

or 5 years, and pos-
desirable Shipyard,
J. P. BEETE.

ANTED.
Fish District School,
will be given, over
ees.
ROBERTSON.

t,
may be agreed upon,
voor, situate about
rn, at Dog River,
0 acres of excellent
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n can be given im-
LIRON LANE, Esq.,
Wm FORGAN, Esq
Wm

demands against the
n, late of Lot 49,
l to send in their Ac-
persons indebted to
make immediate pay-
McKINNON.
Administratrix.

E.
ifies all persons in
ote or Book Account,
date payment, their
hands of an Attorney
C. CROSS.

Hops!
ODD'S Brick Store,

as have been cutting
nds, and have carried
License from me—
ll persons having so
reactor, so trespass,
ted according to Law.
J. M. HOLL.

n the Lease to be sold
t occupied by the Sub-
ing the Market-house
r about 9 months from
business of an Inn or
surpassed, nor would
t that he is desirous of
a farm.
ANDER BRYSON.

ODD.
oft Wood, to be deli-
Mile Run Enquire at
OOK STORE.

d School, Grafton
ily intimates that on
next, he will open a
pose of giving instruc-
Use of the Globes,
f Pupils limited to Fif-
m 4 to 6 p.m. Terms
the School-room.
The Public Class for
the commencement of
3w

ORK.
come and well-known
AXWORK, imported
nd by the Royal Agri-
culty in 1854, will serve
places, commencing on
Monday, the 30th of
r Road, as far as Mr.
from 12 until 3; thence
t Mr. Christopher Bul-
; thence go on to New
ickenson's from 11 until
ondon, and stand at Mr.
until Thursday morn-
islam's, and stand from
o Mr. R. Bagnall's, and
g until Friday morning;
evening, and alternat-
ve named places for the
arlettown every Satur-
nesday, and all other
tables, old York River
tlettown. This Horse
s of a handsome grey
he Farmers in Queen's
oving a sure coal-getter,
admired. Terms, 15s
be paid the first time
JOHN STOCKMAN.
arch 27. on

Haszard's



Gazette,

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, April 4, 1855. New Series. No. 229

Haszard's Gazette.
GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher
Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning
Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.
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in advance.
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30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each addition-
al line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.
Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued
until forbid.

S. L. TILLEY,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist
15, KING STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.
DEALER IN
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Spices, Paints,
Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnish, &c., Confections
in great variety. 6m

Valuable Stand for Business.
TO LET, and possession given in the month of
August next, a DWELLING HOUSE and
PREMISES, now occupied by Mr. W. HEARD, in
GREAT GEORGE STREET.
The suitable position of the premises for Business
purposes is too well known to require comment.
For particulars apply to Mr. W. HEARD, on the
premises, or to Mr. W. SMARDON at the corner,
GREAT GEORGE STREET,
Charlottetown, 23th Feb. 1855.

**Classical and Commercial School, Grafton
Street.**
MR COSTLEY respectfully intimates that on
Monday, 2d APRIL next, he will open a
FEMALE CLASS, for the purpose of giving instruction
in Writing, Geography, Use of the Globes,
Composition, &c. Number of Pupils limited to Fif-
teen. Hours of attendance from 4 to 6 p.m. Terms
may be known by applying at the School-room.
There will be Vacancies in the Public Class for
a few additional Pupils, at the commencement of
next Term (2d April.)
Charlottetown, March 22. 3w

REQUISITION.
To the Directors of the Charlottetown Gas
Light Company.
GENTLEMEN,
WE the undersigned Members of the Charlot-
tewna Gas Light Company, desire that you
will at your earliest convenience call a special
public meeting of the said company, to take into con-
sideration the advanced price now charged for Gas
by said Company, and also the propriety of an im-
mediate reduction of the price to the sum of twenty
shillings per 1,000 feet.
George Beer, junr., John Rigg,
Donald McLesac, Charles Palmer,
James McCraith, Daniel Davies,
Neil Rankin, David Stewart,
John And. McDonald, James Watts,
Henry J. Callbeck, Patrick Walker.
In compliance with the above requisition, I am
instructed by the Directors of the Charlottetown
Gas Light Company, to convene a special General
Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company,
to be held at the Court House, on Thursday the 5th
April next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to take the subject
matter of the above requisition into consideration.
By Order
ROB. HYNDMAN, Sec'y.
Charlottetown, Gas Works, March 23d, 1855.

Hops! Hops! Hops!
FOR SALE, by Retail, at DODD'S Brick Store,
in Fownd Street.
March 23, 1855. 4w

WHEREAS certain persons have been cutting
down trees upon my Lands, and have carried
away wood therefrom, without License from me—
This is to give notice, that all persons having so
trespassed, or who shall, hereafter, so trespass,
shall, on discovery, be prosecuted according to Law.
J. M. HOLL.
Kenwith, Township 32, Dec. 27.

JOHN T. THOMAS
REQUITES A SEVERAL MONTHS
WITH ALL PERSONS
INDEBTED TO HIM
PREVIOUS TO HIS LEAVING THE ISLAND EARLY IN MAY.



AMERICAN HOUSE.
THE SUBSCRIBER intends leaving Charlot-
tewna in a few days, and respectfully requests
all parties who are indebted to him, to hand in the
several amounts of Accounts, as furnished. And will
oblige
JOHN GIBSON.
All the papers 4m

WANTED, by the Prince Edward Island Auxil-
iary Bible Society, a COLPORTEUR. Applica-
tion to be made in writing, stating terms, &c., and
accompanied with certificate of character from a
Minister of the Gospel residing near the applicant.
W. CUNDALL, Secretary.
Jan. 27th, 1855.

TO LET, or the Interest in the Lease to be sold
of the premises at present occupied by the Sub-
scriber on Queen's Square, facing the Market-house
—the shop is at present let for about 9 months from
this date—this stand for the business of an Inn or
Mercantile dealing, cannot be surpassed, nor would
the Subscriber dispose of it, but that he is desirous of
settling himself and family on a farm.
ALEXANDER BRYSON.
March 3d, 1855.

Goods, Medicines, &c.
THE undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants
of Belfast, Bell Creek, and adjoining settlements
that in addition to a general Stock of Goods, he
keeps on hand Genuine Medicines, approved Patent
Medicines, &c.
DUNCAN MUNN.
Bell Creek Mills, Township 62, March 1st, 1855.

Building Lots for Sale and Lease.
SIX BUILDING LOTS only will be sold at the
Ferry opposite Charlottetown, Lot 48, the re-
maining lots will be let on renewable leases, also a
most desirable farm within a mile of the aforesaid
property. For particulars, apply to Mr. John Ball,
or to the Proprietor.
J. P. BEETE.
March 1, 1855. 2m

Shipyard.
FOR SALE, or to be let for 1 or 5 years, and pos-
session given in May next, a desirable Shipyard,
situate in Charlottetown.
J. P. BEETE.
March 13, 1855.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[We give the views of Hon. Members on the
Bill relating to the Office of Controller of Cus-
toms and Navigation Laws, before the House on
Friday last, which we were obliged to omit
in our Summary.]

Mr. PALMER objected to calling a man a De-
puty, when he is appointed by the Government
and paid and held responsible to them, having
right to take a course independent of principal,
he ought rather to be called an Assistant.

Mr. LORD asked what was the difference be-
tween a Deputy and Assistant, he thought it
did not matter what name he was called. It
was carrying out the Governor's Message. To
prevent mistakes being made by persons igno-
rant of the duties of the office, the Assistant was
to be appointed by the Government, that if the
Controller went out of office, his assistant would
remain and conduct it, and instruct the new in-
cumbent. It was an important office, and he
hoped none would be appointed, unless they
were fully competent.

Mr. PALMER, as to the name, he might be
called anything, but he should like to see his
responsibility definitely defined; inconveniences
might arise from the Deputy or Assistant acting
independently of his principal.

Mr. COLES would not quarrel about the
name, Assistant might be best. What deputy
would dare to oppose his principal! he would
of course be amenable to the Controller and the
Government. The person who has hitherto
acted as clerk, has been a broker who has mad-
out the entries of Merchants, this course mus-
not be continued. A clerk must be provided
who will not go out of office with the Controll-
er but will continue his duties until the new
controller would request his removal. The Con-
troller will of course look after the Securities,
&c. The mistake in not sending home the Laws
might not have occurred with the late Colonial
Secretary if the clerk had been independent of
his principal.

Mr. LONGWORTH. The Bills went out of the
Secretary's office, he would confess without the
Great Seal, but they went to His Excellency,
who sent them home.

Mr. WIGHTMAN, thought the Government
should have the control and appointment of the
Deputy.

Mr. HAVILAND. The Deputy would most likely
be changed under the present system of govern-
ment, but hon. members meant, that he would
not go out with the Government, he considered
it an improvement on the present system, the
business of the country might be retarded by
the death or otherwise of the Controller, if the
appointment of the Deputy was made by him, it
would of course cease with him.

Mr. WARBURTON, no Government would ap-
point an assistant without consulting the prin-
cipal, nor could an Assistant be turned out with-
out consulting the Government.

On the second clause being read, providing
the Salary,
Mr. COLES said; since the salary of the Collec-
tor of Excise was last fixed, House keeping ex-
penses had greatly increased and the Controller
would have a great deal more to do. Moved
£100 in addition to present Salary.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. If an Assistant is to be
paid, and the Controller was to get £100 ad-
ditional, they might as well pay two officers.
Mr. Clark would not have accepted the office
if he had not had the assurance of £100, and
he reminded the Col. Secretary of it.

Mr. COLES.—The hon. member was not just-
ified in making the assertion before the House.
The Controller would require an Assistant, for
the duties of the office would be considerably
increased

Mr. Haviland would look at the office and not
at the incumbent, it would be best to have the
office under one head; did not think the salary
proposed was too much.

Mr. Lord did not think Mr. Clark should say,
he would throw up his office; thought he would
be well paid, if he got £75, and his Assistant
£100. He knew the duties.

Mr. Haviland was sorry to see the Govern-
ment divided.

Mr. Warburton.—Lower salaries are given
on this Island, than any where else. £300 was
certainly low enough. No man of responsibility
can be expected to take the office for a less sum.

Mr. Palmer recollected not long ago, when
Mr. Pope took a change, and went over to the
Liberal party, he helped to fix the salaries of
officers. When he changed his opinions, he
aspired to office, and got his choice, afterwards
he moved to Charlottetown, and some time after
gave his opinion of what the salary was worth,
which hon. members might remember. He said
it was useless to drive down officers to the
lowest figure; fit and becoming salaries were
requisite. Mr. P. was impressed with the idea
and felt the justice of the remarks. The salary
proposed was not too much to have it filled with
a competent person. He did not know how
much Mr. Clark had spent at his Elections,
which would require to be made up to him.

Mr. LORD did not think there was any split in
the Government, he did expect that Mr. Clark
was to receive a commission on the Light duty,
and with £75 it would be a good salary for the
duties that were to be performed.

Mr. SPEAKER had expressed his willingness to
give £75, and the commission on light duties,
but as no commission would be paid, he would
vote for £100.

Mr. McINTOSH was satisfied, they could find
men willing to fill the office for a much less sum,
they were appropriating the public money very
fast, and it would be better to give according to
the means of the country. The more people get,
the more they want.

Mr. PERRY agreed with much that fell from
Mr. McIntosh, and moved £70 instead of £100.

Mr. CLARK would not be coerced by Mr. Lord;
what surprised him most was to see Members of
the Government divided, they could not expect
a man to live on nothing.

Mr. COLES said that now the office must be kept
open all winter, it was to be the head of the de-
partment and all the other collectors were to
account to him, he had also to make returns to
the Home Government.

Mr. COOPER agreed that £300 in all was a
good salary.

Mr. LORD had understood, that Mr. Clark was
to get his commission on the Light duty.

Mr. LAIRD, if the office-holders had to vote ad-
ditions to their salaries, it would be very easy for
them to make them up between them, he would
vote for only £75. It would have been better, if
Mr. Clark had gone outside the bar while the
question was debating.

Mr. COLES did not hear anything about an in-
crease in the Salary of Colonial Secretary.

Mr. DOUSE would pay a man well, and work
him well, but Members of Government should not
dispute on the floor of the House; he hoped Mr.
Lord had received a lesson.

Mr. MOONEY the subject gave the Members for
Charlottetown (M. P.) for discoursing about Mr.
Pope, he recollected the time nory well. He
knew Mr. Clark's election did not cost much, for
he did not spend anything in grog. If Mr. Clark
did not get enough and was tired of the office, let
him give it up. He would vote for £75 and
give Mr. Clark the commission.

Mr. McDONALD, if the Hon. Member voted for
the Commission and the Salary of £75 he would
give more than was proposed, last year the Com-
mission was £35.

Mr. WARBURTON, the system of keeping fees
was exploded, they should all be paid into the
Treasury.

The Question being put on Mr. Perry's motion,
it was lost, Messrs. Perry, Montgomery, Laird,
and McIntosh only voting for it.

The amount fixed for the Controllers Salary
was £100, in addition to the present Salary of
£200. The amount fixed for the Clerk was
£100.

TUESDAY, April 3.
HOUSE IN COMMITTEE ON LICENSE LAW.
The Report of the Committee being received,
Mr. WARBURTON could not agree with the
report, but he had a Bill to submit in lieu.
He knew that dram-shops were an evil in the
country, but he thought they were a conve-
nience in Town, as country people might go to
them and get their grog, without being required
to go to a boarding house. A Grand Jury had
refused License to the best Inns in the country.
Mr. MONTGOMERY knew that the Government
License was evaded.
Mr. McINTOSH thought people would get
liquor without leave or license, whatever laws
would be passed.

Mr. COOPER would go to suppress Dram Shops; men will get drunk in them, and be turned out into the street, such would not be the case in a public house.

Mr. PERRY thought they ought to defer the discussion of the measure, until the Petitions were taken up.

Mr. SPEAKER agreed with Mr Perry: whatever might be the subsequent action of the House, they should shew respect to so numerous signed a Petition. He did not wish to see dram-shops in the country.

Mr. WARBURTON.—Two Temperance men were able to defeat the intentions of the Grand Jury.

Mr. COLES did not think the House should defer its business, because an erroneous Petition was brought in. The old Act would work well, if the Magistrate should be under a penalty for passing a house that had not the accommodation. A man has now to provide the necessary feather beds, stable, &c., before he can apply to the Jury to get a License, and after all may be refused.

Mr. HAVILAND thought the House was premature in taking up the question; he could not agree with the Col. Secretary. A man had to provide beds, &c., before he applied to a Magistrate, just the same as if he had applied to the Grand Jury. He did not think that the worst hovel, or the worst characters were refused under the old system. Political feeling ran high among Magistrates of the present day, and it was a lottery who might be the Grand Jury. The reason why so few had the power to refuse license was, because there was so small an attendance of the Grand Jury; a like instance might not occur again. The act might be altered to require a majority of Jurors to reject the application.

Mr. COOPER would not object to the Grand Jury having the power, but at the present time he moved that the Report of the Committee be received and progress reported, with leave to sit again.

Mr. WARBURTON.—A man had to travel now from the West Point to St Eleanor's, to get the Jury to sanction his house: he did not think a public house was an advantage to the Settlement, but it was of great convenience to the travelling public. He thought it insulting to a community, that a Jury should withhold a license after being recommended by a Magistrate and the neighbours.

Mr. MONTGOMERY knew of many houses getting licenses which had not the accommodation.

Mr. MOONEY was sincere and wished to see the Petition discussed first.

Mr. COOPER, Public houses were the greatest nuisance to a settlement, and they were always got up in the vicinity of shipyards, where the men were induced to spend their wages in drinking. Unless the Maine Liquor Law was carried, the neighbours ought to consent, besides the magistrate.

Mr. LAIRD knew of magistrates refusing licenses, he had refused them himself.

Mr. HAVILAND—there was no rule without an exception; he was glad Mr. Laird was so good a magistrate.

Mr. PALMER—A magistrate had granted licenses to houses totally unfit; it is true he had been fined by the court, but he was still continued in the commission of the peace. The magistrates of the present day are often the strongest party men, many of them were the bullies and the ruffians of the Government. The jury is drawn by lot, and it is reasonable to suppose that 24 men from different parts of the country should be less biased. He had no faith in Legislative enactments to regulate the sale of Liquors, the day was not far distant, when they would be restrained altogether; come it will, because it is founded on a good and moral basis.

Mr. CLARK—would oppose a return to the old system, he would as soon allow every person to sell liquor, Magistrates have always a local interest and can seldom refuse a certificate. He would go for a Maine Liquor Law, because it was impossible to regulate an evil.

Mr. COLES—said they ought to go on with the Bill at once. Mr. P. should not say anything about magistrates: the late Government had appointed a Tavern keeper at Lot 16 to the commission. He believed that the principles of Temperance men were such, that they would hang a man if they could for taking a glass of liquor. There is more selling now than before, a tavern-keeper had asked, if a man could not be appointed to inform against unlicensed houses. Constables cannot go into private houses. The best way would be to impose a penalty on magistrates passing improper houses.

Mr. DOUGLASS had been told, that unlicensed houses were more numerous than licensed ones; a respectable man could not keep a house; he would not be supported, because his neighbour could sell a little cheaper without paying for a license,—these houses enticed young men, and caused great distress to families. Progress reported, with leave to sit again.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TEACHERS' PETITIONS.

Strang Heart, £4 16s 2d; Leland P. Stumbles, £14; Thomas O'Brien, £20; Henry Lockey, £20; Matthew Revel, £25; Trustees (Edward Blanchard) £25; Letitia Multhead, £12; John

Morrison, £24 12s; Robert Thomas, £5; Michael Dinn, £12; Malcolm M'Kenzie, £24 3s 4d; Murdoch M'Kenzie, to 1st Jan., £17 10s; John Campbell, £25; Mary Ann Murphy, £6; James Gillender, £15; Lauchlan M'Phee, £7; James Martin, £12; Trustees of Roman Catholic Schools, £20.

The Committee were of opinion, that it is inexpedient to continue the two Schools at Brackley Point, as the number of children do not amount to more than one Master might attend to. Owing to each of the contending parties being almost equal in number, and the distance between the School Houses only 14 or 15 chains, to do justice to both parties, the Committee recommend, that the future site should be the centre, and further that a sum sufficient be granted to each Master, for their past services, in proportion to the period of time they are there employed, at the rate of payment to District Teachers, provided the inhabitants comply with the recommendation of your Committee, but in the event of any further dispute, they recommend that in future, no Legislative aid be afforded to either Schools.

Mr. COLES, as Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the Petition relating to Rocky Point Ferry, presented Report recommending the Government to offer the Ferry to Tender.

Mr. LONGWORTH presented a Petition of divers Inhabitants of Charlottetown, praying for an Act to enable them to bind out mendicant children.

Mr. COLES thought that a clause might be put in the Incorporation Act.

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

Report of Commissioners on Ellis-River Bridge was read and ordered to be printed in the Journals.

Petition from Inhabitants of Princetown Royalty for a grant to complete building for Mechanics' Institute, was rejected.

Petition concerning Fish Island light, being read, Mr. Coles stated that formerly oil was used, which smoked and spoiled the shades; they now use fluid which, it is hoped, would remedy the evil complained of.

CHARLOTTETOWN INCORPORATION.

Mr. WHELAN stated his willingness to waive his objection to the suffrage, if Mr. Longworth should say £5.

Mr. LONGWORTH would abandon the Bill unless £5 was fixed upon as the qualification on which civic electors should vote, and that it should be paid quarterly, half-yearly or yearly.

Mr. MOONEY thought it a retrograde movement it will disfranchise 1/4 of inhabitants, none but heads of families would be able to vote. If that Bill is passed; he would do his utmost to try and trap the people into getting a Maine Liquor Law.

Mr. SPEAKER, it was no retrograde movement; he believed it would meet the views of Members and a large majority of the people outside, the incorporation of the town would benefit the country. From the porous nature of the soil, means should be taken to keep the water pure to prevent the spread of infectious diseases &c.

Mr. MONTGOMERY thought the Bill would serve the country, as well as town.

Mr. MOONEY. The peace of Society will be destroyed if the Bill passes; police-men may take up a man's horse, left for a few minutes, or perhaps himself, and other such like interferences.

Mr. WHELAN. The Hon. member was always against any thing being done for the town; he would be the last person to encourage people being put in Jail; it was not so in other towns, they never could have improvement in Charlottetown, until it was incorporated. The Maine Law people will be glad of Mr. Mooney's declaration. He moved a Resolution, that an elector pay a rent of £5 per year quarterly, half yearly or yearly, to entitle him to vote.

Mr. PALMER knew there was great diversity of opinion in Charlottetown; some want it incorporated, some do not, he thought that £5 was too low a qualification, a man might have land 2 feet by 20 which he might say was worth £5 a year, it did not state, whether it was freehold or leasehold. He was as anxious as any person for the improvement of the Town, but thought a majority of his Constituents would bear him out, in asking for a higher franchise.

Mr. WHELAN did not think Mr. P., wanted to have the Bill through the House.

Mr. HAVILAND would support the compromise.

Mr. COLES. It would make no difference between the number of Voters, whether it were £2 or £5, for scarcely any man paid less than that.

Mr. WARBURTON. It was very easy for people that had no property, to wish to let people vote the taxes on property.

Mr. MOONEY moved that any person having a vote for a member of Assembly, should be entitled to vote.

Town to be divided into 5 Wards.

Common-Councilmen to be possessed of Freehold property, of the value of £200 or pay a rent of £40.

Mr. PALMER suggested, that the Mayor be elected by the people at the same time as the Common Council.

Mr. COLES would rather try the Bill for one year as it is (that is that the Mayor be elected by, and out of the Common Council,) but sug-

gested, that a magistrate be appointed by the Government to sit with the Mayor and a Councillor and form a Court for the trial of offences.

Mr. LONGWORTH moved that the Mayor be elected by the people, as suggested by Mr. Palmer; carried.

Qualification.—To have a leasehold or freehold of not less than £500.

Election to take place on the first Tuesday in August.

The Mayor shall not be absent more than two months, or Councillor more than three months, unless by leave, liable to be fined.

Councillor to appoint Clerk, City Treasurer, City Marshal, High Constable, and one or more Police Constables for each ward, Clerk of Market, Wharfinger, Harbour Master, Pound keeper, Surveyor of streets, Collector of rates and other officers.

Mr. MOONEY thought they should not receive the money from licensed houses.

Mr. LORD.—The wharfs would not afford any advantage to the town, they cost as much for repairs and wharfinger, as was expected from them.

Mr. COLES.—The wharfage received was £120.

Mr. PALMER.—It would be an extraordinary thing, that private individuals should make a profit out of the wharf and that the corporation could not. Progress reported.

The Bill for making Landlords put their Titles on Record, was read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The Bill enacts, that the Proprietor shall be obliged to put his Title on Record before distraining for Rent.

The House went into Committee on the Town Incorporation Bill, and most of the clauses were passed with only a mere conversational debate. In that part relating to nuisances, Mr. Coles moved that Distilleries be struck out, and Lime Kilns substituted. The clause relating to Licenses being read.—Mr. Coles said, that the city should not have the licensing of Houses; the Temperance men might close them all up.

Mr. LONGWORTH thought they should have the licensing of Public Houses; he did not think it likely they would stop so large a part of their revenue.

Mr. WHELAN moved that they should have the licensing of Houses that did not sell liquor, but not of houses where liquor was sold. Progress reported.

Bill from the Council relating to the Lunatic Asylum, was read a first time.

Bill to amend an Act relating to Church Wardens of St. Paul's Church, was read a first time.

The House went into Committee on the Bill for the protection of Sheep by increasing the Tax on Dogs, but reported progress without agreeing to any measure.

Bill for taxing the rent rolls being read a third time, Mr. Haviland moved it be read in three months.

Ayes—Haviland and Palmer, Nays—remainder of the House again went into Committee on the Charlottetown Corporation Bill and passed several clauses, which will be noticed in our next.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

VIENNA, MARCH 15.—The first meeting of the Congress took place this day. There were present one French, two Ottoman, two English, and two Austrian plenipotentiaries. The discussion on the general principles of the basis of the negotiations terminated satisfactorily.

The second edition of the Times contains a Vienna despatch dated this morning, which says the only thing known of the previous day's Conference is, that it began with a pacific speech on the part of Count Buol. The Conference lasted from one o'clock till past three. The Times also contains communications from its special correspondent in the Crimea to March 2d.

THE CRIMEA.

Intelligence had arrived at Constantinople from the Crimea up to the 8th instant. Nothing important up to that date had occurred.

General Forey had been recalled to France. Lord Stafford de Redcliffe was seriously indisposed.

The intelligence of the death of the Emperor Nicholas caused great sensation at Constantinople. Preparations are being made in Constantinople for the visit of Napoleon.

Count Zomoisky organizes at Schumla a second regiment of Ottoman Cossacks in which Poles will be incorporated.

The railway from Balaklava to Sebastopol was to be finished by March 15th.

The Monitor publishes the following telegraphic despatch, addressed by Admiral Brast to the French Minister of Marine:—

"PORT OF KAMIESCH, MONTEBELLO, March 7.—The news of the death of the Emperor Nicholas arrived at Kamiesch the 6th instant, at seven o'clock in the evening. For some days we have been throwing rockets into the town, which have succeeded in setting fire to it in different places. Two Russian officers have deserted and sought refuge in the English lines. The siege works are pursued with activity."

BERLIN, March 15.—We learn from Konigsberg, under date of the 15th instant, that the Emperor Alexander has ordered that the part of the Crimea from Theodosia to Kerch, hill under the command of General Chomutof

also be placed under the military command of Prince Gortschakoff.

Despatches from Balaklava of the 3rd state that the railway now extends half-way to the camp, that the position of Balaklava has been strengthened, and that the weather and the health of the troops had improved.

The Journal de Constantinople gives details of a fight which took place on the 23rd of February before Sebastopol. A battalion of Zouaves carried by assault the plateau of Malkoff Tower, spiked eighteen guns, and drove the enemy out of their trenches, retiring ultimately before a body of 8000 Russians. In this heroic struggle 380 French were put hors de combat. General Monet was wounded in both arms. The Presse of Constantinople estimates the Russian loss at 1000, and reduces the French loss to 250. Some journals say that General Monet received five slight wounds while dispersing a Russian column, which attempted to cut off his retreat.

The Times correspondent, writing on the 2d instant says, the silence and calm of the last few days are but the omens of the struggle which is about to be renewed very speedily for the possession of Sebastopol. The Russians are silent, because the allies do not impede the progress of their works; the allies are silent, because they are preparing for the contest, and are using every energy to bring up from Kamiesch and Balaklava the enormous mounds of projectiles, and mountains of ammunition, which will be required for the service of the new batteries, and to extend, complete, and strengthen their offensive and defensive line and trenches. The railway has commenced to render service in saving the hard labour attendant on the transport of shot and shell, and it is quite evident that an unusual display of energy has been visible recently in most of the public departments connected with the army. The word must begin to be heard; officers are now told so many guns must be in the batteries on such a day, and that such a work must be finished by such a time. It is now rumoured that our fire will really be opened against the place very soon.

The 24-pounder guns are all to be retired from our batteries, and 32-pounder ship guns are to be put in their stead. In addition to this, eight new 8-inch guns are to be added to our armament, and are to be advanced to the second parallel, where their fire will be most destructive. All this is to be done by a date which will have elapsed several days ere these lines are in print. In addition to our present stores it is hoped that 30,000 shot and shell will be up at the front ere the 9th of this month. The Russians have begun to construct an advance from their new entrenchments to Malakoff. This is besieging with a vengeance. The French seem to have given up all notion of taking this work from the enemy, although twenty thousand men were under arms the other night to do it. Emboldened by this success the Russians are preparing to throw up another work on the right of the new trenches. A council of war was held at Lord Raglan's on the 27th, after the departure of the post. The weather has been of the most extraordinary character for the last few days. Three days ago the very sight of a great coat or a warm pair of gloves made one perspire. The next day it was so cold that even our immense stores of warm clothing were not superfluous. Out of the midst of summer you are here suddenly precipitated at half an hour's notice into the midst of winter.

DESPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN.

Before Sebastopol, March 3, 1855.

MY LORD.—Some more ships are said to have been sunk since I wrote to your lordship on the 27th ult. I am not certain of this; but, according to my observation, the new barrier across the harbour appeared, yesterday evening, to have been extended beyond the point at which I had seen it two days before.

The enemy is busily occupied in establishing a work considerably nearer the French batteries on the extreme right than that which was attacked by our allies on the morning of the 24th. The enemy seem to be increasing their forces in the neighbourhood of Sebastopol, both to the northward and upon the Tchernaya. The railway continues to progress satisfactorily, and we have already made considerable use of it in the conveyance of stores, hutting materials, &c., as far as Kadikoi. The electric telegraph is completed between that village and my head quarters. The weather has again become extremely cold, and there was a fall of snow yesterday and some little this morning.—I have, &c.,

To Lord Pannure, &c. RAGLAN.

LAST DAYS OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

The following account of the Emperor of Russia's last days and hours and minutes is most interesting; it will be evident, however, from its perusal, that it proceeds from a Russian or phile Russian source. It is dated St. Petersburg, March 3:—

As it now turns out, his Majesty had been for some time violently affected with grippé. About the 18th of February his body (physician, Dr. Mandt, begged for permission to call in other physicians. The Emperor took this very lightly, and turned it off with a joke, but consented that the body physician, Dr. Karell, should be also consulted. The Emperor became by degrees worse from want of sleep and increased cough,

with plentiful expecto on the 23d, begged room.

The Emperor was which one of the p medical man in the soldier so unwell as hospital, for he would soon come in answered, "You hav and I thank you, and this he got into a sled drove to the Exercis the Infantry of the march into Lithuania of the regiments the

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with plentiful expectation, so that the physicians, on the 23d, begged his Majesty would keep his room.

The Emperor would not hear a word of it; on which one of the physicians said to him, "No medical man in the whole army would allow any soldier so unwell as your Majesty is to leave the hospital, for he would be sure that his patient would soon come in again worse." The Emperor answered, "You have done your duty, gentlemen, and I thank you, and now I will do mine; and on this he got into a sledge in rather cold weather, and drove to the Exercising-house to see some men of the Infantry of the Guard, who were about to march into Lithuania to make up the complement of the regiments there.

At this inspection, which was the last occasion of the Emperors being seen in public, he was evidently very unwell, coughed violently, expectorated excessively, and said as he went away, "I am in a perfect bath (of perspiration,)" although it was anything but warm in the Exercising-house. The Emperor then drove to Prince Dolgorouki, the Minister of War, who was ill, cautioned him not to go out too soon, and then returned to the Winter Palace. In the evening he was present at the prayers for the first week of Lent, stayed some time with the Empress, but complained of being cold, and kept his cloak on in the room.

From that evening the Emperor did not quit his little study. It was there, on February 23, that he received his Fluegel Adjutant, Colonel von Tottenborn, and despatched him to Sebastopol; all the while lying on the sofa, and covered up with his cloak. After that his Majesty transferred all business into the hands of the Grand Duke Alexander.

The days from February 24th to the 27th passed over without one's learning anything further on inquiry than that "the Emperor does not leave his bed, as he is somewhat feverish; the cough is getting less and less hard," &c.

During the whole time he was ill the Emperor lay only on his camp bed, &c., on a casing of Russia leather filled with hay, a bolster of the same kind, and with a blanket and his cloak over him.

It was not till February 28, that his state was looked on as decidedly serious. On that night he became rapidly worse. The physicians apprehended a paralysis of the lungs. On the evening of March 1, they despaired of his recovery.

The Empress and the Crown Prince begged him, at the request of the physicians, to take the sacrament.

It was not till then that the Emperor seems to have recognized the real danger of his state; but hardly any shock is stated to have been noticeable in him.

In the night from the 1st to the 2d inst., Dr Mandt communicated to the Emperor that he was dangerously ill, and that more particularly his lungs were violently affected, and gave great ground for apprehension. The Emperor answered very calmly, "And so you think that I am liable to a paralysis of the lungs?" To which Dr. Mandt answered, "Such a result is very possible."

On this the Emperor very calmly and collectedly took the sacrament, took leave of the Empress, their children and grandchildren, kissed each, and blessed each one, with a firm voice, and then retained only the Empress and the Crown Prince with him.

This was about four o'clock in the morning. The Emperor said subsequently to the Empress, "Do go now, and take a little rest, I beg of you." She answered, "Let me remain with you; I would I could depart with you, if it were only possible." To this the Emperor replied, "No; you must remain here on earth. Take care of your health, so that you may be the centre of the whole family. Go now: I will send for you when the moment approaches." The Empress could not do otherwise than obey this distinct expression of the Emperor's will, and left the room.

The Emperor then sent for Graf Orloff, Graf Adlerberg, and Prince Dolgorouki, thanked them for their fidelity, and bade them farewell. Subsequently the Emperor had all the servants immediately about him sent in, thanked them for their services, blessed them, and took leave of them: on which occasion he is said to have been himself very much affected. Last of all the Kammerfrau Von Rohrbeck was sent for. The Emperor thanked her for the fidelity she had always shown the Empress, for the care with which she had always tended her in sickness, begged her never to quit the Empress, and ended with, "And remember me kindly at Peterhoff, that I'm so fond of." The Emperor pressed Dr. Karoll's hand, and said to him, "It is no fault of yours."

Whilst the Emperor's father confessor was speaking with him, he took the Empress's hand and put it into the priest's, as if he would confide the Empress to the ecclesiastic.

After this the Emperor lost his speech for a while, during which time he was engaged in prayer, and crossed himself repeatedly. He subsequently regained his voice, and spoke from time to time up to his decease, which took place without a struggle in the presence of the of the whole family, March 2, at ten minutes past noon.

Almost the last articulate words that the Emperor spoke were, "Dites à Fritz (King of Prussia) de rester toujours la même pour la

Russie, et de ne pas oublier les paroles de papa" (the late King of Prussia.)

At first the face of the corpse was very much sunk and fallen in; but in the evening the fine features had become more imposing than ever from their repose and regularity.

Up to the present time the Empress has borne this unexpected and fearful blow with wonderful strength. Yesterday evening she passed an hour entirely alone with the corpse.

The consternation which overcame every one at the suddenness of this fearful blow, is now giving place to the feelings of pain and grief.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills. An infallible Remedy for Blotches on the skin.—Edger Mortimer, aged 25, of Annapolis, N. S. W. for five years a severe sufferer with blotches on the skin, the whole of his face, neck, arms, and hands, been disfigured with them like small pox; he consulted several very clever medical men, who told him it was the predicating symptoms of some disease, which alarmed him exceedingly; however, he took Holloway's Pills immediately, and robbed the Ointment on the parts affected, and in two weeks the whole of the blotches disappeared, and his health was considerably improved. These remedies will cure the most deeply seated old wounds and ulcers, even of twenty years standing.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, April 4th, 1855.

The reply of the Directors of the Charlotte-town Gas Light Company to the Resolution of the meeting of Gas-consumers, is published in this day's issue, and ought, we think, to convince the most determined of the oppositionists that the Directors were fully justified in making the advance. Whether it were good policy in them to make the advance so suddenly and unexpectedly in a community so unaccustomed to joint-stock associations, and apparently understanding so little of their true nature and purpose, may be a question which however, concerns themselves alone, and with which the public—as we think—have nothing to do. As it is of the greatest importance to a young growing and needy country, that joint stock companies should be supported and encouraged, we will crave a little attention to the true principles in which both stock-holders and the public ought to be regulated in their intercourse with each other.

"Union is strength," it is also security. When a great number of persons contribute to a common fund, each a small sum, a large capital is at once raised which may be employed in a project, which, if it even fail, is not likely to entail ruin or even distress, in most cases, upon those embarking in it; which might not be the case, if one or a few individuals only were concerned, failure in such a contingency might imply total ruin, inevitably considerable inconvenience and individual suffering. It must not, however, for a moment be supposed, that the mass of those who embark in joint-stock undertakings, do so from motives of patriotism or for the public benefit, at their own individual loss or hazard. Individuals may be found, who are willing to do so as individuals sometimes come forward and found a College or an Hospital, but these are the exception; the other is the rule, and joint-stock companies in all countries are found to be associations for the profitable employment of capital expected to yield an annual return, greater or less than the prevailing rate of interest in proportion to the risk incurred. Hence calculations are always made, as to the probable dividends, and so sanguine are projectors as to the anticipated results, and so avaricious the majority of capitalists anxious to get more than the current rate of interest, that there are times when this anxiety becomes a mania. Witness the Mississippi scheme of Law and the late railway mania. In these cases, an useful form of institutions has degenerated into a mere vehicle for gambling. But even in their brightest and healthiest phase, joint-stock companies are mere associations for the purpose of realizing larger profits either immediately or prospectively. Let us just look a little into the history of the formation of the company whose conduct is under discussion. It had its origin confessedly in self-interest, a number of those to whom a good supply of light is essential to the successful management of their business, found that this supply could not be had but at a cost enormous compared with what it would be, if gas could be obtained here as in other countries, at a fair rate proportionate to the capital employed in furnishing it. Calculations are made and enquiries were instituted, a public meeting was called and the result was, that the present company was formed. But did the public come forward with that generous order for the improvement of the town and contributed their quotas to the supply of the necessary capital? No. It was only by the strenuous exertions of some of the leaders, that the necessary two-thirds of the proposed capital (£4,000) currency was subscribed for, in order to enable the Company to go into operation. After a great deal of zeal and labour on the part of the directors, a commencement was made, and happily by the continuance of that zeal and gratuitous labour, the works are com-

pleted, and gas generated and supplied of a quality, we are informed, far superior to that of either Halifax or Pieton, and now comes the point in dispute, and one that has subsisted and will subsist as long as joint-stock companies exist. You charge too much, say the consumers; we deny it, says the Company, and we will prove it also, says the latter, here are our books. We commenced with a capital of £6,000 currency, from various circumstances we have been forced to expend £11,262 13s 4d, nearly double of what we had anticipated. In consequence of shareholders not coming forward we have been compelled to borrow money for which we are ourselves paying interest; hitherto we have received none. When we first commenced supplying you with gas we named 20s. as the price which we were in hopes we might not inconsistently with our own interests at some future day afford to lessen. Circumstances have, however, altered; every thing has risen, one of the necessary articles—Asphaltum—100 per cent., Pieton Coal, 25; labour, the same; in self-defence, therefore, and in justice to those, the great body of share-holders, who have entrusted their interests to our care, we must raise the price of gas, as both the Pieton and Halifax Companies have done. Now, in order to judge of the fairness and justness of the conduct of the Directors or the Company, we must consider them, and it is what they really in point of law are, an individual. Let us suppose for a moment, that Mr. Heard is the individual proprietor of the Gas Works, and that he commenced supplying his customers with gas, on the 1st June, 1854, at 20s. per thousand cubic feet; in three months after, an advance takes place similar to that we have described; would Mr. Heard consider himself bound to continue to supply his customers with gas at a ruinous loss, or ought his customers to require him? The case, put in this way, tells home. The fact is, the consumers who met in the Temperance Hall gave Jeddard law, the rule of which was, to hang the party first, and try him afterwards. They pass a resolution condemnatory of the proceedings of the Directors, without so much as enquiring whether the facts bore them out in their conclusion or not, or giving the Directors a chance of being heard. The question to have been mooted at the meeting, should have been, Do the prices of gas and oil, tallow or spirit-light bear the same relative proportions to one another now that they did on the 1st June? and if they find that the latter species of illumination has risen in the same proportion, they may safely conclude that they are not worse off in this respect on the 1st March, than on the 1st June. They must confess, however, that they have been rather hasty; the answer of the Directors has demonstrated facts, that must have taken the most of them by surprise. £675 15s. 2d., the interest of £11,262 13s. d., at 6 per cent. is a sum not easily raised, over and above all the cost of material and expence of management. The special General Meeting of the Share-holders will be held on the 6th of this month, and the matter will, no doubt, undergo a thorough sifting, and it may be, that both parties will be better satisfied, and understand one another better for the future. One thing, however, should be always borne in mind, that Directors are but trustees, and that they have other people's interests to look after as well as their own, and many a one who might be inclined to be liberal, were he himself to be the only loser, will draw back, when he reflects that others may not be of the same mind, and that although he may have a right to do what he will with his own, he has certainly no right to be liberal with other people's money.

To the EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.
Mr. Editor;

I wish through your columns, to call public attention to a perversion of mechanical right and talent. I make reference to an expression made by a member of the house, respecting a Coal Boring Machine; he no doubt measures other people's corn by his own bushel. I must say, it is but a hot-headed expression, without ascertaining the fact, and it only recalls my memory back to a similar conclusion made by a Committee for getting a Fire Engine, lately imported to this Island. That conclusion was, that there was neither Brass, Iron, nor Wood good enough in the Island to make it. Now if you will allow me to be a judge, who have made three already, and one on the Island; I say there is, and as competent hands to make it too, and at a cheaper rate, for they learned that by experience; if I am rightly informed, it cost them nearly double the amount of my tender. And then did not get one to satisfaction after all. I am inclined to think that the Coal Boring Machine, may turn out pretty much the same as the Fire Engine, and just as likely to give as much satisfaction. Now, Mr. Lord has not been in my shop this year, to know what material is there, therefore he cannot give a correct statement. I think he has yet to learn the meaning of the word "machinist." As to throwing away money, I would ask him, if sending none to the Island is, not more like three

W. C. Hons.

The British Mails arrived this morning at 7 o'clock. We give the most prominent features of the news. The bags of London Newspapers have been left behind at Cape Tormentine.

On Thursday evening next, at the Temperance Hall, the Seventh of the series of Meetings will be held, some of the benefits of the Maine Law, will be discussed. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

Sweet music as usual. A collection will be taken up to defray expenses, we trust the friends will be liberal.

Married.

On the 24th March, by the Rev. J. B. Strong, John Trenaman, Esq., to Mrs. Catherine Griffiths, widow of the late Captain Griffiths.

At Georgetown, on Thursday, the 1st March, by William Sanderson, Esq., J. P., John Rielly, of Montague River, Lot 59, to Mary Smith, of Grand River, Lot 55.

By the same, on Thursday, the 22d March, Mr. Daniel McKie, of Bay Fortane, Lot 43, to Miss Elizabeth Burke, of the same place.

On the 15th ult., by the Rev. Isaac M'Murray, Mr. John LePage, Charlottetown, to Miss Charlotte McNeill, Cavendish.

On the 29th ult., by the same, Mr. George McKay, New London, to Miss Margaret Lockerby, Cavendish.

On the 13th March, by the Rev. W. Snodgrass, Mr. Lemuel Hyde, West River, to Miss Elizabeth McCallum, Dog River.

At St. Eleanor's, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. H. Read, B. D., Mr. Robert McDonald, to Miss Grace Boundy, both of St. Eleanor's.

On the 29th ult., at St. Eleanor's, by the Rev. J. H. Read, B. D., Mr. John Gay, of Lot 17, to Rebecca Symms, daughter of Mr. John Rayner, of Township 19.

Died.

On the 28th inst., at St. Eleanor's, Mr. Charles Broad, formerly of Kilkampton, Cornwall, England, aged 37 years.

On Tuesday, the 20th instant, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Andrew Bell, of Hope River, Cavendish, aged 28 years. Her complaint commenced with inflammation of the ear, extending to the brain, and terminating in effusion. She has left one child and a large circle of relatives and friends to lament her early removal.

At Charlottetown, P. E. Island, on Sunday, the 18th March, 1855, Henry Goldsworthy, late a Private Soldier in Her Majesty's Royal Newfoundland Company, aged 53 years.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, No. 185 Suffolk Street, says of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

Being unwell, and not knowing whether it proceeded from derangement of the liver or merely hysterics, I was persuaded to purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and before I had used them all, was entirely relieved. I am now enjoying perfect health, and cheerfully recommend Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills to all similarly afflicted.

New York, March 25, 1852.
P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE *instantaneously* changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which can compare with it. We would advise all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it never fails.—Boston Post.

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington City, Inventor and sole Proprietor.
For sale by Druggists, Hair-dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent for P. E. Island. Jan 6. 6mon

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, 3 Handsome American WAGONS. Also, 1000 Bushels Swedish TURNIPS.

JAMES MORRIS.

J. S. DEALEY,
SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION
AND
SHIPPING AGENT,
No 52, South Street, New York.

Particular attention given to the sale of Produce. Freights and Vessels procured for all parts of the world.

FOR SALE, a GOOSE BOAT fitted with crank, paddles, &c. Enquire at the Book Store of Haszard & Owen.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber, whose accounts were due previous to the 1st of January, 1855, are requested to settle the same, or they will be put to expences without further notice.

JAMES PURDIE.

Charlottetown, 2d April, 1855. All papers 2w.

AUCTIONS.

Valuable Building Lot for Sale BY AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock, (if not previously disposed of by private sale,) part of WATER LOT opposite Town Lot No. 18, in the First Hundred of Charlottetown Lots, being nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Conroy, and now in the possession of the Masonic Hall Company. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. W. MORRISON, No. 3, Queen Street, or to W. T. PAW, Auctioneer.

April 2d, 1855. Ex

Valuable Business Stand.

TO be sold by auction on Thursday, the 10th day of May next, on the premises, all that piece of Land situated between Mr. Gaffney's and the Prince Edward House, on Pownal Street, on Lot No. 37 in the first hundred—measuring 70 feet front and 84 feet depth. The above property will be sold in one or two Lots to suit purchasers; its proximity to Pownal Wharf renders it a desirable situation for a first rate business stand.—Terms at sale.

March 19.

W. DODD, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not previously disposed of at private sale), AT GEORGETOWN, on Thursday, the Twenty-first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, TOWN LOT Number 8, Third Range, Letter (B), with the HOUSE and OUT-HOUSES on the same. This Lot is eligible situated, adjoining Wm. SANDERSON, Esq.'s, Premises, and near the Episcopal Church. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. J. HUMPHREY & Co., Halifax, or D. WILSON, Charlottetown. Jan. 15, 1855.

For Sale,

THAT beautiful Estate of "WARBLINGTON," in one or more Lots, to suit purchasers. For particulars, as to terms and title please apply at the office of the Hon. CHARLES YOUNG, F. N. GISBORNE, Charlottetown Royalty, April 2.

For Sale, or to Let,

FOR a term of years, with power to purchase, the following properties, owned by the subscriber: Three Pasture Lots situate on the Malpeque Road, within two and a half miles of Charlottetown, containing thirty-six acres of land, having a snug cottage and out-houses. Possession may be given forthwith. The Town Lot and Premises at present occupied by the Hon. Stephen Rice. Possession may be given on the 1st of May next. The Premises fronting on Queen Square, now occupied by Mrs. Forsyth. Possession may be given on the 10th of May next. The Terrace House and Premises now in the occupation of Mr. Mawley. The subscriber will let all or any of the above for a term of years, with or without power to purchase, for any period not exceeding ten years, with interest annually at six per cent. Application to be made at the office of CHARLES YOUNG, Charlottetown, April 2.

The New Steamer Rosebud.

Captain Matheson

IS intended to sail immediately on the opening of the navigation, from Charlottetown for Pictou and Shediac, weekly, during the ensuing season; (unless prevented by any unforeseen occurrence.) This Steamer has been built expressly for the accommodation of the Public travelling, between this and the adjoining Colonies. The owner confidently hopes from the comfort, speed and safety of the Boat, the well-known character of the accommodation, the sobriety and efficiency of the officers and crew, that the Public will generously assist him, in the endeavour to maintaining a good communication between this Island and the adjoining Provinces, during the opening of navigation. Days of sailing and other particulars will shortly be given.

WILLIAM HEARD, Charlottetown, 28th March, 1855. Isl Adv

1855.

THE splendid ENTIRE HORSE "FEARNOT," sired by the old "COLUMBUS." The dam of the horse is a full bred Canadian Mare. This Horse was raised by ALEXANDER MACINNIS, of Seven-mile Bay; is a coal black—sides and nose tipped with brown. This animal stands 16 1/2 hands high, and built in proportion. The terms for the season will be 14s. cash, payable on the first day of January next. All customers paid to the nearest station. Terms of insuring will be £1 cash; Five Shillings in hand when served. Eight Shillings, cash, by the single leap, paid in hand when served. Will lease the premises of JAMES HELM, groom and owner, commencing the season on Monday, 30th day of April, and will attend once a fortnight at each station, until the last day of July. This is a well proved superior character. STATIONS.—Malpeque; Townsend's Corner; Tryon; West River; Charlottetown; Bolt's, New Glasgow Road; South-West River, New London.

House to Let.

TO LET, part of that new HOUSE, fronting on Kent Street, possession given immediately. Apply to THOMAS W. DODD, Pownal Street, Nov. 24. u

Euston Street Tannery.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the public that he has entered upon the business heretofore conducted by Mr. C. Cross as Tanner and Currier; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. N. B. The highest price will be paid in Cash for Hides and Skins.

H. C. TROWAN.

March 24, 3in

Administration Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of George Irving, late of Cape Traverse, Esquire, deceased, are hereby notified to furnish the same duly attested within Three months from this date, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Benjamin DesBrisay of Charlottetown, Attorney at Law.

MARY D. B. IRVING, Administratrix.

Dated 9th March, 1855. 3in

TEACHER WANTED.

A TEACHER for the Cavandish District School, to whom a liberal allowance will be given, over and above the Government grant. For the Trustees, JOHN M. ROBERTSON. March 17, 1855. 3in x

To be let,

FOR such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the Farm, known as SHERWOOD, situate about seven miles from Charlottetown, at Dog River, Township No. 31, containing 130 acres of excellent LAND, 50 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation; upon which are erected a STONE COTTAGE, suitable for a genteel family, and commodious Out-houses. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to J. HAMILTON LANE, Esq., Pictou, or in Charlottetown, to Wm. FORGAN, Esq. February 28th, 1855. 12in w Isl

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of JOHN MCKINNON, late of Lot 49, Farmer, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment.

MARY MCKINNON, Administratrix.

Lot 49, Feb. 8, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that unless they make immediate payment, their Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

C. CROSS.

March 15.

Just Try WEE JAMIE DUNCAN'S

New Establishment of

Tin, Copper, Iron, and Plumber Work. Next door to the residence of the Hon. Geo. Cole

From his late experience in the Old Country, and by strict attention to the execution of orders, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. P.S.—Jobbing punctually attended to.

WILLIAM C. HOBBS,

Brass Founder and Machinist.

Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street, Charlottetown.

KEEPS constantly Manufacturing all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings, such as, Ships Rudder Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornaments Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and Bells. Composition Mill Bushes and Threshing Machine Brasses, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of the best material. P. S. The highest price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Composition.

To Daguerreian Artists.

A RARE CHANCE. Two first-rate CAMERAS for sale, with instruction in the art. One of Harrison's best quality Bellows Camera, new.

W. C. HOBBS.

Jan. 7th, 1855.

Canvas, Twine and Bolt Rope.

ON SALE, by Consignment, 200 BOLTS CANVAS, in assorted numbers, TWINE and BOLT ROPE, which will be sold as low as it can be imported, by Great George Street, March 9.

H. HASZARD.

Clydesdale Horse "COLUMBUS"

WILL stand for the season at the following places:— May 1, At Mr. Robert Walker's, Lot 19. May 2, John Wright, South West Bedouque. May 3, Mrs. Todd's, Anderson's Road. May 4, Mrs. Pico's, Cross Roads, West River. May 5 & 7, Archibald McDougall's, Nine Mile Creek. May 8, John McPhail's, Black Point. May 9, Devon Whitty's, De Sable. May 10, John McLean's, Tryon. May 11, William Clark's, Cape Traverse. 12 & 14, Thomas Robins's, Bedouque; and continue to that route during the season. Terms.—12s. prompt payment. CHARLES HYDE, Groom. Summerside, March 30, 1855. 2in 1/2

C. & J. BELL, MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square, opposite the Market, Charlottetown.

IMPORTERS OF Cloths, Whitenys, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employment the largest number of the best Journey-men Tailors on the Island. All Orders attended to with punctuality and despatch. Jan. 11.

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

The Infallible Remedy!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS' DURATION CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around,—so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better;—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, (Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE LEG,—REMARKABLE CURE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) EDWD. TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854 To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it one as large as a hand; all the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them, but it assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well; by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected.

I am, Sir, yours truly, (Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

- Bad Legs Capcers Sore-throats
Bad Breasts Contracted and Stiff Joints Skindiseases
Burns Elephantiasis Scurvy
Bunions Elephantiasis Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes Fistulas Sore-nipples
Toes and Sand Gout Soft Corns
Flies Glandular swellings Tumours
Coco-bay Lambage Ulcers
Chigo-foot Piles Wounds
Chilblains Rheumatism Yaws.
Chapped hands Scalds

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 3d, 3s 3d, and 5s each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach; Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, German Medicine Store,

No. 120 Arch St., one door below Sixth Philada.

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

These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections 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 Charleston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of 'Hooiland's German Bitters' in it, I sent for some immediately, this was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The effect was so rapid on me, that I had a good appetite for supper, and rested well that night, and the next day found me a well man. I have not been without your medicine since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Charleston 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."

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

Messrs. Jos. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen—In answer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter, aged about 16 years, had been complaining of a pain in her side, for six or seven years, and about the first January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides being troubled with pains between her shoulders and in her breast. From reading a number of cures performed by 'Hooiland'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, Salmon Brook, Aroostook Co., Me.

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 storekeepers generally.

T. DESBRISAY & Co., General Agency

And by

- Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown,
EDWARD GOFF, Grand River,
EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay,
J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's,
GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud,
JAS. L. HOLMAN, do,
WM. DODD, Bedouque,
JAMES PIDGON, New London.

WILLIAM STRAIGHT,

Hatter and Dyer.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothes cleaned, Spots and Stains extracted, and restored to their original colour. Beaver and Silk Hats cleaned and stiffened. Aso, Kossuth and Felt Hats of all Descriptions. Orders taken at the Queen's Arms, 3 Mile-Run, and at JAMES REID'S, Queen Street Charlottetown.

Cooking Stoves suitable for Coal.

ON HAND and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK STORES, in Pownal Street, a few of the above STOVES, Welcome Return pattern, patented in 1854. February 16, 1855.

Hides! Hides!! Hides!!!

FOUR pence per lb. in CASH will be given for any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at the Tannery of the Subscriber.

W. B. DAWSON.

Oct. 21. (All the papers.)

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ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.

T. HEATH HAVILAND,

Barriester at Law, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

November 11th, 1854.

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For the first insertion including head, 2s.—6 lines 2s. 6d.—15 lines 4s.—30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines 6s. One fourth of the above for consecutive insertions until forbid.

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