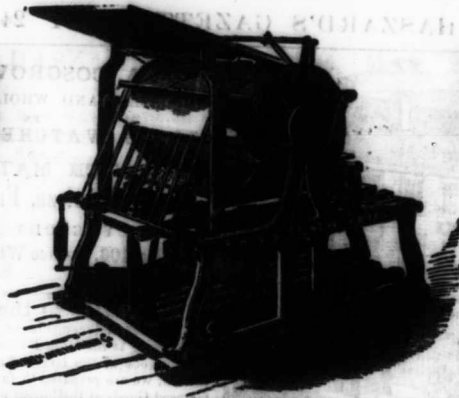


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, May 24, 1856.

New Series, No. 345.

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.

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 comfortable home (not salary) is his principal object; would have no objection to act as book-keeper in a respectable establishment—address N. H. Poole, Office, city of Charlottetown
April 4, 1856.—All papers.

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

Seed Wheat, Seed wheat.
50 BUSHELS of Golden Straw WHEAT—superior for Seed—for sale by
CHARLES STEWART,
French Fort.
March 24, 1856.

300 TONS OF SALT!!
for sale on Arrival.
DAILY EXPECTED by the Ship "ELLEN" from Liverpool 200 tons SALT, low for cash.
BENJAMIN DAVIES, Broker.
May 5, 1856.

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 following 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 entering.
Those studying the first three Branches would require to be in attendance at 7 o'clock, and those in the others at 8.
Mr. Mackenzie himself, that his long and well-tried 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 communicated by any of his predecessors.
Charlottetown, Feb. 21st, 1856.

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

RELIGION IN COMMON LIFE.
A SERMON,
By the Rev. JOHN CAIRD, M. A.,
Minister of Errol.
JUST arrived and for sale at Haszard & Owen's Bookstore. Price Sixpence.

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.
Charlottetown, April 25th, 1856.

Prospectus.
The Colonial Times.
AT an early date after the opening of the navigation, we intend publishing in Chatham, under our own immediate superintendance, a large quarto weekly newspaper, called the
COLONIAL TIMES.

We consider it quite respectable in 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 supported 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 Fisheries, Commerce, Literature and Science.
Eschewing all sectarianisms, 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 proviso, 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 endeavor to procure one or more original articles weekly. When desired, the names of contributors 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, elevating 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 improvement 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 however, will be limited.
The COLONIAL TIMES shall sustain an unquestionably 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 personal.
Confident that we shall be nobly sustained in our present enterprise by an intelligent public, our preparations 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 Sixpence at the end of the year.
D. P. HOWE.
CHATHAM, 10th March, 1856.
Subscriptions received at Haszard and Owen's Bookstore.

Cigars! Cigars!!
FOR SALE at VERY LOW PRICES. The Subscribers have received—
22,000 superior Cherokees,
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 32mo. Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s 6d.
Cape Morocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 3s.
Morocco, 4s 6d.
Minion 32mo. Roan, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 3s.
Nonpareil 32mo. 3s.
Fica 24mo. 5s 6d.
8vo 9s.
Calf. 12s 6d.

Tax! Tax! Tax!
FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very fine Gas Tar, at 15s. per barrel of 35 gallons.
W. L. MURPHY, Manager.
March 10, 1856.

LIVING AUTHORS
(From the New York Literary Gazette.)
Familiar names in Literature are still fresh upon the record of the living. Hoary-headed authors and poets, historians, romancers, and metaphysicians—men and women whose names were years ago placed upon the books of publishers in England and America, and whose good deeds speak volumes (literally), while they yet live—are among the foremost in the race for literary fame, and vie in undiminished vigor with the new school of writers which in both countries has sprung up rapidly around them. In considering what becomes of all the thoughts that flow from pen to paper, and pass from types and ink into the minds of tens of thousands of attentive readers, the idea is suggested of inquiring, who, of all the popular writers of the century, still survive? In other words, How many modern authors are living, to witness the ebb that their genius has created for works of a certain stamp? It is a surprising fact to know, that so many eminent writers, while the gray is sprinkled among their locks, yet preserve their original vitality and native force, and that their latest works are likely to rank among their best; it argues that a healthy atmosphere has surrounded them, that people, on both sides of the water, have appreciated literary merit, and that the life of an author is no longer of necessity that of a "Grub street hack." Literature in our day is more sought after by all classes, is brought nearer to every man's door, and exercises a more genial influence upon the popular heart, than has been known in its annals for many generations. In fact, the rapid and exceedingly cheap issues of even standard books have become an institution in themselves—effecting a wonderful revolution in the sentiments entertained towards authors as a class, and affording to young aspirants for literary fame that encouragement without which their efforts are but limited, and for which many scores of them in years past have struggled and striven, until strife and struggle ended in despair.

There is a promising future for literature in this country. The growth of the new States and Territories, the accession of numbers from abroad, the development of native talent, and the opportunities for intellectual culture which now abound in every settled town and village in the country, offer extraordinary inducements for the exercise of that faculty of instructing and amusing the public, that is possessed in such large measure by a vigorous class of native authors. But, while it is true, that American talent finds appreciative admirers, and while American books are read, even on the other side of the water, it is equally true, that all new countries require an infusion of that old leaven of intelligence, which we find embodied in the books known as the standards. Hence, both old and new works will naturally keep within sight of each other. There are old authors, without whom we can no more be well-furnished in the intellect, than can a bookshop be without shelves, or newspapers without presses and types. Every year's fresh catalogue, accordingly, shows that the standard volumes have been renewed, and new volumes of what is termed the "current literature," stand side by side with them. But it was not of this point particularly that we wished to speak.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Post writes, that it was freely stated and believed by not a few, that "the sound, live boy," palmed off upon the empire, is nothing more than a usurper, and that he takes the place of a fine healthy female child who is the real heir." "For some time previously to the Empress's accouchment, a fine boy was ready, in case the expected baby should prove to be a girl,—and this accounts for the fact, that the King of Algiers presented to France was actually as large as his nurse's baby of two months old."

ECONOMY IN CATTLE-FEEDING.—The time will come, when feeding cattle with a pitchfork will be considered slovenly farming, even though the hay may be put in racks or feed-boxes; just as slovenly as it is now thought to be to carry it out in armfuls and throw it down upon the ground, perhaps that, too, half-leg deep in mud. The time will come, though slowly, when no one but a slovenly farmer will think of feeding hay or straw until it has passed through a cutting engine; and the time will come, when all good farmers will grind their hay into meal, just as good farmers do now their corn, because they will discover that hay meal is much more valuable than coarse hay as corn meal is more valuable than the whole grain. When both are ground and duly mixed, then, and not till then, shall we learn the true economy of cattle-feeding.

POVERTY is the nurse of many energy and heaven-climbing thoughts, attended by love and faith and hope, around whose steps the mountain breezes blow and from whose countenance all the virtues gather strength. Look around you on the distinguished men in every department of life who guide and controul the times, and inquire what was their organ and what was their early fortunes. Were they, as a general rule rocked and dandled in the lap of wealth?

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—A very curious instance of confusion has taken place in a family in Lumber street, on Arbor Hill. A mother and her daughter were both confined on the same day, each having a little son. In the bustle of the moment both babies were placed in the cradle, and to the confusion of the mothers, when the youngsters were taken from the cradle, they were unable to tell which was the mother's and which was the daughter's son—a matter which, of course, must ever remain a mystery. The family is in great distress over the affair.—Albany Knickerbocker.

AN EMBARRASSING DEMAND.—We see there is a new song by Balfe called *The First Kiss*. Is there not some degree of danger in such a title? For instance, what would a shopman think and how would he behave, if a pretty young lady went up to him, and smilingly said, "If you please, sir, I want you to give me *The First Kiss*?"
Punch.

(To be continued.)

LET US REASON TOGETHER



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH.

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

- Ague Dropsy Inflammation
Asthma Dysentery Jaundice
Bilious Complaints Erysipelas Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin Female Irregularities
Bowel Complaints (Piles) Lumbago
Gonorrhoea Fever of all kinds Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels Retention of Urine
Consumption Head-ache Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility Indigestion Stone and Gravel
Sore Throats Typhoid Fever Tumours
Spectacular Symptoms General 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:— 2s. 6s. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box. GEORGE T. HASZARD, Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

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

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

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

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment— 800 sides Neat's Leather, 300 sides Harness Leather, 200 sides Light Sole Leather, 200 Calfskins. WM. B. DAWSON, October 20.



FALL SUPPLIES BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE CITY DRUG STORE

No. 14, Queen Street. 100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd. Sperm, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., 1 hhd. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. 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, Sago and Corn Starch. ALSO, IN STOCK. A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c., &c. W. R. WATSON.

TOWNEND'S PARIS HATS.

THE Subscribers have 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 20s Superior do 24s 6d to 32s 6d. Also—A great variety of English and American soft, felt and Kossuth Hats, 30 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 McLAUGHLAN, CHARLES CAMPBELL, DUGALD McEACHERN, HECTOR 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 1/4 inch thick.

Pure Corn Starch.

PALATABLE, 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 JUNE 7 W. R. WATSON

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE above Company now insures all kinds of Property, both in Town and Country, at ONE-HALF THE PREMIUM usually charged by Foreign Companies. Persons insuring in this Company have their share in the profits, which amount to above One Thousand Pounds within the few years it has been in operation, and the interest now received on the Capital overpays the annual expense of working the Company. For all particulars, inquire at the Secretary's Office in Kent Street, Charlottetown; W. B. AUSTIN, Esq., Georgetown; JOHN HASZARD, Esq., St. Eleanors; JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Summerside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Bonaventure; EDWIN PARKER, Esq., Traveller's Rest; JAMES BRANTON, Esq., Princetown Royal; JEREMIAH SIMMONS, Esq., Cavendish; JAMES FIDGON, Esq., New London; RICHARD HUBSON, Esq., Tryon; GEORGE WIGGINTON, Esq., Grand; W. S. MACGOWAN, Esq., Spring Hill; JAMES DINGWELL, Esq., Prince; or JOHN STEPHENS, Esq., St. Peter's Bay. Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856.—1st

F. A. COSGROVE & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND WATCH MATERIALS, English, American, French & German FANCY GOODS AND TOYS. No. 108, Prince William-Street, St. John N. B.

Notice to the Trade.

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

TO MILLERS.

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

Silent Sorrow.

CERTAIN HELP.

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory Coloured, Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifth 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; West, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westminster-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.

PERFUME 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 GUTTA 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, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands, and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c.

Their almost marvellous power in removing contumacious, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scary, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 32s. per bottle. The 4s. 6d. packages, by which £1 12s. are saved; and the 11s. packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c.

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name implies (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., & 32s. 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.

CABINET, CHAIR AND SOFA Manufactory.

Queen Square, in the rear of Haszard's Gazette Office.

THE Subscriber having engaged a part of the Steam Power belonging to the above Establishment, is now prepared to manufacture every article appertaining to his business. Having left P. E. Island (his former home,) several years since, and been during that time, employed in some of the best Shops in the United States, he feels confident, that he can give satisfaction to those who may please to patronize him; he has obtained a knowledge of the modern and antique styles of Cabinet work, and as an aid to his business, has introduced some of the most approved Labor-saving Machinery, and also, a supply of the best WOODS used in Cabinet work, consisting of MAHOAGANY, BLACK WALNUT and ROSEWOOD, which with BIRD-EYE MAPLE, BLACK BIRCH, &c., he can make up to order in the best style and shortest notice.

Turning, straight and sweep-sawing executed with dispatch to any pattern. Drilling and Boring also done. PATRICK HICKEY, January 1st, 1856.

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; 2d and 12th 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 18th 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 10th and 27th May, 10th and 24th June, and 6th and 23d July. TERMS.—Twenty Shillings for the season. Mares can be accommodated with pasturage at Cymbria Lodge at 2s. 6d. per week, for the season. WILLIAM HODGES, Cymbria Lodge, Rustico, 30th 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 Cast Iron castings, such as, Ships' Rudder Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Rivets, 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 cut. Thumb Blue, &c. W. R. WATSON

PAPER HANGINGS!

JUST RECEIVED— 3,000 PIECES FROM BOSTON, HASZARD & OWEN. And for Sale by Aug. 16, 1856.

To Theologians.

HASZARD & OWEN have on hand Dr. Kitto's Cyclopaedia and general works; Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Jay's Works; Ryle's, Bonar's and Hooker's Works, mostly complete; Pearson on the Creed, do. on Infidelity, (price Easy); 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 shops, 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, 1856. T. DESBRISAY & Co.

HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an Extensive and Varied Assortment of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain. (See Apothecaries' Hall Advertisement.) The whole of which they can, with confidence recommend to the public, and if quality be considered, at so low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the Market. CHARLOTTETOWN, May 12, 1856.

Mr. M are plants feet apart tall shade years to age, if p bear well and an er some of t twenty to and as m have bee one of th that, dur ports hav es, to pre from the pump at their glo Azores a of April. oranges ber, the London occurs i the end cleared of the f the Isla same in the Azo ces are orange- are of g age July annual being than th are ant and to employ vessels. CHAI lingly i possibl be on supers nothing ply it there r that th God n treade thoughl ous bl —Lei. SAT who v Chen sad m rately a half which paven mend mized along this rippri being and range mista looke of the occur ly sal dent, of th recte preb he t misc couk woul yard like We offer letin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

St. MICHAEL'S ORANGES.—The trees are planted at about twenty-five to thirty feet apart, in regular rows, protected by tall shady hedges. They take seven years to arrive at maturity, and from that age, if properly cared for, continue to bear well, till they attain to a good size and an enormous age. In good seasons some of the large trees yield as many as twenty boxes, of a thousand oranges each, and as many as twenty-six thousand fruit have been known to be gathered from one of these prolific trees. No wonder that, during the ripening season, large supports have to be placed under the branches, to prevent them from being torn away from the trunk by the great weight of plump and juicy fruit that glows amidst their glossy foliage.—The quintas of the Azores are full in blossom in the month of April. By October, the most forward oranges begin to ripen; and in November, the first gathering is made for the London market. The orange harvest occurs in January and February; and by the end of the latter month, the trees are cleared of their juicy burden, and most of the fruit has been despatched from the Islands. In Spain and Portugal, the same mode of culture is practised as in the Azores, excepting that there no fences are required to shade the trees. The orange-trees of these countries, however, are of greatly inferior size, and the average yield proportionably less; the usual annual crop of one of the Seville trees being about eight thousand. No less than three hundred millions of oranges are annually consumed in this country, and to transport that number here gives employment to upwards of two hundred vessels.

CHARITY.—The Jews would not willingly tread upon the smallest piece of paper in their way, but took it up; for possibly, said they, the name of God may be on it. Though there was a little superstition in this, yet, truly, there is nothing but good religion in it, if we apply it to men. Trample not on any; there may be some work of grace there that thou knowest not of. The name of God may be written upon that soul thou treadest on; it may be a soul that Christ thought so much of as to give his precious blood for it; therefore, despise it not.—Leighton.

SAD ACCIDENT TO A LADY.—A lady who was passing along the south side of Chesnut street this morning, met with a sad mishap. Her dress was only moderately long, there not being more than a half of a yard of the costly material of which it was composed, trailing along the pavement. Notwithstanding this commendable moderation, the lady was victimized. A gentleman who was passing along, had the misfortune to tread upon this identical half of a yard, and an awful ripping was the result. The "gathers" being the weaker point, gave way first, and disclosed underneath a hooped arrangement, that might readily have been mistaken for a dimity cask. The lady looked daggers, and the innocent cause of the mishap declared his regret at the occurrence. He thought himself perfectly safe, he said, at the time of the accident, as he was fully four feet in the rear of the lady, and having his attention directed to her bonnet—which he was apprehensive was about falling off behind—he trod upon the train and caused the mischief. He was very sorry, but all he could do was to employ a stout lad who would gather up and carry the half-score yards of silk that hung from the lady, like a flag from its staff, on a calm day. We did not learn whether or not the offer was accepted.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A young man who was convicted of bigamy at Newburyport last spring, upon serving out his term of punishment, was met at the railroad station by his first wife, who took him to a clothing-store gave him a new rig, then presented to him \$300 she earned since he deserted her, and they departed together for their former home in New Hampshire. If he isn't faithful to her for the rest of his life, he ought not to live long. It is only the woman that furnishes such instances of constant and forgiving love.

VIOLENT DEATHS IN CALIFORNIA.—The Alta California says:—The homicidal and accidental calendar in California, is one of fearful magnitude, and astounds us when we begin to contemplate and estimate the great number of persons who have met death by violent means, either designed or accidental in our young and scarcely populated State. Some attempts have been made to keep an account of the homicides, but they become so numerous, or so common, as to be unimportant, or from some other cause, the record has been discontinued. It is thought by those well calculated to judge from an extensive observation in California, that the number thus swept out of existence suddenly, and by violent means, will equal an average of about five per day. A great proportion of this estimate is from accidental causes, in consequence of the necessary exposure of the persons of those engaged in most mining localities. The Nevada journal upon this subject says: "The number of men who meet with deaths in California, cannot be less than 1400 a year, at the rate these deaths are occurring amongst us at present. The number resulting from mining casualties is enormously large, and will doubtless continue to increase in proportion to the extension of hydraulic washing. Those killed in this manner are the bone and sinew of the State, and California could much better afford to lose another class of men. The deaths by banks caving exceeds at this time the homicide calendar. At the rate this mortality goes on, it will require the average number of men brought by five steamers to supply the places of those who meet with violent deaths."

SHOCKING DEATH.—Capt. William Eaton, of Wells met with a most shocking death on Monday last. He was engaged in his mill sawing logs, when by some means not known he was thrown across the carriage which supports the logs, and directly in front of the saw, and was sawn completely through, part of his body falling through the mill into the stream below. Capt. Eaton was very much respected, and his sudden and shocking death has caused a profound sensation in the town. He was aged about 66 years. He was alone in the mill at the time.—Portland Advertiser.

PAPER has been made from the bark stripped from cotton stalks, with favorable results. The Savannah Republican says: "The practice with the planters hitherto has been, after the cotton has been gathered, to collect the plants into heaps before preparing the ground for another crop, and burn them, out so that the hemp that may hereafter be obtained from them will be a clear gain, and add so much additional to the yield of their cotton fields."

From twenty-six medical colleges in the United States, there graduated, last year, about thirteen hundred doctors. Last year, once more emigration is on the increase, and the peasantry are leaving the country in large numbers.

A VISIT TO EDINBURGH—THE UNIVERSITY, &c.

Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser. This city owes its prosperity almost entirely to its literary and scientific institutions, its University and law courts. The commerce of the place is very trifling. I visited, this morning, the Parliament House, where the courts of justice are held. Lord President McNeil presided, and there was a formidable array of lawyers, engaged in trying a case for damages sustained in a coal-pit. The judge, as well as the lawyers, were dressed in flowing gowns and capacious wigs. Nothing looks more odd, or more ridiculous, than to see these lawyers, many of them young men, with black gowns and enormous wigs, the curls reaching down to their shoulders. The proceedings were somewhat different from those in our own court. The oath is administered to the witness by the judge, and the lawyer, in making his examination, stands up, and does not resume his seat till through with the witness. No interruption is allowed by opposing counsel; everything is conducted with the most rigid decorum. Adjoining the court room is a spacious hall in which the Scottish Parliament was formerly held. It is 120 feet long by 50 wide, has a curious and elaborately wrought ceiling of oak, and the floor is made of the same material, laid in large blocks.

The sides of the room are adorned with several beautiful statues by Chantry, among which were those of Lord Melville, Blair, and Jeffries, the celebrated editor of the Edinburgh Review, who was one of the judges of the Court. This room is appropriately called the suitor's room, as it is exclusively used by those having suits at Court. The library room is exceedingly tasteful and beautiful, 140 feet long, 40 wide and 35 high. In the centre is a cupola, ornamented with paintings in oil of Apollo and the Muses. The library, a rare and choice collection, consists of upward of 60,000 volumes. The vestibule and stairs are also adorned with portraits and busts of distinguished men. In front of the main entrance to the courts is a statue of Charles II. In the commercial towns of Scotland, there are no lawyers. All the law business of the whole country is transacted in this city, and the number of judges, advocates, writers, &c., exceeds twelve hundred. While in the court room, during the progress of the trial, one of the counsel took occasion to make a fling at the medical profession, expressing his regret, that there were so many contradictions and uncertainties in medicine. From no class of men does a remark of this kind come with so ill a grace as from gentlemen of the bar.—They seem to forget the law's delay, and its worse than uncertainty. The lines of the poet are full of force and truth.

"There was on both sides much to say, He'd hear the cause another day— And so he did—and then a third He heard it—then he kept his word But with rejoinders or replies, Long bills, and answers stuffed with lies For twenty years the cause was spun, And then stood where it first began."

The grounds in the immediate vicinity of the Parliament House, now an open space, was once a portion of St. Giles's churchyard, and here were interred the remains of John Knox, but the precise spot where he was buried is unknown. The house in which the great reformer lived and died is situated in Canongate street, and is carefully preserved. There is a window on the North side, where a pulpit was formerly erected and from which Knox was accustomed to address the people. Here are to be seen his sitting room and study, which latter is a very small room 9 feet long by 6 wide, the panelings of oak, with an old oaken door and primitive knocker. It was in this room, that he composed his history of the reformation.

In Canongate street, most of the noblemen resided when Holyrood House was occupied by Queen Mary. The most conspicuous of these ancient mansions of the nobility, is that of the Earl of Foray.—Oliver Cromwell took up his residence in this house in 1649. It has an old stone balcony in front. The building is now used as a school-house, belonging to the Free Church of Scotland. In the neighborhood of this house is a venerable-looking building which for a long series of years was the principal hotel in Edinburgh. It was at this inn, that Dr. Johnson stopped with Boswell on his way to the Hebrides.

One of the most attractive objects in this remarkable city, is the superb monument of Walter Scott. The design is most beautiful. It is 80 feet high, with fluted turrets. On the pedestal, fronting the street is placed a marble statue of the poet and novelist, and which is considered an excellent likeness.

The University Buildings are very showy and ornamental. The number of students registered is nearly twelve hundred. The quadrangle is 358 feet long by 255 wide. The pillars of the portico are 26 feet in height, each one of solid stone. The library consists of 90,000 volumes, with many valuable and curious manuscripts. There is in the room a fine statue of Burns. The museum has a good collection of birds and animals, and a large number of

interesting fossil remains. There is here a table of Napoleon, used by him at St. Helena, with a burnt spot, marked by his cigar. On the opposite side of the street is the Royal Infirmary. The building is three stories high, with two long wings. Over the principal entrance is a statue of George II., in Roman costume. On one side of the statue are the words, "I was naked and ye clothed me," and on the opposite side, "I was sick and ye visited me." The Royal College of Surgeons is a beautiful structure, with a noble hall hung round with the portraits of distinguished men. The Medical school of Edinburgh has always ranked among the first in Europe. Monroe, Cullen, Black and Gregory are among the eminent men who have filled professorships in this college. I had the pleasure of an introduction to Dr. Miller, the distinguished professor of surgery, and whom I received the most kind and marked attentions. This gentleman is in the prime of life, and unites profound learning and skill with the most pleasing manners.

One of the striking features of Edinburgh is the extraordinary height of the houses. Many of them are eight and ten, and some even twelve stories high. Each story is called a flat. I have often seen as many bell-pulls at the front door, as there were flats, each family having its appropriate bell. I took this afternoon what is called the Queen's Drive around So'isbury Craig. Near the top of the hill is the Queen's walk, which conducts to the Peak of Arthur's Seat. Walter Scott has rendered some of the localities about it doubly interesting in the "Heart of Mid Lothian." On the right of the Peak is the place where the rebel army was encamped before the battle of Preston Pans in 1745, and here to is the very spot near the site of the ruins of what was once a chapel where Jeanie Deans had her interview with Staunton, her sister's betrayer, and refused to save her life by a falsehood.

Yours, J. G. G. *The same rule is now observed in the Supreme Court of New York.—Ed. Cox. Adv.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mr. John Ross, late of Bourladerie, C. B. dated Ballarat, Australia, Nov. 10th 1855:—

"Strange to say, we had an Election at the Mines of Victoria. Yes; the Miners who were this time last year, thought nothing of better than to be shot down by the troops, and with the order of the Government, are this year allowed the privilege of returning two Members to represent them in our Assembly. But it is still more surprising, that the man who headed the mines against the troops last year, has been returned as one of our Members by the largest majority of any in this Province. This time last year, £500 was offered for his head by the Government, dead or alive. This may remind you of the circumstances connected with the present Emperor of the French.—Here we have no politicians; we have no Howes or Johnstons, you would have no patience to listen to the senseless harangues about the Rights of the Crown, while the Rights of the people have been neglected.—The petty Government Officers here have carried on all manner of tyranny, bribery, and corruption; which ought not to exist in a Country claiming to be a Colony of Great Britain. Public grievance will, however, in the course of time, obtain a hearing, even in Australia."—C. B. News.

THE TWO BOSTONS.—It would appear that the town of Boston, in Lincolnshire, and the town of Boston, in the United States, are very fraternal. At a vestry meeting held last week in the Lincolnshire Boston, the vicar announced the receipt of two thousand dollars from the Hon. Edward Everett of Boston, Massachusetts, presented in the name of the descendants and admirers of the vicar of old Boston in the reign of Charles I., for restoring the south west chapel of St. Botolph's and the erection of a monument therein to the memory of the said vicar.—Jerrold's Weekly, 12th.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF FISH.—This subject is now attracting on this side of the Atlantic much attention. The Boston Journal informs us, that a strong movement is there being made to secure the aid of the State in an attempt to repopulate the ponds, brooks and water courses with fish. A committee of the legislature have the subject under consideration; and the plan urged upon the committee has the support of Professor Agassiz, who has given his testimony to the perfect feasibility of the project. The Montreal Natural History Society have appointed a committee to consider the same matter, and report as to how it can be carried out in this Canada.—Montreal Transcript.

A MAN BUILDING HIS OWNS MONUMENT.—Dr. Orville Dewey has donated the earnings of his last winter's Lectures to his native village, to be expended in planting shade trees along its streets. And its children shall rise up and call him blessed.

Vertical text on the left margin containing various small notices and advertisements.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.
THE TREATY OF PEACE DEBATE.

The debate which has occupied both Houses of Parliament this week, relative to the terms of peace, is undoubtedly a great triumph for the Government. In all their bearings the terms were looked at, argued, analysed, and the result was, that the opposition in the lower as well as in the upper chamber were beaten to a dead stand. An amendment on the address was moved in each House, but the objectors shrunk from a division,—conclusive evidence, we take it, that "political capital" could not be made out of the affair. When it is remembered how our party conflicts are carried on, that most of the members in the popular branch of the Legislature prepare their speeches with immediate reference to the hustings, especially in a Parliament which is rapidly dying of old age, and that in this instance, those who professed to be dissatisfied with the cessation of hostilities shrunk from giving their hostility to the treaty of peace a practical form, it will be seen, that the diplomatic triumph which we have secured at the expense of Russia is much more popular with the nation generally than could have been anticipated a few months back. Unable to assault with any effect the treaty of Paris, the opposition directed their attention more especially to the fall of Kars, and to the peers, Lord Malmesbury delivered the speech which he was compelled to suppress when the wind was knocked out of Mr. Whiteside by the division in the other House the previous week. In this mixing up of extraneous matter we see the straits to which the opposition were reduced. But even this objection did not answer, for Lord Clarendon showed conclusively that the fall of Kars, unfortunate as it was, had really no effect upon the proceedings of the Conference. The terms proposed by Austria to Russia were accepted, before the fall of Kars was known, and on this head the foreign secretary expressed substantially the same views on the evening of Monday to which we gave utterance in our last issue.

If a comparison be instituted between talent evolved in two Houses respectively on Monday on this important subject, the balance is decidedly in favour of the hereditary branch of the Legislature. Nothing could be finer or in better taste, than the speeches of the noble mover and seconder of the address; and the speech which the Earl of Ellesmere delivered on this occasion makes us regret that, with his exquisite literary taste, his sound reasoning, and strong common sense, he does not take a more frequent part in the deliberations of the assembly of which he is so distinguished an ornament. If to these addresses we add those of Lords Clarendon and Derby, the subject may be said to have been exhausted in the second branch of the three estates. But the Commons, inspired probably by the talent and the tone of the Lords, put forth their power the following evening; and the most searching, far-seeing, and statesmanlike speech of the entire debate in either House was that delivered by Mr. W. E. Gladstone. Points which had escaped others were brought out by him with remarkable freshness and originality; and that portion of the proceedings of the Conference which had reference to the press, and more especially Count Walewski's proposition for curbing the press of Belgium, in order to make its strictures palatable to our ally, the Emperor of the French, was treated by Mr. Gladstone in a spirit which cannot fail to elicit the warm approval of every friend to freedom. Nothing could be in better taste than the conclusion of his remarks on this head, and he has thrown a new light on the subject by its comparison of the law relative to the press as it exists in England and in Belgium, and by showing that in both countries, aggrieved parties, however high or low, whether natives or foreigners, whether living on the spot or in other countries, have their remedy, through the medium of a jury, for any wrong which they may have suffered from a newspaper. But, as Mr. Gladstone demonstrated, the protest for interfering with the liberty of

the press of Belgium is wholly unsubstantial. At the Conference, Count Walewski's chief argument for the interference was based on the assumption, that persons disaffected towards the French Government passed the frontiers and made the Belgian press the vehicle for the dissemination of their poison against the Government of Louis Napoleon. The answer to this statement is complete. No person is permitted to leave France without a passport, no person is permitted to enter Belgium without a passport,—a check in both instances the most complete, whatever we may think of its justice or necessity. Besides, the freedom allowed to foreigners or refugees in Belgium is much less liberal than in England. This class of persons in the Netherlands are compelled to reside in a particular part of each city, there are under the constant surveillance of the Government, and if detected in any act at all likely to compromise the little kingdom with its more powerful neighbours, are forced to leave the country,—precautions much more stringent than any which exist with us. The suppression of a press guarded in this jealous manner can mean nothing more nor less than the extinction of all political discussion—reducing the organs of public opinion to the same humiliation and slavery which rule in despotic countries, where the sovereign's will is the supreme law. A protest against such a course by a statesman like Mr. Gladstone, untrammelled at present by the fetters of office, against an interference which would be most stoutly resisted by the British nation on two grounds,—first, an abstract love of liberty; and secondly, a belief that if the high hand of power succeeded against the press of Belgium, a similar crusade would speedily be made against the press of England,—cannot fail to impress the French authorities, and those of the Continent generally with the serious results to which it is more than probable such an attempt would give rise.

Lord Clarendon, in the course of this debate stated a very extraordinary fact, which we do not remember to have seen previously. He had been twitted, because the treaty made no provision for the independence of the Circassian tribes, nor for the demolition of the Russian fortresses on their coast. His reply disposed of the objection. "It is a remarkable fact," said he, "that the only period during which there had been no military movements whatever against the Russians on the part of Schamyl and the Circassians has been the two years of war. They have never shown the slightest sympathy with us, nor the least desire to assist our arms. On one occasion, indeed, a chief did engage with the captain of one of her Majesty's ships to produce 10,000 men at a particular place on a particular day; but when the officer went to receive them, he could not find a single man. The only evidence we had of their feeling was their declaration to obstruct our progress along the east coast of the Sea of Azoff. There could be no better authority as to the disposition of the Circassians, than Gen. Williams, who, in a letter to myself, dated the 13th of April, 1855, informed me, that Schamyl was only to be found when the invading army arrived near Tiflis; and that it was a notorious fact that this too much-vaunted chieftain did not even succeed during the last campaign in pillaging that town. In another letter, of so late a date as the 21st of August, 1855, General Williams states, that at that time nothing was known of Schamyl's movements, and that the restoration of his son, together with large sums of money in the form of ransoms, might account for this inaction on the part of the Circassian chief." It is perfectly evident, from this explanation by Lord Clarendon, that we have been labouring under a delusion in this country respecting the real character of Schamyl. We were accustomed to regard him as another Abdel-Kader, fighting for the liberties of his country against a foreign yoke; whereas he turns out to be a paltry fellow, who can be bought by Russian gold at a moment when a stern patriot would have preserved his own and his fellow-mountaineers' independence in all future time.

The present has been a week of felicitations—every body "merry as a marriage bell." The Queen held a grand state ball at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, on which occasion the new apartments, of which elaborate descriptions appear in the morning papers of yesterday, were thrown open. The guests numbered 1900, and comprised the elite of London society, with a sparkling of the commonalty. Literature was personified in the person of Mr. Charles Dickens, and poetry in that of Mr. Alfred Tennyson. We perceive that the company included several persons connected with this locality, our townsman, Mr. Thomas Thornly, for example, Mr. C. Pascoe Grenfell, and other well-known characters. This may be said to have been the "Peace Ball," and to mark her appreciation of the occasion, her Majesty has given a free and full pardon to all persons under sentence for political offences. This will, of course, extend to the chartists who were transported many years back—Frost, Jones, and Williams, if they be still living, and to another and still more celebrated offender, Mr. William Smith O'Brien. The last named gentleman has been for some years past residing on the continent. With a return to his native land, he will find great changes there, and as he will come back wiser and sadder, there is every reason to believe that the experience of the past will not have been lost upon him. "Sweet are the uses of adversity."

The Queen's Ministers were at the Mansion-house the previous evening, enjoying the Lord Mayor's hospitality, and the occasion was opportune for indulging in the reciprocal compliments which follow the cessation of a great war. All the foreign ambassadors were present, with the exception of the representative of the United States, who was enjoying himself at a celebration not less interesting; and the number of titled and untitled beauties grouped around the board of the Lord and Lady Mayoress imparted to this civic feast an additional charm. The principal speeches of the evening were, of course, those delivered by Lord Palmerston and the Earl of Clarendon—the one in his capacity as the head of the Government, the other the director of the foreign policy of the country. Both were very appropriate, and considering how frequently both speakers had been compelled in public to travel over the same ground recently, wonderfully diversified. Lord Clarendon's allusion to the brave General Williams was pointed and happy, and his Lordship's eulogy on that distinguished, but ill supported, officer has since been ratified by the Sovereign and both Houses of Parliament. General Williams, for his services at Kars, has been created a baronet, with a pension of £1000 a year—a sum hardly adequate to his services, if we compare them with those of others who have fared peculiarly better. But the compliment, nevertheless, is a handsome one, which has been hailed by the public with pleasure.

We have mentioned the absence of Mr. Dallas, the American minister, from the Mansion-house. He dined the same evening with the friends and subscribers to the Literary Fund, where he made the speech of the evening. The American Government has frequently been represented at the Court of St. James's by very able men; but we can call to mind no Minister of the United States who has won such general admiration in this country in so short a time. The literary power and elegance of this gentleman's after-dinner addresses are perfect models in their way. They are so pointed and so terse, and marked by such an elevated tone, that they charm in the reading, even more than they impress in the delivery. His allusion to the fact of the great Benjamin Franklin, his countryman, having been, towards the close of the last century, the President of this same Literary Fund Association, was only excelled in good taste by the reference to the Englishman who established, in the United States, a kindred institution. If popularity in this aristocratic country be any test of admiration at home, Mr. Dallas ought to stand well at the Presidential ballot-boxes on some forthcoming occasion.

Lord Palmerston has also been "doing the amiable" for the army and navy in the House of Commons; and Lord Palmerston

similar duty in the House of Lords. Every body is praised, past blunderings are forgotten, and the animosities of political strife are for the time buried in the general ovation. The eulogies on the bravery of the troops and the military events of the campaign were in very good taste, for certainly the sterling qualities of British soldiers, after so long a peace, deserve all praise. It seems that our loss by death and casualties of all kinds in the course of the war did not exceed 23,000 men, whereas, the loss of the enemy amounted to half a million of souls—an enormous disproportion. For the navy, the encomiums of the Premier were more subdued. They had less to do, he contended, as the enemy would not come out to fight; but they rendered excellent service in various ways to the land forces. If they had had a chance of encountering the Russian fleet in the Baltic or the Black Sea, the navy, his Lordship showed, would have maintained their ancient prestige. Not to lack generosity on this interesting occasion, Mr. Disraeli seconded the motion to our naval and military heroes in the House of Commons, and the same duty was well and gracefully performed by Lord Derby in the house of Peers.

The tide has turned in favour of Lord Palmerston. The Kars shoal, on which he was to have gone to pieces, has been in reality his saviour; and it is believed—nay, positively asserted—that, the war being over, some of the Peelite party who deserted his Cabinet in the hour of need will return to it. As they are the ablest administrators in the kingdom in the time of peace, such an accession of moral power will give Lord Palmerston a new lease of Downing-street. Sir George Cornewall Lewis has been a failure as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and as Mr. W. E. Gladstone, during the time he filled that office, was one of the most popular financiers of our day—as he had won the confidence of commercial men, by combining prudence with a daring originality, the business men of the city would be glad to see him restored to the position which he so ably filled; while Mr. Gardwell, Sir James Graham, Mr. Sydney Herbert, the Duke of Newcastle, and others, would form excellent substitutes for men every way inferior, who now hold leading positions in the Government. If this arrangement be carried out, Lord Palmerston will be in the position of a theatrical or an operatic manager who has more first-class performers, than he can find first-class parts for. This may be embarrassing in a personal sense to the First Minister; but the country will have no reason to complain that there is a superfluity of the highest order of statesmanship in the market. The Peelites, too, are great favorites in Parliament. Their eloquence and their practical ability are acknowledged by all, and as their sympathies incline more to the Whigs than to the Derbyites, they would materially strengthen and uphold the existing administration. What is wanted now is a series of excellent domestic measures to follow the events of the war, and although it may be too late to introduce such measures during the present session, the bringing of them forward in the early part of next year—the last year of the present Parliament—would be a master-stroke of state policy. If defeated in the carrying of such needful reforms, the Administration could appeal to the nation with the certainty of receiving a hearty response. Lord Palmerston was always regarded as an accomplished tactician, and he seems to be in a fair way, not only of sustaining, but of adding to his laurels in this phase of official life.

The foreign news of the week is unusually scanty. The most important event is the publication of a Ministerial pamphlet in France, which reviews the war, shows how it has elevated France, advocates the continuance of the English alliance, and glorifies the Emperor. Second in interest to this is a proclamation issued by the Czar of Russia, relative to the mismanagement of his hospitals in the Crimea. The Emperor censures the offenders, and calls for a court-martial on their conduct, with a view to severe punishment in the event of conviction. This is the most biting sarcasm which could be uttered or written, on the military farce, which we are now enacting at Chulson.

We understand that the Lad... the season... passengers... first trip on T... glad that we... sels which he... necessarily a... movement, a... now be tole... measures will... the services o... business, and... and Charlotte... and Pugwash... make the tra... quest. The J... ed under the... as far as the... ted for the se... cured. If to... ed by the mi... Heard or any... vessel would... to the servi... not like to b... them, any o... chasers of a... jobbery. Le... competition... requirement... if the public... some of the... they could r... and return... operate as a... make the t... of the atmo... of the land... and the fac... thoroughly... favourite... pleasure or

The Briti... Post-office... Thursday... were read... Friday mo... were trans... same mor...

A few day... ter, arrived... of Flour, P... nesday last... after the no... knowledge... including L... warrant sus... baratory, an... the neighb... that such a... from taking... left Montre... Miramichi... clea, a lar... Wm. Moo... treat, the... Shoals, in... hood of w... advised wi... Vessel and... a credit of... chased the... taken care... April last... the cargo... Attorney... the origina... and the fa... on the bi... master, in... his cargo... had twice... Charlotte... Steps last... facts, and... authentic... property... The sc... Best, met... last, for t... was stran... shoals, or... could the... soon as C... and attor... Underw... case, he... send dov... required... the cargo... Best nor... interfere... could be... such sal... Armatio... should u... con from... ling on c... took a... dangers... Lawrence... all the...

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, May 24, 1856.

We understand from the best authority that the Lady Le Marchant is engaged for the season to transport the mails and carry passengers, and that she will make her first trip on Tuesday next. We are sincerely glad that we have not to recur to sailing vessels which however good, and well found, are necessarily uncertain. It is besides a retrograde movement, a being behind the age, that cannot now be tolerated. We trust however, that measures will be taken this season, to secure the services of a vessel expressly fitted for the business, and that she will ply between Pictou and Charlottetown, or between the latter place and Pugwash or Tatmagouche alone, so as to make the transit certain, expeditious, and frequent. The *Rosbud* has been refitted and repaired under the direction of Lloyd's Surveyor, and as far as the Hull is concerned, is as well adapted for the service as any vessel that can be procured. If tenders were offered, to be determined by the middle of December, at furthest, Mr. Heard or any other persons having a suitable vessel would have time to adapt her entirely to the service she had to perform. We do not like to hear of the Government, or through them, any of their dependents becoming purchasers of a steamer; it would likely end in jobbery. Leave the matter open to public competition and give a timely notice of the requirements. We are perfectly satisfied, that if the public in the adjoining Provinces and in some of the United States were convinced, that they could rely upon punctuality in coming to, and returning from the Island, it would operate as an inducement to great numbers to make the trip. And when once the purity of the atmosphere and the beauty and variety of the landscapes, the cheapness of living, and the facilities for sea-bathing came to be thoroughly known, the Island would become a favourite watering place with those whom pleasure or the quest of health induce to travel.

The British Mails were received at the Post-office per *H. Ingram*, at 12 o'clock on Thursday night. The letters and Papers were ready for delivery in town early on Friday morning, and those for the country were transmitted by the mails leaving the same morning.

A few days since the Schr. 'SAGO.' BRST. master, arrived at this Port laden with a valuable cargo of Flour, Pork, &c, which was advertised on Wednesday last for sale by auction this day. Shortly after the notices of the intended sale, it came to the knowledge of several gentlemen in the community, including Lloyd's Agent, that there was grounds to warrant suspicion that the master had been guilty of baratry, and that the cargo was shipped for ports in the neighbouring Provinces, the consequence was, that such steps were taken as prevented the sale from taking place. So far as we can learn the Schr. left Montreal in November last, bound for Chatham, Miramichi, having on board, among many other articles, a large quantity of Flour, the property of Mr. Wm. Moorhead of Miramichi; after leaving Montreal, the Vessel was stranded on the Manicouagan Shoals, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the neighbourhood of which is all but uninhabited. The master advised with his crew, and the result was that the Vessel and Cargo were sold to three Frenchmen, at a credit of some eight months—the master re-purchased the vessel—the cargo was partly landed and taken care of during the winter. In the month of April last, it appears, the vessel was put afloat and the cargo taken possession of by C. L. Armstrong, Attorney for Nood, Brother, Montreal, and others, the original shippers, and also for the underwriters, and the fact of such re-shipment was duly endorsed on the bills of lading which we have seen. The master, instead of going into Miramichi to deliver his cargo pursuant to the Bills of Lading which he had twice signed, passes that Port, comes into Charlottetown, and attempts to sell the cargo. Steps have been taken to acquaint the owners of the facts, and it is to be hoped that in the meantime the authorities will lend their assistance to prevent the property being removed.—*Id.*

The schooner "SAGO," of about 112 tons, W. T. Best, master, which left Quebec about the 9th Nov. last, for the Lower Ports, with a cargo of provisions, was stranded on the east end of the Manicouagan shoals, on the 16th of the same month. The master sold the cargo and vessel for a mere trifle, but as soon as Captain L. C. Armstrong, the indefatigable and attentive Agent for the New York Board of Underwriters at this port, learnt the facts of the case, he wrote to Mr. T. Teta, of Economus, to send down two men to the wreck, to see what was required by the master, and to take an inventory of the cargo saved. Report was made that neither Mr. Best nor the purchasers would allow these men to interfere, stating that the effects had been sold, and would be delivered over by the master according to each sale. Therefore on the 26th ult. Captain Armstrong, anxious that the interests of the Board should not be sacrificed in the matter, set out in person from Quebec for the scene of the wreck, travelling on a carriage, nearly as far as Metis. There, he took a small boat with ten men, and, despite the dangers of navigation at this season, crossed the St. Lawrence to the vessel. Upon his arrival he seized all the goods, and, with his men, having got the

schooner off the sand, placed the greater part of her cargo on board. Bills of lading being soon after signed for the whole, Captain Armstrong left the master, who now expressed every willingness to act justly in the matter, to attend to the interests of all parties, and returned to Quebec after an absence of 22 days. We have no doubt the New York Board of Underwriters will appreciate the services of their Agent on this occasion, and will concur with us in according to Captain Armstrong that credit for intrepidity and attention to business which he so well merits.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Married,

On the 6th instant, at the Church of the Sardinian Embassy, by the Rev. E. Price, and afterwards at St. George's Bloomsbury, by the Rev. T. Clark, JAMES STEPHENS, Esq., H. C., of Merchant's-road, Galway, to MARGUERITE, youngest daughter of the late Capt. John Stewart, of Mount Stewart, and adopted child of the Hon. Jas. Heron Conroy, of Charlottetown, P. E. Island.—*London Times May 8*

On the 23d May, by the Rev. C. H. Burnett, Mr. Thomas Humphrey, to Miss Catharine Whelan, both of Charlottetown.

On the 29th April, by the Rev. James Allan, Mr. George Brodie of Covehead, to Miss Louisa Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Peter Rielly, Covehead Road.

Died,

At Woody Grove, Lot 61, on the 2d instant, after a lingering and protracted illness, which she bore with the utmost fortitude and resignation to the Divine Will, Mrs. LEWELLIN, wife of John L. Lewellin, Esq., in the 76th year of her age. The deceased lady during a long life was distinguished by all those virtues and graces that adorn the Christian character. In her poor and distressed ever found a friend, physician and counsellor, while her unostentatious benevolence and amiable disposition endeared her to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She has left a blank in the community where she resided for so many years with honor to herself, that will not easily be filled up. To her venerable and bereaved partner her loss is irreparable; while among a large and extensive circle of friends and acquaintances, she will be long and affectionately remembered. Her end was peace.

Port of Charlottetown

May 22d, Bee, Outline, Bay Verte, lumber.
23d, H. Ingram, Land; Pictou, merchandize and mails.
24th, Barque, "Thos. Begbie," London; goods.

CLEARED.

May 20th, H. Ingram, Land, Pictou; oats and mails.
21st, Sophia, Delore, Boston; produce.
22d, Brig. Ann, Gorrier, Pictou, bal. Schr. Ceres, Nowlan, London, G. B., timber. Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou, oats. Bee, Outline, Bay Verte; bal. H. Ingram, Land, Pictou; mails.
23d, Vulture, Irwin, St. John N. B., produce.
Brig. Jemima, Farness, Liverpool, G. B.; timber.

Ship News.

The Bark Malakoff, Martin, master, with a general cargo of Goods, Salt, Coal, Passengers, and the masters and crews for three new vessels, arrived at Richmond Bay, on Sunday the 18th, in 31 days from Bristol—to James Yeo, Esq.

WHEREAS some evil disposed person, a few weeks ago raised a false and malicious report, concerning the wife of a respectable mechanic, of this city; which report received a very general currency—to the intent that she had attempted to commit suicide—this is to give the said report the most positive denial; she solemnly asserting that she never was tempted, in any way, to commit such an act; or give any person reason for raising such slander. She cannot help, however, suspecting a servant girl, with whom she was forced to part—and who subsequently came to her for a certificate of character, which was refused—of raising the aforesaid scandal, which has had so wide a circulation.

THE MECHANICS' WIFE.

May 22, 1856.

SPRING SUPPLIES.

HASZARD & OWEN, have received ex *Ellen* from Liverpool, part of their Spring supplies, among which will be found Post, Foolscap, and Post paper, of every description and quality. Ruled Papers from Note size to Demy. Ledgers, Day and Account Books of every variety. Bill Books—receivable and payable, Pens, Penholders, Blacklead, and slate pencils—a large stock. Envelopes, Cloth lined, official and other sizes Wrapping paper, Brown, and Gray of all sizes. Music and Drawing Books. Bibles and Psalm Books of various sizes. Books from London, Edinburgh, and United States daily expected.

TO PLOUGHMEN.

WANTED, a team and driver to plough a few acres ground near the City. Apply at HASZARD & OWEN'S Book Store.

MILCH COWS, &c.

A Few superior Milch Cows and a two year old Bull of improved breeds for sale by JAMES RATTREY, Rescby, Point Road. May 21, 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.

New Spring Goods!!

AT THE "Manchester House," Queen St., Per "Majestic," from Liverpool.

NOW opening, and will be ready for inspection in a day or two, a large and carefully selected supply of

British Merchandize,

including every variety of Dry Goods, suitable for the season, and in the newest style of Fashion; Among which are the following:—Straw, Tuscan, Chip, Manila Fancy, Crapes, and Glace silk BONNETS. Girl's Battiste, and Girl's and Boy's Straw HATS RIBBONS, PARASOLS, Silk MANTLES. Muslin and Embroidered DRESSES. Black and Coloured BALMAINES, Mousseline DE LAINE, ALPACAS, CASHMERE, FANCY PRINTS. White and coloured CEATILE STAYS, Collars, Habit Shirts and Sleeves. Infant Cashmere HOODS, and Muslin Tucked ROBES. Laces and Edgings, CURTAIN MUSLIN and FRINGS. Damask Moreans, Marseilles Toilet Quills and Covers. White Shirting, French Fronts, White and Grey SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, White Fests, Children's DRESSES, Table Linen and Towelling, &c. &c.

With a large and choice assortment of other Goods, all of which will be found worthy of the attention of customers, and will be offered at prices extremely low.

Further importations hourly expected per "Thos. Begbie" from London. SAMUEL McMURRAY, Queen Street. May 13, 1856.

"ALBION HOUSE," STREETLY & COUCHMAN

BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Charlottetown and its vicinity, that they have taken the store lately occupied by MR. NEIL RANKIN, and have opened it under the above title with a magnificent and

MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

This stock having been purchased with great advantage, for taste, variety, quality, and cheapness, cannot be surpassed by that of any House in the Island. It would be impossible in the limits of an advertisement to particularize, but on inspection it will be found to contain everything that is supplied by the most extensive houses in the five Cities of B. N. America, from the minutest article in Haberdashery, to those of the more costly character in

Dresses, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, &c.

In making this announcement, we trust the public will encourage us in this undertaking, and we pledge ourselves to carry on this business in a spirit of liberality, and continue to offer to purchasers advantages which will, we have no doubt, be appreciated. STREETLY & COUCHMAN. Charlottetown, May, 17, 1856.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the Second day of JULY next, (1856,) at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown, pursuant to License, duly granted for that purpose by his Honor the Sarrogate and Judge of Probate of this Island, bearing date the Twelfth day of February, A. D. 1856.

All the Right, Title and Interest of the late Honorable DONALD M'DONALD, Glenaladale, Township Number Thirty-six, (36) deceased, in and to the following Land and Real Estate:

Namely—All that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being on Division No. 2, on the Plan of the Estate of Castle Tioram, from actual survey of William Curtis, Assistant Surveyor General, made July 1st 28, and now filed in the Office of Keeper of Plans, bounded as follows, that is to say—Commencing at the South-East angle of Division No. 3, on the said Estate on the Northern edge or side of the Post or St. Peter's Road, thence (according to the magnetic North of the year 1764) North one degree and thirty minutes West (N. 1° 30' W.) for the distance of Seventy-eight (78) chains, thence North Eighty-six (86) Degrees East Forty-seven (47) chains and Eighty-eight links, thence South one degree thirty minutes East (1° 30' E.) Eighty-four (84) chains to said Road, thence following the various courses of the said Road Westwardly, to the place of commencement, containing Three hundred and sixty-two (362) acres of Land, a little more or less, and is part of Lot or Township Number Thirty-five (35) in Prince Edward Island

Excepting out of the above Tract, the Land and premises at the Eastern end thereof, under lease to, or in possession of Mr. James M'Williams, being about Fifty acres of Land, a little more or less; the Tract to be sold pursuant to this Notice, comprising an area of 312 acres, a little more or less.

The above Land will be sold in several Plots or Divisions. For further particulars, and conditions of Sale, apply to the Subscriber at Glenaladale, or at the Office of the Honorable Joseph Hensley, in Charlottetown.

JOHN ARCH. M'DONALD, Administrator of the Estate of the said late Honorable Donald M'Donald. Charlottetown, 10th May, 1856.

CITY SURVEYOR.

THE City Council has appointed Mr. Thomas Floodwall, Surveyor of Highways, Streets, Squares and Bridges, in accordance with a By-Law of the City, for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM B. WELLNER, City Clerk.

City Council Office, Charlottetown, 7th May, 1856.

GAS WORKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the dividend declared May 6th, at the general meeting of Shareholders in the Charlottetown 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.

The splendid Entire Horse "NEW LONDON FEAR NOT"



SIRED by the Old "Columbus"; the dam of this horse is a full-bred Canadian. The horse is of a coal black color, and nose tipped with brown; stands 15 1/2 hands & 1/2 high.

This horse will leave the Subscriber's Premises, commencing the season MONDAY the 5th of May:—Will go through Iriditown. Call at Mr. Davison's Mill at the hour of 12 o'clock, and remain there till 2. And will station at Mr. Tupin's Mill from 5 o'clock until 8 o'clock the following morning.

On Tuesday the 6th of May, he will proceed down the South-West River Settlement. And will call at Mr. Graham's Cross at 11 o'clock, and remain until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He will then proceed on to Hope River, station at Mr. Hogan's from 5 o'clock until 8 o'clock the following morning.

On Wednesday 7th May, will go through Cavendish. Will call at William Henry's at 11 o'clock, and remain there until 1. And will station at Mr. Ballman's, in Rustico, from 5 o'clock in the evening till 8 the following morning.

May 8th, will call at Mr. McNeill's, Wheatley River, at 11 o'clock, and remain there until 1 o'clock. Will proceed through the Covehead Road, and will station at Mr. W. Kelly's from 8 o'clock until 8 the following morning.

May 9th, will call at the Five-Mile House at 11 o'clock, and remain there until 10 o'clock. Will proceed to Charlottetown, and will station at James McNally's, Tavern-keeper, from 4 o'clock, and will remain there until 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday.

May 10th, will go to John McLean's, North River, and will remain there until 9 o'clock on Monday. May 12th, will continue round by Pys' Corner, North River, through Dog River Settlement station, West River.

May 14th, stations at John McMorow's, DeSable, Back Road, from 5 o'clock till 8 the following morning. May 15, will station at Mrs. Todd's, Anderson's Road, from 10 o'clock till 1. Will continue up South-West Settlement, Bedouque, station at Felix Maffigan's, from 5 o'clock till 8 the following morning.

May 16, will station at Glover's Barrett's Cross, at 12 o'clock, and remain until 2. Will continue then through Indian River Settlement, station at Neil Sinclair's, Oyster Cove, from 5 o'clock in the evening till 5 o'clock the following morning. May 17, will be at home at 4 o'clock, through Malpeque.

This is a well known horse, and of a superior character, raised by Alexander McLean, of Seven-Mile Bay. I will warrant one and all, any man giving me two, I warrant them at £1 17s. This horse will continue the season once a fortnight for 6 rounds.

TERMS.—For insurance, when proved with foal on the 1st March, £1. If no foal, 2s. 6d. 8s. for a single chance, paid in hand when served. Terms by the Season—12s. cash, paid on the last round, or 15s. paid on the last day of October. All customers to pay to the Groom and owner of the horse, JAMES HELMS; Mr. McNEILL, Tavern-keeper, Wheatley River; JAMES McNALLY, Tavern-keeper, Charlottetown; MICHAEL KING, West River, or to Mrs. BARRETT, Tavern-keeper.

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 patronized by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe.

Bogle's Electric Hair Dye converts red or grey hair into a beautiful black or brown, the moment it is applied, literally dyes the hair without staining the skin and leaves the Hair soft and glossy without injuring its texture in the least; a decided superiority over all other Hair dyes.

Bogle's Amole shaving compound renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided luxury. Bogle's Hebenona removes freckles and tan from the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknowledged to be the very best article for beautifying the complexion.

To be had, wholesale or retail, of W. Bogle, 227, Washington street, Boston, U. S. And by all Druggists and perfumers throughout the Canada, United States and Great Britain. W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.

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 hair 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 Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States. W. R. 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: Charlottetown, P. E. I. JAS. PURDIE, Esq., St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co. April 18, 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, CHARLOTTETOWN.

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 Charlottetown, the property of DA. DAY. It contains 185 acres, of which about 100 are in a good state of cultivation, the residue being covered with a mixed growth of hard and soft wood, including suitable Fencing material. Upon the premises is a comfortable 1 1/2 story DWELLING HOUSE, 45 feet by 25 feet, with a BARN 45 by 25 feet, and a Well of water at a short distance from the farm yard. The Property is enhanced by a permanent stream of water which flows through it; and altogether is adapted for Farming purposes. It is held under Lease for 999 years, of which 973 are unexpired, and is subject to the yearly rent of One Shilling per acre only.

Possession can be given in April next, or earlier, if required. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of JOHN LONGWORTH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Charlottetown, who is fully authorized to treat for the sale.

Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND UNDER 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. 36. Price 9d. CHARLOTTETOWN.—HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square, ST. ELEANOR'S.—JAMES J. FRAZER.

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 68 x 28 feet, including Stable and Cow-house, also, a Coach-house and Granary, Out-house, Green-house and Pig-sty. Money lent to any extent can be obtained from the river. For particulars apply to NICHOLAS BROWN, Oct. 22.

Great English Remedy!

The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World: Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE!

Patronized by the Nobility 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. Yours, 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 dissuading 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. PAULDING.

Dr. David Marcin, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine containing more virtue than fifty of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla. Messrs. S. & S. Lammeman 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

it is an excellent and good medicine, and will undoubtedly become the leading medicine, of the day."

The Forest Wine is put up in large square bottles with Dr. Halsey's name blown in the glass, \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Gum-gout Pills, 25 cents per box. Agents are authorized to retail, as well as wholesale, on as favorable conditions as the proprietor, No. 161 Duane St. corner of Hudson, N. York.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent

J. S. DEALEY, & Co.

SHIP BROKERS AND COMMISSION AND SHIPPING AGENTS, No 64 Beaver Street, New York.

Particular attention given to Freights and Vessels for the British Provinces and West Indies. Also, the sale of Coal, Fish, Lumber, and other Colonial Produce.

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

THE Proprietor offers for sale that valuable and well known Property GOWAN BRAS, delightfully and elegantly situated at the head of Souris River, in King's County, Prince Edward Island, commanding a view of Colville Bay and the Gulph. The property consists of One Thousand Acres of superior Land; the Home-stead, on which the owner resides, contains Two Hundred Acres; of which between 40 and 50 Acres are in a high state of cultivation, and divided into five-acre Fields, substantially fenced.

The Dwelling House is 45 feet long by 39 wide, and most conveniently planned, the lower floor contains Drawing Room, Dining Room, two Bedrooms, Nursery, large and small Hall, and commodious Kitchen and Pantry. The upper Floor contains a Hall, two Bedrooms, Servant's room, and large Store room. Cellar, the full size of the House, walled with stone, and partitioned off in three apartments.

A FLOWER GARDEN in front of the House, enclosed with black thorn hedge and planted with ornamental Trees.

The Barn is 73 feet long by 26 feet, double boarded and barked, and conveniently laid off as a Horse Stable, with five stalls; a spacious Cow Stable with cellar under both, for collecting Manure, a large Coach House and room as Workshop or Granary; a spacious shed for the full length of the Barn, and threshing Mill attached. A Well of the purest water at the door, which, with the Dairy, are under one roof. A Building 45 feet long used as Sheep, Pig and Sleigh House, a large and productive Kitchen Garden, enclosed with thorn fence and planted with Fruit Trees. The whole of the back Land is of excellent quality, well wooded and watered, and laid off in 50 acre Lots, a part of which is lot at One shilling, currency per acre.

The property is situated in the immediate neighborhood of Grist and Saw Mills, fronting on the high road to East Point, distant from Charlottetown about 50 Miles. Part of the purchase money may remain on security on the property. For further particulars apply to the owner, on the premises.

JOHN MACGOWAN. Souris, July 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. Charlottetown, July 18, 1855. 1y1f

Coke! Coke! Coke!

FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very superior Coke, at 12s. 6d per chaldron. WM. 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.

COAL! COAL!!

PARTIES desirous to obtain their supply of Coal at lowest rates, will please leave their orders with the subscriber as early as possible. THOMAS B. TREMAIN, Charlottetown, May 12, 1856. Broker

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 GARDY BARRS, to call at CANX for orders. Vessels can take in Cargo from the PIER. No port charges at the Harbor of shipment. Apply to BENJ. DAVIES, May 24, 1856. Broker, Queen St.

A title under men one in this ny, any judicial their validity or tial to the pers trust required Supreme Court which will in f in the subject under writs of that a Sheriff's of itself, but th now reported i Sheriff follows his deed is w worth the peru had been giv and a rule an enter judgment it was after l length that th IN 7 East Doe d. James Judgment o tice Peter. This was a recover lands cap. 7, for no questions we lat. It is bound to pro by the Act h 2d. That described at directed by t For the P provision re and that if t the 22d Sec. absence of a be presume and gave d In Rex. v. field says, a tween circ of a thing i Parliament precise time since, while ber of over In Doe d. the insolvent ed that the estate of t the assigner and t' creditors together or the London their hand on a conv years after complian notice and before the directory case of the sale and linary legal mat that the l the assign fore conv In Pop Danby's tione's b estate u estate, i legal est by the s with all distincti Evans, the sud estate was a n Collins in the s and ag s. powe have s if I ha power. S. 561 t which i Commi and the notices In t Chanv with t a stat the su estate statat leaseh Doe d By: exoco it wo powe dms an B

A title under a Sheriff's deed is a very common one in this and every other British Colony, any judicial decision therefore relating to their validity or to the forms which are essential to the perfecting such conveyances ought to be thoroughly known. No apology is we trust required for giving the judgment of the Supreme Court in Doe v. Yeo, vs. Betts, &c., which will in future constitute a leading case in the subject of selling lands by the Sheriff under writs of execution. Many people imagine that a Sheriff's deed gives an indefeasible title of itself, but this is a mistake, from the case now reported it will be seen, that unless the Sheriff follows out the requisites of the statute his deed is worthless. The judgment is well worth the perusal of all our readers to whom the purchasing of land is an object. A verdict had been given for the Lessee of the Plaintiff and a rule nisi to set aside the verdict and enter judgment of nonsuit had been obtained it was after having the rule argued at great length that the judgment was given.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Easter Term, A. D. 1856.

Doe v. James Yeo, vs. Silas Betts, and others. Judgment of the Court delivered by Mr. Justice Pollock.

This was an action of ejectment brought to recover lands sold by the Sheriff, under 11 Vic., cap. 7, for non payment of land tax. And two questions were raised.

1st. It is contended, that the plaintiff was bound to prove that the notices of sale required by the Act had been duly given by the Sheriff.

2d. That it appeared that the land was not described at the sale by metes and bounds as directed by the 7th sec. of the Act.

For the Plaintiff it was contended that the provision respecting notice is merely directory; and that if not, the want of notice is cured by the 22d Sec., and that even if it were not in the absence of any evidence to the contrary it will be presumed, that the Sheriff acted rightly and gave due notice.

In Rex v. Lonsdale, 1 Bur. 448, Lord Mansfield says, "there is a known distinction between circumstances which are of the essence of a thing required to be done by an Act of Parliament and clauses merely directory. The precise time in many cases is not of the essence, while no one ever thought that the number of overseers was directory."

In Doe v. Phillips, v. Evans, 1 C. and M. 456, the Insolvent Act 1 Geo. 4, c. 119, s. 7, directed that the general assignees should sell any real estate of the insolvent within two months after the assignment by public auction, in such manner and at such place as the major part of the creditors of the insolvent who should assemble together on any notice in writing published in the London Gazette, should under his, her or their hands approve; in an action of ejectment on a conveyance from an assignee, made two years after the assignment, and no proof of a compliance with the provisions of the Act the notice and meeting of creditors, &c., 30 days before the sale, the provisions were held merely directory and the plaintiff recovered. In that case the essence of the thing to be done was the sale and conveyance of the property, the preliminary notices and meetings were only collateral matters; it must however be remarked that the legal estate in that case was vested in the assignee by virtue of the assignment from the insolvent, and the assignee did not therefore convey under a statutable power.

In Parry vs. Bowes Venris, 360 and Elliot vs. Danby 12, Mod. Rep. 3, a lease from Commissioners of a Bankrupt was held not to pass the estate until the enrollment required by the statute, because the Commissioners had not the legal estate, but only executed a power given by the statute, and must therefore execute it with all the circumstances required, and this distinction is alluded to in Doe v. Phillips, vs. Evans, where on the Counsel observing that the enrollment in these cases did not go to the essence of the thing, Bailey B., observed "that was a statutable conveyance not allowed by the Common law; the whole estate is here vested in the assignee; he is not a mere conduit pipe;" and again, "this is not the mere exercise of a power; the exercise of a power is where I have a right to appoint over your property, if I have the legal estate I do not exercise a power." In Rex vs. Heslingfield, 2 M. and S. 561 and Nanny vs. Gore, 3, M. and W. 322, which arose under English Inclosure Acts, the Commissioners acted under a statutable power and the provisions of the Act with respect to notices was held imperative.

In the case of sales of land by a Sheriff, Chancellor Kent says, "the deed connected with the sale operates by way of execution of a statutable power," 4 Kent Com. 431, and the same doctrine, viz: that the Sheriff has no estate, but acts under a power (though not statutable) prevails in England, on sales of leasehold interests in land under a Fi. Fa. Doe v. Hugo vs. Jones, 6 Jur. 302.

By analogy to the rule which prevails in the execution of powers contained in indentures it would seem that where a statute giving a power to sell and convey land requires notice to be always held imperative. In Sugden on Powers 207 it is laid down, "If notice is

required to be given the execution of the power will be void, if notice be not given accordingly, so every case that the agency of man can divine, the terms of the power must be complied with."

In Rex vs. Croke, Cowp. 26, where a statute empowered Commissioners to take land for a Road and it was amongst other things objected that the required preliminary notices had not been given, Lord Mansfield says, "This is a special authority delegated by Act of Parliament to particular persons to take away a man's estate against his will, therefore it must be strictly pursued."

The impression has we believe been, that the provisions respecting notices in statutes empowering Sheriffs to sell lands, are not directory but imperative, and which seems recognized by the Legislature as by 7 W. 4, c. 4, the onus of proving want of notice is thrown on the party impeaching the Sheriff's deed; and that the same strictness of proof was deemed necessary under similar Acts in New Brunswick appears from the judgment of Parker J. in Linton vs. Wilson 1 Kers. Rep. 243, who in speaking of an Act similar to our Act of 7 W. 4, c. 4, says, "The necessity of proving certain Acts which the law had made requisite to a Sheriff's sale was the mischief, to be remedied, and what did this arise from? The difficulty of procuring *in* vice testimony of the person who did the acts. Still it may be doubtful whether the rule laid down by Lord Mansfield in Rex vs. Lonsdale, viz: that unless the thing to be done is of the essence of the provision is directory, is not equally applicable to all conveyances made under the directions of statutes whether the party making them has (as in the case of Insolvent assignees) the legal estate or acts as the donee of a statutable power. In Pearce vs. Morris, 2 A. and E. 96, Taunton says, "The distinction between directory and imperative statutes has been long known, and early instance in which it was taken was Rex vs. Sparrow, 2 Strange, 1, I understand the distinction to be that a clause is directory where the provisions contain mere matter of direction and nothing more, but not so where they are followed by such words as are used here, viz: that any thing done contrary to such provisions shall be null and void to all intents." The legal estate in this was in the trustees, but the language of the Judge seems to apply to all cases where negative words are not used, and Dwarrie in his treatise on statutes seems to put both classes of cases on the same footing. And in Doe d. Roberts vs. Moyleton, 11 Com. Law. Rep. 505 (17 Jur. Dig. 39) where an Inclosure Act directed that the award should be made within 6 years, an award made after that time was held good, Craswell J. says, "This statute is not like the case of an ordinary submission to arbitration with a proviso that the awards shall be made within a certain time. The Act directs certain land to be inclosed and certain persons are to be appointed Commissioners to make allotments; then the clause follows enacting that an award shall be made within a certain time, I think this clause is directory only."

It is however unnecessary to decide the point in the present case, as we think the want of notice is cured by the 22d sec. which enacts "That no omission of any direction contained in this Act relative to notices or forms of proceeding previous to any sale shall extend to render such sale invalid, but the person guilty of such omission or neglect shall be liable to punishment therefor and shall answer the party injured, &c." It was argued by the Dfs. Counsel that this does not extend to a case where no notice of sale had been given, but only to cases of defective notice, but it is impossible so to render the plain words of the Act, a notice of 20 days previous to the rule would be defective, if the section would cure such a notice, so it would a notice of one day, and if so, why not entire want of notice.

As to the 2d point, the 7th sec. enacts, "That the Sheriff or Coroner before proceeding to sell such lands shall ascertain and at the sale publicly declare the metes and bounds thereof, as particularly declare the same can or may be described, and shall make and execute to such purchaser a conveyance thereof." It was urged that this provision was directory also, but this describing at the sale, the land he is selling, is clearly of the essence of the thing, the Sheriff is directed to do, viz: to sell the land, and it is the deed as connected with the sale which operates to pass the title to the purchaser, without such sale therefore, no title passes by the Sheriff's deed, and if the land sold was, when the hammer fell uncertain, how is it possible to say that the land described in the deed is afterwards given was the identical piece of land sold, and if it was not, then the land described in the deed never having been sold, cannot pass by the deed. The provisions of the 11th sec. (which was not adverted to in the argument) (which was not adverted to in the argument) also show, that this provision was intended to be imperative. By that sec. the Sheriff is to be lecting the quantity of a defaulter's land to be sold, is required to have regard to the buildings and improvements of such defaulter which he is not to sell, if there is sufficient land remaining to realize the levy and expenses. Now if the precise lands are not known and pointed

out at the sale, how could the owner if present or any bidder know, whether the buildings and improvements were selling or not? The former under the impression, that his buildings and improvements were safe, might allow the land to be knocked down at a small sum and afterwards (if the description given at the sale could be at all departed from) a slight variation in the deed of a course or distance might include buildings and improvements worth hundreds, and which is in fact argued to have been the case in the present instance, the plaintiff having bought the land for £4, and now claiming the Dfs. mill and improvements which must be worth a very much larger sum.

It is further argued, that even if the sec. is imperative the maxim *omnia rite esse acta* applies, and that it must be presumed that the sale was properly conducted. In Wins. vs. the East India Comp. 3 East 199 Lord Ellenborough says "that the rule of law is; that where any act is required to be done on the one part, so that the party neglecting it would be guilty of a criminal neglect of duty, in not having done it; the law presumes the affirmative and throws the burthen of proving the contrary, that is in such case of proving a negative on the other side." In Doe Nanny vs. Gore, 2 M. and W. 322 the notices under the Insolvent Acts were presumed. "So in Doe d. Milburn vs. Edgar 3 B. and C. 393 the notices under the Insolvent Act were presumed—So in Manning vs. the Eastern Counties Railway, 12, M. and W. 237 (8 Jur. dig. 45) where an Inclosure Act authorized the Commissioners to stop up a road with a proviso that no road should be stopped without the order of two Justices of the Peace, it was held that the award and recital of the order was sufficient *prima facie* evidence that the road was stopped by order of the Justices. Mr. Starkie, p. 935, lays down the rule, "that upon proof of title every thing which is collateral to the title will be intended without proof, for although the law requires exactness in the derivation of the title, yet where that has once been proved, all collateral circumstances will be presumed in favor of the right."

In Fenwick vs. Floyd cited Tingi Adams Eject. 301 (N. I.) it is said in an action of Ejectment by the purchaser under a Sheriff's sale against a debtor who refuses to give up the possession of the land, it is incumbent on the plaintiff to produce the judgment and the Fi. Fa. and to prove the sale, which may be done either by the deed from the Sheriff or a return of the Fi. Fa. they are sufficient to entitle him to recover."

It would be attended with the greatest inconvenience, if it were necessary in order to make out a title to lands under a Sheriff's deed, to prove that all collateral matters required by the Act respecting the sale had been complied with: such a title would not only be always doubtful, but would become more insecure as it grew older, since though it might not be difficult to prove what the Sheriff declared or did at a sale 12 months ago; it might be very difficult to prove, what was declared or done at a sale which had taken place 18 or 20 years ago? It appears to us, that in all cases depending on titles of this kind, where the action is brought recently after the sale, or where the purchaser is in possession, and there are no circumstances to rebut the presumption, the maxim *omnia rite esse acta* applies. In the present case, the plaintiff's title was derived from the judgment, Fi. Fa. and sale which last being proved by the deeds, the mode of conducting it and the particular circumstances attending it (however necessary to its validity) were merely collateral matters, which under the authorities referred to, would be presumed to have been rightly done. But this is merely a presumption, and where, as in this case, the matter is essential, negative evidence may contradict it by showing positively that the thing presumed was not done, or circumstances may raise a contrary presumption, and thereby throw the onus of proving that it was rightly done, back on the party in whose favor the presumption would otherwise have been made. Thus in Rex vs. Haslingfield, 2 M. and S. 501 where an Inclosure Act gave Commissioners power to set out boundaries of Parishes and ascertain the parochial locality of roads giving certain preliminary notices to the Parishes interested, it being shown that the Parish of Haslingfield had continued to repair for 16 or 17 years, was held to do away with the presumption, that all had been rightly performed and to raise a presumption that the notices had not been given according to the Act, because if that were so, Haslingfield ought not to have continued to repair; so in the King vs. inhabitants of Westbrook 4 B. and C. 735, the description of the boundaries inserted by Inclosure Commissioners in the Newspapers, differing from the description in the award proved that they had not followed the requisites of the Act and therefore had not pursued their power and consequently the award was held void.

In the present case, the Plaintiff called the Deputy Sheriff to prove that he sold the land conveyed by the deed; in one part of his testimony he states, that he sold the identical piece of land mentioned in the deed, but in another part he says, the locality was pointed out, and it is quite clear from the whole of his evidence that

he did not declare the precise metes and bounds of the land he was selling, or give such a certain and particular description of them as would enable it to be distinguished from other lands by which it was surrounded. We do not mean to say that it is necessary that the precise courses and distances should be declared, that would be one proper way of doing it, but if the Sheriff declared that the land was bounded by certain known bounds, such for instance as bound by such a road or river in the front, on the one side by the land of A. and on the other by the land of B, and in the rear by some other known and ascertained boundary, we think that would be sufficient, even perhaps though the exact quantity was known, but which he merely declares the locality, or that it is part of such a piece or tract of land without particularly describing what part, which appears to have been what was really done here, that is clearly insufficient, both under this section of the Act and also we think under the law as it stood before, of which this section seems to us only an affirmation.

Thus in Fanny vs. dem. Masters vs. Durant, 1 B. and Ald. 40, when the Sheriff's return to an Eject stated that he had delivered an equal moiety of a horse, the return was held void for not setting out the moiety by metes and bounds. In a note to Til. Adams Eject. 301; it is said "a Sheriff's return to a Fi. Fa. which states a levy on part of a tract called, &c., is void for uncertainty cannot be set up by matter dehors the return and sale under it presses no title. But a levy on a tract called, &c., under a Fi. Fa. against a person who was seized of a part of such tract, and a sale under it will pass his interest to the purchaser."

It was urged by the plaintiff's Counsel that this defect was also cured by it 22 sec., but that sec. only applies to proceedings previous to the sale, and can have no effect on what should be done at the sale, if it did, it would enable the Sheriff to evade the requisites of the 7th sec. and open a door to all the evils and unjust practices which existed under the old mode of selling, and which the 7th sec. was intended to prevent.

We have considered this matter at greater length than was necessary for the decision of the case immediately in hand, but from the frequency of these sales and the increasing number of titles depending upon them; it seemed to us expedient that the construction of the Act, the duty of the Sheriff in conducting them, and the general principles of the law of evidence applicable to them, should be considered somewhat at large.

The Rule must be absolute.

HOME is the residence not merely of the body, but of the heart; it is a place for the affections to unfold and develop themselves; for children to love and learn, and play in; for husband and wife to join smilingly together and make life a blessing. The object of all ambition should be to be happy at home; if we are not happy here, we cannot be happy elsewhere. It is the best proof of the virtues of a family circle to see a happy fireside.

"My wife is very attentive to the pigs," said a gentleman the other day, in the presence of several ladies. "That accounts for her attachment to you," responded one of the fair damsels. The gentleman suddenly recollected having some business out of doors to transact.

WHAT is it you must keep, after you have given it to another?—Your word.

WHY is a lady engaged in netting like a ship in full sail?—Because she is making so many knots per hour.

A MAN, boasting of his temperate habits said, he never saw a glass of wine without his mouth watering.

A DECEPTIVE TRUTH.—"Paddy, honey, will ye buy my watch?" "What's the price?" "Tin shillings and a mutchin of the cratur." "Is the watch a decent one?" "Sure, and I've had it twenty years, and it never yet desaved me." "Well, here's your tin, and now tell me, does it go well?" "It goes faster than any watch in Connaught, Munster, Ulster, or Leinster, nor barrin' Dublin." "Bad luck to ye, Mike, then you have taken me in! Didn't you say, it niver desaved you?" "Sure and I did—nor did it—for I niver depended on it."

"Dick, how is it you, are always possessed of such a store of fun? Where do you get it?" "I manufacture it." "I can make it out of nothing; for instance I could make fun of you; but for friendship's sake."

MONEY AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(From the European Times.) An official announcement was this day published on the London Stock Exchange that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is prepared to receive tenders for a new loan of £5,000,000, the biddings to be entirely in Consols. The following are the conditions:—For every £100, three per cent. interest will be paid, to commence from the 5th January, 1856. Payments as follows: May 22d, £10 per cent.; June 12, £20; June 28, £20; July 24, £20; August 28, £10; and September 18, £20 per cent. For each instalment after the deposit, a proportionate amount of stock will be created for the contributors at the same time with that due on payment of the last instalment. No discount will be allowed for prompt payment. Scrip will be issued by the Bank in the usual manner. The Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer will give any further information capitalists may require, at the Treasury at five p. m. on Tuesday next, the 13th instant. The biddings to be made at the Treasury at ten o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 10th instant.

The money market, though manifesting a decidedly easier aspect, continues tight, and rates have varied at the discount houses from 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 per cent., but above 6 per cent. has been the general quotation. This circumstance may be traced to the fact that yesterday the settlement in consols takes place, and it was anticipated that heavy loans would be wanted and would command high rates. The minimum of the Bank of England continues at 6 per cent., and with a stock of bullion decreasing weekly, a considerable period of time may elapse, before the directors find themselves in a position to announce a reduction in the rates. For commercial purposes, the demand for money has not been greater than previously, but the rates are firmer, being influenced by the demand on the Stock Exchange. On the whole, perhaps the clearest description that can be given of the actual state of the market is, that it is in a state of mixed expectation and tension, with a leaning towards improvement, which is temporarily counteracted by the uncertainty which still prevails as to the financial operations contemplated by the Government.

From the various Grain markets of the United Kingdom, the advices report an improving tendency in the Wheat trade, and in many instances, an advance of 1s to 1s 6d per quarter has been established. From abroad, the accounts are similar in character, and exceedingly limited shipments of any kind of Grain appear to be in progress to this country at present from any quarter of the globe. In Liverpool, a further slight advance has been established on both Wheat and Flour, say of 1d to 2d per bushel on the former, and 6d to 1s per barrel and sack on the latter, with a tolerably fair amount of business doing thereat. Indian Corn has had rather a better inquiry for shipment to Ireland, and all descriptions must be noted fully 6d dearer. Oats firmer, and Oatmeal 6d per load better.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.—A committee from both Chambers waited upon the King of the Belgians on the 6th, at the Palace of Leeken, to invite his Majesty to attend a banquet which the Chambers had decided on offering to the King and Royal Family on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the reign of his Majesty. The Prince de Ligne was spokesman on the occasion, and his Majesty graciously accepted the invitation. We have steered with great good fortune, observed his Majesty, through the difficulties of birth and growth, and owe it to our own prudence and love of order, that we have arrived at vigorous manhood, prosperous at home and duly respected abroad. It is a source of heartfelt gratification and pride to me, that my efforts to guide the national vehicle in the right path have met with public approbation. Such approbation is the happiest reward and consolation of monarchs. I am waxing old, observed the King, with a smile, but I trust that my hand is still sufficiently steady to remove all chances of an upset (pour ne pas vous ennuier).

A second navy estimate, issued on the 6th instant, shows a reduction in the branch of more than three millions, in consequence of the peace.

A FASHIONABLE AUCTION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

—An exceedingly curious illustration of the life and doings of a wealthy pacha has lately been exhibited in the case of Halil Pacha, brother-in-law to the Sultan, who died at a good old age, leaving an immense fortune, and a sale of his effects is now in progress. The deceased pacha was originally a slave, but rose to the highest honours and emoluments, and seems to have been more fortunate than many of his contemporaries in escaping the bowstring. The sale takes place in a comparatively modern residence on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, built close to the edge of the water, like most of the Turkish palaces, and it attracts a large number of pachas and others anxious to possess themselves of a portion of the valuable diamonds, jewellery, curiosities, &c. The quantity of diamonds exhibited is something marvellous, and they are of great intrinsic value; whilst the luxury of the apartments, gilded and furnished in the modern French style, with a large central billiard-room and billiard table in it, evinces more European tastes than one would expect to see here. Hundreds of Turks, Armenians, and Jews, are squatted on the floor of the billiard-room, smoking their pipes, and bidding against each other. In the drawing-room, which opens with folding doors off the billiard-room, are seated many pachas and dignitaries of rank, with their favorite chebouis, the things for sale being handed round to them. The presiding genius seems to be the family priest, squatted on a dais at one end of the billiard-room, and the auctioneer, a venerable though active Turk, with a long beard—capers about, making occasional jokes—which have an evident effect even on the solemn faces around him. The sale has lasted many weeks, and will continue some time longer. The proceeds, I believe, are to be divided amongst the late Halil Pacha's acknowledged children, with subsidies to his numerous other progeny, and establishment of ladies, who occupy another house he possessed on the adjoining heights; but, of course, none of them were visible at the sale. If one may judge from the luxurious habits of many pachas, the state they keep up, and their retinue of horses, servants, &c., together with the anxiety evinced at this sale to possess themselves of valuable diamonds, jewellery, &c., there must be a great deal of wealth and spare money amongst them—how acquired, it is difficult to say. Halil Pacha lived in the flourishing days of the Turkish empire—when a pacha possessed great power so long as he did not become an object of envy to his sovereign.—Constantinople Correspondent of the Liverpool Albion.

A despatch from Warsaw, of the 6th, announces that the state of the Empress Dowager of Russia is getting worse.

The new enlistment regulations have been issued by the Horse Guards; the cavalry regiments not to be less than 5 feet 7 inches; in the line not to be under 5 feet 6 inches, between 17 and 25 years of age. The cavalry recruits are not to be under 18 years of age.

His Excellency Aali Pacha, first Plenipotentiary from the Ottoman Porte at the recent Congress, accompanied by a very numerous suite, arrived at Claridge's Hotel, London, on Tuesday night, 6th inst., from Paris. The suite of the Pacha consists of no less than 17 persons. His Excellency, we believe, contemplates a sojourn of some weeks in this country.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said he had no objection, if he could offer a substitute, requesting the President to negotiate, through the Department of State, with Great Britain and Russia, for the acquisition of Canada and all other British and Russian possessions on this Continent, and with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba, consistently with honour, and the consent of the people thereof (!)—provided, if said possessions be annexed, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime.

Latest Telegraphic Despatches.

DIPLOMATIC MOVES.

Lord Wodehouse will go, not as Ambassador, but as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Russia. This appointment will vacate the office of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Lord Wodehouse's successor will probably be the Earl of Canarvon, unless arrangements can be made by which Mr. Byng can hold that office consistently with his seat in the House of Commons, where the presence of an Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs is at present FRANCE.

The Monitor announces that M. de Morny has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of Russia.

General Ney left Paris on Thursday, 8th inst. for St. Petersburg, to notify to the Czar the birth of the French Imperial Prince.

The young Count De Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe, has refused to acknowledge the Duke De Bordeaux as the legitimate King of France but adheres to the principles asserted in the resolution of July.

The health of the Empress Eugenie continues very delicate.

THE HEALTH OF THE CRIMEAN ARMY.

The Gazette contains a despatch from General Codrington to Lord Panmure, enclosing Dr. Hall's weekly report dated April 21st, containing the report of the sanitary state of the army which continues exceedingly satisfactory. The proportion of sickness in the Land Transport Corps is still large though diminishing; four deaths had occurred in these ranks during the week, and only six in the rest of the army, one of which was caused by drunkenness.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

In the Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies, on the 7th instant, the interpellations to the Ministers, relative to the Paris Congress, were continued. M. Mamiani delivered a brilliant speech in favour of the Government. The Count de Cavour read a note submitted to the Allied Powers, and added that the Cabinet of Turin persisted in its policy towards the court of Rome. The deputies of the right and left tendered their support in the Government, if circumstances should require it. The chamber then adopted the order of the day, approving the conduct of M. de Cavour.

TUNIS, May 6.—The memorandum presented by the Count de Cavour and the Marquis de Ville Marina to the Chamber shows that Austria, having at the Conference refused to discuss the question of Italy, Sardinia, as the only State which offers the barrier to revolution, demands the co-operation of England in carrying out the necessary reforms. It shows that the evils of Austrian domination are opposed to the interests of Italy and Europe, and contrary to the treaty generally of humanity and justice. Finally, the memorandum calls on England and France to unite with Sardinia in the application of efficacious remedies.

Her Majesty visited the Crystal Palace yesterday, for the purpose of inaugurating Baron Haxthausen's Scenter monument and peace trophy. The bands performed the national airs of France, Russia, and England.

It is stated in official circles, that the Sultan is determined to carry out his reforms in the teeth of the Musselman fanatic.

LOSS OF LIVES BY THE WAR.—Since the commencement of the war, England has lost 19,584 gallant men by death in action, wounds, and disease; and 2873 have been besides discharged from the service on account of the two latter causes. England has sealed her declaration of unflinching devotion to the cause of national independence by the sacrifice of 22,457 gallant soldiers. Of these, 1993 fell bravely in action; about 1621 sunk under their wounds, 4279 died of cholera, and 11,451 of other diseases. England has lost in all 22,457. The losses of the French, so far as they have been ascertained, amount to 60,000. Count Orloff has admitted in Paris, that the Russian loss has not been less than 500,000. The loss has not been less than 500,000. The loss sustained by the Sardinians has not been, and the loss sustained by the Turks never will be ascertained.

Sir James Clarke and Dr. Martin were certified to the great degree of bodily and mental exhaustion of Colonel Tulloch and to the necessity of complete repose for the recovery of his health.

In consequence of the recent decision in the Court of Queen's Bench, a peremptory mandamus has been issued, compelling the Archbishop of Canterbury to proceed against Archdeacon Denison, whose case is to be heard in the Court of Arches on the 27 inst.

It is stated by the Paris correspondent of the Independence Belge, that the publication of the special treaty signed on the 15, of April between France, Great Britain, and Austria, guaranteeing the execution of the stipulations of the general treaty—took the Russian plenipotentiaries by surprise. They were unaware, it is said, of its existence.

THE NEWBURNWICK RAILROAD.—We have the best authority for stating that the Railway works will commence immediately after the Commissioners are appointed, about the 20th inst. Letters have been received from England authorizing the Government to draw for the first £50,000 as soon as they like, agreeably to the understanding entered into between the Delegates and the Barings, the latter having agreed to advance the money out of their funds to the extent of £50,000 for this year's operations. The first work will be commenced or resumed at the Bend, and it is calculated that the branch will be completed before Christmas Day? Why not? Contracts are to be entered into in the Fall for commencing work on the St. John end of the line on the 1st January next; the line will be let out in sections; and it is thought the line can be completed to Hampton Ferry by the end of 1857.—News.

THE REGIMENTS FOR CANADA FROM THE CRIMEA.—Five regiments in the Crimea have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to go direct to Canada. They are the 9th, 17th, 39th, 62nd, and 63rd Regiments. Several of these were serving in the Mediterranean previously to coming Eastward. It is understood that Sir William Eyre is to go in command of this force.

The hired transport Lady Andrew arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, from London, with a detachment of 83 Artillerymen, to fill the place of those who left here for service in the Crimea. They were commanded by a young Officer, who had on his breast a Crimean Medal. The ship proceeds to Quebec with Government stores.

TO LET ONE HALF of that beautiful Brick House nearly opposite the residence of the Hon. George Cole. For further particulars, enquire of the Proprietor, Mr. Thomas Foster, St. George's, the subscriber. JAMES J. BEVAN. Charlottetown, May 19th, 1856.

TO BRICKMAKERS!!! NO LET, and immediate possession given. This very eligible and conveniently situated BRICK YARD, with the Apparatus necessary for Brick making, consisting of a Pugging and Moulding Machine, of recent American invention, which can be worked by a Horse Power; also, a Machine for making Pressed Bricks, with Barrows, Boards, &c., &c. The clay is of very superior quality and free from stones; and there is abundance of water very convenient. There is a Dwelling House on the premises, and attached to the Brick Yard are 16 acres of Land Fenced, part of which is cleared and under cultivation. It is situated 3 miles from the City close to the Cloth Mill, and near the Queen's Arms on the Western Road. There is a passage from the Yard to the Pricetown Road, a short distance from the Red Lion Inn, and a path also to the Royalty Road leading to Poplar Island Bridge. Water carriage is not more than 25 chains distant. As Wood and Boards are getting scarce and expensive, the principal Buildings hereafter will have to be erected with Brick or Stone. This place offers advantages to an industrious and enterprising person who understands the business, being so near the City, and the demand for Bricks being so much on the increase. For terms and particulars apply to the Owner, JAMES D. HASZARD, or at the Store of Messrs. Haszard & Co. April 25, 1856.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for MAY, just received of HASZARD & Co's Book Store

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