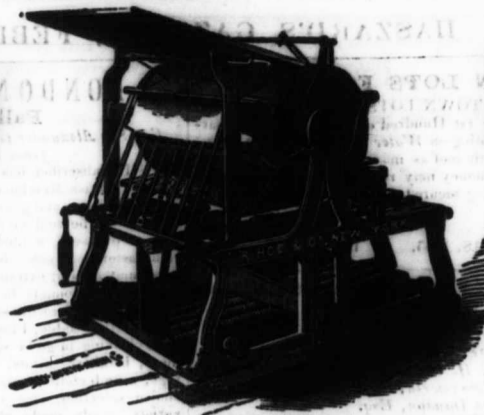


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, March 1, 1856.

New Series, No. 322.

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

Coach and Sleigh Making.

ROBERT McINTYRE returns thanks for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and would inform the public, that he keeps on hand, and makes to order,—

Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, &c.

Upper Queen Street,
October 13th, 1855.

Harness and Coach Hardware.

EDWARD DANA,
MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER
29 Kilby Street. (near State), Boston.

OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enamelled Cloth, Patent and Enamelled Leather; all of first quality. SUPERIOR malleable iron on hand, and furnished to order and pattern. All assortment American Harness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.

A good Assortment of

WILSON'S
CELEBRATED
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,
Dysentery and Cholera Syrup and
Wild Cherry Bitters.

For Sale by **Haszard & Owen,**
Sole wholesale Agents for Prince Edward Island

NEW BOOK

Just issued from the Press of Haszard & Owen,
price 2s.

The Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland

IN its Legislative and Executive Departments, with
Appendix containing the Rules and Orders of the
Legislative Council and House of Assembly by
JOHN LITTLE, Esq., Barrister at Law.

New Books!

HASZARD & OWEN have JUST RECEIVED
this day, per "Majestic," 1 case BOOKS, from
Edinburgh, among which are a new supply of
CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS, viz.—Chambers' In-
formation, English Literature,

Journal of Popular Literature, now series, Jan. to
July, 1855.

Pictorial History of England, 1st volume.—A History
of the People as well as of the Kingdom,
illustrated with many hundred Wood Engravings,
to be completed in 10 volumes.

Chambers' Pocket Miscellany. Tales for the Road
and Rail. Mathematics. Algebra. Geometry.
Arithmetic. Book-keeping & Natural Philosophy
and Science, in all its branches, &c.

Also, from Messrs. Oliver & Boyd,
Essex Latin Grammar; Edward's Latin Delectus;
Dymock's Cæsar; Reid's English Dictionary;
Fulton's Johnston's do.; Hutton's Book-keeping;
Bridges' Algebra & Key; Key to Lennie's Grammar;
Mangell's Questions; Markham's England;
Markham's France; Stewart's Modern Geography;
Cumming's Signs of the Times, urgent questions;
Protestant Discussion with D. French, Esq., &c.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CALENDAR FOR 1856:

The Almanack of this year is embellished with a
number of neat and appropriate WOOD ENGRA-
VINGS, and besides the usual information, contains,
on request of several friends, the day's length for
every day in the year.

ALLIANCE
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

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 Cavanagh, Pen-
sioner. The above Freehold Property having a sub-
stantial 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.

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. Rail-
road, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the
Provinces.
February 9, 1856. ly

JUST RECEIVED, per Schr. 'SUPERB,' from
Halifax, and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK
STORE, a splendid
LOT OF TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
which will be Sold Wholesale and Retail.
THOMAS W. DODD.

Oct. 5.

Cigars! Cigars!!

40,000 SUPERIOR GERMAN CIGARS
received by the Subscriber on Con-
signment, and for sale at his Auction Mart, corner of
Queen and Water Streets.
The above Cigars are for unreserved sale, and will
be sold Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices
BENJAMIN DAVIES.

Oct. 19.

Sky Light Glass For Sale.

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

Bricks! Bricks!

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

BOARDING.

A FEW LADIES or a Married Gentleman and
his wife, can be accommodated by applying to
Mrs. H. B. DOUGLAS, Pownal Street, next door
above Mr. Percie.
Dec. 14, 1855.

(For Haszard's Gazette)

THE MISSIONARIES.

They leave the land, by nameless ties
Around their hearts entwined,
They go with quenchless zeal to light
The heathen's darkened mind.

They turn from friends, from home and all,
And cross the surging wave,
To guide the idol worshippers,
To him who died to save.

Yes, oceans vast they fearless cross,
Salvation to proclaim,
And loaves afar have caught the sound,
That speaks a Saviour's name.

And Africa's frowning wastes they tread,
Of Jeau's name to tell,
And hark! the lips of Africa's sons,
His praises loudly swell.

They calm endure the burning rays,
Of India's tropic skies,
To plant the banner of the cross,
Where Pagan temples rise.

And lo! the sons of India now
Their idol Gods forsake,
And at the glorious gospel sound,
From error's night awake.

And what to them are all the ties,
Of home or native land,
Who thus to toil in foreign climes,
Are called by Christ's command.

What heed they, though all earth should frown,
If he on them should smile!
What heed they though their lot is cast,
In ocean's farthest isle.

What heed they, for they know that here,
When all their toils are o'er,
A crown of glory shall be theirs,
In Canaan's peaceful shore.

Oh! doubly bright will be that crown,
For all their labours here,
Their toils and sufferings here will add,
But jewels to their crown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURE FOR A CANCER.—Having heard of the
following cure of this most afflicting disease,
on such authority as leaves no doubt of its truth,
we feel it our duty to lay it before the public.

A lady who for several years had been afflicted
with a cancer extending all over her breast
and stomach, all other means having failed,
was advised to try the effect of a poultice of
what is termed carrot dock, a small long-leaved
variety which grows with a long, small root*
and also to drink a tea made from it to be
sweetened with the syrup of sarsaparilla, she
did so, and in a very short time, the whole sur-
face affected with the cancerous ulcers assumed
an appearance, indicative of healing, except a
small deep spot on the ribs of her left side and
in a few weeks, was with that exception covered
with a skin—having before that for a long time
been in a condition of the most painful excoriation.
In about two months after, all the rest
of the cancer was healed over and to all appear-
ance well. In taking off the poultice from the
deep spot above alluded to, the core came out
accompanied by a report similar that made by
the uncorking of a bottle of porter. From this
period but a few weeks elapsed before that part
also was healed over. It has now been two
years since this cure was effected, and no symp-
toms as yet have occurred to justify apprehen-
sion of the return of the cancer. The tea made
from the dock was continued to be drunk some
time afterwards.

*We know two varieties of small-leaved dock,
the one has a short top root with many lateral ones—
the other a long slender one without laterals; the
latter is the kind to be used.—*American Farmer.*

POLITICAL PARADOX.—Acts of Parli-
ment will afford increased provisions, but
not food.

THE DUELLO.—The following myste-
rious account appears in the *Constitution-
nel*: "The Ile du Roi, a part of the
domain of Neuilly, was last week the
theatre of a mysterious event. At about
ten o'clock in the morning, a boatman, in
a state of great excitement, presented him-
self to the Commissary of Police of the
quarter, and made the following deposition:
About an hour ago, as I was standing on
the bank of the river near my boat, a
carriage drove up, from which there a-
lighted six gentlemen, remarkably well
dressed, of whom three wore the decoration
of the Legion of Honour. They appeared
very gay. 'My friend,' said one of them
to me, 'will you row us over to the Island?'
'Certainly,' said I, and ten minutes after-
wards they all landed there. They then
began to look more serious. I wanted to
retire, but they desired me to stay, and
while two of them remained behind to watch
me, the others walked on to a group of
trees, on the other side of which they
stopped. I then found that they had come
to fight a duel. I saw the swords, and
the clink of them one against the other
while the fight lasted, which was but for a
very short time. Presently the dead body
of one of the parties was brought down to
my boat. He had received a sword-thrust
right through his breast, and was covered
with blood. According to the little I could
gather from the conversation I heard, the
duel arose out of a quarrel which occurred
at the last masquerade ball at the Opera.
The seconds had the appearance of milita-
ry men executing their orders. I took
them back across the Seine. They placed
the corpse in their carriage, and drove off
to Paris. The Commissary of Police im-
mediately instituted an inquiry, but hitherto
his investigations have been without re-
sult."

INTERPRETATION OF DREAMS.—There is a new
guide to the interpretation of dreams. An En-
glish paper thus puts it:—"To dream of a millstone
round your neck, is what you may expect, if you
get an extravagant wife. To see apples in a
dream betokens a wedding, because where you
find apples, you may reasonably expect to find
pears. To dream that you are lame is a token
that you will get into a hobble. When a young
lady dreams of a coffin, it betokens that she
should instantly discontinue lacing her stays tight-
ly, and always go warmly and thickly shod in wet
weather. If you dream of a clock, it is a token
that you will gain credit—that is, a tick. To
dream of fire is a sign that, if you are wise, you
will see the lights in your house are out before
you go to bed. To dream that your nose is in-
flamed, that you had better leave off brandy and
water. To dream of walking barefoot denotes a
journey that will make you bootless."

A most astonishing cure of a Bad Breast by
Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Mrs. Holt, of
Quebec, was for a long time afflicted with a bad
breast, every thing medical aid could do to cure
her was unavailing; indeed, it became much
worse, and the family surgeon finally suggested
that the only hope of saving her life consisted in
having the breast cut off. She determined to
wait a short time to consider, and a sister of the
sufferer who called in brought a quantity of
Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which she insist-
ed on using *sub rosa* at first, this was continued
for a few days, which improved her so much that
she was induced to continue them, and at the
expiration of six weeks, her breast was com-
pletely cured, and has remained well ever since.

HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED from the U. S. and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Hand saws and Cleaver's Superior Machine ground cutting off and splitting Circular Saws, 18 inch, Circular Saw Arbors, 22 inches, Horse Latches, Locks, Hatch Locks, Lever Locks, and Locks with Night Latches for front door, from 6d to 25c each, Western and People's Rim Locks, Wardrobe Hooks, Hat and Coat Hooks, plain and braced 2d to 3d per doz. Arched Mineral, Porcelain (with plated shank and brass and plated shank) Porcelain Glass and Silvered (Bronze Mounting), Door Knobs, Hinges, Butt, T. Hooks and Hinges, &c., superior articles. Tower and Barrel Bolts, Brass and Iron, 4jd to 2s each, Axes and Hatchets, assorted sizes, Hammer, Music Stool Screws, Beach do. Wood and Iron, Screw Wrenches, &c.

PANORAMA.

25 WILL BE PAID by the Subscribers to any person who will furnish the best original subject, (allegorical) in writing or in sketch, on the present War with Russia, from which a suitable Act Drop may be painted, for a Panorama now in process of execution in this City, and as shortly to be exhibited. N. B.—Competitions to be closed and selections made 19th March, ensuing. Please address (prepaid) by Post Office.

MILNER, MURPHY, CHAPPEL.

Charlottetown, Feb. 1856.

AMERICAN HOUSE. Fall Stock Completed.

Per Dancing Feather, Mary J. Simms, and Mary Ann, FROM BOSTON AND HALIFAX. BY the above ships, the subscriber has just finished his FALL IMPORTATION, comprising (besides his large stock already advertised) as follows: 20 shirts Tea—warranted good, 32 pairs Molasse, 4 hhls. Sugar, 50 boxes Raisins, 100 sides Sole Leather, 60 Stoves, 25 hhls. Apples, 4 cwt. Cheese, 10 doz. Brooms, 10 do. Pairs, 3 casks Fluid, Newell's Patent safety Lamps and Lamp Feeder, in a variety of styles, 10 hhls. Nuts, 20 do Cracks and Pilot Bread, 2 hhls. Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. The whole forming a most extensive stock, and from the variety in the different articles, and moderate charges, is well worthy of attention. AMERICAN HOUSE, Grafton Street. W. B. DAWSON Dec. 12.

NOTICE.

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

BEER & SON,

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

School Books.

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

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

The STOCK, consisting of Yorkshire Cloths, Flannels, Horse Rugs, Blankets, Shawls and Carpets; Tea, Molasse and Sugars, and a great variety of other articles, is now selling off at reduced prices. A capital English Cooking range at cost and charge. NICHOLAS BROWN. Kent Street, Feb. 4, 1856.

Schoolmaster Wanted,

FOR the West River District, Lot 65. Apply to the Trustees.— DONALD SAWH, HUGH McLAUGHLIN, CHARLES CAMPBELL, DUGALD McEATHEN, JEFFERSON McFADYEN.

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

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

TO LET OR FOR SALE: "DUNHATTAN," the Freehold Property of Captain McIntosh. The Farm comprises 25 acres of cleared Land, in a good state of cultivation, well enclosed, and subdivided with posts and rails. The House is nearly new, well finished and commodious, and will be let with 5 acres, 40 acres, or the whole of the land, as may be required. For further particulars, apply to Captain McIntosh, on the premises, or to the subscriber. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, Feb. 7.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR Sale TOWN LOTS Nos. 25, 29, 30, and 62 in the 1st Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, fronting on Water Street and King Street, each part thereof as may be agreed on. Part of the purchase money may remain unpaid for a limited period, by being secured on the premises. F. BRECKEN, Barrister-at-Law. September, 18, 1855. if

Squitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.— Hon. T. H. Haszard, Hon. Charles Haszard, Francis Lowndes Esq., Robert Hutchinson Esq., Thomas Dawson Esq. Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Debois Esq. Charlottetown. H. J. CUNDALL, Agent for P. E. April 7th, 1854.

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.

Now ready for Inspection, A LARGE STOCK OF BRITISH & FOREIGN GOODS adapted to the wants of the present season.

Ladies' Dresses of the latest style and of every variety in quality and price, Winter Capes, Bonnets, Caps, Shawls, French Silks, Mohair Caps, Hair Nets, French Blouses, White Blk and coloured Rashes, Widows Caps, Black Velvets, Flowers and Feathers, Fringes, Gimps and Trimmings in great variety, French Merinos, Parasols, Coburgs, Alpaccas, O-lans, Fancy Plaids, Clockings, Ribbon Velvets, Bonnet Cap and Nash Ribbons, French and English Kid Gloves, Winter Gloves, Fancy Prints, Patchwork, Damasks and Fringes all colors, Cotton Warp, Pilot, Whitney and Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Lion Skin, Doeskins and Cassimeres, Velvet and Satin Vestings, Railway Rugs, Merino and Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, Stockport Florentine Long cloths and Linen Shirts, Shirt fronts, Collars, Mufflers, Silk Hats, Jim Crow Hats, Cloth Caps, Blankets, Red Blue and White Flannel and Serge, Striped Kersey, Hosiery a large selection, Sables, Fuch, Mink, Stone Martin and Musquash Muffs, Riding Boas, Cardinal Capes, Cuffs, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Fur Coats, Caps, Gloves and Mitts, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets and Rugs, crasstocks, Leather and Carpet Bags, Electro plated goods from the first House in Britain, viz:— Teapots, Cruet Stands, Toast Forks, Sugar Baskets, Table dessert Tea and Salt Spoons, Table and dessert Forks, Sugar Sisters and Tonges, Butter Knives, &c., &c. Jewellery and fancy goods of the newest kind; comprising, Gold and Silver Watches and Chains, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Rings, Pencil cases, Shirt and Sleeve Studs, Bracelets and Pins, Gold plated goods in abundance, Lava Baskets, Dresden and French Toilet Sets, Bohemian Glass Lustres and fancy ornaments, Paper Maché Work Boxes and Blotters, Ink Stands, Brasses and Alabaster Figures, Toilet Soap and Perfumery, G-nlemen's dressing Cases, V-n-vel and Chastelain Spee Cases. Also, A general assortment of Ironmongery, Indigo, Starch, B-ue, Tea, &c. A few moderator Lamps and Colza Oil said to be the most perfect Lamp yet invented. Furnals furnished to order. The goods remaining unsold of former importations will be marked down to suit present prices and the whole will be disposed of at the lowest possible rate for Cash. WILLIAM HEARD, Charlottetown, 1st Jan. 1856.

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

THE Tenants on the above estate are hereby notified that by Deed of conveyance, bearing date the 26th day of Jan. last, past, and duly registered in the office of Registrar of Deeds, for the said Island, all the right, Title and interest of Mrs. ISABELLA MANN, in and to the said Township, with all rent and arrears of rent, due thereon, were duly conveyed to J. C. POPE, of Summerside, Esq. and that the said J. C. POPE, by Power of Attorney dated the 31st day of said month of January, duly appointed the Subscriber his Attorney, to demand payment of the said rent and arrears of rent. Now Notice is hereby given to the said Tenants, that all moneys due by them for Rent, and arrears of Rent, must, without delay, be paid to the Subscriber, at his office in Charlottetown, and that in default of payment, legal proceedings will be resorted to for the recovery thereof. W. H. POPE, Attorney for J. C. POPE, Charlottetown, Feb. 8, 1856. Im.

LONDON HOUSE.

Fall 1855. Ex. Sir Alexander from London and Majestic from Liverpool. THE Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of British Merchandise, now forming one of the most extensive and general stocks in the market— (which will be sold on the most moderate terms for prompt payment, a liberal discount made to wholesale customers,) comprising every variety in Ladies' dress materials at extraordinary low prices—Ladies' mantles and bonnets in the newest styles, together with a large assortment of Millinery—Ladies' sets stone martin, sable, Fitch, mink, squirrel and other furs, cloaking in great variety, cloths a large assortment, blankets, prints, shirtings, carpeting, hearth rags, crum cloth, hosiery undergarments, ribbons a choice selection, silk velvets, trimmings in great variety, ready made clothing all sizes, boots and shoes, satin slippers, oil floor cloth, with a great variety of other goods. Also A large assortment of hardware, and groceries of all kinds, less very cheap, to be had at the Subscriber's Store, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel. H. HASZARD. Charlottetown, Nov. 1st, 1855.

CHEAP AND SAFE LIGHT! NEWELL'S PATENT Safety Lamp & Lamp Feeder

Warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of BURNING FLUID, PATENT OIL, ROBIN OIL, CAMPHEN, And all other explosive compounds used for production of light. This INVENTION is applied to common Fluid, Soler and Camphene Lamps, Lamp Feeders, Fluid-holders, Lanterns, &c., &c. We respectfully invite the attention of the public to NEWELL'S IMPROVED SOLAR FLUID LAMP! which gives a steady, brilliant flame, nearest to Gas that has ever been produced. The cost of burning being only ONE CENT AN HOUR! These Lamps are particularly adapted for Churches, Hotels, Factories, stores and parlours. Oil Solars can be altered, using the same shade. Common Fluid Lamps can be changed to Safety Fluid Lamps. PORTEY'S Patent Burning Fluid and Camphene, As cheap and good as can be bought in the market. Also, Shades, Glass, Lamp Wickings, Entry Hall Lanterns, Fluid Chandeliers, &c., For Sale, Wholesale & Retail, by Newell, Willard & Co., No. 23 Bromfield Street, Boston. N. B.—A large deduction will be made from the former prices of NEWELL'S SAFETY LAMPS, &c. The following certificates are a sufficient guarantee of the entire safety and efficiency of the Safety Lamp and Feeder. We have had an opportunity to test the Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of Mr. John Newell, of this city, in regard to the measure of protection their construction affords. In the trials to which we subjected them, we endeavored, without effect, to produce explosions of the vapor of the fluid mixed with air, and to burst them by the pressure of the vapor alone. The principle adopted by Mr. Newell is that of the well known Davy Lamp. He has so combined the parts, that we are satisfied that all risk of explosive action is removed. CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D., AUG. A. HAYES, M. D., Assayers to the State of Massachusetts. Boston, Aug 30, 1852. Mr. John Newell, of Boston, has exhibited to me a Lamp, and also containing vessels, furnished with wire gauze protectors, upon the principle of Davy's Safety Lamp for miners. He has used both these instruments before me with inflammable fluids, and in both, when set on fire, the flame was arrested by the wire gauze, which is coated with silver. If the instruments are faithfully constructed, and carefully attended to, so that the wire gauze does not suffer injury from corrosion, wear or violence, I am of opinion that the protection will prove effectual against explosion. Nothing short of this conviction would induce me to counteract the continued use of the burning fluids, so called, as I have thought they ought to be entirely discarded, if not prohibited from use; so frequent and dreadful are the accidents occasioned by ignorance and carelessness. In every case, glass lamps should be given up; and those of metal substituted, on account of the danger of fracture. B. SILLMAN, senator. NEW HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1855. I have examined Newell's Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder. They are constructed upon strictly philosophical principles, having a tube of silver wire gauze, with a small perforation in the cap. If well made, they cannot fail to insure protection against those dangerous explosions to which the vapors of burning fluids and camphene are subject, when mixed with air. Their general introduction, I have no doubt, would prevent many distressing and fatal accidents. E. S. CARR, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Albany Medical College, and of Applied Chemistry in the University of Albany. BEER & SON, T. DEARBORN & Co., and W. B. DAWSON are our authorized Agents for the sale of the above in P. E. Island. Dec. 12. Im

COALS! COALS!!

40 CHALDRON PICTON COAL, Just arrived and for Sale by JAMES PURDIE. Charlottetown, Dec. 5.

GRAIN SHOW.

THE Annual Show of Grain under the direction of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 5th March, 1856, when the following premiums will be awarded. Immediately after the Grain Show, the Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held, at which the report and an Abstract of the Accounts for the present year will be read.

Table with 2 columns: Description of grain and Premium amount. Includes items like 'For the best Wheat', 'best Two-rowed Barley', 'best Four-rowed Barley', 'best Black Oats', 'best sample Red Clover Seed', and 'best sample Red Clover Seed, not less than 50 lbs.' with corresponding premium values in pounds and shillings.

REGULATIONS. The Grain and Clover Seed to be the growth of this Island; in the year 1855. Each sack of Grain must contain not less than three bushels. No prize will be awarded without competition of 3 samples each, of first and second quality. Competitors must be members of the Society. The Prize Grain will be set up and sold for the benefit of the Exhibitors immediately after the decision of the Judges. By Order, W. W. IRVING, Sec'y Committee Room. R. A. Society. January 28th. 1856.

Easter Show

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

Table with 2 columns: Description of livestock and Premium amount. Includes items like 'First Class, Fat Ox of any age', 'Second Class, Fat Ox, ca.ved since Jan. 1, '53', 'Third Class, best fat Cow or Heifer', 'Pen of 3 fat WETHERS', 'Pen of 3 fat EWES', 'Best Carcass of PORK', and 'Best Fat Ox of any age, 2d prize'.

By Order, W. W. IRVING, Sec'y. Com Room, Jan. 2, 1856.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

The Great New and Wonderful European Discovery!!! YOUR OWN PORTRAIT PAINTER FOR 50 CENTS!!!

Portraits, Views, &c. TAKEN BY THE SUN'S RAYS.

By this New Process, any person can produce, in a few seconds, true life-like PORTRAITS of their friends; LANDSCAPES, VIEWS, BUILDINGS, &c. No knowledge of drawing required to produce those Wonderful Works of Art and Poetry. Printed Instructions, containing FULL PARTICULARS for practicing, by any one, this beautiful and fascinating Art with ease and certainty, will be forwarded, (prepaid,) by return Mail, to any address, on receipt of 50 cents, or postage stamps for the amount, and addressed to MR. COX, No. 161, GRAND STREET, New York City. Every applicant may depend upon being duly supplied, as it is no humbug!! November 17, 1855. Note.—Printers of Newspapers inserting the above Advertisement, sending Displayed six times, including this Note, and sending no paper with it, will, with bill enclosed, will receive copies of the Work or cash, as preferred, forthwith.

Schooner for Sale

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the HULL of a Schooner of his Schooner, now building at Wood Island, and to be launched early in April. The above mentioned vessel is 67 feet long; 21 feet beam, and 4 1/2 depth of hold; frame of hardwood and juniper, and planked completely with hardwood. For further particulars apply to the builder, by letter, post-paid. DONALD TAYLOR, W. Island. January 21, 1856.

BUILDING LOTS.

SEVERAL Town BUILDING LOTS, for Sale. Apply to JAMES N. HARRIS. January 8, 1856.—di

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

On both sides of the Atlantic—in Europe where there is war, and this country where there is peace—the deliberations of the respective governments are, at the present moment, the subjects of absorbing interests to the people of each. Each waits with anxiety to see how its rulers and diplomatists will perform the work before them, and the glance of each is anxiously turned from its own affairs to that of the other. Never before, in the history of either, was the work before its rulers of a more momentous character, and never before did either need, that councils should be marked by higher wisdom. No stronger contrast was ever presented than exists between each, both in nature of government and condition of affairs, and yet with the deliberations of each, the interests of the other are intimately blended. The Powers of Europe at war, and the Government of the United States at peace, are both, in fact—the one, in the approaching Peace Negotiation, and the other, in its Congress just organized—on the threshold of deliberations of the greatest importance, separately to each, and jointly to all. And there is a hush, and a breathless waiting, as it were, on both sides of the Atlantic, to see how monarchical diplomatists and legislators, on the one hand, and Republican diplomatists and legislators on the other, will enter at once on the gigantic tasks before them.

While in Europe the grand question for deliberation is Peace or War, the questions before our present Congress are many and complicated, and in some of them are the elements from which ill-judged diplomacy and violent legislation can issue, both civil and national war to spring. Our relations with Great Britain have already been the subject of debate before the Senate. The points in dispute with Great Britain, relating to the Central American question, and the alleged violations of the neutrality laws, have formed the foundation for exciting speeches, and the same question will doubtless soon come before the House. With Spain too, we have some affairs to settle, and this must also be part of the work of the present Congress. And last of these foreign matters of dispute comes the affair of the Sound Dues. And by the side of the work of settling these difficult, delicate, and exciting foreign questions, stands the equally grave and momentous task of settling the conflicting claims of the Kansas delegates, and the affairs of that Territory generally. Even while Congress has been just organized itself into readiness for work, there comes a cry of outrage from Kansas, which demands an instant hearing and energetic action on the part of the government. And with these affairs of more serious import, the country waits to see how Congress will address itself to those of minor, although still of great importance. The Navy Retiring Board has already engaged the attention of the Senate, and its coming before the House is looked forward to with great interest. The decisions of the Board have not met with the general approval of the country, and the action of Congress is demanded to redress the wrong, where wrong has been committed. The Tariff, the Secretary of the Treasury, having submitted a plan for its modification, will also come before Congress, and the settlement by that body of the conflicting views on the subject, is a matter of great interest to the country. And last of all, among the important business that we need at present mention comes the anomalous question of Utah and the Mormons. Is Governor Young Governor of Utah or not? Are he and the beastly community over which he rules, above the power of the United States, or are they not? The people of the other States wait to see this grave question as settled by Congress.

And thus, while Europe pauses at the present moment before the threshold of the Conference of Peace, we pause before the door of Congress. That the watching is one of deep anxiety on both sides cannot be denied, but while we are encouraged to believe, that this second Peace Negotiation in Europe will not be as fruitless as the last, we are firm in the belief, that our Congress will legislate for the best interests of the country, and that all the existing questions, both foreign and domestic, which seem so difficult of adjustment without violent resorts, will find at the hands of Congress a happy solution. We have strong faith in American patriotism, wisdom, and prudence, and believe that they are ever ready to rise above all sectional and party differences, when imminent occasions require it. With peace, secured in Europe, and our progress advanced by the settlement of our difficulties at home and abroad, there would seem to spread out, before the nations on both sides of the Atlantic, a future, capable of being made one of unexampled advancement and prosperity, by following in the paths of a liberal and enlightened peace, and one forming a happy end to the present anxious pause before the deliberations of European and American diplomatists and legislators.—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAMS, C. B.

The gallant subject of this memoir was born in Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in the

latter part of the year 1800, and entered the royal Artillery (in which service his father before him had attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel) at the age of twenty-five.

For some fifteen years past he was employed principally, if not entirely, in the diplomatic duties, and had just successfully concluded the settlement of the Turco-Persian boundary question, when the war with Russia afforded to Lord Clarendon the opportunity to test his talents in a new sphere, by nominating him her Britannic Majesty's Military Commissioner to the Turkish Forces at Kars with the rank and retinue of Brigadier-General.

How well General Williams acquitted himself of the trust reposed in him, and justified the sagacity evidenced by Lord Clarendon in his choice, let not England only, but the united voice of the cabinets and armies of Europe declare. In this instance, at any rate, "the right man was put into the right place," and rarely has history presented to our notice the parallel fact of a General more honoured in the circumstances attending his defeat, than it falls to the lot of most men to be in the achievement of the most complete success.

Whatever human skill and forethought, left to its own resources, could plan, whatever the highest order of moral courage and of physical endurance could achieve—it will be readily granted to General Williams and the heroic garrison of Kars (Turkish, Polish, and Hungarian, as well as British) that in each and all of these qualities they were severally and pre-eminently distinguished.

How is it then, that the honours of the Bath, so lavishly dispensed in the Crimea, should in the case of General Williams, up to the present time at least, have been withheld—he being notoriously (without disparagement of others) the only British General engaged in this present war upon whose judgment, tactics, and bearing, and "sufficiency for the position in which he was placed," best as that position was by fame as well as by facts, the national verdict of approval has been pronounced, without the slightest admixture of censure, from first to last?

General Williams has four sisters living—three in British North America, and one in the United States. He has also a niece at Winchester, married to Brevet Lieut.-Colonel O'H. Moran, of the Winchester Depot Battalion.

It only remains for the writer to add that his public qualities is a diplomatist and soldier, severely tested as they have been, prior to receiving the impress of nation's gratitude and admiration, are at least equalled, if not surpassed, by the upright and benignant character of the man.

Letters from General Williams, dated Tiflis, Dec. 14, have been received at Erzeroum. The journey from Alexandropol was accomplished in five days. On the second and third day the country, mountainous and grand, was well wooded and covered with vegetation; on the fourth and last, they travelled over a plain, the mud retarding considerably their progress. The General is enchanted with the climate of Tiflis, which he says is quite equal to that of Italy. He and his staff enjoy the most robust health, and continue to receive from the Russian authorities every mark of attention and courtesy. Orders were expected from St. Petersburg relative to their ulterior destination.

By the last steamer from Constantinople we learn that General Williams has been sent off to Moscow, where he will remain a prisoner, most probably, till the preliminaries of peace are signed.—Illustrated News.

Asylum for Inebriates.—A petition is before the Legislature, praying for the establishment of an asylum for inebriates, wherein they may receive such treatment as shall restore them to soundness of health and sanity of mind; and also to afford such facilities as shall render the asylum a self-supporting institution, for the now miserable victims of intemperance. The author of the petition is the same lady who in 1854 petitioned the Legislature in behalf of the State Reform School for Girls. The object of the petition is certainly a good one, and there is reason to believe that its accomplishment is feasible. Institutions for inebriates exist abroad, and it is said to have been attended with much success. We have seen it stated that in Sweden, hospitals exist where inebriates are cured by the simple process of giving them their favorite drink to the exclusion of every other beverage, and flavoring with it every article of their food, until the taste and smell of gin, rum or brandy, as the case may be, becomes nauseating that the disgust can never be overcome, and their craving appetite for it is satiated. It is not uncommon for physicians in England to make the care and treatment of inebriates a speciality, and one of the most talented of English poets, now deceased, was during the latter and most useful years of his life a living monument of the benefits of judicious and friendly treatment for a vice which, unaided, he was utterly incompetent to master.

We hope the prayer of the petitioners for an asylum for inebriates will be fully considered by a committee of the Legislature, and the expediency of establishing such an asylum carefully investigated. Even if it should not be deemed advisable in the present state of the finances of the Commonwealth to make an appropriation at once for this object, the benefits which would be likely to result from such an institution might be made the subject of careful inquiry, and the facts given to the public in a report, which would draw attention to the necessity of making provision for a class whose condition is truly pitiable. If there is any "medicine for a mind diseased," by an appetite for strong drink, an asylum for its judicious administration would be of incalculable benefit to the community.—Bas. Jour.

The London Times has a remarkable article upon the difficulties between the United States and England, in relation to Central America, and practically concedes that the American interpretation of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty is just.—It recommends the abandonment of British pretensions in that quarter. The Times says: "Let us take our stand on the literal construction of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, which accomplishes for us all that we can reasonably in Central America. Let us frankly give up our questionable right to the Mosquito protectorate and the Island of Huasteca, and, by way of delivering ourselves of the whole embarrassment at once and forever, throw the worthless settlement of Balize into the bargain. In return, let us call upon the American Government not only to observe its portion of the treaty, in respect of which we have hitherto had nothing to complain, but also to root out the gang of pirates and murderers who have taken forcible possession of the State of Nicaragua, and hold it in defiance of the will of both countries. Such an example would do more to carry out the intention of the treaty than any amount of protection to drunken savages or occupation of worthless islands."

The Riches of Table Mountain, California. Four Hundred Dollars to a Bucket.—The Seneca Herald says, Turner & Co., engaged in mining on Montezuma Flat, at the base of Table Mountain, lately struck upon the richest lead of gold that we believe has ever been found in California. Some time since they sunk a shaft upon their claim and struck upon good pay dirt. The shaft was about twenty five feet deep and was very wet. They erected a wheel for the purpose of hauling the water, and have since been actively engaged in drifting and taking out pay dirt, until on Saturday last they struck upon the wonderful rich lead before mentioned. In the first ten buckets of dirt taken from it there was four thousand dollars worth of gold! The lead is rather narrow, but scarcely a lump of the size of a man's fist can be taken out that does not hold from fifty to one hundred dollars.

Gas and Gas Meters.—A singular fact has just been brought to light in London, in regard to gas meters. A careful examination of the gas works in that city has established this fact, that the lower the quality of gas, the greater the velocity with which it flows through the meter: that is, the quantity registered is increased in proportion as the quality is deteriorated.

Where Our Fashions Come From.—A good anecdote is told of one of the Chippewa Indians now at the North. He was asked why the Indians did not copy the dress of our people. He replied:—"We think we started your fashions: your men now wear blankets as we do, and your women paint their faces and wear feathers."

A Highland Widow.—At his death the Laird of—, in Argyleshire, left a beautiful young widow, of course inconsolable for his loss. After the burial and banquet, clansmen and clanswomen, attended by the piper and fiddler, convened for a dance in the castle hall, resolving to mitigate their grief with the Highland fling; when, unexpectedly, the widow herself came in, all weeds and tears, with the tip of her nose scarcely peeping from her crape cap, and she seated herself mournfully on a bench. The gentlemen who was to lead down the dance thought he could not, in good breeding, ask any other lady than the mistress of the house to stand up with him, and, with a deep sigh she consented. He then asked the disconsolate widow the name of the spring, i. e. the tune she would wish to have played. "Oh," said she, "let it be a light spring for I have a heavy heart."—New Monthly.

Making Preparations for an Accident.—A curious accident occurred on the New Albany and Salem railway. The passenger train, having four cars filled with passengers, came to the bridge over Fall creek, near Bloomington, and the engineer, fearing that the heavy rains, which had swelled the stream bank full, had rendered the bridge insecure, directed the passengers to get out of the cars till he could test the strength of the bridge. He crossed on foot, and then directed the fireman to start the engine, jump off, and he would catch it on the other side. The train started, and on reaching the centre of the bridge it gave way, and the locomotive and cars were plunged into the stream and instantly disappeared from view.

Natural Mode of Settling a Bet.—Two persons were the other day disputing as to the best quality of each other's hay, and a wager was made on the subject, but the worthies were at a loss to find a party competent to decide the question, which was considered a knotty point. At length one of the disputants, Mr. Wm Taylor, suggested that the question should be referred to a horse, the property of Sir Thomas Erskine, Bart, one of the officers of the Royal Denbigh Militia. The noble animal, being accustomed to partake of the very best food, was presented with a small quantity of each party's hay, the same being placed a short distance apart and the question as to quality was at once decided by the horse showing a decided preference for the hay of the other individual who suggested the experiment. The other party was perfectly satisfied at the result, cheerfully paid the wager, and acknowledged himself at fault.

Deluge in the Planet Saturn.—In a recent work entitled "The New Theory of Creation and Deluge," among other startling predictions it is stated that it is probable the rings which surround Saturn are composed of water, snow or ice, which at some future time may descend and deluge the planet, as ours was deluged into days of Noah. It now appears that this event is likely to take place a little sooner than was anticipated, for Sir David Brewster says: "Mr. Otto Sturwe and Mr. Bond have lately studied with the great Munich telescope at the Observatory of Pulkoway, the third ring of Saturn, which Mr. Herschel and Mr. Bond discovered to be fluid. These astronomers are of the opinion that this fluid ring is not of very recent formation, and that it is not subject to rapid change; and they have come to the extraordinary conclusion that the inner border of the ring has since the time of Huygens, been gradually approaching the body of Saturn, and that we may expect, sooner or later, perhaps in some dozen of years, to see the rings united with the body of the planet."

At the recent anniversary festival of the Burns Association, in Cincinnati, Mr. Kennedy of Oxford, Ohio presented to the society a shepherd's pipe once owned by Burns, and upon which the poet had often played to his "sweet Highland Mary."

The Louisville (Ky.) Courier estimates that the cold weather has ruined half a million dollars worth of potatoes in that city.

A letter from Vienna of the 26th Jan., in the Post Aamp Gazette of Frankfort, says:—"Since the meeting of the Council of war in Paris, the attention of the Russian general has been directed towards Poland. The fortresses of that country, for the repair of which immense sums have been expended during the last 45 years, are all constructed on a system worthy of being studied by strategists. These fortresses are now being provisioned for a year, as though the Russians are to have to defend themselves behind walls, and not in the open field. It is in these places that the divisions of the reserves are being collected, and other forces are directed on Sitomir, Kicheneff, Nicolaieff, Finland, and the Crimea. The military Governor of Orenbourg is sending reinforcements to General Mouravieff."

THE ARMY.—It is reported that the 91st will be removed from Greece to the seat of war in the east.

Some new companies of the Royal Sappers and Miners are to be raised, which will give an increase to the corps of nearly 1,000 men. The officers for the staff of the corps are being increased.

It is stated that, in addition to the augmentation to each battalion of the Royal Artillery, two additional battalions are to be added to that corps on the 1st of April next.

The following will be the change of quarters of the home cavalry in the spring:—The 3rd Dragoon Guards from Edinburgh, to York, the 3rd Light Dragoons from Hounslow to Dublin, the 7th Hussars from York to Manchester, and the 15th Hussars from Manchester to Hounslow; the Queen's Bays and 16th Lancers remain in Dublin.

A warrant will immediately be issued granting to soldiers the bounty money, without the deduction of a single shilling on account of necessaries. An entire kit will be given to the soldier at the public expense. On the score of expediency this is commendable, but the measure merits the higher praise of being fair and just to the soldier. The volunteering from the militia regiments is to be superintended by a steady (if possible, a field) officer, with a surgeon, whose approval will be final. The height must be 5ft 6in for the Cavalry, and 5ft 4in for the Infantry. Volunteers will, if over 29 years of age, be allowed to reckon on one half their militia service (over 18) as line service, and their good-conduct pay, &c., is to be preserved to them equally, as if they remained in the militia.

GENERAL WILLIAMS.—A letter from Erzeroum says:—"All the officers and soldiers who have returned from Kars speak in terms of the highest gratitude of General Williams, who has done so much for them, both before and after the capture of Kars. His name is venerated by all. Every one is in hopes of seeing him return in the course of a few months."

NAVAL.—It is reported that Rear Admiral Fanshawe, C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the West India Station, has applied to be superseded on the score of ill health, and that he will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, K. C. B.

Buttons, rivalling jet in beauty of gloss and finish, are now made from India rubber. The U. S. navy and several large clothing houses have adopted the new style.

A HINDOO WITNESS.—A Hindoo having been summoned to give evidence before the court of judicature at Calcutta, deposed that such a circumstance happened in her presence. The judge asked, where it happened; she replied in the verandah of such a house. "Pray my good woman," said the judge, "how many pillars are in that verandah?" The woman not perceiving the trap that was laid for her, without consideration, said that the verandah was supported by four pillars. The counsel for the opposite party immediately, offered to prove, that the verandah contained five pillars, and that consequently, no credit could be given to her evidence. The woman perceiving her error, addressed the judge: "My Lord" said she, your lordship has for many years presided in this court, and every day you ascend a flight of stairs; may I beg to know how many steps these stairs consist of?" The judge confessed, that he did not know. "Then," replied she, "if your lordship cannot tell the number of steps you ascend daily to the seat of justice, it cannot be astonishing that I should forget the number of pillars in a balcony which I never entered half a dozen times in my life." The judge was so much pleased with the woman's wit, that he decided in favor of her party.

A certain barrister, who was remarkable for coming into court with dirty hands, observed, "that he had been turning over Coke," "Coke!" exclaimed a waggish brother, "I should have thought it was coal."

Topsy Turvy.—When things are in confusion they are said to be turned Topsy Turvy.—The expression is derived from the way in which turf for fuel is placed to dry on its being cut; the surface of the ground is pared off with the heath growing on it, and the heath is turned downward, and left some days in that state, that the earth may get dry before it is carried away. It means, then, top side turf-way.—Gentleman's Magazine.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S FAREWELL TO HIS ARMY.
The *Invalide Russe* of the 22nd publishes the following order of the day, addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to the army of the South and to the troops in the Crimea:—

Head-quarters, Baktchi-Serai, Jan. 12.
In leaving, by the Emperor's order, for new duties, I bid you farewell, brave comrades!

I give to my worthy successor an army inured to battles, and which has been, for the Czar and the country, a defence and a joy.

Your courage and your devotion, brave warriors, will remain graven for ever on my heart. I sincerely return you thanks for the confidence you always reposed in me in the midst of the bloody and terrible struggle, in which you defended the peninsula of the Crimea against numerous foes, who had in their power means of warfare unique and heretofore unknown in the annals of war.

This order of the day will be read in every company, squadron, sotnia, battery and body of marines.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

DEBATE ON

ANSWER TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Whelan, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the address in answer to His Excellency's speech. Mr. Perry in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—Mr. Chairman, I will make some observations on the general tone of that speech, and will offer some observations on one or two paragraphs. First, with regard to the general character of this speech, it is one, I think, not similar to many that have come before this House. I do not remember one so plain in its character. It is not a long array of Government measures. But I think I may remark, that the advisers of the Governor need not be afraid to come before this House. But, sir, I presume they have very nearly exhausted the subject. When we look at the Statute Book and find the many important measures which they have passed, there was very little to advise His Excellency on. Perhaps, it is well that the Government should come down here without any plan asking support, and that they should not dictate to this House what measures should pass or should not pass. It has become the practice, that the fewer Government measures the better. But, Sir, they act wisely and judiciously, I think, in saying and leaving it to the House itself to propose what measures they in their wisdom may deem best calculated for the prosperity of the Island. The first part of the speech is that in reference to the revenue. He says, (see speech, paragraph third):—"On looking to the abstract of the revenue, published a day or two ago, I found there was a falling off of £3,952 9s. 43d." Is there any accounting for this falling off? I think it is owing, in some measure, to the extended commercial relations which have arisen between this Island and the American Union. No man of common sense could believe, that when that measure was carried into execution, it would not affect the revenue. That may, in some measure, account for the decrease. It is also to be taken into account that in no former period were the prices demanded for West India produce so high in the States. It is a well known fact that many of our merchants who imported largely from those Islands failed, in some instances, to supply the demands of their customers. It will also be seen, as another item of decrease, that there is a falling off in the land assessment of £329 10s. 53d. This, is in a great measure, owing to the purchase of the Worrall estate by Government, which then became exempt from the duties. There was also a small deficiency in the amount of sales of Crown Lands. It is easy to account for that; because the Worrall estate being bought up, other lands were less eagerly sought after. Another small decrease is in the amount of licence duty. This is owing, I think, to the arbitrary system followed by the Grand Jury. Whatever opinions hon. gentlemen may entertain in the abstract, as to the use of alcoholic liquors, still it must be admitted, that during the last year, the summary power which they enjoyed of refusing, at their pleasure, to license houses of public entertainment has had an injurious effect on the public interests. Turning to the increase column, we find an increase in the postage accounts. Nothing is so well calculated to elevate the interests of any country. So long as this is on the increase, the intelligence of the country is also on the increase. Another item is £2120 11s. 2d. on the sale of public lands. There is also an increase on interest on bonds. These items of increase are very easily accounted for. That increase requires no explanation, when it is known that, on the whole, the decrease amounts to only about four thousand pounds, so that we have reason to congratulate ourselves after the depression in the business of last year. Now, the next paragraph to which I shall call your attention is that on the necessity of consolidating the Revenue Laws. I do not presume, that His Excellency has discovered that the Revenue Laws are more defective than other Laws. We have been in the habit of patching up our Revenue Laws for six or seven years, and our circumstances are such, that smuggling is carried on to a considerable extent. We have an extensive coast, and a large number of American fishermen visit our shores. Owing to the facilities which they have in landing, and owing to the ease with which our own people can go to the other Provinces, it is utterly impossible to put down all illicit traffic; but still the laws are such and have been patched so much, that His Excellency probably did well in calling attention to it. The next paragraph to which I shall refer is that respecting the war. I shall not detain the Committee with any observations on this clause of the speech. I only express my own opinion, that the Government has properly expressed it, that our interest is not diminished in the progress of the war. Nearly about this time last year we appropriated a sum of two thousand pounds for the support of the widows and orphans of those who fell in the war.

Then the British satellites—the German Courts—found it prudent to renew negotiations for peace. Taking into account these things, we have no reason to fear for our interests. But turning from a significant subject to a paltry one, what influence has the war had on our own Island? The Governor says we are exempt from the war. True, we have had to pay no tax in support of the war, but nevertheless we have suffered from it, as well as every other Province on this side of the Atlantic and on the other. And we have suffered from it in another point of view: Her Majesty's Government have thought it proper to withdraw every one of the troops which we had for our defence. Has this been the case with the other Provinces? As to augmentation of the Crimean army! yet they were of some consideration to us. They spent their money here; and we had not to provide protection for ourselves. But her Majesty's Government have suggested that we ought to provide a force for ourselves, and that a company might be obtained from Newfoundland. That was done, and a Bill was passed to pay for it; but what was the consequence? The Bill went home; Her Majesty's Government turned round and said—"We will not pass this Bill; we cannot pass this Bill." The home Government says, "We will not allow this tax on the proprietors." He says, "The grounds upon which the decision of Her Majesty's Government, regarding those measures, is founded, shall be communicated to you." I am aware, Mr. Chairman, that we have not the despatches before us, in order to investigate, and to criticize, somewhat closely, the reasons. Certain, I am, that the reasons and motives cannot be weighty ones. They can, not be to relate to the interests of this Island, but for the benefit of a certain clique. It is well known, that when these Bills went from here, they were accompanied by memorials from the proprietors. Now, Sir, is it not humiliating to stand up here and say that we, who enjoy the benefits of self-government—that we have passed two bills here, and that these measures must be intercepted in their progress by any fiction of land-agents; and that our Legislature here is rendered a farce and nullity by a party who have respect to no power—to no authority under heaven. Sir, I had hoped that that day had passed when any party could interfere between this Island Government and Her Majesty; but unfortunately, it appears that that accursed influence still exists in its pristine eloquence. I trust, that this House will call the attention of the British Government to the subject. Would any British statesman dare to interfere with the Government of Canada or the other smaller Provinces? Yet we, with a small revenue and population, because we are in such a condition, is it right that our measures should be frustrated and overlooked? It were far better to do away with the power of Government, then pass measures from year to year, and then have that Government balk our measures. Sir, it is humiliating in the extreme, that we cannot pass acts of a purely local nature, without being balked in these measures. But perhaps I shall take another opportunity of expressing myself on the subject. The next paragraph relates to the Public Lands. The Commissioner of Public Lands is, I trust, well prepared on the subject. But there is one subject to which His Excellency alludes, to which the whole of us may say something. We all do not require any information from the Government, to know what benefits have been conferred by the free School system. The Governor says, there are 268 schools in operation, attended by 11,000 pupils. In looking over the Journals, I think, for 1849, a year or two previous to the introduction of the Free school system, I find the number of schools 126, attended by 4,735 scholars. They have more than doubled, both as to schools and pupils. Our population is 71,000, and when the Public Accounts come down, it will be seen that we have given nearly £12,000 during the past year, for the support of Education. Now let us look at the state of education in the neighbouring Provinces. The population of Nova Scotia is about 300,000; and that province pays for education, a little more than £4,000 over what we pay—the sum granted by N. S. for education being £16,280. The Revenue of Nova Scotia, is £133,000; ours only £42,000—not one third. New Brunswick with its £293,000 revenue, and a population of 200,000 inhabitants, not so large a population as Nova Scotia; and the reason why the Revenue is so much greater than Nova Scotia, is owing, I believe, to the peculiar nature of the business of that country—with this Revenue, gives the wretchedly small sum of £9,435 for the support of Education. Now, is it not creditable to reflect, that we give nearly £3,000 more than the large province of New Brunswick, to the support of education! Surely it is a source of gratification to think, that we are so immeasurably ahead of that province.

Another subject to which His Excellency calls our attention is that of our communication with the neighbouring Provinces. I may be permitted to state that, much to the credit of the Government, they embraced the proposal of a gentleman from Boston. By his arrangements we shall enjoy all the benefits which New Brunswick enjoys, and which Nova Scotia will soon enjoy; so that for a very small consideration, about £40, we will get our letters two or three days earlier than we could by the ordinary mail routes. The advantage will be felt, before the Session is over. Indeed, I think twice £40 would be well thrown away, if it were simply for the purpose of making our American neighbours and ourselves better acquainted than we have hitherto been. I would be willing to vote any sum, and I do not think it can be too large, for the purpose of keeping up regular communication. Nothing so much detracts from the Island as the want of an efficient system of communication. To the credit of the Government they, last summer, kept up a very creditable means of communication. But still I think it may be very materially improved on; and I trust the Government will ask a liberal sum; and I think no sum can be too liberal for this purpose.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN then moved that the first paragraph of the Address be read; which being done, he moved that it be agreed to, which passed.

Several paragraphs were then agreed to without remark. On reading the fifth paragraph of the Address, respecting illicit traffic.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Douse spoke nearly as follows: Mr. Chairman, it appears by the remarks of the Governor, respecting illicit trading, that some is carried on. I ask if any thing has been done on that subject. I have understood that there was some illicit trade going on in different parts of the Island. If this is the case, I think we ought to be informed of it. Again, there has been some accounts that goods have been landed at Georgetown. I should like to know if any information has been received on the matter. I have been a supporter to the Government; and I care not who he is, he must not cheat the Government. I ask Mr. Coles and Mr. Wightman whether any information has come within their knowledge respecting the matter.

Hon. Col. Secretary.—The only reason, I believe, that the Government have to call the attention of the House to the matter, has arisen from the honorable member's own district. The Collector got any revenue from that district. It is well known that there has been very little revenue collected there formerly; but there has been a little more last year. But there was another case with reference to an American vessel which was seized here, and with reference to which the laws were found insufficient. The facts of the case are pretty well known to every one here. But, Sir, there is another thing that I may mention. Our Revenue Laws are scattered all over the Statute Book, and it completely puzzles the Collectors to find them.

Mr. Douse.—In reply to the hon. gentleman, I may inform him, that if he would make better appointments perhaps not so much illicit trading would be done. But, Sir, I do complain, and I have a right to complain, that the revenue has not been protected. What is the purpose of our Revenue Collectors? The fact is, there are no persons worth talking about to protect the revenue. This is not the first time that I have complained on this floor. Whoever is in office, I would be the last one to shut my eyes to dealings of that kind.

Hon. Col. Treasurer.—I suppose he would wish the Government to appoint such officers as he recommended for Road Commissioners when his party was in power.

Mr. Coles.—The laws ought to be consolidated. I am perfectly agreed on that part of the Address; that is, to consolidate the laws.

The paragraph was then agreed to.

The next paragraph passed without observation.

On the reading of the seventh paragraph,

Mr. Coles remarked.—I believe that hardly any thing should be said on this, till we have the documents before us. Even some of the Bills brought before the House last year did not receive the Royal Assent; and I think we had better defer the consideration of the subject till we get the documents. I have said nothing for or against it. I have made a small amendment, and I therefore move that the clause be struck out, and the following amendment inserted:—

“As the Act of last Session, to impose a Tax upon the Rent Roll of Proprietors, and the Act to secure a Compensation to Tenants, have not received the Royal Assent, when the reasons assigned by Her Majesty's Government for such disallowance are communicated to us, they shall receive our deliberate consideration.”

Mr. Laird seconded the motion.

Mr. Haviland.—Mr. Chairman, I was under the impression, when this debate first commenced, that this Address was going to pass smoothly; but I see this is not to be the case, and therefore I shall say a few words myself. The hon. member who moved this address stated that never a Speech before was so plain in its style, and I think this is the case. I think that those members who prepared it have met the expression, “words were given us to conceal our ideas.” The hon. gentleman has changed his opinion on this Session. Well may it be said that the men of yesterday are not the men of to-day. For we well remember that one of the advantages of Responsible Government, which he proposed, would be that four-and-twenty members would not have to put their heads together, and that such measures would be recommended by the Speech from the Throne; but now he has laid down another rule of government—and the very reverse. I have never seen such pleadings in the Law Courts as I have seen on the floor of this House. I am at a great disadvantage in giving my views on this Address, not having the statistical information which they possess. It stated that there was a great increase in the Post Office revenue; that a great many more letters have passed through the Post Office than heretofore. The principal cause assigned for this increase was the mental improvement of the people. Now I believe it is owing to the cheapness of the postage. As regards the Revenue Laws being patched up, I believe it to be the case. There has another change come over the spirit of the hon. gentleman's dream, as regards the Rent Bill. Some of the members of that Government made a very free speech in consequence of the British Government refusing its sanction to some measures. I am afraid we shall never have our constitution settled if we are to trust to the Queen's Printer. The hon. member has found great fault with the Imperial Government for refusing its sanction to this Bill and to another one; and has found great fault with the influence of proprietors for putting a stop to these Bills. Now, I think that they acted properly in doing so. Why, the right of petition is a right that we had a long time since. If we had here a rule or law, the same as in England, then there might be something in the argument. The proprietors have either a right, or none, to the land which they possess; but Her Majesty's Government decided last year that they had a right. We know it is contrary to the principles of the British Government to impose taxes on a few; therefore, I contend that the whole of Her Majesty's subjects should equally have borne the burden. Let every man contribute his quota to the support of the state, and not throw the burden on one part of the people.

Hon. Col. Secretary.—Mr. Chairman, some of those petitioners were here themselves, and did not vote against that Bill. True, the hon. member for Charlottetown voted against it. Sir, the proprietors, I think, are very well re-

presented in this Colony; and it is not true that they were the only persons called on to support these troops. The balance would have been paid out of the Treasury of the Colony. At present, I contend that the inhabitants of this Island have been taxed quite as much as the proprietors. It is true that a few proprietors that have some wilderness land may have to pay towards the support of education. The inhabitants of the Island are taxed in many ways; they are taxed for articles of consumption for which the proprietors are not taxed. They petitioned against it, and also against the One-ninth Bill. But I think the hon. member for Charlottetown need not complain. If they were taxed for education, there are ways by which they might get rid of their lands; but there appears to be a dogged determination to oppose the Government. They are selling the best portion of their lands for less than the Government would give. Then they say, “Oh, we have offered it to the Government!” and then complain that it will not purchase. Sir, I think the Government has shown a disposition to meet the proprietors fairly, if they will only meet it in a fair way. I believe if they had only offered their lands in writing, that they might have been accepted; but I believe there is a combination among some parties to get their lands at a lower price than the Government. Now, the hon. member, Mr. Cooper has moved an amendment to this clause, and I think it is a very singular one. He seeks information. That gentleman has given information himself. Why, Sir, I think he ought to be the last to come forward and object to that paragraph; and there is one thing, when we get the reasons I am afraid we will not get his advice respecting them. But, Sir, the amendment is only something to show a little opposition to the Government.

Mr. Cooper.—Mr. Chairman, there is nothing before the House on the subject, and here we are bringing in the consideration of the matter. I certainly think we will have to take another course.

Mr. Douse.—Mr. Chairman, I think it is unfair to treat the amendment in this way. I take the view that Mr. Cooper does. How can we go into the consideration of that paragraph when we know nothing about it!

Hon. Col. Secretary.—I would ask the hon. member if he has put his name to any of those petitions.

Mr. Clark.—Mr. Chairman, I would make some remarks in reply to those of Mr. Haviland respecting the statistical statements made by Mr. Whelan. I find, on referring to the documents, that his statements are correct. The decrease on liquors alone, imported into Charlottetown, is £2,263; on molasses, £163; and on tobacco, £783. Liquor and other articles were imported in less quantities. Also on the two per cent. articles there has been a heavy falling off. Less ship-building has been carried on than formerly. There has been no less than £200 decrease in the value of the imports of two per cent. articles, as cordage, &c., causing a deficiency of £400; but there has been a small increase in the port of Charlottetown on tea, and also an increase from the United States on the articles of general merchandise. In corroboration of what fell from Mr. Whelan, I give these figures. Respecting the Reciprocity Treaty, there is a very small falling off.

Hon. Mr. Palmer.—Mr. Chairman, I cannot but remark on the inconsistencies of hon. members in speaking on this subject. When Mr. Whelan first brought the matter before us, he produced Free Trade as one reason of the decrease. Now, it would have been the best of that hon. member a few years ago that Free Trade would be an advantage. Still, Sir, I am sorry that there has been a decrease; but if a loss took place on one article it was gained on others. With respect to what fell from Mr. Clark, we have a passage in His Excellency's Speech respecting consolidating the Laws for the collection of the Revenue. Now, Mr. Clark gives us to understand that there has been a falling off in the importation of liquor, and I take it for granted that there must have been £2000 worth of liquor smuggled into the country last year. I would merely conclude by saying that I hope the hon. and learned member, Mr. Cooper, will not find fault with me if he find me supporting him. I do not know what curious matter may have been sent out in the documents, but I think, for regularity's sake, we ought not to pass any opinion on them before they have come before us. But certainly I must agree with him in saying that we are going to work in a very unparliamentary manner, if we decide on them before we have heard them.

Hon. Mr. Whelan.—Mr. Chairman, I will not pronounce any opinion respecting Her Majesty's decision on these Bills, but respecting secret influence, it is not known that memorials have gone home on this subject?

Mr. Douse.—Mr. Chairman, there is one remark which I would make respecting what Mr. Coles said about purchasing lands, at less than the Government. Now, I have not done this. It is true that Mr. Whelan has made some allusions to me, and has published statements in his paper concerning my purchases; but if he says I have combined with others to make purchases against the Government, I can say I have not.

Hon. Col. Secretary.—I say the documents that Mr. Douse has placed in the Registrar's office, shew what he has given, which is less than the government was authorized to give by the Land Purchase Bill.

Hon. Mr. Whelan.—Mr. Douse has made reference to me, and has stated that I noticed his purchases in my paper. Now, I stated as a matter of general information, that he had purchased a portion of Lord Selkirk's estate at 4s. 9d. per acre.

Mr. Yeo.—I recollect I called at this building, and offered £13 for sale to the Government; I mentioned it to Mr. Swanley, who answered that they had no money to pay for it. I do not deny but that I may have mentioned my reply to other persons. I was not in the House, when that famous Bill for taxing the Rent Roll, passed the Legislature; if I had, I would certainly have voted against such a measure.

Mr. McIntosh.—I believe it is hard to say who are Proprietors, and who are not; and I believe, if the truth was known, there are no Proprietors; and if the Titles were tried, as they ought to be, there would be none found. I think before the end of the Session, we will do something respecting this matter. Every one of the Proprietors, that knows the nature of the business, is eager to get clear of his land as soon as possible.

Mr. Yeo.—I have been speculating in land for some time, and I am sure it will be very much against the Government if I have any land; and the people will have harder times, than they have had sometime back. Would you wish to see the people for their land? It is true, they have never paid a penny for their land. It will be ruinous to the country, if Government purchases these lands.

Mr. McIntosh.—He could take pork, wheat, &c., for Rent. I wonder where the money comes from, if not from these articles; but I do not care what it is paid in, as long as people pay what they have a right to pay.

The House then divided on the motion of amendment:

Yeas—Messrs. Cooper, Laird, Macintosh, Yeo, Douse, Hoyle, Messrs. Palmer, Longworth, Montgomery, and Mr. Haviland.—9.

Nays—Hon. Mr. Whelan, Messrs. Muirhead, McGill, McDonald, Dingwall, Munro, Hon. Col. Secretary, Col. Treasurer, Wightman, Mooney, the Speaker, and Mr. Clark.—12.

So it passed in the negative.

On motion that the eighth paragraph do pass:—

Mr. Laird.—I do not exactly agree with that paragraph; and therefore move the following amendment:

“As it is most desirable that the Tenantry who reclaimed the Land should obtain the freehold interest of their farms on equitable terms, we shall be happy to receive any information from your Excellency to shew that the attainment of a portion of the Tenantry, in freehold, under the purchase Act, has given them general satisfaction.”

The Hon. Mr. Palmer moved, as an amendment to the said proposed amendment, to insert, immediately before the word “equitable,” in the fourth line thereof, the words “just and.”

And the motion being seconded, and the question put thereon, it was agreed to by the House.

Hon. Mr. Whelan.—I presume that, in consideration of the support which he gave the former resolution he expects support now. Where is the necessity of this amendment, which is no answer to the Speech of the Governor? The Governor says if a larger amount of money had been at the disposal of the Government, there would have been a greater number of Freeholders. Now, here we have a new proposition altogether, which is no answer at all to it.

Mr. Coles.—All that is implied in the Governor's Speech, he says, “I am happy to inform you that the transactions respecting the sale of Public Lands, which will, in due course, be submitted to you, have, in their progress, fully justified the expectations formed of the effects to be derived from the Land Purchase Bill, in the desired conversion of Leaseholders into independent Freeholders, advantages which are only limited by the small amount placed by that measure at the disposal of the Government.”

Why, the amendment is a good answer to it.

Mr. McIntosh.—Mr. Chairman, is it not a singular thing that a person cannot stand up without being charged that he has no opinion of his own? I think all come here free, and can stand up and express themselves as they choose. It is not fair, or gentlemanly to charge people with a desire to leave one party, and to unite with another.

Hon. Mr. Whelan.—Mr. McIntosh evidently misapprehends that paragraph. It does not contemplate any additional sum, but only says, if a larger appropriation had been made for the public interest, that a greater advantage would have been the result.

Hon. Mr. Palmer.—This is another question respecting which I do not wish to compromise myself. I suppose the returns will come down in due time; and no doubt will call forth the opinions of this House, for or against that measure; and I was reserving myself until that time. I find there is a great diversity of opinion respecting that Bill. Some time has now passed, and I see no great prospect, and I think they are made less every day, as to an increase in the Public Lands. I think the passage is introduced as a feeler for this House. The people have been given to understand, from time to time, and year to year, that their lands would be taxed from the heavy Leasehold tenure, to Freehold tenure, and that every man should sit down under his own vine, and enjoy himself. Now I think this measure has not turned out to realize these promises to the Tenantry of the Island. I would not commit myself by expressing an opinion, until the matter is specially gone into; and I begin to agree with the opinion that it is not good or sound policy that eleven twelfths of the Island should be taxed for a benefit, real, or imaginary, to the other twelfth; and, therefore, without at all having prepared any amendment on that part of the Speech, I am not prepared to go into any improvement on the amendment; but I shall give my support to it.

Hon. Col. Secretary.—This is a great deal of flattery for the Tenantry. Now, I suppose the hon. member, has been reading the calculations in the Islander, which tried to shew that the inhabitants of the Island will be taxed for the benefit of the settlers on the Worrel Estate; but if the Tenantry were taxed a little, it would be for their own benefit. Who, since the purchase of the Worrel Estate, the price of land has fallen from 30s to 20s per acre, in some cases.

Mr. Douse.—Name them.

Hon. Col. Secretary.—Will that gentleman sell at the same price as the Government? But, Sir, the hon. member for Charlottetown, seems to be of the opinion of the Islander. The 60,000 acres which remain unsold, would more than pay the amount which the Government will be in debt by the purchase. If the Proprietors go on the way they are doing, throwing obstacles in the way of the Government purchasing land, I think the whole Government will give their attention to severer measures against them, than they have yet done. The whole matter is such a milk and water affair, that I am surprised that my hon. colleague would propose it. I would wish to know, if he intends to carry out that view. Perhaps a few, who have their ears filled with a notion of Escheat, may be dissatisfied; but I am glad to find that a great many of the Tenantry on that Estate, are getting their eyes opened. The amendment will, I presume, meet with the same fate as the other. It is, indeed, an amendment; but if there is nothing objectionable in that part of the Address, I would wish to ask my hon. colleague, why he would wish to make a division in the camp of the Liberals; would he upset the Government?

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Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilled physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the reformation of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and obstructions of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant. Testimony from Maine.

CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, last April, upon my passage from Havana to Charlottetown, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but in ten days could obtain no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of 'Holloway's German Bitters' in it, I sent for some immediately, this was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The effect was so rapid on me, that I had a good appetite for supper, and rested well that night, and the next day found me a well man. I have not been sick without your medicine since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Charlottetown and the West India Islands ever since. I have now given up going to sea, and reside in this place, where you should have an agency, as you could sell large quantities of it."

JOSEPH B. HALL & Co., Freeport, Maine, April 24, 1854, say: "We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use of only one bottle of the German Bitters, we think Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubts of the truth of his story."

Mrs. J. B. HALL & Co.—Gentlemen—In answer to your inquiry, I will state that my daughter, aged about 16 years, had been complaining of a pain in her side, for six or seven years, and about the first of January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. The pain in her side was very severe, her head being troubled with pains between her shoulders and her breast. From reading a number of cures performed by 'Holloway's German Bitters' I was induced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and purchased one bottle. She had taken it but a few days when she began to improve, and now, after taking only one bottle, she is enjoying better health than she has for years. She feels no pain in her side or in any part of her body, and attributes her cure entirely to the German Bitters. WILLIAM CLARK, Nelson Brook, New York Co., N.Y.

You should bear in mind that these Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. For sale by respectable dealers and streetkeepers generally.

T. DESBRISAY & Co. General Agency And by Mr. LEWIS STERN, Georgetown, " EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, " EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, " J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's, " GEORGE WIGGINTON, St. Paul, " JAS. L. HOLDAN, do " WM. DODD, Belem, " JAMES FISHER, New London.

Carriage Bolts.
HASZARD & OWEN have received a large stock of the above—of the following sizes:—

LENGTH.	DIAMETER.
1 1/2 inches by 1/2	5-16 3-8
1 3/4 "	5-16 3-8
2 "	5-16 3-8
2 1/4 "	5-16 3-8
3 "	1-4 5-16 3-8
3 1/4 "	1-4 5-16 3-8 7-16
4 "	1-4 7-16 3-8

These Bolts have neatly turned heads and are offered for sale at from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they can be made for on the Island.

TO LET.
 THE PREMISES IN KING STREET, now in the occupation of Mr. NICHOLAS O'BRIEN—possession given 1st day of May next. For further particulars apply to
JOHN BRECKEN.
 Feb. 20, 1856.

LLOYD'S Register of British and Foreign SHIPPING.

30th January, 1856.
 THE undersigned having been appointed Surveyor to this Society for Prince Edward Island, begs to announce his arrival, and he is now ready to survey vessels while building, and superintend repairs.
 Copies of the rules for building and all information to be had on application at this office
CHARLES B. COKER.
 Old Post Office, Peake's Buildings, Charlottetown.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, 14th February, 1856.
RESOLVED, That the following Standing Order of this House be inserted three times in each of the Newspapers published in Charlottetown, for the information of the public, viz:—
 "That no Bill, Resolution, or other proceeding founded upon any application, addressed to the House of Assembly, be sustained by the Council, unless an application to the same effect, with such documents as may accompany the same, be also presented to the Council in General Assembly."

Pine Timber, Shingles, &c.
 THE Subscriber offers for sale 100 tons of Mirimichi PINE TIMBER, from one to two feet square long lengths, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, 8 or 10 pieces suitable for bowsprits, and 70,000 prime SHINGLES.
B. CHAPPEL.

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

Cigars! Cigars!!
 FOR SALE at VERY LOW PRICES. The Subscribers have received—
 22,000 superior Cheroots,
 on Consignment, with instructions to effect a speedy Sale.
HASZARD & OWEN.

APPRENTICE WANTED.
 FOR the Tanning and Currying business apply to
WILLIAM B. DAWSON.

EDUCATION.
 THE Trustees of the Kent District School are happy to announce to the inhabitants of Kent District, as well as to the citizens of Charlottetown generally, that they have engaged Mr. ALFRED A. MACKENZIE as a Teacher, and that the School will accordingly be opened on MONDAY morning next, 19th inst., in the lower part of the TEMPERANCE HALL.
 The Fee will be 2s. per Quarter, and, according to the 20th Sec. of the Amendment to the School Act, it is required, that the Quarterly Fee be in all cases paid in advance.
 From Mr. M.K.'s long experience and reputed skill and energy as a Teacher, and the high success which has always attended his labors both in P. E. Island and Nova Scotia, the Trustees can confidently recommend him to all who may have pupils to place under his tuition.
 The School-Room is very spacious and well furnished, and will comfortably seat 250 pupils, a fact which must commend itself to all parents who wish to enter their children. And, according to Mr. M.K.'s system of teaching, the larger the attendance (up to the number of 250,) the better will he be able successfully to carry out his system, and the greater amount of practical knowledge will he be able to communicate to each pupil.
 For further particulars, apply to Mr. M.K. at the School-Room, or to Mr. Wm. TROWAN, Secretary for the Trustees.
W. HEARD,
F. LONGWORTH,
H. D. MORPETH,
R. HYNDMAN,
W. C. TROWAN,
 February 13th, 1856.
 N. B.—Mr. M.K. will also open an Evening Class for Young Men in the Hall on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

Great English Remedy!
 The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World:
Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE!
 Patronized by the Nobility and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extraordinary Medicine in the World.

Medicine containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparilla, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The Forest Wine is altogether a different article. It contains no syrup to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal properties from the vegetable plants of which it is composed. The Forest Wine combines the virtues of the
WILD CHERRY, DANDELION, YELLOW DOCK, AND SARSAPARILLA,
 with other valuable plants whose properties are all most effective.
 Its high concentration renders it one of the most efficient medicines now in use. Sometimes less than a single bottle restores the lingering patient from weakness, debility, and sickness, to strong and vigorous health. Every dose shows its good effects on the constitution, and improves the state of the health. The Forest Wine is recommended, in the strongest terms, for all complaints of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nervous Disorders, Bilious Affections, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Scrofula, and all Disorders arising from BLOOD and impure habit of the system.

SAVED FROM DEATH.
 Testimony of Mr. Nathan Mathews, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J.
 Dr. G. W. Halsey:—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life. When I commenced taking them I laid at the point of death with dropsy, piles and asthma. My Physician had given me up as past cure, and my family had lost all hopes of my recovery. While in this dreadful situation, your Forest Wine and Pills were procured for me, and before I had finished the first bottle of the Wine and box of Pills, I experienced great relief; my body and limbs, which were greatly swollen, became sensibly reduced. Hopes of my recovery began now to revive, and after continuing the use of your medicines for about a month, the Piles and Asthma were completely cured. The Dropsy, through which my life was placed in such great danger, was also nearly gone. I have continued the use of your medicines until the present time, and I now enjoy as perfect health as ever I did in my life, although I am more than sixty years of age.
 Yours, respectfully,
N. MATHEWS.
 Newark, N. J., Dec. 19, 1847.

GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.
 New York, January 9th, 1848.

Dr. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years; and having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable. Previous to taking the Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke desparingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and I doubt not, that there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines in consequence of the deception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unprincipled men in flaming advertisements. But, what a pity it is, that the deception used by others should be the means of dissuading many labouring under disease from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Humanely speaking, they have saved my life; when I commenced making use of them, I was in a wretched condition, but began to experience their good effects in less than three days; and in six weeks from the time I purchased the medicines, to the great surprise of all my friends, I was entirely cured, and had increased fifteen pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills, and two bottles of the wine. Would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies,
 Yours, &c.,
JAMES WILTON.

NERVOUS DISORDERS
 Are diseases of the mind as well as of the body, usually brought on by troubles and affliction, and are most common to persons of delicate constitutions and sensitive minds. Low spirits, melancholy, frightful dreams, and fearful anticipations of evil from the slightest causes, generally accompany nervous disorder. The Forest Wine and Pills are an energetic remedy in these complaints.
 Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph C. Paulding, dated
PHILADELPHIA, September 7th, 1848.

Mr. G. W. Halsey—Dear Sir:—Your Forest Wine and Pills have cured my wife of a dreadful nervous disorder with which she has been affected for many years. Her body was almost wasted away. She was frequently disturbed in her sleep by frightful dreams, awakening quite exhausted and covered with perspiration, and at times laboring under the delusion that something dreadful was about to happen to her. By the use of four bottles of the Wine, and a box of the Pills, she is now in perfect health. She has regained her flesh and color, and enjoys society as well as ever.
J. C. PAULDING.

Dr. David Harris, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtue than fifty of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla. Messrs. S. S. Lampman & Co., one of the largest and most respectable druggists in Syracuse, in a letter, say: "From what they have heard and seen of Halsey's Forest Wine

it is an excellent and good medicine, and will undoubtedly become the leading medicine, of the day."
 The Forest Wine is put up in large square bottles with Dr. Halsey's name blown in the glass, \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Gum-coated Pills, 25 cents per box. Agents are authorized to retail, as well as wholesale, on as favorable conditions as the proprietor, No. 161 Duane St. corner of Hudson, N. York.
W. R. WATSON, General Agent



NATURE OUTWITTED!!
Dr. Antrobus's Persian Hair Restorative, AND HAIR DYE.

Under the immediate Patronage of the Princes of Persia and India.

These articles are without doubt the most extraordinary in their powers ever submitted to the Public, and require but to be tried, to be appreciated, admired, and continued.

The RESTORATIVE strengthens the hair and prevents it falling off after every other means have been resorted to unsuccessfully; it cures baldness and creates a natural curl, and by its use, myriads of persons of both sexes are indebted to having a good head of hair at the present moment. Its efficacy if therefore undoubted, and the whole world is challenged to produce an article to equal it, either for beautifying the human hair or preserving it to the latest period of life. For the production of Whiskers or Moustache, it is infallible.
 The qualities of the HAIR DYE are decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever attempted and the whole surface of the head can be changed into a most natural black or brown, within five minute after using it, so as to defy detection from the greatest connoisseur. Advice by post gratis on receipt of Postage Stamps.

Certificate from one of the greatest Medical Men of the day.—Read it!!!
 Copy of a Letter from Dr. Magrath, M. R. C. S., dated Duke Street, Adelphi, London, the 17th January, 1854.

To Dr. ANTROBUS,
 Sir,—I feel great pleasure in attesting the virtues of your Persian Hair Restorative. Several parties who have been patients of mine having derived the most inconceivable benefit from using it; and in fact it is owing to this article alone, that many of them are not at the present moment completely bald; one party I may mention in particular, who had been laid up with typhus fever: (a most beautiful young lady,) the attack however left her although as beautiful as ever in the face, still with scarcely any hair on her head. She tried every thing unsuccessfully, until I recommended her to use your Persian Hair Restorative, and in three months, she again possessed the same dark curling locks, as before her illness, although if possible, still more jet like, and attractive. I must admit, although I have recommended it to hundreds of persons of both sexes, I have never found it fail and consider, that where the hair is not past human aid, your wonderful preparation will restore it to its pristine state.

Your Hair Dye is the best I have ever seen or heard of, and has been used among my private acquaintances, with the most unbounded satisfaction.
 I am, Sir, yours most truly,
 (Signed) **DENNIS MAGRATH.**
 Letter from Henry Vinson, Court Hair Dresser and Wig Maker, of 12A, Leadenhall Street, London.

To Dr. ANTROBUS,
 Sir.—Your Hair Restorative is one of the greatest blessings ever invented. Several of my customers are quite enraptured with it, and consider it beyond all praise. I cannot deny, but that it has appeared to me quite wonderful, the alteration it causes after using it for a few weeks, it excels any thing of the kind I ever used, causing a complete metamorphosis; giving the hair a natural curl, and even entirely hiding grey locks, setting nature at defiance.
 You may depend upon it, that it surpasses any thing of the kind ever brought before the public, and as to your Hair Dye, I can sell all you can send me, it is so unquestionably good.
 I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
 (Signed) **HENRY VINSON.**

The Restorative is sold at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. per Bottle, Sterling. The Hair Dye 3s. 6d. and 7s. per case. The larger sizes are a great saving Directions for use accompany each Bottle and Case.
 Be particular to ask for Dr. Antrobus's, or you may be imposed upon.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, and at Dr. Antrobus's Establishment, 2, Brydges Street, Strand. If any difficulty arise in obtaining it, send postage stamps to Dr. Antrobus's address, and it will be forwarded by return of post.

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.
 CHARLOTTEVILLE, P. E. I., JAS. FURDIE, Esq.,
 St. John, N. B., Messrs. E. BARKIN & Co.
 April 15, 1856.

IMPORTANT SALE OF Household Furniture, Stock, Crop, Farming Implements, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at "DUNHATTAN", the residence of Captain McIntosh, about two miles from the City, on the Pricetown Road, on THURSDAY, the 27th MARCH, the whole of his valuable

Household Furniture, Stock, Crop, Farming Utensils, &c., &c.
 For Terms of Sale, &c., vide Catalogue, to be had on application to the Auctioneer.

ALSO,
TO LET OR FOR SALE "DUNHATTAN," the Freehold Property of Captain McIntosh. The Farm consists of 26 acres of cleared Land, in a good state of cultivation, well enclosed, and subdivided with posts and rails. The House is newly now, well finished, and commodious, and will be let with 5 acres, 10 acres or the whole of the land, as may be required.
 For further particulars, apply to Captain McIntosh, on the premises, or to the subscriber, **JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.**
 Charlottetown, Feb. 7.

Good Liver Oil.
WARRANTED Pure and Fresh, sold by the Bottle, or in any quantity wished.
W. R. WATON.

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment—
 500 sides Neat's Leather,
 300 sides Harness Leather,
 200 sides light Sole Leather,
 500 Calf-skins.
WM. B. DAWSON.
 October 20.

The British Periodicals

AND THE **FARMER'S GUIDE.**
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE LATTER PUBLICATION.

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The great and important events—Religious, Political, and Military—now agitating the nations of the Old World, give to these Publications an interest and value they never before possessed. They occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumours of the newspaper, and the ponderous tomes of the historian, written long after the living interest in the facts he records shall have passed away. The progress of the War in the East occupies a large space in their pages. Every movement is closely criticised, whether of friend or of foe, and all short-comings fearlessly pointed out. The letters from the CAUCASUS and from the BALTIC in Blackwood's Magazine, from two of its most popular contributors, give a more intelligent and reliable account of the movements of the great belligerents than can elsewhere be found.

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion; they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

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 The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

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The Farmer's Guide
 To Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NOXTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.
 This is, conformably, the most complete work of Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it wide circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to
FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
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