

Haszard's



Gazette,

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, March 3, 1855.

New Series, No. 219.

Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning. Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.

TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.
For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—8 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—24 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance. Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

NEW FIRM.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, would respectfully intimate that he has taken into partnership Mr. George W. Owen. The Printing, Bookselling and Stationery business heretofore carried on by him, will from the 1st of January next, be conducted under the Firm of

"Haszard and Owen."

Mr. Haszard will attend more particularly to the Printing department, and Mr. Owen to the Bookstore. By this means and with increased Capital, they hope especially to merit the patronage of the Public.

NOTICE

THE undersigned, by Power of Attorney from the Rev. John McDonald, late of this Island, but at present of Chichester, in the County of Sussex, England, bearing date Nineteenth day of December 1854, has been appointed Agent to manage his Estates in this Island, and he hereby notifies all Tenants or others indebted for Rent, or otherwise, to pay the same to him.

JOHN R. BOURKE.

Mill View, Lot 49, Jan. 8, 1855.

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

J. M. HOLL.

Kenwith, Township 32, Dec. 27.

MONEY TO LEND ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.

T. HEATH HAVILAND.

Barrister at Law,

Queen Square, Charlottetown.

November, 11th, 1854.

Administration Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Mr. Rudrick Morrison, Farmer, of Rustico, deceased, are hereby notified to furnish the same, duly attested, within twelve months from this date: and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM MATHEWSON, } Administrators.
JAMES MATHEWSON, }

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.

Agent for Prince Edward Island.

Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1853. 1st

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848. THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent, to the assured.

The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

One of Philips' Fire Amihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.

W. HEARD, President

HENRY PALMER,

Sec'y and Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, Kent Street,
August 5th, 1853.

Progress of the War.

JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

Jan. 6.—There was a good deal of firing to-day on the side of the French right attack, and of the Russians from their new earthworks. The Russians opened a masked battery against our advanced posts, near the Canrobert Redoubt, and shelled the Guards' pickets. They have, it is said, fired rounds of case and canister at single sentries, which is not a usual practice in war, and this happened soon after Lord Raglan gave orders, that we were to cease firing all along our line. There are three strong divisions of Russians visible over towards Inkermann and the north side of the Tchernaya, and their movements are very mysterious. To-day they sent a large body of cavalry by the gorges towards the east of the valley of Balaklava, and at the same time a body of infantry moved through the Inkermann tunnel towards the north. It will be safe to say that it is understood—i.e., by camp gossips and camp followers—that the plan of operations agreed upon between the generals of the allied armies and Omar Pacha was to this effect: that we are to bombard Sebastopol on a certain day towards the middle of this month, and ere that time the Turkish Generalissimo, at the head of 40,000 men, is to march from Eupatoria to Simpheropol, seize the Russian depots at that place and cut off the retreat of Menschikoff's army, also the supplies to the garrison of Sebastopol. Our movements at Eupatoria are closely watched by the Russians. Night and day they have a double line of videttes all along the road between Eupatoria and Simpheropol, so as to communicate intelligence as speedily as possible to the authorities. It is conjectured that Liprandi's corps has altered its front, and that, in conjunction with the recent reinforcements, it has taken up a position from the hills over the Belbek towards Simpheropol so as to keep open the communication between Sebastopol and the interior. If the report of our intended operations turns out to be true, it is likely that a battle will have been fought before this letter reaches you between the Turks and Russians, but it must be remembered that, as yet, the force of Turks at Eupatoria is by no means equal to the undertaking, even though the French demi-division said to be there should assist them, instead of acting as a reserve in the town.

Jan. 7.—The scenery of our camping ground and of the adjacent country has now assumed a true wintry aspect. The number of dead horses on the roadside augmented by every day's work, is very considerable. Each ditch or deep furrow across the path is marked by a heap of decaying horseflesh. We hear of plenty of game in front of our post towards Baidar, and a few hares and woodcock have been killed close to Balaklava, but there is too much excitement even for the strongest nerves to indulge in shooting under a sharp fire of Cossack marksmen, and one cannot stir out very far towards the front without running the risk of such a salutation.

It is said the Light Cavalry Brigade will receive the Inkermann medal, as they were under fire and had one officer killed, but that the Heavy Cavalry Brigade will not receive it. Orders have been issued for a return of the names of all officers and men engaged in the expedition, and present at the battle of the Alma or at Inkermann.

Jan. 8.—It is suspected that two deserters—one French and one English—have gone over to the enemy within the last two days; a Zouave and a man like a Rifleman were seen on two separate occasions to cross in front of our lines, and fall into the hands of the Cossacks. The thermometer, which was at 18 deg. yesterday morning, rose to 33 deg. last night and it thawed for several hours towards morning, and the snow and ice are now giving way rapidly. The cavalry horses have suffered severely. At the present rate of mortality, the whole division, which musters about 500 horses, will be extinct in thirty days. The Colombo arrived last night with stores. The Russians have resumed their agreeable practice of shelling the 2nd Division Camp, but they are not

successful, as they have got neither range nor direction.

Two deserters came towards the pickets in front of Balaklava to-day. They were pursued by the Cossacks, and were on the point of being captured when a shell from our No. 5 battery pitched right among the pursuers, and saved the victims. I have not heard who they were yet, as they were taken off to Sir Colin Campbell.

Jan. 9.—The mail left Balaklava yesterday, and I have to save the post for Kamiesch. It is a great thaw, and the roads are very bad. The sickness is dreadful. The cavalry are getting up sheds for the horses, and sheep-skin coats have been distributed to some of the men. Lord Raglan visited the town yesterday, for the first time since October, and he has paid two or three visits to the front, particularly to the camp of the Fourth Division, lately. His lordship and General Canrobert had an interview yesterday. Active measures will be taken to clear the streets and the town, and to save the remnants of the roads, which the thaw will annihilate, if something of the kind is not done.

January 12.—I regret to say that there are more cases of desertion among our troops and the French than one expects or likes to find. Last night a sentry of the 2nd battalion, Rifle Brigade, posted on the mountain tops above Balaklava, reported that there was a fire in the ravine below, in the direction of the Cossack pickets. A small party of Rifleman were despatched in the direction of the light, and as they approached, they discovered four men in the uniform of French soldiers seated round it. On being challenged, the men started to their feet and fled. Two of them were taken by the Rifleman; two of them escaped in the brushwood in the obscurity of the light. A man of the 93rd also deserted, and his body has been found in front of the Russian picket. He was killed by a musket-shot, and there is no doubt but that as he approached the post, not being able to reply to the challenger, he was fired upon and met his fate—one too good for him. There have been several desertions in front also—at least, men are missing, and it is supposed they have gone over to the enemy.

Sir Edmund Lyons has issued an order which has given satisfaction, and which shows his regard for the men under his command. He states that, seeing how much "the comfort and happiness of the fleet depend" on the speedy and punctual delivery of their letters, he has felt it right to direct that each ship shall be provided with two letter-bags after a certain model for the conveyance and despatch of letters, and that books shall be provided for the registry of all parcels put on board any vessel, so as to insure their delivery.

January 14.—The 30th Regiment, Colonel Munro, and the draughts from England sent on board the Golden Fleece from her Majesty's ship Leopard, were at last disembarked from the former vessel to-day. The 39th marched up to the head of the creek of Balaklava, and occupied ground close to the late encampment of the 18th Royal Irish where they pitched their tents. The 18th this morning marched out to the front, so as to leave the ground clear for the 39th. The draughts went up to their respective regiments. Although the camping ground of the 39th is so near the town, there is only one hut pitched for them as yet, and the process of getting up the pieces is very slow and by no means sure.

There was a very heavy fall of snow last night, but there was not much wind, and the thermometer stands at 29 deg. The snow is about two feet deep, but it has been drifted to twice that depth in the ravines. The camps have a most curious appearance. Tents, horses, men, huts—all seem jet black by contrast with the painfully bright white sheets of snow which hurt and dazzle the eye on every side. The weather is, however tolerably mild, and exercise and warm clothing render it agreeable. The look of the ships in Balaklava puts one in mind of the ordinary incidents in Arctic exploring expeditions, when vessels are frozen up. The yards and rigging and every rope and stay are covered with thick ridges of fleecy snow, which hangs in flakes or broken mass

from the blocks, and spearlike icicles depend from all the larger spars.

The temperature of the weather fell towards evening, and the thaw was arrested. Frequent showers of snow fell during the day. It was a weary walk for our poor sailors across from the batteries to Kamiesch, where they are going to join their ships. I met some detachments of the men of the London and other ships going up to the front from Balaklava to take the places of the men who had been sent away, and they offered a striking contrast in their strong healthy look to the Jacks who have been so long and who have behaved so nobly in the trenches. The French wagons were busy to-day in carrying up shot and powder for us to the depots. Sometimes our artillery waggon, with French horses and drivers, were employed in the same manner. Our officers are full of admiration for their allies. They are never tired of speaking of the gait, *bonhomme*, and civility of these gallant fellows. This evening a party of 400 of them came down to Balaklava to take up shot, and the officer in charge observed to them, it would be very late ere they got back again to their camps. "Oh! don't say a word about it; we would work all night to oblige our good friends the English," was the reply. The aid we have given our allies in transporting them to the scene of their labours and their glories is indeed amply repaid by their cheerful co-operation. The French have their share of the sickness which afflicts us in this winter campaign, but the percentage of deaths and men unfit for duty is not so great among them as it is in our camps. The diseases which pursue our men are aggravated by a peculiar condition of mind which the medical men have remarked very frequently in their patients—an extreme listlessness and indifference to life—a languor which induces the convalescent to regard "rest" as the greatest happiness, and deprives them of any inclination to make the least effort or even to take food and nourishment. There was nothing done worth notice to-day in front. The French batteries were silent, and the Russians scarcely fired a shot all day. The usual small-arm practice went on in front of the lines between the sharpshooters.

Jan. 15.—A heavy fall of snow during the night. It is 6 feet deep in some places in the ravines, and on an average is 3 1/2 feet deep all over the plain, but it is so hard that one can walk over it without sinking more than a foot into it. The thermometer marked 24 degrees at 8 o'clock this morning, but it is almost a dead calm, and the sun shines brightly at times. At noon the thermometer rose to 34 degrees. Her Majesty's ship Firebrand went out of harbour this morning. The preparations for our renewed bombardment and cannonade are progressing rapidly. Upwards of 50 fine new 32lb. guns, 13 of the largest sized mortars, and some very heavy siege guns are all up at the depot, and elsewhere, and can be placed in the new batteries at a very short notice. Up to the present date about 14,000 shot and shell of all sorts have been conveyed from Balaklava to our artillery parks, and in that number is not included 4000 naval shells (with brass fuses). When the batteries open, each gun will be provided with 300 rounds of ammunition. There is one mortar at Balaklava which weighs four tons. How it is to be got to the front is not very easy to determine. A Polish officer who deserted recently has given us most valuable information respecting the range of our batteries, and there is reason to believe that when our fire reopens, the effect will be so tremendous, that the destruction of the place will be inevitable in a very short time.

It is reported that a deserter came in from the Russians to-day in an exhausted condition. There was a considerable movement visible among the Russians towards Baidar and along Mackenzie's Farm-road to-day, and is positively stated that Liprandi has received a reinforcement of considerable strength. The guns were silent nearly all day.

A despatch from Admiral Brunt says, the French batteries have received orders to be ready to open their fire, and that for some days the Russians had ceased to make sorties. It is said the fortifications for the assault are completed.

WHAT IS GOING TO BE DONE AT SEBASTOPOL.

A council of Generals was held at Lord Raglan's quarters on the 15th, and the general impression was, that something important has been resolved upon, as soon as the weather permits.—The French have for some time been quite ready to open on the town with fifty ten and 13-inch mortars, and have only been waiting until all the English mortars were in position, and sufficiently supplied with ammunition to support their fire. Pending this happy consummation, and to divert the enemy in the meanwhile, our allies are said to have commenced firing from a distant battery with ten 13-inch mortars upon the town and strongest of the Russian works. Each of these mortars fires fifty rounds a day, and any one who has ever seen the effect produced by the bursting of a "Whistling Dick" of thirteen inches, will know at once that 500 per diem cannot fall into the enemy's lines without doing fearful mischief to all around. All their missiles are certain at four thousand yards, and for destructive purposes can be used at five thousand; consequently, even the defences on the north side of the harbour come under fire. Where they have been thrown into the town, the stately strong-built houses on which they fall are mere ruins: 240 lb. weight of iron falling upon the roof of a house, from the height of a mile, penetrates to the very foundation, when the explosion of a well-confined bursting charge of 20 lb. of powder settles everything about the structure from foundation to roof, for ever.—Not many shells have yet been thrown among the houses—perhaps not more than twenty—yet, when they have fallen, buildings which throughout the siege have never shown a mark are now mere piles of rubbish. The French, for the present, are principally directing their efforts to injuring the Garden Battery and Redan; and 495 out of 500 shells fired each day fall in the centre of these ill-starred defences. Already no less than eleven guns have been silenced in these works, and, though generally the cannon is replaced during the night, it still shows that the bombs are telling severely. On the average fifty men will be killed and wounded before a gun is injured by the bursting of a bomb. The rest of the French mortars (forty), with about forty heavy guns, are kept in reserve until our preparations are completed. When the English commence they will do so with thirty-five mortars and sixty heavy guns, all of which, with the exception of two or three of the latter, are in position, and only waiting for stores of ammunition to open fire.—When the bombardment is commenced fifty rounds every twelve hours are to be fired from each piece of ordnance, until all the ammunition is expended. According to this arrangement, about 20,000 rounds of shot and shell will be thrown into Sebastopol every 24 hours, and the Russians must surely be made of sterner stuff than bronze or granite if they stand fifty or sixty hours of such cannonade. When the bombardment has done its worst, it is said the allied forces are to storm.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Russian army is in want of supplies. A sortie was made on the 23d by the garrison of Sebastopol, and a great loss was sustained by the French.

The Zouaves had mutinied, and 400 had been sent to Constantinople. They demanded the retreat from the Crimea. The rumor of the mutiny is doubtless correct.

An apology was made to Omar Pascha and he withdrew his resignation.

The Russian forces on the frontier of Austria have been ordered to retreat into the interior.

The Peace Conference has not yet commenced at Vienna.

The feeling at Constantinople is said to be strongly in favour of peace.

A sharp shock of an earthquake was experienced at Constantinople on the 23d ult.—No damage.

France has signified her willingness to negotiate a separate treaty with Prussia, providing it contains the same obligations as that of Dec. 2d.

M. W. Magnis is appointed French Minister of Finance, and M. Ronher Minister of Agriculture.

It is said that the Emperor of France will take command of the army of operations on the Rhine.

The German Diet has decided to place the principal contingent on war footing.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies has sanctioned the Treaty of Alliance.

Holland and Denmark are seeking to join the Western Alliance.

Eight Austrian merchant ships were fired into by the Russians at Galatz. Austria has demanded an explanation.

The Sultan intends to raise a national voluntary loan.

Exchange at Constantinople has risen to 141 piastres, causing considerable distress.

Abdel Kader has asked for the command of the African troops in the Crimea.

In the House of Commons a discussion arose on the night of the 9th, in regard to Sir Charles Napier's transactions in the Baltic Sea, but no new light was thrown upon the subject.

Queen Victoria has issued a proclamation forbidding British subjects at home and abroad, aiding the enemy by supplies of munitions of war.

The blockade of the Russian ports of the Black Sea has been formally notified by the French and English.

The Earl of Lucan has been recalled from the command of the cavalry in the Crimea.

The screw steamer Great Britain would leave Liverpool in a few days for the Crimea with 1650 troops.

There was a severe gale on the English coast on the night of the 8th and morning of the 9th.—Snow had fallen.

The Bishop of Sierra Leone died at sea two days before reaching that colony.

The English Missionaries to the Jews in Poland are ordered to leave the Russian territory. Their printing materials and book-binders, library, &c., have been taken possession of by the Russian authorities, and are offered for sale.

Accounts respecting the movements of the Russians are contradictory. On the one hand, it is said, that they continue to ravage the Dobruzscha, under the very eyes of the Austrians; on the other, that Gen. Coroni has received orders to prevent the incursions of the Russians.

The Paris *Monitor* copies from a Constantinople paper a letter giving an account of an action fought on the Danube. It gives no date, but states that a Russian corps having attempted to cross the river into Dobruzscha, was repelled with great loss, after a conflict of several hours, by the rear guard of Yaza Pacha, and that the latter had already crossed the Danube to Tultscha and Ishmail.

It is stated, that as soon as the fortifications of Eupatoria are completed, Omar Pacha will march on Sebastopol, and then doubtless a great battle will be fought.

It is said that Menschikoff has received orders to attack Eupatoria and Balaklava, if the slightest prospect of success offers.

The Russians have fallen back on the side of Simpheropol.

By way of Vienna, to the 8th, it is stated that, on the first, the Grand Duke (name not given), but Michael, probably was lying ill of ague at Cherson.

The Grand Duke Nicholas was in Sebastopol. The railroad from Balaklava to the camp had been commenced.

The Russians, in their sorties from Sebastopol, use the lasso to capture prisoners.

The barracks at Smyrna have been converted into hospitals, and have been provided with 2000 beds.

THE BALTIC FLEET.—An order from the Lords of the Admiralty has been received at Portsmouth, and we believe also at all the other dockyards, for the whole of the ships now under repair or refit which formed the part of the Baltic fleet of 1854 to be expedited in their refitment, as they are required to be ready for service by the end of February, and to assemble in the Downs by the first week in March, where it is deemed probable the fleet will be inspected by the Emperor and Empress of the French en route from France to England to visit Queen Victoria. Rear-Admiral Martin, Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, is publicly reported to be the intended commander-in-chief of this fleet, and Rear-Admiral Michael Seymour second in command.

The following is from a letter written by a gentleman in London to St. John N. B.

"The real cause of Lord John Russell's resignation is now known. His lordship and Lord Palmerston urged on their colleagues the absolute necessity of recalling Lord Raglan, and at once. The Earl of Aberdeen would not consent. The Queen and Prince Albert were opposed to such a proceeding; and Lord John, despairing of success in the Crimea while the army was in the command of Lord Raglan, forced a crisis by resigning.

Lord Palmerston still insists on the recall of Lord Raglan, and hence his refusal to join Lord Derby."

A GREAT BLESSING TO THE AFFLICTED.

The number and formidable character of diseases of the Liver have long challenged the attention of medical men. Some of these diseases, classed under the general term of Consumption, have been supposed incurable and the unhappy patient allowed to die, without medical science to offer him a hope of recovery. Happily this can no longer be the case. A remedy has been found which will cure all complaints, of whatever character, arising from derangement of the Liver. The Pills discovered by Dr. M. Lane, of Virginia, act directly on the Liver; and by correcting its operation and purifying it from disease, cuts off and exterminates the complaints which have their origin in the diseases of this organ. Remedies hitherto proposed for liver complaints, have failed to operate upon the action of the Liver, and by cleansing the fountain, dry up the impure streams of disease which thence derive their existence.

IF Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M. Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Aills, purporting to be Lane's, now before the public. Dr. M. Lane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The House of Assembly did not meet on Saturday or Monday, the 24th and 26th February, owing to the absence from town of several members.

TUESDAY, February 27.

The Bill for the protection of the Herring and Alewives' fisheries was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.—The Bill provides that violations of the Act may be proved by the oath of one or more witnesses instead of two, which were required by the old Act. Act to be in force ten years.—Mr. Palmer's Bill, rendering unnecessary that deeds and other documents affecting property in this Island and executed abroad should be stamped, passed.—The Census Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, was read a second time.—Mr. Cooper presented a petition from Charles Mullen, an old pauper—referred to the Committee on paupers' petitions. Also a petition from John Burke, of Souris, praying compensation for boats and scows rendered comparatively valueless by the erection of the new bridge. After some conversation, the petition was laid upon the Table.—Mr. Cooper also presented a petition of Fidell Poquet, of Souris, praying compensation for land used as a road. It appeared that petitioner's land was a good deal cut up by roads, and that he had allowed the road which was the subject of the petition to be opened and used several years since. This fact, in the opinion of hon. members, was a strong objection to the claim. Laid on the Table.

A discussion then arose on the presentment, by Mr. Cooper, of a petition from sundry inhabitants of the first district of King's County, praying the recovery, by the Government, of the lands which had been forfeited, and the settlement of the tenantry, who had improved the lands. The Hon. Col. Secretary entered at some length into the questions involved in the petition, for the purpose of letting the people of the country know, as soon as possible, that the Government did not intend to advocate a measure of escheat, on the ground that it was now impossible, and that even if the Legislature should pass a Bill to that effect, the Imperial Government would not sanction it. He showed that when the hon. member who introduced the petition was Speaker, a Bill for the purpose was introduced and disallowed; and cited extracts from different despatches, expressive of the determination of the British Govt. not to allow any such Bill to become law. The Hon. Col. Secretary and the Hon. Col. Treasurer attributed the petition to the efforts of designing men who went about the country for the purpose of exciting feelings on this subject, which would not otherwise have arisen. Messrs Cooper and Macintosh stated that the dissatisfaction was occasioned by the high price charged, by the Government, to the tenants on the Worrel Estate, who had been induced to believe that their lands would have been offered to them at a far lower price than they were now called upon to pay; and that the Government, by the price paid to the parties from whom they purchased, had really given a double value to the titles of the proprietors. It was alleged, in reply to this objection, that the price asked was barely sufficient to cover cost and charges; and Mr. Cooper was requested to name a day for full discussion of the question. The Hon. member not being, at that time, prepared to name a particular day, the petition was laid upon the Table, with the understanding that Mr. Cooper would fix a day for taking up the whole subject.

Hon. Mr. Whelan presented a petition from a School Master, Michael Dinn, in King's County, which was referred to the Special Committee on Teacher's petitions; and Hon. Mr. Warburton, one from Mary Ann Murphy, School Teacher, referred to same Committee; and four road petitions, referred to Committee on roads. The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, February 28.

The Tenant's Compensation Bill was read a third time and passed; also the Act relating to the rules and limits of Jails, and the Bill for the protection of the Herring and Alewives Fisheries, and the Bill relating to stamped instruments, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Palmer, who explained the object of the Bill, which will render stamps unnecessary to the legality of instruments affecting property in this Island. Hon. Mr. Longworth introduced an Act for the incorporation of Charlottetown, and in doing so the hon. gentleman briefly explained the principal features of the measure. The Bill resembled that introduced last session by the Hon. Mr. Palmer, and he deprecated the introduction of party feeling in its consideration. It was deemed necessary to incorporate the town, and the Bill was based on the Acts of Incorporation in other places. It was proposed to elect the Mayor from the Common Council. The Mayor, Recorder and City Clerk were the only civic functionaries to be paid. The fines and license fee, would greatly diminish the expense of the municipal organization; and he concluded by observing that, as the name 'Charlottetown' would be inappropriate for a city, he would suggest that the incorporated municipality be known as 'Charlottetown.' The second reading of the Bill was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The Jury Act, as amended by the Council, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow. Hon. Mr. Whelan presented a petition from the inhabitants and trustees of school at Birch Hill, Lot 56, praying allowance to the teacher; also, a petition from the trustees of the Catholic school in Charlottetown, praying grant to pay off arrears of salaries due teachers previously to the school coming under the operation of the Free Education Act—both referred to special Committee on school petitions. Mr. Cooper presented a petition for allowance to teacher of school at Choptow; also, a petition from Roderick McDonald for compensation for loss sustained on his contract in repairing a road in Township 52—laid on the table. Hon. Mr. Whelan, from committee, presented a Bill regulating the proceedings on contested Elections of Members of the House of Assembly, which was read a first time.

(Reported for Haszard's Gazette.)
WEDNESDAY, February 28.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

House in Committee on the Bill for the "Establishment of a Normal School, and amendment of the Education Act" introduced by the Hon. Col. Secretary; Mr. Perry in the Chair.

The following are the provisions of the Bill:—

1st. That the National School in Charlottetown be used as a Normal School.

2d. That the Board of Education have the government and control of the School.

3d. No. of Scholars limited to 50, but Board of Education can increase the number and nominate such increased number.

4th. Vests the appointment of the Teacher in the Government. There was no discussion on the above sections. (It is contemplated to get a Normal Teacher from Britain.)

5. Repeals the clause of the School Act which provides for the teacher of the National School (Mr. Nelis) and substitutes a salary of £200 in lieu of the salary paid to its teacher.

Col. Secretary stated, that they could not expect to get a properly qualified person from Scotland for less than £200 a year and all the Members who spoke agreed to the sum being low enough.

Hon. Mr. Lord asked, if any provision would be made for the present teacher. Some Hon. Members thought he might obtain another School. Col. Secretary said, that the present Bill would have nothing to do with providing for him, but thought that a man, teaching so long as he has, ought to be provided for.

6. That all Masters hereafter wishing to obtain license must study at the Normal School. Mr. Palmer asked, what guarantee they would have, that young men should become teachers in the Island after having so studied!

Col. Secretary said, that none would be required; they would receive their education, as if they attended any other Public School.

The Speaker spoke much in favor of the Normal System and would even go for a greater salary.

7. Visitor of Schools to be *ex officio* a member of the Board, and to superintend the Normal School.

8. District teachers can attend at the Normal School free of charge, or *bona fide* candidates may attend.

9. Candidates for license after passing Board to attend the Normal School three months. Considerable debate took place as to the time teachers should attend, before being allowed to teach.

Mr. Mooney thought, that one month's attendance would suffice, and rose several times to state, that he considered it great injustice to compel teachers to attend for a longer period. Mr. Macintosh took much the same views as Mr. Mooney.

Mr. H. Haviland would give his vote for raising the salary of teachers, if brought before the House, but would not consent to their studying less than three months at the Normal School; in New Brunswick, that was the shortest period allowed, and they recommend six months at the least in future. In Glasgow they commenced with 3 months, and now fixed the shortest period to two years.

Mr. Palmer and Mr. Longworth advocated 3 months with discretionary power to the teacher to certify their fitness.

Mr. Montgomery spoke much to the same effect.

The Speaker moved an amendment that two months be sufficient, with discretionary power to the teacher, but after further discussion withdrew it.

Col. Secretary thought, they should legislate for the rising generation; he considered teachers were now well paid, better than they were in the other colonies, and that their having studied at the Normal School would give them a preference in obtaining a school.

Mr. Whelan said, it would be a heavy tax on the Teachers attending at the School, and that fixing a long period put the man of ability on the same footing as the blockhead; he would give the School Visitor power to certify to the fitness of the teacher.

Mr. Lord thought three months not too long for a young teacher to be required to attend.

Mr. Wightman. Teachers ought to go until they were thoroughly acquainted with the system.

Mr. Cooper supported three months, as the teachers would have the benefit.

10. Board have power to include certain inhabitants of Back Royalty Road, Lot 33, in Eastern Royalty School District.

11. Government to have power to allow Visitor of Schools, to forego one of his visitations during the year.

12. Clause of Education Act which limits male children attending female schools to 12 years of age to be repealed.

13. Gives £5 additional to female teachers, making their salaries £35.

14. Board of Education with consent of Government, may alter, enlarge &c., limits of School Districts, and may change the site of the School Houses.

15. Candidates need not produce a certificate from the Master of the Academy.

Progress Reported.

The following of which were Table, or were ed for the differer By Mr. Dingw open a new Road. By Mr. Wight to repair Road.— Post Office at Finl man, for money River Ferry.—Ja Mr. Munro is accounts for Orw By Mr. Moore, new line of Road By Mr. Laird—to cut down a hill By Hon. the Tr ferrying Mail.— Henry tants of Cascum) for a Way Office By Mr. Perry Road to Cape Eg plete a road. By Mr. Havila neration as a for By Mr. Dingy aid of a Road. By Mr. M-i meaux, for aid for dwelling ho By Col. Secre to superintend also laid before Hon. the Tr "Amend the S ize the establish

House in Con Law for sumu Council. This Bill pa good business! The section v cannot find the list, the Jury s be legally sum dance" was an ing 24 instead and, after som House. The chief fe 1. Summon wife &c., to b 2. Fines for warrant of Di 3. Fourtee be repealed. 4. Protho liable to serve House rest that they had several amend

AD Mr. Muirh the number o very inconve travel 40 or appointing a greater exp in commit Bill were get after some might appoi for each Cou Mr. Palm should be de Mr. Lord s the county s ly adopted. Hon. Mr. sons whose death that of an inqu nine cases o rather than ed that a cl payment of was agreed

DE Hon. Col message fro nor relative costs of a given again Despatch f the House Hon. Col lutions of l hoped that f the ill feeli producing had given the amount being again costs. Dr penses of t for which Governme lonial Min of Assem question.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE, MARCH 3.

THURSDAY, March 1.

PETITIONS.

The following Petitions were presented, all of which were either ordered to lie on the Table, or were referred to Committees appointed for the different special purposes.

By Mr. Dingwell—Inhabitants of Lot 55 to open a new Road.

By Mr. Wightman—Inhabitants of Lot 52 to repair Road.—Petition of George Young, for Post Office at Finlay's.—Alex. McDonald, Ferryman, for money to build Boats for Cardigan River Ferry.—James Martin, Teacher.

Mr. Munro laid on the Table the Impost accounts for Orwell Bay.

By Mr. Mooney—Petition of Peter Coyle for new line of Road.

By Mr. Laird—Inhabitants of Lot 22, for aid to cut down a hill.

By Hon. the Treasurer—Louis Arseneaux, for ferrying Mails.—Herbert Bell, for raising a Wharf.—Henry Leckie and trustees.—Inhabitants of Cascumpee for a Mail bag to be made up for a Way Office.

By Mr. Perry—Inhabitants of Lot 15 for a Road to Cape Egmont.—Do. for money to complete a road.

By Mr. Haviland—John Morrison, for remuneration as a teacher.

By Mr. Dingwell—Inhabitants of Morell, in aid of a Road.

By Mr. McIntosh—Inhabitants of Barrymeaux, for aid to a Road.—Hugh McVarish, for dwelling house burnt.

By Col. Secretary—Report of Commissioners to superintend erection of Souris Bridge.—He also laid before the House the Blue Books.

Hon. the Treasurer introduced a Bill to Amend the Statute labor Act and to authorize the establishment of new Districts.

JURY BILL.

House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Law for summoning Juries, received from the Council.

This Bill passed through the Committee in good business like style.

The section which enacts that "If the Sheriff cannot find the whole number of persons in the list, the Jury shall not fail, if 20 Grand Jurors be legally summoned, and if 14 be in attendance" was amended by Mr. Palmer by inserting 24 instead of 20, and 16 to be in attendance; and, after some discussion, was agreed to by the House.

The chief features in the Act are:

1. Summons left at place of residence or with wife &c., to be sufficient.

2. Fines for non-attendance to be levied by warrant of Distress at the end of the term.

3. Fourteenth Section of the Old Jury Act to be repealed.

4. Prothonotary to make return of persons liable to serve.

House resumed and Committee reported, that they had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments. Bill passed.

ADDITIONAL CORONERS.

Mr. Muirhead introduced a Bill to increase the number of Coroners. He stated, that it was very inconvenient and expensive for persons to travel 40 or 50 miles for a Coroner, and that appointing an additional number would be no greater expense to the Government.

In Committee, the principal clauses of the Bill were generally agreed to and it was decided after some discussion, that the Government might appoint one or more additional coroners for each County.

Mr. Palmer urged that each Coroner's District should be defined.

Mr. Lord suggested that the nearest coroner in the county should be called in, which was finally adopted.

Hon. Mr. Mooney—It came very hard on persons whose relatives might meet an accidental death that they should have to pay the expenses of an inquest, particularly as that inquest in nine cases out of ten was to satisfy the public rather than the friends of the deceased, he moved that a clause be inserted providing for the payment of Inquests out of the Treasury, which was agreed to.

DOCTOR HOBKIRK'S CLAIM.

Hon. Col. Secretary laid before the House a message from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor relative to the claim of Dr. Hobkirk for the costs of a suit at Law in which a verdict was given against the Government, and enclosing a Despatch from the Colonial Minister urging the House to settle the matter.

Hon. Col. Secretary quoted the several resolutions of former Assemblies on the subject; he hoped that this was the last we should hear of the ill feeling that had been engendered in introducing Responsible Government. A Jury had given a verdict against the Government for the amount of the Doctor's Bill, but the suit being against the Crown it did not carry the costs. Dr. Hobkirk had paid more in the expenses of the suit, than the amount of his Bill, for which he sought redress through the Home Government. In the Despatch read, the Colonial Minister reflected severely on the House of Assembly, and urged them to settle the question.

Report with amendments agreed to and Bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Douse had no ill feelings on his part, he had heard a great deal more than he wished on the subject; he wanted to see the question speedily settled, and trusted he would hear no more on the subject.

Hon. Mr. Montgomery spoke of the determination of former Assemblies. They had contended, that the Bill was overcharged. They offered Dr. Hobkirk £25 which he refused to take.

Mr. McIntosh considered it twice as much as he ought to get. It was finally referred to Supply.

The following Petitions were presented and referred to Committee.

By Mr. Douse—Petition from the Inhabitants of Lot 62, for the establishment of a Post Office.—Do. Lot 57 and 58, for repairing Wharfs.—Do. Lot 50 and 57, for Ferry Scow and Boat from China Point to Port Selkirk.—Do in aid of improving the new line of Road from Patrick Stephens Esq., to Port Selkirk.

By Mr. Mooney—Several Road Petitions.

Hon. the Speaker read a letter from R. Galbraith, J. Ross, and J. T. Pidwell, Esq., on behalf of the managers of a Concert to be held in aid of the Patriotic Fund, requesting the patronage of the House of Assembly.

FRIDAY, March 2.

Hon. Mr. Palmer presented a petition of Inhabitants of Charlottetown, praying that the Lunatic Asylum may be more largely endowed and that a part of the Asylum may be appropriated for a Poor House.

[Several Hon. Members had spoken before we arrived.]

Hon. Col. Secretary was opposed to the establishment of a Poor Rate; the poor were not as numerous here as they were in other places, he had never heard of a person dying of starvation on the Island. The Ladies of Charlottetown had done a great deal of good, they had laid the town off in wards, and had found a much less number of poor than was expected, it was thought a great many poor had come here from Newfoundland, and that there was a Lady say, and he was glad of it, that there was a less number of Catholic than Protestant poor in the town at the present time.

Let the Commissioners work out the present system, the Government might give £800, and £200 might be raised in Charlottetown, and in conjunction with the various benevolent societies, he thought the poor would be well cared for. The present system of giving a few pounds to the poor in country, which gave them the means of clothing themselves, was much cheaper and better than establishing a Poor House.

Hon. Mr. Mooney never heard of a death from want, in Ireland, until after the Poor Law was established. All parties here are willing to give to the poor. The Ladies of Charlottetown were an honor to the Colony, if a Poor House be established, the Ladies will have no field for their exertions. There were nearly 300 paupers in the country relieved by an appropriation of £450; as the town was to be incorporated, he supposed the Mayor wanted to clear the side-walks of the poor. Much credit was due to Mr. Mitchell, for his care of the patients entrusted to him. He would vote for a sum of money for the poor that would be at the Asylum.

Mr. Douse had seen the working of the Poor Rate in Britain, and he could not vote for the establishment of such Bastilles in this country, where a man was separated from his wife and family. He thought that Grog-shops were much more numerous than they ought to be, and were the means of making many poor.

Hon. Mr. Montgomery—A large portion of the Asylum can be made available, and only a small sum of money would be required, he was against a Poor Rate.

Hon. Mr. Lord said a large sum would be required to support the poor.

Hon. Mr. Palmer did not approve of lunatics and paupers being together. He knew the keeper did his best under the circumstances; he had no objections if an additional wing were made to the Asylum, and the lunatics were kept separate. He hoped the House would adopt a Resolution, which would shew the public what they intended to do. Mr. P. deprecated the system of giving grants to paupers, and asked what strangers would think on taking up our Statute Book.

Hon. Mr. Wightman moved that a Committee of nine be appointed to Report on the state of the Asylum, which was agreed to.

Mr. Lord presented a Petition from Robert Wright for money due on Contract of Dunk River Bridge.

This, with many other Road Petitions were referred to Committee.

The Act for the appointment of additional Coroners was read a third time and passed.

A Bill for the making additional road Districts was read a second time. The Treasurer stated that the Bill was the same as passed the House last session.

Some conversation took place as to the dividing Mr. Trowsdale's district, but it was thought better to give him an addition to his salary.

Hon. Mr. Coles moved that a part of road District No. 1. in Queen's County should form part of District No. 2. [it is part of Prince town Road]

Report with amendments agreed to and Bill ordered to be engrossed.

Hon. Mr. Lord presented a petition of James Searl Mann, praying the House to pass a Law of naturalization. Referred to a Committee.

Hon. Mr. Palmers Bill for reducing the fees in the Registry office was read a second time. The Bill contemplates reducing the fees for Registering from 1s. per 100 words to 6d.

After some sharp debating the Bill was lost. Ayes 4, Nays 13.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE ON NORMAL SCHOOL.

Mr. Coles, moved as an amendment an additional Clause. That it be not necessary for Teachers in Charlottetown and Royalty of the second Class to teach Latin.

It was moved that the Clause, which compels Teachers to attend the Normal School three months, be altered so as to allow them to attend either before or after passing the Board.

Assistant female Teachers in Charlottetown to receive £5 additional to Salary.

Mr. Haviland would like to know why the Teacher of Grammar School in Georgetown got £70 while Charlottetown received £80. Mr. Coles stated that it is more expensive to live in Charlottetown.

Committee Reported the Bill with amendment.

Hon. Mr. Lord presented a Petition from Lot 27 on the settlement of the Land Question. Laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Coles—From Inhabitants of Rustico Praying for a Bridge over the Oyster Bed, with a long subscription list, he moved that a special committee be appointed to Report next Session. Committee—Coles, Laird, Longworth.

SATURDAY, March 3.

The Committee appointed to Report on the state of the Lunatic Asylum, visited the building this morning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents; but we require their real signatures, not for publication, but as a guarantee as to what is stated.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,—Observing in your Legislative Summary, a report of a Petition from Malcolm McKenzie, Teacher, praying the Legislature to grant him six months' salary, denied him by the Board of Education, in consequence of his not having the requisite number of pupils in school. Also seeing the intention of the Hon. Col. Secretary of introducing a Bill for the further amendment of the Education Act, I beg leave—through your columns—to submit the few following remarks.

It is true the amendment (section 21.) to the Education Act requires forty children within the ages to be in the District, and twenty in average attendance, to entitle the Teacher to his allowance.

It is evident there must be extreme poverty of interest, or utter carelessness of disposition manifest in the character of either the Teacher or his employers, where the attendance of twenty cannot be obtained out of forty.

The non-attendance of children at school may be attributed to many causes, but nine times out of ten, it can be traced to the non-appreciation of Education on the part of parents; or some foolish whim or animosity entertained towards the Teacher; or to some of the most active and influential members in the District, who are wont to show their taste for Education, by being the greatest advocates for the organization of a school and its proper maintenance, thereby entailing the pique and jealousy of the ignorant and malicious. For we always find where the parents are intelligent, a greater interest is manifested, that their children also may reap its blessings.

Hence the reason why intelligent Districts have fuller schools. Sometimes, where no such ill feelings, as stated above, exist, but merely submitting to the influence of party, and permitting some friend or relative Teacher in an adjacent District to draw the wool over their eyes, and lead the children of one school to attend another, for the purpose of enriching the one, at the hazard of impoverishing the other.

If a Licensed Teacher cannot be characterized by indolence, or any ill conduct in the discharge of his duty in the School-Room, to cause the alienation of his pupils; but, if parents, from some or all of the reasons above stated, unintentionally or perhaps intentionally withhold their children from school (as may be the case with the above Petition), it is extremely discouraging, that the school Act should leave it in the power of careless or maliciously inclined persons, to frustrate the good intention of the Act, disappoint the Teacher of the wages of his hire, which will be the means of closing the school, and depriving the children of interested and worthy members of the benefit of Education.

Since there is a prospect of our District schools being conducted by more efficient and better qualified Teachers than formerly (particularly if the Legislature hold out better encouragement, without which it is impossible to establish an independent system of Education), I think it would not be amiss, if the contemplated amendment should embody a requisition, demanding the regular attendance—when not reasonably excused—of at least Two-thirds of the children within the ages.

Otherwise, if the requisite number is in the District, and that the deficient attendance, can be substantiated as not being the result of the Teacher's conduct, then, I think, he should be entitled to his salary.

In conclusion, I beg to ask a question:—Since many persons over sixteen attend school, and get the Teacher's attention, in conjunction with the rest—how is it, that the School Visitor takes no notice of them, but treats them as ciphers on the face of the School Journal; and the Teacher is allowed no additional remuneration for extra-service on their account.

But I think the present Act obliges no Teacher to receive any above the stipulated age, which appears to me too stringent. And if entitled to be admitted, their attendance not being recognised, amounts to as much as that they have no business to get older than sixteen!! For by the foolishness of so doing, they thereby forfeit the benefits conceded to their juniors, and to them, if not residing in P. E. I.

Yours, &c., W.

Prince County, Feb. 26th, 1855.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, March 3d, 1855.

The House of Assembly having advertised for tenders for printing the debates in the form of a volume, will prevent our giving them *seriatim* from the Reporter employed by the House.

We have made arrangements however, for giving a summary of the business done in both Houses; and we take this occasion to tender our respectful thanks to the Speaker and Members, for the facilities offered us in taking notes. It must be understood however, that we do not contemplate giving the speeches of all who address the House in full, but merely to afford a summary of what is doing, up to the time of publishing.

A Colonial Mail arrived on Thursday night, we have further extracts of English news in another column.

THE REV. W. STEWART will deliver a Lecture on "The Science of Astronomy," for the Sons of Temperance, and the public generally, at the Baptist Chapel, Cross Roads, Belfast, on Saturday 10th instant at the hour of 7 in the evening; likewise on Sunday the 19th instant at the hour of eleven, a.m. (D. V.) will preach at the Pinette Church, Belfast.

Birth.

Thursday, 1st March, the Lady of the Hon. George Coles, Colonial Secretary, of a Son.

At Woolwich, G. B., on 18th January the wife of Captain Vyvyan Cresse, Royal Engineers, of a son.

Married.

On Monday the 26th of Feb. at the house of the Hon. James Dingwell, by the Rev. Henry Crawford, Mr. James Keefe, of Rola Bay, to Miss Martha Henderson, late of Pictou, Nova Scotia.

On the same day at Little River, by the Rev. Henry Crawford, Mr. Joseph Dingwell, of Bay Fortune, to Miss Zippora Mills, of Little River.

At Charlottetown, on Thursday the 22d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, Mr. James Barrett, to Miss Christiana Cameron, both of Charlottetown.

By the Rev. Wm. Stewart, at Terrace House, Charlottetown, on Thursday, 1st March, Mr. John Hudson, to Miss Alice Myers, both of Lot 48.

At Lot 11, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., by the Rev. H. B. Swabey, Mr. Thomas Murray, of St. Eleanor's, to Mrs. Ellen Ramsay, relict of the late Mr. Malcolm Ramsay, of Lot 11.

Died.

Suddenly at Newtown, Belfast, on Sunday, the 25th inst., in the 85th year of his age, Mr. George Roberson, formerly of St. James' Park, County of Suffolk, England, where his benevolence and sympathy for the poor will be long remembered; he emigrated to this Island in the year 1830, he was respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His memory will be long cherished by his family and friends as an affectionate parent and kind father.

At Sacramento City, California, on the 19th December last, after a few days illness, Edward J. Feeney, Esquire, late Captain in the United States Army, and formerly of this Island.

At Tryon, on the 26th ultimo, Mr. Alexander Lang, after a lingering illness, aged 36 years.

At De Sable, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. Donald Mackay; after a protracted illness, aged 78 years. He emigrated to this Island, from Argyleshire, Scotland, in the year 1810.

At Lot 12, a few days since, Mr. Samuel McAslin, aged 56 years.

THE CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND,

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Lieut. TENANT GOVERNOR and LADY, and both Branches of the Legislature.

A NUMBER of Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs will give a Public Concert, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 16th inst.

They have selected, and have in course of practice, several pieces of Music, to this town entirely new. From the known talent of the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the noble object for which they have so kindly volunteered their services, it is confidently expected that the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlottetown and vicinity by their countenance, will enable the Committee in their behalf, to present something handsome to the Fund.

Some of our most talented gentlemen have consented to make some appropriate speeches on the occasion.

It may therefore, be anticipated that a pleasant evening's entertainment be enjoyed.

A Programme will be published. Tickets will be placed during the ensuing week, at all the Drug and Book Stores. Price, 1s. 3d.; reserved seats, 2s. 3d.

HON. COL. SWABEY, } Committee of

" F. LONGWORTH, M.P., } Management.

H. HAVILAND, Esq. M.P. }

Arrived on Friday, at Charlottetown—Mr. Jabez Barnard, from the Sandwich Islands.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received until SATURDAY, the 24th MARCH, for building a FREE CHURCH in Charlottetown. Plan and specification to be seen at the residence of Mr. GEORGE ALLEN, Stone Cutter, Charlottetown, March 2d, 1855.

To be let,

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

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

ALEXANDER BRYSON.
March 3d, 1855.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and GARDEN at present occupied, and belonging to WILLIAM FORBES, Esq., R. N., either with or without Town Lot No. 88, fronting on Fitz Roy Street.
Jan. 12th, 1855. en

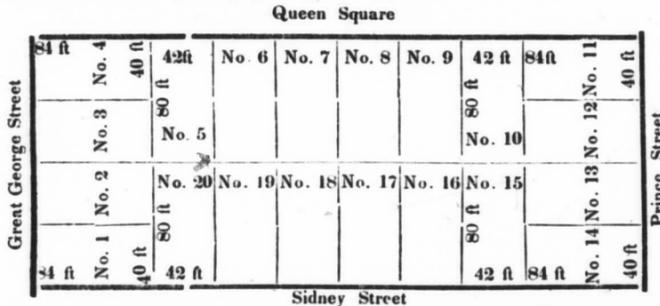
THREE STRAY SHEEP have been on the Subscriber's premises, on Lot 3d, Cardigan River, King's County, for the last four months, the owner is requested to call for them, prove property, and pay expenses.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
Cardigan River, Feb. 27, 1855.

A EWE and LAMB have been on the Subscriber's premises for two months. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.
THOMAS CRABBE,
Malpeque Road.
22d. Feb. 3in

RARE CHANCE OF A VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE IN CHARLOTTETOWN

To be Sold in BUILDING LOTS, containing one-quarter of a Town Lot each.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the Seventeenth March next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, all that valuable BLOCK OF LAND, situate in the centre of Charlottetown, known as FANNING'S GARDEN, consisting of FIVE TOWN LOTS, which, for beauty of situation, either for private residences or business stands, cannot be surpassed. They front on Queen's Square, Great George, Sidney and Prince Streets, being conveniently situated to all the places of public worship in Charlottetown. The Colonial Building, Markets, &c., makes them most desirable. These LOTS having been recently purchased in one Block, will now be offered in Building Lots, containing a quarter of a Town Lot each, to suit purchasers, according to the plan hereunder, and further particulars made known at any time by application to the Auctioneer.



TERMS OF SALE.—20 per cent deposit on the day of Sale, the remainder of one-half on the 10th day of April next, and the remaining half in 5 years from the day of Sale, with interest thereon, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises. An indisputable title will be given.
BENJ. DAVIES, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, February 15, 1855.

NOTICE,

THE undersigned gives Notice, that by Deed bearing date Eighteenth Day of December, 1854, from Arthur Napin Moleworth, Esq., and Harriet Moleworth, his wife, all that part of Township No. Thirty-Seven, in this Island, formerly owned by them, was duly conveyed to him. All Tenants, or others, indebted for Rent, arrears of Rent, or Stumpage, are hereby called upon to pay the same to him; no other person having any authority to receive the same.
JOHN R. BOURKE,
Mill View, Township, No. 49, Jan. 8, 1855.
Any person found trespassing on the above Estate will be prosecuted according to Law.

DOYLE'S Pocket READY RECKONER for Timber, Plank, Boards, Saw-Logs, WAGES, BOARD and 6 and 7 per cent. INTEREST TABLES.
For Sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

Teacher Wanted.

FOR the CAMPBELL SCHOOL, Lots 5 and 7, there will be £14 10s given in addition to the Government allowance. Application to be made to the subscriber, by order of the Trustees.
EUGENE MCCARTHY, Chairman.
Lot 7, February 9th, 1855. Six.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received until Thursday the 15th day of March next, at the Residence of the Rev. JOHN McMURRAY's Charlottetown, for the erection of a Chapel, at Cornwall, 40 feet by 30, Plans and Specification to be seen at H. Smith's, Prince Street.
N. B. Scantling, Rough Boards and Flooring to be supplied by the Committee.
The Committee do not bind themselves to take the lowest Tender.
Charlottetown, 19th Feb. 1855.

In the House of Assembly.

Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1854.
RESOLVED, That no Petition praying aid for Roads, Bridges or Wharfs, or for any object of a Local or private nature be received after TUESDAY, the sixth day of March next.
ORDERED, That the foregoing Resolutions be inserted in all the Newspapers published in Charlottetown.
JOHN McNEILL, C. H. A.

House to Let.

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

To Daguerrean Artists.

RARE CHANCE. Two first-rate CAMERAS for sale, with instruction in the art. One of Harrison's best quality Bellows Camera, new.
W. C. HOBBS.
Jan. 7th, 1855.

Cooking Stoves suitable for Coal. ON HAND and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE, in Powell Street, a few of the above STOVES, Welcome Retara pattern, patented in 1854. February 16, 1855.

SOFT WOOD.

WANTED a quantity of Soft Wood, to be delivered near the Three Mile Run. Enquire at HASZARD & OWEN'S BOOK STORE.
Jan. 19th 1855.

THE JEWS.

ON MONDAY, the 5th March, the Ninth Anniversary Meeting of the Prince Edward Island Association in connection with the London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, will be held in the TEMPERANCE HALL, the Chair to be taken precisely at 7 o'clock.
A collection will be taken in aid of the parent fund.

Just Try WEE JAMIE DUNCAN'S New Establishment of Tin, Copper, Iron, and Plumber Work.

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

NOW RECEIVING, via GEORGETOWN, per Brig. Thomas from St. John's Newfoundland, CODFISH, LABRADOR HERRINGS, CAPLIN, SOUNDS AND TONGUES, warranted all the very best quality. Wholesale and Retail.
Feb. 9. JAMES N. HARRIS.

LONDON TRADER.

THE new and splendid SHIP "LADY RAGLAN," 500 Tons, copper fastened, DONALD M'KAY, Commander, (A. 1 for 7 years) built expressly for the Trade, will positively sail from the above Port for Charlottetown on 1st April; has a half poop and will be fitted with spacious and airy State Rooms for Passengers, and is commanded by one of the most experienced navigators in these parts. For rate of Freight and Passage, apply in London to Messrs. Keal & Roberts, 3 Rood Lane, Fen Church-street; at Charlottetown to SAMUEL NELSON & SON, Charlottetown, 6th, Jan. 1855.

NAVY LIST FOR JANUARY, received by Mail, and for Sale at HASZARD & OWEN'S Book Store.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of JOHN MCKINNON, late of Lot 49, Farmer, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment.
MARY MCKINNON, Administratrix.
Lot 49, Feb. 8, 1855.

FEATHERS.

JUST RECEIVED, 1000 lbs. of FEATHERS, sold in Tick, or otherwise.
JAMES N. HARRIS.
Feb. 9, 1855.

WANTED, by the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Bible Society, a COLPORTEUR. Application to be made in writing, stating terms, &c., and accompanied with certificate of character from a Minister of the Gospel residing near the applicant.
W. CUNDALL, Secretary.
Jan 2, 1855.

WILLIAM C. HOBBS, Brass Founder and Machinist.

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

Hides! Hides!! Hides!!!

FOUR pence per lb. in CASH will be given for any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at the Tannery of the Subscriber.
W. B. DAWSON.
Oct. 21. (All the papers.)

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers will SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House, in ST. ELEANOR'S, on WEDNESDAY, the Fourth day of April next, at One o'clock, p. m., the Property of the late ALEXANDER RAE, that is to say—
300 Acres of LAND on Township No. 3, and 269 do. on Township No. 8, with thirty or forty acres of the same under Marsh. A description of said property can be seen on the sale. Twenty per cent deposit will be required of the purchasers.
DAVID STEWART, } Executors.
JAMES M'CALLUM, } and
OARROT DENNEY, } Administrators.
ALEX. MATHEWS, }
Feb. 22, 1855.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

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Established 1810
NEWS BY THE
The Steamer C arrived at Halifax at half-past one o bringing London & Liverpool to the 17 make our selection A telegraphic states, that a regul there, and not a sin at first supposed. be sent by France It is reported in that the English at lines before Seba; French guard, to klava. The King of Ne net Council on th question of Naple tween the West was discussed. The latest acco to the 6th of Fe learn, that the R their sorties by ni ed with vigor. I received consid enemy, it is also reinforcements. left Varna on the accompanied by mous. The wea such destruction era Powers, wa near Eupatoria dery—hardened of recommodia dispatches bear speaks of the im but he adds that ten, and that it w to pass along it whereabouts see people surprised, rection of Persh of \$5,000 men w corps, and more; under the impre patched toward movements of C want of suitable vaifing fever an at Balaklava a felt, and there medical officer these features but the want al ful to the auth spot. Mr. Lis patched to Ms improving the t establishing hosp Taking Paris i his plans to fl have approved operation. Th its intention on an additional wounded in th in the course money was cul lity, and sent of the excit mind on the su the French w had reached K meda were lo newed attack in the Russ pleant. A catants in th