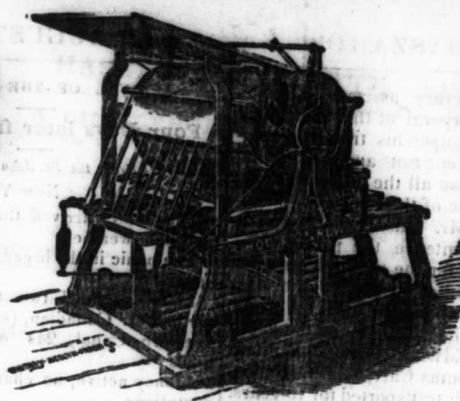


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday August 23, 1866.

New Series. No 370.

News by the English Mail.

We kept back our paper expecting an early arrival of the British Mail, but it did not reach the post-office until a few o'clock. We have taken the leading items of news from the Papers. Flour continues to fall in price. *Wilmers Times* says—

"The prospects of a most productive harvest continuing to expand, the Grain trade throughout the country assumes an unsettled aspect. We believe, notwithstanding exceptional features here and there, that the Grain crops will be abundant; and that the quality of the new wheat is likely to prove excellent."

RUSSIAN DISASTER IN ASIA.

The *German Frankfurt Journal* states that General Chreloff, who commanded a division at Sebastopol during the siege, and who was then sent into Asia, has advanced too far towards the Persian frontier. Deprived of all communication, and with his flanks threatened by the Kurds and Circassians, he has been compelled hastily to retreat across the vast steppes of that region, and the fate of his army remains yet in doubt.

(From the *European Times*.)

The uneasiness which has been caused by the bad faith of Russia in evading a compliance with the spirit of the treaty of Paris is not confined to words, but shows itself in overt acts. We mentioned last week the uneasiness which prevailed in Downing-street. "It is now certain," says the *London Times* yesterday, "that the conduct of the Russians has induced England again to occupy the Black Sea. The Hannibal has been sent to Serpents Island, and sufficient intimation has been given that, in the opinion of the Allies something like a breach of faith has taken place. Although Kara is but 30 miles from the Russian frontier, she is there still, destroying works, cutting down forests, refusing English officers the right of visiting the spot, and playing the despot after the manner of Warsaw or Tiflis. The same is the case at the mouth of the Danube. Russian troops are still there."

The part of Bessarabia which is to be added to the Principalities is still in Russian hands, and the Czar raises doubts about the topography and would gladly evade the conditions. But it is added by the ministerial organ that any "practical result" is not likely to follow which means of course, that Russia will give under the earliest pressure of the Allies, and that Austria, which has not yet evacuated the Principalities, will be compelled to follow her example.

The difficulties with Russia. It is expected that there will be a friendly settlement of all difficulties between Russia and the Allied Powers. Count Surovoff, the Governor-General of New Russia, has visited the Isle of Serpents, and it is understood that his report to his Government will favour a conciliatory arrangement. All the Russian organs of the press maintain that Russia has only been observing necessary forms, and that the appearance of the English fleet in the Black Sea was an unnecessary exhibition of force.

FOUR MORE ENGLISH SHIPS SENT TO THE BLACK SEA.

France and Turkey having no disposable vessels in the Bosphorus, four more English ships of war are to rally the squadron of Sir Houston Stewart, which is cruising off Balchik. The Hannibal, the Gladiator, and the Snake, anchored before Sebastopol, were preparing to thoroughly traverse the Black Sea.

The International Commission, which is now sitting at Jassy, still insists on the Russians restoring the town of Bolgrad. Jeheddin Pacha has been made Governor of Kara.

DANGER OF WAR BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND SARDINIA.

The amount of cannon and troops moved towards the Sardinian frontier by Austria is incredible. Sardinia is making efforts on her side, which are backed by the whole population. Both parties are ready for war if the Western Powers would permit it.

The accounts from Italy continue to be alarming. The Duches-Regent of Parma has been frightened by the little outbreak in Massa-Carrara, believed to have been of Austrian initiation. The King of Naples is understood to be uncertain of the fidelity of his troops.

The King of Denmark has just left Copenhagen with his wife, the Countess Danner, for Bornholm, and not for Paris, as stated by some journals.

RETURN OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Miss Florence Nightingale has arrived at her house in Derbyshire, after her arduous and honourable career of public service in the East. Miss Nightingale sedulously avoided that public welcome which would have greeted her had the day or the place of her landing in England been made known. She is not the less conscious, we trust, of the "honour, love, obedience, troops of friends," which accompany her presence and wait upon her future career.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

LYMOUTH, Aug. 16—Amelia, Panama
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16—Lemuel, Hobbs
QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 6—Wave, Connor
GLASGOW, Aug. 16—Wave
ON Scilly, July, 20—Pezon, Meiss.

Passengers.

In the Steamer Lady Leinster this day from Pictou—Colonel Stothel, Lt-Col. Gray, Messrs. J. F. Cook, C. M. Walsh, Mrs. Conroy, Mrs. Gorman, Capt. Furness, and 5 in the Steerage.

Schooner for Sale.

A SCHOONER three years old, under repair, to be sold. She is a good cargo vessel of thirty tons register. Apply to—

WILLIAM HODGES,
Cymbria Lodge, Reston, Aug. 22, 1866.

TO LET.

ONE half of that beautiful Brick house the property of Mr. George Foster, situated on the south side of Kent Street, and nearly opposite the residence of the Hon. George Cole; for particulars apply to the Subscriber.
JAMES J. DEVAN,
Charlottetown, July 16th, 1866.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

It would appear from a late number of a London paper, that there may yet be another search for this unfortunate Navigator, in whose behalf, and that of his brave companions, such a world-wide interest has been aroused, and such large sums have been expended. The Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Royal Geographical Society, and many other of the highest scientific authorities have memorialized Lord Palmerston, praying that further means be taken, for clearing up the mystery of the fate of those who have been so long prisoners, living or dead, in the Frigid North. The Editor alluding to a strong letter on the subject, addressed to his paper by a Mr. Robert White, of Cowes, thus concludes a long article on the subject:

Without agreeing in all the sanguine anticipations entertained by M. White (whose letters appear in another column), we consider it a national duty, for the satisfaction of the numerous relatives of the country on whose mission they were sent, and of the world at large—which takes a deep interest in the question—to do our best to determine what the fate of all has been, and whether there may not be some solitary survivor. The last is indeed now almost a forlorn hope, although there is still a possibility of Europeans, with their superior intelligence, living where Esquimaux can maintain themselves. Mr. White puts it strongly when assuming that we have no positive proof of the death of any;—"The boat, indeed and its equipments were left there, but no bodies, no clothing, no arms, no ammunition could be discovered, either exposed or in the Esquimaux caches, and no records or papers giving any accounts of their proceedings." Dr. King is of opinion, that in a hiding-place named King Cache, on Montreal Island, made by him when there with Sir Geo. Back, and known to Sir John Franklin, a paper record will be found. Captain Beecher well observes:—

It is difficult to believe, that there is not some such paper in existence somewhere. Sir John Franklin—say, many more with him—how anxious they must have been, when seeing that it was their fate to perish on those inhospitable shores, to convey intelligence to those he had left behind—to those who they knew would mourn their loss to say a few brief parting words of fond affection, along with a short account of their sad career, concluded by a final prayer for those to whom they were addressed! Such evidence must have been in existence; whether it escaped the effects of snow and ice, of wind and rain, or prying Esquimaux, may well be doubted; but it would be most likely to do so, if secured in some concealed place like that above mentioned. And they are words which one would desire to preserve to the grave!

England, while she has gained the laurels which appertain to successful Arctic discoveries, has abandoned the search of the very party that should most interest her as a great Naval nation—the locality yet unknown and identified with the names of the gallant martyrs to science and duty who have fallen in her cause. The final effort, solicited would be comparatively safe and inexpensive, for the road by water and by land to it has almost become a beaten track. There are volunteers enough for the honour and glory of the search; and every page of memorial discovered every

track and foot-print followed, every fresh relic found is worth any reward the country can bestow. Even if Dr. Rao is disposed to retire in vain glorious case, Captain Collinson, Captain Richards, Dr. King, and numberless other volunteers are ready to take the journey. Whether the expedition should be by Behring's Straits, or Chesterfield Inlet to the Fish River, it is not for us to determine. The extended sea voyage by the Pacific might, it is true prove in the long-run the shortest; but there is the dubious chance of long imprisonment in the ice, of which Collinson and Maclure's ships were examples. By the Hudson's Bay Company's posts and with the experience acquired of the navigation of the Fish River and the resources of the country, there is little or no danger to be encountered, save a few hardships and rough boating, company, and living. If it be undertaken at all, the matter should be speedily entertained and the necessary preparations made. Official routine and deliberations should not be permitted to delay decision, until it is late to undertake the expedition. The year or two should be promptly given; and certainly the liberality and earnestness of the American Government should not be permitted to put us to the blush.

THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS.—Mr. Vanderbilt, the American shipowner, states, in an application to congress, that, after six months' trial of running steamers between Europe and America without a mail contract, he has found it impossible to compete with Collins' line, who receive a subsidy of £200,000 a year for conveying mails. He states that the rate of ocean postage is about 9d a letter, and he fully expected, when he started his line, to be allowed that amount on such letters as the interest, and convenience of parties might induce them to place on board his steamers. He however, found that he was only allowed one penny a letter. He says that he is constructing an ocean steamer of 5,000 tons burden, which will cost nearly £200,000; that he has a capital of nearly £400,000 embarked in shipping, and offers to carry the mails to and from Europe once a fortnight at about £3,400 the round, which is one half of the amount the United States Government pay to Collins' line for the same service, and he offers to relinquish such compensation whenever Congress shall adopt the policy of withholding Government patronage in all its forms from steamships traversing the Atlantic.

The South-Western Steam-packet Company are paid 10s. a mile for conveying the Channel Island mails. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company are paid 3s. 8d. a mile for conveying the Pacific mails. Peninsular and Oriental Company 2s. 3d. a mile for conveying the India, China, and Gibraltar mails. The Royal Mail Company 9s. 10d. a mile for conveying the West India and Brazil mails. Cunard's Company 11s. a mile for conveying the United States mails; and the European and Australian Company will be paid 14s. a mile for conveying the Australian mails.

An American agricultural society offers premiums to farmers' daughters, "girls under 21 years of age," who shall exhibit the best lots of butter, not less than 10lbs. "This is all right," says the *New York paper*, "save the atrocious insinuation that some girls are over 21 years of age."

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DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE.

LOSS OF THREE THOUSAND LIVES! The Indian mail brings advices of another of those dreadful earthquakes for which Ternati and the adjoining localities in the Molucces are proverbial. An eruption of the active volcano on the island of the Great Sangir is formed by the mountain Awa, which has several peaks, the highest being about 4,000 feet above the sea. On the west side, the mountain runs very steep into the sea at the large village of Kandhar, however, falling away to a low promontory. Between seven and eight o'clock on the evening of the 2nd of March a sudden and altogether indescribable crashing noise was heard, which indicating to the Sangirese an eruption of the volcano filled them with consternation. Simultaneously with this, the glowing lava streamed down-ward with irresistible force in different directions, bearing with it whatever it encountered on its destructive course, and causing the sea to 'boil' wherever they came in contact. The hot springs opened up and cast out a flood of boiling water which destroyed and carried away what the fire had spared. The sea obedient to an unusual impulse, lashed the rocks with frightful violence, dashed upon the shore and heaved itself with a wild haste against the land, as if it strove to overmast the fire-stream. This frightful picture of destruction, the horror of which was increased by the shrieks of men and beasts, the wild roaring of the tempest and the crashing of thousands of trees torn up and carried away was followed about an hour later by peals of thunder which shook the ground and deafened the air. A black column of stones and ashes then shot up from the mountain to an immense height, and fell illumined by the glare of the lava like a shower of fire upon the surrounding country below, producing a darkness that, only now and then, momentarily broken by the flashes of lightning, was so intense that people could not discern objects close at hand, and which completed their confusion and despair. Large stones were hurled through the air, crushing whatever they fell upon. Houses and crops which had not been destroyed by fire sunk and disappeared beneath the ashes and stones, and the hill streams, stopped by these barriers, formed lakes, which, breaking over their banks, soon proved a new source of destruction. This lasted some hours. About midnight, the raging elements sank to rest; but on the following day about noon, they again resumed their work of destruction with renewed violence. In the meantime, the fall of ashes continued without intermission, and was so thick on this day, that the rays of the sun could not penetrate through it, and an appalling darkness prevailed. Scarcely recovered in some degree from their fright, the inhabitants of this desolated part of Sangir were again disturbed by an eruption on the 17th March which destroyed many fields and a great number of trees on the Tabukan side. Since then the volcano has remained quiet, and the only symptom of its working has been the smoke rising up in all directions from cracks and fissures in the ground. The streams of lava on the slopes are still so slightly cooled, that people dare not venture to any great distance from the shore. According to the accounts of the natives, the top of the mountain does not appear to have undergone any noticeable alteration. On the other side of Kandhar, on the extreme north point of the island, the appearance of the devastation which has been caused, is, if possible, even more frightful than what has taken place at Tartana. For here, where formerly there were to be seen extensive fields bearing all kinds of crops, and thickly planted and endless groves of cocoa-nuts, we now find nothing but lava, stone, and ashes. The liquid fire seems at this point to have flowed from the mountain with irresistible force and in prodigious quantity. Not only has this fearful flood, as it was buried the whole district and all that was upon it, but after having caused this destruction over an extent of several miles, it was still powerful enough on reaching the shore, to form two long banjags (rapids) at places where the depth of water formerly consisted of many fathoms. A number of other districts and places have been some wholly destroyed, others greatly injured by the fire. The loss of life has been great. It is estimated as follows in the undermentioned districts:—Tartana, men, women and children, 722; Kandhar, ditto, 45; Tabukan, ditto, 2,039; Total, 2,806. The greater number met their death in the gardens, they fled in all directions, but were overtaken and swallowed up by the fatal fire-stream. Some tried to save themselves in the trees, but were either carried away with them or killed by the scorching heat. At Kalougan and Tartana, the houses were filled with people who were stopped in their flight by the lava streaming down on all sides and the streams of boiling water, and who met their death under the burning ashes and the tumbling houses. Many who had reached the shore and thought themselves safe became a prey to the furious waves, and many died through sheer despair and agony.

On Wednesday, the cases of the persons implicated in the mutiny at Nenagh were finally disposed of at the North

riding of Tipperary assizes. Thomas Carr, a lance corporal of the Tipperary Militia, was put upon his trial as a ring-leader in the recent riot and was found guilty, whereupon all the other prisoners under the advice of their counsel, pleaded guilty." Mr. Justice Moore then proceeded to sentence the prisoners:—Stephen Burns, for the wilful murder of Patrick Curley, a soldier of the 41st Regiment to be hanged, and his body buried within the precincts of the gaol; John Barron, Edward Laffan, William Cummins, Thomas Carr, and Cornelius Ryan, to be each transported for 15 years. The learned Judge, in passing sentence upon Burns said:—"No doubt could be entertained on the evidence, but that the unfortunate man lost his life by his (the prisoner's) hand. The deceased had been in the service of Her Majesty. He had served with distinction abroad and having survived the perils of a hard fought campaign, he returned to his country to receive his death at the hands of a comrade. He believed the prisoner acted under circumstances of great excitement, but no excitement could justify the crime of murder. He did not desire to say any thing to aggravate his feelings, but he hoped that among these feelings were to be found deep regret that he had taken the life of a fellow-creature. He was happy to think and hope that, though he had been guilty of the crime, it had not been attended with those circumstances of atrocity which sometimes attend the commission of crime in this country. It did not appear, that he knew the individual he had murdered, and he bore him no ill-will. Nothing remained for him but to pass on him the dreadful sentence of the law. He had no power over that sentence either to vary or abridge it. He had been recommended to mercy, but he (his Lordship) had no power to let that operate upon the sentence. That recommendation would be forwarded to the Government, backed by him as far as he could go. It was not for him to hold out hope. He could not say there was no hope, nor could he say there was hope." His Lordship then passed sentence of death on the prisoner in the usual form.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE IN PRUSSIA.—In the course of next year there will be a reunion of delegates from all bodies of Evangelical Christians throughout the world assembled in Berlin, at the call of the Evangelical Alliance, which has been empowered and invited to do so by the King of Prussia. The Berlin Committee of this association for the spread of religious toleration and Christian brotherly love, is a branch of the great evangelical Alliance co-ordinate with those of Paris and London. The Berlin branch, however, enjoys this advantage over the others, that while in France the Evangelical Protestants are a sect that the Emperor cannot be otherwise than opposed to, and in England form a party in and out of the Church that the Queen, as head of the Church, cannot be expected to countenance, the principles of the Evangelical Alliance are precisely those which find in the King of Prussia the most earnest and zealous champion.

A Mrs. Eliza McNair was tried at the Old Bailey on Wednesday, and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for twelve months for receiving a pension from the East India Company, as an officer's widow, after she had again married. She had received upwards of £2,000 in this fraudulent manner.

The Board of Trade returns for June afford unmistakable evidence of the continued prosperity of the country, and the great impetus given to commerce by the return of peace. The exports have increased nearly two millions as compared with the corresponding period of 1855.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BALTIC" Four Days later from Europe.

(From the St. John Courier.) New York, Aug. 17.

The Baltic arrived this morning under favorable weather. The panic in the breadstuffs' market continues.

Flour declined two to three shillings per barrel. Canadian, (sweet,) 30s. a 31s.; Western Canal, 24s. a 27s.; Ohio, 32s. a 33s.

Money active, no change from previous quotations. Governorship of Jamaica is tendered to Mr. Darling Governor of Newfoundland.

From United States papers we have the following additional news by Baltic:— It is rumored that the Emperor of France is suffering from spinal disease.

Italian affairs remain as unintelligible as ever. There are reports of a remonstrance to Sardinia made by France in favour of Austria.

The Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia are having an interview at Toplitz. Denmark proposes to fortify the Sound, and it is said that Russia advises this.

A fire and explosion at Salonica, Turkey, had caused great loss of life and property.

SPAIN.—Saragossa has capitulated. The Queen's troops took possession of the city without resistance. The National Guard and Militia were disbanded, and the Municipality changed.

UNITED STATES.

TERRIBLE STORM AT THE SOUTH.—137 lives lost.—Great destruction of property.—A terrible storm (to which we alluded in our last) occurred in the vicinity of New Orleans on Saturday the 10th. It lasted all Sunday and Monday. Its effects were most disastrous at Last Island, a summer resort and which accounts represent to have been entirely inundated. Every building on the island is said to have been swept away, and no less than one hundred and thirty-seven lives are reported lost.

The steamer Star, Capt. Smith, which left New Orleans on the 9th, encountered the storm before reaching Last Island, and became perfectly unmanageable and was soon afterwards a total wreck.

The scene among the passengers was terrific, there being no less than 250 persons clinging to the wrecked fragments of the vessel, each anxiously waiting the arrival of some other vessel to take him off. Whether any of this company were lost is not yet known, though hopes are entertained that all were saved, as a steamer is understood to have gone to their relief.

On the lake and river we also hear of numerous steamboats, flatboats, and other crafts being injured. Nearly all the wharfs at the watering places have been inundated, and the buildings thereon, bath houses, &c., swept away.

It is feared that Grand Cailon Island, another watering place, has also been submerged, and that many lives have been lost as well as property destroyed. The corn, cotton, and sugar crops have been incalculably injured.

The steamers Nautilus and Perseverance are several days overdue, and it is feared something has happened to them. The steamship Texas has gone in search of them. The storm extended far up the river. At the Government Hospital, Botan Rouge, fourteen inches of water fell between Sunday evening and Tuesday evening. The survivors of Last Island reached New Orleans this morning. They estimate the loss of life at 200. 188 have already been counted as lost.

Nothing definite has yet been heard from Cailon Island, but there has undoubtedly been a great loss of life. It is reported, that thirty bodies have been found on one end of the island. It is supposed that at least \$10,000 in money in pockets fell into the hands of the pirates on Last Island, and about \$5000 of baggage. The loss in this island is estimated at over \$10,000. The banks of the river at Bayou Sara caved in, carrying away 300 residences. No lives

were lost. Several vessels were blown ashore at the mouth of the Mississippi. The telegraph lines have suffered severely. The loss at Cailon Island cannot fall short of \$60,000.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, August 27, 1856.

The weather for the approaching harvest, has hitherto been unfavorable, not only on account of the quantity of rain that has fallen, but from its being accompanied by high winds, which have had a more injurious operation than the rain would by itself have effected. Still, we hear from all quarters, that an average crop of grain may be expected. An intelligent friend remarked, that though computed by bushels, the crop may not exceed that of last year, yet, if weight be made the criterion, it will, he thinks, be found to be much greater. We trust that it will prove so. The proportion of bran to flour in a bushel of heavy grain is nothing in comparison to that which is to be found in a bushel of light grain. The light kernel is enveloped with the same covering as that of the heavy one, and there will necessarily be a greater number of the former in a bushel than of the latter, so that though the harvest were nominally less, it might be substantially more, if the fact be as our friend has stated, and as we believe it is.

We had hoped that the potato murrain had disappeared, or at all events, had assumed so mild a type, and that met with so unfrequently as to occasion little injury. We hear, however, (and we are grieved to hear it), that symptoms of that disease have appeared in almost all parts of the Island. It is true, that according to the old proverb "burnt children" dreading the fire, those who have suffered in their potato crop in former years, look with great suspicion and alarm on any occasional blackness in the foliage. In a short excursion into the country, we observed the shade of discoloration, but as it was unaccompanied with any of that fetid smell which is a fatal prognostic, and destructive to the hopes of the husbandman, we will therefore continue to hope, that though appearances are threatening, the evil may prove less than is anticipated.

FREE CHURCH.—INDUCTION SERVICES.—The religious services connected with the Induction of the Rev. George Sutherland to the Free Church congregation of this city, will be held in the Temperance Hall this evening at 7 o'clock. The Rev. Neil McKay of Murray Harbor, Alexander Sutherland of New London, and A. Munro of Brown's Creek, are expected to take part in the services.

POLICE COURT.

- Aug. 8. Michael Noonan, assault on Mary Young, ordered to pay costs.
Susan M'Atoc, for trespass on the premises of and using threatening language to Harriet Fraser, ordered to pay costs and find security to keep the peace for 3 months.
Joseph Bell, for trespass on the premises of and using threatening language to Catharine Field, convicted, find 5s. with costs, or be imprisoned 7 days and find security to keep the peace for 3 months.
Charles Hyndman and Charles Badge, for assault and battery on Louis H. Davies ordered to pay costs.
Angus M. Donald for insulting and provoking and using threatening language to John Henrican convicted, fined 5s. with costs or be imprisoned 48 hours.
11. Michael Morrey, drunk and disorderly, imprisoned since Saturday dismissed.
Catherine Field, for assault on Charlotte Bell parties settled out of Court. Bell to pay costs.
John M'Donald, for assault and battery on John Smith, parties settled out of Court. M'Donald to pay costs.
16. Wm. Northan, for assault and battery on Henry Hilly convicted fined 5s. with costs, and ordered to find security to keep the peace for 6 months.
18. Lauchlan M'Lean drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, dismissed when sober.
Martin Donovan, for assault on Wm. Paw, Mr. Paw not appearing to prosecute Donovan was dismissed.
Oliver Campbell and John Banett, for desertion of the Lord's day, fighting in their house, dismissed in consequence of no prosecutor appearing.
19. Thomas Connor, for overholding the premises of James Currie, ordered to quit said premises or be moved by the sheriff, and to pay costs.
20. Henry Feehan, Thomas Marsh and William Corbett, drunk and disorderly, no prosecutor appearing they were dismissed when sober.
John M'Rae, for assault and battery on Mary Fene, but as she would not prosecute, he was dismissed.
John Bowdin, making disturbance at the house of John Horne, who not pressing the complaint, Bowdin was dismissed.

21. Angus McNevin, for assault on James Fisher, convicted, fined 2s 6d with costs or to be imprisoned 14 days and ordered to find security in £40 to keep the peace for 6 months.

Donald McPhail, drunk and disorderly, convicted first 5s. with costs or to be imprisoned 48 hours.

Joseph Leonard and William Leonard, for disturbance in the house of Catharine Fraser, no prosecutor appearing they were dismissed.

Patrick Gormley, for assault and battery on James McQuillan, settled out of Court, Gormley to pay costs.

23. Arch. Watson, for assault and battery on John Scott McLeod, convicted, fined 10s. with costs or to be imprisoned 14 days.

The Edinburgh Quarterly Review for July has been received, the following are the contents.

- 1. Sir G. C. Lewis on the credibility of early Roman History.
2. The Diary of Gen. Patrick Gordon.
3. Growth of the map of London.
4. Samuel Rogers.
5. Cavalliar and the Camisards.
6. The Coins of Greece.
7. Heinrich Heine.
8. Supreme Courts of Appeal.
9. Remains of William Archer Butler.
10. Memoirs by Sir R. Peel: The Catholic Question.
11. Great Britain and the United States. Notes on the Suez Canal.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Agent.

Died.

At Chimo Point, on Sunday the 24th instant, in the 82d year of his age, Lieut. Colonel John Nelson, commandant of the 2d Regiment, Queen's County Militia.

Married.

On Thursday the 21st inst., by the Rev. George Sutherland, Mr. Alexander McNeill, to Miss Christy McKennie, both of West River.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. John McMurray, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James Collins, Lot 52, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Lane, of Dunstaffnage.

Passengers.

In the Lady Le Marchant yesterday, from Shediac, Mr. J. B. Kemp, and 2 steerage.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED.

Aug. 14—Schr. Lady Jane Gray, Paul, Bay Verte; deal Virgin, Bear, Antigonish; limestone.

16—Lady LeVache, Sydney; coal.

18—J. W. Westaway, Boston; goods. Elizabeth, Scott, Halifax; do. Mary Ann, Wood, Pictou; coal. Native Lass, Gormier, Salem; flour. Brig Intended, Ball, Quebec; lumber. Lively Lass, Robertson, Pictou; do. Mars, Pollard, Richibucto; deal. Copy Pearson, Tracadie; shingles. William Nelson, Ogden, Bay Verte; deal. Mermaid, Giffant, Sydney; coal.

19—Dancing Feather, Boston; goods. Jane Groschy, Pr-vost, Anticosti; limestone.

20—Favorite, Babin, Arichat; bal. Belle, Chappell, Bay Verte; deal.

22—Hardscrabble, Turbide, Magdalen Islands; timber.

23—Sarah, Roberts, Halifax; goods. Conservative, McFadyen, Richibucto; deals.

25—Ship Ellen, Hunter, Liverpool; goods. Schr. Elizabeth, McDonald, Sydney; coal. Lady Jane Gray, Paul, Bay Verte; deals. Amegest, Nicholson, St. John's, N. F.; bal. Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte; deals.

CLEARED.

Aug. 14—Lady Jane Gray, Paul, Bay Verte; bal. Steamer Rosebud, McCreary, Tatamagouche; passengers. Belle, Chappell, Bay Verte; ballast. Aurora, Hume, Pictou; do.

16—Emma, Hobbs, Sydney; do. Virgin, Bears, Antigonish; do. Ornament, Aylward, St. John's, N. F.; cattle. Mayflower, Parry, Peggwash; bal. Steamer Rosebud, Tatamagouche; passengers.

19—J. W. Westaway, Pictou; bal.

20—Alma, Taylor, Buctouche; bal.

21—Lively Lass, Robertson, Pictou; hay.

23—Mars, Pollard, Shediac; oats. Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou; hay. Belle, Chappell, Bay Verte; bal. Lady LeVache, Pictou; do. Wm. Nelson, Ogden, Bay Verte; ram. Jane Groschy, Provost, Arichat; bal. Sarah, Roberts, Tatamagouche; goods. Brig. Saxon, Welsh, Shediac, in load. Schr. Ives, Laird, Bay Verte; bal. Bee, Oulton, do.; do. Brig. Intended, Ball, do.; do. Schr. Jewel, McLean; fishing voyage. Mary Ann, Wood, Pictou; bal.

Charlottetown Markets, Aug. 20.

Table with market prices for various goods like Beef, Pork, Lamb, Veal, Butter, Flour, etc.

A CHALLENGE.

ELEVEN natives of P. E. Island are ready and willing to play any other eleven, a match at Cricket on an early day, in the ensuing week. August 26th, 1856.

FIREWOOD.

40 Cords of Firewood, ready cut and split, of various lengths and sizes to suit customers. Apply to—JAS. N. HARRIS. August 25 1856.—1st & Ad 3w

Fresh Supply of Shingles.

ANOTHER cargo of Bay Chaleur, the best yet received this year—FINE & CEDAR. JAS. N. HARRIS. August 25, 1856.—1st 3w

NOTICE!!

THE person that took a Wheelbarrow belonging to the Subscriber, from his Premises last week without permission, is requested to return it immediately and pay for this Advertisement, otherwise he will subject himself to exposure and "fine or confine." JAS. N. HARRIS. August 27, 1856.—1st 3w

City of Charlottetown

Fire Department,

26th August, 1856.

THE Engine Companies Numbers one, two and three are hereby requested to attend with their Fire Engines, &c., on Queen's Square, opposite the Police Office, on MONDAY next, the 1st day of September next, at 5 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Chief Engineer, W. B. WELLNER, Sec'y Board Engineers.

Aug. 25, 1856.

FOR SALE!

THE Shallop "SARAH," of Belfast, two years old, about 26 tons, carries 16 children of Coal. This vessel is well found, in good order, and is well adapted for carrying Coal between this port and Pictou. Terms liberal. Apply to BENJAMIN DAVIES, Broker, Charlottetown, or to PATRICK STEPHENS, Orwell. August 18, 1856.—1w

Feathers! Feather Bed! JUST ARRIVED, per Schr. Ornament and other importations—good quality. JAMES N. HARRIS. August 11, 1856.—3i

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, either by Bond, Promissory note or otherwise are desired forthwith to make payment of the respective sums to Mr. George Anderson, New London, who is duly authorized by power of Attorney to receive and give the necessary discharge for the same. JAMES SEARLE MANN.

A Beautiful Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD by private contract, that beautiful Farm situated on the Malpeque Road, distant from Charlottetown about 5 and a half miles the Property of W. E. Legyt. It contains one hundred acres, of which about 72 acres are in a good state of cultivation, the residue covered with a mixed growth of wood; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling House, with a Barn 62x44 feet. The premises are enhanced by a permanent Stream of Water which flows throughout it. There are two fine Gardens with an abundance of fruit, 24 acres of grass, 18 acres of Oats, 2 acres of Barley, 1 1/2 acres of Buckwheat, 3 acres of Potatoes, 2 acres of Turnips, the Crop will be sold with or without the property. For further particulars apply to W. E. Legyt on the premises, or Henry Palmer Esq. Notary Public, Charlottetown.

ROCKLIN CLOTH MILLS.

Middle River, Pictou, N. S. The Subscribers having lately increased their business facilities, are prepared to execute any amount of Work in their line, at the shortest notice, and in the best style. In returning thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto afforded by the public of P. E. Island, they respectfully solicit a continuance thereof. The following gentlemen are Agents for the "Rocklin Cloth Mills," who will be responsible for all property delivered to them—DAVID STEWART, Esq., Charlottetown, N. J. BROWN, Esq., St. Eleanors, DANIEL GORDON, Esq., Georgetown, JOHN E. McDONALD, Esq., Gd. River, Lot 56, MR. HECTOR GILLIS, White Sand, JOHN HYDE, Esq., Murray Harbour, JOHN DALZIEL, Esq., North Side, Murray Harbour. R. & A. FRASER. July 25, 1856.—2m

Bank of P. E. Island.

THE Bank of Prince Edward Island, is now open for the transaction of business, at the office in the Dwelling house of Wm. H. Pope, Esq. Grofsno Street. Hours from 10 to 3. Discount days—Monday and Thursday in each week. Wm. CUNDALL, Cashier. Charlottetown, 13th August, 1856. R. Gen.

Postponed Sale.

Leasehold Farm for Sale at Vernon River.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all that VALUABLE FARM, consisting of about 125 Acres of Leasehold Land, now in the possession of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDS, Ship Builder, fronting on Vernon River, Township No. 50, and lying between the public Road leading to Georgetown, and the River, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of AUGUST inst., at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon. The above Farm is subject to a Rent of 1s 6d per acre, yearly, payable to the ground landlords.

Few Farms in this Island possess the rare advantages for Agricultural and other purposes than this Farm offers to purchasers. Further particulars, terms of purchase, &c., made known on application to CHARLES PALMER Esq. Charlottetown, August 16, 1856.

VALUABLE PROPERTY!

In Prince County, for Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, at Cassempet, on MONDAY the 1st SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) that valuable BUSINESS STAND, comprising three acres, held under lease for 999 years, with the DWELLING HOUSE, STORES, and other appurtenances thereto belonging, now in the possession of HERBERT BELL, Esq. This Property, having a front on two public roads, and being situate in the midst of a populous and thriving District, and stands unreserved for business purposes. Yearly Rent, £ sig, increasing in 1862 to £20, at which it remains. For terms and further particulars, enquire of W. R. WATSON, Esq., Druggist, Charlottetown. Charlottetown, July 5, 1856.

AUCTION,

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR Country Dealers & others.

—POSITIVE SALE OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, COOKING & Franklin Stoves, Boots & shoes

HAY, &c., &c.,

BY WILLIAM DODD.

ON TUESDAY the 2d day of SEPTEMBER, at 11 o'clock, at the Subscriber's BRICK STORE Pownall Street, and to be continued from day to day till the whole is disposed of, the whole of his present STOCK IN TRADE, without the least reserve—consisting in part of:—

White and grey Cottons, striped Shirtings, Gingham, Bedticks, black, brown and blue broad-cloths, Doeskins and Tweeds, satinetts, printed cottons, Threads, gloves, hosiery, hats, & caps in great variety, umbrellas, India rubber coats, TEA, Soap, Candles, Indigo, Burning Fluid, buckets and brooms, starch, pepper, alepice, 30-hour and 8-day clocks, looking glasses, glass and earthenware, lanterns, cast steel axes, scythes and snaths, rakes, grain cradles, hay and manure forks, horse nails, dye woods, coppers, salt pure, Epsom salts, boxes 8x10, 10x12 and 12x14 window glass, putty, kegs white lead, boiled and raw oil, mortice, rim, pad and trunk Locks, brass taps, gimblets, shingle and bench Axes, rulers, squares, hammers, with a variety of CARPENTERS' TOOLS. Butter and soda crackers, dozens of wood and enameled chairs, arm chairs, office do., rocking do. in variety, 2 dozen bedsteads, (asorted patterns) house brushes, white wash do., hair do., clothes do., masons' riddles and trowels.

Cooking Stoves in variety, consisting of Governors, Forest Queens, Red Jackets, Improved Nationals, Black Diamonds, Moving Stars, with an endless variety of other Stoves.

Also, 500 pairs Boots and Shoes, one bale HOPS, with a variety of other articles.

—LIKEWISE—

1 high GIG, 1 CART, 1 Sleigh, 20 tons superior HAY.

All sums under £10, cash; from £10 to £20 4 months; £20, six months. THOMAS DODD. June 18, 1856.

Grist and Saw Mill, Oat Kiln & Dwelling House!

FOR SALE, that eligible situated Grist Mill with Oat Kiln and Saw Mill, together with the Dwelling House and about sixteen acres of LAND under crop, known as "McFarlane's Mills," and lately occupied by JOHN ALDOUS, Esq., on the Montague Road, 2 1/2 miles from Georgetown. Two-thirds of purchase money may remain on interest, payable by instalments as may be agreed on. If not sold at Private Sale before the 15th SEPTEMBER, this Property will be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION on that day at 12 o'clock on the premises. For further particulars, as to price, title &c. apply to THOMAS DODD, Esq., of Charlottetown, JOHN ALDOUS, Esq., Montague River, or to the owner.

RODERICK McDONALD. Montague River, August 16, 1856. 1st Ex

MILLER WANTED

WANTED a single man, competent to take charge of a Grist Mill apply to G. C. Worthy, at Hill's River Mills. July 26th, 1856.

SELLING OFF

AT COST PRICES.

THE Sale lately advertised is postponed, but the subscriber intending to remove to the country, informs the public that he is selling off his Stock at cost prices. It contains a good variety of

Woolen and other Dry Goods and Outlery, Carpeting and Rugs to match.

Also, several Chests of good Tea, and one English Cooking Range, &c.

Also by private contract, the Leasehold Interest for 4 years from the 1st of May last, in the premises he now occupies.

All persons indebted to him are requested to settle immediately, or proceedings will be taken. NICHOLAS BROWN. Kent Street, 29th July 1856.

SELLING OFF!

MESSRS. D. & G. DAVIES respectfully announce to their customers and the public, their intention of SELLING OFF their large

STOCK OF GOODS,

they now hold, preparatory to the receipt of a New Importation, being bought at the present time by the head of the Firm at different Manufacturers in Great Britain. Their Merchandize will be offered at very REDUCED PRICES, and it comprises almost every article required in the country in the DRY GOODS line, among which are a large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING of the latest cuts, suitable for the Season, together with 47 pieces of CARPETING of various patterns, and a small stock of Ironmongery, and 20 TONS BAR IRON. They invite their old customers to come and participate with the community in the advantages which will be derived from the

BARGAIN THEY WILL OFFER!

The Goods will be ready for sale on Monday next, and they will continue to sell at the before named rate for fourteen days. (The terms are cash, and during the above time they will sell for cash only.)

Queen Square, August 12, 1856. 1st

Victoria Cloth and Carding Mill.

THE subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to the public generally, for the very liberal support given to the above mills, for the last five years, and would intimate that he is now prepared to take in Cloth and Wool, and return the same with despatch. The above Mills having undergone a thorough repair, parties may depend on having justice done to anything they may please to forward.

JOHN HENDERSON, Brackley Point Road. Agent, Messrs. Beer & Son, Charlottetown. August 12, 1856.

TO LET.

THREE or four Rooms in a respectable part of the city, suitable for a genteel family. Enquire at the office of this paper. Aug. 12, 1856.

Douglas Estate, Lot 19.

OFFERS will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of that portion of Lot 19, known as the "Douglas Estate" comprising about 1700 Acres of excellent land. The whole of this property is under lease for 999 years to various tenants at a reserved rent of one shilling Currency per acre. An indisputable title will be given.

R. STEWART. Charlottetown, March 21st, 1856. Ex. only

TO LET

IN a Central part of the City, a Building suitable for a Workshop or Warehouse. Please apply at this office. Ex: 3 ins.

DRAIN WATER PIPES.

FOR SALE, at the QUEEN SQUARE HOPE, a quantity of superior Salt glazed Stone ware, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, &c., from 3 inches to 10 in diameter, supplying the cheapest and most efficient method of conveying water under ground.

WILLIAM HEARD. Charlottetown, 22d April, 1856.

A CARD.

HAMMOND JOHNSON, M. D., (PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.) May be consulted at the Dispensary, or at his father's Residence, 11, St. John's Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I. July 17.

Furniture, Furniture.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing, will please call and see the Subscriber's Furniture Rooms—a useful and good assortment. JAMES N. HARRIS. August 11, 1856.—3i

ALLIANCE

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

