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COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, MONDAY, MARCH 26.

The Act to prevent the running at large of swine in Prince Town Royalty, was read the third time and passed.

Bill to impose a Tax on Rent Rolls was read a second time.

Mr. COLES stated the Bill was to place a Tax on Proprietors about equal to the Land Tax paid by Tenants, in support of a Military Force, the balance to go to the support of Education.

Mr. PALMER did not think the Bill was introduced in good faith, the tax on wilderness lands was called a penal tax, and was for the purpose of making the proprietors settle their lands, the present tax is because they are thus settled. When Responsible Government was given to the Island, he understood a compact had been entered into, that no further burthens should be put on the land. In consequence of this compact, the Bill would not pass at the Colonial Office; he thought the persons bringing in this Bill did not wish to have an armed force, they could thus answer one part of their constituents, by saying, proprietors prevented the Bill from getting the Royal Assent, and thus their having an armed force, and others by saying, if proprietors want an armed force, why do they not pay for it.

Mr. DUNN thought it would be the greatest injury that has ever yet been inflicted on the Tenants. Landlords who have hitherto been lenient to the Tenantry, will now be obliged to enforce their rents to meet this tax, even to their last cow, no discrimination can be used. He did not think an armed force would be necessary, beyond a few police.

Mr. MOONEY. The persons who have property should be made to pay for a force to protect it. Proprietors had the most property here.

Mr. COLES. The Bill was introduced in the faith of the Government carrying the Bill through; he knew of no compact entered into at the Colonial office. Mr. DUNN had said, that he would rather vote for giving up the land altogether than for the present Bill, if so, he had better write to Earl Selkirk to give up the Land to Mr. Cooper, as a contribution to the escheat fund. Small proprietors are already heavily taxed, the tax will not bear on Land unless it is less.

Mr. LORD did wonder at opposition being given to the Bill, but he did not agree with his friends about the amount of the tax, he wanted 5 per cent put on resident proprietors and 7 1/2 on absentees.

Mr. COOPER would agree with the last speaker, and he would wish a clause introduced to support the poor.

Mr. WHELAN concurred in making two separate taxes, but he would advocate 5 per cent on absentees and 4 per cent on residents.

Mr. COLES was not in favour of taxing absentees to a much greater extent than residents. Agents spent a good deal of their money for them.

Mr. PERRY moved, that the absent Proprietor be taxed 1s. 3d. on the Pound, but afterwards withdrew it.

Mr. WARBURTON thought, if the amount sent out of the country bore an extra tax, it would be more just; some proprietors spent the whole amount received on their estates.

HON. THE SPEAKER. The tax is not on the receipts but on the amount of rent payable. He thought that as an encouragement to resident proprietors, a difference should be made in the tax.

Mr. LORD did not think so small a difference as 3d. on the Pound was enough, and moved that it be filled up with 1s. 6d. being a difference of 6d. on the Pound over the resident proprietor.

Mr. CLARK stated, that the whole of the money did not go to the proprietors, the agents got a share which was spent on the Island.

Mr. M'INTOSH would go for the largest tax on non-resident proprietors.

Mr. LAIRD would vote with Mr. Lord, and he did not think it would endanger the Bill.

Mr. COOPER. A landlord could perform many acts which an agent could not, he would therefore vote for the largest sum.

Mr. PALMER would vote for a discriminating tax, he would vote for a larger difference, if he thought it would be carried by the House.

The motion being put, it was carried without a division, to tax resident proprietors, one shilling on the pound, and non residents 1s. 6d.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

Report of Commissioners on Breakwater at Cape Traverse was read and laid on the table.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The following sums were voted to the following gentlemen, for the relief of paupers: J. Warburton, £3 10s; John M'Neill, £5 10s; Rev. H. Swabey, £8; R. Mooney, £34 10s; Rev. P. M'Intyre, £32 10s; L. Pebers, £22 5s; S. Perry, 34; J. M'Intosh, £9; J. Bearisto, £7; Rev. D. M'Donald, £23 19s; P. Nicholson, £9 4s; S. M'Kinnon, £12 10s; Rev. Alex. Munroe, £0 0; John M'Gill, £38; John Morrow, £6 10s; John Nichol, £2 10s; Hugh M'Donald, £18 10s; John Aitken, £15 10s; Martha Lang, £10; J. Muirhead, £9; W. W. Lord, £39; Rev. Pius M'Phoe, £24 15s; J. Dingwell, £14. The following sums were appropriated: £14 for assessment on Pews in St. Paul's Church. £19 to James Easton, Teacher of Infant School. £5 to Martin Byrne, Georgetown, additional sum as Postmaster.

After a discussion of some length on special amounts to paupers, Mr. PALMER suggested, that instead of special grants, a sum should be voted for each county to be distributed by the Grand Jury, or a Committee appointed by the House.

Mr. LORD agreed with the Hon. Member, and suggested, that the Clergymen should have the disposal of the money.

Mr. COLES thought the old plan was the best, he would never allow the money to be disposed of by the Grand Jury. A Committee would have to travel many miles, before they could meet to appropriate.

Mr. PERRY thought it was the duty of the House even to take more time, if required.

£5 to Patrick Power, an additional allowance as Postmaster.

£20 for Mechanic's Institute.

Mr. COLES stated that in 1852, £500 was voted for the discovery of Coal, but it has never been claimed. Parties living between this and Georgetown who were acquainted with the working of mines, had informed him of the probability of coal being in that quarter, he proposed that £— pounds be placed at the disposal of the Government, for the purpose of boring for coal.

Mr. M'INTOSH. £200 have already been spent, and all we have had is a few specimens of Rock on the Mantelpiece of the Library.

Mr. COLES said, that it would be quite different from getting a person to look over the surface of the country. Mr. Hobbs told him that apparatus could be made here for about 5s per foot, and there were persons here who understood the way to work it.

Mr. COOPER thought if coal was likely to be found, joint stock Companies with the inducement held out by the government offer, would have tried the experiment.

Mr. M'INTOSH was satisfied, that there was no coal on the Island.

Mr. MOONEY would rather give a company a charter, and make them sell the coal at a fair rate, than grant a sum to bore. He never went further in the ground than 6 feet, and could not say what might be in it.

Mr. LORD said it was a waste of money to appropriate £200 to bore for coal. He was satisfied Mr. Hobbs had not the materials to make a boring machine, and he would not vote for a sum of money to be thrown away in that way. Let a proper machine be procured from Britain and let the work be done effectually.

Mr. COLES would employ the parties and pay them by the foot, he believed that 200 fathoms was the deepest that would be required to go.

Mr. CLARK was surprised that Mr. Lord spoke so much against the enterprise, at the same time that he would vote for a larger sum. The people on the North side of the Island suffered for want of wood; he would be induced to sell his farm, because fuel was so difficult to be obtained where he lived. Coal could seldom be procured at any price.

Mr. PALMER would support the resolution, he knew that farmers were cutting all the wood off their farms, and would be in great want of fuel.

He would rather vote for a sufficient sum and have the work done properly, the government being held responsible for the manner in which they may carry out the plan.

Mr. LONGWORTH thought, that the time had come when we should ascertain whether we had coal, and he would leave it in the hands of the government; the apparatus for boring might be had cheaply in New Brunswick, where it had been used.

Mr. SPEAKER would vote that a sufficient sum be placed at the disposal of the government; it could not well be limited to a certain sum. The idea that our Bogs might be turned to account was once broached, but we believe that it was satisfactorily ascertained, that any thing resembling turf could not be procured on the Island, the people must therefore turn their attention to coal.

Mr. HAVILLARD. Very soon we shall be entirely at the mercy of Nova Scotia, &c., for our fuel. He did not think it likely that persons would run the risk of digging for coal, it would not be theirs, after they found it, the coal was reserved to the government, and it was more their interest to find it, he would vote for a sum sufficient to bore.

Mr. M'DONALD would support a sum sufficient to bore for coal, he had spoken to persons acquainted with mines, who stated that at about 70 feet, they could tell whether there was indications of coal or not. An Irish gentleman had applied for a Lease of our mines, being satisfied he had no doubt, that we had coal in the Island.

The Hon. the SPEAKER's resolution that a sufficient sum be placed at the disposal of the Government to enable them to bore for Coal, was carried without a division.

Mr. MOONEY moved that £ 110s. be paid for keeping the Pump at South Port in repair.

Mr. COLES and others said the Inhabitants should assess themselves to keep it in repair.

Mr. SPEAKER said the sum should be paid out of the contingent fund by the Executive.

Mr. LORD, as Chairman of the Committee to whom were referred two Petitions of William Howatt for the balance due on two contracts, and of Robert Wright, for balance of contract for repairs to Dunk River Bridge, reported that the amounts due have been already provided for in the Road Sale.

Mr. MURHEAD as Chairman, to whom was referred the Petition of Inhabitants of Lot 19, praying for the establishment of a Small Debts Court, reported, that as the Session was so near its termination, and as the Small Debts Act required amendment, they recommend, that no action be taken until the next Session.

Mr. CLARK thought, that this report held out an inducement, that a Court would be established, and he would oppose it, as there were Courts already very near.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE ON TAXING PROPRIETORS.

The following clauses were agreed to: Treasurer may appoint as many deputies as he may see fit, and they shall keep open their Books, until the 5th December.

Deputies to receive 5 per cent commission. Mr. MURHEAD and Mr. LAIRD thought that 2 1/2 per cent was sufficient commission.

Mr. LORD and Mr. M'INTOSH thought that 5 per cent would be a fair rate.

Mr. PALMER. Nothing less than 500 acres of land will be paid for at one time, and consequently it will not be as tedious as the land assessment. In good old times persons had only two or three offices, in these times persons have 4 or 5, so that they may well afford to collect the tax for 2 1/2 per cent.

Mr. SPEAKER. They will have many papers to look over and returns to make up, 5 per cent would not be too much.

Mr. LORD hoped that they would be able to cut out some new offices for their friends.

Mr. WARBURTON said he would be obliged to appoint the same persons, as now collect the land assessment tax, or else it would cause an immense deal of trouble.

Mr. MURHEAD maintained that as the same persons who collect the Land Tax will collect this, 2 1/2 per cent. would pay them well.

Mr. COOPER voted for 5 per cent.

Tenants or occupiers shall make a return to Treasurer or deputies of the amount of rent paid, and show their losses or any other docu-

ments if required. Penalty for refusing to make return 40s, or to be imprisoned not less than 10 and not over 30 days, half of the penalty to go to the deputy and the other half to the crown.

No Tenant or lessee shall be liable to pay the tax. Rent payable every two or more years shall be averaged, or payable in produce shall be estimated at the value.

Several other clauses passed without discussion, principally bearing on the enforcement of the tax, they were made to agree as much as possible with the Land assessment Act. The Bill has a suspending clause.

Mr. MURRAY moved that the clause making absent proprietors pay 1s 6d on the pound be reconsidered, and that instead of 1s 6d, it be reduced to 1s 3d, which after some discussion, was agreed to.

The views of the Hon. Mr. Longworth and Mr. MURRAY, who were not present at the previous debate are now given.

Mr. LONGWORTH hoped that the higher sum would be agreed to, the bone of contention has always been the present proprietors and why now make so little difference, he would rather that residents should be free from the tax altogether.

Mr. MURRAY would always be found voting to tax absentee proprietors, he did not see why, persons holding large properties in Charlottetown should not be taxed, if it was to be a property tax and so little distinction was to be made with the absentee proprietors.

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GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE CRIMEAN EXPEDITION.

Some remarkable statements have appeared in one of the papers attributing the expedition to the Crimea to the Emperor of the French alone. It is alleged that Marshal St. Arnaud, a day or two before the Council was held, privately sounded Lord Raglan and Admiral Dundas, as to what their notions were respecting the prudence of invading the Crimea. They both expressed the most decided disapproval of the idea. When Admiral Dundas did so, Marshal St. Arnaud remarked, with a sort of shrug of the shoulders, "Our Admiral (meaning Admiral Hamelin) is of the same opinion"—that is, that it would be most imprudent to proceed at that particular time to the Crimea with the view of attacking Sebastopol. It was well known, that the opinions both of Prince Napoleon and the Duke of Cambridge were equally adverse to the expedition to the Crimea, and that General Canrobert had also expressed himself unfavorable to it, though not perhaps with the same fervour as the others. In fact, before the day on which the Council was held, there was not one composing that Council that was not opposed to it, except Marshal St. Arnaud himself; and even he was supposed to have changed his opinions, when he ascertained that he stood alone in urging the propriety of an invasion of the Crimea. Great surprise was consequently felt, when he asked for a Council of War to decide the point. The Council was held, and the vote being put, it was found that Marshal St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan, General Canrobert, and General Bosquet, were in favour of the expedition, and that Prince Napoleon, the Duke of Cambridge, and Admirals Dundas and Hamelin, were against it. Marshal St. Arnaud, we are assured, was taken quite a-back by the vote: for he made sure, from the adverse opinions previously expressed in private, that he would stand alone in being in favour of it. And it is even supposed that he was disappointed, as well as surprised, when he found that Lord Raglan voted with him; for it is thought, that he imagined he would have gained great reputation for gallantry, in being known to be in favour of it, while Lord Raglan would have suffered from the supposition, that he was devoid of courage or pluck because he had voted against it. The pamphlet ascribed to Prince Napoleon represents Lord Raglan as having given his assent to the invasion of the Crimea by an audible "Yes!" This is a mistake. Lord Raglan spoke not a word, when the question was put to the vote. He merely made a stiff formal bow of his head, in token of his concurrence: If it be true, that the expedition was exclusively planned by the Emperor of the French, light is thrown on two circumstances which had hitherto been enveloped in darkness. Our readers will remember the uneasiness and perplexity which were caused in the public mind by the phrase "timid councils," made use of in Louis Napoleon's letter of condolence to the widow of Marshal St. Arnaud, in reference to the Crimea expedition. The expression was supposed to reflect on Lord Raglan or Admiral Dundas, and it is understood that our Government demanded explanations. Louis Napoleon, in an official article in the *Moniteur*, acquitted our officers. But it now appears that the phrase was as applicable to at least the Duke of Cambridge and Admiral Dundas, as to Prince Napoleon, for whom the article in the *Moniteur* left it to be inferred the reproach was alone intended. The fact of Louis Napoleon being the sole author of the disastrous expedition to the Crimea, satisfactorily explains the reason why he has betrayed so great an anxiety to visit the Crimea in person, in the hope that by his presence there he might so evoke the enthusiasm of his soldiers as to insure the capture of Sebastopol. The failure to take Sebastopol would necessarily imperil his throne; but far greater will be the danger to the Empire, now that it is known, that the expedition was his idea alone, should the Allied armies fail to take the great Russian fortress.

THE INVALIDED SOLDIERS FROM THE CRIMEA.—The recent inspections of the invalided soldiers who have returned from the Crimea have afforded most interesting, yet melancholy, proofs of the desperate nature of the late campaign. Nearly all those men bear too plainly the marks of the fearful struggle in which they were engaged, and are unfortunately disabled from further service in the army. Several of them having been but a short time in the army will be entitled to only a very small amount of pension, and the bare idea, that men who have performed such feats of valour in the service of their country should be left to struggle with penury and destitution, cannot be for a moment tolerated. Many of these men, although unfit for military service, are quite capable of duties where steady habits of discipline, trustworthiness, and obedience are required, and would rejoice in any employment, that would enable them to maintain their independence. They are well suited to act as private watchmen, gatekeepers, porters, or warehousekeepers, and as porters in attendance upon passengers at railways would be highly useful. It is to be hoped, that the generous feeling manifested in

innumerable instances by the public during the present war will not fail to find employment for these noble fellows. We believe, we may add, that every opportunity of employing them in the Royal Parks will not be forgotten.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—The Emperor set out on Wednesday, at one o'clock, for the camp at St. Omer. It is said that he will return in two days. A hundred of his Majesty's horses were to arrive at Lyons, as well as a strong detachment of the Imperial Guard. All doubts and hesitations as to the Emperor's journey to Sebastopol are now at an end. His Majesty will decidedly leave. Even the day is fixed for the departure—it will be at latest, Monday, the 5th. The Empress will accompany him. A consultation of physicians has taken place, as to whether or not it would be prudent for her Majesty to make the journey. The result is, that seeing her health is exceedingly good at present, she may safely undertake to go with the Emperor. The Emperor has nominated the personages who are to attend him.

A LIFE SAVED BY A TEMPERANCE MEDAL.

"Camp before Sebastopol, 20th Dec. 1854.
"By the bye, dear mother, I was just going to miss out the most interesting part of my letter. You will mind the old badge which my father used to carry always with him, to frighten off (he used to say) his appetite for whiskey, and which you presented to me two or three nights before I sailed, telling me to wear it in my jacket pocket, and by no means to break my teetotaler's pledge. Now, mother, I won't say, whether I never tasted spirits or not since I left, but at the battle of Inkerman I got it broken for me in fine style. A bullet from a Russian officer's pistol struck me about the waist; I felt it plainly tell at the time, but not feeling myself disabled, I gave him the contents of my rifle in exchange, which produced a very different effect on his system. I was fortunate enough to escape with one or two scratches and a few holes in my clothes, if such they can be called, for they just resemble a professional beggar's habiliments—that is, if they were put off, it would be difficult to steer my limbs into them again. I had lost all recollection of being struck by the ball I received in front till, on putting my hand into my pocket for my snuff-box, my forefinger went through a small hole, and appeared to my astonishment, on the outside of my jacket, which immediately brought the event of my being struck there back to my mind, and, on taking the different odds and ends out of my front receptacle, I was surprised to see my medal wanting a large round piece on the top; and, following up the spear, as 'Gordon Cumming' would say, found the bullet and bit of my medal sticking in the top hem of my trousers. You will recognize it, as it has the words 'SOCIETY OF' distinctly lettered on the outside of the part adhering to the bullet, also the mark of the little round hole that my father wore a string through. All I have to add is, that it has been the means of saving my life, for if the ball had not been arrested in its course at that point, it would have landed somewhere near my heart (at least, I learned my heart was somewhere thereabouts when I was at the High School), and thus have spoiled Jessie's brightest prospect. So, dear mother, I am indebted to you indirectly for saving my life—so, tell all the young chaps coming out here to fortify themselves with a teetotaler's medal, for mine has proved itself a breastplate of protection in more ways than this, as I have seen many of my comrades unnecessarily expose themselves from being over giddy in the head.—BILL SMITH."

Sir George Brown has joined the army and resumed the command of the Light Division. General Jones, R. E., has taken charge of his duties. The changes in the army are—Sir Colin Campbell to have the first Division, Sir John Campbell, the Highland Brigade, General Bentinck to command the Fourth Division, General Barnard a brigade of Fourth Division.

DEATH OF THE CAPTURED RUSSIAN PRINCE.—The Russian officer whom I mentioned in my last letter as having been captured by the French while leading an unsuccessful sortie on their lines, and about whose fate so much interest was evinced by the enemy, has since died of his wounds, and his body, under a flag of truce, sent in to Sebastopol. He was said to be a Russian prince by birth, and a side-de-camp to the Emperor Nicholas. It is also rumoured here, that he was the Emperor's natural son. Whatever his real birth of rank may have been, he is represented to have led the sortie with the most daring courage and skill.—*Morning Herald.*

A HIGHLAND DIVISION.—It is said, that a Highland division is to be formed and placed under the command of Sir Colin Campbell. If so, the 93d, 42d, and 79th, now here, will all require large reinforcements before spring. Though these regiments—stationed at Balaklava—have suffered none of the terrible privations which fell to the lot of those here in camp, they are still much reduced in effective strength, and united barely muster 1200 effective soldiers.—*Morning Herald.*

HOW IMPROVEMENTS ARE APPRECIATED BY THE ARMY OFFICIALS.

Mr. Murdoch, of the Sanspareil, who has performed the operation of "bouching" (or fitting new vents into guns) on several large pieces of ordnance in the trenches, has received the thanks of Lord Raglan for his very useful labours, and his Lordship inspected the process the other day in person. He gave orders, that some artillerymen should be sent to meet Mr. Murdoch on the following day, in order to be instructed in the process, and Mr. Murdoch walked up from Balaklava, and was in the appointed place at 10 o'clock to meet them, but he waited for two hours in vain; not a man came near him. He offered to leave the tools to perform the work on his own responsibility with the artillery, but somehow or other, no readiness was evinced to accept his offer. The value of the operation performed on the spot on a gun whose vent has been injured by excessive firing, is enormous. Instead of a piece of useless metal, in a few hours you have a gun as good as new, and ready for instant use.—*Times.*

JUNCTION OF THE HORSEFLESH EATERS WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—A regiment of Baskirs has just passed through St. Petersburg. These troops have not been seen in St. Petersburg since 1812, when they carried bows and arrows. They are true Calmucks, with little eyes and flat noses, and eat horseflesh. The yare now armed with a musket.

LETTERS FROM THE CAMP.

Camp before Sebastopol.
My Dear Father and Mother,—I hope to spend some happy days at home with you all yet. You need not despair of seeing either Malcolm or me, for I trust in Him who has saved me through all dangers, and whose protection I felt, when I was marching in a Russian prisoner, who was shot dead beside me. You say that Malcolm heard from William, that I, in company with one of our Grenadiers, had taken a Russian prisoner. Well, if you have heard it before, you need not say or think I am boasting. On the 5th of November, when that bloody battle was fought, I was one of the band in the heat of it. Our regiment, being nearest to Inkerman, was ordered to advance; and our commanding officer, not telling the band to go to the rear, I along with the rest, advanced with the regiment, as I would scorn, without orders, to stop behind my regiment. We were met by a column of Russians; we waited, lying down, for the enemy to advance near enough to us to give them a volley, which, when the men did fire, or tried to do, their firelocks would not go off, but we set up a great cheer, and the Russians turned to the rightabout, and off. So, thinking I might have a chance of cutting one of them off with my sword, I set out in chase of them; but, as I got nearer to them, I saw there were four, but one of our Grenadiers, being near me, came to the charge, and we soon came up with the retreating foe. The Grenadier ran one through with his bayonet, and took another prisoner. I felled the other with my sword; but my sword, being so light, only stunned him. He fell, and I immediately snatched his loaded musket, and gave him a gentle kick with my foot to get up and come with me, which he did, in as great a fear as though he was going to be shot; but I did him no further injury. So that made three out of four Russians—one being able to run quicker than the remainder. I was only sorry that I did not shoot down the one who was running away with the musket I took from the other; but, in such a scene, he is a very cool person who will not be confused, for the cannon of the enemy and our own were playing over our heads, both being on hills, while the infantry were in a hollow; but, a while after, I was marching my prisoner within our own lines, along with two others, and as we came very near out of what we thought danger, one of the Russians, who I was pointing to go on in front of me, when he was passing me, was shot through the spine, and fell, bleeding from the mouth and nose. Poor fellow, I don't think he lived long after. He fell flat on the ground, roaring out with pain. I felt sure it was a Russian ball that went through him. So, I had a narrow escape. At the sortie that the Russians made on the 26th, we were ordered to lie down, to let the enemy's cannon play over our heads. One ball, a six-pounder, flew close over us, and blew the head off a man of the 47th Regiment. A few minutes after, I just got up to walk over to my comrade to speak to him—and I was not two paces from the spot, when the men shouted, "Look out, Jack!" and a musket ball just lodged where I left. The musket ball makes a lighter whistle than a cannon, and you can easily hear whether it is a shell or ball, after you are awhile listening to them. At the Battle of the Alma, all the bands were kept to the rear of the regiments, when the action was commenced; but soon all the bands were ordered to advance to the front, with the stretchers for the wounded—and the Russian artillery must have thought we were something more than bandmen, for they sent a shower of cannon balls at us. One hopped in the very centre of the 49th's band, without injuring one of them; and the balls came whistling past us in tens, one passing between one of our men and a horse. Out of all, there was only one wounded in the service; he belonged to the 79th Highlanders. So, I escaped there, as well as at Inkerman and Balaclava. Several of our band would not go to the front, but fought all day with what

guns they could pick up. Our regiment has taken a large double-headed eagle, which is to be presented to her Majesty the Queen, from the 30th Regiment; but, because it is not the Light Division, there will be nothing about the prize from Inkerman. We have the bravest and most skilful Major-General, I think, in the army. His name is well known—General Pennefather—but all depended on the private soldiers' bravery, which was well shown, as one of our Grenadiers was found lying dead with seven dead Russians lying round him, showing that he had used the butt of his musket in grand style; but we have so well fortified our position, that we shall not have the pleasure of a good fight with them any more. Our men often say, when the day is cold, that they wish the Russians would advance, that they might warm themselves in a good fight. If I live to go home to you, I will be able to tell you many little anecdotes of the war. The rumour is, that old Nick is coming to terms of peace. But I would rather not, and, for a spite, we would take Sebastopol, if I had to suffer a whole winter. They cannot stand long.
JOHN MURDOCK, Band, 30th Regiment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Feb. 26, 1855.
THE LATE JOSEPH HUME.

Lord PALMERSTON: In rising to move a new writ for the burgh of Montrose for the election of a member in the room of the late Mr. Hume, I cannot, in doing so, simply confine myself to the bare motion I have placed in your hands. I think, sir, I should not be doing justice to the feelings of the house, if I were not to express some feelings of regret which I am sure is shared in by all for the loss of that honored member whose place we are now going to supply. It was said of an eminent man in former times, that he gave up to party what was meant for mankind. The very reverse of that might be said of the late Mr. Hume, for the party, to which he devoted the labours of his life, was his country, and beyond it to the general interests of mankind at large. There may have been men who have gained for themselves a greater position in this house by placing themselves at the head of a faithful band of friends whose object was to acquire political power for the sake of governing the country. Mr. Hume was a remarkable instance of a man who had not only gained an eminent position in this house and in this country, but who had established for himself a name that may be said to have been not only European, but to have stretched even beyond that limit, by exertions wholly disinterested, so far as he himself was concerned, and totally separate from any attempt to acquire, by his own exertions or those of his friends, political power in the country. He was a man of whom it may be said, that he took the lead in almost every measure of improvement, which has of late years been carried into practical operation. He had an industry which nothing could tire or overcome. His acquirement spread over a wide range of those subjects which concerned the interests of the country and the general welfare of the community at large. He had a perseverance which was baffled by no obstacle; and it is but due to his memory to say, that though in the whole course of his pursuits—in his attempts to carry out his own opinions—he frequently had many opposed to him—was frequently exposed to those rough conflicts unavoidable by any man wishing to enforce his opinions—yet nothing that ever passed between him and those most opposed to his views ever left one trace of resentment or one particle of bitterness in his mind. I am persuaded, that even those, who most differed with him in opinion on matters which he felt it to be his duty to bring before the house and recommend for the adoption of parliament, must do him the justice to admit, that he acted from the purest motives, and from a sincere desire for the welfare of his country. I am sure we must look back with regret at the loss of such a man—a loss which no man more regrets than I do.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE JOSEPH HUME.—On Thursday morning, the remains of this much esteemed gentleman were removed from his town house, Bryanstone-square, Marylebone, to Kensal-green Cemetery, Harrow-road, according to the wish of the deceased. The funeral arrangements were of a most unostentatious character. As the time for the starting of the funeral cortege drew nigh, the square was thronged with spectators. From an early hour in the morning, the minute bells of the various churches in the neighbourhood were solemnly tolled, and the trading establishments were partially closed. Numerous applications were made by several public bodies and private individuals for permission to evince their respect for the departed statesman, and their sympathy in the general grief for his loss, by attending at the funeral and forming part of the procession; but it was intimated, that the body was to be followed to the grave only by the near relations of the deceased and a few of his particular private friends.

The St. J. what we ha Prohibitory session, to c The Bill bef if ever it ch change in th
Holloway Liver. Emi Scotia, was health, owing dical faculty remedy sho use of with ago, she coo complied wi a very pleas of health was cured, to th also infallib bowels.
HASZ
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To the assembly wo in Canada enabling a fee simple negative. administr give to t getting so a year's c can be pa respect to that the i in place c already g had valu nothing i beneficial this Isla here for shores to for refu milk, egg passage, their w fisheries on the ex an Act e chase la chance o lishment would i into beo entering own acc known, here, an emigrant would i spirit of might s ing us, our we capital to retu As t with th tion wi that su fisherie fisherm ted pa fish, t harbour a natio have e system farther selves, merch Govern have s it wo intenti of the at pre attrac settle enrich us, bu propos the p Prince servio count it. I and v Prince cal e were: tiem: ed p States and I not e mot g of No in th the M

The St. Johns New-Brunswicker says. From what we have learned there is no doubt that a Prohibitory Liquor Law will be carried this session, to come into operation next December. The Bill before the House is very stringent, and if ever it can be carried out it will make quite a change in the traffic.

Holloway's Pills.—Wonderful Cure of a diseased Liver. Emily Burton, aged 34, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was for a long time in a precarious state of health, owing to her liver being diseased; the medical faculty prescribed for her, in vain, and every remedy she thought likely to benefit her she made use of with the like ill success. About two months ago, she commenced using Holloway's Pills, and complied with the printed directions, which produced a very pleasing change, in five weeks, the bloom of health was again upon her cheeks, being perfectly cured, to the surprise of her friends. These Pills are also infallible in all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, March 28th, 1855.

To the question whether the House of Assembly would pass an Act similar to that passed in Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, enabling aliens to purchase and hold lands, in fee simple, we have received an answer in the negative, and the reason given by one of the administration, is, that it is not expedient to give to the Americans every thing, without getting some thing in return; by another, that a year's delay can do little harm, and that it can be passed, if necessary, next session. With respect to the first of these answers, we reply, that the Act should be passed for our own sakes, in order to attract foreign capital to the Island, in place of the fisheries we have lost. We have already given up to the Americans all that we had valuable to give them, and we have got nothing in return, for the Reciprocity Act is as beneficial to the American people as to those of this Island. American fishermen will come here for the season, take advantage of our shores to dry their fish upon, and our harbours for refuge, spend a few dollars perhaps on milk, eggs, and fresh meat, and, like birds of passage, when the cold of winter comes, spread their wings and fly. The capital made by the fisheries will centre in the little fishing towns on the coasts of the United States; whereas, if an Act enabling them and other aliens, to purchase lands were passed, we should have the chance of seeing some permanent fishing establishments begun upon our own shores, which would serve as schools, in which our own adventurous young men might be disciplined into becoming good fishermen, and eventually entering into similar undertakings on their own account. Nor is this all, let it be well known, that real property can be purchased here, and we shall have men of moderate capital emigrating from the States whose presence would be of infinite service in stirring up a spirit of emulation among us, and whose money might serve to replace that which is fast leaving us, for it is a melancholy fact, that some of our wealthiest and most enterprising men of capital are quitting our shores, we fear never to return.

As to its being a matter of national concern with the United States, a few moments' reflection will convince any man of common sense that such can never be the case. To have the fisheries thrown open and to secure to American fishermen, the privilege of using the uninhabited parts of the coasts whereon to dry their fish, to enable them to take shelter in our harbours and to procure wood and water, was a national concern, and to accomplish this, they have conceded to break partially in upon their system of protective duties; and if they go farther, it will be because it will benefit themselves, not us. If their own fishermen and merchants were to ask them to insist upon the Government of the United States claiming to have such a law as the one in question passed, it would at once reply "No! It is not our intention to make the British Colonies or any one of them richer, or more powerful than they are at present, and such an Act, though it might attract Americans of capital and enterprise to settle among them, and thereby contribute to enrich them, would be of no possible benefit to us, but on the contrary, injure us precisely in proportion as it benefits them." We advocate the passing the Act as a benefit to the people of Prince Edward Island. It will doubtless be of service to individuals of the States and other countries, or they will not take advantage of it. It ought to have been passed years since, and would have been the means of placing Prince Edward Island on a much higher political eminence than she now stands on. We were not a little mortified at seeing an advertisement of Harper and Brothers, of the intended publication of "Gazette of the United States and the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick." Prince Edward Island not even mentioned, because we suppose it is not generally known or treated as an adjunct of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, and viewed in the same light as Cape Breton, or perhaps the Magdalen Islands. The truth is, that every

thing that can be done to make it better and more extensively known, should be attempted. As to the postponing this necessary measure to another session—The treaty goes into substantial operation this ensuing summer, and it is but natural to suppose, that a number of our enterprising and speculative neighbours will come over to see how the land lies, and ascertain what can be done. Now the first thing that will strike them as strange—we should say unaccountable—will be to find a complete monopoly of land, on the one side by the proprietors, and on the other, by the law and the Government—that in the surrounding larger and wealthier colonies every facility of settling is afforded to the emigrant, come from whence he will, while in the smallest and poorest, every impediment to enterprise is studiously maintained and upheld. Now, first impressions are always the strongest, and it is to be lamented that the Island, its natural beauties and advantages excepted, presents nothing commanding or attractive. A capital or metropolis which would not stand a moment's comparison with thousands of villages in the United States, without a Bank, Public Library, Athenaeum or any of these institutions which betoken a people somewhat advanced in civilization, with streets and squares, encumbered with nuisances, unlighted, unplanted and unadorned; laid out and begun to be inhabited eighty six years since, it presents an aspect of struggling with poverty, which must, to these republicans appear wholly unaccountable. Tell him however, and he must and will be told, that in addition to a monopoly of land which has been lying upon the inhabitants like an incubus during the whole of these years and preventing successful exertion, the Government sets its face against encouraging the importation of foreign capital industry and talent, that it refuses to pass a bill to enable aliens to hold land, and he will no longer be surprised at the evidences of poverty of both purse and mind, that surround him on every side, and may and must, if he have the common feelings of humanity, bestow a sigh upon the unhappy condition of a people who possessed of such a soil, climate and situation, are at least half a century behind the rest of America.

But what makes the refusal or neglect of the Government to pass an Act which would be but corollary to the Act of Reciprocity, and, as their own organ, the *Examiner*, at the commencement of the session advised us, "would be passed as a matter of course," we find the whole House agreeing, not only in passing an Act of Naturalization for James Scarl Mann, a native of the United States of America, but in passing it at the expense of the Colony, and we were glad to see the Act introduced, and the disposition of the House to pass it upon the general principle. But why, since the principle has been conceded in one instance, not extend the benefits of it to the other citizens of the same Republic, and not only to them, but to Germans, Swiss, French, and other foreigners? We trust that the Government will take these remarks as they are meant, in good part, and reconsider the matter. Let them not be ashamed of complying with advice, though not coming from one of themselves, and above all, let not a false pride prevent them from altering their opinion, and consequently their measures, when that alteration will be for the public good.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor:

I wish through your columns to call public attention to a singular perversion of a solemn rite of the Christian Church, and would candidly ask every thinking man, is it seemly for the Civil Magistrate to usurp "the Priest's Office" and solemnize the Rite of Matrimony, when Ministers of all the various denominations abound! Years past it was all very well, for then Ministers were "few and far between," but now, in the name of common sense, why is this anomaly perpetrated under the sanction of an old law! which long since for the sake of religious "decency and order" should have become obsolete. I hope some one will move in this matter, and that P. E. Island will not continue to lag behind the other Provinces in speedily correcting what is manifestly so ridiculous.

Let there be a Law to restrict the bounds (within which Magistrates shall be allowed to marry parties) to at least 10 or 12 miles of the nearest resident Minister of any religious denomination. That in the earlier days of this Colony, Magistrates in celebrating marriage were only acting upon sufferance is plain, from the fact, that they are expected to use the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England. This curious arrangement therefore, arose from necessity only, for the services of that Book imply the presence of either Curate or Rector, and none other.

If Justices of the Peace, Mr. Editor, are to be ordained (by Law) Parsons, pray let them be content with "Burns" or "Marshall's Justice" and in all cases use their own more familiar form, viz., "Know all men by these presents, &c." or whether they may find these more to their purpose made and provided. Or if searching through their *locum* should cost them more trouble than they care to take, I would,

with all due deference to their Reverences, suggest the greater propriety of going through the business "Quaker fashion," as most expeditious and easy to all parties.

What a farce it is, when in the solemn language of prayer, they undertake to bless the couple in God's name, or in grotesque imitation of the Parson, join their hands and say, "Those whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder," &c. &c., (See Prayer Book *in loco*.)

If then, Mr. Editor, these gentry are still to assume "the gown," I for one will continue to "forbid the Banns," unless they also in sober consistency, undertake to bury the dead, &c., and exercise all other of their *Civil and Ecclesiastical* functions.

INDEX.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the P. E. Island Auxiliary Bible Society, was held at the Temperance Hall on the evening of the 19th March, inst., as advertised.

At the appointed hour, the Hall was respectfully filled with an attentive audience; the Hon. the Chief Justice, President of the Auxiliary, took the Chair.

After singing a hymn, prayer was offered by the Rev. D. FitzGerald.

The Chairman then opened the meeting with a short but appropriate address, and called for the annual Report which was read by Mr. Cundall, the Secretary, who also read an abstract of the Treasurer's account. The Hon. C. Hensley, the Treasurer being at present in England.

The following Resolutions were then laid before the meeting and carried unanimously, being supported by lively and interesting speeches.

1st. Moved by the Rev. Mr. McMurray, seconded by Rev. W. Snodgrass,

That the Report read, be adopted and printed under the direction of the Committee.

2d. Moved by Rev. C. I. Burnette, seconded by Capt. Orlebar, R. N.

That this Meeting gratefully acknowledges the blessing of Almighty God upon the labours of the parent Society, and would earnestly invoke his continued blessing on the efforts made to multiply the Society's resources, and to extend its usefulness both at home and abroad.

3d. Moved by Rev. D. FitzGerald seconded by Rev. John Knox.

That this Meeting deeply sensible that the fundamental truths of the Bible are the only basis of true religion, pledge themselves to increased united efforts for its circulation among all classes of this community.

4th. Moved by Lieutenant Hancock, R. N. seconded by T. B. Tremain, Esq.

That the following gentlemen do serve as a Committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. R. Brecken, Mr. J. W. Morrison, Mr. T. DesBrisay, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. Charles Palmer, Hon. J. Hensley, Com. Orlebar, John Scott, Mr. H. Haszard, Mr. J. D. Mason.

A collection was taken up in the course of the evening amounting to £6 13s.

After singing the *Doxology* the *Benediction* was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. McMurray.

P. E. Auxiliary Bible Society in Ac. with Joseph Hensley, Treasurer.

Date	Description	£	s	d
1854.	Dr.			
March 10	To Balance due Treasurer at Public Meeting,	2	13	6
	To expenses of Public Meeting,	1	12	6
Sept. 27	Depository's Salary,	15	0	0
	Printing Annual Report,	4	10	0
	Insurance from fire,	1	16	0
	Discount to Pedlar, (Hood)	1	17	0
	Truckage,	0	9	9
Dec. 31	Books furnished to Sunday School,	7	18	1 1/2
	Books granted to individuals,	1	5	9
1855 Feb.	Amount remitted to parent Society,	151	10	0
March 17	Balance in hands of Treasurer,	7	15	7 1/2
		195	19	3
1854.	Cr.			
March 10	By Collection at public meeting	8	15	9
	Subscriptions and donations,	90	6	7
	Donation towards China fund,	0	12	0
	New Glasgow Branch,	12	19	9
	Sales of Books,	83	5	2
		195	19	3

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

No. 5.

VOCAL MUSIC IN ITS ELEVATED FORM, TENDS TO IMPROVE THE HEART.

This is its proper and legitimate, and ought to be its principal object; it can and ought to be made the handmaid of virtue and piety. Music hath uses of the widest extent—it gladdens the social circle, and elevates the service of the sanctuary; it serves for delight, recreation, pomp, and worship. Refinement and religion equally require its aid, and man devoid of music, sinks into the savage. The best and most effective instrument is the voice, and no matter what other is chosen, that should at least be cultivated by the student of music. Its effects in cultivating the character and elevating

the feelings, are too evident to need illustration. It serves also to divert the attention of the young from amusements of a questionable character; and it is known that a reformation in manners and habits, has in more than one district, been effected by introducing vocal music among the youth. Music is in itself, a source of the purest enjoyment, it may occupy the vacant hours, express innocently and happily the lively feelings of childhood and youth, and afford rest and refreshment to the mind wearied with the cares and labours of life. The gladness of the heart is calmed, but deepened by its power, and sorrow becomes soothed and alleviated by being expressed in song. When in the turbulent scenes of life, though many an intermediate association for good or for evil hath passed away, the little hymn chanted by a fond mother, comes rushing upon the mind, in all the freshness of juvenile emotion, and effects the change that the stern lessons of religion and morality and the still sterner ones of misfortune have failed to accomplish. So seldom is the proper cultivation of music admitted into the general plan of education amongst us, that the advantages resulting therefrom, must be to most of my readers in a great measure conjectural, yet the subject is worthy of consideration, in proportion to its importance upon the youthful feelings whatever. Singing is naturally the overflowing of kind and joyful feelings, those parents and children who sing together have been observed to entertain a stronger attachment for each other—the family circle and the family hearth are duly prized, for here can always be found amusement, and such as do not lead into temptation, they can truly sing "Home, sweet Home." When singing is used in the family devotions, it tends to produce a proper frame of mind, it throws a delight and interest into the exercises, which calls up and fixes the attention—young voices around the domestic altar, breathing forth sacred music at the hour of morning and evening sacrifice, is a sweet and touching accompaniment of a sacred duty, as a stimulative of good or preventive of evil.

MUSIC.

Lecture at Temperance Hall.

On Thursday evening, the Rev. D. FitzGerald will lecture on "The Education that can alone elevate the Island, and enable it to maintain its proper position amid surrounding colonies."

CHARLOTTETOWN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Resolution of the Gas consumers and the reply of the Directors being now both before the public, we shall take up the subject in our next.

The Treasurer of the Patriotic Fund, begs to acknowledge, from J. T. Pidwell, Esq., on behalf of the Committee of Management of the Concert in aid of Fund, the sum of Thirty-five Pounds, currency.

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 can compare with it. We would advise all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it never fails.—*Boston Post.*

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington City, Inventor and sole Proprietor.

For sale by Druggists, Hair-dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent for P. E. Island. Jan 6. 6mon

SALE OF DR. M'LEAN'S VERMIFUGE.

Among the hundreds of letters, certificates and orders received by the proprietors of this medicine, the following are selected to show its character, and the effect of its use in a distant part of the West: Royalton, Boone Co. Ia. May 10, 1850.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Gentlemen—I write to you to solicit an agency for the invaluable Vermifuge you prepare. Sometime since, I purchased one dozen vials of Mr. C. Eddy, and prescribed it in my practice; and it proved so effectual in the expulsion of worms, that no other preparation will satisfy the citizens of this village and vicinity. Please send me one gross of the Vermifuge immediately. Yours, &c.

SAMUEL ROSS.

New Providence, Tenn. July 1, 1851. Messrs J. Kidd & Co.—Gentlemen—please send the Vermifuge for us as soon as possible, as we are nearly out, and the demand for it is very great. We believe it to be the best Vermifuge ever invented.

PORTES & DYCS.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lean's Celebrated Vermifuge, and none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lean's Vermifuges, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Married.

By the Rev. C. Lloyd on Tuesday the 20th March, Mr. Alex. McMillan to Miss Elizabeth Robinson, both of Three River Road.

Died,
Feb. 19th, at Dawlish, Devon, England, Charles Douglas Smith, Esq., in the 94th year of his age, formerly Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
We have resumed taking notes of the proceedings of the House of Assembly, which our readers are aware, we were obliged to give up for the last week. No Report has as yet been published of what was done during that period, so that we are unable to give it to our readers. We understand that the Charlottetown incorporation act and the Bill for paying members of the Legislative Council were put into committee, and a good deal of debating took place.
During the remainder of the Session we hope to be able to give the proceedings regularly up to Tuesday, and Thursday evenings, in our Wednesday's and Saturday's issues.

A COLONIAL AND AMERICAN MAIL arrived last night. We can notice no news of importance.



AMERICAN HOUSE.
THE SUBSCRIBER intends leaving Charlottetown in a few days, and respectfully requests all parties to him, who are indebted, to hand in the several amounts of Accounts, as furnished. And all oblige
JOHN GIBSON.

Administration Notice.
ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late James Mabey Cantelo, are requested to present the same for settlement immediately, or within six (6) Calendar Months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment.
EMILY CANTELO, Administratrix.
Charlottetown, March 26, 1855. W. G. Sims.

FOR SALE,
Two Hundred Acres of LAND, with SAW MILL, CRIST MILL, KILN, and other Machinery. Immediate possession can be given.
TO BE SOLD, the Leasehold Interest of 200 acres of superior LAND, on the New B. de la Roche Road, Lot 31. It is situated in a flourishing Settlement, 11 miles from Charlottetown, together with a newly erected piece of Machinery, on new and improved plans, consisting of Flour Mill, Out Mill, and Kilo, now in prime working order; likewise, a superior Threshing Machine, and a splendid Lath attached, and will bear inspection by any competent Mill Wright.
There is also a good DWELLING HOUSE, and Out-houses with a good Blacksmith's Shop, and a set of Blacksmith's Tools, nearly new. One-half of the Land could soon be made fit for the plough. The remainder is covered with an excellent growth of Hard and Soft Wood.
Terms of Sale, liberal—the greater part of the purchase money to remain on interest, by giving good and satisfactory security.
Application to be made to WILLIAM SMALE, on the premises.
March 26th, 1855. e3w

WAX WORK.
THIS handsome and well-known Horse "WAXWORK," imported from England by the Royal Agricultural Society in 1854, will serve for the season at the following places, commencing on the 10th April:—He will on Monday, the 30th of April, go on the New Glasgow Road, as far as Mr. John Ling's, and stand there from 12 until 3; thence go on to Rustico, and stand at Mr. Christopher Bellman's until Tuesday morning; thence go on to New Glasgow, and stand at Mr. Dickson's from 11 until 2; thence go on to New London, and stand at Mr. Fyfe's from Tuesday evening until Thursday morning; thence return to Mr. Haslam's, and stand from 12 until 3; thence go on to Mr. R. Bagnall's, and stand from Thursday evening until Friday morning; thence return home on Friday evening, and afterwards by once a fortnight to the above named places for the season. He will stand in Charlottetown every Saturday, and every second Wednesday, and all other times, at the Subscriber's Stables, old York River Road, 4 1/2 miles from Charlottetown. This Horse stands 16 1/2 hands high, and is of a handsome grey color; this horse has given the Farmers in Queen's County good satisfaction by proving a sure foal-getter, and his stock are very much admired. Terms, 15s for the season, the money to be paid the first time of serving.
JOHN STOCKMAN.
Old York River Road, March 27. on

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

AUCTIONS.

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries &c.

THE Subscriber will sell by Auction at his Room, Queen Square, on Tuesday, 3d of April next, without reserve,
50 pieces Grey Cotton,
20 do. Striped do.,
50 do. Printed Cottons.
Black, brown and blue superfine Broad Cloth, Pilot, Beaver and Whitney, do., Doeskins, Cassimeres and Tweeds, Meloskins, Coburgs, Orleans, Alpacas, Lustres, Delaines, Gals Plaid, Cloaking, Jeans, Drills, 3 Bales Cotton Warp; a large assortment Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; 1 dozen Men's Boots, Shawls, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Habit Shirts, Sleeves and Collars, Bonnet Silks and Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats and Caps, Victorines, Muffs, Umbrellas; Lining Cottons, Counterpanes, Blankets, Pieces red, white and blue Flannel, Tailor's Trimmings.

HARDWARE.
Knives and Forks, Spoons, Traces Hames, Window Glass, Saws, Hammers, Axes, Screws, Nails, &c.
Also,
4 Chests Tea, 2 Kegs Tobacco, 2 Puncheons Molasses, 2 Hhds Sugar, a large and varied assortment of Paper Hangings, with a variety of other articles.
TERMS.—All sums under £10, cash; from £10 to £20, 3 months, £20 upwards, six months.
March 19.
WM. DODD, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

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

BY W. DODD.

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

Valuable Business Stand.

TO be sold by auction on Thursday, the 10th day of May next, on the premises, all that piece of Land situated between Mr. Gaffney's and the Prince Edward House, on Pownall Street, on Lot No. 37 in the first hundred—measuring 70 feet front and 84 feet depth. The above property will be sold in one or two Lots to suit purchasers; its proximity to Pownall Wharf renders it a desirable situation for a first rate business stand.—Terms at sale.
W. DODD, Auctioneer.
March 19.

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

REQUISITION.

To the Directors of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company.
GENTLEMEN,
WE the undersigned Members of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company, desire that you will at your earliest convenience call a special public meeting of the said company, to take into consideration the advanced price now charged for Gas by said Company, and also the propriety of an immediate reduction of the price to the sum of twenty shillings per 1,000 feet.
George Beer, junr., John Rigg,
Donald Melsaac, Charles Palmer,
James McCraith, Daniel Davies,
Neil Rankin, David Stewart,
John And. McDonald, James Watts,
Henry J. Callbeck, Patrick Walker.
In compliance with the above requisition, I am instructed by the Directors of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company, to convene a special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, to be held at the Court House, on Thursday the 5th April next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to take the subject matter of the above requisition into consideration.
By Order
ROB. HYNDMAN, Sec'y.
Charlottetown, Gas Works, March 23d, 1855.

Valuable Stand for Business.

TO LET, and possession given in the month of August next, a DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES, now occupied by Mr. W. HEARD, in GREAT GEORGE STREET.
The suitable position of the premises for Business purposes is too well known to require comment.
For particulars apply to Mr. W. HEARD, on the premises, or to Mr. W. SMARDON at the corner, GREAT GEORGE STREET.
Charlottetown, 28th Feb. 1855.

Shipyard.

FOR SALE, or to be let for 1 or 5 years, and possession given in May next, a desirable Shipyard, situate in Charlottetown.
J. P. BEETE.

Building Lots for Sale and Lease.

SIX BUILDING LOTS only will be sold at the Ferry opposite Charlottetown, Lot 48, the remaining lots will be let on renewable leases, also a most desirable farm within a mile of the aforesaid property. For particulars, apply to Mr. John Ball, or to the Proprietor,
J. P. BEETE.
March 1, 1855.

JOHN T. THOMAS

WILL be obliged to all persons indebted to him, (by Note of Hand, or Book Debt), by an immediate settlement.

TEACHER WANTED.

A TEACHER for the Cavendish District School, to whom a liberal allowance will be given, over and above the Government grant.
For the Trustees,
JOHN M. ROBERTSON.
March 17, 1855. 3m x

To be let,

FOR such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the Farm, known as SHERWOOD, situate about seven miles from Charlottetown, at Deg River, Township No. 31, containing 120 acres of excellent LAND, 50 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation; upon which are erected a STONE COTTAGE, suitable for a genteel family, and commodious Out-houses. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to J. HAMILTON LANE, Esq., Printer, or in Charlottetown, to Wm. FORDAN, Esq. February 28th, 1855. 1m x

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

MARY McKINNON, Administratrix.
Lot 49, Feb. 8, 1855.

NOTICE.

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

Administration Notice.

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

PICTOU COAL.

FOR SALE, Forty tons. Apply to WILLIAM HEARD, Great George Street, 13th March, 1855.

Goods, Medicines, &c.

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

Just Try

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

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

Euston Street Tannery.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the public that he has entered upon the business heretofore conducted by Mr. C. Cross as Tanner and Currier; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
N. B. The highest price will be paid in Cash for Hides and Skins.
March 24, 3m
H. C. TROWAN.

C. & J. BELL,

MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square, opposite the Market, Charlottetown.
IMPORTERS OF
Cloths, Whitneys, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employment the largest number of the best Journey-men Tailors on the Island.
All Orders attended to with punctuality and despatch.
Jan. 11.

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

The Infallible Remedy!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS' DURATION CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around,—so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better;—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to testify secretly.
I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE LEG.—REMARKABLE CURE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.
I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant.
(Signed) EDWD. TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854 To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it one as large as a hand; all the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them, but it assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well; by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected.
I am, Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Bad Legs | Cancers | Sore-throats |
| Bad Breasts | Contracted and Stiff Joints | Skindiseases |
| Burns | Elephantiasis | Scoury |
| Banions | Fistulas | Sore-heads |
| Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies | Gout | Sore-nipples |
| Coco-bay | Glandular swellings | Soft Corns |
| Chiego-foot | Lambago | Ulcers |
| Chilblains | Piles | Wounds |
| Chapped hands | Rheumatism | Yaws. |
| | Scalds | |

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 3d, 3s 3d, and 5s each.
There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.
GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent.