Rome is the triumphal arch erected to commemorate the conquest of Jerusalem by Titus, who after the destruction of the temple made a triumphal march to Rome, bringing with him a long train of captive Jews and the spoils, among which were the sacred vessels of the temple. This procession is represented in the sculptures on the beautiful arch, which thus furnish an illustration of the Bible nowhere else to be found, these being the only representations that exist of the sacred vessels, the table of the shew-bread, the golden candlestick with its seven branches, and the silver trumpets used by the Priests to proclaim the year of Jubilee. The Roman Senate and people, little thought when erecting this monument to a deified emperor, that they were erecting a monument to the true God in the verification of prophecy and divine history. A recent traveller says, not one of the Jews of Rome, of whom there are about 6000, will even at this day pass under the arch of Titus, although it spans one of the thoroughfares of the city; they shun it as a memorial of the subjugation of their nation which has never yet been retrieved, and regard it with aversion.

Oh, Dear!—The modest woman who gave the "withering look" to Captain Jonathan, because he talked of his vessel hugging the shore, has again had her sensibilities shocked by the naked condition of the trees. While they were being stripped she retired to her room for a season of meditation.
A lazy fellow up North spells Tennessee 10 A. C.

A SLAVE PURCHASED IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

At the conclusion of the sermon on Sunday morning, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, announced to his congregation that he was about to perform an act of a most extraordinary nature, which he would preface by reading a portion of the 12th chapter of Matthew. He accordingly read the 10th, 11th and 12th verses of that chapter, after which he proceeded to give a sketch of the later history of a slave girl, Sarah by name, an appeal in whose behalf he had lately received. She was, he said, the daughter of a Southern planter, acknowledged by himself as his own offspring, and reared in his own family until his other daughter growing up had treated her so cruelly that she attempted to escape. She was captured and taken back to her paternal master, who made immediate preparations to sell her to the Extreme South, refusing to dispose of her to any one who would permit her to remain in the neighborhood. Many persons in the vicinity, knowing her to be a most faithful, efficient, and therefore valuable piece of property, were anxious to purchase her, but her owner utterly refused to sell to them, his object being to have her removed to so great a distance that her near relation to the others of his children could occasion them no further mortification. She was, accordingly, sold to a Southern man who held her at \$1,500—but who finally consented to part with her for \$1,200. A slaveholder in Washington, pitying the girl, bought her for the latter sum—immediately, however, setting on foot a subscription to enable her to purchase her freedom, he himself contributing \$100, another man, also a slaveholder, gave \$100, and \$700 were finally obtained. "At this juncture," said Mr. Beecher, "I received a letter asking if we could do anything toward making up the rest of the money," to which I replied, that I would promise nothing unless we could see her here.

The reverend gentleman here stepped from his desk, and with an encouraging "Come up, Sarah," he led upon the platform a young, intelligent-looking mulatto girl, whom he presented to the crowded audience as the slave-girl in question.

She is apparently about twenty-three years old, probably three-quarters white, of very pleasing and modest appearance. Mr. Beecher seated her in a chair by his side, while he continued his remarks. She was here, he said, on her parole of honor. She had promised to go back, and she must return, either with or without the five hundred dollars which were yet necessary to make her a free woman. A collection would be taken up, and the result would show their verdict.

By this time there was hardly a dry eye in the whole immense congregation of nearly 3,000 people. Men wept, and women sobbed—not shamefacedly, but openly, and without any attempt at concealment. All seemed to be touched to the very heart. The like scene has never been witnessed in the world. In a Christian land, on the Christian Sabbath, in the pulpit of a Christian church, by the lips of a Christian minister, a trembling, shrinking woman begged from a Christian people, money to save herself from a life of slavery and compulsory prostitution.

One gentleman here rose and announced that the money should be forthcoming to make her free, and that if necessary, he would be personally responsible for the entire amount. This announcement was received with hearty and long continued applause, the audience being no longer able to restrain their feelings, and Mr. Beecher expressing his approval of the jubilant demonstration. Sarah, the slave girl, had, up to this time, preserved a tolerable composure, but when the certainty was declared that she should not go back to a life of slavery, she buried her face in her handkerchief and wept aloud. As the collectors passed among the audience, the plates were actually heaped up with the tokens of substantial sympathy, one lady even took the jewelry from her person and cast it into the plate. The amount collected on the spot was \$784, which, besides completing the sum necessary for the purchase of Sarah, will also rescue her child, a boy of four years, who is now in bondage.

The scene was one of the most remarkable and exciting ever enacted in this country before a religious congregation; and the instantaneous and most satisfactory pecuniary response to the plea for liberty, when occasion requires, to indicate its sincerity by arguments more tangible and substantial than mere words.

WHAT REMAINS OF THE SILVER.—Pure Silver coin can now be sold at the U. S. Mint very advantageously. Five-franc pieces are worth 99 cents; Mexican Dollars, coined before 1853, 106 cents. Thus, between the Mint and the Manufacturers of Silver Ware, who also pay a high premium for those coins, very few of the above mentioned pieces are left in circulation.

FOUND.

ON Hillsborough Street, on Wednesday 21st May, a small Parcel containing money; the owner can have the same by applying at the Store of JAMES FRANK, Esq., Charlotetown.

"ALBION HOUSE," STREETLY & COUCHMAN

DEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Charlotetown and its vicinity, that they have taken the store lately occupied by MR. NEIL RANKIN, and have opened it under the above title with a magnificent and

MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. This stock having been purchased with great advantages, for taste, variety, quality, and cheapness, cannot be surpassed by that of any House in the Island. It would be impossible in the limits of an advertisement to particularize, but an inspection will be found to contain everything, that is supplied by the most extensive houses in the first Cities of N. America, from the minutest article in Haberdashery, to those of the more costly character in Dresses, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, &c. In making this announcement, we trust the public will encourage us in this undertaking, and we pledge ourselves to carry on this business in a spirit of liberality, and continue to offer to purchasers advantages which will, we have no doubt, be appreciated. STREETLY & COUCHMAN. Charlotetown, May, 17, 1856.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY! FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY. By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these, this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows, that salt passes freely through bone or most of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scabby, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

PILES AND FISULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured, if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Cancers	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Skindiseases
Burns	Elephantiasis	Scoury
Bunions	Fistulas	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Gout	Sore-ripples
Coco-bay	Glandular swellings	Soft Corns
Chicago-foot	Lambs	Ulcers
Chilblains	Piles	Wounds
Chapped hands	Rheumatism	Yaws.
	Scalds	

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—at 1s 3d; 2s 3d; and 5s each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.