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$\mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{N}}$ Ap Legilataive and Execcuive Deparmentes, wiul


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 Cumation, Eaglidit Liderature,
Joural of ifopoter Limeratere, now wriee, Jan. 1o
julyt 1 185s




Also, from Iteerrich Oliver ab Boyid:





Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, January 26, 1856
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Ohambers's Publications.
 Serr' Publicetiones A Aetatologe of the Books of thit

 traceing in
Fre?hold Farm for Sale.
 vising of 60 aeres of $\mathrm{L} \mathrm{LND} D$, or thereatounts, Ba of







TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.
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 pentos, ty being seeared on tho promilee. REGKEN,

Cigars! Cigars!! $40,000 \begin{gathered}\text { SUPERIOR GERMAN CIGARs } \\ \text { reeived by the Saberiber on Com- }\end{gathered}$ aigneen, and for rilio al hie Accion Mart, corner of The abore Ciemara are or
Tho abovo Cimans are (or unroenved alo, and will Oet. 19.

COPAL VARNISE.
$1 \begin{aligned} & \text { PRW Thineans of saperior COPAL VARNISH } \\ & \text { for sell }\end{aligned}$ Charloutotown, Jaly ad, 18s5. H. Haszard.

Darding Maohines, \&o. THE Saboeriber offer for Eale Canding Maechinees, Piokers. Power Treenail Maehinery on a Dow coon-



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 200 Cooking, Parlour and Air Tight Stoves, which will bo bolat Twonty five per cent. lees than any ever imported into thie City
Thirisas w. DODD.

 Thu infatuation of Russia equals her arroganee.
Here, at the close of a cam painn in the Here, at the elose of a campaign, in the course
of which her arms have been agjeeled to of which her arus have been subjected to every huainiliation and defaat knowa to ecivilised warfare. she proposes, with a coul aodacity, or an atter
obliviousness of eurrent events, to revert to the obliviousnesos of current events, to revert to the
untenable position she held prior to the eommeneement of the war! She absolutuly ignores hee existenee of anything in the shape of
curopean interaational law, and elaims the tight

$\qquad$ e publication of a circular addressed by the the Ministry to the representatives of Russia
the different Courts of Europe, in which is nhounced the construction or interpretation, in ceordanee with which the third of the Feor
vints would be aceepted by that Power. The niliow :- as tuterpreted by Rassia, are as 1. The priaciple of elos:ng the Straits shail - 2. No military flag shall be admited into which Russia and Turkey shall judge it suitable 10 allow, by contuon azeord.
i3. The amont of the forces shall be fixed by a direet understanding between Russia and
Turkey, without the ostensible participation of la other Powers."
Io uther words, the intarference or supervision
of the Allied Powers or of the European States generally, is utterly repudiated : and Turkey is to be lef, hereafler at the mercy of her enemy,
inore exasperated than ever against her on nore exasperated than ever against her on protection of her friends. If this intelligence be correet, there is an end of all hope that the pendiag negotiations will result in peace, or even
n any serious diseussion. A Ministerial organ referring to the Czar's cireular, observes thai Russis consents to do "something lees than the Powers assembled at Vienna deelared to be
necessary." This "something less " happens to neceessary ". This "something less " happens to
be of suficient magnitude to involve the whole question at issue between the belligerents.
The prospects of peace with which we The prospects of peace with whieh we have
been amused for the last month reeede before us like the lake that only exists in the mirage of cone desert. Whe foundation of which is on the
coeififation of the Black Sea, and tracing on the paeification of the Blaek Sea, and tracing on the
map the new froutier whieh, we are disposed to allow to our adversary, the Court of Russia has
had other dreame, and announces far other had other dreams, and announces far other
grounds of pacifieation. With onheard-of and atolerable insolence, Rustia announces in the
same hreath, that she assents to the third condition of the Conference of Vienns, That is, to put an
end to her and that, with the view of earrying this condition into execution, she consents to exelude the
Western Powers from that sea altogether, and to leave it to be navigated by so many Russian
ships of war as Turkey and Russia may between themselves agree upon. Suech a proposition is ot an overtire,-it is an insult. The offer of pesee on sueh terms is a new outrage-a fresh
provoention to wat. What ean be hoped from progocation to wat. What ean bo hoped from
negotiation with a Power whieh, after such a series of reverses as have fallen upon Russia
since the elose of the Vienaa Conferences-he armies defeated, her finances deranged, her fleet
deatroyed, her coasts ravaged, her rivers beeet and blocknded, - ean find no termis exeept such as she might impose, had vietory followed her
standards as pertinaciously de defeat ? To
exclude the allies from the sea that they tave exclade the ailies from the sea that they have
made their owny, in order to give back the domini-
on oror it to a fleet that is buried thenet on over it to a fleet that is buried beneath its
wives, to regulato the equipoipe of power.
between herralf and Turke by a eonvention to betwe which the principal belligerents are to be no
parties, to leave thr euse of European independence to the keieping of the treachery, the
timidity, or the venality of the Divan, timidity, or the venality of the Divan, are terme
bo disatrous ind ignominious, that we must more fleetto iand armied cthan Rubsia has Jow regard suoch termas as uny ithing ellie that a freme

The Great American Hair Tonic. Bogle's celebrated Hyperion Fluid, for the growth
and preservation of the Hair is well known to be withantar rival on this continent. Hendreds of imitations have started into an ephemeral existence, since the
introduction of this unrivalled Hair restorative, and their doom been sealed, whilst Bogle's Hyperion
Hair Fluid, with a popularity never attained by ang lair Fluid, with a popularity never attainod by ang
other article, goes on " conquering and to conguer. ${ }^{*}$
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ladies it is invaluable ; and on ehildren's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of Hair. $\mathbf{l t}$ is now parthe roundation of a good headd of Hair. It is now par-
tronized by Her Mjesty the Queen of Great Briuin,

 njoe akina and leaves the Hair soft and glossy withoom
injaring its texture in the least; a decided superiority injoring its thes Haire ir dyes.
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anally (anpleasant operation (shaving) a decided luxury, ${ }^{\text {Bog. }}$, Bogle's Hebeaiona removes Freekles and tan from-
the faee in the shortest possible time, and is acknowthe faee in the shortest possible time, and is acknow-
ledged to be the very best artiele for beautify ing the complexion.
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in this, city and subrounding country. Read! Gil! hanges LiQUID HAIR DYE instantaneourly changes the hair to a brilliant jot Black or glosyy
Brown, which is permanent-does not stain or in any way injure the elkin. No artiele ever yet inven-
ted which will compate with it. We would advise all who have groy hairs to bay it, for it never fails. Bho have groy
B. D. GILLMA
For ande Sole Proprietor. Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.
Prenentive is bene - cure- Extrardis Pary cease. Dropsical swellings.-Turn of life. nary case. Dropsical swellags Tura or Mife.
Mra. Morgan, $\begin{aligned} & \text { Windoor, Nova Seotia, aged } 45 \text {, } \\ & \text { was suddenly thrown on a bed of siekness, }\end{aligned}$ was suddenis thrown on a bed of sicicness, er feet, lega, and ankles began to awell, atrongly became worse instead of better, medieal aid wae
called in, and her life was endangered owing to a ailed in, and her life was endangered owing to a
rong treatment being adopted, Mr. Morgan, wrong treatment being adopted, Mr. Morgan, asolved to commence the Hollowayian syatem of medicine, this quickly produced a beneficial offeet, and by a continuance with this infallible
mmedy, the husband had the satisfaction of again ghe wire restored to the blessing of hoalim.
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Nork. - Printers of NWewspaptrit inserting the above
 otah, as preforred, forthwith.

## my heart is sap.  Dy heart is sad ! oh, whyy should grief Dwell 'eemyy mpirit like a thief! ls sadness such a jowel Is sadness such a jewel rare To be embraed with grief and eare? 1s pleasare, then, so far away, That grief should be preferred to day That grief should be preferred to Dispel thy gloom and a l her train, Let naught but joy and peace remain. We may be ead, and all our life Be passel with naught but gloom and strife; And dying casis a darkerer shate, Upun the friends thy worth had made. It costs not much, the thrilling j Nat tuore than grief which saddens all, They both are ,fiered for your choice, Yoa nourn wih one, with one rejoiee Twill round you eling, your paring knell, A rid round your siens for ever dwell. The heart is sading elouds rail thick and And bursing, east around my head My heart is glad! its radiant ligh Dispels the darkness of the nipht, And glowing fancy pietures fair, With oaught of glowm or dread despair.

## VARIETIES.

The Editorial Propgssion in Califor vis.-Editoriallife in California is described in a vein of extravagant humor by one of the
fraternity. Reforring to the daily duties which devolve upon the members of the press, he gives the order of proceedings to be followed by the editor:
First-Gets up in the morning at ten which are six or seven bullet holes, and goes to a restaurant for breakfast. Afte
breakfast starts to the office to look breakfast starts to the office to look over the papers, and discovers that he is called
coward in one of them, a liar in another, and a puppy in another; he smiles at the pleasant prospect of having something to do; fills out and dispatches three blank challenges, a ream or two of which h always keeps on hand, ready printed save time; commences writing a leader when as the clock strikes 11, a large man
with a cowhide in one hand, a pistol i the other, and a bowie knife in his belt walks in and asks if his name is -; h answers by knocking the intruder down two pair of stairs with a chair
have been cock, hads hat his challenge bers that aceeped, and suduenly remento settle at the beach that day at three oclock; goes out, kills his man, and then starts for the office, and, while going there gets mixed up in a street row, and has the heel of his boot shot off by an aecident aurives at his sow beautifuly it was done machine on the table; knows what it is, and merely pitches it out the window; writes an article on "moral reform," and then starts for the thatre; is attacked on the corner of of a dark alley by three men; kills two of Returning to the offier to the station house night, kills the ofice at eleven o'clock at run over with a eab, and has the fail of his coat'slit by a thrust from a knife, and two bullet holes put through his beaver as he steps within his own door; smiles at his escape; writes until two o'clok; and then turns in, with a happy consciousness

Mrs. Parfingron's Last.-This veneable lady, reading in the papers that a trate, with " evading a toll," observed, that the fellow couldn't have any religion in him,
Whatis is poet like cat? - When he taken with the mews (muse)

When is the weather migst like a jug ?
-When itts very muggy
To. the what eje is evergthing invilible?
To the eye of a potatol in Ilin, bonoloss liid at

## PICkinges from punch's amanack fon The treatrifent of a 185

 10 kind, but not a new-born child should ot Godresr'sPulinary Aphomism, pea that makes the soup.
For Berter and pon Wonse.-A Philo able girl, used to call his wife "Brown $\mathrm{S} v$ gar," because, he said, she was sweet but unrefined. Another, whose wife was affec tionate and stout, was accus
minate her, "Lump Sugar.
The Blindness of Fortune.-It is just as well that Fortune is blind, for if she could only see some of the ugly, stupid, worthless persons on whom she showers her most precious gifts, the sight would so,
annoy her, that she would immediately annoy her, that she
scratch her eyes out.
things over which we have no control An importune saeeze; an asthmatic
wheeze; a mother-in-law; an ostrich' maw; a Chancery suit; a wife-beatin brute; a woman in ears; increasing years; oyster suppers; proverbs of TuPPER's; Irish hovels; JAass's novels; combats fistic; EAI-
LEY's "Mystic;" Hyde-Park demonstrations; J. B. GovGH's orations; quacks' hum $\operatorname{ming} ;$ Dr. Cummivg; a daguerreotype;
bullinch's pipe; a love for'dabbling bullinch's pipe; a love for' dabbling.
bricks and mortar; and an opened bottl soda-water.

The New Musical Phenomeron.Paris correspondent writes under the date
of Sunday evening, the $23 \mathrm{~d}:-$ " Last nigh saw in a private drawing room the musical phenomenon just imported from Italy Who astonished the audience at the Italian sweet pipings' on a penny whistle. His ame is Pico, aecording to his baptismal egister, though he is cnmmonly known in
is own country by the naine of Piechi. H as been described in several journals as a hepherd, but inasmuch as he is, and was orn, blind tiais description is evidently ererd, and his family is of the poorest poor ico was born at Bobi-, a village in the Gardinian states, but of late years he has ived with his relatives in the neighbourhood Milan. He is now only twenty-iive years old. His instrument is a littie woode the commenest description. It has only hree stops, properly so called, but he makes ample use of the aperture at the end is a fourth. With this simple aid to his enius he has a range of three octaves, and can run over the whole chronatic scale. heard him accompany a lady who played, on the pianoforte, two difficutt pieces from
Frnani and the 'Trovatore. He knew the nusic of these operas, but in the course of he evening other pieces were played, to which Pico improvised an accompaniment, which he executed throughout with perfeet accuracy. His power of intonation is enormous. Indeed the volume of sound is often oo great for a room. He has notes as
sweet as a nightingale's, but occasionally here are shrill sounds which make the ears ingle from the too intense vibrations, and egret the want of an opportunity to hear chese ' native wood notes wild' half a mile off on a hill-side. It was in the fields tha poor blind Pico-a wonderful example of
Nature's benevolent tendency to compensate for the loss of one sense, by strengthening another-was wont from boyhood to wake the echoes with eloquent music,
which to imagine and create was the solace of his desolate condition. As he grew up his talent attained a local celebrity. Lat terly he began to travel from village to vil
lage with his whistle, and made a livelihood by the scarce baiocchi, which his poodr ad made his way to Milan, where his popularity was so great that he might have made a him out of the city, because he attracted no many crowds in the street.
nom way to England."
 of Paris

14nterine


 | Rood. Tor fartijer partipalars apply to |
| :--- |
| RAMES |
| Recreation, Sept. 2th, 1855. |

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THE FARM now in the occupation of Mr. R. W aecres- 130 acres being cleared fromion tumpining and in
a good state of cultivation, being well manured, and a good etate of cuilivation, being well manured, and
no part of it has been over cropped. There is an
excellent spring of water close to the House; and
and excellent spring of water close to the House; and
the buididings being reecenty built, are in good con-
dititon and commodious. There is a fine grove of dition and coo
sof woed grow aeres freenold.
New Wilshin
J. S. DEALEY

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$3,4,6,6$ and 7 , whinch they offer for sale at 10 per
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atory Coloured, Engravings. In Six aatory Coloured, Engravings. In Six Languages.
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remarks on the treatment practied by the Author remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author
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the moost celebrated institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perihap, unusual opprytuni-
ties of observing the peecaliarities relating to the ties of observing the peealiarities relating to the
physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the
disorders reefred ot oin the above work, and hav-
ing devoted his atudies almost exelusivoly to this disorders reterrised adies almost exclusively to this
ing devoted his of dise
elass of diseases, he is enabbed confidenty to elase of discases, he
undertake their removit
conesiteat with safety.!
Psksows 1N ANY PART or THE WORLD,
nay be successfully Heated by forwarding may be successfully yreated by forwarding a correc,
detail of their case, with a rem Hance for Medicines, sc. whieh will be reterned with the atmost despatch, and secure from observation.
The CONC RNTRATED GUTTS VIVF, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recounmended to ail
those who have injured themselves by earty excesses, and brought on Spermatorites, Nervousness, Weak-
ness, Ianguor, Low Spirits, A Aevsion to
nos. ness, Langor, Low Sipits, Aversion to Society,
Stpdy or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatuluency, Shortness of Breath, Coogh, Ashihma, Consumptive
Habiue, Dimness of, Sight, Diziness, Pains in the
Head, \&e. Habis, Dee
Head, \&ce.
Their ali


 \&10 packagee, by whioh a sill greater saving is
effeeced, will be bent from the Establishment only,
on reeeipt of the amount per draft on a London on receipt of the amount per draft on a London
house, or otherwie.
PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMABA-
GOO RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion
 Stricture, fc.
THE COMPOUND RENSAL PILLS, a their name Renal (or the Kidneyt) indieates, are th

JAMES R. WATTT, Oflers for anlo a good assortment of Coolding, Parlour, and other

- STOVES.
riees meeh lower than usual.


## COOD INVESTMENT

##  <br>  <br> nity


Charloutulowh, Dee. 22, 1865.

## HASZARD'S GAZETTE, JANUARY 26

## COLUMN ON TEMPERANGE

The Manes Law. - There are some who say of this reat reformation movennent-" "It will blow over."
In reply to this false and injurious prediction, the New He Union and across the Atlantic, gathering -but ove he Union and across the Atlantic, gathering impetus and power in progress. Lay not the flattering unction to you ouk, ye minons of an oullawed ramio, hat 'prohibitio afrein or sufing hand. Justico has only just begun its work. What ou suppose the expiring hirose of the Maine La rour for anfice and. ite wich year but proves more conclusively as justice and greater strength. If at wider scope, ne rriends and greater sire ing. Thoday it seems to yie o its adversaries, it is only to gather new vitality an reater power for to-morrow. It will "blow over," bu only to sweep in its course every opposing obstacle until rum selling shall receive its proper place in the crimina ode, and rum-sellers shall be assigned their positio among the breakers of the land."

Liberty.-The Prohibitionists stand on firm ground -their aim is to promote the happiness of their fellow creatures-comfort the comfortless-be friends to th destitute, and lead the self degraded creatures-betimes, half-demoniac, back to reason, virtue, happiness. Can he sticklers of the liquor-traffic adduce one plausible reaon for the wholesale and retail traffic of so withering blight on the fair face of creation. The charge of hyprocrisy, if sustained at all, beiongs to rum-sellers; for h it is who acknowledges the evil, while he continues the trade! And as to the tyranny-the less that the antiprohibitionists say about that the better. To deprive a mothe and her children of the bread they ought to eat-and the clothes they should wear, just because the poor infuriated husband and father is the instrument-it is tyranny he worst description ! But, a truce to recrimination, the irst day of January 1856 is neariy at our doors, and would be a noble thing for every man, be he temperat or intemperate, so to regard the laws of our country, in the case of the Prohibitory Liquor Bill-to wateh th working of an Act intended for good-and not be found fighting against the 'Powers that be.'- St . Stephen' Banner

Look on this Picture, then on that.--I have subdued the nations of the earth-is there no other world for me to conquer. Alexander the Great.

I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course I have kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for $m$ a crown of righteousness.-Apostle Paul.

A paper of New York State, mentions, by name, thre of the more prominent and influential opponents of Nea Dow and the Maine Law, who had each recently to bewail for a son in the "lock up" or in a prison, in conse quence of drunkenness.

The men, as men, were to be deeply commiserated because of the acute pain which, no doubt, their child ren's degradation caused; but they became liable to such reflections as that above alluded to, in consequence of thei bitter opposition to that which was for the healing of the evils they have been made to deplore,-and their sustainment of a system whose direct efforts are to produce the degradation that has come to members of their families Good Temperance men have been sorely troubled by means of intemperate sons,-but the difference is, tha while fathers of the one class were reckless of the evil, or did not oppose it, or even gave it countenance,-the oth ers denounced and opposed, and struggled to prevent it effects on society. Evil to one came, by invitation, as it were ;-to the other, as some sad deprecated visitation, which they could not prevent, but which they would save themseives and others from, at the expense of much man ly exertion. Every father might take some warning from lect, as the parraph mates " persons' children" ; and that the community requires, for preyention and cure, the earnest exertion of all good men towarde the extirpation of so cruel and overwhelming a vice as that which proceeds from the intoxicating liquor system
Among the strange phases of society, are the apathy Which prevails on this subject, in some circles; and the tolerance which is given, by many, to a plague that is se
extensive and so extreme. - Men tall extensive and so extreme. - Men talk solemnly of slight delinquencies and annoyances, while they allow fount ain of offence and of trouble to play freely in the midst o the community, without appearing to notiee the evil, in
relation to any sefficient remedy. We hope for better thoughts and times on this and other questions.-Hala-
fax Athenteam. ${ }_{20} 01953 \mathrm{~A}, 00 \mathrm{I}$

A NovRt Lair Sum.-A very curious affair gays the Reloivin In ihe de Brabant made prisoner a moldoman named the duke consented to spare his life on condition of ceiving all his estates and property. Legrain made over is possessions, but stipulated that at Legrain made ove turies it should return to his family. The duke made no objection. The four centuries expire in July mest, and already a great meny persons, representing them themselve oo be descendants of Legrain, are perparing themselve property. It is foreseen that the claims will give rise to hunerous lawsuits.

A Great Cloce.-The great clock for the House f Parliament, Mr. Dent states, has been going in is factory for some time. The dials are to be $\mathbf{2 2}$ feet diameter, and will be the largest in the world vearly seven inches. The of the minute hand will move days, and strike only for seven and g-half, eign and a hall cate by its silence any neglect in winding it up. Th nere winding of ach of the striking purts will probably ake wingo Tho pons. ake lwo hours. The pendnlum is 15 feet long. The bove 9 reet in diameter, wighing 14 to 15 high, and voight of the hammer is 4 cwt. The largest of the The uarter-bells is about the size of the great bell of $S$ which weighs $51-2$ tons. The clock is in to Paul ight wimes as large as a full-sized cathedral to be abo gigh works will be on a he top of calnedral clock. The is a trussed girder frame, 19 inches deep (like the girders of the Crystal Palace), resting on the walls il feet apart.

The lecture before the M. L. Association on Tuesda vening was delivered by Hon. Horace Mann. Subje Man-" Man below the brute and man above the brute." He drew a dark picture of man the animal, and dwelt a considerable length upon the degradation and depravity of the human species. His arguments, facts and illustraions were torcible, true, and pointed, and there was een satire running through this part of his lecture. He welt upon the evil of drunkenness with masterly force and power, showing hiat in this vice man was a long way below the brute, and he evinced his regard for the Maine Law in unmistakable terms. He depicted the horrors o war, with graphic power, pouring upon it his earnest conemnation and satirized the mock heroic spirit which maniests itself in civic military parade; and shewed up the ridiculous character of the thing with a pungency tha ust have made even the adherents of that system laugh themselves.
Mr. Mann is no drone, but on the contrary he is one of the most laborious, able, and indefatigable thinkers and vorkers in the country ; and it seems not to have at all bated his natural force. He looks as hale and as hearty s he did nearly twenty-five years ago, when President or he Massachusetis senate. He is now President of Antich College, and long may he live and the impress of is great mind be imparted to many generations.-Por and Ing.
Mes. Partington at the Cattle Show.-"This i beautiful sight for a person with a refined beastly taste, aid Mrs. Partington looking at the big sheep, and ad ressing a young man by her side. He responded Yes'm."-" Is that a hydraulic ram ?" she asked, with reat simplicity, provoking a smile. The young man in ormed her that this was a long-woolled sheep, frem which very long yarn was spun. Ah, said she, "you are ver ind, but can you tell me, if the Pope has sent any of hi buils over here to this show ? No, said he, smiling remendously, but amog the swine as actant of any great Boanerges." Neither Mrs. Partington nor oudly, and those outside laughed louder than he, much is satisfaction. They laughed even louder when he ound swinging from his button behind a tag bearing the ascription, "Devonshire Boy," with age and weigh iven, but he dida', And las was loorgso imocomly all the while, trying to make the ram sneeze, by ticklin is nose with a straw !

Sulizy men are the owls of society, and the very atmo phere around them is chill and gloomy. Their reforma on is about as difficult a task as hewing out and hollow Ig the sarcophagus intended for the remains of the Duke W ellington. When single they ave stupid, and when parrried, tyrants.

Way wives can make wo whi.
Mefl dying make their wills-why capnot vives?

Cuocrs or a Trane.-When Rothschild was asked by a lady anxions to select a profitable engagement-for her son, which was the best-paying buisiness, the great comis as good a trade as any, if you, have enough of it?
Exelusa Susnanzs.-" When Adam delved and Eve span, there were not only no gentlemen in the worlad but everybody was coutented with a single name; and
the good old rule, "one name "sufficed aniong all the chil he good old rule, "one name," sufficiced amiong gill the chil dat the Tower of Babel on the fave of the earth. In the early state of society Abraham and Moses among the Jews, Achilles an Uysses among the Greeks, were known 1o their respective nentioned in holy writ, and in the poetry of Homer A latter and higher state of civilisation was accompanied both in Greece and Rome by the use ot surnames. The names used by onr Saxoon population before the Conquest; may, from the time of teir conversion to Christianity be called names of baptism, but are not derived from the names of Christian saints, as John and James, Gregory Lawrence, and |so many oher memes name the conquest were. Each of the orrimary Sax keeper), Wulfhelm (Wolf-head). In the present day the name of taptism is but seldom heard in England except from master to servant, in conversation between persons who are extremely intimate, and on the celebra-
ion of ceremonies such as those of baptism and marriage ion or ceremonies such as those or thaptism and marriage
But in some parts of the continent he Christian name is in theme paris of he consists of the Norman names brought into England at the Congnest The second and most numerous division of Enolish suruames comprehend all those which have ocal English erizin. A vast number of places in England ave contributed to form this class of surnames. $\AA$ former Lord Lytelton once contended that his family must be more ancient than that of the Grenviles, since the litule town existed before the grande ville At Venice a somewhat similiar, but more serious dispute arose between the houses Ponti and Canali. The former alleged that they, the Briges, were above he Canals; he lattor, they, the Canals, existed before the Bridges The senate was obliged to remind the rival houses, that is authority could equally pull down briges and stop canals, if hey became ap in the marringes in a ningle yent England and Wales. of some of the more nierous of these English families whose surmames are derived fom irths, deaths, and marriages of persons bearing sixty of he most commou surnames :

|  | Births. | Deaths. | Marriage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Smith | 5,588 | 4,044 | 3,005 |
| Taylor | 2,647 | 2.575 | 1,518 |
| Wright | 1.398 | 1,142 | 729 |
| Walker | 1,324 | 1.070 | 754 |
| Turuer | 1,217 | 1,011 | 680 |
| Cooper | 1,103 | 950 | 640 |
| Clark | 1,096 | 952 | 635 |
| Baker | 1,033 | 839 | 513 |
| Cook | 910 | 742 | 483 |
| Parker | 824 | 594 | 471 |

Nearly 900 Kings are born annually in England and Wales. The family is almost as numerous as the Cooks, and more so than the Parkers. Camden's observation , that the ancestors of persons of such names must have served such parts, or were Kings of he Beane, Chirst. nas Lords, dc. The frequency oring as a surname in nitue remarkable. egulus, and wa lod ery common now-a-ays in rance,

An American paper says, "Belles call a great many eople to church.'

Gentility is said to be eating meat with a silver fork when the butcher has not been paid.

No woman can be handsome by the force of features alone more than she can be witty only by the help of speech.

An auctioneer does as he is bid, a postman as he is directed.

Cutaneons disesset, and a certain remedy for them.-Hfow many housands of human beings are rendered the most unsightly, nay and siekdy loous to belohold, from the effects of some very disagreeable by friendse, and avoided by aequaintences ; for this reason many



## HASZARD'S GAZETTE, JANUARY 26.

Holasses, Candles, Apples, Confectionery, Onions,
Teen Crockerywro, chinaware, to to

Sole-rom, Queae arames
${ }^{5} 5$ paenheon MOLLAS

too beorerime Conterions
30
 aticle)






American House? T
 December ! 3 .
Church of England Prayer Books


riehly Gill, 3a.


Cals. 12 ed.

## NEW GOODS.

Fall 1855.

305 Paekages British \& Foreign Goods,


 7 this
7
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8 Trases,
8

 5




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为 intiad hation Oet. 2atit

## ambrican housie

Fall Ntock Completed
prom bostonnind halfax






Dec. 13.


## SALE OF SHIPS AT LIVERPOOL

(From Wilmer's Euiropean Times). We beg to lay before you us usual at business in the sale of ships, and, notwithstanding it shows a less result than that of 1854, still we regard it is as highly satis-
factory,-making due allowance for the Tactory, -making due allowance for the
general interruption noost branches of comgeneral interruption most branches of com
merce
have suffered from our protracted war, the increased price of money, \&c., and, though the demand for the transpor tonnage, has continued, it has been chiefly confined to steam-ships, to the neglect of
sailing vessels, except in cases of direct sailing vessels, except in cases of direct
charters to convey stores to Constantinocharters to convey sto
ple and the Black Sea.
We stated to you last January, and a from the month of September to the middle of December, there were but few transactions to report;" however, with the nev
year the demand for tonnage was resumed, year the demand for tonnage was resumed, interruption in the face of those depressing inluences we have referted to, as well as a
tardy and sonnewhat capricions improvetardy in freights. It is a little anomalou
ment
that the most marked improvewent in price took place between September and December, during which time the rate of discount
advanced from 4 to 71 per As if trom 4 to $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
As if to compensate for some disadvanages, circumstances of great interest and
permanent benefit to the ship-builder and ship-ownor have arisen, which have contributed in no small degree to produce the result we have here to record. When the
measure of admitting foreign ships to Bri measure of admitting foreign ships to Bri
tish registration free of duty was before th tish registration free of duty was before the
country, it met with the strongest opposicountry, it met with the strongest opposi-
tion from parties who urged that we should tion from parties who urged that we should
be inundated with tonnage from the innumerable building stations in the United
States of America, from the Baltic, and elsewhere, winch, coming into competition
with Britisi and Colonial Ships, would with Britisi and Colonial Ships, would
seriousiy cripple, it not wholly destroy our building-trade, 一how far this tear was well ing of the Act of 1851 will a:aswer. Of the lew American Ships that have at times have been withdrawn for prices it was
impossible to obtain, and under which impossible to obtain, and under which
limitits the owners could not afford to sell them, and in every case considerabl above those of our best plantation ships.
With the Baltic even less bustness has been done. We have had several commissions from Bremen, Lubeck, \&e., and, notwithstanding these ships have much to recom-
mend them both as to model and maferial mend them both as to model und material,
yet the prices looked for remove all feare yet the prices looked for remove all fear
These facts tell
These facts tell what the repeal of the
Navigation Laws has not done. We now
desire to Navigation Act has done. Following the policy of this country, the United Kingdom
of Sweden and Norway has removed entirely the daty upon British and Plantation ships purchased for their market, and the
merchants of these countries finding they merchants of these countries finding they
can purchase cheaper here than elsewhere, can purchase cheaper here than elsewhere,
have become our valuable and respected customers. The amount of tonnage we
have sold this year for Scandinavianaccount have sold this year for Scandinavian accoun
is very considerable, and nothing can be more satisfactory than our transactions in We have marke.
We have also to direct your attention to a recent Aet (October) of the French government admitting, for a limited period
British and Colonial ships to French owne ry, at an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent.
and whieh privileges our neighbours hav availed themselves of to some extent Contemporaneously with this boon, we have to direet you to the facilities now offered
for classification in the Bureau Veritas or French Lloyd's, that society having formed a branch here, and appointed a surveyor
for the port who combines with thorough knowledge as mueh painstaking consideration as is consistent with his please-no-one duties.
The .
The number of ships that have changed
hands in the year is 601 , equal to 277,605
hands in the yenr is 601 , equal to 277,605
tons, agains 730 - 380,000 ton, in 1854 .
Of these 84 are British, equal to 37 . 072 tons,
against 88, equal to 31,386 tons in 1854, and The number of new to 17,835 tons. ve arrived in Liverpiol and been register d, or are in course of registration, is 102 qual to 70,191 tons, against $128-128,991$ in 1354, showing a decrease of 21 ships, or
8,038 tons, on the return of list year, and 58,038 tons, on the retiurn of last yedr, and making
mans.
The

The number of British ships sold to foeigners is 51 , equal to 17,387 against $20-9462$ tons in 1854, showing an increase 31 ships or 7925 tons.
The number of ships built and launched ere the past year is 40 , equal to 14,474 ns, of which 17 are wood, equal to 2614 the most part to order. Of British second-hand ships very few have appeared on the market, although there has been a egular and constant enquiry for them, and in every case of sale excellent prices have een obtained for such as have had a fow 00 to 700 tons have been in ; those from
emand; there is also abundant enquiry for emand; there is also nbundant enquiry for
mall coasting vesels, from 80 to 200 tons, adapted for taking the ground, and that ill shift without bullast.
There is not much alteration in the rices of British-built ships from last year. yne-built 13 years A 1 class, with Baltic $t$ from $£ 16$ to $£ 17$ per ton; $\mathbf{C u}$ purchased uilt, of same class, from $£ 19$ to $£ 22$. nferior class in like proportion.
Screw steamers of all sizes, being in
pod working order, are much demanded good working order,
and but few offering
Colonial-built ships may now be quoted 3 follows: Very superior St. John's, Miraachi, and Quebec, to class 7 years A
it 10 s to $£ 85 \mathrm{~s}$; ordinary $£ 7$ to $£ 710 \mathrm{~s}$; hose classing 4 years $\notin 6$ 10s; inferior 5 to $£ 510 \mathrm{~s}$.
Prince Edward Island and Nova ScotiaPome few have sold remarkaby well-say
rom $\mathbf{£ 6}$ 10s to $£ 7$; the majority are worth rom $£ 6$ 10s to $£ 7$; the m $£ 5=15$ per ton.
Fron the United States, the returns show n extraordinary decrease compared to that nies the compiler in New York accomas been a with this remark-" The past within a a year of depression unexampled within a generation in the ship-yards. In The ships building now are for some speciic and ascertained purpose." Including sailing and steam-vessels the returns in 1855 are $37-29,867$ tons, against 108 81,300 in 1854. On the stocks at close 7-21,720, against 16-20,033 in 1854. We are obliged to direct the attention of he Quebee and Richibucto builders to the which many of their ships are turned out of hat.d, not only in the hull, but also in the nasting, which in the mryority of cases is defective as to cause them to be either condemned, or subjected to such large
alterations as vastly increases the cost of classing. In all details, the majority of the St. John's and Miramichi are superior. This arises, probably, from the fact that Lloyds have issued no rules for " masting," merely requiring that they shall be, as well as the rigging, "in good order;" both may be in good order, but deficient in size,
which is much too often the cuse. To take advantage of this is bad policy, and acte against themselves, both in the prices their ships bring, and by injuring the sale of really giood vessels, entitled only to similar class, beside which, it leads to many misunderstandings between the sellers and the
urchasers when they sold with a guarantee ourchase
To Pictor and Prince Edward Island
To Pietou and Prince Edward Island build co same remarks apply. Many of
them come here with old rigging and old ground tackle. It appears almost hopeless or remonstrate with these builders, who cuntinue to send here for sale vessels, that
eem to be modelled without any object, neem to be modelled without any object, and anfitted' for the ouly trade their size and class will suit; some half-dozen making
a happy exeeption to the general sule, have sold exuiekty and the general suope, prices, as igh as 27 for 4 year class, which ahould satisfy these gentlemen how much
compromise their own interesto hy
contipued sloghtyle of Work.

The total number of ships in course of construction in our North Ameridan Celohises, and which may be looked for in alt his year, is as under (not including Constexpected from Prince Edward Island, Picou, (ke.):- At Quebec, 17-17,850 tons: 3t. John's, 19-20,600; Miramichi, Res. igouche, \&e., $14-11,100-$ making a total of 50 large ships, equal to 49,550 tons. The return of ships in the employment of
ur governmeunt up to the first of August. our govermment up to the first of August. equal to 207,389 tons.
The provisions of the New Registry Ac (part 2 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1854), May last, have for the time on the 1st of May last, have for the time, and may con-
inue until parties become more aequainted winue until parties become more aequainted ransactions. It is not now compulsory for hips to be registered anew on an entire change of ownership; and registry anew annot be grauted on such change excep: the existing port of registry, withou ransferring the complicated process of
 In the case of Colonial vessels, it we found necessary to appeal to the. Board of vade for time to be allowed to enable parties who were not prepared with the
docume nt required by the new Act, to disocume of required by the new Act, to dis ose of the ships in hand; and, therefore ed in the Colonial trade, that it is essentia in the case of such vessels coming over for sale, and which had not been registered here, that the builder's certificate be endorsed with a pass signed by the Governor or his locum lenens, and when registered anew, in this country, they be accompanied by a certificate of sale, or statutory power of Attorney, which being an official power ment, and exhibing the and interest, is thus designed to afford to purchasers the most, perfect security. In very same way the document will be foun very useful in facilaiting the sale of British
registered vessels abroad. The new mode of mes
siderably decreased the tonnage of vessels to which it has been applied, the average being, about 7 per cent. We believe the prospects for the year are good, and that
prices may become more remunerative the builders, especially for those of 700 to 1000 tons, which at all times sells etter and more quickly than overgrow ships of from 1400 to 2000 tons, which cannot hold their fastenings when staggering under a weight of cargo that would orely try the best hardwood ship that can

wedish Warlise Paeparations. - The Sweden rsenals and Military establiebments are actively warlike material: The Finances have been nanazed with such economy, that the Govern of which are to obe devoted to fully equipping, the the army and navy. The Danish Government is reported to liave piven its eousent tothe establish-
ment of depots of all kinds at Kiel, for the gerviee of the Englinh fleet, whieh is expected

## Dheasks of the liven

When the celebrated Dr. Rush declated at dunkenness was a disease, he enunciated medieal men is every day confirming. The man apparently insune excesses of those who indulg in the use of spirituous liquors, may be the
sceounted for. The true cause of conduct, which is taken for infatuation, is very diseased sate of the Eiver. No organ in the human systemn, when deranged, produces a mpre
frighiful catalogue of diseases. And if, instead of applying ratalogue of diseasee, And if, instead
remedies to the ma ifestations of disease, sp is too often the ease, physiciatas woold preseribe with a view to the rosiginal easuse wouid preseribe deathe
would resulf from disentes induced by a deranged would resull from digeseses induced by a deranged
state of the Liver. Three-fourtho of the disases enumerated under. The heed of congumptition, have
their teat ina diseased Liver. (See Dr. Gunn'e thair seat ina
great worke.)
great worke.)
MP Pr Porehasers will be careful to aak for $D_{r}$.




## HASEARD'S GAZETTE, JANUAKY 26

## HASZARD'G GAZETTE

## Baturday, January $26,1856$.

Had Sir William Molesworth lived, it is pro bable that a most beneficial change in the Govermment of these Colonies would have taken place. The following tribute to his memory will not prove unaceeptable to our readers. We trust it has not only been read, but reflected upon. This elaim of sovereignty, this right to annul the legislative labors of Colonial Parlfaments by a dasi of the pen, has been the greatest obstuele to improvement that we know of Were the exercise of this braneh of the prero gative confined to cases where the interests of
the parent state and that of the dependent one might elash, it might be borne, though the ignomight clash, it might be borne, though the igno-
rance which dietated it was self-apparent, but ranee which dictated it was self-apparent, but
it has, nas we know, interposed it in parely loeal it has, ns we know, interposed it in parely local
maitters, about which those in the Colonial Offiee knew nothing, as in the case of the Bank ing Bill. An aet which was a transeript from ull operation, without a word of complaint, is ofased the Royal Assent, because it is not conormable to the theoretical views of some under ing connected with Downing Street, whos opinion manilested a total ignorance of the re quisites for a transatlantic establishment, an hose arguments were based upon the suppo ition, that Prince Edward Island was as densely peopled as Middlesex, and capital as abundan as in Lombard-stree
"The news of the death of the Right Hon
aronet will be received by our fellow subject in the colonies with feelings of general regret aies had for years recognised one who ha zealously advocated their best interests, and ne who with enigghtened juagment, had pointed and prosperity. They will now regret, that When called upon by his country to give practieniol huose wise and judicious cheories propound his tenure of office should have bee propouief, and should havs terminated so fatally. n this country, the deata of sir William Moles worth will bo greatly lamented by all who fee nd who are conneeted with them by the ties of ommon and friendly relationship. gerves to be held in grateful reverance by deoolonists tor many reasons, but for none more
han for the exertions which he made to abolish he absurd and anomalous regulations whic xisted in the colonies with respect to the pow-
rs and functions of local self-government. rs and functions of local seif-government ajurious to the stability and best intests of the colonies, than that system of double govern-
ment which was called into requisition for the purpose of giting sanction to measures of loeal
ogistation? The colonial legislatures many pass measure which they deem to be of tol a tmos. mpory other great man, has his "three courses" open to him ; he may signify her Majesty's as
sent to the bill, or he mag yin the exercise or his high funetion withhold the assent of hie Queen. Either of these courses is intelligibl the adoption of which entails nothing, but evi on the colony it is the right of reserving either oot all: beyond the Governor of the colony there is a still higher authority, that of the
Sovereign herself. The Governor may, if he pleases, give her Majesty's assent to any mea-
ure of local legislature; but at any time with in two years after its passing, the assent to the measure may be revoked by the Queen in Coun cil. As a consequence of this, the greatest unpperation of any aet of the Colonial Legislature wo yeurs. Tien again, all these measure the fist of the Governor, between the learien assent and the " limbo of disapproval, die natural death at the expiration of two year froun their passing, unless they receive provious
to thet poriod the life-giving assent of fipperial authorily. Our colonies are thus subjected without cause or reason, to the authority of two overeigns, and governent, they could have increased i proaperiky, ane. The coloniste will ever grate-
and iny attunco
fall ally associath with the only efficient remedy whith ha
 tween loeal and imperial subjiects of divigitan be
the colonien themelves, and the other to be rat
served for imperial eonaideration. Upon the
present oceasion it
 of demarcation is one capable of being clearly
laid down, and we doubt not that' among the first of tho duties of Sir William Molesworth at
the Colonjal-ofico, was an attem the Colonial-offioo, was an attempt to settle apon colonies and of the mother-country with respect to matters of legislation.
Sir William Molesworth, Stted by his coneilisatory manner, by his firmness of parpose, his deciqion of character, and,
above all, by the pains-taking assiduity with which he constantly sought to inake himself familiar with the minutest details of every sub-
ject which he had under consideration, to (reconeile those local difforeuees and allay much of oontieting interests of the growing population of some of our colonies, and from , the present
unsatisfactory position of the land question. unsatisfactory position of the land question.
The quostion, too, of transferring to the colonies some portion of the responsibility of selfranquillity, was one upon which the late Seore expressed himself warmly; for he believed, that by the adoption of such a course, not only might the mother-country be relieved from
heavy and unnecessary burdens, but that in the coavy and unnecessary burdens, but that in the more lofty standard of national and manly feeling than could exist in a community whici
owed its defence to other hands. Almost the owed its defence to other hands. Almost the
only aet in eonnection with his administration that of the appointment of the Honorable Mr Hincks to the governorship ol Barbadoes, aflords
ovidence of the liberal policy and good judgment of sir wilonial reform has, however, been arrested in his career, and Providence has not permitted him to be the instrument of carrying
out his liberal policy of Colonial Government." Austrabian and N. Zealand Gaz. and Colonial Chronicle.
In our notiee of the police cases this day eing fined for being drunk and disorderly Nieholas Brown, Esq., Merchant of Kent-street ould wish it to be understood, that he wae not the person so convicted, but that
another person bearing the same name.

## (For Llaszard's Gazette.)

festival of the roscicruclans This Division held their Annual Festival a nuary. Though the late storme had made the oads very heavy, and raised"snow-banks in al reetions, at an early hour sloighs arrrived 'clock proceeded towards Georgetown to mee the Brothers of the Dinmond of the Desert Division, to whom they gave precedence, and whe
ceordingly headed the procession with an proprdiate banner.
The feestival was celebrated in the netr and pacious dwelling house of Brother James Gor ly placed it at the Roscierucians, who generous-
ly the Division for the oceasion. The building was neatly fitted up with long tables and seats, and ornainented
With a Temperanee Banuer prepared by D. G.
W. P. Hobertson, of Gearetown. On W. P. Mobertson, of Georgetown. On the top
of the building waved a large and beautiful Ahter singing the usual thanksgiving hymn,
pwards of 200 persons sat down to tea, whith was served by the young Ladies, assisted by The Brothere of the Division. The cake, tarts, and tea bread, of whioh there was a great va-
riety, were of the very best description, and riety, were of the very best description, and
were highly ereditable to the taste and skill of the superintendents.
After tea, on motion of the Rer. John Knox,
John W. Morrison, Esq., G. W.P., was called to the Chair, who, after a neat and appropriate
speeeh, invited the Rov. John Knox, G. Clap to open the meeting with praiso and prayer,
after which the Rer. C. I. Burnett, G. W.A devered an able and interesting address, in which ed dwelt largely upon the evilis of intemperanee,
nd made some amusing allusions to Bro. Ar beekle, who responded with his usual elaaraceristic wit and humor, much to the satisfaction of the audience. Mr. Archibald, from Nova
cotia, made ame interesting and highly praeical remarks on the art of being happy; and on he folly of grambling, ppropriate anecao, S.
J. W. R.P.P., then moved the
allowing Resolution, which was seconded by Collowing Resolution, which was seconded by
James Si Laren, Esq. of Now Perth, and carried ananimously:
Rogolved, That we regard a Prohibitory Vaw
frooi all Intoxicating, Equors as the only eifioi-
ent remedy for this monstrous and deanlating



 Or gratifying the vile oraving in the mumber of
grogishops thatareseattered alloventho Island
and reeonmend all friends of temperaneo/and nd recommend all friends of temperanee and toms, which contribute ao largely to their \&up
port, and which Are the main pilars of intem erance
The Rev. John Knox then addressed the as
The sembly,
whief whis
P. W. P.
Resolved, That we regard'tibid large and in celligent assembly as a substantial manifesta-
tion of the grand results of the temperance principles, and pledge ourselves to auguent
the number and oxtend the influegee of the

It was then moved by, john Arbuckle, Esq Reconded by the Rov. John Kno: Resolved, that a vote of thanks be presenter the cadies or their generons and eflicien of Arrangerients, for tho ability and wisdom
with which they have fatfilled their trust, and o which we are indebted for mueh of
iness we have this ovening enjoyed.
After singing the dosology, the meeting se
parated, and the Grand Division held a specis session, when, six representatives from the
Rosicrusians, Flower of the Forest, and the Rosicrusians, Flower of the Forest, and the
Aliauce Dirisions were fnitiated into the Grand Division.
New Perth, Jan. 19, 1856.
Colosial Mait.-We had a Colonial mail on the papers. We have eontinued our extrae
prineipally from the English periodicals.

The Sehr. Rival leff $8 t$. John' s Newfld. boun for this Island, on the 6 th inst., with 30 pae-
sengers. A vessel has been seen in the Gulf, which is supposed to be her. We learn that produce from the Island was selling well, at
St . John's, and that some vessels have been St. John's, and that some
sold at remunerating pricess

> Married On the toth inst, by the John Cook, to Miss, Mary Doog

John Cook, to Miss Mary Dogherty, third daughte
of the late Mr. Martin Doghery.
At Braekley Point, Died,
Sarah M'Millan, reliet of the late Laughlan Mt Millan, aged 101 yenrs. She was a native of Argyleshic
Scotland, and emigrated to this lisand in 1806 .
$\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{a}}$ Thursaday 27 th Dec., afier a lingering and painfutilliness, which he bere. with ehristian fortitude and
submiesion to the Divino, will Mr. James Hart, of Wimot Creek, Bedoque, in the 75 shi year of hais of Viimot Creek, Bedoqua, in the 75th year of his age.
At St. Eleanor's oa Mooday, the 14th inatant, after long illesa, Br All Allan Howal, Trader.
Ai Riehmund Village, Lot 19 ,
At Richmond Villtage, Lot 19, on the 20th instant,
fier an illness of tome monthe, Mr. Rubineon, Mason Tormerly of Tignish, aged about 62 years, leaving wife and two intante.
On the 2 2tst inst., Mrs. Phoebe Crabb,
Princetown Road, 9 miles) aged 77 years. At the Lunatic Asylum, on Wed yearay the 23 d
instant, Edward M'Cann, a native of Armagh, Ireinstant, Edward M.
land, aged 66 years.
Charlottetown Markets, Jan. 23.


## 


 Ioland, and to be launched enriy in Aprit. The above

 January 24, 1856.

## GRAIN SHOW

THE Annat Shaw of Gniin under the tirestion

 1856, whee
awarded.
Immediately after the Grain Show, the Annua) General Meeting of the Soceiety will be held, a Tor the present year will be read.


The Grinin and Clover Seed to be the growth or Eaeh sack of Grain mus
aree bushels.
No priza will
samples each, of first and without competition. Competitors must be memhere of the Soeity. The Prize Grain will be set up and sold 'for 'the
inefit of the Exhibitors itmediately' after 'the sision of the Jadges.

By Order, VIN,
W. W. IRVING, See'y
R. A. Soeiety

R. A. Noeiety.m

Easter Show
$0^{\text {FFAT CATTLE, SHEEP, se., will be }}$ held ond the Market Square, Char
on Wednesday the 19 h March, 1856 .


lst prize,
THE Dwellise Hovie belonging to Mr. Thos. adjoining the premises of Mtr. John Cavaangh, Pensioner. The enbove Freehold Property having a sub-
stanatial HOUSE, $15 \times 21$ feet, and recently built, partieulars inquire of the owner, next door. Jan 25, 1856.

Notice, Notice.

,


## HASZARD'S GAZETTE, JANUARY 26.

## TIER BOMPARDMENT OF sWEABORG:

The folloiving is a translition from the Swenola Trdiningen of a letter from Finla
dated Holsin foris, November 1, 1855 . dated Helsingforsi, November 1, 1855. "With regard to your request for a de-
tailed aceount of the affair of Sweaborg, is tailed acecount of the affair of Sweaborg, is now a little late for that. Three months have elapsed since that event, and the losses pretty correctly. I had, moreover left the town during the oceurrence itself, and when I returned I came ton late for the sight. Kajsaniemi (Katarinapoint) Park, which I visited the day after my return, gave me, nevertheless, an idea of all the ing the bombardment. A little way from the great entrance gate one saw on both the great entrance gate one saw on both
sides of the road furniture of every description, lighted up by lanterns flashing through the trees. On approaching nearer, a singu-
lar sight presented itself. Surrounded by lar sight presented itself. Surrounded by
their goods and chattels, a number of famitheir goods and chattels, a number of fami-
lies had here fixed their habitations. Employes, Russian merchants, shoemakers, ployes,
even a
Russian inerchants, shatemakers, in-trade, were encamped here peaceably longside one another. Conversations. laughter, lamentations, and even the sounds of a piano-forte were to be heard indiscriminately from among this society, all oceupied in their own pursuits. I sat down for and watched these groups. Near me was and watched these groups. Near me was
to be seen the mother of a family drinking coffee out of a teapot by the light of a lantern which hung on the branch of a tree while her hushand sat a little way off, with his arms. folded, on a heap of bedclothes. The family seemed to be completely caln and tranquil, and as far as one could judge by the effects that surrounded them, had not failed to save everything they reasona-
bly could. On the other side of the park again, all the way from the Kajsaniemi (now bearing the sign of Cafe Restaurant) up to the new bridge a regiment of Grena-
diers was encamped. Sweaborg still stands where it was thuugh somewhat changed The fine line-of-battle ship Russia, which according to Count Siever's report in the Allmanne Tidningen lost 103 men (some-
what in contradiction to a later statement made by the same paper, that the Russian made by the same paper, that the Russian
loss during the whole bombardment only amounted to 60 men), and which was struck in the hull by 25 shells, is now again repaired as far as was possible. According
to the testimony of the officers, the brave defenders of Sweaborg did not for one moment waver during the terrible bombardment; only once when the indispensable
celliar belonging to the well-known brewer Linebrychon was blown up at the commencement of the attack, did a part of the garrison lose their presence of miad; there is, however, no want of reports-of courtmartials, military executions, sc. Since a Russian officer has discovered that the mortars of Swedish metal, which are lying carry from one to two versts further thea the Russian ones on the ramparts, the former have been mounted, and they are now only waiting to show the allies, that the Russians can also make discoveries in artillery science. The new bombproof roof which is now being erected at Sweaborg, made of earth and beans,
"But I now abandon all political gossip about the 8 th of August, with respect to
which I have indeed little more to say at present. On the other hand, I will call your attention to the distress which the war causes us private individuals. The dearness of everything has now reached an ex-
traordinary height. I will not speak of colonial wares, but I will just mention the price of some of our home produce. A cow now costs at Helsingfors 35 silver roubles. Wood costs 15 silver roubles a fathom. (A fathom of birchwood, which is considered enough for the consumption of one stove during the winter, costs, about one guinea
at Stochholm at present. In ordinary times at Stochholm at present. In ordinary times
aboyt (5s. Pine wood is about one-third cheaper.) Lodgings are hardly to be got prices the very day they become vacant for billeting troops. Nearly all the lodgings
 tio apartments

## from the Russian officers, and I know a

 person who has done so already. If onetravels to or from Helsingors, one has the raveis to or from Helsingiors, one has the
greatest dificulty in obtaining post-horses. A person going to Abo was compelled to wait at the posthouse at Grahus from
0 'clock in the afternoon till 6 o'clock on th following mornitig for one post-horse. Thi has had a very bad effeet on the university which opens in a fow days, and for whic
a number of students have already arrive from all parts.
"As a proof of the vigilance which cha racterises our new governor general, I send you in conelusion a proclamation, which is
calculated more than any description of calculated more than any description things here. This proclamation was to be posted up on all the assize towns, the pubthe military:-

> ' Procla mation.|
" ' The investigations into the causes of
the collisions which have repeatedly taken place between military men and civil authorities in Finland have convinced me that the said collisions do not arise from design on either side, but generally from ignorance
of the laws and institutions, of the habits and customs, and of the character and lan guage of the people. A knowledge of the national customs, but especially of the lan guage, might in many cases avert all possi-
bility of such misunderstandings, which bility of such misunderstandings, which often produce disagreeable consequences
for both parties. I therefore recommend for both parties. In therefore recommend
all officers under my command (without reference to the first conditions which distin guish all educated persons from the lowe classes, viz., a civil and friendly bearing communications of all ranks, as well as in ties here (eng, the Post office, the magis rature, \&e.), to consult with persons ac quainted withe laws and wastutions of this country; and wien they have learned the ed customs in such cases, then, and not before, to set about the business they may have in hand. Respect shown.by military inen for the la ws and institutions of the
country creates confidence among the inh country creates confidence among the inha-
bitants towards the troops. A civil and friendly "bearing enables the troops to obbe more or less burdensome for the inhabitants. An obliging manner creates in them a disposition to return ' like with like,' and 1 am convinced that if military men will pay attention to this my advice, many misundertandiags and collisions between the troop and the inhabitants will be avoided, to th advantage and mutual satisfaction of bo
parties. "Adjutant-General Brec."
'Hels rs, Sept. 12."
Nisacara Suapassso.-It may, not be generally knowo, that there is supposed to be a eataraet in
existence in North Amerien, of mueh greater xistence in North Ameriea, of mueh greater
magnitide than the Falls of ©liagara. A gentleman with whom we were recently in conversation
upon the subjeet, has just returned froun Hudson's upon the subjeet, has just returned frout Hudson's
Bay, where he had beeen conaected with the Fur
Trads company for the Trade company for the late 6 years, and had that vatat territory. Duriag this period hor had
often heard the different tribes of Indiane speak with superaticusus awe of a eataraet that existed Tous, or the Falls of the bad saipiri, (the devil.)
They refueed to take any white man with
 The river on, which these Falls flow is a large
one, and is supposed to empty into the Aretie one,
Oeean
ocess oecesion to paes near the falls, and he deeseribes
the impression as beiog the impression as being peculiarly sublime.
The ground trembled beneah their feee, and a
rumbling noise like distant thunder seemed to perrumbling noise like distant thunder seemed to perclouds of mist slowly floating over head, at once tural feeling, and flesse no no doobt whitever upon the miud as to the exietenee of the groast eataraer. Onr informant thooght the height must be tre
endous, as if took hie party two days to aseen
the pine ridge over whiteh the water falle. T the pine ridge over whiten the water falle. TT
genileman Int questivn had often been at Niagar
and we have reason to believe that hio statemention aire not exaggerated-- Wough they may appear
incredolons to many. We have no doubt, however, that this jueredulity will in the course of
time be removed, by the foregoing account being time be removed, by the foregoing aceount beir Hamburgh is in a state of ferment in conse-
Luenes of the arrest of a bookcelioer, named


Revurg of Admiral Lroms.-Th
British war eteamer Caradoe aripend British war steamer Caradoe arivived a Marseilles on the 30th ult. From Con-
stantinople, which she left on the 28 rd . stantinople, which she left on the 28ra
Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral-in-Chief Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral-in-Chief of the English Black Sea squadron, and General La Marmora, Commander-in Chief of the Sardinian army, came pas sengers in that vessel, and took their de parture for Paris the next morning. Th Consuls of England and Sardinia accom panied Sir Edmund Lyons and Genera La Marmora to the railway station. Ad-
miral Lyons arrived in London late on Thursday night.

Denmark and the Alhige.-Letter rrom Copenhagen mention" the probab-
ility of the conclusion, between Denmart and the two Wentern, Powers, of a treat based in a great measure on the principles of territorial guarantee, and containing the same reeiprocal obligations stiIt is impossible to dy signed whe the policy he Scandinavian Governments, which had maintained during those two years o maritime war a system of strict neutrality, has been deeply modified, as respect Russia, by the signature of a treaty of his description, in which, it is generally believed at Stockhoim, that some secre contingencies likely to rise out of the war For the present, it appears positive tha follow-and Denmark will necessurily bound herself to participate actively i hostile operations against Russia ; but, should the war recommence in 1856, cir all further hesitation impossible on th part of Sweden. There is one fact, howPow, very clear-namely, that this las marked perineed, by signing that act, icy, and that the old alliance between the and Northeru Powers, Russia, Sweden, The French corvette d' Assas, which re urned with the English squadron to Els has sailed for France. During the last fortnight, agents of the Swedich Govern quantity of dry tanned lonther a quantity of dry laaned leather, which ments."

## THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

 The immense interests depending on Se results of Count Esterhazy's mission number of reports, both warlike and peace ful. The junction of new adherents to the great league formed by civilized $\mathbf{E u}$ rope against the Czar is now a topic o last Baron Seebach, Saxon Envoy i France, left Dresden for St . Petersburg,on a mission which is officially stated to be " connected with the negotiations for peace." The Baron, it is understood, ander something tio the "ultimatum" The part of the smaller German Powers. What must be the tenor of that ultimat um is sufficiently shown by the selection Tuileries. New and stronser rumour that Spain and Portugal are contempla ting an active adhesion to the Wester Aliance, have reached us; and it is even will be found in the King of Naples and the Two Sicilies. It would be rash to expect from these new Allies any serious addition to the forces actually engaged in carrying on the war. But the mere faic of their junction-the bare offer of support and cooperation-must lend mora strength to the opponents of Russian ag
gression. At every step, and on every side, the Czar is shown more elearly that his cause is abjured and his ambitious

projects discountenanced. Every day he projects discountenanced. Every day he | $\begin{array}{c}\text { pand } \\ \text { tion. } \\ \text { Sir }\end{array}$ |
| :---: |

Sir Hamilton Seymour had an interjiew with Count Buol, at Vienna, on the lst inst. M. de Bourqueney, the French Minister at Vienna, was present. The Austrian Gazette, adopting the curren ersion of the terms offered to Russie through Austria, remarks that they are excoedingly moderate. "In fact, all its best positions are to be restored. The nouths of the Daiester and Danube, and with the exception of a few points, the Crimean coast, are in the hands of its op-
ponents; and the sea is forbiddento Rusgponents; and the sea is forbiddento Russan ships. Yet Russia is to suffer no teritorial limitation ; the Baltic is to be open o all its ships, and the Euxine to its comercial navy. It must give up the luxry of a Black sea fleet, and open its port foreign consuls ; but, on the other hand, need raze none of its fortifications. Nothing is demanded which would wound he dignity or lower the military honour of Russia. The command of the Sulina mouth of the Danube was acquired by Russia without the consent of Europe, and only held under the pretence of guarnteeing the Continent against the plague.
But Europe, which no longer requires the ut Europe, which no longer requires the id of Russia to secure her against that ovil, does need, and must have, the freedom of the Danube.'
The Dresden Gazette announces that Russia has already manifested a disposition to accept the neutralization of the Black Sea, with certain modifications, in conformity with the interests of Europe. Count Esterhazy was to reach St. Petersvurg on the 23 rd . The Czar is perfectW aware of the pesce terms which the Western Powers have placed in the hands St. Peter and, and the Cabine d. Petersburg could, if it thought proours. ours.
baron merbach's mission.
The German Frankfort Journal learns that
Baror Seebach's mission to St. Petersburg is the asalt of an arrangement between the courts of Munich and Saxony. An evasive Russian reply
0 the offor of pesce now made would, it in remarked, only lightly touch the Weald, it in
to tho is the prime mover in this intervention, and erhaps compel her to measures which would assia. great coldness into ber relations with irankfort Journal, "that M. the seebays, the Inssu Evreapass.-Our enterprizing follow-
citizen, Mr. MIichal Smith, of Copper-alley,
has entered into a contract with the Governhas entered into a contrat, with the Govern-
ment of his Imperial Majesty Napoleon, for the apply of about a thougand tiorces of Irish beef,
obe delivered at the ports of Brest or Cher-
bourg, within a definito period.-Dublin Mer-

The publio elooks of Cork were on Tuesden changed to Dublin time, pursuant to a procla-
nation of the mayor. Tha eity elocks were ation of the mayor. The city elocks were
therefore set ton minutes in advance of the sun similar chango has been praetically adopted Limeriek and in some other towne.
The plan of getting up an Austro-German 1850, appears now to have boen abandoned;
and a grand universal exhibition, after the rodels of London and Paris, hae now boen docided upon; but it will
place until the year 1860 .
The peoplo of Monaghan have memorialized he general commanding the forcess in Irelame
for a military force to bo stationed in the for a m
county:
Monsignor Tailbot, the "Cameriere, Sogreto", Pope, has gone to South Ammorice on an aposto
io mision, and is succeodod by Montignor higi, pro tum.
20a the 4th alt. thero rere 50 easee of cholera
at $5 t$. Petariburg, notwithetanding the coldnese

HASKARE'S GAZETTE, JANUARY 26.

## CABINET, GHATR AND SOFA Manufactory. <br> Queen Square, in the rear of Haszard's

THE Subseriber having engeged a part of the

 during that time, etpployed in omeno of the beat Shopa Sive atiffetion to those who may please to patronizo antigue esyles of Cabinet work, and as an aid to hio Labor-sviois slachinery, and aleo, a supply of the beet WOODS ved in Cabinet work, eonsining of
 se., he can mald
GT Turring, traight and oweep-sawing executed
wiib dilipateh Lo any fatuern.
PATRICK hickey. ry 1s, 1856
Stoves! ! Stoves !!
 150 stoves, of every description of style and patern, ineleding several new pateins, nes woll friende and the poblic generally, to call and examin Oatober 15.

## News for the People


AMERICAN GOODS,
whice will terme.
thomas w. DODD.
New Store,-New Goods, "(aneen Square House." $T$ He soberiber begs to anononeo hie REMOVAL To hiv NEw sroak in Quen"square where he he Now OPENiNG Bhto eremainder of hie PAL large vaiety of PANCY Goopsi, wialube for Pre Charlotetown,
Queen's Square Hoase, Dec. 24, 1885.
$T$ requobers ollter bering aboot to leave the Ioland, debted, too furnith theorir Aceconta for setilements, and the same to Man. CnARLEs WELAR, who io danly $\underset{\substack{\text { aboence from the itland. } \\ \text { Dec. } 28 . \\ 3 \mathrm{w}}}{\text { WM. WELSH. }}$ Carriage Bolts.

$\qquad$
Theen Bote have neanty turree hends and are oflerea Soe made aro on the Olotand. sears great work on russia

AN ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION 1 ussinilifin!

By ROBERT BEARS.
Being a Physieal and Political History of its Govern-
ments and Provinees, Productions, Resourcea.
mese
InperialGoverament, Counmerce, Literaturees. ete.
Educational Means, Religion, People, Manners, Customs,
From the latest and most authentic sources.
 OR BULEPBEN AND ASITTIC RUSSE. Tho whole complete in oes large oetavo volume or
Braih Patee-Eightsixn Shillinga. My Jons Mb
 Wharkanted pare and Frees
 E. Waton.

## nomice.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
 III portona, havi heen diusoleed by metuat consen.
 ment, to oither of llop maderigend
FANGWORTB.

Equitable Fire Insurance Compa ny of London
$\mathbf{B}^{\text {OARD OF }}$ DIRECTORS for P. E. Sland.






## QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.

Now ready for Inspection,
ALARGE STOCK of BRTTISH Fof Fo-
present easan.
Ladien' Drevere
L-. Prieneses of the latest atyle and of evers
 Trench siasa, Mohatir Copas. Hiat Soete,

Toovere and Peathere,




Winter Gloves,
Pathenwork, Printes
Damata
and Cotton Watp,
Pilor, Whitey and Broad Clothe, Tweede lion Skin, Doakkina and Cabimere olvet and Satia
 Shirt fronta, Collars, Mufflers,
Silk Hata, Jim Crow Hate, Cloth Cape,
Blankets, Bed Blae and White Plannel and Serge. Suriped Kersey,
Hosiery a large seleotions.
Hosiery a large seleetion, Martin and Musquas
Sable, Fiteh, Mink, Stone Mat
Muifing, Boas, Cardinal Capes, Cuff., Mitts and Gloves, ${ }^{\text {Gentemens }}$, Fur Coats, Caps, Gloves and Mitts, Bruseels and Kidderninater Carpets and Rugs Electro plated eoodd from the first Honse Britain, viz:Teapotst Cruett Stands, Toast Forks,
Sugar Baskets,
Table dessert Tea and $\mathbf{S}$
Tabsert Forks.
Sugar Sifiers and Tongs, Butter Knives, \&e., \&e.
Jewelltry cowellry and fancy zoods of the newest tind;
eomprising, Gold and Silser Wathes and
Chains,
Cold Lockets, Brooches, Rings, Peneil eases,
Shirt and Sleeve Studs, Bracelets and Pitis,
Gold plated goode in ahundance, Bohemian Glass Lustres and fancy ornaments, Papier Mache Work Boxes and Biotters,
okk Stands, Brouze and Alabaster Figures, Toile Soap and Brotfumery
Stand Gentlemen's dressing Cases
Velvet and Chatelain Spee Cases.
A general assottment of Ironmongery, Indigo
Stareh, Blue, Tea, \&ce. A few moderator Lamps and Colza Oil said to be the most perfeet Lamp yet invented.
Funerala furnished to order. The evods remaining unsold of former Importa-
ions will be marked and the whole will be disposed of at the lowest poesibls rate for Cash.
Charlattetown, let Jan. 1856.

## FREE CHUROH.

THE Commituee of Trustees of the FREE
Cruack, having inpected the bailding, feel
much pleasure in astatikg that they are satioffige, foel wh
the progress which their eontractor io making in the
workj and as they are ansiores to have the building
completed as soon ta posible, they hereby respectcompleted as soon as poesible, they hereby respecel-
fally requeot the congeogation and other fremds who
tuve not yout paid their unbecriptions to forward the with not yout paide delley as as posesible.
The Committee beg leave at the semane time to tenwhoresecir montribotione thiog have alroedy recaived
 will have
oligo ly
sartot, Ge

LONDON HOUSE.
Ex. Sir Alexader 1855.
VTHE Subseriber has fremplet.
1 He Buberiber has completed his Fall Slupply most estensire and genera' stoveks in the markel-
(which will be sold on the moet moderate termes for which will be sold on the moet moderate serms for
prompt payment, a liberal dibcount made to whole prompt payment, a liberal dibecount made to whole-
sate cusoonero, ' comprisiog every variety in Ladies dress materiald, at extriondinary low prices- Ladiese'
mantles and bonets in the nowest styles mantles and bonnets in the newest stylees, logether
with a lage aseortment of aililinery-Ladies' sete stone margia, assorimentent of miluinery-Ladies sels
fars, cloaking in great variety, fars, cloaking in great variety, cloths a large assort-
ment, blankets, priots, shirtings, carpeting, hearth ment, blankets, prints, shirtings, earpetiug, hearih
rags, erumbe eloths, hosiery haberdasthery, ribbons chorice selection, silk velvets, triumings in great
 variety of other goods.
A large nssortunent of hasdware, and groceries of all
 Chapel. Great George Street, opposite the Catholie

## Charlottetown, Nov. Lst, 1855.

CHEAP AND SAFE LIGHT! Lamp \& Lamp Feeder
Safety Lamp \& Lamp Feeder Warranted to prevent all aceidents from the nse of
BURNING FLUID, PATENT OLL, ROSIN OIL, And all other explosive compounds ased for produc
ition of lithe tion of light.
Thie INExitow is applied to eomemon Plaid,
Solar and Camphene Lampa, Lamp Feeders, FluidSolar and Camphene Laupp
Holders, Lanterns, \&e., \&e
We respecfally invite the attentio of NEWELLL's IMPROVED SOLAR PLUID
LAMIP! L.AME
neareat to Ghas that has ever been produced cost of barning being only ONE CENT AN HOUR These Lamps are particilarly adapted for Charehes,
 be changed to S
PORTER'S
Patent Burning Fluid and Camphene, Also, Shades, Globes, Lamp Wieking, Entr

Hall Lamterns, Fluid Chandeliers, \&s.,
For Sale, Wholesale \& Retail, by
Newell, Willard \& Oo.,
Mo. 28 Bromfield Street, Boston.
N. B.-A large deduction woill be made from
former prices of NewELL'S SAYETY LAAPS, \&e
Past The followwing eertificates are a sonficient gua
rantee of the entire safety and eficiency of the safe
ty Lamp and Feeder.
Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of Mr. John Newell
of this eity , in regard to to the measure of protection
their conatruetion afforde
 produce explosions of the vapor of the fluid mixes
with air, and to borst them by the preasure of the vapor alone. The principle adopted by Mr. Newell
is that of the well $k n o w n ~ D a v y ~ L a m p . ~ H e ~ h a s ~$ combined the parts, that we are eatisfied that all risk

## axplosive action is removed. CRARLES $T$. JACKSON.

AUG. A. HAYES, M - D.,
Boston, Aug 30, 1852.
Lamp, and also conta ining vestols, has exhibited to m
wire gauze protectors, apon the principle of Davy's
Safety Lamp for miners He has need both these
instruments beore instruments before me with inflammable fivids, and
 instruments are faithrally construeted, and carefally
attended to, so that the wire attended to, so that the wire gauze does not suffor inon that the protection will prove effiectual agaiopti ex plosion. Nothigg short of this convietion would induce me to counteamace the continued use of the
burung fliuid, so called, as I have thought they
ooght to bo entirely discarded, if not prolibitied from
ane
 sioned by ignoranee and carelesssess. In every case
glases lamps should be given ap; and those of meta
ubstituted, on aecount of the Nubstituted, on aecouint of the danger of fratetre.
B. SILLMAN, senier. New Haven, Oct. $116,1853$.
I have examined
I have examined Newell's Patent Sufety Lam and Lamp Peeder. They are countratted upor
atriety philosophical principles, having a tube of stil sered wire ganze, with a smanell periorartion in in the
cap. If well made, they canaot fail to insure prorection against those dangerous explosions to whie jee vapora of burning fluids and camphene are sab-
ject, when mised winh air. Thirigsoneral introuc-
tion. Thave no doob, would prevent many distrese
Profesoror of Chemistry, Alshany Medical. D.illege,
and of Applied Chemistry in the Univerity of Alban
 Wile of thawsow are are authorise in $\mathbf{P}$. E. Ioland.
Dee. is. $\quad \mathrm{Bm}$
dOALS! DOATS! 40 chaldion for sale by
Charlotetown, Dec. s.

Fall Consiguments.
Tea, Candleyifopap 6 Dry Goods.

An Loden and Liverpoo:

4 Cheto
00
${ }_{20}^{50}$ do voles and Cond cose MERCHANDISE, con-


large Lot of Cooking, Franklin and Air Tight
STOVES, Casks of Metallic Paints, Sofas, Bureaus, cane-seated and common Chairs, \&c $\underset{\substack{\text { \&et. } \\ \text { Oe. } \\ \hline \\ \hline}}{ }$ JAMES MORRIS.
The Infalible Remedy :


HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
rivaipelas op bight pears' duration Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Euq., of
Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854. To Professor Holloway.
Sir,-1 free a plessure and a pride in bearing
wituess to the wooderfil benefit i have derived by
 orght years I suffered unceasingly from attaeks of orysipelas; harge purple blotchess came all over my
body; in addition to the anpleasant feeling of ithing
and burning, which affected me both night and doy and burning, which affected me bothteeling or aitehing and doy
rendering life as misery to me, as well and to al rendering info a misery to me, as well ad to all
around, 80
severe was the attack. 1 used severa leputed remedies wiuhoat deriving the least cesestion
my misery. At last, I determined to try to my misery. At last, I determined to try your
Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a fev Ontment and Pills; nfter taking them for a fow
weeks, a visible mprovenent took place, and 1 foe
considerably better; ;-in three moonths, by contining considerably better;- in three moonths by cond cotinuee
with your medicies, I was completely curted, and with your medieines, 1 was completely cured, and
now enjey the best of health. Phe truth of thi
statement is well statemene is wellt known health. The truth of thence there io io
necesmity for me to request mecrecy. am, sir, yours respeetfolly

GEO. sinćlair. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson
of Cape Breton, Nowa Scootia, dated the 4 th Sir Pressor Holloway.
ar, -My biater, Mise Jane Towkinson, suffered
a efying the skilll of some of the $m$ and edican faculty, a varrety of remedies were alleo was not any thing eapable of mitigatige that there she endured. At leangth, she had reeounat to your Ointment and Pills, and affer using them for ybout ive weeka she was completely cured, affers all othe
meane had failed to aflord her the slightest rolief. neave ho robjection to thener factse being pu
hou feel disposed to make them known.

1 remain, Bir, your mont obedien. delvint.
(Signed)
EDWD. TOMKINSON. EASCUEED WHEN AT NEATH'spoor! Copy of a Letter froin Mr. Henry Malden; o Sir, -My wife suffered most severely ofter the
birth of aur hast ehild with a bad beeast. Thera ere several holes in it oue as large as a hand; all ream, but it assumed an aspect more frightriat than efore, and horrible to behold. As a hasi resopree I wied your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered weeks, at the expiration of that time
withe her breast was almoset well; ; by cointinuing with your
remedies for two more weeks, ehe was entirely cured, and we offer you our anited thanke for th
cure effected.
(Signed)
am, Sir, yourt troly,
HENRY MALDEN. The Pillsshoold be used conijointly withthe Ointhen
in most of the following casea Bad Legs. in


## HASZARD'জ GAZETTES, JANUARY 26.

THE SNOW-STORM.


 disposition and hoopititble hate fatser hie hione hioue was at all times open to hit friends and noiephIder ones, in order to enjoy a guiet esme aardo with their hast and his wife Peerrowna ; the yougger, in thie toppo of gaiining the good graee and heireas of Gabriovient.
Mari weed to read Freench romances, and a the natural and neesesary consequence, wa
deeply in love. The bjeet of her affeetion wa
 io returned her, loue with equal ardour. $1 \mathrm{l} i$ is seareely neeesary to odd, that the young lady'on
parentio tad striety forbidden her to think of ooeh an allitince ; ;nd whenever they met th of friendlinees which they would have beesouned on an es-eolleceror of tases. Our young liovers,
howerer, manazed to krep up a correspondenee, he uned ho meet in secreit benaenh thie shadowe Cecasions, they of evurse, vowed elernal constan y, accused fate of unjust rigurr, and formed vatious projecte. At length they, naturally eame opposed their marriage, they might very well eenteman who firt propounded this proposition. and in was most favourably reeeived by the The appris inierviews, but their ecrreatundence went on
with meen
 belowed to leave hee home, and consent to 2
prusele marriage. WWe will diasppear?' ha said.
 chanew ourseives at vour parents' feet, who.
tueched by ur heroie eoutanery, will exct "Chidrene, come to our andel;", wor a long time Mari besitated. At length it was agreed.




 If was more han a pretexi, for nevors exeitemoither waiched her vend riy, and equalaonty asked her: How do you reel now, Mari; are yous still soffering ! Their Pond sonliefucte went to to young gir sh heart, and with the do tike tease of her parente. They ambraeed

 slood. Her waiting milid tried to
There was as enow-storm that night: the wind huwlod outaide the house, and thook the owr. Moy goag gri, how herself p in thick maflinges, and followed by hor maid carrying a valise. gained the outor
 them to pur
od. In the morning, ho had visisted the prieest of Judrino, in order to arrange with him abou
performing the ceremony ; and then be set of to procouro the noeeesary vitresses. The firs
 "reminded him ploesently of hie youth,' Hi
proviled on vadimit to romain with him promiding to proeure for him the other tw

 mir to stand hy himp. to toth promised and ond



 diod viadimir tiry to find hio way. Hir hor
heaps of anow, tometimen falling into ravines. Every moment the gledge was in imminent pleasant conviction forced itteoff on Vhadimir that he had lost hitio way. The wood of Jadrine an nowhere to be seen; and after two hour drop from fatigue. Af ength a sort of dark line beeame visible Hontht; he
he exelaingifed 0 aesily find my II am all right now : I shat解 hiek orest of which the branehes wero on ancy to follow. The horse pricked up his ears nd went on rendily, whilo Vladimir felt hi apirits revive.
Howeror, as
Howeror, as they soy in the fairy tales, he
ent on and on and on, and yot could not find Jent on and in aor tired steed with the utmost difieulty dragged him to the other side of the Corest: and by the time he arrived there, the
torm had veased. end the moon shone out No appearanee, however, of Jadrino : beforo him Iny extended a largo plain towards the centre of which the por travelier deesrited
cluster of four or five housees. He hastened Cowards the nearest, and descending from the in tho sliutter opened, and the whito beard of n old man appeared.

- What do you mant
'Jadrino! About ten versta.
At thiso reply, Vladimir fell' like a crimina
condemned to execeution.
Can your, said he, ffurnish mo with horsee Can you,
ogo there,
'Wo have no horees.' I will give him what Wer ha asks.', said the old man ; 'I'll send ny son. Tho window was carefully clooed, and a con-
viderable time elapeed.
Vladimir, whose impatienco beeame quito anoentrollable, knock d agtin lo loudly at the shutter


## What do you want $\psi$

Your eo
-He 's coming: he is dressing himself.
ou cold ! Come in and warm yourself.'
 At length and young your, with. a stout stiok in
is hand, mado his appearance, and led the his hand, made his appearnnee, and
way herosestheanowooprod plain.
What oclock is it ${ }^{\eta}$ asked Vladimir. 'Day will soon break.' The sun's says, indeed, bad begun to gild the ant, and the eillag. .ooc The ohurch door wao they arrived at Jadrino The ohurcid door wwo Mio guide, hastened towardd the pri
iog. What was bo biout to iot waen giong on in the manaion of the master of Nenarado. Juab
 iighte.
gown.
gow.
Tea was served, and Gabriel sent a maid to
inquire for Mari. The
girl returnod with inguire for Mari. The girl retarnad with a
meesage, that hor young miontres had passed
 tered and embraeed her parents.
How do you feel, my poor lit
her foumber
Bettior,

## 'Boter,' was the answer.

The day peased on as usual; but towarde The fainily phyyieien was summoned from the
nearest town, and when he arrived he found hio pationt tina hidigh frever. During fourtoen dag.
he eontinued on the brink of the grave
Nothing was
known of
nocturan Alight, ae
ho waiting maid for her own sike was prud
ontly silient on the subject; nor
ond any
of the
 Itid hll partion drend the wratif of Gabriie You, haow about Vladimir, that her mothe

 on pot insurano happine
The of the silide recoveroded. Vlidinit, during her


 thich ho deelared that he pay them to for heir dwelling again, and praged them to to


Mari, nor did sho herself allude to him in any
Wany. Two or three monthe olappeed, and one day. The ewo or thrge monttise naiapped, and one
 the hatule of Borodino, and who wero morally ferer, from which she siowly reeovered.
 ver tio reveration of $f$ hi, wholo property. Wealth nowever, brought her no consolatition: ©les wep. they lof their residence at Nenaradof, and Cook up their rbode on another estate. Nume ous siters thronged around the rich and loveY heiress. but to none of them did she vouech
 ohe silentily shook her henod. Vladimirn was no nore : ho expired at Moscow on the ove of the
day the Prench entered that eity. $T$ To Mari,
in yemory seemed nacered : she treasured up the books they had read togother, his drawings, and the notes he had writton to her-overy thing tha
could perpotuate her remembrance of the unbappy poung man.
appy young man.
Qbout that timea war, glorious for our counry, ended. The triumphant regiments returne rowds to greet them. The oficeres who had se at as mere striplings, came back with \&torn vered with orderse Mime of ineeficeeable glory How the henrt of a
name of his country :
 and on his face an interesting paleness, came to gpend a fow moo tha' leave of absence on hi siding. The young girl receired him with far nore ekow of favor than the had hitherto be stowed on any of her visiores. They resemble
each other in many partieular: both were bandsome, pleasing, intellectual, silent, an the demeanor of Vourmin, which pipued the curimesity and exeited the interest of the heirese
Ho evidently admired her, paid her everry possi ble e vitentilion-why did he nereer papeak of fore Ho had acquired a habit of fixing his bright dirk eyes on hers, haif in reverie, and haif
 od business; and Petrowna rejoiced at the ansband worthy of her hasband worthy of her.
One morning, when the
One morning, when the good lady was seated
in her quired for Mari.
'Shhois is in the garden, replied Petrowna.
You will find her there, if you wish to see her.' whe colonel went out hatily ; and Potrowna making the oign of the eross marmurea to her: self: : God be praiced! Mope oversing int
be arranged to-day
Vourmis found seated beneath a tree, clooeo by a lake, with $a$ After the knee, ilive any heroine of romanceo.
 on, told her that for a long time ho had been
desirous of opening his mind to her, and now prayed her to liston to him for a fow moments. toten of ameent.

## 1 love you!

Mari bibent down her head a lietle more
II have committed the imprudenee of seoing you, of listening to you, every day.'. (Mari re
eollected the firt
letter of St. Prous.)
Now it is too late to ravist my doetiny. The memo-
in of your swoet fice and gandle voieo will form
 istence; but I have a duty to fatial towarda yon. must roveal to you a strango seeret, bumien, '"That harrier,' murmured Mari, ' has always '
 'that your, haper loverd ; but death and throe
years of mourning
 ight hare boen mino, if not - I
 routd have beon mine. But $I$ ani

1I am married,' resumied the eolonel- ' marIied tiem four foante, and In neithore- know whe TH: mitac: But kat ean you moan? What in tho mystory
gog of sou- 1 will till jou attor 'Here, then', said the eolonel, ' nro the fote ny the year 182, I wase going to Wilna, to joia
 horsoei inmeditoly harrowed, When waddenty

or no tempest, i was resolved to push on. The
postition took it into this hend that he coold Shorten the way by trosesingen river whe coold
ho know rery woll. However, he mised the no knew very woll. However, he niseseat the
right ford, and brought me to 0 place whieh was totally strange of him. The ptorm continued to rago, but at length wo doseried a diomy yelf outside e ehuroh, whenee the light pro-
eeded. The
Thor sitingontside, and severa persons were stand Phis way! Thie wey!" 1 got gut of my
ledge, and entered the chureh. One of the IIn in the poreh said:
"In the name of Heaven, what has dolayed nthe point of returning home.
Half bevildered and
Haif bewildered and half amueed, I reoolved
follow up the adventure. Indeed, I Owed no the the adventare. Io doliberato, for my impatient
iend Ibiends hurried mel into the interior of the churoh, which was faintly lit up by two or hree torches. A girl way seated on on hench in
he shadow, while another stand ing beside her as rubling her temples.
"At length, , maid the latter : d that , you are come! My mistress was near An old priest approoched, and said : " Shall "Oh, begin by all means, my reverend fal-
ther !" replided I giddily. They assisted the young girl to rise: ethe
cemmed very protty.
Through a levity quit
 Coneeivable, I advanced beside her to the altar
Ier servant and the three men Her serraant and the threo men who were pre-
cent were eo much oceupied about her, that they warreoly glaneced at me, ; esides, ther, light,
sf hare sid, was yery dim, and my head wae areloped in the fur hood of my travelling-pe Ina for
a fow moments we were matried.
Embrace ement other,
said one of the wit
 hen, falling baekwards she exclaimed :
Out of the church $I$ rushed, botore the a toonded priest and the bridal.-party had time
to think of arrosting my flight. I 隹 th think of arrosting my filgbt. I jumpod into. - Ads,', eaid Mari, 'did you neorer ascortain what heemame of that poor wooman?", Nover. I Io not poor wommenan of the village where I was married, nor ean t reeolleet
 my erimiinal levity, that when all danger of puracit was over, I foll asleep in the sidedge.
and did not awake until 1 found myseif at ano-ther station. The servant whom I had with ne was killod in battle ,o that overy ellae
 of that foily whieh 1 now oxpiato so dearly.'
Mari turned her pale face fally towarde himi, and evized his hands.
' What! !
eried
V

## What!' eried Vourmin, 'was it you

'Don't you reoggnise mo!',
A long and olose embrace was the roply.
The Healti of Cattle.-The American Veterinarian contains the following in catule following paragraphs expressed in a few words.
Mix, occasionally, one part of salt in four, five, or six parts of wood ashes, stock, summer and winter. It promotes their appetites, and tends to keep them in healthy condition. It is said to be good against bots in horses, murrain in catle, and rot in sheep.
Horse-radifh root is valuable for cattle. creates an appetite, and is good for various diseases. Some give it to any troubled with the heat. If animals will not eat it voluntarily, cut it up fine and mis it with potatoes and meal.
Feed all paimals regularly. They not only look for their food at the usual time, stated period. Therefore feed morning noon and eyening, as near the same time each day as possible
Guard against the wide and injurious: xtremes of satiating with excess and a suitable' quality, and proportioned to the growth and fattening of animale, to heir production in young and milk, and that labour need far more food, and tha which is far motef guifitiouse than those $N$

