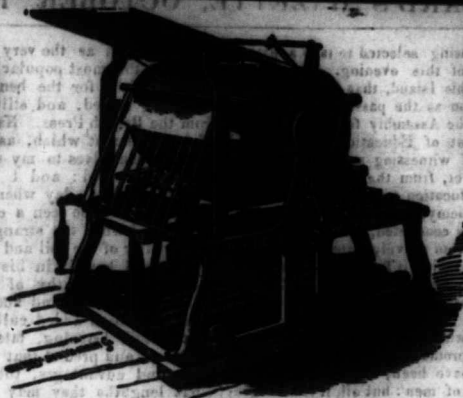


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News by the English Mail!

SERIOUS COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

We regret to announce the total loss, by collision, of the fine iron ship *Imogene*, Captain Williams, from this port for Pernambuco, which was run into, on the 21st instant, by the screw steamer *Falcon*, bound from Cork to Liverpool. The steamer struck the *Imogene* on the port bow, and cut her down to the water's edge. The fore compartment of the *Imogene* was immediately filled with water, and had the vessel not been fitted with water-tight compartments she must have sunk instantly, with all on board. The steamer did not stop her engines for some time after the collision took place. As the steamer left the *Imogene*, the captain of the latter vessel hailed her, and requested her to lay by him, as he thought his vessel was sinking; this the steamer did for two hours, by which time it was evident, in spite of the utmost exertions of Capt. Williams and his crew, that the *Imogene* was fast sinking, and having, at this time, the main compartment also nearly full of water, they were obliged to abandon her in their own boats and take refuge on board the steamer, which they had scarcely done when the *Imogene* went down head foremost. This vessel had a most valuable cargo on board, estimated to be worth not less than £60,000, and was commanded by a man of great experience and judgment. She was nearly new, having been built by Messrs. Cato and Co., of this port, about eighteen months since, for Messrs. C. T. Bowring and Co., by whom she was owned.

CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The following is from the letter of the Paris correspondent of the Times, dated Wednesday, the 17th:—"There was an unusual stir last night at the Prefecture of Police and the Prison of Mazas, owing to the arrest of about 30 persons belonging to a secret society. This society, composed of revolutionists of the most violent and dangerous kind, held a meeting yesterday, at which it is said that it was decided to assassinate the Emperor on his return from Biarritz. I understand that the police know all the members of this society, most of whom are old members of the Marianne, inhabiting the 6th, 7th, and 8th arrondissements of Paris. The majority of them are artisans. Several of those arrested are very young, and appear intelligent and not uneducated. They have been placed in solitary confinement at Mazas, and are allowed to communicate with no one. The search made at their residences has brought to light nothing that compromises them, but the police are prepared to prove the existence of the society, and to bring forward witnesses of its frequent meetings. This confirms the evidence, already pretty positive, contained in the details I sent you concerning the Marianne, as to the existence of a secret society, whose members are sworn to attempt the life of the Emperor. Fortunately the police are vigilant and sharp-sighted, and history is there to show us how rarely such attempts succeed.

The organ of the British Prime Minister does it proper to give a contradiction to the rumors of "growing coolness between France and England on the subject of foreign policy. It affirms that "the fullest

confidence and concord exist at the present moment between the two governments, and that there is nothing to warrant the supposition that they cannot act together, or have any secret design of acting apart upon any European question." The Post admits, however, that they may not be united on every small matter of foreign policy, and imputes to Austria a desire to isolate England. On the Italian question, France and England understand each other, and are united; but, "although England has no desire to stand alone, she can do so if necessary." That is what Lord Palmerston wishes Austria to understand.

The "Newfoundlander" expects that telegraphic communication between St. John's and the United States, will be established via Cape Breton, by the end of the present month. 46 Spanish vessels had cleared from St. John's during the season.

SUPPOSED TRACES OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

Captain Penny, Commander of the ship *Lady Franklin*, has returned with her to Aberdeen, from the Arctic Regions, and reports that when he was in Aogarth's Sound he was told by the Esquimaux that some of their companions had seen, a long way off, in a Northwesterly direction, a circular white tent erected on the ice. The Esquimaux had taken from it on their first visit some bright metal, and on their second visit some spoons. Afterwards they had seen two white men in the tent.

It was reported among the natives that these and other white men had perished from hunger. So far as Captain Penny can judge, he thinks that this may refer to the same party from whom Dr. Rae obtained the silver spoons, &c, which identified the white men with Sir John Franklin and his party.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Vienna, Thursday, Sep. 25.—Sardinia takes part in the expedition to Naples for the protection of Sardinian residents and their property there. Prince Petrulla, the Neapolitan Envoy here, has tendered his resignation.

HISTORY OF THE PENNY.—The ancient English penny was the first silver coin struck in England, and the only one current among our Saxon ancestors. At the time of Ethelred it was equal in weight to our threepence. Till the time of King Edward I. the penny was so deeply indented that it might easily be broken and parted, on occasion, into two parts—these were called halfpence; or into four, these were called fourthings or farthings.

BAKED POTATOES.—"Landlord," said an exquisite, "can you enable me to realize from your culinary stores the pleasure of a few dulcet murphies, rendered innoxious by ingenious martyrdom?"

"Papa, how long does the legislature sit?" "Four or five months, my son." "Why what a set of geese they must be; our geese only sits five weeks!" "It's getting late, my son, I think we had better retire."

"There is a shop kept by a lady, in the window of which appears these words—'No reasonable offer refused.'"

NORMAL SCHOOL SOIREE.

Speeches delivered at the Soiree, held, Wednesday 1st October, 1856, for the Inauguration of the Charlottetown Model and Normal School.

(Reported for the Island Press by R. B. Irving, Esq.)

The Meeting having been duly constituted by His Excellency's taking the Chair, the special business of the day was entered upon by His Excellency's addressing the Meeting nearly in the following terms:

Ladies and gentlemen, the duty which I am called upon this day to discharge, is one which is, in every way, agreeable to me. No circumstance could have occurred, with respect to the interests of this Colony, to afford me higher gratification, than our meeting here, this day, to inaugurate, with due observances, the Model and Normal School of this city. Prince Edward Island is distinguished—highly distinguished—among the British Provinces of North America, for having taken the lead in establishing, for the benefit of the rising generation, and, indeed for the benefit of all who call, or shall yet call the Island their home,—a system of Free Education: and now we are met to inaugurate an Institution for the training of teachers, by a system, the value of which is now recognised and acknowledged by almost every civilized country in the world. It is quite clear that this Institution,—the leading object of which is to train young persons for the proper discharge of the duties of teachers,—should have preceded the establishment of Free Schools in the Colony; because then, from the creation of the latter, there would have been a supply of trained teachers to conduct them. Good of any kind, although late, is, however, better late than never; and this day in which we inaugurate the first Normal School in Prince Edward Island, may justly be regarded as the commencement of an auspicious era, whence to date, in future, the origin of many blessings, and the commencement of a perpetuated course of improvement and prosperity to the people of this Colony. It belongs not to me to expound the principles or to enter into the details of the System we are met to inaugurate; for in fact I am not able to do so: but this inability on my part is of small moment, as the gentlemen who are at the head of the Institution will, I am sure, leave nothing obscure concerning it which can be made manifest by words. I will, however, before sitting down, take this opportunity—the only one which I have had,—to state in public the high estimation in which I hold the character and abilities of Mr. Stow, the father of that System, and by the unwearied assiduity with which he seeks, and has long sought, for the benefit of mankind, to spread it far and wide, he has justly earned for himself a world-wide fame; and his name will, henceforth, be honorably placed amongst those of the greatest benefactors of their species. To me Mr. Stow is personally a stranger. I know him, but by his honorable and well-earned fame; I feel, however, that, on this occasion, it is my duty to name him as one having a very high claim, not only to the respectful consideration of this meeting, on account of the services which he has rendered to the cause of education generally; but also to our grateful acknowledgments for the peculiar services which he has rendered to that cause in this Colony. Mr. Stow not only readily and obligingly corresponded with my predecessor concerning the establishment of a Normal School here; but he has also most politely corresponded with me on the subject; and, besides, he is especially entitled to the gratitude of the people of this Colony, for the discriminating care with which he selected, for recommendation to the Government here, the two gentlemen who are immediately connected with the Institution, for the inauguration of which we are now met, and, under whose skillful management, it will, I hope, be productive of all the benefits to the Colony, which it is intended to impart, or which can reasonably be expected to proceed from it. [On the conclusion of his speech, His Excellency was greeted by the hearty plaudits of the Meeting.]

The Hon. COLONEL SWABY, on being called upon to propose the first Resolution, rose and said: I am indeed proud of the station which I now occupy. I am, perhaps, selected for the distinction of opening the proceedings of this meeting, by proposing the first Resolution, on account of my long connection with the Board of Education, of which I have been an active member, for the last seventeen years: but whatever the considerations may be, which, have led to my being so called upon, I certainly feel that an honorable distinction has, thereby, been conferred upon me.—To the Normal System, ever since I acquired some knowledge of its principles and working, I have always been favorable; but I must confess that, not until lately, when, by my having an opportunity of judging of its merits by seeing it in operation here, was I able to form any thing like a just conception of its worth. It is not, I have found, a system by which the memory alone is cultivated. It is not a system of mere question and answer, in which the answers are got by rote; but it is a system, calculated to open and expand the mind,—to exercise and cultivate all its faculties,—to draw forth, and give polish, beauty, and utility, to all its latent treasures; and to excite to a right use of them. It is a system which will, when duly carried out, enable pupils or students satisfactorily to discover that they have talents, (of which they may long have been the unwitting possessors,) which may be profitably and honorably exerted; and capacities for knowledge, which may not only be filled, but enlarged. It will, in fact, by awakening and cultivating all the intellectual faculties of the soul, teach and prepare such young persons as shall be trained under it, to think for, to speak for, to draw conclusions, and make deductions for themselves. The encouragement which has been given to Education in this Colony, by the establishment, of Free Schools for the benefit of all without distinction, places it far—with respect to the march of improvement—in advance, not only of the neighboring Provinces, but of almost every other country, Prussia perhaps excepted.—The Resolution which I have been called upon to propose, might very well have been submitted simply as it stands, without any observations in support of it. I will now read a part of it—the first part; for it is two-fold. The honorable gentleman then read as follows: "Resolved, That the system of Free Education now in successful operation in this Colony under which one sixth of the whole population is receiving instruction."

The Resolution consists of two parts, as I have already said. The first speaks of what we have done. It states the gratifying fact, that, in consequence of the extensive and liberal provision, made by the Legislature, for the diffusion of learning and knowledge throughout the Colony, one sixth of the population is receiving a sound and useful education. It is not this a proud position for this little Colony to have attained to! Examine our Island statistics, and you will see that all our youth who are capable of being benefited by school instruction, are now enjoying its advantages; and every family in the country experiences the unspeakable blessing of having education brought to its very doors. But the Resolution might have gone farther. Besides stating that one sixth of our population is now under tuition in our Free District Schools, it might also have stated the fact, unparalleled in any other country, that one third of our revenue is devoted to the encouragement of education. Tell me, if you can, what State can rival this enlightened liberality. None can at all compare with it, except Prussia. In Belgium, in Switzerland, and in the United States, they have, in the true spirit of enlightened liberality, done much for the cause of education; and the Schoolmaster is, in fact, abroad everywhere; but no country has equalled this in its exertions and appropriations, considering the smallness of its financial resources. The object which has called us here together to-day is one which, I think, cannot fail to interest all who have enjoyed the benefits of a good education: for such persons best know the value of it. It surely cannot but be most gratifying to the mind of every well-disposed,

never, since the Irving, has any excitement among millions of Londoners, a late evening opposite at six o'clock. We less he arrives mentioned there on the pavement the hall ascends. a dense mass of There is no interous stream until the whole of the es and platform, ly packed crowd. ken care to enter have but small standing room. red early enough e will naturally e features of the cable enough to the most way in the back e evidently eager ne one. Tower- ts are all crowd- in the multitude of the platform. s only broken ce- le in the body of endeavouring to tion. Suddenly A short square- lack hair parted low countenance ness by the res- tances along the t of honour. A indicative of the repressed impati- nounces to the s of the evening l be told with a those whom he that the person C. H. Spurgeon. addition to this, yond all question in London; that preaching in the New Park-street, the want of room n a mere fraction ck to hear him; ck taken for the a light degree the ed; but that no- ed effectual relief h is in contempla- is intended to by a lady, in the rs these words— used." anted. e Creek School Dis- t Class, with a good er of the undersigned. RIE, KINGSTON, SACHERN, HERN, OUGALL, 1856. nisters, &c. keeps constantly on ginal Works; and is shishers prices. R PIPES. SQUARE HOUSE, t-glazed Stone-ware, from 3 inches to 10 post and most efficient ler ground. LLIAM HEARD. OE URANCE COM- DON. PARLIAMENT. Sterling. LES YOUNG, ent for P. E. Island. for SEPTEMBER just HAZARD'S Book Store.

right judging man of education, to think that the time has arrived when all who are growing up around him will enjoy the same advantages which he himself, in his youth enjoyed. Rulers and Governors as well as Legislators now a-days are convinced, that Education is a better guarantee for order and morals than Penal Enactments, which it is fast superseding and inducing good order and obedience to the laws, as well as by its humanizing and refining influence operating to inspire disgust for those low and brutal enjoyments and pursuits which foster ill in the heart and lead to many public and social enormities. Things are sometimes shown in the most vivid light, by contrast. Thus it is, that I am reminded of the mausoleum erected to the memory of the poet Gray. It stands in the neighbourhood of my own home: we often took visitors to see it. By its grandeur, it seems to mock the simplicity of the elegiac muse. The face of it next the church-yard has these words: fertile with meaning on this occasion:

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire, Hands which the rod of Empire might have swayed, Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre; Some Village Hampden who, with dauntless breast, The little tyrant of his field withstood; Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest; Some Cromwell guiltless of his Country's blood.

But knowledge to their eyes her ample Page, Rich with the spoils of time did ne'er unroll; Chill penury repressed their noble rage, And froze the genial current of the soul.

Mark how earnestly this poet of sensibility laments the want of education among "the rude forefathers of the hamlet," and deplores its depressing and narrowing effects upon the mind of man. No poet of this Island will, however, in time to come have reason so to lament over the departed peasantry, or to deplore, that circumstances withheld them from the benefits of instruction; for here now all who thirst for learning and knowledge, may approach their founts and freely drink. I cannot, for want of time, explain, as fully as I should like to do, the benefits which result, to a community, from general education: but, indeed, whatever time I might claim for the purpose, I could not exhibit them all, neither could any man. With respect to the system immediately under consideration, I will, however, make one or two observations. No mind will ever attain to a sphere of proper usefulness without training. We have many good teachers in the Island. As a member of the Board of Education, I bear willing testimony to the great merits and useful qualifications of the District Schoolmasters in general; but, no doubt many of them, however well instructed themselves, would be better qualified to impart knowledge to their pupils, were they acquainted with the mode of training practised in Model and Normal Schools. Other professions are not above this sort of knowledge. Individuals intended for the medical or legal profession, receive, in general, scholastic education of a high order; but unless they were afterwards to be trained in what may be termed, the mechanism of their profession, they would be but ill, if at all qualified for its practice. It is just as with respect to the profession of a schoolmaster: none can truly well, or fully acquit themselves of its most important duties and weighty obligations, but they who have successfully studied, or been successfully taught the Art of Teaching. The system of Normal Schools may be called the Mechanism of Education; and so valuable is it, as I have lately been convinced, that I would advise every Teacher in the Island who is ignorant of it, to call and witness it, and for his own sake and that of his pupils, to acquire an insight into its principles and practice; and I feel certain, no such teacher who may follow this advice will regret his having done so; but will, on the contrary, be sorry that he was not sooner acquainted with its principles. Until lately, from my never having seen it in operation, I was rather undecided as to the extent of its usefulness; but since I have had an opportunity of seeing it in practice, I have been fully convinced that too high a value cannot be set upon it:—it elicits all that the mind of a pupil contains, and, as I have said before, leads the mind to investigate and comprehend. I think I have trespasses too far upon your attention, but, before I conclude, I must claim your further indulgence while I bear testimony to the professional worth of Mr. Monk. As far as he has gone, he has done well, and given much assurance that the results of his continued exertions will be of a most beneficial and gratifying character. We are indeed much indebted to Mr. Stow for the selection. I now propose for your adoption, the Resolution which will, I doubt not, receive the hearty concurrence of all present.

Resolved, That the system of Free Education now in successful operation in this Colony, under which one-sixth of the whole population is receiving instruction, and of which the Normal School is a necessary and vital element, is deserving of the support of all interested in the welfare of the rising generation.

John Lawson, Esq., City Recorder, in rising to second the Resolution, said, your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, I cannot but feel personally gratified, in being selected to take a part in the transactions of this evening. Few things have occurred in this Island, that have given me so much satisfaction as the passing from time to time, of Acts of the Assembly for the promotion and encouragement of Education. I have had the gratification of witnessing a great improvement in this respect, from the formation of the first Board of Education to the establishment of the Central Academy, with which I was for many years closely connected, and in the progress of which I have taken a lively interest, and have been rewarded by seeing it from very humble beginnings, rise to a state of usefulness that has been felt by all classes of the people, and in every part of the Island. The great efforts which have been made, and which continue to be made in this colony, to promote education among the people, neither have been, nor are, confined to one party or class of men: but all, it is most gratifying to observe, cordially unite in the furtherance of the good work. Indeed, in almost every civilized country in the world, at least in all such as may justly be esteemed enlightened, the imparting of sound education to the youth of the state, is become a paramount object with the rulers. In England, men of all ranks, estates and conditions unite or vie with one another in their endeavors to promote the diffusion of learning and knowledge among the people; but, in the United States of America, more, I believe, has been done for the promotion of general learning, and more common schools, and educational establishments of a higher order, have according to their population, been established, than in any other country. There can be no reason why education should not be carried to as high a point, in this Island as in any other part of the world. Quicker or more intelligent youth, I am certain, can no where be found, than they of Prince Edward Island. Our soil is excellent, and our produce generally abundant; our climate is most salubrious, and sound health and vigor of body,—more conducive to the promotion of similar qualities of mind, than is usually thought are common to all. All these blessings are favorable to the cultivation of intellect amongst us; and nothing appears to me to be wanting in addition to the step which is now being taken,—I mean the inauguration of the Charlestown Model and Normal School,—but the erection of our Academy into a Collegiate Institution,—an event which I have long most eagerly desired, and which, I hope I shall yet live to see. There may possibly be, say I doubt not are, amongst our youth, some with all the talent and powers of the philosopher or the poet in their minds: if so, they will, not now however, for the want of opportunities to cultivate their talents, be doomed to have them buried in obscurity, in vain aspiring after the light of knowledge like the mute inglorious Miltons, whose lot is so beautifully and affectingly deplored by Gray, in the quotation from his well known and much admired Elegy, made by the Hon. Colonel Swabey. What advantages would not a College afford, for the cultivation of the higher orders of youthful intellect and genius amongst us! and shall not the want be supplied? That it will not,—now the march of intelligence is here commenced—I for one, will not believe. Every thing necessary to secure the acquisition of such learning and knowledge as are requisite to ensure success to every aspirant after fame and usefulness in the paths of literature, art, and science, will, I trust, be in due time afforded, and in the same liberal spirit which is manifest in the formation of this Institution, and which will, it is to be hoped, be extended to every thing connected with the interests of education in this colony. At this moment, when our great object is the establishment of an Institution for the better promotion of education among this people, let us cast our eyes to what has just been done in Boston, U. S., the erection of a statue to the memory of Franklin, and its solemn inauguration. With direct reference to our own present undertaking, let us remember that Franklin was one of the people, not born to hereditary power, rank, or estates, and that by his acquisition of knowledge and the noble uses to which he applied it, he was raised to be an ambassador at the courts of the greatest princes living in his time; and that, by the great services which, as a politician, he rendered to his country, and by those which, as a philosopher and man of science conferred on the whole civilized and scientific world, he entitled himself to be regarded with all the veneration accorded to the ages of antiquity; and so long as the lightnings of heaven shall flash, or its dread artillery roar, the name of Franklin shall be remembered and honored.—Perhaps not as much has been done in Prince Edward Island, for the general diffusion of learning as has been done in the United States; and, certainly, we have not carried, it must be admitted, any of our educational institutions to as high a point of usefulness as many of theirs have been brought; but what has been done here, has I am free to say, been done well; and our Academy and common schools, and the Model and Normal School also, have been based upon solid foundations; and I trust and hope, that a fitting superstructure will be raised upon them and that ere long, we shall have amongst us authors, men of literature and science, sent forth from our schools, whose works will redound to their own honor and that of the Island like those of some of the native writers of Nova Scotia, and will be entitled to rank,

if not as high as the very first, yet equal to some of the most popular and useful of those works which, for the benefit of the people, have long issued, and still continue to issue from the British Press. Nay more: the scenes of improvement which, as it were in vision, present themselves to my mental eye, are almost unbounded: and I hope to live long enough to see the day when, from every hill in the Island, may be seen a church and a school-house, and when the stranger shall remark on the fertility of the soil and beauty of the country he shall have it in his power to say, that the people are worthy of the land, and that to many vigor, sound and healthy constitutions have been added cultivated minds, and that neither learning, talent, nor genius are wanting; and predict that with such a soil, climate and advantages, there is no telling to what lengths they may not aspire. Confident of your unanimous adoption of it, I now beg leave to second the Resolution which has been so eloquently and happily submitted by the Hon. Colonel Swabey.

[The well merited tribute of applause was freely accorded to the learned gentleman on his concluding his speech.]

2d Resolution. Resolved—That this Meeting congratulates the country on the establishment of a Normal School in this Colony.

J. M. STARR, Esquire, Superintendent of Schools, on being called upon to propose the above Resolution, came forward, and spoke in the following terms:

Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen, it is with great pleasure that I come forward to fulfil the duty assigned to me on this interesting occasion. The event which we have to-day met to celebrate, is one to which I have long looked forward with eager and anxious expectation; so much so, that I have sometimes experienced that "hope deferred" which Solomon has said "maketh the heart sick". When on the other side of the Atlantic, the attraction which shone the brightest in inducing me to leave my native country for a time, was the establishment of a Normal Training School in Charlestown, Prince Edward Island. To aid the people in the application and working of their noble Free Education Act, to encourage and assist the Teachers in all their efforts after self-improvement, and their aspirations towards a more intelligent method of imparting instruction to their pupils and conducting their schools; and, above all, to lend a helping hand in the establishment of, and to organize an Institution in which young persons who intend to follow the profession of a teacher, might receive some preparatory training in the art of communicating instruction; such were the objects I had in view in coming to this Colony; and these I have pursued with all the ability and energy I am master of. It is, therefore, with feelings of no common satisfaction that now, after having been three years amongst you, I meet with you at the opening of the Normal and Model Training School. I most heartily concur in Your Excellency's idea of signaling the event by an Educational Assembly; a meeting of the Teachers of the Island and of all the friends of Education who have, this day, honored us with their presence.—The commencement of any new undertaking is always an event to be specially marked. Even in our own individual experience, at the beginning of an epoch in our history, or the commencement of an enterprise, we usually mark it in some special manner. The opening of any educational establishment, in which children are trained to those habits, and instructed in those things which will fit them for the business of after-life, would be a matter of importance; but when we consider that a Normal School is intended for the training of teachers, who are to educate the youth of the Colony, from whom the rising generation are to receive their knowledge and enlightenment, I think that all present will agree with me in feeling that this day is a memorable one in the history of the Colony.—The pleasure which I, this day, feel in taking part in the business of the day must be shared by all those friends of Education who have long seen and felt the necessity of such an Institution; and especially by my much esteemed friend, the Secretary of the Board of Education, who, many years ago, recommended the establishment of a Normal School, and to whose long and valuable services in the cause of Education, this Colony stands so deeply indebted. Though the name of a Normal School may be quite familiar to most of you, yet I have met; in the course of my travelling through the Province, with a great deal of misunderstanding and misconception as to what a Normal School really is. Some people are of opinion, that it is an Institution where teachers alone are received; while others have the idea that it is intended for children who are to be kept under training, until they are old enough to be licensed as Teachers. These are two of the most common misconceptions on the subject; but, like many other popular errors, they have some mixture of truth in them. The Normal School admits both teachers and those who intend to be teachers, and children. These two Departments of the Institution are perfectly distinct: it is not expected, that the parents who send their children should have any idea of their becoming teachers. But, to entitle any Institution to the name of a Normal School, there must be these two Departments: that is, the Department for Students or Candidates for Licence as Teachers, where they receive instruction in various branches,

and are trained in the art of communicating what they themselves know; and the other, the Model or Practising Department, in which the children are trained; where those principles laid down for the guidance of the students are exemplified: here also, at stated times, they are required to conduct Lessons, under the superintendance of the Master; and thus acquire the Art of School Management. This building which has been in so handsome, and, at the same time, economical a style, adapted to the wants of the Institution by the Legislature, under the able and judicious, as well as excellent management of the Superintendent of Public Works, has, accordingly, been divided into the required Departments. This, the larger room, will be appropriated to the children in attendance. Here the great business of Intellectual and Moral Training will be carried on, in accordance with the intelligent principles of the Training System so far as the circumstances of the Colony will admit. I have, on former occasions, had opportunities of explaining what the features of this System are; but it may not be deemed unnecessary that I should allude to them briefly, whilst stating the course of instruction to be pursued. I cannot hope, however, to make it very comprehensible to your minds, as one of the chief features of the System is, that its principles can be better felt and understood by seeing their practical working, and judging of their effects, than by any amount of hearing or reading on the subject. When the Institution has been some months in operation, I shall then be able to point to it as an exposition of some of the principles of the Training System; and, I trust that they will then be better understood and appreciated, than they could be by any explanations of mine.—The Education to be imparted here, will embrace what constitutes all true education; namely, Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Training. The Moral Department will be carried on by the opening and closing of the Institution with prayer, according to the regulation of the Board of Education; by a daily Bible Lesson (the first exercise of the day after opening), in which the truths and facts of Scripture will be brought before the children's minds by illustrations and picturing out words, in language simple and easy to be understood, from which every thing extraneous or controversial shall be carefully excluded. In addition to this, strict attention will be devoted to the conduct and behaviour of the children, both in the School and playground, towards their teachers and their school-fellows. Principles of truth, honesty, and obedience will be inculcated, as the motives from which every action should proceed. The Discipline of the school will be maintained solely by moral suasion; and the rod, as a means of correction, will only be applied when all other efforts fail. The Master will rely on his own influence, or the influence of those motives which he will present to the children for the regulation of their conduct, for maintaining order and discipline. The Intellectual part of the work of training will comprehend Lessons in Reading, with particular analysis; the meaning, as well as the derivation of words; Grammar; Geography; and History; Writing and Arithmetic; Oral Lessons in Science; Natural History; and the Philosophy of Common Things; with such other branches as may be suitable for the more advanced pupils. There will be no parrot work. No child will be allowed to repeat by rote a lesson which he does not understand. Every thing read or committed to memory will be thoroughly understood, ere a new lesson is attempted; and thus, by picturing out in words, by ellipsis, by questions given individually and to the whole class, the children will be brought thoroughly to understand every subject which the lesson embraces, led to form their own conclusions, and trained to think for themselves, and encouraged to express their own opinions in their own language. It is the peculiar glory of the Training System that it trains or educates all the faculties of the mind. It aims not so much at giving ideas to the child, as to training the child's mind to form correct ideas on every subject. While, thus the heart and mind of the child are cultivated, we do not forget the requirements of the physical frame. Attention will be paid to the postures and attitudes of the children while in school; and, at proper intervals, all, both Master and Scholars, will retire to the Playground, or uncovered School-room, for the purpose of physical exercise and relaxation, thence to return to the school-room, refreshed and invigorated for their intellectual work. This important part has not been overlooked in the construction of the building, as may be seen in the size and arrangements of the rooms, the lofty ceiling, the provision for ventilation, the large playground, &c.—Such is a rapid outline of the Method of Instruction to be pursued; but it embraces the various Departments of Instruction, and also the prominent points of the Training System. In saying so much of the one Department of this Institution, you may suppose, that I have forgotten for the time, the Students Department. Not so. In the other room, they will receive instruction in the principles of the Science of Teaching: they will acquire a more extended knowledge, than they formerly possessed of the branches of education generally taught in the District Schools of the Colony; while, in this room, they will put in practice the instructions they receive, and be trained to teach, according to the directions; and under the superintendance of the Master.—Your Excellency and this Assembly are aware, that there have been, since the 22nd of July, 23 students under training

for Licence greater advantage to the lot of the work done term of study of time and date will school-hour training has in not have would have seeing the and training ting these i perintendent warn my fr Colony, ag training a perfect tea this Instit receives i persons, an them out ju [Applause] are to rec be afterw principles of commu insight int which is th wards wor siders, it months i plement tainly a ma ing no train ere long doubled. with which on the attendan months; b increase it years: I a said Ladies not to stand ment of a necessity of training of agitation of to the past. tion for her inaugurate establishm sfection on t er of those tion. The duals, is p the constar Normal Sch of which I engraving, the establi been but fo lightened st I can, ther congratul Island on t School; and and of its p One word i as yet, exp word to b present; b remind the which at p in which th treat; fo must tend t utility as both indivi tion of the wately loca lments. I will as for desire that their atten principles, investigation myself and assure those to v them will meet with e here every which they imparted a what is of upon the a of its worth be at liber whatever t the System define the think had i to invite p name the school from themselves the and th a day in e which visit all coms, tals, wh being exult or controu system you concerning

communicating what the other, the Model which the children principles laid down for are exemplified: here are required to conduct of the Master; School Management; in an handsome, simple style, adapted by the Legislature, as well as excellent independent of Public... divided into the... the larger room, children in attendance, Intellectual and Moral in accordance with the Training System of the Colony will... occasions, had oppo... the features of this deemed unnecessary briefly, whilst stating... pursued. I cannot... comprehendible to... chief features of... can be better felt... practical working... than by any amount of... subject. When the... months in operation, I... it as an exposition... the Training System;... they could be by any... Education to be... what constitutes all... Intellectual, and... Department will... and closing of the... to the regulation... by a daily Bible... the day after open... children's minds by... in words in language... treated, from which... controversial shall be... addition to this, strict... the conduct and beha... the School and play... and their school... truth, honesty, and... as the motives from... received. The Discip... maintained solely by... as a means of cor... when all other efforts... on his own influence... which he will... regulation of their... order and discipline... work of training will... with particular... well as the derivation... and History;... al Lessons in Science;... Philosophy of Common... as may be suit... pupils. There will... and will be allowed to... he does not under... committed to mem... understood, are a new... by picturing out... tions given individu... the children will be... stand every subject... ed to form their own... think for themselves, their own opinions in... popular glory of the... or educates all the... time not so much as... training the child's... on every subject... mind of the child as... the requirements of... will be paid to... of the children while... intervals, all, both... retire to the Play... for the purpose... ration, these to re... and investigated... This important part... construction of the... the size and arrange... ceiling, the provision... ground, &c.—Such... of Instruction to... the various depart... also the prominent... In saying so... of this Institution, I... forgive for the time... Not so. In the other... in the principles... they will acquire a... than they formerly... education generally... of the Colony; I... put in practice the... be trained to teach... under the super... of Excellency and... that there have been... students under training

for Licence as Teachers. They have enjoyed greater advantages, in one respect, than will fall to the lot of those who may succeed them, while the work devolves upon one master. During their term of study, they have had Mr. Monk's undivided time and attention; whereas, in future, the Students will only receive instruction before and after school-hours. But those who are at present under training have labored under a great disadvantage in not having the Model School, in which they would have had the opportunity of not only seeing the methods pursued in the instruction and training of the children; but also of putting these in practice under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Monk.—I would, however, warn my friends here, and the people of this Colony, against supposing that three months' training at a Normal Institution can make perfect teachers. They must not suppose, that this Institution is a patent machine which receives ignorant and inexperienced young persons, and, at the end of three months, turns them out into judicious and well-informed teachers. [Applause.] When it is considered that they are to receive instruction in the branches to be afterwards taught by them; to learn the principles of School management, and the art of communicating, as well as to gain some insight into the nature of a child's mind, which is the material on which they will afterwards work;—when all these things are considered, it must be evident that a term of three months is greatly too short for their accomplishment. A three months' training is certainly a much better state of things, than having no training at all; but I fondly hope, that ere long the term of attendance will be doubled. In an Institution of the same kind, with which I was connected for many years, on the other side of the Atlantic, the term of attendance for the Students was, at first, three months; but it was soon found necessary to increase it, and now the usual term is two years. I am happy to say, Your Excellency, and Ladies and Gentlemen, that now I have not to stand forth in defence of the establishment of a Normal School, or to advocate the necessity of such an Institution for the special training of the Teachers of this Island. The agitation of this question now happily belongs to the past. The Colony has settled the question for herself; and we are met this day to inaugurate the result. [Much applause.] The establishment of such an Institution is no reflection on the past exertions of the Teachers, or of those interested in the cause of Education. The history of states, as well as individuals, is progressive; and, as time goes on, the constant need of improvement is felt. Normal Schools are a great feature of this age, of which Education has been the great and engrossing question; and this little Colony, in the establishment of its Normal School, has been but following in the wake of all the enlightened states, both of Europe and America. I can, therefore, most heartily and warmly congratulate the community of Prince Edward Island on the establishment of their Normal School; and I entertain no doubt of its success, and of its proving a great boon to the Colony. One word more, and I have done. I have not, as yet, expressly directed, on this subject, one word to the Island Teachers, either absent or present; but I now respectfully take leave to remind them, that the educational movement which at present engages our attention, is one in which they have a great and immediate interest; for it is one which, by its working, must tend to the increasing of their professional utility and efficiency, and to their elevation, both individually and as a body, in the estimation of the public; and, consequently, ultimately lead to an enhancement of their emoluments. I, therefore, for their own sakes, as well as for the sake of the youth of the Colony; desire that they should most seriously direct their attention to a due consideration of the principles of the Training System, and an investigation of its working. And, on behalf of myself and the Master of this Institution, I assure them, that, whenever any of them shall please to visit the school, (as I hope many of them will do, and that frequently,) they will meet with a kind and respectful welcome; and have every information concerning the System which they may require, freely and cheerfully imparted to them; besides being afforded,—what is of much more value than a lecture upon the subject,—an opportunity of judging of its worth by its operation. Then, they will be at liberty to adopt, in their own practice, whatever they may find good as well as new in the System; being left equally at liberty to decline the adoption of whatever they may think bad in it. I also take leave respectfully to invite parents and others who desire to advance the cause of education, to visit the School from time to time, that they may judge for themselves concerning the value of the principles and the working of the system. Perhaps a day in each week may be named as that on which visitors will be received or expected; at all events, a day will be fixed, when individuals, whether teachers, parents, or others, being anxious for the success of the Institution, or desirous of becoming acquainted with the system practised in it, may be enabled to judge concerning it by seeing it in actual operation.

[Various passages of this speech drew forth most decided tokens of approbation from the meeting; and, on its conclusion, the learned gentleman was warmly applauded.]
JOHN McNEILL, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Education, seconded this motion; and, in doing so, spoke in the following terms:
Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen; in seconding the Resolution just proposed—and in doing which, I promise to be brief—I would beg to observe, that it cannot admit of dispute, that the present age is distinguished, beyond any former period in the history of the world, for holding the broad principle—so fully discussed by gentlemen who have preceded me—that the light of knowledge should be universally diffused. Influenced by this principle, society now teems with intellectual life; and the light of Education is no longer an exclusive privilege, confined to the few, the fortunate, and the great; but now shines with as much lustre into the humble dwelling of the poorest, as into the mansions of the most wealthy. Time was, and has not very long passed, when it was thought, that the gradations of rank, and the subordination of class, and the peace of society, could be maintained only by the inferiority in intellectual attainments of the common people; but these false notions, and the prejudices they engendered, have fast given way before the advance of knowledge, like morning mists before the sun; and it has been found and confessed, as in the case of Franklin, so eloquently instanced by the learned Recorder, and of many other illustrious names which might be advanced, that the highest intellectual achievements are perfectly compatible with the daily cares and toils and occupations of the workingman.—Before such an audience as this, it would be superfluous in me to occupy time in eulogizing the benefits of Education, as a source of pleasure, of profit, and of power, to all classes and conditions of persons: sufficient to say, Sir, in the glowing words of your distinguished countryman, (Counselor Phillips,) who, in one pregnant sentence, spoke a volume, when, in allusion to his own country, he said, what we may utter in reference to ours,—“It is Education which lifts our Island from its bed, and brings it nearer to the sun.” I trust we shall attain one degree at least, higher to-night, than we were before. [Much Applause.]
The Resolution which I have the honor to support, proposes to offer our congratulations, to the country, on the establishment of a Normal School; and with good reason. It has been the privilege, and will be the enduring honor of our Colonial Statesmen, that they have resolved the great educational problem which has, for years, perplexed and agitated the Cabinet, and Parliament, and People of Great Britain, and of which they have not yet arrived at a satisfactory solution; while in this small dependency, has been laid the foundation, broad and deep, of a system of elementary instruction, commensurate with the wants and requirements of the people, and under which, as you have been told to-night, one in six of the whole population is now receiving instruction. While education, as to quantity, is thus so freely and widely diffused, the quality of the instruction to be imparted no less demands attention: hence the origin and design of the Normal School; and which, I hold with your Excellency, should have preceded, rather than have followed, the general system. Being entrusted with a share in the direction of the public instruction of this my native country, I think it right I should record in a more tangible shape, than by mere verbal declaration, my idea of the principles upon which the Institution is founded, and on which it will be carried on; with the view of thus more emphatically correcting any erroneous impressions which may be entertained by some, regarding its nature and its objects. (Mr. MacNeill here read). “On the threefold basis, as I understand it, of physical, intellectual, and moral training, this Institution rests. Without any peculiarity of creed or denominational teaching, its system of instruction is to be, like the Legislature which has established, and the Government which fosters it, non-sectarian and national, considered in a purely provincial point of view.” Mr. Stark has so happily anticipated me, in all that I could advance, even as to the theory of the system in question; and his practical details, from his intimate acquaintance therewith, have been so much fuller and more lucid, than any that I could offer, that I shall pass on to observe, that the Teachers attending here, will soon prove the benefit of the opportunities afforded them for practicing their art; and, on their return home, they will model their own schools, as much as possible, upon that now so auspiciously established here; and the country will, ere long, appreciate, as they deserve, the important services of that laborious, but hitherto ill-regarded, class of men, who keep the machine of education in motion, and guide its intricate and complicated movements,—who are, as has been aptly said, the instructors of the to-morrow of society. Education has been well termed the cheap defence of nations; and this reminds me, that our Teachers must now become our principal defenders. Our troops and our garrisons may be withdrawn; but we have still a standing army of schoolmasters, able and ready to carry the

war into the enemy's camp, and to assail the strong-holds of ignorance and prejudice. [Much applause.] In another year, we shall have a staff of two hundred Teachers, trained and disciplined, and drilled, as no local militia has ever been in this Island. [Received Applause.] and these two hundred Teachers, we shall have, in their turn, training hundreds and thousands of young and ardent minds, to fear God, to honor their Queen, and to love their country;—and, imbued with the principles of a love of liberty and a love of order, growing up With hearts resolved, and hands prepared, The blessings they enjoy to guard.
The youth of this Colony have now a wider field of honorable ambition opening up before them, than their fathers ever had. If they cannot all obtain free lands, they possess what is as good, if not better,—Free Schools: where, in, if they rightly and diligently improve their time, they will find a richer inheritance than a fortune in money; for they will acquire that wealth which communication cannot dissipate; that wealth which its possessor may spread and diffuse around, and yet be as rich as ever; that wealth which, if they secure it, will secure to them that happiness and prosperity at home, and that respect abroad, which will always be accorded to an intelligent and high principled people. Our trust is, that all the great moral agencies now at work, will accelerate the progress of that good time coming,
When right, not might,
Shall be the stronger;
When every man shall read and write:
Wait a little longer.
We shall then hopefully await the coming of that better time, when it may be in science, as it is promised to us it shall be in religion; that no man shall any more teach his brother; but all shall possess knowledge, from the least to the greatest. [Much Applause.] With these sentiments, I beg leave cordially to second the Resolution last proposed.
The Resolution then having been submitted to the meeting, by His Excellency, was unanimously adopted.
3rd. Resolution. Resolved—That the thanks of the meeting are due to the Ladies who kindly presided at the tables this evening.
W. MONK, Esq., Master of the Normal School having been called upon to propose the above Resolution, said:
Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen.—The Resolution which I am honored in being called upon to propose, is such a one as usually commends itself to the good will of all; and I have no doubt, unable as I am to do it justice, that it will meet with a warm and hearty response from all present who have, this evening, shared in the polite and gracious attentions of those ladies to whom it is meant to be tendered. All must have been satisfied with the kind and condescending manner in which they acquitted themselves at the tea-tables. Not only as the Master of the Institution, but as a spectator, I have looked with much pleasure upon the spectacle presented by the well-filled tea-tables; and I must say that if any ladies occupy a peculiar situation in my heart, they are the fourteen who have this evening dispensed the cheering beverage of tea. [A laugh.] The tables have been well supplied with delicacies and the tea has been of the most agreeable flavor; but, judging by my own feelings, the chief attraction of the tables lay in the fair who presided at them. The countenance and services of the ladies were, indeed, essential for the effecting of this demonstration in the most pleasing and attractive manner; and the warm and respectful thanks of the meeting are their unquestionable due;—and I trust from our marked appreciation of their aid upon this occasion, we may hope for like service and like pleasure at their hands on the occurrence of any similar event in future.—My respected friend, Mr. Stark, has so well elucidated the principles, and detailed the working of the Normal System, that it is needless for me to attempt anything further in explanation, either of the one, or of the other. However, as to some here present, there may be some mystery about the gallery, as respects the use for which it is intended, I will now endeavor to give them some idea of the service which we draw from it. For the purpose of receiving a general lesson, the scholars are directed to take their places in the gallery; and, when they have done so, the teacher, placing himself directly in front of them, can direct his eye to the whole in one sweeping glance, or fix it, when necessary, upon any individual of the class; whilst every eye thereof is fixed upon him. The advantages attendant upon this mode of arranging a class will, I think, be easily conceived by almost all who hear me. The attention of all the pupils in the gallery, is, thereby, as if it were by a species of fascination, fixed upon the teacher, and each of them feels and receives whatever he says, as addressed to himself individually. All lessons in which the whole school can unite, are given in this manner; and when it is otherwise, the lessons are given by taking the pupils in sections. The lessons so given to the scholars, are not always given by the Master, but the Students, for the purpose of training them in the Art of Teaching, are, in their turns, frequently required to officiate in his stead, when the subjects of the lessons are such as they themselves have been taught to comprehend. There is, besides, a minor use to which we put this gallery. We take care that nothing unseemly should be hung up or lie about in the classroom; and the caps, bags, and even play things which boys may occasionally bring to school, are carefully put away beneath the gallery. It is a great thing to have a place for every thing and every thing in its place; and this is one of the first lessons taught to those who attend this Institution.

There are many minor matters in our economy, with which it would be interesting to be made acquainted; but nothing but seeing them in operation, will enable strangers to the System to form any thing like an adequate conception of their utility. I cordially second the invitation which Mr. Stark has given to parents and others, to visit the Institution from time to time, that, by personal observation, they may be enabled to judge concerning the mode of teaching and training practised in it. And I particularly invite the ladies to be frequent visitors; for I am well aware of the great influence they possess and exercise—often in the most salutary way—over the gentlemen, not only with respect to private and domestic, but also with respect to public matters; and the services which mothers who become acquainted with our system, and who may have children in our school, may render those children, by aiding them in their studies at home, could not fail to be productive of much good; for a mother's earnest and affectionate teaching is seldom in vain. [Applause.]—The learned gentleman then concluded by moving the above Resolution.
JOHN KESNER, Esquire, on being called on to second the Resolution said,—I feel much pleasure in being called on to second the Resolution. I should feel considerable embarrassment in rising on this occasion, had not the eloquent and gallant speech of the gentleman who proposed the Resolution, rendered it unnecessary that I should occupy much of your time. I am glad to see the ladies come forward on the present occasion to further, by their countenance and support, the cause of Education. Beyond their own domestic duties, their efforts have hitherto been confined to alleviating the sufferings of the poor. In this humane, but arduous duty, they have given proof, not only of their usual power of discrimination, but of administrative talent of a high order—seeking out fit objects for relief and the most suitable manner of bestowing it. Every friend to the cause we now advocate, must rejoice in the co-operation of the ladies. Availing themselves of the invitation now given them, let them visit our public schools, note the manner in which they are conducted, the pains taken by the Teachers, and the many difficulties they have to contend with. While their visits cannot fail to encourage to redoubled exertion both Pupils and Teachers, they will have an opportunity of observing of what high importance to the success of our Schools are strict discipline and preparation of lessons at home.
In intimate relation, as I have been for many years, with the Teachers throughout the Island, I have never before had the pleasure of seeing so many of them around me. The invitation to assist at this Soiree is, I believe, the first mark of public attention ever paid them; and as such I am sure they value it; for some have travelled upwards of 100 miles to be present on this occasion. To some, this may seem but a small matter; but to a profession so long treated with ridicule or neglect, it is not so. On their behalf, then, I thank the managers and the governors generally, for this their polite attention. In doing this, I am sure that I do not take too much on myself, as I know of few who have more identified themselves with the Teachers' interests, or been more forward to befriend them on all occasions, than the individual who now addresses you. From my position in the Academy, as well as from my being a member of the Board of Education for several years past, I am brought into frequent communication with the District Teachers; and I willingly bear this public testimony to the zeal and ability of the greater number of them, and to the inextinguishable thirst for knowledge, and the capacity for acquiring it, displayed by many.
The present may be thought not an unfit opportunity for a few remarks on our School System in general. To institute a comparison between it and that of any of the neighboring Colonies is needless. Indeed the first thing that forces itself on the attention of gentlemen from the other provinces, visiting this, is the superiority of our System of Education over that which exists in their respective provinces. But it may not be so generally known, that, in this respect, we can compare favorably with some of the New England States. In visiting the Atlantic cities, we cannot help admiring the number and excellence of their schools and colleges. The schools, even to the very lowest, fitted up in a style of great elegance, and supplied with all appliances necessary to the health and advancement of the children: the Teachers being not only zealous and efficient, but having had an education much above that required for their present situation. Let no one, however, imagine that their country schools are in anything like a corresponding state of efficiency. To depreciate the institutions of a neighbor, is to me always an ungracious task; and I shall, therefore, confine myself to the mention of one defect, but such a one as will enable you to form a judgment on the matter now under consideration. Within a space of nearly 300 miles, which I travelled in the State of Maine, the schools (except in the towns, in each of which, is always a neat academy), were all alike in this: during the winter months, they are taught by young men, who are competent enough, but who, on the approach of summer, betake themselves to some more lucrative employment. After being closed for some time, they are reopened under the management of

some aged female, farmer's daughter, or some young woman from a neighboring town, who cannot find any better employment for four or five of the summer months; and thus, the system goes on from year to year. With us, no one can teach without having first undergone an examination, and obtained a licence; every engagement must be for 12 months at least, while many of our Teachers remain in the same place for three or four years; and some a much longer period. Of course, our system has not arrived at a state of perfection; it is susceptible of improvement, as all human institutions are. But that we are alive to this fact, is shown by our being assembled here this evening. I repeat it,—the basis of our System of Education is sound, without any radical defect, and equal to anything of the kind with which I am acquainted in other countries. This excellence is owing to the liberal footing on which our School System is placed, by the Legislature, in the first instance; and, in the next place, to the impartial and able manner in which it is administered. Hence it is, that it challenges the support and sympathy of all classes without distinction; and so long as our Act for the Encouragement of Education shall be conceived in the same spirit, and administered with the same impartiality, we shall have little to apprehend for the future of our Island.

The learned gentleman concluded with a well-turned and well-merited compliment to the ladies, remarking on the matchless display of beauty presented by the gallery.

[This speech was—as it well merited to be—listened to with profound attention throughout; and the learned gentleman, on its conclusion, was warmly applauded.]

His EXCELLENCY, in submitting the Resolution, observed that it was scarcely necessary for him to ask, in the usual way, whether it was the pleasure of the Meeting to agree to it; and, as he anticipated, it was carried unanimously, with the strongest manifestation of approbation.

4th. Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting are due to the Committee of Management for their excellent arrangements for this Soiree.

The HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY, in complying with the call of His Excellency to propose the above Resolution, spoke in the following terms:—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, I account this day the proudest of my life; for, in the inauguration of the Charlottetown Normal and Model School, I behold the completion, as a means for the universal diffusion of knowledge among the youth of this colony, of the system of Free Education which I have had the great honour of being privileged to introduce into this my native Island. I cannot but remember, that I had a great deal of trouble in bringing forward and carrying the measure in the Legislature; but I feel myself amply repaid for my labors by the crowning proceeding of this day. The obstacles which I had to encounter, and the impediments which were thrown in my way, were mainly from without; but the good sense of the people finally triumphed over the misrepresentations of prejudice and jealousy, and, in the end, the measure was, happily, called for by the great body of the people. To the measure, in the Legislature there was never evinced by any, a directly hostile spirit, or anything like positive opposition; although it was seriously questioned, by some of its members, whether the revenue and resources of the Colony could bear the additional burthen which, it was presumed, the establishment of the system would impose and entail upon them. Some individuals, I regret to have to say, carried on, either from ignorance, or something less pardonable, a regular agitation throughout the country against my educational scheme; and were, for a time, to some extent successful in creating a spirit of hostility to it, among the least informed of our community. Confident, however, in the goodness and wisdom of the measure, I persevered, nothing daunted by such opposition; and in the end, success crowned my endeavors. Throughout the country, my most valuable auxiliaries in duty informing the public mind, concerning the benefits to all, which would accrue from the measure, should it be adopted by the Legislature and carried into operation, were the District Teachers; and I now beg leave to tender to them my respectful and grateful acknowledgments, for the great and very valuable assistance they, thereby, rendered me towards the establishment of my educational views. Some years ago, but only a short time before I introduced the measure to the consideration of our Legislature, I was traveling in the United States; my aim in doing so being to make myself acquainted, by personal observation, with some of the many innovations or improvements, for which the intelligent and enterprising people of the American Union have, for several years, been so justly celebrated. In the progress of my tour, it was my fortune, when in the State of Ohio, to fall in with a very intelligent, conversable, and communicative gentleman, with whom I formed some degree of intimacy. On one occasion, when we had been freely conversing on different subjects connected with social improvement, he asked me if I would like to visit their school. In reply, I told him, I would be very glad to do

so. Accordingly my temporary friend and I repaired to the school; and, after having been gratified by an inspection of it, I naturally enquired, how it was supported. To my surprise, my friend said, "there is an old gentleman, who is the proprietor of 8000 or 10000 acres of land in the district, and we contrive to make him pay for the education of our children." On my further enquiring how they contrived to extract so great a boon from the proprietor, I was told it was by imposing a tax upon his land for the support of education. I then enquired, whether parents paid any thing at all in the shape of tuition fees; and was informed that the only expense falling upon parents, besides the trifling tax upon their own land, was what they paid for books, school stationery, and the finding of fuel; and the great wish of most of them was, that they had more children to receive the benefit of such gratuitous education. The information which I received upon this occasion, at once opened my eyes to what might be done, in a similar way, in this colony; and, from that moment, the idea of preparing, and laying before our Legislature, a measure for the establishment of a system of Free Education throughout the Colony, took fixed root in my mind. In the Legislative Session after my return from the States, the Act of Education then in operation would expire; and, in order that I might have time to perfect my scheme, I succeeded in inducing the Legislature to continue that Act for another year. My intention having become public, there was immediately spread abroad, through jealousy and ignorance, a report that, for the purpose of sustaining my system, a ruinous tax would be imposed upon the farmers; and, groundless and absurd as it was, it found credence among some of the least intelligent among the people. With a view to counteract the effects of this baseless rumour, I was instrumental in causing the District Teachers themselves to take action upon the subject; and, in pursuance of an advertisement calling them together, in order that they might calmly deliberate upon the scheme, and express their opinions concerning it, a large number of them, in which were to be found some of the most experienced and ablest members of the profession—held a meeting in Mr. Le Page's school-room, which meeting I attended, in compliance with an invitation, sent to me directly from it, that I would do so, for the purpose of stating to it clearly, and as fully as possible, the nature and probable bearing of my intended measure. The invitation I cheerfully accepted; and, having met the assembled Teachers, I gave them, as they had requested and expected I would, a full exposition of my system, stating to them the probable amount of the salaries which would be received by them, under its operation, and showing that so light would be the burthen individually imposed upon parents, that it would be fully entitled to the name of 'The Free Education System'. My exposition was well received by the meeting; and I have reason to believe that, not only was every one present convinced by it of the wisdom of the scheme, and of its perfect practicability without adding to the individual burthens of the people; but also fully impressed with the conviction that, were the scheme carried into effect, it would not only materially improve the condition of District Teachers and elevate their position as a professional body, but would also reduce, to what might be esteemed nothing but a mere nominal exaction, the former expense of public instruction; as the tax to be levied upon land-holders for the support of the Free System, would amount to no more than about one-halfpenny an acre. Thus enlightened upon the question, the Teachers who attended that meeting returned to their several Districts, and were, I believe, by their faithful representations, concerning the scheme, among the people, the means of leading many who were previously either adverse to, or doubtful concerning the propriety and practicability of the contemplated measure, to comprehend its real merits, and to appreciate, in some degree, the great advantages to the whole community which would result from its being brought into operation. The better understanding concerning the system and the means in contemplation for its support, which was thus in a manner infused into the public mind, caused many Petitions to be sent up to the Legislature, praying for the enactment of the measure, on the basis on which I had proposed it. It is true, however, that some Petitions, presented to the Legislature concerning it, were adverse to the scheme; and others, although not directly against it, were not, in the working of it which they recommended, quite in harmony with the spirit of the measure as originally conceived. Sufficient for the present to say further concerning the rise, progress, and establishment of the measure, that it was, with the general concurrence of the people, eventually carried triumphantly through the Legislature. I say triumphantly, not with reference to any party triumph obtained by its passage; for, greatly to the credit of the Legislature, all parties therein gave their free and full sanction to the principles involved in it, and lent their aid to make it as perfect a measure as possible. Its passage, however, was certainly a triumph; but

it was a triumph in which all had reason to rejoice; for it was the triumph of intelligence, liberality and progress, over ignorance, error, and prejudice.—I have great pleasure in seeing so many of our District Teachers present at the inauguration of this Institution; and the proceedings of this day, will, I trust, long be remembered by them with feelings of delight; for, in them, they behold at once the triumph of liberality and intelligence amongst us, and witness the grateful homage which is paid to learning, and the respect which is most willingly accorded to those whose most important and responsible province it is to impart it to the youth of the Colony. The adoption of the Resolution which I hold in my hand, I have much pleasure in moving. That the thanks of this meeting are decidedly due to the Committee of Management, must be evident to all here present. In the arrangements and preparations made by them, for the reception, accommodation, and entertainment of the meeting, all has been done which propriety, judgment and good taste required; and this, I doubt not, will be fully acknowledged by the manner in which this Resolution shall be received.—When I knew that the Normal School was to be opened at this time, I was anxious that it should be done in as public a manner as possible, and with all the ceremony and observances due to so great an event; and that it should be, not merely an act of the Master of the Institution, and the knowledge of it be confined to some hundred individuals, or so, in the country; but that it should be so conducted as to excite the general interest and sympathies of the community on behalf of the future prosperity of the Institution. I, therefore, thought that, to such end, it would be best to issue cards of invitation to all the District Schoolmasters and Mistresses throughout the Colony, the doing of which would also prove an intimation of the approaching event, to many whose presence on the occasion would be desirable, on account of their influential position in the country, and their appreciation of education; and now, in this inaugural demonstration, we have a most gratifying result of such a course, in the large attendance of most respectable and intelligent individuals from different sections of the country, who, on their return to their several localities, will, no doubt, speak with enthusiastic approbation of the proceedings and triumph of this day. I am certainly very grateful—as I am sure others who have directly exerted themselves in promoting the great event of this day, also are—for the attendance of so many friends of the Institution from the country. Some remarks have been made respecting the smallness of the Salaries allowed to our Teachers under the Educational Act; but no discontent on that account ought to be manifested by them, or sought to be excited amongst them, at present; for, when they themselves sought to aid in the adoption of the measure by the Legislature, they had been made acquainted with what would, in all probability be the maximum and minimum of their salaries, and were generally satisfied on that head. With reference to this subject, I will now observe only, that all our colonial interests have, of late, received a progressive increase, and all our prospects, with regard to the future are cheering and bright; let our District Teachers, therefore, continue to devote themselves faithfully and zealously to the discharge of the important duties of their honorable profession; and, doing so, feel satisfied that the community will eventually make them sharers in the fruits of the Island's increasing prosperity.—In the year 1804, the first step towards making some provision for the encouragement of education in this colony, was made by the Secretary of State's, giving authority, by a certain despatch to the Governor of the Colony at that time, to appropriate the Rent of the Warren Farm, (government property,) towards the support of a school in Charlottetown. But it was not until the year 1819, that a direct appropriation of the rents arising from that farm were made by the erection of the building which yet stands in the front of that in which we are now assembled. Such was the feeble effort at first made for the encouragement of education in the Colony; and, in further tracing the educational movement, so commenced, it would be seen how slowly it progressed; as evidenced by the small annual amounts of the Legislative grants made for a succession of years, in aid of it. In 1808, the legislative grant, for the encouragement of education throughout the Island, was only £327, 6s 8d; in 1820, it was £501 10s 6d; in 1832, £562 10s; in 1839, £605; in 1841, £1271 10s, including the grant to the Academy; in 1845, £1725 2s 9d, including the grant to the Academy; in 1850, £1824, 14s 8d, including the grant to the Academy; in 1854, £9088 2s 7d; in 1855, £11969 3s 11d; and, in the Legislative session of the present year, 1856, the grant was £12000! a most gratifying proof that the wise, enlightened and liberal spirit which operated in the Legislature to the passing of the Free Education Act, in 1852, instead of being diminished in vigor, is growing in strength with the growing financial resources of the colony. Yes, it must surely be truly gratifying to every true friend of the colony to contemplate the high position, to which, from so insignificant a beginning as a paltry endow-

ment of £25 a year, our scholastic establishments have now attained; and that too without the imposition, for their support, of any tax upon the people beyond one half-penny an acre upon their lands, whilst they are, at the same time, relieved from the payment of all tuition fees; and, I may also observe, that at the time the tax was imposed, they were very sensibly relieved, on the score of indirect taxes, by a reduction of one penny a pound on the duty on tea, and of 3s. per cwt. on that upon sugar; so that, it is clear that whilst the great boon of Free Education for the rising generation, has been extended to the people, taxation has, at the same time, been actually diminished; and, may I not now add, that even independently of all grateful consideration of the almost inestimable boon of Free Education, the people have, of late, had most abundant reason to be thankful for the free bounty of Providence and the prosperity of trade which have accompanied or followed the course of the propitious events in the Colony.—Strangers from the United States who have lately visited this Colony, and with whom I have conversed, have expressed to me their astonishment at the ease with which we have carried out, almost to perfection, our new System of Education; and they have besides stated to me how much they have been surprised by the politeness and respect, manifested toward them, by the children of schools which they have happened to pass at times of dismissal—the boys having always saluted them by uncovering their heads, and the girls by courtesying. This is highly creditable to our District Teachers, as it proves that they duly impress upon their pupils the propriety, as we esteem it, of paying due deference to superiors; but which would perhaps, be regarded, by the independent youth of the Great Republic, as a token of slavishness of spirit. (The honorable gentleman then adverted to his boyhood—at which season of his life there was not in the country, not even in Charlottetown, one school in rank or efficiency much above a Dame's School,—and stated that, not only he, but several of those who now occupy the most respectable positions in our community, received their early training and the rudiments of education, under a good old lady, long familiarly known by the name of *Mom Dupit*. About that time, said the honorable gentleman, there was in Charlottetown, a teacher of the name of Robinson; but he was not generally countenanced. A son of Mrs. Bulpit, quite a young man, next opened school; and then came Mr. Nellie, who has taught in the Island, for no less a period, I believe, than thirty years, and who, for some years, was the Master of the school long taught upon the ground of this Institution. These comparatively speaking, were days of darkness; and feeble was the light which the sun of knowledge then shed upon the youthful minds of this Colony. But now that sun, although it was slow in its ascent, has nearly attained to its meridian height; and bright and cheering are the beams which he sheds upon the Island. In our Academy, which has long, of late years, especially—been most successfully conducted, a useful, superior, and comprehensive education is imparted to the youth who attend it; and, from it, have been sent forth a band of well-trained and well qualified teachers, who, dispersed throughout the country, are successfully imparting, to the youth who attend their several District Free Schools, the learning and knowledge acquired by themselves, in the Parent Seminary of the Island—the Central Academy. The evidences of the extent to which education is being imparted throughout the Colony, is cheering and delightful indeed. The year before the passing of the Free Education Act, there were not more than 90 District Schools in operation throughout the whole Island, and the number of pupils attending them did not amount to more than 4000; but now the number of Free Schools in the Island, amounts to 260; and the number of young people being educated in them, is at least 12000! The benefits which teachers may derive from this Institution are well worth their attention. By making themselves acquainted with the mode of teaching, practised and taught in it, they may be enabled to impart to their pupils, much more real knowledge in six months, than, by the old mode of teaching, they could convey to them in twelve. This, I beg leave to observe, is not by any means said for the purpose of disparaging the established teachers of the Island; for were I not myself well aware of their professional worth, the encomiums which have just now been passed upon them, by Mr. Kenny, would be sufficient to convince me of the high estimation in which, generally speaking, their services entitle them to be held. But, as has been convincingly observed by the Hon. Colonel Swabey, it is surely quite as necessary that young persons intended for the profession of teachers, should be trained in the art of teaching or communicating knowledge, as that they who would become practitioners in surgery, or the law, should, besides having received a good education in schools or colleges, have the advantages of regular professional training. A man may be a very good scholar, and yet be almost destitute of such qualifications as would be requisite to make him a good teacher; in order to become so, he ought to

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study or be instructed in the Art of Teaching. To the comparison between our Island Teachers and those of the United States, I have listened with very great pleasure. No man in our community, is, I believe, better qualified than Mr. Konny, to institute such a comparison, and to make right deductions from it; and proud I am indeed to find, that he has found reason to award the palm of superior efficiency, not only to our teachers, but to our System of Free Education; and that too even on the score of remuneration to Teachers.—(The honorable gentleman who had been frequently applauded during the delivery of his speech, having again expressed the pleasure which he felt in moving the Resolution of thanks to the Committee of Management, sat down amidst a burst of hearty applause.)

THE HON. MR. LEAD having been called upon to second the Resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. C. J. S., the Colonial Secretary, rose and said:— May it please Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen;

I rise with much pleasure to second the Resolution just moved by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary; but, as there have been so many excellent addresses delivered on the subject of education, and in particular in favour of the Normal School; and as I am certain that it is out of my power to introduce any thing new upon the same topics, to this respectable meeting, I will confine myself to merely seconding the Resolution.

ARCHIBALD McNEILL, Esquire, having been called upon to respond to the above Resolution, on behalf of the Managing Committee, rose and said:

May it please Your Excellency—Ladies, and Gentlemen, having as one of the Committee of Management been requested to respond to the Resolution just passed, I have only to say that, when called upon to act on that Committee, I readily engaged in the work, feeling it to be my duty to do all in my power by aiding to get up the demonstration in favour of the advancement of education. And I feel assured that I shall but give expression to the unanimous feeling of all on that Committee, when I say that they, with me, feel amply repaid for all the pains and trouble we have taken in making preparations and arrangements to render this entertainment as agreeable as possible. I say, we do feel remunerated, for our exertions, by the very amiable manner in which our efforts have been patronised by all parties present, especially the ladies who presided at the tables. Such manifestation of public feeling, on behalf of so good a cause, cannot fail to impress the District Teachers throughout this Colony, (many of whom, I am glad to see are here present) with a deep sense of the high esteem and respect in which they are held by those who have countenanced this Soiree by their presence and support. Up to this moment, so high a compliment has never before been paid to Teachers in this Colony; and I feel confident, that they will fully appreciate this mark of esteem towards them, and that it will have the effect of causing a fresh impetus in the discharge of their calling as teachers—a calling, second to none for its importance; and which, therefore should be highly honored by all classes in the community. As one who taught school for many years, in this my native country, it is but reasonable to suppose, that I possess a fellow-feeling for those engaged in that arduous, yet honorable work. And, when I consider the high encomiums, passed upon teachers at this meeting, and witness their pleasing prospects of future prosperity and support, I feel almost inclined again to resume "the birchen way" and exchange the busy scene of city life, for a rural school; so pleasing is it to see, that teachers are no longer the despised class of men they were, until lately, in this Colony. I hail with pleasure the inauguration of this Institution, having for its aim the establishment and promotion of the best Method of Teaching—which Method must become universal when emanating from a well-trained class of Teachers. This is an age of progression; and, as we witness, with pleasure, improvement in the various branches of art and science, we also find increased value placed upon the cultivation of these branches; and may we not also strongly hope, that progression and improvement among Teachers will be followed by a corresponding increase of their salaries, in order that, by such increase, there may be exhibited a due appreciation of their labours, by the community at large. Reference has been made to the increase of the Educational Grants of this Colony within the last few years—an increase which reflects, and ever will continue to reflect honour upon the names of those who established the Free System of Education which it is now our privilege to enjoy, and which enables the poor, as well the rich, to have imparted to their youth a liberal education—the greatest blessing which any parent can bestow upon his child. Much has, this evening, been said, by the speakers, who have preceded me; but too much has not, and cannot be said on the theme. Whilst, as a teacher, I feel it my duty to cherish sentiments of respect towards those who had the training of the present staff of teachers in this Island, I am also satisfied that, when the many disadvantages under which they laboured are duly considered, it must be admitted that they are deserving of our best regard, and ought ever to be held in grateful remembrance. But we have reason to believe, that those teachers

who are now about to enjoy that specific preliminary preparation for their office, which it is contemplated will be imparted in the Normal School, will, thereby, be made better and more successful teachers, than many of their predecessors who had not, either before or after their entering upon their profession, been especially instructed in the Art of Teaching. I feel it would be improper for me to intrude any longer upon the attention of this highly intelligent meeting, by any remarks that I can make; and, I therefore, conclude by again thanking, on behalf of the Managing Committee, this meeting for the Resolution which they have just unanimously passed.

[The delivery of this Speech elicited much applause.]

THE HON. MR. WHELAN, preparatory to moving a Resolution which he held in his hand, then moved "that His Excellency do now vacate the Chair;" which having been done, and His Worship the Mayor, Robert Hutchinson, Esq., having, on motion, taken the same, the Hon. Mr. Whelan proposed "that the thanks of this Meeting be tendered to His Excellency for his able conduct in the Chair;" and, in doing so, spoke as follows:—

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen—If the Resolutions which have been already proposed have passed without a dissenting voice, I am satisfied that which it becomes my agreeable duty to move will be received with unanimous acclamation, and which I will at once read for you:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting are due to His Excellency, Sir Dominick Daly, for his able conduct in the Chair.

In this Resolution, there is but a feeble testimony of our obligations to our late worthy Chairman for the interest he has manifested in the cause of popular Education, and it is a consolation to me to know that it requires no oratorical support, for its simple proposition would be sufficient to secure its hearty adoption. But, as every gentleman entrusted with a Resolution on an occasion like this, may be fairly expected to make some observations in reference to the object of our present assemblage, I shall avail myself of the opportunity I possess to offer a few remarks; although I feel that no new thoughts or ideas can pass from my lips after the several interesting speeches we have heard to-night. Were I further to insist upon what has been done in Prince Edward Island to advance the cause of Education, and to indulge in an eulogistic recapitulation of the services to that cause by some amongst us, whose merits on that score have already had their full share of laudation, I should only be performing a very superfluous task, such as "painting the lily," or "throwing a perfume on the violet." I am glad, indeed, to find that the prospects of school teachers are growing so bright, and their situations so desirable, as to be worthy of being coveted by one who formerly ranked high in the profession, but was induced to resign it for a government appointment. I refer to our friend the Deputy Registrar, who has just cast such a fond and lingering look back to the days when, within the bounds of the school-room, he was "monarch of all he surveyed;" but I sincerely trust he will be induced to restrain his enthusiasm, and continue his services in that important department to which he now belongs. In moving the present Resolution, I am led to reflect upon the novel and interesting spectacle of a Lieutenant Governor's condescendingly uniting in action with a public meeting, and freely participating in the general feelings which the object of the meeting excites. I call this spectacle a novel one, for to me, at least, it is so, and I believe to the majority of persons here; for Sir Dominick Daly is the first Governor, within the period of my experience in the Colony, who has descended from his high station to mix freely and cordially with the people committed to his care, in many of their rational and intellectual entertainments. To find our Governor so anxious to promote the object of this meeting, as if he had a direct individual interest in it, cannot fail to be most gratifying to those to whom its success will impart benefits which cannot be too highly valued. To the teachers in particular, it must be highly gratifying, as showing the estimation in which their vocation, with reference to the diffusion of learning amongst all classes—amongst the poor as well as the rich—is now held by men in the highest stations. But much as we are gratified by His Excellency's presence here to-day, I am sure it must be a source of very great satisfaction to himself to have it in his power to countenance so worthy an object as the more general diffusion of the blessings of education, by presiding over a meeting called together for inaugurating a new era in our educational system, and for encouraging teachers in the steady pursuit of the arduous duties allotted to them. I need not remind this meeting of the very obvious fact, that it is only by means of a wide-spread education rulers can govern with pleasure to themselves and with satisfaction to the governed. As not the least important feature of education is to inculcate obedience to the laws, and by imbuing the youthful mind with sound principles in morals and religion, rear up the best ornaments and abettors for the protection of society. It is obvious the first duty of a liberal-minded and enlightened Governor, to promote, as far as it may be in his power, the intellectual advancement of the people committed to his care. That His Excellency is ever ready to discharge this duty, we have the most convincing testimony, and it must be gratifying to him to know, that his efforts in this direction can be so well seconded by the mass of the people themselves; for I do not believe there can be found in any part of Her Majesty's North American possessions, a community that appreciates moral and intellectual training more highly than the inhabitants of this Island. This testimony I can bear from considerable personal observation, and without laying myself open to the charge of egotism, for I am not a native of the Island, which I might be thought to regret if I did not, in some measure, share with its own the advantages they enjoy. Though Prince Ed-

ward Island happens to be the smallest and the poorest of the North American group of Colonies—regarding our poverty in a commercial sense—we are entitled to boast that we have taken the lead, and set an example to all the others in the important matter of Education. The enlightened policy which placed us in a position thus to boast, though originating with one section of politicians, will be hailed as the brightest inheritance of all who come after us, when the rancour and petty heats of party warfare will be forgotten and the sons and daughters of Prince Edward Island, unable to take an interest in the conflicts of their predecessors, may exult on common ground, over the boon bequeathed to them. For my own part, though, as I said before, not a native of the Colony, I will always consider, wherever my lot may be cast, that I have been highly privileged in being not only a member of the community, but a member of the Legislature which gave birth to our Free System of Education. Mr. Whelan made a few further remarks respecting the important impetus which has been given to Education by the universal spread of the Printer's Art, which has completely revolutionized the whole Republic of Letters, bringing knowledge, hitherto inaccessible, and books unobtainable by reason of their cost, within the reach of all, the rich as well as the poor—so that it seemed to be an almost unpardonable sin on the part of those who were brought up where public and private libraries abounded, to plead ignorance on subjects of general science, literature, and art.

[The honorable gentleman then concluded by moving the Resolution above quoted, which passed by acclamation.]

BENJAMIN DAVIES, Esquire, then rose to second the motion; and, in doing so, said:—

Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen—I assure you it is with no ordinary feelings of gratification that I rise to second the Resolution congratulating His Excellency on his able conduct in the Chair. In doing so, permit me to say I feel certain the Lieutenant Governor must have experienced much pleasure in presiding over a meeting very properly convened for the purpose of celebrating the opening of this Normal School, which completes the system projected under the Free Education Act.

I feel proud, Mr. Chairman, of living to see carried into execution the beneficent designs of this System of Education which extends its benefits to every man and child throughout the Colony.

I remember well when the leader of the present Government (the Honorable Mr. Coles) first proposed his Education Scheme to the Legislature; and I remember also the cautious opinions of many gentlemen, both within and without the doors of the Assembly; and that it was looked upon as a wild project, and the supporters of the measure termed a body of bold and reckless men, whose wild schemes would, sooner or later, involve the people in misery and the Colony in ruin. By persons unacquainted with the resources of the country and energy of the people, such opinions were received as orthodox, and the sages who uttered them, were not ashamed to support a measure which they stated would swamp the whole revenue. Unlike my friend, Mr. Coles, I give such gentlemen no credit, because I believe they supported the measure with the expectation that it would overturn his government and that the tax for its support, being a direct one, would rouse the people against the liberate.

It was no light measure, your Worship, for the Provincial Secretary to propose to his party such an undertaking; and if we consider that the Revenue of the Colony fluctuated between £17,000 and £35,000 a year, and that the Government had but lately come into power,—had taken upon them the payment of the Civil List and guaranteed the payment of the debt of the Colony, amounting to £27,000, entailed to them by the extravagance of their predecessors, I say, Mr. Chairman, it will be apparent that it was no trifling scheme to make known, support, and carry out; and I, for these reasons, feel the prouder; for, as you well know, I had, at that time, the honor to hold a seat in the Lower House, and the sense to support a measure called for by the wants of the Country.

I, therefore, congratulate ourselves and the Country, on the present happy aspect of affairs. The Education Act in full operation, being now completed by the opening of the Training School, under the guidance of two such competent men as Mr. Stark and Mr. Monk, the Masters and Tutors in the Institution, learning and knowledge will advance at a rapid rate, and the voice of the croaker is silenced, because the Country is virtually out of the debt, and the laws every where respected.

I have one further remark, Mr. Mayor, (now Chairman) to offer as to the popularity of the present System of Education, which I may mainly attribute to the banishment of Sectarianism from the schools, and the strict prohibition of every thing approaching to sectarian teaching therein; and I have no doubt the governors of Education, will, as they have heretofore done, wisely adhere to this rule which they have established.

With these remarks Mr. Chairman, I conclude, and with much pleasure second the Resolution of my honorable friend Mr. Whelan, namely that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for his able conduct in the Chair.

[This speech met with much applause.]

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR then submitted the Resolution to the Meeting, and the same having

been unanimously adopted, he, in a few well chosen words, tendered it to His Excellency in the name of the meeting.

His Excellency having appropriately acknowledged the Resolution,—three hearty cheers and yet another, (proposed by His Worship the Mayor,) were severally given to Sir Dominick and his amiable lady, after which the company separated, evidently well pleased with the proceedings of the day.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, October 11, 1856.

If we are prone to point out the shortcomings of those in power, we are not unwilling to bestow praise and commendation when deserved. We have hitherto in our excursions to the country, had to complain of the want of proper attention to the state of the roads; it is but fair then, that having found them in excellent order during a trip to the westward, during the early part of this week, that we should record the fact and give the parties entitled to it, whoever they may be, credit for this beneficial departure from the old routine.

The Sessions at St. Eleanor's, were duly opened on Tuesday last—there were no cases of importance. The learned Judge Peters in charge to the jury, adverted to the fact of the rail road in the neighboring province of New Brunswick, being in the course of completion, and congratulated the agricultural portion of the community, on the prospect of increased facility of conveying goods and produce to market, which could not fail to have a beneficial effect on the community, as well as the rural industry of that part of the Island. There was but one criminal trial, but that in one respect a very extraordinary one. A person of the name of McLeod, was indicted for stealing coats, caps, &c. from a store. When the accused stepped into the dock, we turned to look at him, and saw a short thick-set man of about, as we should think, twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, with a considerable moustache on his upper lip, and the cheek and chin bearing whiskers and beard of a proportionable length and thickness. When however, a witness was asked the age of the prisoner, he to our, and the rest of the audience astonishment, replied, that he was just twelve years old. We looked again, and were satisfied that there must have been some mistake, his limbs, features and every thing about him, gave such, as we thought unmistakable evidence of virility, but two other witnesses, one the step father of the prisoner, the other the school-master, corroborated the testimony of the first witness. The defence was, that he was of unsound intellect, and so indeed the unfortunate *homo nature* for that he is and must be so considered; he is, however, capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, and the jury found him guilty. The sentence however, was comparatively mild, two month's imprisonment. The judge, doubtless, considered the unfortunate creature was to a certain degree idiotic, or the punishment would have been more severe.

The British Mail arrived yesterday in the Lady Le Marchant. The principal news will be found in our columns.

Married.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Donald McDonald, Mr. Donald McDonald, of York River, to Miss Elizabeth McLeod, of Lot 48.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED.

October 2—Schr. Lively Lass, Robinson, Pictou; coal. 3—Ellen, Spinney, Tatmagouche; boards. Belle, Selliker, Bay Verte; sundries. Lady Elgin, Turner, Bay Verte; deal. Elizabeth Scott, Shemogue; do. Charlotte, LeBlanc, Pictou; coal. Barbara Ann, Terrie, Sydney; do. 4—Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte; dekla. Combine, Reid, Richibucton; do. Abigail, Beltrag Harbour; Bonchie, bal. Jane, Cody, Miramichi; deal. Elizabeth, Campbell, do. do. Favourite, Babin, Sactouche; do. Olive Branch, Bonchie, do.; do. Reward, Douss, Richibucton; do. Virgin, Bonre, Pictou; coal. Sarah, Gillis, do.; do. 7—Flora, Hingly, do.; do. 8—Conservative, McFadyen, do.; coal. 8—Isabella, Turnbull, Boston; goods. Amegent, Nicholson, Sydney; coal. Tval, Vinco, Arichat, fish. 8—Marine, Bonzen, Magdalen Islands; fish. Belle, Selliker, Bay Verte; bal. Glory, LeBlanc, Halifax; goods.

CLEARED.

October, 2—Effort, Hingly, Pictou; bal. Belle, Selliker, Bay Verte; do. 2—Lady Elgin, Turner, do.; do. Alex. Shellout, Tracadie; do. Ellen Spinney, Pictou; do. Prompt, McKay, do.; do. Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte; do. Sovereign, Purdy, Piquash; do. 7—Flora, Hingly, Tatmagouche; do. Emma, Hobbs, Sydney; do. 8—Belle, Selliker, Bay Verte; do. Emerald, Stewart, St. John, N. B.; produce.

For Ship news and new advertisements see last Page.

LET US REASON TOGETHER



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all climates, ages, sexes and constitutions.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit, that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—

- Ague, Dropsy, Inflammation, Asthma, Dysentery, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Erysipelas, Liver Complaints, Blotches on the skin, Female Irregularities, Bowel Complaints, Lumbago, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Constipation of the Bowels, Fits, Rheumatism, Consumption, Head-ache, Retention of Urine, Debility, Indigestion, Scrofula, or Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel, King's Evil, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Doloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 89, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

2s. 6s. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

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

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

South Side of Hillsborough Square, (Immediately opposite the Site of the New City Market House.)

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a quantity of Juniper POSTS and RAILS, LONGERS, PICKETS, LATHS, LADDERS of different lengths, 200 Cord of FIREWOOD.

PINE TIMBER, in Lots to suit purchasers. BENJAMIN CHAPPEL, April 12th, 1856.

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

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



FALL SUPPLIES BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE CITY DRUG STORE

No. 14, Queen Street. 100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd. Sperm, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., bbls. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cudbear, Bluestone, Copperas, Alum, Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sago and Corn Starch.

ALSO, IN STORE. A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c. &c. W. R. WATSON.

CLOTH!

THE Subscriber is making some improvements in his CLOTH MILLS, and any Cloth left at his Mills, or with any of the Agents, will be attended to, and returned as soon as possible, and he hopes by strict attention to be able to turn out the work to their satisfaction.

AGENTS. Charlottetown.—Messrs. Haszard & Owen. Georgetown.—Hon. Joseph Wightman. Vernon River.—James L. Hayden, Esq. Head of Oracoe.—Robert Finlay, Esq. Pinette Mills.—Alex. Dixon, Esq. Mount Stewart Bridge.—Kemble Coffin, Esq. St. Peter's.—Wm. Sterns, Esq. JOHN DIXON, Glenislas Mills, June 2, 1856.

Sky Light Glass For Sale.

HASZARD & OWEN have a good stock of the above (such as is used in the United States for sky Lights in the Roofs of Houses), each sheet, 6 x 15 inches, and 1/4 inch thick.

Pure Corn Starch.

PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich puddings, nice Blanc Mange Pie, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and of choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by June 7 W. R. WATSON.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE above Company now insures all kinds of Property, both in Town and Country, at ONE-HALF THE PREMIUM usually charged by Foreign Companies. Persons insuring in this Company have their share in the profits, which amount to above One Thousand Pounds within the few years it has been in operation, and the interest now received on the Capital overpays the annual expense of working the Company. For all particulars, inquire at the Secretary's Office in Kent Street, Charlottetown; W. B. AITKEN, Esq., Georgetown; JOHN HASZARD, Esq., St. Eleanor's; JAMES C. POPP, Esq., Summerside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Bedouin; EDWIN PARKER, Esq., Traveller's Rest; JAMES BRANTON, Esq., Princetown; JEREMIAH SIMPSON, Esq., Cavendish; JAMES FIGGION, Esq., New London; RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., Tryps; GEORGE WIGGINTON, Esq., Crapaud; W. B. MAGGOWAN, Esq., Souris; HON. JAMES DINGWELL, Bay Fortune, or JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq., St. Peter's Bay. Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856.—Isl

Tar! Tar! Tar!

FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very fine Gas Tar, at 15s. per barrel of 26 gallons. WM. MURPHY, Manager. March 10, 1856.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

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

F. A. COSGROVE & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND WATCH MATERIALS, English, American, French & German FANCY GOODS AND TOYS. No. 106, Prince William-Street, St. John N. B.

Notice to the Trade.

WE offer inducements to purchase of us before going to the United States. 1st: being connected with one of the largest Fancy Goods Houses in Boston, we are prepared to furnish American manufactured Goods at the lowest possible rates. 2d: We import our English, French and German Goods direct, therefore saving to the Provincial Purchasers from 15 to 30 per cent duty, which must be paid when purchased in the United States. And we hope by strict attention to business, aided by the superior facilities which we possess to merit and receive a liberal share of your patronage. Very respectfully yours, F. A. COSGROVE & CO. P. S. All orders promptly attended to.

TO MILLERS. Camel Hair Bolting Cloth.

HASZARD & OWEN have much pleasure in announcing to their customers that they have received this day, a new supply of the above, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, which they offer for sale at 10 per cent below former prices.

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP.

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Exploratory Coloured, Engravings, in Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c. By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.

Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others. Dr. De Roos, from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation. THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE VIVE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spematorrhoea, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c.

Their almost marvellous power in removing constitutional, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scrofula, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 22s. per bottle. The 2s. Packages, by which 112s. are saved; and the 10s. packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c. THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 22s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors who thereby obtain a large profit. To protect the PUBLIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," to be printed in white letters on the Stamp affixed to the above, to imitate which is felony. Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills, (SUGAR COATED.)

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SKIN. Invalids, Mothers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and Judge of their Virtues. FOR THE CURE OF Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Pimples, &c.

Dr. J. C. AYER, Sr.: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a food-stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing. Yours with great respect, ED. W. FRENCH, Clerk of Boston Clerks.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

Dr. J. C. AYER, Sr.: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangement of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D., Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

Four OFFICE, HARTLAND, LAY CO., MEMO, Nov. 16, 1856. Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here. GEO. J. GRIFFIN, Farmer.

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Hines, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston. Dr. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tettes, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Female Friend of St. Louis, Mo., 4th, 1856. Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the purgative of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of scrofulous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long previously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her face and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORRIS, D.D.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Beane, of the Methodist Epist. Church. PETERSBURG, VA., 20th, 1856. Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgia pains, which could not be cured by any means. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them I am now entirely well.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or Induced Constipation, requiring an active purge, they are a constant remedy.

For Constipation or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and efficient. For Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even Deafness, and Partial Blindness, have been cured by the alternative action of these Pills.

Most of the pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilled hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INFLAMMATION OF THE THROAT, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BRONCHIAL TUBES.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American Union, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. It is the most powerful medicine yet known to cure the most distressing and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the incursions of colds that so often beset their children. We have abundant grounds to believe the Cherry Pectoral saves more lives by the consumption it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your child while they are coughing, and you will find that no human skill can measure the incalculable number that, rescued from the vital, owe their life to you. All know the dreadful facility of lung disease, and so they know too the virtues of this remedy, and need not be more than to secure them it is still more for their children. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it in the most perfect possible, and thus afford them the only one that is the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. AND SOLD BY T. DESBRISSAY & Co. General Agents

- And by Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's, GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud, JAS. L. HOLMAN, St. Eleanor's, JAMES FIGGION, New London.

A CARD. HAMMOND JOHNSON, M. D. (PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.) May be consulted at the Dispensary, or at his father's Residence. July 17. Ch. Town, P. E. I.

Shingles, Lumber, &c. PINE BOARDS, (a good article), Spruce Boards, Deals, Scantling, Studding, Juniper Posts, Laths, Birch Plank, SHINGLES, (Pine, Cedar and Fir), 100 pair WINDOW SASHES, (8x10 & 10x12) JAMES N. HARRIS. August 11, 1856.

Wanted to Purchase. OATS, OATMEAL, BUTTER, LARD, Macerol, Cod Oil, Codfish. JAMES N. HARRIS. August 11, 1856.

Dying and Cloth Dressing. JOHN McP. FRASER of Pictou, Nova Scotia, respectfully intimates to his numerous friends, and the Public, that owing to the large patronage extended to his establishment, he is enabled to reduce his prices from one shilling, for dyeing and full dressing Black and Brown, to tenpence, and other work in proportion. Cloth entrusted to his Agents, will be done with his usual care and dispatch. AGENTS. Charlottetown—PATER M'GOWAN Esq. Georgetown—FRELAY M'NEIL Esq. White Sands—DAVID JOHNSTON Esq. August 30 1856.—All papers 2m

A Good Investment. A MOST rare opportunity is here offered the Public, particularly Capitalists and Speculators, either in the Island or neighbouring Provinces. The Subscriber, now residing in the United States, hereby offers at private sale, either the whole or part of his REAL ESTATE in Prince Edward Island, consisting, in part, in some 50 VILLAGE LOTS in the Village of Summerside, Lot 17, in which is included about 900 feet along the Shore of the Harbor of Bonaventure, and which is laid out in WATER LOTS, and the front secured with a Breast-work of considerable expense, and on which is the best location in the Village for a Wharf. On part of these Lots stands Two DWELLING HOUSES, one STORE and WAREHOUSE, and one Carriage Factory. Immediately adjoining the Village is a FARM of about 90 Acres, 50 of which is under a good state of cultivation, and the balance well covered with a splendid growth of wood. There are also a large BARN, a small FARM HOUSE, Out Houses, a Well, and a large Spring of Superior Water on the premises. This Farm being situated on the north side of Bonaventure Bay, and gradually descending south to said Village, rendering its location pleasant; and, as it commands a full view of the Straits, with New Brunswick in the distance, makes it a very desirable site for a residence; a large portion of which, however, will be required to supply the growth of the Village, and for Building Lots in the rear. This property is second to none in the Island, in point of beauty and for healthy location. Much might be said of the many business advantages, &c., of Summerside, and of its proximity to Shediac, the terminus of the Rail Road; but it is presumed an intending purchaser will make himself well acquainted with all such information before closing such a purchase. Also is offered on Townships Nos. 15, 8 and 2, in Prince County some 550 Acres of LAND, and on Lot 25, two FARMS, subject to long Leases, paying annually £9 14s. currency. All this property will positively be sold, therefore, bargains may be expected. For Terms, and further particulars, apply to P. BAKER, Esq., Bonaventure, or to Messrs. BEEK & SON, Charlottetown, with whom plans of said Village Property can be seen, as also in the Registrar's Office. May 10, 1856. J. WEATHRDE.

MAILS. Summer Arrangement. THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:— For New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, via Summerside and Shediac, every Monday and Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, and direct to Shediac, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," every Friday afternoon, at one o'clock. For Nova Scotia, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, and every Thursday morning, at ten o'clock. For Newfoundland, every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. For England and Bermuda, to include the correspondence for the West Indies, every alternate Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, viz:— Tuesday, the 3rd and 17th June, The 1st, 15th and 29th July, The 12th and 26th August, The 9th and 23rd September, The 7th and 21st October, The 4th and 18th November. Letters to be registered and Newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing. THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General. General Post Office, May 24th, 1856. N. B. The Steamer "Lady Le Marchant" will pass Shediac every Tuesday morning at six o'clock, and Pictou every Wednesday and Friday morning at eight o'clock, and will leave Charlottetown for Shediac every Friday at two o'clock.

CARD. STEWART & MACLEAN, SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c. FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N. B. REFERENCE. Charlottetown, P. E. I. Jas. PURDIE, Esq. St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co. April 13, 1856.

Superior Cooking Stoves Scotch Castings. JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, from Glasgow, a quantity of Cooking Stoves, Casses and Close Stoves, (all sizes); Wilkie's Plough Mounting, Door Scrapers, Umbrella Stands, Sash Weights, Cart and Gig Boxes, Pot Metal, and a variety of other Castings. The superior quality and durability of these Castings are well known to the public. To be had at the Store of HENRY HASZARD. Ch. Town, Great George-St. October 23d, 1856.

Chambers's Publications. HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Prince Edward Island for the sale of Messrs. Chambers's Publications. A catalogue of the Books of this eminent firm can be had on application; among the Books published, will be found such as are suited for Schools, public and private, Libraries, &c., and embracing in a cheap and popular form, the literature of the day.

WILLIAM CONROY, IMPORTER & DEALER IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOODS, OF THE BEST QUALITY, IN ALL THEIR VARIETY. Scale of prices as cheap as any in the City. STORE IN RIDER'S BUILDING, NEAR THE TEMPERANCE HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN. Tea, Sugar, &c. Outlery, Confectionery, Jewelry. Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

Valuable Farm for Sale. TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, that beautiful situated FARM, on the Malpeque Road, distant about 5 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, the property of Dr. DAY. It contains 150 acres, of which about 100 are in a good state of cultivation, the residue being covered with a mixed growth of hard and soft wood, including suitable Fencing material. Upon the premises is a comfortable 1 1/2 story DWELLING HOUSE, 45 feet by 25 feet, with a BARN 45 by 25 feet, and a Well of water at a short distance from the farm yard. The Property is enhanced by a permanent stream of water which flows through it; and altogether is adapted for Farming purposes. It is held under Lease for 999 years, of which 973 are unexpired, and is subject to the yearly rent of One Shilling per acre only. Possession can be given in April next, or earlier, if required. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of JOHN LONGWORTH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Charlottetown, who is fully authorized to treat for the sale. Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND UNDER THE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT. Being strictures on the policy of the Provincial Legislature, since the year 1851. BY W. H. POPE, ESQ., BARRISTER AT LAW. THIS Pamphlet contains the arguments furnished by the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Her Majesty's Attorney General to Sir Alexander Bannerman, in favor of the Elective Franchise Bill—a most extraordinary production, and one well calculated to illustrate the position of officials generally, and of the Attorney General in particular—under Responsible Government. p. p. 36. Price 6d. CHARLOTTETOWN.—HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square. St. ELIZABETH'S.—JAMES J. FRASER.

Charts, Charts, DELLE ISLE to Boston, including Gulf and River St. Lawrence, with a large book of sailing directions, 24s. Cass to Philadelphia, including Bay Fundy, with do., 25s. Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Newfoundland, (17s 6d. Nova Scotia and Bay Fundy, 12s 6d. Northumberland Straits, (2 parts) 3s 6d each. Atlantic General Chart, English Channel. A full Chart of the South of Ireland, St. George's Channel, the English Channel, and of the North Sea to Yorkmouth and Amsterdam, 21s. South of Ireland with St. George's Channel, 12s 6d. St. George's and English Channel, with sailing directions, 25s. Parallel Rulers, Mathematical Instruments, for sale by— HASZARD & OWEN. June 20, 1856.

News by the English Mail! The Emperor Napoleon, his wife and court, seem to enjoy themselves right heartily during their stay in the Pyrenees. Bull fights in which six of the animals were killed; together with eight horses, snug family excursions and picnics, rambles by moonlight on the beach, and similar modes of wooing health and killing time at Biarritz cannot be otherwise than agreeable to a monarch who for years past has had much to distress and embarrass him. But while the ruler is thus employed, the condition of the nation is said to be very unsound. Above all, the working classes in the towns and the small farmers and labouring men in the country are giving uneasiness to his Government. It is asserted that the prevalence of Socialist doctrines amongst these classes is great, and that the poverty in which they are steeped makes these doctrines peculiarly acceptable. The dearth of provisions, the high rent of houses, and the pressure of taxation, are driving these unhappy men to despair, and they are only kept in subjection by the military. This is a gloomy picture of French society, assuming it to be true, and clearly foreshadows another revolution, whenever the opportunity presents itself. If we are to credit communications from the capitals of both Russia and Turkey, the question of the Isle of Serpents, so far from being settled, still wears an angry and threatening appearance. Russia has not yielded her claim to the rock, and has no intention of doing so. The squadron of Admiral Lyons in the Black Sea has received orders to remain until the dispute is settled. In the event of Russian troops again attempting to land on the island, our guns will open upon them. This looks very like a determination to bring the matter to a crisis. French ships will also be speedily sent to the Black Sea; but the representatives of that Power, it is understood, will pursue a more reserved policy in the affair. As regards Naples, the Western Nations are determined to bring Bomba to his senses. The appearance of an Anglo-French squadron in his beautiful bay will speedily dispose of unattested points. There are no less than fifteen screw-steamers waiting at Spithhead for orders to sail, but their departure has been delayed, in order that the ultimatum of the Western Powers may be prepared with all the care and formality becoming so important a step. Austria, if a communication from Vienna is to be credited, will leave the wretched fellow to his fate; but Austria herself has been detected in as disreputable a transaction as could by any possibility be imagined; that is to say, the arrest and imprisonment of a number of privates and noncommissioned officers, Austrian subjects, on their arrival from Malta, in the Austrian States. Their offence is accepting employment in the Anglo-Italian Legion, to fight against Russia, without the permission of their own Government. This has caused a great stir throughout Italy; especially amongst the discharged legionaries of Piedmont. The English and French representatives at Turin and Parma, where the men are imprisoned awaiting their trials, have protested against the act, and, considering the broken promises of Austria herself during the whole of the Russian war, in, we have no doubt, very indignant terms.

THE KING OF NAPLES' APPEAL TO THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA. The King of Naples has personally addressed the Emperor of Austria, demanding his advice and support against the combined action of England and France. Austria approves of all the King has done, but thinks the same ends might be obtained with less scandal. The King of Naples tells his beloved cousin, Francis Joseph, that all that has been put in practice was positively obliged by the obstinacy of his subjects, which idea his Majesty unbibed from the Neapolitan police, who periodically supplied the King with reports of secret societies and conspiracies, in order to show their own importance, and keep their profitable trade alive. His Majesty has also found encouragement and consolation in the Jesuits, who, for their own political

ends, persuaded him that his crimes were heavenly-inspired virtues. King Ferdinand considers himself as an angel of wrath, whom the saints have deputed to punish his people; he makes a rosary of his string of crimes, and his pseudo paternosters are for the long success which has attended his wicked career. What a picture would present itself if, the King's conscience had eyes! The father of a family torn away from his house at midnight, thrown into a dark damp dungeon; the floor covered with revolting filth; the long long days unbroken by a ray of the sun; the reflection that his wife and children are at home sharing his misery, and unable to learn even where he is confined; the body growing weaker, the mind giving way, until—as frequently occurred—madness mocked his torture, and the maniac shouted "Viva il re!" Many a burning tear has fallen for that helpless victim. Shall the author of such vast misery, of so many crimes, be allowed to screen himself any longer behind the etiquette of diplomacy? Is a man, is a king, irresponsible to his people, to civilized Europe? Ferdinand II. has forfeited his throne; he has placed himself beyond the circle of kings or of human beings. If he is mad, that is enough reason to remove him from his sovereignty; if he is sane, he is amenable to the voice of Europe, which condemns him. The corn markets throughout the kingdom have been steady, and generally without material variation in the value of any article of the trade. We have had a continued succession of heavy rains in this district, and in those where the harvest is in progress, the same cause greatly impedes operations in the fields. The growers in most parts of the kingdom bring forward increasing supplies of new Wheat, but the condition is uniformly more or less complained of, and this produces a lower value for such, while dry parcels readily command full rates. There is a renewed fair demand for good strong old and new American Wickets upon this market for transit to the interior. Extra quantities of Flour are exceedingly scarce, and a good many of the middling and low parcels of barreled have been cleared off during the last two days at prices rather against buyers. Indian Corn has been somewhat more inquired for, and a few lots taken at previous rates, but the aggregate consumptive demand is only moderate at present. We have been well supplied with imports of States and Canadian Wheat, with a moderate quantity of Flour, and an increased arrival of Indian Corn. Supplies from Ireland have continued to come in rather sparingly, and from the British coast we have nothing fresh to report. The death of Lord Hardinge has not taken the public by surprise. It was anticipated from the moment of his attack at Aldershot during the review before the Queen in the summer. His Lordship, too was advanced in life—in his 71st year. Still, the extinction of a man who has played so important a part on the battle-fields of Europe and Asia, and has filled, moreover, high offices in the State—a man of undoubted skill, bravery, and prudence, whose abilities enabled him to ascend from comparative obscurity to the command of the British army, is no ordinary event. The leading articles, biographical sketches and military reminiscences which his death has drawn forth prove that he was somebody. His power of impressing people seems to have been great, for he was always a favourite with the greatest soldier and the greatest statesman of the century—Wellington and Peel. When the late Sir Robert Peel—he was Prime Minister at the time—moved the thanks of Parliament to the Indian army, and more especially to Lords Gough and Hardinge, an old member of the House of Commons declared the same night in the lobby of the House, in the hearing of the writer, that it was the finest tribute to merit which had been heard since the days of Canning—an assertion the correctness of which was generally admitted by the most competent judges. But when our great men do any thing, they certainly do not go unrewarded. Lord Hardinge was oppressed by grants of money and honours; and a pension of £3000 a year depends to his next two successors.

ER'S... Pills... COATED... CURE THE... Foul Stomach... Complaints... of the Blood... PECTORAL... G. AYER... Lowell, Mass... General Agents... own... ver... Peter's Bay... r... and... don,

Passengers. In the Lady LeMarchant, yesterday, from Pictou, Messrs. Peter Greger, David Gorvin, George Hubbard, and A. M. Cormack and lady.

Ship News. Arrivals in Europe from America. Queenstown, Sept. 24th.—Alma. Plymouth, Sept. 25th.—Camilla. 15th.—Panama.

Charlottetown Markets, Oct. 8. Beef, (small) lb. 3d a 6d. Oatmeal, 1 1/2d a 1 3/4d. Do. by quarter, 3d a 5d. Fowls pair, 1s 3d a 1s 6d.

IMPORTANT SALE OF Household Furniture, Stock, Crops, Farming Implements, &c. THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell by AUCTION, at "BINGHAM," the residence of R. A. FELLOWS, Esq., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 4th and 5th days of November next, the whole of his

GREAT AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, Glassware, Crockeryware, Chinaware, &c. TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at the Store of DENNIS REDDIN, Esq., Queen Street, the whole of his large and varied assortment of

NEW BOOK STORE! BOOK-BINDING OFFICE AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY. (DAWSON'S BUILDINGS, KENT-ST., CHARLOTTETOWN.) JOHN BENNETT STRONG begs to invite his friends and the reading public to an inspection of a select STOCK OF BOOKS, in HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, and GENERAL LITERATURE. Also, Books for the Young, Gift Books, Sunday School Rewards, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED! SYRIA and the HOLY LAND, being a course of Lectures given by GEORGE M. WORTABET, Esq., a native of Syria, at the Temperance Hall, Halifax, N. S., 8th, 9th & 10th Sept., 1856. Price, 9d. GEO. T. HASZARD. Oct. 11, 1856.

Dalziel's Cloth Mills. VERY great improvements having been recently made in the working Powers, &c., of the above Mills, the Subscriber is now enabled to execute all orders in the shortest possible time and in superior style.

CHARLOTTETOWN AGENTS: The Stores of N. BARKIN, Esq., Hon. PATRICK ALKER, and Mr. JAMES REID. JOHN DALZIEL. Oct. 4th, 1856.—1st & E. 3w.

PLUGHING MATCH. A PLUGHING MATCH will take place on the Royal Agricultural Society's Farm on Tuesday the 29th October, (instant) when the following prizes will be awarded. First prize: A purse of money subscribed by the ladies—to contain not less than £2 0 0.

NEW SUPPLIES! George T. Haszard's Book-store. September 24th, 1856. GEORGE T. HASZARD, by recent arrivals, has added to his large Stock of— Stationery and Fancy Goods,

Having received from England via Halifax, 100 reams large and small POST PAPER (ruled and plain), Note Paper (ruled and unruled, various sizes), Atlas, Double Elephant, Imperial S. Royal and Royal Drawing Papers, Blotting Paper (superior quality), Blue-laid, demy double folio Footcap Paper, 25,000 Envelopes, (very low price), 170 gross Pens, Arcuate and Memorandum Books of every size and quality.

FURTHER SUPPLIES expected per Ship Majestic from Liverpool. Charlottetown Gas Company. NOTICE is hereby given, that a special meeting of the Shareholders of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company, will be held at the Company's office at 10 o'clock, A. M. on THURSDAY the 16th inst., to authorize the directors to raise by loan or otherwise, a sum sufficient to carry on the business of the said Company.

THE STRAMER ROSEBUD, will until further notice leave Summerside for Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, and return from Shediac, each trip after the arrival of the Boat from St. John. For freight or passengers, apply to the Captain on board, or to Wm. HEARD. Charlottetown, Oct. 3rd, 1856.

Western Red Potatoes! PERSONS having the above sort of Potatoes for sale, will please call at the Subscriber's Office, and state the quantity they will deliver on or about the 10th October next. A few other sorts also wanted. The Subscriber will also want about that time—Pork, Beef, Cheese, Butter, Turnips, Mackerel, Herrings, Codfish, Sheep, Figs, Cattle, Horses, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Poultry. OATS and BARLEY now wanted. JAMES N. HARRIS. Ch. Town, Sept. 27, 1856.—Adv. 3w

Ladies look here!—ONLY look here THE Subscriber offers FOR SALE, a variety of SILKS, &c.—Black GRO DE NAPLES, Rich Check Glasis SILK, "striped" do "Brocade" do "Silk Velvets," assorted colors for Bonnets "Plushes," Superior rich Brocade SILKS, &c. All of which will be sold low for prompt payment. J. PURDIE. 17th September, 1856.

MISS DOUGLAS respectfully informs her parents that she has this day re-opened her school at the corner of Pownall and Richmond Streets, Charlottetown, October 1st, 1856.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. THE following LANDS and PREMISES will be presented to Public Competition, at the Court House, Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of OCTOBER next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, viz:— PASTURE LOTS Nos. 232, 234 and 235, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, fronting on the St. Peter's Road, and situate about three miles from Town, containing in the whole 33 acres a little more or less.

Also—That beautifully situated PROPERTY, forming part of COMMON LOT No. 18, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, fronting on the Hillborough, and in the immediate vicinity of Government House, lately in the occupation of Captain Bessley, R. N., bounded on the north-west by the Road leading to Government House, and on the east by West-street, and extending on said Street 233 feet, a little more or less, with the large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, OUT-BUILDINGS and appurtenances thereto belonging. The contingent annuity formerly charged on these Premises for the use and benefit of Mrs. Wilson, having been duly transferred to the residence of Mr. David Wilson, in Richmond street, this valuable Property (on Common Lot 18) will be sold in fee simple, and freed and discharged of all incumbrances.

Also—That valuable piece of Ground, with the DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES, known as the present residence of Mr. David Wilson, fronting 40 feet on Richmond-street, and extending in depth 50 feet, a little more or less, forming part of TOWN LOTS Nos. 4 and 5, in the second hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown. This property is subject to an annuity of £50 currency per annum, charged thereon for the use and benefit of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wilson, from and after the decease of her present husband, (in case she shall survive him), and so long as she shall remain his widow and unmarried, and it will be sold liable thereto.

For terms of sale and further particulars, enquire of the undersigned Trustees for Sale, &c., under Deed of Release and Conveyance, bearing date the 21st day of December, 1855, executed by the above named David Wilson and his said wife, with the other parties therein named, to the undersigned, and duly registered, and as the same is amended by an addendum thereto, dated the 10th day of May ultimo, endorsed thereon, and also duly registered. Dated at Charlottetown, this 10th day of September, 1856.

JOSEPH HENSLEY, JOHN LONGWORTH, ROBERT STEWART. Sept. 15.

FASHIONABLE Boot and Shoe Establishment. RICHARD FAUGHT, grateful for former patronage, begs to announce to his customers and the public generally, his return from the United States; and having had three years' experience in the most fashionable establishments there, and having acquired a thorough knowledge of the improvements of the day, requests (at his old stand, Queen Square), a continuance of past favors. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes coated with India Rubber soles; and India Rubber Boots and Shoes neatly repaired. October 6th, 1856.—21

Lescher's Starch, &c. 10 BOXES Lescher's best London Starch, 5 do. Glasgow Patent do, 1 cwt. Thumb Blue, ex Anne Reddin. W. R. WATSON.

PAPER HANGINGS! JUST RECEIVED—3,500 PIECES FROM BOSTON, And for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Aug. 16, 1856.

APOTHECARIES HALL. The Old Established HOUSE, 1610. CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855. T. DESBRISAY & Co. HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an Extensive and Varied Assortment of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall Advertiser.) The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower, prices, than they can be procured in the Market. Charlottetown, May 12, 1855.

To Christian Ministers, &c. GEORGE T. HASZARD keeps constantly on hand, a variety of Theological Works; and is prepared to sell them at the publishers' prices.

City Livery and Sale Stables. HAVING enlarged my Stables, I am now prepared to take Horses for SALE and BOARD, by the day or week. Gentlemen having Horses to dispose of, will find this an excellent Stand, the Stables being roomy and comfortable, and groom attentive. Horses and Carriages for HIRE—second to none in the City. Please call and examine for yourselves. J. H. GATES. Sept. 4th, 1856.—wif.

Jakeman's Livery & Sale Stables. REOPENED AT THE OLD STAND, Grafton Street. HAVING enlarged my Stables I am now prepared to take horses for sale and board, by the day or week. Gentlemen having horses to dispose of, will find this an excellent stand, the Stables being roomy and comfortable and groom attentive. Horses and Carriages for hire, second to none in the City. WM. JAKEMAN. Sept. 14th, 1856.

SELLING OFF CHEAP. PATRICK STEPHENS begs respectfully to inform his customers and the public in general his intention of making an alteration in his business, and of selling off his stock at Montague Bridge Store, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY WARE, and FANCY GOODS, at very reduced prices, from this date until the 13th October next, after which time the remainder of the Stock will be removed to his establishment at Orwell, where they will be sold together with his Fall Supplies, expected to arrive in a few weeks at his usual low prices.

Any person having demands against the above store, will please send in their accounts to the Subscriber at Orwell, where they will be settled; any accounts due him remaining unsettled after the 10th November next, will be handed over to John Longworth, Esq., to be used for without further notice. A vessel to load Produce will be at Orwell, and another at Montague Bridge, on or about the 13th October next, when it is expected that all parties indebted to the Subscriber will be ready with their Produce, and cause no detention to either vessels. The Store and Dwelling at Montague Bridge, with or without the Granary and Building Lots adjoining, will be let at a moderate rent, for one, two or three years—possession can be given next month. PATRICK STEPHENS. Orwell, Sept. 20th, 1856.

FOR SALE. A CARGO OF HARDWOOD, TIMBER, DEALS and SPARS, now ready to be shipped at Montague River, consisting in part of the following—About 150 tons of square Birch Timber, from 12 inches upwards. About 20 tons of "Beach do. do. and from 40 to 50 M deals—100 Spars assorted, and a quantity of Lathwood for Shipbuilding. About 100 tons small and large timber, suitable for Shipbuilding. The last will be sold cheap to clear out the Boom—Also, deliverable at Orwell about 150 tons of square Birch Timber, from 12 inches upwards. THE BRIG on the Stocks at Vieuxpas River, and the MATERIALS in the YARD, will BE SOLD at a low figure. Enquire of PATRICK STEPHENS, Orwell, or BENJ. DAVIES, Charlottetown. September 19th, 1856.—1st. Ex. 1 mo.

1st OCTOBER, 1856. NEW BOOKS received this day, at George T. Haszard's, Bookstore—M'Alay's History, 4 vols. in one, 7s 6d, and in single volumes at 3s 6d. M'Kenzie's 5000 receipts, 6s 3d. Gordon Cummings Hunters' Life, 7s 6d. Jay's Autobiography, 1 vol. Dr. Kitto's Memoirs. The Castle Builders, 5s. The Marins of Cro Martin, by Lever, 3s 9d. J. Montgomery's Poetical works illustrated, 14s. Letter Writers, 1s 3d. Song Books, bound and pamphlets. Cookery Books, 1s 3d. Carpenter's Spelling Books, 3d. Comic almanacs for 1857. 17 000 Buff envelopes, 1s to 1s 10d per 100. English Editions of Webster's Dictionary, 5s 6d to 25s 6d. Am. abridged do. of Walker do., 2s. Drawing Room Table Book, 4to 20 Engravings, 17s 6d. Albums English and American, illustrated 6s 9d to 29s. Gift Books, richly bound, 7s 6d. Fishers Book of the World, 32s 6d. Confession of Faith. Ramsay's inquiry of Human Happiness. Childrens Books, a variety.

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

Is issue THE LAT ANY MAN between th Wages, (making we at this Offi Bend, S Victor THE St to the support giv years, and to take in with despa through justice don JOHN Agent, Mos August 1 Per PLEAS Squa to the trav scriber beg moderate ch the patronag Ch. Town Dot OFFERS the pur she "Dough of excellent under lease served rest c indisputable Charlottet Ca THE Sab Machin Pickers. Pov straction. C John Morris morland New Charlottet Sept. 2, 11 W GREI A full asser to and store rod, Hay's Providence. BOARD in D ention to residence of Ch. Town,