

Haszard's



Gazette,

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, April 7, 1855.

New Series, No. 230

Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher
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TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash
in advance.

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Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Spices, Paints,
Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnish, &c., Confections
in great variety. 6ms

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Particular attention given to the sale of Produce.
Freights and Vessels procured for all parts of the
world.

FOR SALE, a GOOSE BOAT fitted with crank,
paddles, &c. Enquire at the Book Store of
Haszard & Owen.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber, whose
accounts were due previous to the 1st of January,
1855, are requested to settle the same, or they
will be put to expenses without further notice.
JAMES PURDIE.
Charlottetown, 2d April, 1855. All papers 2w.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, 2 Handsome
American WAGONS. Also, 1000 Bushels
Swedish TURNIPS.
JAMES MORRIS.
Queen Street, April 3, 1855.

Valuable Stand for Business.

TO LET, and possession given in the month of
August next, a DWELLING HOUSE and
PREMISES, now occupied by Mr. W. HEARD, in
GREAT GEORGE STREET.
The suitable position of the premises for Business
purposes is too well known to require comment.
For particulars apply to Mr. W. HEARD, on the
premises, or to Mr. W. SMARDON at the corner,
GREAT GEORGE STREET.
Charlottetown, 25th Feb. 1855.

Classical and Commercial School, Grafton
Street.

MR COSTLEY respectfully intimates that on
Monday, 2d APRIL next, he will open a
FEMALE CLASS, for the purpose of giving instruction
in Writing, Geography, Use of the Globes,
Composition, &c. Number of Pupils limited to Fifteen.
Hours of attendance from 4 to 6 p.m. Terms
may be known by applying at the School-room.
There will be Vacancies in the Public Class for
a few additional Pupils, at the commencement of
next Term (2d April).
Charlottetown, March 22. 5w

Hops! Hops! Hops!

FOR SALE, by Retail, at DODD'S Brick Store,
in Pownall Street.
March 25, 1855. 4w

WHEREAS certain persons have been cutting
down trees upon my Lands, and have carried
away wood therefrom, without License from me—
This is to give notice, that all persons having so
trespassed, or who shall hereafter, so trespass,
shall, on discovery, be prosecuted according to Law.
J. M. HOLL.
Kenwith, Township 22, Dec. 27.

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

JOHN T. THOMAS
REQUESTS A SETTLEMENT
WITH ALL PERSONS
INDEBTED TO HIM
previous to his leaving the Island Early in May.



AMERICAN HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER intends leaving Charlotte-
town in a few days, and respectfully requests
all parties who are indebted to him, to hand in the
several amounts of Accounts, as furnished. And will
oblige
JOHN GIBSON.
All the papers 4m

WANTED, by the Prince Edward Island Auxil-
iary Bible Society, a COLPORTEUR. Appli-
cation to be made in writing, stating terms, &c., and
accompanied with certificate of character from a
Minister of the Gospel residing near the applicant.
W. CUNDALL, Secretary.
Jan. 27th, 1855.

TO LET, or the Interest in the Lease to be sold
of the premises at present occupied by the Sub-
scriber on Queen's Square, facing the Market-house
—the shop is at present let for about 9 months from
this date—this stand for the business of an Inn or
Mercantile dealing, cannot be surpassed, nor would
the Subscriber dispose of it, but that he is desirous of
settling himself and family on a farm.
ALEXANDER BRYSON.
March 3d, 1855.

Goods, Medicines, &c.
THE undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants
of Belfast, Bell Creek, and adjoining settlements
that in addition to a general Stock of Goods, he
keeps on hand Genuine Medicines, approved Patent
Medicines, &c.
DUNCAN MUNN.
Bell Creek Mills, Township 62, March 1st, 1855.

Building Lots for Sale and Lease.
SIX BUILDING LOTS only will be sold at the
Ferry opposite Charlottetown, Lot 48, the re-
maining lots will be let on renewable leases, also a
most desirable farm within a mile of the aforesaid
property. For particulars, apply to Mr. John Ball,
or to the Proprietor,
J. P. BEETE.
March 1, 1855. 2m

Shipyard.
FOR SALE, or to be let for 1 or 5 years, and pos-
session given in May next, a desirable Shipyard,
situate in Charlottetown.
J. P. BEETE.
March 13, 1855.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

State of the Army before Sebastopol.
MR. ROEBUCK'S COMMITTEE.

The Earl of Lucas (who with the Earl of Cardigan
participated in the perilous command of the light
division charge at Balaklava) was examined. His
lordship (who was accompanied by his aide-de-camp
in the Crimea, the Hon. J. Bingham, and accom-
panied with a carpet bag, containing his military
journals, and a variety of letters) said he commanded
the light division, Cavalry Brigade, and arrived at
Scutari on the 4th May. His division landed and
encamped at Hulsee, where there were great
facilities for landing, inasmuch as the ships could
come almost up to the sides of the quay. His first com-
missariat difficulties began at Hulsee, where the
officer was frequently changed. At Hulsee his
horses had 12 lb. of barley and 16 lb. of chopped straw,
but no hay. He presumed that the commissary
officer was changed by Commissary Filder, and not
in consequence of any representation from him, for
he objected to the change. He complained, that the
commissariat officers were inexperienced men, and,
to the best of his recollection, one was a young
gentleman from the Treasury, of the name of Murray,
a son of the Bishop of Rochester, and the other, a
Mr. Cookley; but they were both inexperienced.
When his division arrived at Varna, difficulties were
experienced in obtaining forage for the horses, though
the troops were well fed, and had fresh meat daily.
Sickness and cholera to a great extent broke out, while
they were encamped upon the beach at Varna, and
in consequence they encamped three miles to south-
ward; but there again the cholera broke out, and
became exceedingly virulent. There were great
delay and difficulty experienced in obtaining a
sufficiency of forage. Their second place of encamp-
ment near Varna was what was known as the
Adriatic road. There was no rank vegetation,
and to all appearance, it ought to have been one of
the healthiest spots in the country. He selected the
spot himself, and though he shifted the encampment,
the cholera still followed them. The Dragoon
Guards and Esquimaux lost 10 per cent of their
number. On the 31st August, they embarked for the
Crimea, but previously, having lost 150 men and 85
horses, he wrote to Lord Raglan requesting rein-
forcements, and he received an answer from Lord
Raglan, saying that he would apply for the men, but
not for the horses, but assigning no reason. They
had very bad weather during the disembarkation at
Old Fort; and there were several casualties arising
from their having improper boats for landing. He
was not aware that the French assisted them in
disembarkation. A great many of the boats intended
for their landing were destroyed one morning by a
tremendous surf, and they were compelled to use
boats unfitted for the purpose. He embarked the
whole brigade, consisting of 110 horses. During
their sea passage from Varna, there was a fearful
amount of sickness among horses and men. It was
no exaggeration to say, that he had at least 150 led
or ineffective horses. Some of these sick horses
might have carried the tents, but could not have
taken the ambulances. He had 600 sabres and
lances at the battle of the Alma. Although there
was no difficulty as regarded the supply of forage,
he had never more than one day's store on hand, so
that it might really be said, they lived from hand to
mouth. They could have obtained stores at Bala-
klava. There were ships full of barley in the
harbour, but they did not get it, because the commissariat
officers said they could not land the barley. This
was the answer he received, when he made repre-
sentations, and he thought that with the crews in the
harbour, they might have landed it from the ships;
but frequently he was obliged to send down his own
dragoons to get the barley out of the holds of the
vessels. No hay was served out to them until the
end of October, though he presumed there was a
great deal of it in the harbour, inasmuch as every
ship that brought horses from England had a large
quantity of hay in excess after the voyage. They
were fed entirely on barley. They suffered
in consequence from that kind of food, and became
deteriorated in condition from the time they left
Constantinople, until within a month of his leaving.
Although the horses suffered from cold and from the
climate, they suffered more from want of forage,
which was mainly due to the management of the
commissariat. He (the noble Earl) had had con-
siderable correspondence while in the Crimea, on the
subject of the commissariat, and "this book," said
his lordship (holding up a book of considerable size),
"is full of them." The correspondence went to show
that the officers of the commissariat department
were totally unfitted for their duties. His lordship
proceeded to read one of these letters addressed to
the Quartermaster-General, in which he (the noble
Earl) stated, that he was "driven to complain of the

commissariat arrangements, and of the very defective
manner in which its duties were discharged in regard
to the cavalry division under his command. The
men and horses had constantly to bear with privations
that seriously impaired their efficiency; more particu-
larly the horses, and of them, it was no exag-
geration to state, that they were occasionally border-
ing on starvation (starvation.) He (the noble lord
continued the letter) had during the last few months
repeatedly remonstrated with Commissary-General
Filder, and entreated his attention to the wants of
the cavalry, but to no purpose whatever. He insisted
altogether without experience, and who did not show
any zeal or desire to make up for their personal
deficiencies. Unlike other divisions, Commissary-
General Filder persisted in leaving the cavalry
divisions without any superintending commissariat
officer, which appeared to him irrational. Operating
as the army was, so close to the sea, there could be
no difficulty in procuring corn; still their supplies of
forage were most irregular, and frequently failed
them altogether." This was only one out of the fre-
quent remonstrances, of which his (the noble lord's)
book was full, addressed to the authorities. He got
an answer to the letter, but it was not with him;
but there was no remedy to the evil. He had under-
stood, on its being represented to him, that Lord
Raglan observed, that no care could make up for want
of food. At first he used to make verbal complaints
to Commissary-General Filder, but subsequently by
letter, thinking it safer. The non-supply of forage
continued the entire time. During all the winter
months, he never received any forage in advance
from the ships. The noble lord then proceeded to
read another letter, addressed to the Qu. Master-
Genl., and in reply to an allegation on the part of
the Commissary-Genl., that during 12 days the
cavalry were well supplied with forage. In the
letter in question, the Commissary-General had in-
geniously fixed upon, twelve days, when both light
and heavy brigade drew arrears of forage, in dis-
charge of arrears due to them—(laughter.)—and as
far as possible to repair the emanation from positive
starvation under which many were actually suffering.
He (the noble lord) had no answer to most of these
representations; but one from Lord Raglan stated
that he very much regretted it, and he hoped it would
not continue. Nobody doubted the justice of his
(the noble Earl's) complaints. In Bulgaria, his men
were well fed, but not so in the Crimea. After the
5th of November, the meat they received was nearly
always salt. At Devna his division was very sick,
and the men suffered very much in their feet all the
time they were in the Crimea. Their clothing began
to get thin and ragged, but they had new clothing
served out in December. The men were supplied
with skin jackets, which were very warm and
comfortable.

On October 15 he requested permission of Lord
Raglan to send some of his non-commissioned officers
to Constantinople for clothing and stores, but when
they wanted to return from Constantinople they found
that Admiral Buxton could not give them a passage
back, and a month's delay ensued in their return,
much to the suffering and inconvenience of the troops.
He did not formally complain of this, because he
thought it would be of no use. Such was their want
of forage, between the 14th and 20th of November,
that General Canrobert was kind enough to furnish
them chopped straw sufficient for thirty days. In
January, the French were short of forage, but they
complained, that this was caused in consequence of
our commissariat not fulfilling their engagements, and
returning the chopped straw they lent to the English.
(Murmurs of disapprobation from the public.) There
were numerous stacks of hay about Balaklava, but
the hay was wasted by the troops taking it to lie upon
as bedding, and in consequence of this, he posted sen-
tries near these heaps of hay to prevent this, telling
the commissariat that if this waste was continued, they
would in a few days be without forage. He could
not give any estimate of the quantity of hay they found
stacked between the Woronoff road and the Tcher-
naya, or by the Inkerman heights of the Black River;
nor did he remember that the Russians burnt large
quantities. The cavalry were not supplied with accu-
rately and other requisites, and, in consequence of this,
the difficulties they encountered were indescribable.
In consequence of their not carrying nose-bags, a great
deal of forage was lost in wet weather. When cav-
alry were within three miles of stores, he thought
they might be called upon by the commissariat to fetch
the supplies themselves. Beyond that it would be
mischievous and inconvenient to do so. This was the
opinion of the Duke of Wellington, and formed one
of his war maxims. When his (the noble Earl's)
division was at Balaklava, he had to send for forage
six miles distant, and frequently the men returned
without it. The horses suffered very much from this
harrassing sort of work. In October the heavy and
light brigades had 1864 horses fit for duty; but on the
31st of December last both brigades had only 1163

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horses left, and of that number 300 were hors de combat. The larger amount of them died from sickness, exposure to the climate, and overwork. The cost of a cavalry horse was £75. He wrote to Lord Raglan, stating that he could obtain baggage mules from Asia Minor for five pounds a-head for the work the cavalry horses were being sacrificed for, and which they ought not to have performed. He also adverted in his communication to the humiliation the officers of his division felt, at the position they were called upon to fill. A great sacrifice of horses arose from the deficient character of the commissariat. A baggage pony, such as could have been obtained for £5 in the Crimea, would have done the work of four of the cavalry horses. He calculated that 800 cavalry horses were worth £60,000. He could, from the internal resources of Turkey in Europe and Asia, have formed an efficient transport service apart and independent of the commissariat, and made a proposal to Lord Raglan to that effect, but no step was taken in the matter. They lost a large number of their horses between Varna and the Crimea by over-crowding and the removal of the partitions by which they were separated. When the vessel rolled, those partitions which remained gave way, and the whole mass of horses fell about and crushed each other to death. After the clothing was issued to the horses, the condition of the animals somewhat improved. The horses of the Chasseurs d'Afrique undoubtedly stood the weather by far the best, but next to these, our own troop horses went through the weather and the work extremely well. In this respect, they were far superior to the French cavalry horses. The Russian horses which were sent into the camp were in good condition, and were very good horses. They were not used for the cavalry, in consequence of an order from Lord Raglan to appropriate them to the artillery. He handed over 65 horses to that portion of the army. No offer of tarpaulin for the purpose of covering horses was made to him personally. He had heard such an offer was made by some captain, but he did not know by whom. The first hats raised for the horses were by himself. He fetched his planking with a few baggage horses attached to his division, but his greatest difficulty at first was a want of nails. When he came away, the mortality among the horses ceased. There were ambulance wagons, of course, but he must say a worse organized corps he never encountered. The wounded were removed by them. He did not consider the ambulance carriages were well adapted for the purpose to which they were applied. Indeed when the roads became bad, they were quite useless, and the men were dependent upon the French and other means which were devised for their removal. He wrote to the Adjutant-General on the subject of organizing a more efficient ambulance corps, in all respects similar to the French. He received a reply from the Adjutant-General, thanking him on behalf of Lord Raglan for his letter, and stating that the subject was under the consideration of the English Government. With regard to cavalry equipment, he thought great improvements might be made. What was termed a patrol order, gave a man quite sufficient change of clothing, and should always be the order on which light cavalry entered upon a campaign. The ration was too large, and was, under certain circumstances, too heavy for the horses. If, from any cause whatever, there were no means of transport, he thought Lord Raglan was justified and was quite right in employing cavalry horses to perform the duties to which they were put rather than that the army should suffer unnecessary privations. When he received the first batch of mules, he had them all clipped in the left ear, and he recommended that a similar mark should be placed on every Government horse in the army, in order that they might be recognised at any time. He did not know whether the mules from Spain were branded with the initials "V. R."

The noble earl then went on to state the number of horses that were lost in the steamer War Cloud and other vessels, but said he was not certain as to the numbers, upon which the chairman said, he would move the House to call for the returns. In the event of a long campaign, horses ought to be provided with clothing, but it was unusual. Fewer of the officers' horses died, because they had clothing. There never was such a campaign, as that in the Crimea. The light Nankinosh sheeting kept the wet off, but did not give the warmth. Our horses suffered much from the weather, and far more than the French: the condition of the latter was much higher. The horses suffered as much from want of water as of food. They sometimes had only half rations. No offer of tarpaulins was made to him by any one, and when he left every horse was kilted. He could not see the planking, for they had forgotten the nails. (Laughter.) There was a mistake about them at Constantinople, and they were kept several days for want of nails, and the horses suffered, from not being covered in. When he left the Crimea, the mortality in the horses ceased, and the 780 horses he left, if not overworked, would be well. There was at first a great difficulty in getting "planking," and they were stopped for timber for rafters. A more ill-composed corps, or more ill-suited to the service, was never attached to any army, than the ambulance corps. The ambulances were cambrons, large, and exceedingly heavy. As soon as the roads became hard, they became useless. The French had no carriages for their ambulances, but carried their sick on mules. The horses were weak, when the men were strong, and when the horses got strong, the men were too weak to see them. They were tolerably well off for medical assistance, and the horses were well supplied with veterinary surgeons. There was no great abundance of horse medicines. The Hedway brought out a large quantity of horse medicines, but it was never discovered, until five months afterwards. (Laughter.) No officer was specially appointed at Balaklava to attend to the forage, and some of the hay about the harbour at Balaklava might have been saved. The sailors might have been employed for the purpose. The horses, having only one-third the proper quantity of forage, landed in a feeble state of debility. Nothing was more ridiculous than the present size of the valises. You might put two or three French ones into it. The commissariat officers were boys from the Treasury, who

had no experience in the field. The heavy brigade drove the whole of their own forage. A great many of the horses were stolen the first night they landed. He did not know the number of experienced officers there were in the commissariat, but an experienced one in the cavalry was extremely important. They were ten or twelve days in landing. When the commissary gave them warning, that they could not continue the supplies, he sent his men down to get the forage. With the Light Brigade, there was a Mr. Craibank, a very experienced officer; a Mr. Sutherland, a young and inexperienced one; and Mr. Murray, a very good officer. He told Mr. Filder that not only his division, but the public interests were suffering from the management of the commissariat, but his representations to Mr. Filder were never attended to at any time. He always thought the ambulance corps ill-arranged for the service. They consisted of invalids and men without constitutions, totally unfitted for a service.

After referring to a variety of letters on the subject of the commissariat management in the Crimea, the noble earl's evidence was concluded, with an allusion whatever in the course of it being made, either by the committee or the noble lord himself, to the notable charge at Balaklava.

The noble lord, as he retired from the committee room along the corridors, was saluted with an extemporaneous round of cheers—a compliment as yet paid to no other witness—from the public, who waited without to witness his departure.

THE RUSSIANS AFTER THEIR DEFEAT AT EUPATORIA.

The Post-Amts-Zeitung publishes the following details respecting the situation of the Russians in the Crimea since the battle of Eupatoria, and relative to the strategic measures adopted by their generals:—

"According to the last accounts received from the Crimea, the Russians are exerting every nerve to repair the evil done them by the occupation of Eupatoria by the Turks. A second attack upon Eupatoria is shortly expected. A Russian camp is being established at Orta-Oblan; it will consist, it is said, of 40,000 men who will form a corps of observation opposed to the troops of Eupatoria, and will be intrusted with the operation against that town. The Turks are fortifying themselves on all points, even on the side of the Lake of Ssak, on which side, however, it is difficult to attack them.

"The tongue of land situated between that lake and the sea has likewise been provided with new works, and it is absolutely impossible to approach on that side, more especially as it is defended by the fleet; but the fortifications of the north and north-west of the town are the most considerable.

"To prevent the Turks annoying the reinforcements coming from Perekop the Russians have established moving columns in the vicinity of Eupatoria, who immediately give the alarm on any movement. During the bad weather, a portion of the Russian army found shelter in the villages in the interior of the Crimea. The Russian outposts of the valley of Baidar, which are near Kamara, have fallen back on Karlewka, and are in communication with the main body at Tehorgoun. Liprandi is a cheval on the Inkerman road, having his centre at Tehorgoun and his left wing in the valley of Baidar. His right wing touches the corps of General Osten-Sacken, which extends from the Inkerman ruins to the northern fort.

"The garrison of Sebastopol is at least 40,000 strong, and 20,000 men are concentrated near Bakhchiserai, to cover the Perekop road or hasten to the assistance of any point menaced. Three divisions watch Eupatoria, whose duty it is to paralyse any operation attempted by the Turks against Sebastopol."

ADDRESS OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER TO HIS TROOPS.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—The following addresses to the army appeared simultaneously with the manifesto of Alexander II to the nation:—

I. Valiant warriors, faithful defenders of the church, the throne, and the country! It has pleased Almighty God to visit us with the most painful and grievous loss. We have all lost our common father and benefactor.

In the midst of his unwearied care for Russia's property and the glory of the Russian arms, the Emperor Nicholas Palovitch, my most beloved father, has departed to eternal life.

His last words were:—I thank the glorious loyal guards, who in 1825 saved Russia, and I also thank the brave army and fleet; I pray God to maintain, however, the courage and spirit by which they have distinguished themselves under me. So long as this spirit remains upheld, Russia's tranquillity is secured both within and without; then was to her enemies! I loved them as my own children, and strove as much as I could to improve their condition. If I was not entirely successful in that respect, it was from no want of will, but because I was unable to devise anything better or to do more."

May these ever-memorable words remain preserved in your hearts, as a proof of his sincere love for you, which I share to the largest extent, and let them be a pledge of your devotion for me and Russia.

ALEXANDER.

St. Petersburg, March 3, 1855.

II. Brave warriors! Courageous participants in the deeds of your supreme military chief now sleeping in the Lord! You have sealed in your

hearts the last words of his tender and paternal love for you. As a mark of this love to the troops of the guard, the 1st corps of cadets, and the grenadier regiment of the generalissimo, Prince Suvarov (Suvarrow.) I present to you the uniforms of his majesty, those which the emperor, your benefactor, deigned himself to wear. Preserve this pledge, which I trust may remain among you sacred as a relic, and like an enduring memorial for future generations. Moreover, I ordain as follows:—

1. In the companies and squadrons that have borne his Majesty's name, all the distinctive charges on the epaulettes and shoulder-knots shall retain the initial letter of the Emperor Nicholas I., so long as one of those registered down to March 2, 1855, shall continue in the said companies and squadrons.

2. Those who were attached to his Majesty's person as generals or aides-de-camp general, or as aides-de-camp adlate, will retain the same initial.

May the sacred memory of Nicholas I., survive amongst our ranks, as a tegor to the foe and for the glory of Russia.

ALEXANDER.

St. Petersburg, March 3, 1855.

The funeral of the late Czár is to take place on the 20th.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state, that the taking of the oath of fidelity to the new emperor, and in general, all acts of homage to him, have been marked by a total absence of enthusiasm.

A gentleman at Marseilles has received a letter from his brother, a French superior officer in the Crimea, in which, in addition to a request for various preserved meats and other necessaries, he expresses a wish for a supply of garden seeds, such as salad and spinach, as he says the soil is rich, and he expects to have time to gather a crop previous to the conclusion of the campaign.

The Cressus, which arrived at Portsmouth a few days since, took out 100 troops to Malta, and brought home from thence to England 300 invalids in three weeks, having gone a distance of 4000 miles in that time.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government has prohibited the exportation of articles contraband of war; also of sulphur, saltpetre, and lead, if not the produce of the States of the Zollverein.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, April 4.

The Bill entitled "an Act relating to the office of Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws for Charlottetown, and Collector of Excise and Registrar, and his assistant and Surveyor of ship-pings," was read a third time and passed.

The Bill from the Council relating to the Lunatic asylum was read a third time and passed.

House in Committee on Temperance Petitions.—Mr. Perry in the Chair.

Mr. Palmer moved the following Resolution—Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit by law, to take effect from the first day of the manufacture, importation and sale of Spirituous and all other intoxicating Liquors, except for Medicinal, Chemical and Mechanical purposes, and the Sacred Ordinances of Religion, and also to prohibit the keeping of such Liquors for sale, except for the purposes aforesaid.

And then spoke as follows—a similar resolution passed last year, and an act was framed founded thereon, which was discussed in the Legislative Council, and ordered to be printed. Disappointment was felt, that it did not pass, but since that period the question had lost none of its interest, but rather, had gained strength, for wherever it had been agitated it had obtained favour. The present numerous signed Petition had been intrusted to Hon. Mr. Lord, Mr. Haviland, and himself, it contained he believed no names of children, or no person under 16 years, some females had signed it, but they did not form the bulk of the Petition. The females, however, he thought were particularly interested in restricting the use of intoxicating liquors, they were famous for their discretion on moral subjects, and some weight ought to be given to their judgment. The names he believed were all genuine, but one sheet of foolscap belonging to the petition intended for the Legislative Council, was inadvertently attached to this petition.

The question was one which had undergone so much discussion, that very little new ground had been left to walk upon. The result in Nova Scotia this winter, had been much the same as it was here last winter. It has passed in New Brunswick, and will soon be in operation. In Canada, it had passed through the lower branch with a large majority. In the United States, he believed it was or would soon be the Law of the land in nine States, all the most intelligent States of the Union; with these examples then, there can be nothing hazardous in following and giving to the sanction of the Law. He was always of opinion, that although it is not immoral to use liquor in moderation, it was expedient for the Legislature to prevent its abuse. Many in the other Colonies had agreed to abolish its use altogether, why should not we follow their example in such a good and beneficial measure. It would be no use for him to go into the proof of the proposition.

effects of the Liquor Traffic; there is no man but will allow that it was the greatest evil, the greatest destroyer of happiness and the greatest corrupter of the morals of the community, it leads to crime of all kinds, and even to the direct murders. There was nothing interposed so much with business transactions; when such evils were the result, it was surely incumbent on the Legislature as far as possible to prevent them. Experience had shown, that it was impossible to regulate the traffic, all they could do should be done to prevent it. The present Revenue Laws are evaded, but no Legislature has said, that because excise Laws have been evaded, they should not be enacted. Let them be carried out as far as they can reach; they should they be partially evaded, the great traffic will be stopped and the great temptation to the youth of the community will be removed. Experience will enable them to frame such Laws as will perhaps in the end arrive at perfection, and cure the evil entirely. It may be said, that it will affect the pockets of persons in the trade; elsewhere we have not seen these claims recognized, because perhaps there were so many engaged and so much capital employed, that they could not compensate them; as far as that went in this island, rather than see the measure fail, he would, if the houses were agreed, give those injured a fair and liberal compensation. So much would it improve the condition of the people in every point of view that the Colony would consider it a great boon. People might impute motives to him for his strenuous advocacy of the measure; but he disclaimed them all, his only object was to benefit the great body of the people. A number of his constituents would feel some inconvenience, and he might suffer some loss, but he would run all risks, and vote for such a measure, as would benefit the island generally; aye, and he was willing to pay a double or quadruple share of any tax, that might be put on, to get this measure carried. There was a very responsible duty upon the Legislature to provide for the morality and welfare of the Community. We have said to those people, who would not educate their children, that they should educate them, and we have taxed them for that purpose; he saw little or no distinction between the two cases. Spirituous Liquors were a luxury, and such an one as could easily be dispensed with, and ought to be dispensed with, when it caused so much misery in its train, and there was nothing to hinder them from prohibiting it altogether. They could not say, he was carried away by his zeal, he respected the Temperance body, but he was not one of them; he did not subscribe to their rules, therefore they could not say, he was particularly bound to them, in common with others he would use liquor, when he conceived it did him any good, but he would willingly give it up, when he found it would be of so great a benefit to the public generally. It was not the present generation, that would reap the full benefit of this measure, it was the rising youth of the Colony, that would feel the results of an entire prohibition. The temptation would be removed from them and they would not have the desire to partake of any of the destructive compounds. It has been said, that it was a political question; there may be persons that have made it such, but that is no reason, it should be condemned, there is no subject but what may be looked upon in that light; he looked upon it as a moral question, as one conducive to the happiness, to the wealth and to the improvement of the Community. He had dealt with the question generally; persons who read, would be fully conversant with it, and it would be useless to take up the time of the Committee in repeating or urging it upon the House. No person had ever been found to deny the evil consequences the traffic had produced, and the only question now, was, whether it was expedient for the Legislature to take it up. He thought it was, and that, it was the only way the evil could be arrested. He hoped the Committee would adopt the resolutions, and in dealing with the question, he wished them to take it up, with proper spirit, and divest it of all personality.

Mr. Laird would not dispute the truth of what was said, but he could not go with the Resolution of the Hon. Member; he would move a resolution, which all ought to vote for if they had the subject sincerely at heart; if it was allowed to be imported at all, a person might get a punchon, presumably for his own use, but afterwards dispose of it among his friends, and then its use would be perpetuated; this, he thought hypocritical and unfair, but the following resolution if carried out would put an effectual stop to the traffic.

Resolved, That no Spirituous Liquors be manufactured, imported, or sold in this island, after

Mr. Mooker observed that the resolution came very near his notion of the matter.

Mr. Coates had listened with great attention and was conversant with all the evils that attended the liquor traffic, but situated as this island is at present, he did not think a Prohibitory Law could be carried out. With American vessels around the coast in every direction, and nearly every one interested in concealing any liquor that might be in the settlement, he was afraid a Prohibitory Law would be of very little use. The Temperance people had done a great deal of good, and had made a great impression on the people, still only a small number of the people were temperate.

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viuod of the utility He moved a resolutio but afterwards with one offered by Mr. W (The debate on this our next.)

Mr. Haviland moved the following resolution:—Resolved, That the House do pass a Bill to amend the Act in relation to the appointment of the Registrar of Deeds, and to amend the Act in relation to the appointment of the Registrar of Deeds, and to amend the Act in relation to the appointment of the Registrar of Deeds.

Mr. Palmer reported the result of the debate on the Bill to amend the Act in relation to the appointment of the Registrar of Deeds, and to amend the Act in relation to the appointment of the Registrar of Deeds, and to amend the Act in relation to the appointment of the Registrar of Deeds.

Mr. Coles laid before the House a report of the Trustees of the Royal Agricultural Society, in relation to the appointment of the Registrar of Deeds, and to amend the Act in relation to the appointment of the Registrar of Deeds, and to amend the Act in relation to the appointment of the Registrar of Deeds.

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vinced of the utility of a Maine Liquor Law. He moved a resolution carrying out his views, but afterwards withdrew it and voted for the one offered by Mr. Whelan.

(The debate on this subject will be continued in our next.)

Thursday, April 5.

Mr. Haviland moved that the Executive Legislative Council Bill be read a second time, he stated that the principles of the Bill had been already debated, but he wished to have a division on the question.

The following division was taken. For the Bill—Messrs Haviland, Montgomery, Douso, Cooper, Laird, MacIntosh, Palmer—7. Against it—Messrs Coles, Warburton, Clark, Wightman, McDonald, Dingwell, Lord, Muirhead—8.

Mr. Palmer reported a Bill to tax Pewholders of the Episcopal Church for the support of their minister.

After some severe debate chiefly between Mr. Palmer, and Mr. Coles, the Bill was thrown out.

Mr. Coles laid before the House, an estimate of the Trustees of the Central Academy, for necessary repairs, and also the yearly accounts of the Royal Agricultural Society.

The House went into Committee on the Bill, for the appointment of assistants to the Public offices. After much discussion (a synopsis of which will be given in an early number) the House agreed to take the following sums off the Salaries of the Public officers, and to give the clerks the amounts annexed:

From Colonial Secretary £100 to clerk £150, from Treasurer £100, to clerk £150, from Register of Deeds £50 to clerk £100, Road Correspondent and Assistant Clerk of the Councils (new office) £100. Clerk of the Post Office as granted last year £120. The following was also agreed to Assistant Treasurer to give security. Assistants to hold office from the Government during pleasure, to be incapable to hold a seat in the House of Assembly.

Hollway's Ointment and Pills the best Remedy for the Cure of Female Complaints.—The extraordinary effects these Pills have upon all complaints peculiarly incidental to females, would appear incredible, if it were not confirmed daily by the wonderful cures they effect in Canada. It is an unquestionable fact, that there is not any remedy to equal them throughout the world, for exterminating suffering from the softer sex, than these admirable Pills, particularly for young girls entering womanhood, therefore please requested to give them a trial, which will insure their recommendation.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, April 7th, 1855.

THE MAILS.—The Couriers arrived on Thursday night, with a Colonial Mail and the remaining Bags of English Papers.

The ice in our harbor is open up to the wharf and is rapidly clearing away.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Our readers will find a summary of the proceedings up to the adjournment on Thursday. We have also in progress the debate on the Escheat question from the Reporter, Mr. Howe, which will be published in an extra. The debate of the Temperance petitions, and on salaries to clerks, both animated discussions, will be published as soon as possible, from our own notes.

GAS MEETING.

The special general meeting of the Shareholders of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company took place as advertised, when a resolution was submitted to the effect, "that the price of gas be reduced from 25s. to 20s. the thousand cubic feet," which was negatived by a majority of 26, the numbers being as follows:

For the Resolution, 27. Against it, 53.

The following was afterwards submitted by Charles Palmer Esq.

Resolved, That this meeting having heard various explanations with regard to the recent rise in the price of Gas, are of opinion that under the circumstances, the present directors were justified in increasing the price to the present amount, and that they have acted throughout for the best interest of the Company, and therefore that certain resolutions passed at a late meeting of the consumers reflecting on the conduct of the directors were unnecessary. And further resolved that this meeting are of opinion—the winter months having now expired—that it would be to the interest of the Company, that at the next Annual Meeting which will be held on the first day of May next, the incoming directors be recommended to reduce the price of Gas to 20s per 1,000 feet which passed now on.

At a meeting of the Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, Georgetown, holden in the Infant School on the 26th March, 1855, it was unanimously—

Resolved, That the special thanks of the Wardens, Vestry and Congregation of Trinity Church, Georgetown, are due, and hereby awarded to Mr. Henry W. Lobban, of Charlottetown, for his gratuitous, disinterested and generous services (given at a sacrifice of time and press of business) in putting up the Organ recently purchased for said Church, and setting the same in order.

Ordered, That the above extract from the Vestry proceedings, be forwarded to Haszard's Gazette and Islander Newspapers for insertion. J. EASTON, Vestry Clerk.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening last, Mr. James R. Watt delivered an exceedingly interesting and highly scientific lecture, upon Pneumatics. He discussed the doctrine of Airs, and entered fully upon its component parts. He explained the principles of the Barometer, the Diving Bell, the Balloon, the atmospheric Rail Road, the essential elements to sustain life, &c., and illustrated his subject by various experiments, in all of which he was most successful. He placed a live Mouse and Bird under the receiver of the air Pump, and by exhausting the air therefrom, deprived them almost instantaneously of the power of motion. He also had a small atmospheric Rail Road, and which, by its operation, gave the audience a perfect view of its modus operandi. An animated discussion ensued, and further information was then elicited. The Rev. Mr. Snodgrass will lecture next Tuesday evening on "Habit."

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EASTER SHOW OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, &c.

This Show came off on Wednesday last, the 4th inst. The following are the awards of the Judges:—

Table with columns for CATTLE, SHEEP, and PRIZES. Includes entries for Best Fat Ox, Best do, Best do calved since 1st Jan, 1853, and Best do.

In the class of prizes offered for Fat Cows or Heifers the first prize, £2, was awarded to Mr. H. Longworth, for a Heifer, and the second, £1, to a Cow shown by Mr. Philip McLaren.

Table with columns for SHEEP and PRIZES. Includes entries for Best Pen of 3 fat Wethers, Mr. B. E. Wright, and Judge Peters.

No competition for prizes offered for fat Ewes. The Judges regret to observe that a great falling off appears in the character of the sheep stock exhibited on this occasion, compared with what has been shown on former similar occasions.

Table with columns for PORK and PRIZES. Includes entries for First Prize, £1, awarded to a Pig 32 months old, fed by Mr. Smallwood, Head of East River, weight 635 lbs.

The Judges recommended as worthy of notice the undermentioned stock, viz:—

- A fat Cow shown by Mr. Sallenger. A Pen of Wethers by Mr. Joseph Wise. A Carcase of Pork by Mr. C. Higgins, jun. The two first prize Oxen, and the prize Heifer, were purchased by Mr. Thomas Dodd.

Table with columns for HORSES and PRIZES. Includes entries for First prize awarded to a Colt, rising 3, by Saladin, dam by Woolner's horse, bred and owned by W. Hodges, Esq., £5 0 0.

The Judges would also recommend as worthy of notice, a horse shown by Mr. Henry Worth.

W. W. IRVING, JUDGE.

JOSEPH DINGWELL, HENRY LONGWORTH, JUDGES.

The condition of the stomach is of vital importance. No man, woman, or child can be healthy unless the work of digestion irregularly, thoroughly, and vigorously performed. With three-fourths of civilized society, this is not the case. And yet the remedy is within the reach of all. Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will as surely create a regular and healthy action of the stomach, as oil will lessen the friction of machinery. Let the victim of dyspepsia or indigestion in any of its forms, try it, and we guarantee a good appetite, physical vigor, firm nerves, sound sleep by night, and increased cheerfulness by day. See advertisement.

Charlottetown Markets, April 4.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Beef, Pork, Butter, Eggs, and other commodities.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.

When the proprietor of this invaluable remedy purchased it of the inventor, there was no medicine which deserved the name, for the cure of Liver and Bilious complaints, notwithstanding the great prevalence of these diseases in the United States. In the South and West particularly, where the patient is frequently unable to obtain the services of a regular physician, some remedy was required, at once safe and effectual, and the operation of which could in no wise prove prejudicial to the constitution. This medicine is supplied by Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, as has been proved in every instance, in which it has had a trial. Always beneficial, not a solitary instance has ever occurred in which its effects have been injurious. The invention of an educated and distinguished physician, it has nothing in common with the quack nostrums imposed upon the public by shallow pretenders to the medical art. Experience has now proved beyond a doubt, that Doctor M'Lane's Pills is the best remedy ever proposed for the Liver Complaint.

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

No celebrated has Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge become, that it is regarded as the only specific cure for worms. Families should never be without a supply of it.

Wm. R. WATSON, agent for P. E. Island.

Married.

On the 31st ult., at the house of the father of the bride, at Grand River, by William Underhay, Esq., J. P., Mr. John McDonald, of Lot 56, to Miss Matilda Robertson.

At New London, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. William Meek, Mr. William Campbell, to Ann, a daughter of Mr. W. Holl Profit.

Died.

On Tuesday, the 27th ult., at Nine Mile Creek, after a lingering illness, borne in patient resignation to the will of his Heavenly Father, Duncan Macdougall, aged 30 years, leaving a widowed mother and five sisters to mourn his loss; surviving relatives mourn not for him, as those without hope, for his end was peace.

To Correspondents.

"Truth," is received, and will appear. "A Scotchman" is under consideration.

GRAND DIVISION.

An adjourned Meeting of the Grand Division will be held on Tuesday the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown—a full attendance of Members from the Country Divisions is particularly requested.

By Order, P. DESSBRISAY, G.S. April 5, 1855.

Vocal and instrumental CONCERT, IN AID OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Lady.

A CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music, for the above object, will take place at the Temperance Hall, on the Evening of THURSDAY, the 26th inst.

The Entertainment will consist of a variety of new, popular and appropriate Airs, the greater part of which have been imported for the occasion. The Vocalists will be assisted by an Organ, at present in course of erection by Mr. Watson Duchemin.

The Instrumental part of the performance will present increased interest from the addition of Stringed Instruments, through the kindness of gentlemen who have volunteered to assist. Further particulars will be given next week.

Managing Committee—Honble. F. Longworth, Colonel Swabey, James Warburton, Edward Whelan; H. Haviland, D. G. Daly, John Daly, Charles Palmer, E. J. Lydiard, W. Deane, Esq.; Mr. W. Duchemin, Mr. G. P. Tanton,—the two latter Music Leaders. April 6th, 1855.

Last Half-yearly Drawing OF THE Great Hessian State Loan of \$6,725,000.

THIS Loan is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD and Sons, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, and consists of prizes varying from 55 to 32,000 Dollars.

The next drawing will take place in June, 1855.

The price of the Shares is as follows:— One Share for £1 sterling Thirteen Shares for £10 Six ditto for £5 " Thirty " £20

Tickets ordered will be forwarded immediately on receipt of Canada Note, Bills, or Drafts on Europe, &c.

After the Drawing, each Shareholder shall receive an official list of the winning numbers. The prizes will be paid, through the foreign agents of the undersigned, in cash, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Canada, Paris, London, &c.

Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD and Sons, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany; or through Messrs. Messrs. A. SCHWARZSCHILD and Co., 25, Lombard Street, London. April 6, 1855.

AUCTIONS.

BY W. DODD.

TO BE SOLD at AUCTION on Wednesday the second May next on the premises—if not previously disposed of by private sale—part of the Freehold Estate of the late James Mabey Cantelo, consisting of a piece of Land in the rear of his late residence, having a front on a right-of-way eight feet wide, of 19 feet 4 inches, and running back about 50 feet. On the rear of the Land from the right-of-way is a commodious Building well adapted for a Blacksmith, Tinsmith, Carpenter's Shop, or Merchant's Warehouse. The Building only is under lease to Mr. Wm. Stardon, at an annual rent of £6, the unexpired term being about three years.

Blood Stallion "Prince Edward." FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, 25th April inst., at noon, on the Market Square, Charlottetown, "Prince Edward" took the Royal Agricultural First Prize for Two Year-old Blood Cows, in the Autumn of 1854, and the Stallion Prize for all ages, on the 4th of April inst., further praise is needless. He will be set up at £120, currency, and sold to the highest bidder. The Royal Agricultural Society will give the purchaser Ten Pounds, as a bonus to insure his stay in the Island for this season.

Terms of sale.—Twenty sovereigns down; half the balance on the 1st of January next, and the other half, on the first of January, 1857. Good security will be required for the payment of the balance. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. STEWART, Esq., Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society, or to Mr. W. HODGSON, Rustico, Charlottetown, 5th April, 1855. 1513

Valuable Building Lot for Sale BY AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock, (if not previously disposed of by private sale,) part of WATER LOT opposite Town Lot No. 13, in the First Hundred of Charlottetown Lots, being nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Conroy, and now in the possession of the Masonic Hall Company. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. W. MORRISON, No. 3, Queen Street, or to W. T. PAW, Auctioneer.

April 2d, 1855. Ex

Valuable Business Stand.

TO be sold by auction on Thursday, the 10th day of May next, on the premises, all that piece of Land situated between Mr. Gaffney's and the Prince Edward House, on Pownall Street, on Lot No. 37 in the first hundred—measuring 70 feet front and 84 feet depth. The above property will be sold in one or two Lots to suit purchasers; its proximity to Pownall Wharf renders it a desirable situation for a first rate business stand.—Terms at sale.

W. DODD, Auctioneer. March 19.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not previously disposed of at private sale), AT GEORGETOWN, on Thursday, the Twenty-first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, TOWN LOT Number 8, Third Range, Letter (B), with the HOUSE and OUT-HOUSES on the same. This Lot is eligibly situated, adjoining Wm. SANDERSON, Esq's., Premises, and near the Episcopal Church. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. J. HUMPHREY & Co., Halifax, or D. WILSON, Charlottetown. Jan. 15, 1855.

For Sale.

THAT beautiful Estate of "WARBLINGTON" in one or more Lots, to suit purchasers. For particulars, as to terms and title please apply at the office of the Hon. CHARLES YOUNG.

F. N. GISBORNE Charlottetown Royalty, April 2.

The New Steamer Rosebud.

Captain Matheson

IS intended to sail immediately on the opening of the navigation, from Charlottetown for Pictou and Shediac, weekly, during the ensuing season; (unless prevented by any unforeseen occurrence.)

This Steamer has been built expressly for the accommodation of the travelling Public, between this and the adjoining Colonies. The owner confidently hopes that from the comfort, speed and safety of the Boat, the well-known character of the Commander, the sobriety and efficiency of the officers and crew, that the Public will generously assist him, in the endeavour to maintaining a good communication between this Island and the adjoining Provinces, during the opening of navigation.

Days of sailing and other particulars will shortly be given.

WILLIAM HEARD, Charlottetown, 29th March, 1855. 1514 Adv

Euston Street Tannery.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the public that he has entered upon the business heretofore conducted by Mr. C. CLARK as Tanner and Currier; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. The highest price will be paid in Cash for Hides and Skins.

H. C. TROWAN, March 24, 55

PRAYER.—Whenever a person prays earnestly, and truly, his prayer will be simple, it will be short it will be to the purpose. Almost every prayer in the Bible, is a short prayer. Long prayers and recapitulation do not indicate earnestness; it is the deep simple cry of an humble, needy destitute heart, that God hears, when offered through the name and merits of Jesus Christ. I look upon the General Confession of the Church of England as perfect model in this respect; it is exquisitely simple, and evidently borrowed from, and moulded upon the model of the Lord's Prayer. There is scarcely a word in it, that is not a monosyllable; 'We have done those things which we ought not to have done, and we have left undone those things which we ought to have done.'

How simple, how intelligible, how much to the purpose, and what a contrast to those splendid extemporaneous prayers we (the kirk of Scotland) are sometimes doomed to listen to! Let us pray in spirit, and pray in truth, and we shall pray simply, and to the purpose; simple words, sublime petitions,—so our Lord taught His disciples, and so He will teach us to pray.—Dr. Cummings.

One night, at White's observing the post-master-general, Sir Edward Fawkener, losing a large sum of money at piquet, Selwyn, pointing to the successful player, remarked—"See how he is robbing the mail!"

On another occasion, in 1755, observing Mr. Ponsonby, the speaker of the Irish House of Commons, teasing about bank bills at a hazard-table at Newmarket—"Look how easily he passes the money bills."

A writer in the Examiner lately saw a blind man looking with much apparent interest at the prints in Colnaghi's window. "Why, my friend," said he, "it seems you are not blind." "Blind! no, thank God, your honour," replied the man, "I have my blessed sight as well as another." "Then why do you go about led by a dog with a string!" asked he. "Why? because I dedicate dogs for blind men."

SOCIAL COURTESIES should emanate from the heart; for remember always that the worth of manners consists in their being the sincere expression of the feelings. Like the dial of the watch, they should indicate that the work within is good and true.

WHY DON'T LAWYERS ADVERTISE.—We ask the members of the bar, why their business cards are not found in our city journals! Apropos to the question—we saw a paragraph in a Virginian paper the other day, to this effect: a gentleman went to a printing office to examine an exchange paper, coming from a place some fifty or a hundred miles distant, with the view to discover the name of some lawyer there, to whom he wished to confide the transaction of some business matters of pressing importance. And, after running his eye carefully over the paper he laid it aside, and remarked—"Well I can't find the name of a single Attorney in that paper; and any member of the profession, at the place alluded to, could have obtained a fee of fifty dollars from me, by having a card in the paper, as I would willingly have paid that amount, rather than the trip at this particular time." Let every body advertise, and every body will be certain to do good business.

SOUND OF BELLS.—The nearer bells are hung to the surface of the earth, other things being equal, the farther they can be heard. Franklin has remarked that many years ago the inhabitants of Philadelphia had a bell imported from England. In order to judge of the sound, it was elevated on a triangle, in the great street in the city, and struck, as it happened, on a market day, when the people coming to market were surprised on hearing the sound of a bell at a great distance from the city than they ever heard any bell before. The circumstance excited the attention of the curious, and it was discovered that the sound of a bell struck in the street reached nearly double the distance it did when raised in the air. In the air, sound travels at the rate of from 1,130 to 1,140 feet per second; in water, 4,708 feet per second. Sounds are distinct at twice the distance of the water that they are on land.

THE LAY TURK.—The Turkish soldier is not an industrious laborer in the trenches; he digs a few minutes, gives a grunt, and then sits down. A very vehement and zealous commanding officer of a distinguished fusilier corps was the other night in the trenches, when the Turks were digging; and, seeing one rather more idle than the rest, gesticulated violently at him, and induced him to work a little. Johnny however, soon gave in, and on the pantomimic action being repeated, very politely handed his spade to the Colonel.

C. & J. BELL, MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square, opposite the Market, Charlottetown.

IMPORTERS OF Cloths, Whitties, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employment the largest number of the best Journey-men Tailors on the Island. All Orders attended to with punctuality and despatch Jan. 11.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £5,000,000 Sterling. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

Just Try WEE JAMIE DUNCAN'S New Establishment of Tin, Copper, Iron, and Plumber Work. Next door to the residence of the Hon. Geo. Cole

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

WILLIAM C. 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, Hinges, ornaments 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.

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

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

MONEY TO LEND ON FREEHOLD ESTATE. T. HEATH HAVILAND, Barrister at Law, Queen Square, Charlottetown. November 11th, 1854.

WILLIAM STRAIGHT, Hatter and Dyer.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothes cleaned, Spots and Stains extracted, and restored to their original colour. Beaver and Silk Hats cleaned and stiffened. Also, Kosuth and Felt Hats of all Descriptions. Orders taken at the Queen's Arms, 3 Mile-Run, and at JAMES REID'S, Queen Street Charlottetown.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT. TIMOTHY AND FLAX SEED. THE highest price will be paid for TIMOTHY and FLAX SEED, during the present year, at George T. Haszard's Book Store.

FOR SALE, a very handsome BULL of the Suffolk Poll breed, rising 3 years old. His Mother was from Governor Ready's Cow, which was imported from England. Any person wishing to purchase him can obtain further particulars at Mr. George T. Haszard's Book Store.

Administration Notice. ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Mr. Roderick Mathewson, Farmer, of Rustico, deceased, are hereby notified to furnish the same, duly attested, within twelve months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM MATHEWSON, Administrators.

For Sale or to Let. SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the East side of the Malpeque, or Princetown Road, about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and opposite to Spring Park. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN. March 31st, 1855.

FOR SALE. THAT valuable plot of GROUND at the head of Prince Street, formerly the site of the Baptist Chapel, fronting 100 feet on Easton Street, and 104 on Upper Prince Street. It is one of the most desirable situations in the suburbs for a gentleman's residence, or is capable of being divided into three good building Lots. For Terms, &c. apply to W. H. POPE. June 8.

For Sale, or to Let,

FOR a term of years, with power to purchase, the following properties, owned by the subscriber: Three Pasture Lots situate on the Malpeque Road, within two and a half miles of Charlottetown, containing thirty-six acres of land, having a snug cottage and outhouses. Possession may be given forthwith. The Town Lot and Premises at present occupied by the Hon Stephen Rice. Possession may be given on the 1st of May next. The Premises fronting on Queen Square, now occupied by Mrs. Forsyth. Possession may be given on the 10th of May next. The Terrace House and Premises now in the occupation of Mr. Marbury. The subscriber will let all or any of the above for a term of years, with or without power to purchase, for any period not exceeding ten years, with interest annually at six per cent. Application to be made at the office of CHARLES YOUNG. Charlottetown, April 2.

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

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with remittances 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 Spasmodic, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c. Their almost marvelous power in removing contaminations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scarcy, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 33s. per bottle. The £5 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved; and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c. THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, a 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 St. amp affixed to the above, to imitate which, is felony. Sold by H. HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

TO BE LET. THE MANSION HOUSE of FALCONWOOD, beautifully situated on the Banks of the Hillsborough, about two miles above Charlottetown, and commanding an extensive view of the river. The House, which is one of the most substantial Brick Buildings on the Island, contains a dining room, drawing room, parlour, library, spacious hall and staircase, with servants' room, laundry, store room, kitchen, &c., on the first floor; eight large, bed rooms and dressing room in the upper story, with extensive cellars, and hot air stove in the sunk story.

The Grounds consist of Flower and Kitchen GARDEN, and Twelve acres of valuable LAND, in first-rate condition, partly under Hay and Pasture. The House is surrounded by fine old trees, which completely shelter it from the Easterly and Northerly winds. Apply at the House. March 22.

FOR SALE,

Two Hundred Acres of LAND, with SAW MILL, GRIST MILL, KILN, and other Machinery. Immediate possession can be given.

TO BE SOLD, the Leasehold Interest of 200 acres of superior LAND, on the New Bedouque Road, Lot 31. It is situated in a flourishing Settlement, 11 miles from Charlottetown, together with a newly erected piece of Machinery, on new and improved plans, consisting of Flour Mill, Oil Mill, and Mill, now in prime working order; likewise, a superior Thrashing Machine, and a splendid Lath attached,—all new, and will bear inspection by any competent Mill Wright.

There is also a good DWELLING HOUSE, and Outhouses, with a good Blacksmith's Shop, and a set of Blacksmith's Tools, nearly new. One-half of the Land could soon be made fit for the plough. The remainder is covered with an excellent growth of Hard and Soft Wood.

Terms of Sale, liberal—the greater part of the purchase money to remain on interest, by giving good and satisfactory security. Application to be made to WILLIAM SMALE, on the premises. March 26th, 1855. e3w

To Daguerreian Artists.

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

Canvas, Twine and Bolt Rope.

ON SALE, by Consignment, 200 BOLTS CANVAS, in asorted numbers, TWINE and BOLT ROPE, which will be sold as low as it can be imported, by Great George Street, March 9. H. HASZARD.

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

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that unless they make immediate payment, their Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. C. CROSS. March 15.

Administration Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of George Irving, late of Cape Traverse, Esquire, deceased, are hereby notified to furnish the same duly attested within Three months from this date, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Benjamin Desbrisay of Charlottetown, Attorney at Law. MARY D. B. IRVING, Administratrix. Dated 9th March, 1855. 3in

TEACHER WANTED.

A TEACHER for the Cavendish District School, to whom a liberal allowance will be given, over and above the Government grant. For the Trustees, JOHN M. ROBERTSON. March 17, 1855. 5ion x

To be let,

FOR such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the Farm, known as SHERWOOD, situate about seven miles from Charlottetown, at Dog River, Township No. 31, containing 130 acres of excellent LAND, 60 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation; upon which are erected a STONE COTTAGE, suitable for a genteel family, and commodious Out-houses. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to J. HAMILTON LAKE, Esq., Pictou, or in Charlottetown, to Wm. FORGAN, Esq. February 28th, 1855. licw 1al

1855.

THE splendid ENTIRE HORSE "FEARNOT," sired by the old "COLUMBUS." The dam of the horse is a full bred Canadian Mare. This Horse was raised by ALEXANDER MACINTYRE, of Seven-mile Bay; is a coal black—sides and nose tipped with brown. This animal stands 16 1/2 hands high, and built in proportion. The terms for the season will be 12s. cash, payable on the first day of January next. All customers paid to the nearest station. Terms of leasing will be £1 cash, Five Shillings in hand when served. Eight Shillings, cash, by the single leap, paid in hand when served. Will leave the premises of JAMES HELM, groom and owner, commencing the season on Monday, 30th day of April, and will attend once a fortnight at each station, until the last day of July. This is a well proved superior character. STATIONS.—Malpeque; Townsend's Corner; Trout; West River; Charlottetown; Bell's, New Glasgow Road; South-West River, New London.

House to Let.

TO LET, part of that new HOUSE, fronting on East Street, possession given immediately. THOMAS W. DODD. For a full Street, Nov. 24. if

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Haszard's GEORGE T. HASZARD Published every Tuesday at Office, South side Queen St. Terms—Annual Subscription advance.

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BRITISH AND Patent Medicines, Perf Oils, Glass, Putty, in great

J. S. SHIP BROKER SHIPPI No 52, South

Particular attention Freights and Vess world. FOR SALE, a CO paddies, &c. Haszard & Owen.

ALL PERSONS accounts were ary, 1855, are requ will be put to exposu Charlottetown, 2d

FOR SALE, by American W Swedish TURNII Queen Street, A

Valuable TO LET, and August next PREMISES, now GREAT GEORGE The suitable purposes is too a For particulars premises, or to GREAT GEORGE Charlottetown.

Classical and MR COSTL Monday, FEMALE CLAS tion in Writing Composition, & teen. Hours of may be known There will be a few additional next Term (2d Charlottetow

FOR SALE, in Pownal March 23, 1

WHEREA down u This is to give trespass, o shall, on disc Kenwith,

DOYLE'S BOARD TABLES.