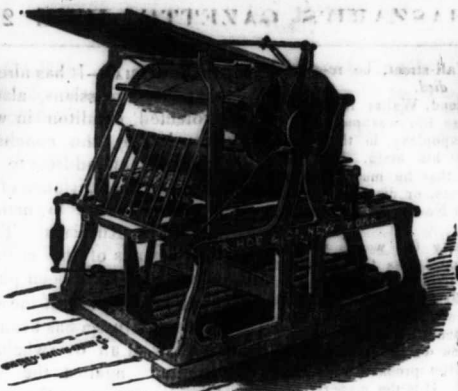


HASZARD'S

FARMER'S
COMMERCIAL
PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL &
ADVERTISER.
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, June 21, 1856.

New Series, No. 352.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE
Published by Haszard & Owen
Queen Square,
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.
AND CONTAINS,
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

Harness and Coach Hardware.
EDWARD DANA,
MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER
39 Kilby Street, (near State), Boston.
OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles,
Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enamelled Cloth,
Patent and Enamelled Leather; all of first quality.
SUPERIOR malleable Iron on hand, and furnished to
order and pattern. Full assortment American Har-
ness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION
GIVEN TO ORDERS.

Wants a Situation.
A TEACHER of many years' experience, duly
licensed and capable of teaching the English
and French languages, would prefer the situation of
teacher in a respectable private family, as a com-
fortable home (not salary) is his principal object;
would have no objection to act as book-keeper in a
respectable establishment—address N. H.—Post
Office; city of Charlottetown
April 4, 1856.—All papers.

COALS! COALS!!
40 CHALDRON PICTON COAL, Just arrived and
for Sale by
JAMES PURDIE.
Charlottetown, Dec. 5.

EDUCATION.
A Rare Chance for Young Men
MR. A. A. MACKENZIE wishes to inform
the Young Men of this City, that he has
opened an Evening Class in the Temperance Hall,
and is prepared to give instructions in the follow-
ing branches, and on the following Terms per
Quarter of 48 Evenings each, namely:—
1st, Reading, writing and arithmetic, £0 10
2d, Grammar and composition, 0 15
3d, Practical Geometry and mensuration, 0 15
4th, Trigonometry and mensuration, 1 0
One-half of the Quarterly Fee to be paid on enter-
ing.
Those studying the first three Branches would
require to be in attendance at 7 o'clock, and those
in the others at 8.
Mr. McK. flatters himself, that his long and
well-ried experience in the practice of teaching,
Evening Classes, will enable him to convey a far
greater amount of practical knowledge to his pupils
in a given period of time, than has been com-
municated by any of his predecessors.
Charlottetown, Feb. 21st, 1856.

JOHN HARPER,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
(Queen-St, in Mr. Desbriary's Buildings.)
Solicits the patronage of the public, and will endeav-
our to merit the confidence of all who may favor him
with business in the above line. Feb. 11, 1856.

Carriage Bolts.
HASZARD & OWEN have received a large
Stock of the above—of the following sizes:—
LENGTH. DIAMETER.
14 inches by 1/2 5-16 3-8
13 " " 1/2 5-16 3-8
12 " " 1/2 5-16 3-8
11 " " 1/2 5-16 3-8
10 " " 1/2 5-16 3-8
9 " " 1/2 5-16 3-8
8 " " 1/2 5-16 3-8
7 " " 1/2 5-16 3-8
6 " " 1/2 5-16 3-8
5 " " 1/2 5-16 3-8
4 " " 1/2 5-16 3-8
These Bolts have neatly turned heads and are offered
for sale at from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they can
be made for on the Island.

COPAL VARNISH.
A FEW Tin-cans of superior COPAL VARNISH
for sale by
H. HASZARD.
Charlottetown, July 24, 1855.

Tar! Tar! Tar!
FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very
fine Gas Tar, at 15s. per barrel of 36 gallons.
Wm. MURPHY, Manager.
March 10, 1856.

Prospectus
The Colonial Times.
AT an early date after the opening of the naviga-
tion, we intend publishing in Chatham, under
our own immediate superintendence, a large quarto
weekly newspaper, called the

COLONIAL TIMES.
We consider it quite disreputable to this section of
the Province, possessing as it does so much influence
and talent, that it has allowed its interests to be
represented for nearly half a century by one paper,
while another well-conducted Journal could be sup-
ported with so much ease. We have resolved, that
this state of things shall exist no longer, and are
gratified with the cordial reception our proposal has
met from all classes of the community.
The COLONIAL TIMES shall be devoted to the
advancement of Education, Agriculture, the Fish-
eries, Commerce, Literature and Science.
Eschewing all sectarianism, we shall represent
equally the different denominations of Christians.
While we avoid, as much as possible, entering the
arena of politics, our columns shall be open to the
discussion of all important questions, with this pro-
viso, that no scurrilous attack on any man's private
character shall ever disgrace our pages.
We intend, as far as possible, to encourage and
develop local talent. With this object in view—as
well as to make our pages the more interesting—we
shall endeavour to procure one or more original arti-
cles weekly. When desired, the names of contri-
butors will be kept strictly private.
Our best efforts shall be used in the advancement
of every useful local institution: all, therefore, who
take an active part in promoting the welfare, elevat-
ing the character, or advancing the interests of the
people, will find in us a faithful friend; their efforts
shall not be allowed to pass unnoticed.
We shall advocate the introduction of Railways,
and other internal improvements, best calculated to
develop the resources of this most valuable, though
much neglected, section of the British American
Colonies.
We shall furnish our readers with the latest news,
foreign and domestic. Selections from the English,
Irish, Scotch, American and Colonial papers will be
given under their respective heads.
The market prices current shall be revised weekly
for the benefit of our country subscribers.
For the entertainment of those who love a good
story, every issue of our paper will contain one,
carefully selected, and attractive; its length how-
ever, will be limited.
The COLONIAL TIMES shall contain an unques-
tionably moral tone, so that parents may safely
place it in the hands of their children; and as we
have always felt a particular interest in this class,
we shall not fail to reserve a corner for their special
interest.

Confident that we shall be nobly sustained in our
present enterprise by an intelligent public, our prepa-
rations for publishing are going forward with all
possible haste.
Our terms will be Ten Shillings per annum,
payable half yearly in advance, or Twelve and Six-
pence at the end of the year.
DAVIS P. HOWE.
CHATHAM, 10th March, 1856.
Subscriptions received at Haszard and Owen's
Bookstore.

Cigars! Cigars!!
FOR SALE at VERY LOW PRICES. The Sub-
scribers have received—
22,000 superior Cheroots,
on Consignment, with instructions to effect a speedy
Sale.
HASZARD & OWEN.

Church of England Prayer Books
HASZARD & OWEN have received a large
supply of the above and are prepared to sell
them at the following low prices, viz.
Baby 22mo. Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s. 6d.
Cape Morocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 2s.
Morocco, 4s. 6d.
Mission 32mo. Roan, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 3s.
Nonpareil 32mo. 2s.
Pica 24mo. 5s. 6d.
8vo 2s.
Calf. 12s. 6d.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.
COOLNESS WITH RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.
On his way from Warsaw to Berlin, via
Szakova and Myslovitz, the Emperor Alex-
ander had to pass through a part of the
Austrian territory. On his arrival at the
frontiers His Majesty was received with
considerable ceremony by a few Austrian
employes and a company of soldiers; but
he was probably offended that no person of
superior rank had been sent by this court
to meet him, as he continued his journey to
the Prussian frontier without delay. The
relations between the St. Petersburg and
Vienna Governments are at present so
extremely cool that the post of Russian
Ambassador at Vienna is likely to remain
vacant for some time to come. M. de Bal-
bine, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, ser-
vilely imitates Count Orloff, inasmuch as
he is attentive and complaisant to the
French, somewhat distant towards the
English, and neglectful to the Austrians.
He seems to have received instructions to
smooth the ruffled plumes of the Turks.
The recent insinuation of the Nord, that
troubles are likely to take place in Italy
"within six weeks," has greatly incensed
the professional politicians of Vienna, who
are inclined to suspect that Russian agents
are now endeavouring to excite discontent
and disaffection in Lombardo-Venetian king-
dom.

**PROPOSED MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCE BE-
TWEEN GREECE AND SPAIN.**—The King of
Greece has sought to strengthen himself by
a marriage alliance with Spain. The heir
presumptive to the Crown of Greece would
if the suit be accepted, become the hus-
band of the Spanish Infanta. There is
every likelihood that the alliance will take
place.

FRANCE.
The Emperor Napoleon, on his arrival at
St. Cloud yesterday, immediately summon-
ed a council of Ministers, and demanded ten
million francs for the damages caused by
the flood, in addition to two millions already
voted. This demand will be immediately
referred to the Legislative Chamber.
PARIS, June 6.—There is some proba-
bility of the postponement of the imperial
baptism, or its being devoted to the suffer-
ers from the inundations.
General Sir W. F. Williams, the hero
of Kars, arrived in Paris on the 5th, en route
for London.

RUSSIA.
The Emperor of Russia has empowered
the Minister of Finance to grant passports
to merchants desirous of forming branch
establishments abroad, without previously
presenting an application to a Council of
Ministers.
RUSSIA AND CHINA.
The Russian Government has appointed
(the Court of Peking having given its con-
sent) a Charge d' Affaires at the Govern-
ment of the Celestial Empire, in the place
of a simple consul at Canton. Baron Sol-
vinski, a celebrated Chinese scholar, has
been chosen for this post. He will reside
one part of the year at Macao, and the
other at Canton. Three new consuls have
also been appointed. These are placed at
his disposal, and they will be fixed accord-
ing to the exigencies of the service.

ITALY.
The Turin correspondent of the Times
states that Austria and France are not pur-
suing an identical policy in Italy. When
the proposal was made for a Tuscan Con-
cordat with Rome, after the Austrian model,
the French representative at Rome was
charged to assure the Tuscan government
that it might, if necessary, reckon on the
support of France in resisting the demands
of Rome. France and Austria are also
likely to be rivals whenever a new election
for the Papacy may occur. The Austrian
Cabinet lately complained to the Tuileries
of injustice done to Austria in the late de-
bates in the Sardinian Chambers. The
French Government communicated this
fact to the Sardinian Cabinet, accompanied
by expressions of sympathy stronger than
ever.
The Risorgimento of Turin says, Italy is
agitated from Etna to Ticino, all is in a
state of ebullition.
The Gazette notifies the promotion of
Major-General Sir W. Codrington to the
brevet rank of Lieutenant-General. The
Gazette also contains a list of officers pro-
moted to the brevet ranks of lieutenant-
colonel and major.

THE EAST.
The Times Vienna correspondent tele-
graphs—Advices from Constantinople of the
28th May have been received. News from
the provinces satisfactory. Cholera Tripoli.
Stourdzza is a member of the Bessarabian
commission.
MARSEILLES, JUNE.—The Hydaspes has
arrived here, with advices from Constanti-
nople to the 26th and the Crimea to the 24th
ult. The Times Crimean correspondent
writes on the 24th—"Troops healthy, al-
though a few cases of ophthalmia. Weather
stormy and cold."

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND AMERICA.
The Paris correspondent of the Post
writes—"I believe I am correct in stating
that the French Government has used every
effort to prevent those unhappy complica-
tions which have led to the suspensions of
diplomatic relations between England and
America. The Government of the Emperor
will, I understand, combine to exercise its
good offices in the same spirit of reconcili-
ation, and should the two nations be found
engaged in actual war, no doubt England
may reckon on the active alliance of
France."
GEN. WILLIAMS AT ST. PETERSBURG
—A letter from St. Petersburg of the 17th
says—"The festivities of this week were
closed by a ball given by the Princess You-
soupoff. The Emperor was prevented by
slight indisposition from being present.
General Williams was one of the lions of
the night. A valiant and brave Russian
soldier like the English General would no
doubt have been well received in England,
but it is permitted to be questioned whether
the principal ladies of the English aristocra-
would, as was done at this ball, have
caused the General to be presented to
them, and have shown him such deep inter-
est. General Williams has a fine head,
and wears his uniform well; but General
Ney was even more remarked. Russian
sympathies for France being greater than
any that England can inspire."
Mrs. L. B. Wilson, Clapham-common,
died lately aged 83, leaving £15,000 to
the British and Foreign Bible Society.

INSANITY AND DEATH FROM INTENSE DEVOTION TO BUSINESS.

"Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold! Bright and yellow, hard and cold— Molten, graven, hammered, and rolled— Heavy to get and light to hold— Hoarded, bartered, bought, and sold— Stolen, borrowed, squandered, doled— Spurned by the young, but hugged by the old To the very verge of the churchyard mould— Price of many a crime untold: Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold! Good or bad a thousand-fold."

"The love of money," and not money, is the root of many, if not all, the seeming evils that harass and afflict mankind. It is a sin which editors are not often guilty of committing. But every age of the world's progress as a cotemporary truly says, has its foible and its predominate characteristic. One was measured by barbarian conquests; another witnessed the spread of Christianity; a third was memorable for the crusades; a fourth for its feudal sway; another for its spread of superstition; another of discovery; another of settlement, &c. We have had the iron, brazen, silver, and golden ages; but, beyond all question, the mark of this nineteenth century is expressed by its pursuit of wealth more than by any other of its great characteristics. The pursuit in England and in the United States has been to a great degree, an insanity. Previous to 1825 men laboured for competencies—from then to 1835 for fortunes—ever since for the love of money and pecuniary despotism; and despite all the dreadful lessons, we have from day to day, and year to year, regarding this insanity, the pursuit continues, and increases its tenacity of purpose and scope of sway. Suicides, bankruptcies, disgraces, sudden deaths—one and all preach awful sermons to the votaries of wealth, yet how pointless of effect! Men make steam-engines of themselves, and from morning until night—even half through the night—work and dream of gold.

But there are men who work (and we believe with Carlyle that "work is worship.") for fame or their fellowmen, who regard gold as of little value, or only as the accredited means of promoting some noble and philanthropic end. This train of thought has been suggested by several newspaper paragraphs in some of our exchanges. A Columbus paper, for instance, relates the following circumstances, which should be a warning to our merchants and business men:

On the evening of the 13th of March, 1856, Abiathar Crane, a highly respectable citizen of Bainbridge, Putnam County, Indiana, arrived in Columbus in the care of a few friends, in a state of great physical prostration and utter mental alienation. He had been to New York on matters of business which had so ingrossed his thoughts as to deprive him of necessary sleep and repose. In this condition he commenced his homeward journey, and little is known of him until his arrival at Crestline, when his malady was fully developed. He was cared for by a few friendly strangers, and a message dispatched to his relatives in Indiana, one of whom immediately repaired to his relief, and he again set forward for home: but on reaching Columbus it was found that travel aggravated his malady, and his necessities constituting an emergency appealing to human sympathies, he was hospitably received in the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, where he received every attention that sympathy can prompt or professional skill afford. After languishing for several days, without the return of a lucid moment, nature sank under the violence of the malady, and he died. His insanity was of the typhomania form, and death from exhaustion was apprehended from his first reception into the Asylum. He died the morning of the 24th, aged thirty-five years."

Life Illustrates quotes from a Wall-street cotemporary another paragraph in point, which it finds right under its "stock columns":

"The sudden death of Nelson Robinson, Esq., who is well known to New York City as one of the leading minds of Wall street, forcibly arrests the public attention. Twelve o'clock Sunday, we understand, he was at church, in his usual health. On his return home he was seized with apoplexy—the second attack—and he expired after an illness of six hours."

"These (many) sudden deaths from apoplexy among business men forcibly admonish us all that we must take more time for leisure, recreation, and enjoyment of some kind or other. Mind cannot stand the constant stretch of the strap, and breaks down under it, and crushes the whole system with it. The brain is over-worked, and the physique under-worked. There is not enough physical to counterbalance the intense intellectual activity of the city. Play more and work less."

Here was a gentleman in the prime of life, says our cotemporary of Life Illustrated (and a good illustration it is of spending our life in the too eager pursuit of gaining gold,) only forty-eight years old—with an income of \$50,000 a year for the last ten years, probably, living in grand style, with a loving wife and family, who committed suicide just as much as Sadler did on Hampstead Heath, through the insanity of one ended in misfortune and that of the other in lucky turns. He retired in 1854, and was then told by his medical friend—"Stop business, or you will die!" He obeyed for a short time, and was receiving his youth and life; but yielding to

the insanity of Wall-street, he re-entered the race of wealth, and died.

Our esteemed friend, Walter Restored Jones, (a memoir of whose life was published in this magazine) died of apoplexy, in the "harness," from over-working his brain. He, like Mr. Robinson, was told that he must moderate his application to business, or die. He heeded not the admonition, and New York lost a useful and valued citizen.

It was the insanity for wealth which drove Robert Schuyler and James C. Forsyth to the miserable deaths of skulking exiles; and it is the same which brought Phineas T. Barnum to the mortification of a public bankruptcy, and an examination in court about his daily bread.

These are lessons which men grasping for may profit by; but the probability is that they will be disregarded. It is the property of insanity to believe its possessor sane, cool, and steady, and in no need of reformation in mind or body; but the humble artisan, the merchant of snug means, the happy *littérateur*, the merry milliner, the little laborer, the hearty farmer—one and all, who ever sigh for wealth, and often vain would essay to try for the gigantic fortunes that they hear about, will take heed by these teachings and ask only for competence—remain contented with competency, when it is required. For them the warnings of suicide, bankruptcy, disgrace, and sudden death, will not be thrown away!—*Hunt's Magazine.*

MACHINE FOR PEGGING BOOTS AND SHOES.

—A new machine for this purpose has been brought forward. The boot is placed on one part of the machine, and a stick of wood on another, motion being given, one portion of the mechanism operates to prick the holes with an awl another to make the pegs, another to feed the pegs to the mouth of the holes, and another to drive the pegs home. These various operations are performed with great rapidity, about two minutes only being required to double peg each boot.

DISCOVERY IN BAKING BREAD.—A correspondent of the Scotsman, writing from Munich, says:—I have visited Professor Leibig, and seen his admirable lecture-room and laboratory, models for imitation in other countries. He told me that in England the bakers used a quantity of alum in making bread. It is employed to make the bread white, moist, and soft. It acts by coagulating the gluten of the wheat, but it is deleterious in its effects. He has discovered that water saturated with lime, produces the same whiteness in bread, the same softness and the same capacity to retain moisture; while the lime removes all acidity from the dough, and supplies an element needed in the structure of bones which is deficient in wheat, and still more so in rye. I ate bread of it in his house; it was excellent. He used five pounds of water saturated with lime to nineteen pounds of flour. No other change is necessary in the process of baking. The lime coagulates the gluten as effectually as the alum does. The bread weighs well, and the bakers consequently approve of it. He allowed me to report the discovery at discretion."

"You Forget Me." A good story is told of a church-going citizen, who is the father of an interesting family of children, and among them a bright-eyed boy numbering four or five summers, the pet of the household, and unanimously voted to be one of the drollest little fellows alive. On Saturday night he had been bribed to keep peace and retire to bed an hour earlier than usual, with the promise that on the morrow he might go with the family to church. On Sunday morning it was found inconvenient to put the youngster through a regular course of washing and dressing necessary for his proper appearance at the sanctuary and the family slipped off without him. They had not, however, more than become comfortably seated in their pew, when in walked the youngster, with nothing on but a night-wrapper and a cloth cap. "You forgot me," said he in a tone loud enough to be heard all over the church.

Circassia.—It has already been stated that the Circassians, alarmed at the unprotected condition in which they have been left by the conclusion of the war, have sent an address to the Sultan, demanding the assistance of Turkey and the Western powers to maintain themselves against the Russians. The London Press thus speaks of the critical condition in which they have been placed:

"By the action of the war the military power of Russia has been concentrated as to allow of an overwhelming force being directed against the Caucasus. The Georgian army on the one part, and the Crimea army on the other, are conveniently disposed for attacking the Caucasus with irresistible numbers. A portion of the Russo-Caucasian army, under General Khurleff, is, it appears, ready for action on the spot. The army of Mouravieff, strengthened and inspired by the spoil of Kara, will be at once available for the new theatre of operations opened to it; while the immense force in the Crimea, released from the duty of maintaining its ground against the allies, will be able to send reinforcements to the scene of action to any extent that may be required. The organization of the army for the conquest of the Caucasus is rapidly proceeding—regiments are now on their march to the spot, and already we are informed by accounts from St. Petersburg that large supplies of all kinds are being forwarded for the use of the Caucasian army.

It will be impossible for the Caucasians to resist the invasion with which they are threatened. The military power which opposed England, France, and Turkey in arms is now to be directed solely against them. They perceive their danger. As we write, an announcement appears that a deputation from Circassia had arrived on the 24th of April at Constantinople to request the recognition and the guaranty of their country by the Porte. What answer will be returned to them? This subject could not have been overlooked by our Government; but, on the other hand, it is possible that it has deliberately come to a conclusion to connive at the conquest of the Caucasus? If so—and it does not appear that amid the multifarious topics discussed at the conference one thought was given to this point—we shall have concluded a peace which is in reality no peace, as hostilities will continue on the very borders of the Black Sea, and Russia will probably at last close the war by a conquest which she has been attempting for more than a century past, which will prodigiously increase her power and fame in Asia, and far more than compensate her for the defeats she has sustained at the hands of the Allies."

MANIFESTO OF THE SULTAN.—The Sultan has issued a manifesto, ordering the general publication of the treaty of peace, which he describes as satisfactory, acknowledging the brilliant services of the Ottoman army, and the fidelity and zeal of the functionaries of all classes, and expressing a hope that the latter will show the greatest possible zeal in realizing in an efficacious manner, conformably to his irrevocable intention, the organization and amelioration of which, with the assistance of Divine Providence, he has laid the basis. The Western Powers are thanked for the proofs of friendship and goodwill which they have shown, and a warm tribute is paid to the valour of their heroic soldiers.

"M. Voght, professor of theology at Geneva," says the *Nouvelliste Vaudois*, "has been sent for to accompany as naturalist, Prince Napoleon in his voyage to the north."

The Pope has just entered his 65th year, having been born on the 13th May, 1792.

A CANADIAN GRACE DARLING.

The following account of a truly heroic incident appears in a Buffalo newspaper. The heroine referred to is a Mrs. Becker, residing on the Canadian shore of Lake Erie.

"On the morning of the 20th November 1854, the schooner *Conductor* left the port of Amherstburgh, bound for Toronto, with a cargo of 10,000 bushels of corn. The wind blew fresh from the south-west all day—a heavy sea running meantime. About five o'clock p. m., the wind increased to a perfect hurricane, and all the canvas was reefed snug down. Toward midnight, a severe storm arose. The topsail-sheets were carried away, the boat was washed from the davits, the decks swept clean of everything, and the vessel would not obey her helm, and seemed to settle in the trough of the sea.

About four o'clock in the morning of the 21st, the crew of the schooner made what they supposed to be Long Point Light; but it was really the light at Long Point Cut. The thickly drifting snow instantly obscured this light; and in about half an hour afterwards the vessel struck. Although she was not more than 200 yards from the shore, it was impossible to form an accurate opinion as to the locality, because of the thickly drifting snow. The sea made a clear breach over her, and forced the crew into the rigging, where they remained from five o'clock in the morning until two in the afternoon. Ice was making all the time. The crew then descried a woman and two little boys approaching along the beach.

The woman and children built a fire on the shore, and made signs to the sailors to swim ashore. The sea was so great they were afraid to venture, until the captain, thinking the risk of drowning better than almost certain death by cold and exposure, struck out from the wreck, and by extraordinary efforts nearly reached the shore; but his strength failed, and being carried by the under-tow, he would have been engulfed, had not the woman come to his assistance. She, seeing his critical situation, came to him as soon as the deep water would permit, and having walked in up to her neck, fortunately rescued him, he being utterly exhausted. The woman supported the man, and drew him ashore, having been herself several times beaten down by the force of the waves. With the assistance of the boys, she drew him to the fire, and resuscitated him.

The mate of the schooner next struck out, but in like manner failed to reach the shore, and sank. The captain, supposing himself to be sufficiently restored, went to the assistance of the mate, but again himself gave way; and the woman went again into the angry waters, out to the utmost depth at which she could stand, and brought the two men ashore. The mate seemed to be lifeless but was at length restored. In addition to these efforts, five several times did the woman go out to the receding surge, and at each time bringing an exhausted, drowning seaman ashore, until seven persons—the master, mate, and five of the crew—were saved. It was evening now, and one man who could not swim, still elung to the rigging. During the whole night, the woman paced back and forward along the shore, renewing the fire, encouraging the rescued men, giving them food and warm tea, and administering to their comfort. From time to time she would pause, and, wishfully regarding the stranded vessel, thus give utterance to her humanity: "Oh, if I could save that poor man, I should be happy!" When morning at last came, on the 23d, the storm having abated, the sea was less violent. The master and crew being now strengthened and invigorated by food and fire, constructed a raft, and reached their comrades, whose resolute spirit, though fastgiving, was still sufficient to enable him to retain his position in the rigging. Thus he, too, was saved, though badly frozen. The crew remained at the cabin of Mr. S. Becker nearly a week before they were able to depart.

On the week following this occurrence, two American vessels were lost on the same point, whose crews were greatly comforted by Mrs. Becker, whose husband was still engaged in stopping. The crews of these vessels were sheltered in her cabin, and were the recipients of her hospitable and husband's attentions and care.

The accounts concludes with a certificate from the captain and crew; and we learn that an effort has been successfully made in Canada to offer to Mrs. Becker a pecuniary acknowledgment of her spirited conduct. She has, however, expressed a desire that the money should be appropriated to the education of her children. She and her husband are said to gain their living by fishing.

Digging their own Graves.—Shot into them.—Those men belonging to the command of Colonel Schlessinger, who were taken by the Costa Ricans and executed by them, were made to perform an unwelcome service just before their exit. Having been condemned to death, and their fate announced, the victims were compelled to dig their own graves, and when done, made to kneel upon the margin of the trench dug, when they were shot dead—falling readily into the pit their own hands had dug.

200 JUST ARI Victoria good judges.

June 7, 18

ONE HA nearly George Col the Proprie the subscri

Charlotte

PU

It being c sented to th tion of the lative coun countenance of the Sew separate a more Mem the expen Colony;

The und the opinio pass to 1 miles from 1856, to u John M' C James M' James M' Angus C John M' James F Angus M Cle-mont John M' Donald James I John D Edward Daniel J Matthias John M Archibald Lauchla John M Angus J Daniel Joseph Richard Angus James John N John S Donald Moses John I Joseph John Patrick Donald

Boj and pt out a have introd their Hair other Ther can b ladie the fr tron and Di hair is ap the injur over B usu last B the lod cou W Ca W

in M el B at a

200 BARRELS FLOUR!!

JUST ARRIVED from MONTREAL, per Sch. Victoria, pronounced by the Bakers and other good judges, to be a sound and superior article. Real Family Flour. JAMES N. HARRIS. June 7, 1856. Adv. Isl. Sw.

TO LET

ONE HALF of that beautiful Brick House, nearly opposite the residence of the Hon. George Colver. For further particulars, enquire of the Proprietor, Mr. Thomas Foster, Stanhope, or the subscriber. JAMES J. BEVAN. Charlottemown, May 12th, 1856.

PUBLIC MEETING.

It being currently reported, that the petitions presented to the House of Assembly, for the investigation of the Landlords' titles, and to make the Legislative Council Elective—received no consideration or countenance from the Government; but at the close of the Session, they passed an Act uncalled for, to separate and narrow up the Districts—to add six more Members to the House of Assembly, to increase the expense of that body, and add to the debt of the Colony;

The undersigned, are therefore desirous to know the opinion of the public in such matters, and purpose to meet at the St. Peter's Road, eighteen miles from Charlottemown, the first Tuesday in July, 1856, to take the subjects into consideration.

- John M'Donald, Robert Carter, James M'Laughlan, sen., Donald M'Donald, James M'Laughlan, jr., Joseph Webster, Angus Campbell, Andrew Stedson, John M'Gilvray, Andrew Braden, James Flinn, Daniel Bradley, Angus M'Gilvray, James M'Wade, Cleveant M'Gilvray, Richard Ready, John M'Gilvray, jr., Thomas Duggan, Donald M'Isaac, Patrick F. Doyle, James M'Isaac, Angus M'Quade, Donald M'Isaac, sen., Peter M'Donald, John Doyle, Patrick Keoly, Edward Doyle, John Hughes, Daniel M'Isaac, Patrick Trayner, Matthias M'Donald, Feoly Hughes, John M'Donald, John Mullins, Archibald M'Donald, Thomas Bell, Lanchlan M'Isaac, Philip Smyth, John M'Isaac, John Hickey, Daniel M'Isaac, James Miller, jun., Joseph M'Isaac, Manasseh Owens, Richard Reid, Richard Stewart, Angus M'Donald, John Stewart, James M'Intyre, William Webster, John M'Dougald, William Stewart, John M'Shae, John Shannon, John M'Intyre, James Smith, Donald M'Gilvray, Edward Boylan, Moses Connors, Bernard Shannon, John Reid, Cornack Hughes, Joseph Webster, sen., Alexander M'Gilvray, John Moynagh, Patrick Mooney, Donald M'Isaac, Allan M'Gilvray.

The Great American Hair Tonic.

Bogle's celebrated Hyperion Fluid, for the growth and preservation of the hair is well known to be without a rival on this continent. Hundreds of imitations have started into an ephemeral existence, since the introduction of this unrivalled Hair restorative, and their doom has been sealed, whilst Bogle's Hyperion Hair Fluid, with a popularity never attained by any other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer."

There is no malady, which can affect the Hair, but can be cured by this incomparable preparation. To ladies it is invaluable; and on children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of Hair. It is now pronounced by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe.

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it never fails. Boston Post. Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Inventor and Sole Proprietor. For sale by Druggists, Hair Dressers, and Dealer in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States. W. B. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.

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: Charlottemown, P. E. I. Jas. PURDIE, Esq., St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. HANKIN & Co. April 13, 1855.

Superior Cooking Stoves Scotch Castings.

JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, from Glasgow, a quantity of Cooking Stoves, Cannon 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, 1855.

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, CHARLOTTEOWN. Tea, Sugar, &c Cutlery, 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 Charlottemown, the property of Dr. DAX. It contains 155 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 35 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, Charlottemown, who is fully authorized to treat for the sale. Charlottemown, Jan. 17, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND UNDER 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 9d. CHARLOTTEOWN.—HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square. St. ELEANOR'S.—JAMES J. FRASER.

Freehold Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a valuable FREEHOLD FARM, 6 miles from Town, consisting of 60 acres of LAND, or thereabouts, 54 of which are cleared, and in an excellent state of cultivation. Nearly the whole has been cleared within the last 12 years. It is situated on the north side of, and adjoins, the West River, and contiguous to Mr. John Hyde's Mill. The House is placed on a commanding situation, well sheltered from the north and north-west winds, and has a splendid view of the river. The farm buildings have been all erected by the present proprietor, and consists of a Barn 63 x 26 feet, including Stable and Cow-house, also, a Coach-house and Granary, Out-house, Green-house and Pigsty. Mangel Mad to any extent can be obtained from the river. For particulars apply to NICHOLAS BROWN, Kent Street. Oct. 23.

Great English Remedy!

The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World! Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE! Patronized by the Ability and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extraordinary Medicine in the World.

Medicine containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparilla, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The Forest Wine is altogether a different article. It contains no syrup to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal properties from the vegetable plants of which it is composed. The Forest Wine combines the virtues of the WILD CHERRY, DANDELION, YELLOW DOCK, AND SARSAPARILLA, with other valuable plants whose properties are all most effective.

Its high concentration renders it one of the most efficient medicines now in use. Sometimes less than a single bottle restores the lingering patient from weakness, debility, and sickness, to strong and vigorous health. Every dose shows its good effects on the constitution, and improves the state of the health. The Forest Wine is recommended, in the strongest terms, for all complaints of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nervous Disorders, Bilious Affections, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Scrofula, and all Disorders arising from BAD BLOOD and impure habit of the system.

SAVED FROM DEATH.

Testimony of Mr. Nathan Mathews, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J. Dr. G. W. Halsey:—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life. When I commenced taking them I laid at the point of death with dropsy, piles and asthma. My Physician had given me up as past cure, and my family had lost all hopes of my recovery. While in this dreadful situation, your Forest Wine and Pills were procured for me, and before I had finished the first bottle of the Wine and box of Pills, I experienced great relief; my body and limbs, which were greatly swollen, became sensibly reduced. Hopes of my recovery began now to revive, and after continuing the use of your medicines for about a month, the Piles and Asthma were completely cured. The Dropsy, through which my life was placed in such great danger, was also nearly gone. I have continued the use of your medicines until the present time, and I now enjoy as perfect health as ever I did in my life, although I am more than sixty years of age. Years, respectfully, N. MATHEWS. Newark, N. J., Dec. 19, 1847.

GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.

New York, January 9th, 1848. Dr. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years; and having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable. Previous to taking the Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke desparingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and I doubt not, that there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines in consequence of the deception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unprincipled men in flaming advertisements. But, what a pity it is, that the deception used by others should be the means of disuading many labouring under disease from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Humanely speaking, they have saved my life; when I commenced making use of them, I was in a wretched condition, but began to experience their good effects in less than three days; and in six weeks from the time I purchased the medicines, to the great surprise of all my friends, I was entirely cured, and had increased fifteen pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills, and two bottles of the wine. Would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies. Yours, &c., JAMES WILTON.

NERVOUS DISORDERS

Are diseases of the mind as well as of the body, usually brought on by troubles and affliction, and are most common to persons of delicate constitutions and sensitive minds. Low spirits, melancholy, frightful dreams, and fearful anticipations of evil from the slightest causes, generally accompany nervous disorder. The Forest Wine and Pills are an energetic remedy in these complaints.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph C. Paulding, dated

PHILADELPHIA, September 7th, 1848. Mr. G. W. Halsey—Dear Sir:—Your Forest Wine and Pills have cured my wife of a dreadful nervous disorder with which she has been affected for many years. Her body was almost wasted away. She was frequently disturbed in her sleep by frightful dreams, awakening quite exhausted and covered with perspiration, and at times laboring under the delusion that something dreadful was about to happen to her. By the use of four bottles of the Wine, and a box of the Pills, she is now in perfect health. She has regained her flesh and color, and enjoys society as well as ever. J. C. P. ULDING.

Dr. David Marein, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtue than fifty of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla. Messrs. S. B. Lempman & Co., one of the largest and most respectable druggists in Syracuse, in a letter, say: "From what they have heard and seen of Halsey's Forest Wine

TO BE SOLD.

THE Farm at present in the occupation of Mr. Andrew Smith, at the Cross Roads, Belfast. For particulars apply at the office of T. HEATH HAVILAND, Esq. Barrister at Law. Charlottemown, April 25th, 1856.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

City of Charlottemown. NOTICE is hereby given that Tavern Keepers, Truckmen and all other persons desirous of taking out City Licences may obtain the same on application to the City Clerk at the City Hall, between the hours of Eleven a. m. and Two p. m. By order of His Worship the Mayor. W. B. WELLNER, City Clerk. Charlottemown, 27th, May 1856.

GAS WORKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the dividend declared May 6th, at the general meeting of Shareholders in the Charlottemown Gas Light Company will be payable at the Company's office from 10 to 2 o'clock on and after the 7th inst. By Order, W. MURPHY, Manager. May 6th, 1856.

Dwelling House and Land FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE belonging to Mr. Thomas Keoughan, and now occupied by Mr. Edward Poor, Pensioner, adjacent to the Government Pond and adjoining the premises of Mr. John Cavanagh, Pensioner. The above Freehold Property having a substantial HOUSE, 15 x 31 feet, and recently built, will be found well worthy of attention. For further particulars inquire of the owner, next door. THOMAS KEOUGHAN. Jan. 25, 1856.

New Importations.

BRUSHES in great variety, Spirit levels assorted sizes, do. with plumb and side light, Bench screws, (Birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to 4s 6d each. IRON, Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted, Superior Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 6d to 2s each. Mortise Latches, low priced. Rim Locks and Latch Locks, Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article, Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argillol door knobs, Electro Plated Drop Escutcheons, Screws, a large lot, Excelsior Screw Auger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch, Chisels, all sizes, Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices, Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Oct. 24, 1855.

Carding Machines, &c

THE Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Power Treenail Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morrice & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Char. Charlottemown, July 18, 1855. lyxlf

Coke! Coke! Coke!

FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very superior Coke, at 12s. 6d per chaldron. W. M. MURPHY, Manager. March 10, 1856.

THE First Horticultural Show, for Flowers, and

Vegetables, will be held on, or about THURSDAY, the 10th of July next. Further particulars will be seen in future advertisements. By order, J. M. DALGLEISH, Sec'y. Committee Room, 21st April, 1856.

TEACHER WANTED,

OF the first Class for the Ebenezer School, Lot 24. Apply to ROBERT SEAMAN, SAMUEL BOUNDY. Trustees.

Blood Horse "SALADIN."

THE above well known Horse, imported by the Royal Agricultural Society, will be in the City once a fortnight, [SATURDAY] from the 10th May inst., and will stand at the Stables of Mr. GEORGE SMITH, (M'Gill's Farm,) near Spring Park, for the season. JAMES BYRNES. North River, May 13, 1856.

Wanted to Charter,

FOUR VESSELS, from 200 to 500 tons, to load with Timber and Deals at GARDNER BARRIE, to call at CORK for orders. Vessels can take in Cargo from off the PIER. No port charges at the Harbor of shipment. Apply to BENJ. DAVIES, Broker, Queen-St. May 6th, 1856.

THE AMERICAN MISUNDERSTANDING.

Lord Palmerston declared in the House of Commons on Thursday night that Mr. Crampton, our ambassador at Washington had been dismissed,—had left Washington for Toronto, in Upper Canada, a statement, the correctness of which, however, was denied the same evening by the Globe, the evening journal, which is supposed to reflect the views, as it certainly advocates, the policy of the first Minister. The Globe states, with more minuteness, that the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, by the American Executive, rests solely on the unsupported hearsay assertion of a passenger by the America. Lord Palmerston admitted that this important information came to hand in an unofficial form, and he may probably have committed himself to the truth of the American passenger's assertion without much inquiry, as the turn of events certainly rendered such a circumstance extremely probable. But the leading journal of yesterday and the Morning Post of the day previous, without mentioning their authority, both endorse the fact of Mr. Crampton's dismissal, so that we may assume that this new phase in the "American misunderstanding" has actually occurred.

The question is, will this act on the part of the American Government be followed by the retirement of Mr. Dallas? The Times inspired from Downing-street, declares that it assuredly will. Speaking from authority, that journal says,—"Those who endeavor to persuade themselves that we shall learn the dismissal of Mr. Crampton without enforcing the retirement of Mr. Dallas, are calculating upon an amount of endurance totally inconsistent with the character of Englishmen." It would seem, then, that the preliminary steps to a war between the two countries,—the actual dismissal of the British ambassador from Washington, followed by the subsequent withdrawal of the American Minister from London,—may be said to have occurred, and we can now look the future in the face with what philosophy we may.

Notwithstanding these threatening appearances, our conviction is, that war is impossible, and we are satisfied that when the great mass of American citizens, whose individual interests and prosperity are bound up with the continuance of peace, learn that Mr. Crampton has left the United States, and sought refuge in the adjoining British colony, they will seriously open their eyes to the dangers with which they are threatened, and, not less for the welfare of mankind than their own, will rise in their might, and "push from their stools" the unprincipled politicians who for mere party purposes have brought things to this pass. The power of the commercial interest in a country like America is great, and as this class pays comparatively little attention to the doings of the professional politicians except when danger becomes imminent, we expect, before the end of the present month, to receive accounts from the Western shores of the Atlantic fully confirmatory of our views.

We cannot, we confess, place much sincerity in the acts of General Pierce and his advisers. His administration has been most unpopular, and his last card is a rupture with England,—a rupture which would be deeply deplored by all the wise and good in both countries, and to the verge of which he has now brought us. If he should fail in the dearest object of his ambition,—that of being re-elected,—the storm will pass over like a morning cloud; but in order to be re-elected, he must be re-nominated, and although the Presidential election does not take place until November next, the nomination for candidates is fixed for the early part of June, so that we shall soon learn the result of the Caucus which is to decide his fate. In the event of Pierce being "thrown overboard" by the delegates, all fear of war is over—for the present; but should he succeed in the conference at Cincinnati, which we cannot bring ourselves to believe we may indeed prepare for the worst. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the bold step which he has taken by the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, so far from contributing to the end he has in view, is all but certain to defeat it,—that is, if wise and prudent rather than vindictive and warlike councils prevail; and we are borne out in this our estimate of the result by old politicians who have long resided in the United States, and can gauge with tolerable accuracy the feelings of the great mass of the people.—Willmer's Times.

Two deplorable events in France have attracted much attention. The first refers to a financial defaulter, a director of the Credit Mobilier, named Place. This is a serious matter, for while his liabilities are £720,000, his assets only amount to a third of that enormous sum showing a deficiency of nearly half-a-million sterling. The shock to public confidence in a country like France involved in a defalcation like this can hardly be over estimated; and it comes to at a moment when the south of France has been the scene of inundations of the most terrific kind, caused by the overflowing of two rivers, the

Rhone and the Saone. The deluge has swept away towns and villages— and the extent of human suffering is said to be indescribable. The Emperor has done what he can to alleviate the misfortune; but it has been suggested in various quarters that a national calamity like this might be met by a public subscription in England. To appeals of this kind where disasters, the work of Providence overtake alike rich and poor, old and young, our countrymen usually make a prompt and handsome response, and for the credit of the national character we should be glad to see an amount of liberality exhibited by those who can afford to be generous which would meet the emergency of the circumstances. 500 houses were destroyed in the neighbourhood of Lyons and 129 at Avignon. Louis Napoleon is a consummate actor. On hearing of the calamity he started immediately to the scene and was cheered by the people in a way which allowed their appreciation of his sympathy.

Rumours prevail that a Spanish fleet is to be despatched to the west, to act against Mexico, and that war is on the point of being declared by the Queen and the Cortes against the Republic arising out of the Spanish convention. A step like this will be extremely imprudent as far as Spain is concerned. She has not the resources to punish a distant country like Mexico, and in such a contest would probably receive more blows than she could inflict. Advantage would certainly be taken to enlist privateers in the service of Mexico and by this means Spain would be almost certain to lose Cuba. The days have disappeared for the last named power acting an aggressive part in the affairs of nations.

Private letters, relative to Italy from the Belgian and French capitals, assert that a great insurrectionary movement may shortly be looked for but these announcements appear to be incompatible with another statement to the effect that Mazzini, disgusted with the ill success of all his efforts to regenerate his native land is about to emigrate to America, and leave Europe for ever. A telegraphic despatch from Paris, dated Wednesday last, declares that the notes presented by France and Austria to the Napolitan government were nearly identical. These notes did not demand any specific reforms but the tone was urgent and even menacing. France, in fact, intimates that any disturbance in Naples or Sicily would probably bring about an intervention very serious to King Bomba.

The Divan of Moldavia has declared in favor of the union of the Danubian provinces under one of the same Government,—a step which it is believed will influence more or less both Russia and Austria and may possibly induce the Western Powers to support the proposition. England was in favour of separation and France for the union.

The Emperor of Russia has granted an amnesty to the Polish exiles but they must petition to be allowed, to return, and then their errors will be forgiven. The Poles in London, through the agency of their secretaries repudiate this concession on the part of the Czar, and denounce as traitors all who are base enough to accept. We cannot help viewing it, however as a great improvement on the policy of Nicholas towards the land which he held in such iron bondage.

PROGRESS OF TRANQUILITY
A Dublin paper notices the gratifying fact, as showing the peaceable and orderly state of the northern Irish counties, that on the 23rd of May last there was not in either of the gaols of Drogheda, Dundalk, Monaghan, or Antrim a single prisoner for trial at the ensuing assizes to be held for the north-east circuit, while in one of two remaining towns on that circuit—viz., Armagh and "Downpatrick"—there was but one solitary prisoner in "durance vile," and in the other towns but five. Such circumstances have probably not occurred for very many years.

THE AUSTRIAN DIPLOMATIC CIRCULAR.

The continental journals contain the text of the despatch, dated May 18th, addressed from the Cabinet of Vienna to the representatives of Austria at Florence, Rome, Naples, Modena. It is very bitter in its tone towards Sardinia. In noticing the recent debates in the Chambers at Turin, it charges Count Cavour with a desire to exercise a protectorate over Italy, and to keep the country in a state of revolutionary excitement so as to favour his designs. The Austrian Government is ready to encourage useful reforms emanating from the free will of the Italian Governments; but is also firmly decided to employ all her power to repel any attack, and to co-operate in causing to fail the efforts of the promoters of disturbances and of those who promote anarchy.

THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL, the Czar's brother, is talked of as a husband for the Princess Sidonia, daughter of the King of Saxony.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, June 21, 1856.

The love of excitement, planted in the human mind for the wisest purposes, is nevertheless less strange and unaccountable. We read with a shudder—not an unpleasant one—of hundreds being blown up at the taking of a fortress, destroyed by the play of cannon on the victims of a successful charge. The mind having been once accustomed to this species of food, begins to have a greater relish for it every day, till it grows at last into a passion, and in time of war we feel a species of discontent as if we had been deprived of a meal of our necessary food—if the mail does not bring us a sufficiency of horrors on which to satiate our now unnaturally depraved appetites. The loss falls heaviest upon those who cater for the public taste, or who are rather the purveyors of food for the public mind, and it is lamentable to see the straits they are put to, to gratify this greed for blood on the part of their readers. We hardly know what editors of English papers would have done, had not Palmer kindly volunteered the poisoning of Mr. Cooke, his wife and brother, it has been a great God-send to them, and to do them justice, they have made the most of him, but still, what are three or four poisonings and a paltry hanging match to hosts of killed and wounded of three and four figures as the commercial men say. Palmer has been found guilty, and will, it is presumed be hanged. It will be a goodly sight no doubt, a doctor on the gallows does not happen every day. Dog does not eat dog they say, but doctors will cut up doctors, but that happens when both are alive, so his body will probably be given up to his friends for decent burial and editors of papers will have to look out for other sources of excitement. The human mind however, is fortunately so constructed, that it is able to digest every species of food, and swallow all kinds of excitement. We must therefore trust and hope that some new and astonishing discovery in science will happen, or some phenomena in the arts more wonderful than the electric telegraph, will arrive "to make men gape, and stand astare with wonder." We are expecting the English Mail, but in common with every body we expect nothing new, that is to say, nothing that will shake that thirst for excitement which still remains and which is now only fed by the recollection of Alma, Inkermann, the Malakoff and Sebastopol.

THE BRITISH MAILS were received here yesterday at about 12 o'clock by the Lady Le-Mercant. The British Government had no official announcement of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, but the news had been brought by a passenger. We have given the opinion of some of the leading papers on the subject. An inundation had taken place in the south of France, causing a great destruction of property; this and other leading incidents of the news, will be found in to-day's issue.

A Tea meeting in aid of the Lecture Fund Committee—and under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, was held in the Hall on Monday last, and was respectably attended. Several speeches were made by Clergymen of the different denominations, among whom were Rev. Mr. Brewster, Rev. Mr. Ross, Rev. C. L. Burnett.
The city band was also in attendance, discoursing sweet sounds at appropriate intervals. The Ladies had provided for more guests than were in attendance, and are deserving of great praise for their laudable exertions.
The friends of Temperance in connection with the order, were much indebted to Mr. John Locherby and Mr. Jonathan Rider for their efforts in managing the business on the occasion.—Con.

FREE CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. Sutherland, of Nova Scotia, will preach in the Temperance Hall, on Sabbath the 22d, fore and afternoon.

ST. JOHN, June 16.

The honorable Charles Fisher is triumphantly returned to the new House of Assembly as the first instalment of principle towards a new Legislature.

Married,

By the Rev John Brewster, on Wednesday the 18th inst, Mr. Thomas Matlow, of Seal River, Lot 49, to Miss Ann Hardy, of Little York.

Died,

At Charlottetown, on the 15th inst., Mrs. Ellen Coran, in the 50th year of her age. Deeply regretted by all who knew her.

Passengers,

In the Lady Le Marchant from Pictou, June 20 —Messrs. Jas. M'Farlane, Jas. Campbell, Ed. Kichham, Jas. M'Kenzie, G. Hubbard, Mrs. W. White, Mrs. Jos. Hodgson, Miss M'Kenzie, Miss Kirkpatrick, and 2 in the steerage.

Launched.

At Grand River, on Wednesday last, from the shipyard of Messrs. Rielly & M'Dougald, a superior Bark of 400 tons, called the—, for Mr. William Welsh, of this City.

Ship News.

(Arrivals from hence at St. John's, N. F.) — May 29—Lady Jane Gray, Joseph, Margaret, Unity and Amelia Adelaide, 30—Conservator, June 5—Reward. Cleared—June 4—Ann M'Kinnon.

JUST ARRIVED!

Pine and Spruce BOARDS!

BY AUCTION, on MONDAY Evening next, 23d inst., at 6 o'clock, on PRAKE'S WHARF, just arrived from NEW BRUNSWICK— 15,000 feet very good PINE BOARDS 10,000 feet do SPRUCE do. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. June 21, 1856.

AUCTION

American & Dry Goods

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 25th June, at 11 o'clock, at the Subscriber's Sale Room, Desbris's Buildings, Queen Street. 3 Boxes Ground Pepper, 7 Chests Tea, 10 Boxes do., 10 Bbls. Pilot Bread, 1 Cask Raisins, 6 Boxes Soap, 2 do Candles, 1 Bbl. Cocoa Nuts, 3 Boxes Ground Coffee, 5 Boxes Baking Soda, 10 Doz. Hay Rakes, 6 Doz. Buckets, 3 Hair Cloth Sofas, A lot of Cane seated Chairs, 3 Rocking Chairs, Boxes sorted Candy, 12 Drums Figs, 200 Pairs Boots & Shoes An assortment of Glass & Crockery ware, Scythes & Reaping Hooks. ALSO a lot of Dry Goods, consisting in part of Light Summer Shawls, Red flannel, Black and white Batting, Working Canvas, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Laces, Edgings, and Flowers, Worsted and Silk Fringes, Silk, Cards, Shirts and Candle wick, Stay and Boot laces, Saddle Pads. With a variety of other articles. JOHN HARPER, Auctioneer.

Public Lands!

THE Commissioner of Public Lands will sell by Auction, at the Colonial Building, Charlottetown, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of JULY next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the MILLS at St. Peter's, now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Roper, together with 100 acres of LAND, more or less. The lease by which Mr. Roper occupies, will expire on the 1st May, 1857, at which period possession will be given to the purchaser. Wm. SWABEY, Commissioner. May 22, 1856.



Depending on the Public Patronage!

THE Steamer "ROSEBUD," M'GARRY, Master, will, (until further notice) leave CHARLOTTETOWN for PICTOU every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 9 o'clock.—Returning, will leave PICTOU for CHARLOTTETOWN every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning at 8 o'clock. For freight or passage, enquire of Mr. H. NARRAWAY, Pictou, the Master on board, or of the owner— WILLIAM HEARD. Ch. Town, 20th June, 1856.

For Sale or to Lease.

SEVERAL valuable Building Lots well adapted for business—stands situate in "STRAITFORD," Township No. 48, at the Ferry. Also,—Building and Water Lots in Charlottetown, and a desirable site for a Ship Yard. For plan and particulars, apply to the owner MASON BATES, or to the undersigned JOHN BALL.

Cha Beef, Do. Pork, Do. Mutt Lamb Butter do. Tallor Lard, Flour, Pearl Oatme
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TH Ports. for Pa close c I
Chari Para receive Rn SILLI Luteto Bay
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Mahog Coal C Pencil Grids Cicula Hamm Hathe Narrow Plumb Screw Web S India R
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Charlottetown Markets, June 18,

Beef, (small) lb.	5d a 6d	Veal	2 1/2 a 3d
Do. by quarter,	5d a 7d	Turkeys	6s a 7s 6d
Pork,	5d a 5 1/2d	Clover seed, lb	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Do. (small),	6d a 6 1/2d	Fowls,	1s 3d a 1s 9d
Mutton,	6d a 6 1/2d	Eggs dozen,	7d a 8d
Lamb, per qr. 30d a 3s 6d		Oats, bush,	1s 10d a 2s
Butter (fresh), 1 lb a 13d		Barley,	5s a 6s
do. by tub—none.		Potatoes,	1s 9d a 2s
Tallow,	10d a 1s	Turnips,	
Lard,		Timothy seed,	20s a 24s
Flour,	2 1/2d a 3d	Hempseed yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Pearl Barley,	2d a 2 1/2d	Hay, ton,	75s a 85s
Oatmeal	1 1/2d	Straw, Cwt.,	1s a 1s 3d

PACKET!

Between Charlottetown, P. E. Island, and Bay Verte, New Brunswick.

THE Subscriber has placed the new Schooner "BELLE" on the line between the above Ports. She has comfortable Cabin accommodations for Passengers, and he intends running her until the close of the Navigation once a week each way.

Leaving Bay Verte on Tuesdays,

AND Charlottetown on FRIDAYS, at 8 a. m. Persons desirous of travelling by this route, will receive every attention.

REFERENCES.—At Bay Verte, Mr. JACOB SILLIKER and Mr. STEPHEN GOODIN. At Charlottetown, Mr. BENJAMIN CHAPPELL. WILLIAM CHAPPELL, Master. Bay Verte, June 20, 1856.

Hardware! Hardware!!

JUST RECEIVED from the United States, and for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN—Nortijo Locks and Latches, from 9d to 20s each, Rim, western, store door and plate Locks, &c, Small Locks, (a large stock,) Wardrobe, hat and coat Hooks, 4s 2s 6d per doz. Iron and wooden Bench Screws, Clamp and Riggers' Screws, Wilson's Braces, (gear-wheel'd), &c. 2s 3d a 16s, Mineral, porcelain, silvered Door-Shutter and Drawer Knobs, Mahogany, walnut and japanned Drawer Knobs, Coal Chisels and Tinsmiths' Tools, Pencil Sharpeners, Grindstone Fixtures, from 7s 6d a 12s Circular Saws and Arbors, and Leather Bolting, Hammers, (a large assorted Stock) Hatchets, (shingling, claw, lathing, broad, &c) Narrow and Broad Axes and Adzes, Plumbs and Levels, Screw Plates and Dies, Web Saws and Handles, lever Sawsets India Rubber Packing, combs, toys, bat, ball, &c

Charts, Charts,

BELLE ISLE to Boston, including Gulf and River St. Lawrence, with a large book sailing directions, 24s. Canso 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 Yarmouth and Amsterdam, 21s. South of Ireland to 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.

A TEA.

Under the patronage of Mrs Daly.

FOR the purpose of raising a Fund in aid of providing a House of Refuge or Asylum for the poor and destitute of all denominations of the City, will be held "Beach Hill," on the Government House Grounds on Thursday the 17th July, at 4 o'clock, p. m. Contributions will be most thankfully received by the Committee of management:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Mrs. J. Brecken, | Miss C. McDonald, |
| " Cattley, | Mrs. J. McDonald, |
| " B. Davies, | Miss M. McDonald, |
| " Dawson, | " Palmer, |
| Miss P. Desbriessy, | Mrs. Purdie, |
| Mrs. Fergan, | " Rigg, |
| " Gani, | " S. Swabey, |
| " Hensley, | " Stark, |
| " D. Hodgson, | " Tucker, |
| " Hobkirk, | " Walker, |
| " Hord, | " Watson, |
| " Lloyd, | " W. Walsh, |

Admission—6d., children under 10 years 4d., Gates to be open at 3 1/2 o'clock. Should the day prove unfavorable, the Tea Party will take place the following day.

BIBLE.

SEAR'S large type PICTORIAL BIBLE, for family use, containing 1,000 Engravings, 50,000 marginal references, 1,500 pages, map of Palestine, Family Record, &c., well and substantially bound. Price 5s.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to this elegant BIBLE are respectfully informed, that their copies have just arrived per Steamer, and will be delivered immediately.

N. B.—Persons wishing to secure a copy of this complete FAMILY BIBLE are invited to call and enter their Names for the same at the Office of—

JOHN BENNETT STRONG.

Dawson's Building, Kent-St. Charlottetown, June 21, 1856.—1m

Per "THOMAS BEGBIE" from London.

MANCHESTER HOUSE, QUEEN STREET

has been received by the above vessel, the whole of which will be open next week, embracing a splendid assortment of **STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,** to which the attention of purchasers is confidently invited, as being a stock second to none in this City for **STYLE, QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.**

May 30, 1856. SAMUEL M'MURRAY.

"QUEEN STREET CLOTHING HOUSE."

M'NUTT & BROWN

have just received per Isabel from Liverpool, and Thomas Begbie from London, their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of an extensive and carefully selected assortment

OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

on sale at the lowest prices for Cash.

City of Charlottetown, May 26th, 1856.

BEER & SON

Beg to announce the arrival per Barque Isabel, OF A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF **FANCY & DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HABERDASHERY, &c., &c.,**

Which for style, quality and price, will be found well worthy the inspection of purchasers.

May 24, 1856.—1m

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

DUNCAN, MASON & CO.,

A large and well selected STOCK of

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

ex Isabel, from Liverpool.

Charlottetown, May 13. DUNCAN, MASON & Co.

"WEST OF ENGLAND HOUSE."

THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT

Have received ex Isabel, their

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising their usual Assortment.

21st May, 1856. THOMAS & DAWSON.

LONDON HOUSE.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

The Subscriber has received per *Majestic* and *Isabel* from Liverpool, and *Thomas Begbie* from London,

A WELL SELECTED SUPPLY OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

—COMPRISING—

Fancy and Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries of the best quality.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

Great George Street, Charlottetown, May 27, 1856.

H. HASZARD.

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 60 VILLAGE LOTS in the Village of *SUSSEX*, Lot 17, in which is included about 900 feet along the Shore of the Harbor of Bedeque, 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 Bedeque 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 locations. 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 3, in Prince County some 350 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., Bedeque, or to Messrs. BEER & SON, Charlottetown, with whom plans of said Village Property can be seen, as also in the Registrar's Office May 10, 1856. J. WEATHRBE.

NEW GOODS!

SPRING 1856.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving per *Majestic* and *Isabel* from Liverpool, and *Thomas Begbie* from London,

209 Packages Merchandize,

10 Tons Bar Iron,

which with goods on hand will be found one of the most Extensive Stocks in the City for sale at their usual low prices.

Wholesale customers supplied at low rates.

The present importation consists of

- 21 Chests Prime Congou TEA
- 10 Chests London SOAP
- 60 Boxes LONDON SOAP
- 4 Trunks BOOTS and SHOES,
- 2 Cases Ready made Clothing,
- 2 Cases "Townsend's" HATS and CAPS,
- 2 Do. Ladies dress goods in Alpaca, Lustres, Orleans, &c.,
- 1 Do. Light dress goods, in Measins, Bareges and French fabrics,
- 1 Do. Summer Shawls,
- 1 Do. Summer Coatings,
- 2 Do. Straw Bonnets and Hats,
- 1 Case Silks and Ribbons,
- 1 Do. Hosiery, 1 Case Dress Trimmings,
- 1 Bale Carpets and Woolens,
- 3 Bales Cotton Warp, 1 do. Grey Calicoes,
- 1 Do. White and Printed,
- 2 Hogsheads paint Oil,
- 30 Kegs White Paint,
- 2 Barrels Crushed Sugar,
- 1 Do. Fresh Currants,
- 3 Casks Ironmongery,
- 30 Bundles refined spring Steel,
- 6 Kegs Mustard,
- 10 Packages Sundries.

D. & G. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, 28th May, 1856.

King's Square

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

THE Subscriber tenders his thanks to his customers and the public in general, for past favours, and solicits a continuance of public patronage, by now offering a

Large Assortment of Furniture, of the best description, the latest patterns, and on the most reasonable terms of any offered for sale in the city, consisting of—Rose and Zebra wood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Birch and Leo Tables, and Chiffoniers, with marble tops; Easy, Hall, Drawing, and Dining-room Chairs, Hall tables, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Sideboards, Butler's Trays and stands, Sofas, Couches, Bureaus, Bidees, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilets, Lookingglasses, Gilt Mouldings for Picture frames, &c., &c.

UPHOLSTERING and Turning of every description done at the shortest notice. FUNERALS completely furnished, with HEARSE and Mourning Coaches.

Also—To hire, HORSES and VEHICLES, suitable for one or more horses, and superior to any now offered to the public, for hire, and at the lowest prices. Two excellent double Waggon for Sale, one quite new.

MARK BUTCHER.

Charlottetown, June 2, 1856. 1m

LEILA ADA OR THE JEWISH CONVERT.

From the sure word of prophecy, we have reason to expect the conversion of the Jews, at no very distant period. No great number, indeed, has yet been brought to acknowledge the long rejected Messiah. Instances, however, are from time to time occurring, which serve to awaken the zeal and quicken the activity of the people of God, on their behalf. A most beautiful example we have, in the case of the remarkable female whose name stands at the head of this article. A more interesting book, than one lately published under the title of Leila Ada or the Jewish convert, it has scarcely ever been our privilege to peruse. The character delineated seems almost too perfect to be expected, in the present state of our wrecked humanity. We might be ready to conclude that it was an ideal picture, rather than a reality, even not the materials drawn from her own diary. She was, indeed, a plant too ethereal to be long confined to the ungenial soil of this terrestrial region, and therefore destined soon to be transplanted to the paradise above. What Cooper says of happiness might be appropriately applied to her.

"It is an exotic of celestial truth, and blossoms only in celestial earth. The infant days of Leila were passed on a romantic and secluded spot, in Cornwall in England, to which her father had retired after the death of his wife. He had married when he was twenty-five years of age. The union was most happy, being the result of warm mutual affection. He and the partner of his choice seemed to be kindred spirits. When three years after their marriage a lovely daughter was born to them, their earthly felicity seemed to be complete. But, ah! how transitory is all terrestrial bliss. In two years more he is compelled to witness the eyes of his beloved partner closed in death. His grief seemed insupportable. Often did he wish, that he and his infant child were laid also, in the loneliness of the grave. In process of time the loveliness of his infant daughter gradually unfolds itself. The charm in his heart begins to be filled up. His whole heart is bound up in his child, his whole time is employed for her improvement and gratification, he seemed only to live for her, she is, as he himself expressed it, the very soul of his existence. This tenderness and care of her parent were beautifully reciprocated by Leila. Her whole heart is intent to promote the happiness of her dear father, and she studies by all means to administer to his enjoyment.

The talents of Leila were of a high order and the qualities of her heart were not inferior to those of her mind. She possessed great amiableness of disposition. She was naturally of a reflective and retired turn of mind. She loved, as she herself expresses it, to spend her time in her dear closet alone, with her book and her pen. She possessed an invincible regard to truth, which determined her to pursue it, whatever sacrifices it should cost her. She easily discovered an intense concern about the salvation of her soul. A prayer penned by her at the completion of her thirteenth year, is truly wonderful. The rules laid down by her, for the regulation of her life, discover a character the most estimable. She had read the Talmud, but had too much penetration not to see, and too much truthfulness not to acknowledge, its puerilities and obscenities. She was determined to make the majestic Scriptures, as she called them, the subject of her daily study. From their perusal she was led to conclude, that the appearance of the Messiah was probably near. Although earnestly seeking salvation, she seems, at this time, to have been in much darkness and distress, in regard to the way of salvation.

Leila was eighteen years of age, and her father determined to visit with her the Holy Land. The prospect of this filled her with the most delightful emotions. Her anticipations of pleasure are beautifully expressed, in a letter written to a friend, just before leaving England. "I love the East," says she, "it has always been the sweetest spot in my imagination. All my anticipations are in joyous exercise. I shall be fired by the loneliness of the ocean, the stirring excitements of new scenes, the romantic and historical associations connected with the places through which I pass, their variety of manner, customs, and costumes, the shores and hoary mountains which border upon the sea, the sublime solitariness of the wildly beautiful isles of the blue Egean and a host of adventures and pleasurable situations. At every step I shall be furnished with materials for thought and reflection.

Her religious concerns however, was by no means abated. Witness her language. "For a while then I must leave thee my much loved C. The green sward on which I have so often sported, the groves which have so often rung with my wild and girlish joy, the sweet river, whose constant changes and whose lulling murmurs give a sweet variety and music to the scene, and ye my lovely flowers, whose culture has so often engaged my attention and led me to look to him whose sun exalts, whose breath perfumes you, and whose pencil paints; yes, I must leave you all. Shall I ever again behold you? A stray tear flows down, my

cheek. Welcome drop! I would on no account forego thy pleasure. The passions when acted upon in a manner both pure and innocent are sources of deep delight.

Thou Infinite Eternal go with me. I visit that land, which has in a special manner been visited by the exhibition of thy miraculous power, the land in which our fathers worshipped. Oh! that the salvation of Israel were come out of Zion. When God bringeth back the captivity of his people, Jacob shall rejoice and Israel shall be glad.

I am sensible of my sinfulness; I am unworthy of the slightest mark of favour from thy hand, but cast me not utterly from thy presence. Save me O God by thy name; take not thy Holy Spirit from me; thou deniest no other sacrifice than that of a broken spirit and a contrite heart, this I offer thee. Dispel the cloud that affects my soul, enable me to rejoice in thy salvation and evermore glorify thee in my body and spirit, life and conversation."

She also records the blessed effects, upon her, of reading the Old Testament Scriptures, her determination to peruse them still more diligently and, also, her resolution to examine the New Testament, that she might know upon what ground the Christians built their hopes. Thus she took that step which led to her conversion.

Leila now in company with her father, left London for Ostend to proceed to the Holy Land. Thence they pursued their way to Cologne and then to Switzerland. Some time they spent in visiting the sublime Alpine scenery, and the neighbourhood of the lovely Geneva Lake. This deeply interested the mind of Leila and called forth some of the beautiful productions of her gifted pen. Her mind however, was ever elevated from nature to its great Author, from the creature to the Creator. We can only quote to a very limited extent. "I find these scenes" says she of "inestimable value in stirring me up to a deeper acquaintance with the word of God, and also in enlarging my views and conceptions of his majesty, power, greatness and love." Nor was her concern for her spiritual interests at all abated amid the contemplation of the sublime and beautiful scenery presented to her view. Prevented from enjoying true peace, through the cold and comfortless influences of Judaism, how powerfully does her condition awaken our sympathy. "What can I do" says she "all the curses of Gods laws seem impending over me, my soul is earthly; the heavens reveal my iniquity; and God is a just God, but he is also inexhaustible in mercy. He is a being all love. O that I and my sins may be swallowed up in its pure unsearchable sea. O thou Eternal, I appeal to thee if I do not love thee with my whole heart, thou knowest that with all my soul I desire to serve thee. I can scarcely write for weeping. Often I spend the night watching restless and watering my couch with my tears. I am in a strait of bitter darkness—darkness which may be felt, I know not the way of salvation. In the Talmud I have no faith, I can have no faith. The more I read the Holy Scriptures, the more clearly do I perceive, that that book is altogether a fabrication of man; I can believe nothing else; nay more, I feel that for worlds I could not insult God by imputing it to him, or supposing that he had any thing to do with its being written. And the Mosaic law I cannot fulfil, it is impossible to me and all my nation. Lord help me and save me. O that thou wouldst have compassion on my woful state and teach me what to do.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WIDE AWAKE.—An "Early Rising Association" has just been formed (says the *Sunderland Herald*) in the thriving and populous town of Middlesbro'. All the members are bound, under penalties, not to be in bed after half-past five o'clock, A. M.

AN ENIGMATICAL ACCOUNT.

A bill of which the following is a copy, was lately presented to a reverend gentleman officiating in a rural district, who was indebted to the writer for a wheelbarrow:

Rev. — Dr. to Wm. — s. d.
To a wooden barrow and a wood's do. 4 6
To a wooden barrow and a wood do. 4 6
Total 9 12

As the gentleman had only incurred a debt for one barrow, he was surprised to find himself apparently debited in the bill for four, and his puzzle was rather increased than diminished by the total being only equal to a single item. Upon inquiry, however, it turned out that the account was a kind of specimen of rustic phonography, which, translated, meant that the writer had made a wooden barrow which wouldn't do, and a second which did do, and which alone he had charged for. — *Bath Journal*.

SHIPWRECK AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.

Captain Spillane, of the *Barque Pallas*, 300 Tons burthen, of and from Cork bound to Quebec, reached Town on Wednesday last, from St. Paul's Island, where he had suffered shipwreck, and the total loss of his vessel. We have obtained from himself the particulars of the melancholy casualty, whereby 72 lives were lost. They are in brief as follows:

The *Barque* sailed from Cork on the 28th of April last, with 126 passengers, bound to Quebec. Nothing of moment occurred during the voyage up to the day of the catastrophe. The Captain had "sighted," during the morning of the 30th May, ult., the North eastern coast of Cape Breton, and the Island of St. Paul's. In the afternoon of that day, at about 6 o'clock he discovered that the compasses in the binnacle, varied, the one from the other, and both from the "Tell-tale," in the Cabin—there being two points of difference between the two former, and one point between one of them and the "Tell-tale."

Two spare compasses were next tried, but they also proved incorrect. The Captain next tested the Tell-tale, with an azimuth Compass, which he found to correspond;—and thereupon corrected the courses, steered from noon from the Compass in the binnacle, and shaped a course between Cape North and St. Paul's Island. About 10 o'clock, same evening, heard the report of a Gun, whereupon efforts were made to bring the ship to the wind; but she had reached the breakers, and immediately struck. Every hope of getting her clear of the rock having vanished, the Captain ordered the life boat to be lowered from the "davits," with the hope and expectation of landing all on board in safety, on a large rock, within sight, and towards which the sea presented a favorable surface, by which it was hoped that could be effected; but many of the panic stricken passengers, with the thoughtlessness too often exhibited on similar occasions of danger, rushed into the boat, whilst yet in the davits, when, by the pressure and violence thus used, one of the ringbolts broke, and the poor souls who had thus secured a lodgement in the boat were precipitated into the sea, and were drowned. By this accident every prospect of reaching land was cut off; the boat, however, was cleared from the davits during the night, and the two mates reached the land in it.—The ship being now bilged, she lay over on one side,—the sea occasionally washing over her, and in its fury carrying off from the wreck many of those who were clinging to it. In the morning, at day light, the Superintendent of the Island sent off the boats, which, with the one in charge of the mates, took safely to land all those who remained. The captain had a narrow escape with his life, and lost all his personal property.—Upon counting the number saved, SEVENTY TWO souls were found to be missing—including several women and children—who had all met a watery grave. Only six bodies had been recovered when Captain Spillane left the Island—those of three seamen, and three passengers—which were buried under the direction of himself, and the Superintendent. Mr. Campbell, of the latter whose kindness those saved make honorable mention. A vessel has left this for the Island, to take the master and crew, and Passengers, on to Quebec.

It would pain the hearts of the most hardened to hear from captain Spillane even a title of the scenes and sufferings of that dreadful night. We fervently hope that himself, his crew, and passengers, may safely reach Quebec, without further accident.

ANECDOTE OF COLERIDGE.—At a dinner party at Mr. Canning's, Coleridge, in his usual manner, monopolized the conversation, making Spain the text of about a three hours' sermon. He gave a sketch of the Moors; was very pathetic over the fall of Boabdil; elaborately described the Alhambra; epitomized *Don Quixote*; quoted nearly half of Calderon and Lope de Vega; drew a vivid picture of Ferdinand and Isabella; denounced their neglect of Columbus, and hastily recapitulated the Peninsular War, including a few bull fights;

auto de fe's, &c. At length he concluded by saying, "All these reflections rose to my mind in consequence of my meeting, on my way to this hospitable mansion, two of those gallant soldiers, the Life Guards, who fought in the Spanish war under the immortal Wellington."

Hook exclaimed across the table, "what an escape we have had; only suppose if Coleridge had met the regiment!"

THE USES OF ICE.—The French doctors have discovered that ice is safer and better to use in surgical operations than chloroform. By the application of pounded ice and common salt to the diseased parts, thus causing numbness and insensibility, a surgeon lately succeeded in removing a large tumor, without giving the patient any pain, and occasioning very little loss of blood. The only inconvenience was, that the doctor froze his fingers.

THE DAY OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Tuesday, the fourth day of November next, being the Tuesday after the first Monday of that month, is the day on which the people throughout the entire country will cast their votes for electors of President of the United States. It will be the most memorable contest that has ever marked the politics of that country.

THE FRENCH MINISTER had complained to Mr. Marcy of the receipt of an insulting anonymous letter on the envelope of which was the seal of the State Department. Mr. Marcy disavowed all knowledge or responsibility concerning the letter. The author, who was a clerk in a government office relieved both parties of their embarrassment by making himself known and at once resigning his situation.

But few men die of old age. Almost all die of disappointment, passion, mental or bodily toil, or accident. The passions kill men sometimes even suddenly. The common expression, "choked with passion," has little exaggeration in it; for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong bodied men often die young; weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength, and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves, the former do not. As it is with body, so it is with mind and temper. The strong are apt to break down, or, like the candle to run; the wick burns out. The inferior animals, which live, in general, regular and temperate lives, have usually their prescribed term of years. The horse lives twenty-five years, the ox fifteen or twenty, the lion about twenty; the dog ten to twelve; the rabbit eight; the guinea-pig six to seven years. These numbers all bear a similar proportion to the time the animal takes to grow to its full size.

When the cartilaginous parts of the bone become ossified, the bone ceases to grow. This takes place in man at about twenty years on an average; in the camel at eight; in the horse at five; in the ox at four; in the lion at four; in the dog at two; in the cat at eighteen months in the rabbit at twelve; in the guinea-pig at seven. Five or six times these numbers give the term of life; five is pretty near the average; some animals greatly exceed it. But man, of all the animals is the one that seldom comes up to his average. He ought to live a hundred years, according to this physiological law, for five times twenty are a hundred, but instead of that he scarcely reaches on the average four times his growing period; whilst the dog reaches six times the cat six times; the rabbit even eight times the standard of measurement. The reason is obvious. Man is not only the most irregular and most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard-worked of all animals. He is also the most irritable of all animals; and there is reason to believe, though we cannot tell what an animal secretly feels, that, more than any other animal, man cherishes wrath to keep it warm, and consumes himself with the fire of his own secret reflections.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

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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 liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally.

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 when 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 Lumbago
Bowel Complaints Cholera Fevers of all kinds Piles
Constipation of the Bowels Fits Rheumatism
Consumption Head-ache Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility Indigestion Stone and Gravel King's Evil
Sore Throats The Dolomieu Tumours
Secondary Symptoms Venereal Affections Worms of all kinds
Ulcers Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size... Dose:—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 Superior 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 Best's Leather, 300 sides Harness Leather, 300 sides Light Sole Leather, 500 Calf-skins.

WM. B. DAWSON, October 2d.



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. Sperma, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., 1 hhd. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4, a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cadbor, Bluestone, Copperas, Alum Starch, Blue Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sage and Corn Starch.

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

TOWNEND'S PARIS HATS.

THE Subscriber has on hand, the largest Stock of SILK and PARIS HATS in the City of the newest styles, imported last Autumn to meet the Spring demand. PRICES:—Good Silk Hats from 6s. to 14s. 6d. Good Velvet do 16s. 6d. to 25s. Superior do 21s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.

Also—A great variety of English and American soft, felt and Kossuth Hats, 39 doz. cloth caps, including English and American Regulation Navy caps, Glazed Straw Hats, American wide awake do., &c. D. & G. DAVIES, Feb. 28.

Douglas Estate, Lot 19.

OFFERS will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of that portion of Lot 19, known as the "Douglas Estate" comprising about 1730 Acres of excellent land. The whole of this property is under lease for 999 years to various tenants at a reserved rent of one shilling Currency per acre. An indisputable title will be given. R. STEWART, Charlottetown, March 21st, 1856. Ex. only

Schoolmaster Wanted.

FOR the West River District, Lot 65. Apply to the Trustees:— DONALD SHAW, HUGH McLAUGHLIN, CHARLES CAMPBELL, DUGALD McCAHERN, RECTOR McFADYEN. Below Bonshaw, South Side West River, Feb. 5.

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 1/2 inch thick.

Pure Corn Starch.

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

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 expenses of working the Company. For all particulars, inquire at the Secretary's Office in Kent Street, Charlottetown; W. B. ALEXIS, Esq., Georgetown; JOHN HASZARD, Esq., St. John's; JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Summerside; SEYMOUR WRIGHT, Esq., Bedouque; EDWIN PARKER, Esq., Traveller's Rest; JAMES BRANTON, Esq., Princeton; JEREMIAH BRANTON, Esq., Cavendish; JAMES FINNISON, Esq., New London; RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., Tryon; GEORGE WIGGINTON, Esq., Capraud; W. S. MACGOWAN, Esq., Senior; HON. JAMES DINGWALL, Esq., Bay Fortune; or JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq., St. Peter's Bay. Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856.—Isl

F. A. COSGROVE & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY 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. 2, 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.

PERMANS 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 Spentorrhea, 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, Gonorrhoeal Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c. Their almost marvellous power in removing constipations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scoury, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 33s. per bottle. The 25 Packages, by which 21 1/2s. are saved; and the 10 Packages, by which 11s. 6d. are saved, are 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., & 33s. 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.

R. A. STRONG, By recent arrivals has COMPLETED his SPRING SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE!

Which he can confidently recommend as well worth an inspection. It will be found to embrace a very general assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, together with a large variety of Ladies', Misses' & Children's Boots Slippers & India Rubber Shoes, as also, his usual Stock of Groceries, Dye Stuffs & West India GOODS. The whole of which is offered at very reasonable prices at his Establishment, (CORNER STORE, DAWSON'S BUILDING, UPPER GREAT GEORGE STREET.) June 11, 1856.—1.1. Ex. & Adv. 4i.

Cod Liver Oil.

WARRANTED Pure and Fresh, sold by the Bottle, or in any quantity wished. W. R. WATSON.

Stallion Horse "Prince Edward."

WILL serve Mares for the season at his Stable, Cymbria Lodge, Rustico, except the following days, viz. 6th and 20th May; 3d and 17th June, 1st and 15th July, when he will be travelling to Charlottetown, where it is intended he will be on Wednesday 7th and 21st of May; 4th and 19th June; and 1st and 15th July. And will travel back to his Stable on the Thursday following. He will be at Glasgow Bridge and Cavendish, the 13th and 27th May, 10th and 24th June, and 9th and 23d July. TERMS.—Twenty Shillings for the season. Mares can be accommodated with pasturage at Cymbria Lodge at 3s. 6d. per week, for the season. WILLIAM HODGES, Cymbria Lodge, Rustico, 20th April, 1856.

WILLIAM H. HOBBS,

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

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

Lescher's Starch, &c.

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

PAPER HANGINGS!

JUST RECEIVED— 3,300 PIECES FROM BOSTON, And for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN, Aug. 16, 1855.

To Theologians.

HASZARD & OWEN have on hand Dr. Kitter's Cyclopaedia and general works; Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Jay's Works; Ryle's, Bonar's and Hooper's Works, mostly complete; Pearson on the Creed, &c. on Infidelity, (price 5s.); Dr. Dick's Theology; Dr. Thos. Dick's complete Works, besides a large STOCK of Miscellaneous THEOLOGICAL WORKS, too numerous to mention. What H. & O. have not in the above, they can supply at an early date.

To Christian Ministers, &c.

HASZARD & OWEN, keep constantly on hand, a variety of Theological Works; and are prepared to sell them at their publishers prices.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

The Old Established HOUSE 1810 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, Medicines and other Luxuries; 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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO

As a wife and mother, woman can make the fortune and happiness of her husband and children; and even if she did nothing else, surely this would be sufficient destiny. By her thrift, prudence and competence in old age, no matter how small their beginning, or how adverse a fate occasionally be theirs. By her cheerfulness she can restore her husband's spirit, shaken by the anxieties of business. By her tender care she can often restore him to health, if disease has seized upon his overtasked powers. By her council and her love, she can win him from bad company, if temptation in an evil hour has led him astray. By her example, her prospects, and her sex's insight into character, she can mould her children, however diverse their dispositions, into good and noble men and women. And by leading in all things, a true and beautiful life, she can refine, elevate and spiritualize all who come within reach, so that with others of her sex emulating and assisting her, she can do more to regenerate the world than all the statesmen or reformers that ever legislated. She can do as much, alas! perhaps even more, to degrade man, if she chooses it.

Who can estimate the evil that woman has the power to do? As a wife she can ruin her husband by extravagance, folly, or want of affection. She can make a devil and an outcast of a man, who might otherwise have become a good member of society. She can bring bickerings, strife and perpetual discord into what has been a happy home. She can change the innocent babes whom God has intrusted to her charge, into vile men and even viler women. She can lower the moral tone of society itself, and thus pollute legislation at the spring head. She can, in fine, become an instrument of evil instead of an angel of good. Instead of making flowers of truth, purity, beauty, and spirituality spring up in her footsteps, till the whole earth smiles with loveliness that is almost celestial, she can transform it to a black and blasted desert, covered with the scorn of all evil passions, and swept by the bitter blasts of everlasting death. That is what a woman can do for the wrong as well as for the right. Is her mission a little one? Has she no "worthy work," as has become the cry of late? Man may have a harder task to perform, a rougher path to travel, but he has none loftier, or more influential, than woman's.—*Woman's Advocate.*

"SLOW-COACH" ARGUMENTS.

"It is a very curious fact that the same sort of complaints which have been made in England and the United States, within the past thirty years, respecting the introduction of railway communication, were also made when coaches were first introduced. In a pamphlet called the 'Great Concern of England Explained,' published in 1673, the writer very gravely attempts to make out that the introduction of coaches was ruining the trade of England. The following is an example of his method of reasoning: 'Before coaches were set up travellers rode on horseback, and men had boots, spurs, saddles, bridles, saddle-cloths, and good riding-suits, coats and cloaks, stockings and hats, whereby the wood and leather of the kingdom were consumed. Besides, most gentlemen, when they travelled on horseback, used to ride with swords, belts, pistols, holsters, portmantoes, and hat-cases, for which, in these coaches, they have little or no occasion. For when they rode on horseback, they rode in one suit, and carried another to wear when they came to their journey's end; but in coaches they ride in a silk suit, silk stockings, beaver hats, etc., and carry no other with them. This is because they escape the wet and dirt, which, upon horseback, they cannot avoid; whereas, in two or three journeys on horseback, these clothes and hats were wont to be spoiled; which done, they were forced to have new very often, and that increased the consumption of manufactures.'"

ADAM'S LIFE.—Gumbo, why was do fust day ob Adam's life de longest eber known? Because it had no Eve.

A CHARACTER. "Old Bumblebee"

(says an American paper) was the cognomen of Mr. T., of Newburyport. He gained the title from the fact of his catching a bumblebee one day as he was shingling his barn, and attempting to destroy the insect with his hatchet, cut off the ends of his thumb and forefinger, letting the insect go unharmed. Other mishaps happened to the same old codger in the same barn. In one of his abstractions he shingled over his spare hatchet; and cutting a small aperture in the building to let a little daylight in, this man actually set in a wooden pane as being economical and not likely to be broken! Uncle T., in one of his oblivious freaks, nailed his left arm so firmly betwixt two boards of a fence he was putting up, that he had to call help to get extricated from his self-imprisonment. He once put a button on the gate instead of the post. But the rarest freak of all was when he ran through the streets with his hands, about three feet asunder, held before him, begging the passers-by not to disturb him, as he had got the measure of a doorway with him.

During the last week the Newfoundland of the 26th ult, we experienced an extraordinary prevalence of the North-easterly and North-east winds, with cold almost as great as that of winter.—Large quantities of ice have been driven along from the Northward; on Saturday last several icebergs crossed the narrows and there are a number at present off the harbor. One of these has been the cause of an unfortunate accident to a vessel called the Grace Darling, bound from Cat Harbor to this port. She came into collision on Thursday night with this iceberg—one of enormous size, off Cape St. Francis, and had her masts, bowsprit, &c., carried clean away—the hull not much injured. There were over thirty men on board—every one of whom has, providentially escaped injury. We have not heard how the collision occurred.

The same paper of the 22d says:—Though the result of the Seal Fishery has been unfavourable, the preparations for the Cod Fishery are now going forward actively, and another fortnight or thereabouts, will find the outfit for this branch of our industry pretty well completed. The reduction of prices consequent upon the peace will be much in our favour. The diminished cost of supplies will enable the fisherman to enter on his pursuits in the present season with much more hopeful anticipations. The prices of oil must be prejudiced by the return of peace, but fish will not suffer from this cause; and with a fair voyage conjoined, if so it should happily be, with the restoration of the potato, we may reasonably hope for more comfort to our working population than they have known for many seasons past.

—THE IMMORTALITY OF PANTAGRUELISM
The Emperor of the French has enrolled his baby in a Grenadier regiment. He has, moreover, issued orders to his army to pay military honours to the baby whenever it passes. Poor child! it had a cross of the Legion of Honour hung round its neck instead of a coral, and it is to be defrauded of those quiet hours of babyhood in which nurses sing—

Slumber, my darling,
The moment will come
When thy rest shall be broken
By trumpet and drum.

France has seen no such royal infant since the days of Pantagruel recorded in the grave and voracious pages of Rabelais. The baby whose giant father carried off the bells of Paris to hang at its coral is the only fitting prototype of the baby grenadier which is to be lulled by the clash and bray of regimental music.

THE RESURRECTION FLOWER.

Among the curiosities of the floral kingdom none is more truly extraordinary than that which is termed the Resurrection flower, a specimen of which has been recently brought to this country from the East, by Dr. I. Deck. From Professor Torrey we learn that, although the flower is very rare indeed, every where, and has been but seldom seen in this country, yet Bishop Wainwright procured two while he was travelling in Egypt, and Dr. Torrey himself possesses a specimen. The history of the flower possessed by Dr. Deck he states as follows:—"More than eight years ago, while on a professional engagement in exploring some lost emerald and copper mines in Upper Egypt, he was of medical service to an Arab, who, in return, presented him a stem, on which were two seemingly dried up seed vessels of some plant. He was assured, many years previously, the treasure had been taken from an Egyptian mummy, a female high-priestess, and was esteemed a great rarity, as few had been obtained in the last century. The Doctor was further informed that, if properly cared for, the flower would never decay. Of the truth of its being discovered on the breast of an Egyptian priestess, there are many doubts, for the Arabs are proverbial for exaggeration; but that it will comparatively speaking, never decay if properly cared for, seems to be confirmed, by the extraordinary fact that, for more than eight years it has accompanied Dr. Deck in all his wanderings, has been displayed and expanded to the gaze of the curious more than a thousand times without any diminution of its extraordinary properties has been examined by some of the most eminent philosophers and travellers of this country and of Europe, and as yet no positive position has been assigned to it in the botanical kingdom. Baron Humboldt, to whom Dr. Deck presented the twin flower acknowledges that, in his extensive travels in all parts of the world, he had met with nothing like it in the vegetable kingdom and nothing so truly wonderful.

Its origin, its location, and the plant bearing it, are entirely involved in mystery. The attractive oriental tale of its being found embalmed is rejected, because no similar flower has been found by those who have had the most experience in unrolling the ancient dead, and also because there has never been discovered any thing bearing the remotest resemblance to it, upon Egyptian sculptures. Those who are conversant with the wonderful features of the Egyptian religion and priestcraft, know how quickly every thing was seized upon and deified which could be made symbolical of their tenets, and were thus transmitted to posterity figured as hieroglyphics; and it is but natural to presume, that this simple flower with its brilliant halo so typical of glory and resurrection would have ranked high in their mythology.

On examining the flower in its unexpanded state, it resembles both in shape and colour a dried poppy-head with the stem attached. Upon being immersed a moment or two in a glass of water, and upright in the neck of a small vial, in a few moments the upper petals began to burst open, gradually, yet visible to the eye; they continued to expand until throwing themselves back in exquisite order, there was presented a beautiful radiant starry flower, somewhat resembling both the passion-flower and the sun-flower; and yet more splendid than either. The unfolding still continued until the petals bent backward over what might be termed the base of the flower, presenting, in bold relief, in its centre, its rosette of the most exquisite form and ornamentation, and thus assuming a new charm, entirely eclipsing what a moment before seemed its absolute perfection.

The drawings were made at the moment when the flower presented the phases illustrated but language and artistic skill can but feebly portray this extraordinary specimen of the floral kingdom. After remaining open for an hour or more, the moisture gradually dissipates itself, and the fibres of the flower contract as gradually as they expanded, and it resumes its original appearance, ready to be unfolded again by the same simple process the number of times seeming to be only limited by the will of the possessor.

Dr. Deck suggests that the flower is a native of the Holy Land, and as a type or variety of the long lost Rose of Jericho called also the Rose of Sharon, and the "Star of Bethlehem," and highly venerated for its rarity and peculiar properties by the pilgrims and Crusaders, and eagerly sought after by them as a priceless emblem of their zeal and pilgrimage, and worn on their escutcheons in a similar manner as the scollop-shell and palm branch. This idea is strengthened by the fact, that the resemblance of the flower both opened and closed, are sculptured upon tombs of two of the Crusaders buried in the Temple Church of London, and also in the cathedrals of Bayeux and Rouen in Normandy, where some of the most illustrious Crusaders are interred.

Its botanical position is difficult to assign, as it presents some peculiarities of the highest and lowest classes. The opinion most sanctioned is that the flower is the pericarp or seed vessel of the plant that it grows in desert or sandy places and falls in due course of existence from the parent stem. Retaining its seed in an arid soil and atmosphere, it is for months and years wafted about by the wind but from lack of moisture keeping closed. Eventually it falls upon some damp spot, near some well or oasis when it opens, deposits its seeds, and thus by a most exquisite adaption of means to an end, exhibited in this beautiful phenomenon of nature the work of reproduction is commenced and concluded.—*Harper's Magazine.*

CURIOUS FACTS.—Serpants are said to obey the voice of their masters; the trumpeter-bird of America follows its owner like a spaniel; and the jacana acts as a guard to poultry, preserving them in the fields all the day from birds of prey, and escorting them home regularly at night. In the Shetland Isles there is a gull which defends the flock from eagles; it is therefore regarded as a privileged bird. The chamois bounding among the snowy mountains of the Caucasus, are indebted for their safety, in no small degree, to a peculiar species of a pheasant. This bird acts as their sentinel; for as soon as it gets sight of a man it whistles, upon hearing which, the chamois, knowing the hunter to be not far distant, sets off with the greatest speed, and seeks the highest peaks of the mountains. The artifices which eagles and plovers employ to delude their enemies from the nest of their young, may be referred to as a case in point, as well as the adroit contrivance of the hind for the preservation of her young; for when she hears the sound of dogs, she puts herself in the way of the hunters, and starts in a direction to draw them away from her fawns. Instances of the effect of grief upon animals are also no less remarkable. The writer already cited says:—"I knew a dog that died for the loss of its master, and a bullfinch that abstained from singing ten entire months on account of the absence of its mistress. On her return it immediately resumed its song." Lord Kames relates an instance of a canary, which, while singing to its mate hatching her eggs in a cage, fell dead; the female quitted her nest and finding him dead, rejected all food, and died by his side.—*New-York-Rev.*

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