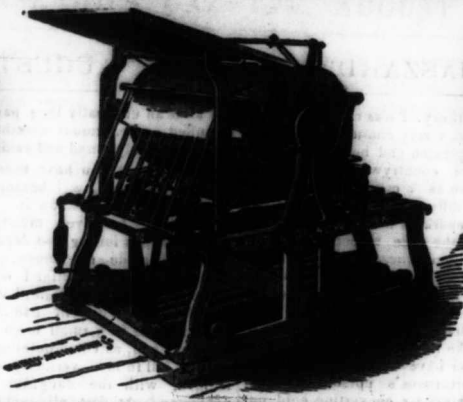


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COMMERCIAL  
PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

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## SERIOUS BATTLE AT ALDERSHOTT.

BETWEEN THE GERMAN LEGION AND THE 41ST REGIMENT OF THE LINE—GREAT BLOODSHED.

The German Rifle Legion arrived on Thursday last from Turkey, via Portsmouth, and during the period the greater portion of the 41st Regiment were away from the camp, attending the military display on Cæsar's-hill, near Bagshot, those who were left behind went out, and proceeded to a house outside the lines, used for the sale of refreshments. Upon entering this place, the 41st met a number of the German Legion, and some words took place concerning a few females who were present. The quarrel becoming stronger, the Germans seized the Crimean medals which our soldiers had won in the field of battle, threw them upon the ground, trampled them under foot, and, by their gestures, threatened to serve the British soldiers in the same way. This greatly irritated the men of the 41st, who endeavoured, but vainly, to settle matters amicably, and it soon became apparent that the Legion was bent upon mischief. Having followed the 41st to about the middle of the ground, between the north and south camp, a fearful onslaught took place. They commenced to batter in the huts of the English, and in a very short time smashed nearly the whole of half a range of huts. The parties, having reached the middle of the heath at the back of Price's canteen, commenced their work in fearful earnest, at least so far as the Germans were concerned; for, having formed a ring, and plenty of heavy flints being strewed over the ground, they commenced to pelt the men of the 41st in such a manner that the blood poured from their heads. Having obtained additional assistance, the 41st were getting the advantage of the Germans, when the latter made off, but shortly afterwards returned with their firearms and bayonets; and it is doubtful what would have been the extent of bloodshed, had it not been for the arrival from the inspection of a body of cavalry belonging to their legion, as well as another British regiment. In spite, however, of this formidable body of mounted men, the Germans made no attempt whatever to desist from hostilities, but on the contrary, seemed to show every disposition to carry on the deadly warfare. The cavalry then charged the men by the point of the bayonet, and an orderly galloping up between the belligerent parties, succeeded in scattering them. It was then found, that several of the 41st Regiment were badly injured, but nothing near so badly as the German Legion, many of whom bled profusely from the wounds on their heads, or at the side of their faces. Six were at once taken, streaming with blood, to the hospital of the Legion, supposed to have been killed, and the answer given to the reporter at the German bureau was, that no man had yet died, but that the whole six before alluded to remained in a very precarious condition. A man named Bishop, belonging to the 41st, was the most seriously injured, as he received the point of a bayonet under the fleshy part of his arm as he was attempting to protect his head. About nine o'clock the disorderly were marched off to the guard rooms, but so discontented did some of their countrymen in arms appear, that squadrons of cavalry were called out, and they kept trotting round the huts at certain intervals during the night.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

**TERRIFIC THUNDER STORM.**—On Monday last, thunder clouds were rising from the South, and shortly afterwards clouds evidently charged with electricity were discovered rapidly approaching from the North West. The clouds met just over Fredericton, and for nearly an hour the effects of the collision was terrific.—Balls of fire seemed to roll through the streets, and through shops where doors and windows were open. Trees trembled in every branch, and even the very ground seemed to shake, while crash upon crash followed instantaneously by one of the most tremendous claps of thunder it is possible to imagine. By this shock several persons in the vicinity of Fredericton were thrown off their feet, but we have not heard of any one seriously injured. A house was struck in George's street, and very much shattered. The lightning seems to have struck the chimney, carrying away all above the roof, and several feet below the ridge-pole; it then appears to have descended to the ground-floor, tearing large holes through the ceiling and partitions, forcing off both plaster and lathing, and then to have escaped both front and rear. The shingles on both roof and walls are ripped off in many places, a door between two rooms in the lower story was forced out, and one of the casings torn off a brick wall; some of the rear windows had every pane broken out; some of the rafters were split into shreds; and some of the chimney bricks were thrown across a wide street and lodged in the burying ground opposite. Fortunately there was no person in the house at the time. The house belongs to Mr. Russel who was in St. John on a visit.—*Fredericton Head Quarters.*

**DESERTION.**—We regret to learn that some half dozen soldiers belonging to the 76th have deserted since the return of the head quarters of that corps to Fredericton. Three of them, we believe, have been taken and brought back.—*Ibid.*

Mr Tilley passed through Chatham on his way to the Northern Counties. On his return, we trust he will be induced to remain a few days to get acquainted with our people, pick up a few facts relative to our social and political condition, and give us an opportunity of hearing him speak on matters political. Mr. T. has been but a short time in public life, but has gained for himself honorable fame. He is under an eclipse just now, but it will be of short duration.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

The honorary degree of D. D. has been conferred upon the Rev. Richard Knight, Wesleyan Minister of St. John, N. B., at the recent commencement of Genesee College, Lima.

A few days since a barber in New York offered a reward of fifty dollars for the best recipe for "instantly removing superfluous hair." Among the answers was one forwarded by a gentleman in Kingston. We give it: Undertake to kiss a pretty woman against her will."



Three years—hot, dry, terrible trials—

Form—was out at last; the magnificent...
Three years—hot, dry, terrible trials—
The first...
The second...
The third...
The fourth...

after an unusually long pause, during which
I asked my friend...
The first...
The second...
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The twenty-fifth...
The twenty-sixth...
The twenty-seventh...
The twenty-eighth...
The twenty-ninth...
The thirtieth...

Why is a pretty young woman like
corn in time of scarcity? Because she
ought to be husbanded.
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The seventh...
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The twenty-ninth...
The thirtieth...



MISCELLANEOUS.

A subscriber to one of the eastern papers a few years ago being sadly in arrears for the same, promised the editor that if his life was spared to a certain day, he would without fail discharge his bill. The day passed, and the bill was not paid. The conclusion, therefore, was that the man was dead—absolutely defunct. Proceeding on this conclusion, the editor in his next paper placed the name of his delinquent under his obituary head with the attending circumstances of time and place. Pretty soon after this announcement, the subject of it appeared to the editor, not with the pale, ghastly appearance usually ascribed to apparitions, but with a face as red as scarlet: neither did it, like other apparitions, wait to be first spoken to, but broke silence—

“What the—, sir, do you mean by publishing my death?”

“Why, sir, the same that I meant by publishing the name of any other person—viz, to let the world know that you were dead.”

“Well, but I'm not dead.”

“Not dead? then it is your fault, for you told me you would positively pay your bill by such a day if you lived till that time. The day is past, the bill is not paid, and you positively must be dead, for I will not believe you would forfeit your word; Oh ho!”

“I see you have got round me, Mr. Editor—say no more about it; here is the money. And harkee, you wag, just contradict my death next week, will you?”

“O certainly, sir—just to please you—though, upon my word, I can't help thinking you died at the time specified, and that you merely came back to pay this bill on account of your friendship towards me.”

From fear proceedeth misfortune; but he that hopeth, helpeth himself.

Fair faces have sometimes foul conditions.

Last Tuesday night, which will be remembered as one of the warmest of the season a young lady at the “West End” was excessively frightened by a little circumstance which transpired about the hour of midnight. This young lady, whose beauty is only equalled by her modesty, and whose “eye's dark charm” has caused more than one waistcoat to palpitate, had retired to her chamber where, after laying aside the greater portion of her wearing apparel, she committed herself to the tender embraces of Morpheus, whose soothing influences were aided by the gentle breath of Zephyr, who came in at the open window and fanned her cheeks with his feathery wings. In a word she was snoozing finely—or to use the language of a modern bard—

“Sleep on her velvet eyelids lightly press'd,  
And dreamy sighs upheaved her snowy breast,  
While starbeams thro' the window softly creep,  
Steal to her couch, and trembling there stood peep-  
ing.”

It was, as we said, about midnight, when the young lady was aroused from her delicious slumber by hearing a noise at her window. Half unclosing her eyes, she was startled by the sight of a corpulent form, struggling to gain admission to her chamber through the open window. It struck her at once that the intruder had been caught by the rear of his unmentionables, by a nail or some other sharp instrument, as he seemed struggling with a stern determination to enter. Her first thought was to faint—her second, to give the fellow a push—her third, to jump out at the window as soon as he jumped in—her fourth, to scream, which was immediately carried into effect. The whistle of the locomotive on the Iron Mountain road, when it gave it's first snort on the 4th of July, was

but a whisper to the screams of the young girl. The whole house and half the neighbourhood were awakened by the outcry.

The old folks, three female servants, and two big brothers rushed to the rescue, and broom-sticks, mop handles and boot-jacks flashed in the gas-light; as the household entered the chamber of the frightened beauty. An examination of the figure in the window dispelled the fears of all, and changed the screams of the young lady into shouts of laughter.

The imaginary “fat man” was only her own darling hooped skirt, which she had hung near the window, and which the wind had inflated and set in motion.

There was no sleeping in the house that night.

The happy termination of the adventure put the family in such good humor, that they laughed and talked until breakfast time. Young ladies should be careful about the disposal of their hoops when they go to bed.—St. Louis Herald.

Reader, do you know that every column of a newspaper contains from 10 to 20,000 distinct pieces of metal, the misplacing of any one of which would cause a blunder or typographical error? With this curious fact before you, don't you wonder at the general accuracy of newspapers and the cheap rate at which they are published?

THE COMET.—M. Rabinet, a member of L'Academie des Sciences, says that the comet expected the present year is one of the largest comets described by European or Chinese observers, and that its periodical course is three hundred years. It has been seen in the years 104, 682, 1204 and the last time in 1533, always shining with extraordinary brilliancy.

M. Bonne, an eminent astronomer, assisted by Mr. Hind, has gone over all the calculations pertaining to the comet's reappearance—making a new estimate of the separate and combined, of 300 years, the result of which is that in 1858—or of somewhere between 1856 and 1860—it will again be visible.

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—Here is one of the many beautiful thoughts to which Fanny Fern has given expression;

“O let me die in the country, where I shall not fall like the single leaf unheeded; where those that love me need not mask the heart to meet the careless multitude, and strive as a duty to forget me! Bury me in the country amid the prayers of the good and the tears of the loving; not in the damp dark vault, away from the sweetened air, and the cheerful sunshine, but in the open fields, among the flowers that I loved and cherished while living.”

A little friend of ours a few days ago, while coming down stairs, was cautioned by his mother not to lose his balance. His question which followed, was a puzzler. Mother, if I should lose my balance, where would it go to?

A dying Irishman was asked by his confessor if he was ready to renounce the devil and all his works. “O, your honor,” said Pat, “don't ask me that; I'm going into a strange country, and I don't want to make myself enemies!”

THE LAND OF THE LIVING.—Said one to an aged friend, “I had a letter from a distant correspondent, who inquired if you were in the land of the living.” “No,” replied the venerable man, “but I am going there. This world is alone the world of shadow, and the eternal is the only one of living realities.”

WHERE AND HOW GUANO IS OBTAINED.—The New York Evening Post furnishes the following interesting account:—

An intelligent gentleman, who has been employed in loading a ship with guano at the Chincha islands, on the coast of Peru, has communicated to us some interesting information with respect to the trade. He has been at the islands at three different times, and nearly six months in all. The last time he was there was in the fall and summer of 1855. He says he found at times five hundred sail of vessels together, loading with guano, generally large ships. One ship was 4,500 tons burden. Not less than three hundred sail of vessels are now at the islands, loading for the United States, Spain, Portugal, France and English and German ports. Some cargoes are sent to Constantinople, and some to Russian ports in the Black Sea. This was before the war in the Crimea. The Russian trade will now open again, both from the Black Sea and the Baltic. Freight is high; £6 10s are often paid per ton for Liverpool and Hampton Roads. Generally ten shillings more a ton freight is paid to Europe. At the rate at which Guano is now shipped from the Chincha islands, it will be exhausted in six or eight years—not a ton will be left. Twenty thousand tons are sometimes removed in a single day.

These islands are about one hundred miles north from Callao. The longest of the group is two miles in length and a quarter of a mile wide, but contains only a small quantity of guano. The most northerly island is the smallest, being about a mile in length, by half a mile in breadth. Guano on this island is two hundred and fifty feet deep. The island contains a Chinese settlement of coolies, about a thousand in number, who are employed in digging guano and loading the vessels. A task is given them each day, and if the gang fail to get out the given number of wagon loads, of two tons each, a day, their bondage is continued a longer period to make it up; so many months or days being added as wagon-loads are wanting.

The coolies are cheated into the belief that they are to be shipped from China to California and the gold-diggings, and are further deceived by the offer of a free passage. The knowing Chinese, or the mandarines ship them. The ship master carries them to the Peruvian coast, and sells the cargo of living Chinese to the Peruvian Government for his freight money. All this time the Chinamen are kept in irons and confined below in the ship. The Peruvian Government purchase the cargo of living coolies, paying the Yankee or English captain a round sum for his care, diligence, and labour in stealing Chinamen from their homes, to be sent into the guano mines, of Peru for life, or for five to seven years, and to be held in bondage or peonage to pay their passage to the glorious land of the Meas.

The guano is hard, and can only be broken up with the pick-axe. It is then broken and shovelled into the wagons, and rolled from the shutes into the vessel.

No person can go upon or come away from the islands without a pass, as they are guarded by more than one hundred armed soldiers belonging to Peru.

The Peruvians send all their prisoners of state into the guano mines—say about two to three hundred—where they are let out to work by day, and at night are shut up in their cells, with only two meals per day. These prisoners are generally provided with wives, or female companions, who have been permitted to go to the islands and hire themselves out for work and prostitution. They are mostly Indians—natives of the country. There is no fresh water on the islands, and each vessel is compelled by law to carry a ton of fresh water there for every hundred tons burden of the ship. The oldest captain in the fleet from each nation is appointed commodore, and hoists his flag as such on his ship, where all disputes are settled. Indeed, the municipal of the islands and the fleet are decidedly of Yankee origin.

The islands are about ten miles from the main land, and are composed of new red sandstone. The guano is not, at all bird-dung, but is largely composed of the mud of the ocean; that brought from Peru is so,

at least. When anchors are hoisted into the ship from the holding-grounds of vessels along the Peruvian coasts, large quantities of mud, of a greenish-white color, are brought up, and this mud when dried, makes guano equally good with the guano taken from the islands.

The birds and seals come upon the island when the people are not at work; but it does not appear that their dung or decayed bodies is more than a foot deep on any of the islands. Fish are taken in great abundance about these islands, as are also seals, which come there in large shoals. Sea-lions also abound. The composition taken from the islands, called guano, is stratified, and lies in the same form it did before it was lifted up from the bottom of the ocean.

Our informant says that a geographical examination of the islands will satisfy any man that the guano ships are bringing away from these islands a very different thing than the dung of birds or decomposed animals.

Gibbs & Bright, of Liverpool, have a lease of the guano islands from the Peruvian government for five years, which expires in 1857, but hope to get their lease renewed. This house pays the Peruvian government about \$4 50 a ton for the privilege of taking all the guano from the islands, the government furnishing the men to dig the guano.

The ships that load at the island are mostly vessels chartered to carry a cargo, or sent there by the owners to take away a cargo of guano bought by Gibbs & Bright, who have the entire monopoly of the trade.

THE PERILS OF LISPING.—The following is said to be a veritable incident in the experience of a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

A couple brought their little child to me one day to be baptized, and upon my inquiring the name chosen, to my astonishment I heard sounds which resembled very much one of the titles bestowed upon the arch-enemy of mankind. Supposing that my ears deceived me, I enquired again, when the same word, to my horror, was more distinctly repeated. “Lucifer!” said I to myself, “impossible! I cannot baptize a child by such a name.” I bent over once more, and a third time asked the question. The answer was still the same, and repeated louder and with emphasis, as if the parents were determined to have that name or none. By this time my situation had become more embarrassing, for there was I, in the presence of the whole waiting congregation, standing up with the baby in my arms, which, to add to my consternation, set up a squall as if to convince me that he was entitled to the name. I could stand the scene no longer; so, hastily dipping my finger in the font, and resolving it should be a good name, as opposite as possible to the diabolical one so strangely selected, I baptized the child George Washington. I thought the parents looked queer at the time, but the rite was performed; the baby had got an excellent name, and I was relieved. But conceive, if you can, my confusion, when, after service, the father and mother came into the vestry, and the latter bursting into tears, exclaimed, “O, thir, what have you done? Ith a girl, ith a girl, and you've called her George Washington! My poor little Luthy, my dear little Luthy!” Alas! the mother *lisped*, and when I asked for the name, she meaning to be very polite, and to say “Lucy, sir,” in reply to my question, had said, “Luthy, thir,” which I mistook for Lucifer. What was to be done? I consoled the afflicted parents as well as I was able, and promised to enter the name in the parish registry and town records as Lucy, which I did; but for all that, the girl's genuine, or orthodox name is George Washington.

When a man dies, people generally enquire what property has he left behind him? The angels will ask, what good has he sent before him?

Poetry is said to be the flower of literature; prose the corn, potatoes, and meat; satire is the aquafortis; wit is the spice and pepper; letters containing remittances are the apple-dumplings.



SYRIA AND THE DESERT.

Water and heat are indispensable to vegetation. There can be no deficiency as to heat in Syria, owing to the latitude in which that country is situated; but the abundant heat becomes a cause of sterility, if water be wanting. When we speak of a desert, most persons think that the soil consists only of sand, in which the elements for the support of plants do not exist. This is true as to the deserts of Lybia, but does not apply to the wilds of Arabia. When rain falls vegetation flourishes to a degree that causes astonishment to those who witness it for the first time. But to the astonishment to those who witness it for the first time. But as the summer follows very shortly after the rainy season, and the rains are never very abundant, and moisture is soon dried up, the plants, which began to grow in all their beauty, are soon withered, as by a blast from a fiery oven.

Thus the desert that stretches from the Euphrates to the valley of the Orontes and Antilebanon, is in a certain sense very fruitful, and still the harvests are not productive. Hence it comes to pass, that the inhabitants have not often fixed themselves in settled habitations, and the Bedouins have been compelled to wander with the flocks which formed their chief possessions. If they should remain stationary, they would be compelled to abandon their hope of obtaining sustenance for their cattle.

The influence of the climate is altogether different in those parts of Syria which lie between the desert and the Mediterranean. The westerly winds, that bring with them the moisture derived from the sea increase the amount of rain. A like effect is produced by the snow which in winter falls in Lebanon, and moderates the heat and dryness of at least a part of the hot season of the year.

The care, moreover, which is taken in the more favoured parts of Syria, to make the most of every spring of water, is very remarkable. As I looked at the cisterns, which abound even on the borders of Lebanon, and are intended to provide water for the mulberry trees, I was reminded of the saying of Solomon, "I made me pools of water to water therewith the wood that bringeth forth trees." (Ecc. ii. 6) In our well-watered countries, we sometimes have to complain of ill-disposed persons, who out of revenge, cut down and destroy the trees which increase the value of the possessions of their enemies. In the East, such men destroy the cisterns and fill up the wells; they know that the desolating winds will soon complete the mischief. Thus Isaac suffered from the hatred of his enemies. (Gen. xxvi.) Nothing changes in the East. The history of the Bible describes events which occur in our times.

The Arabs have various laws respecting the rights of property in wells, which are enforced with extreme strictness.

The plains of Damascus afford abundant evidence of the fruitfulness of the land in Syria, when it is well watered. If the two streams, the Barada and the Awash, were to fail, the plains of Damascus, now so fruitful, would be as barren as the desert, which stretches out beyond their borders. The beauty of the environs of Damascus has often been celebrated by poets. The town itself, with its narrow, filthy streets, and the dull monotony of its mud-built houses, forms indeed a sad contrast to the surrounding neighbourhood. But still its two hundred thousand inhabitants, and the extensive commerce in which they are engaged, show how fertile the soil must be, and how great the natural advantages which they enjoy.

But Damascus suffers from the Bedouins, who assist in carrying on commerce, but occasion much mischief. The evils which they inflict are increased by the weakness of the Turkish authorities, who are unable to restrain them, and by the practice of usury, which causes so much misery in this otherwise favoured country.

The Arabs are not only guilty of stealing, but they have a method of laying the country people under contribution, which is even worse than direct and open robbery. The Bedouins talk a great deal about "fraternity;" and they are not content with offering this "fraternity," they compel the poor country people to accept it. If a man builds a house or a stable, he may well

hope that no Bedouin will become his neighbour. Should the far-seeing son of the desert approach him he will not fail to request the favour of being allowed to place one stone in the building, and then will most zealously maintain that from henceforth he and the proprietor are brethren; that secret bond unites them; and that if any one should attack his person or property, the whole tribe to which the Bedouin belongs will come to the rescue. This is certainly a great protection, but the countryman may well wish to decline the favour. The officious Bedouin will be sure to intimate that he expects some compensation for this mighty protection, and some token of the attachment which his brother feels toward him. Without further ceremony, the price at which this fraternity is to be valued will be fixed at a yearly payment of two hundred, or at least one hundred piastres; the amount altogether depending on the generosity of the Bedouin.

Thus a contract is made, and the countryman will do well to take care that he has his money in readiness; for if it be not paid, the tribe that is to protect him will hasten to plunder him.

But it may be asked, Why do not the authorities help the poor peasants in these difficulties? The Turkish authorities have enough to do to take care of themselves when the Bedouins attack them, and they would as soon touch fire as interfere in these disputes. They are soon frightened, and the indolence of the pashas leads them to wish to avoid quarrelling with the Bedouins. The Sublime Porte itself even countenances these extortions by paying a certain sum every year to some of the tribes for protecting the caravans of pilgrims who visit Mecca from time to time. They call this payment a "gift," but it ought rather to be called a "rent," as the Arabs do not look upon it as in any measure a gift from a superior.

Thus, some years since a pasha was visited by the black servant of one of the chiefs of the Bedouins. His cloak was in tatters, and his shoes, which had been once red, could no longer be said to be of any particular colour whatever. The pasha received this man with the utmost courtesy, offered him a pipe and coffee, and referred him to his treasurer, that he might receive the amount due to his master, in accordance with the contract which had been made with him in order to secure his friendship. After a few minutes a great noise was heard; the treasurer entered the room in great alarm, and informed the pasha that the negro had refused to accept payment in small coins, and insisted on receiving the whole in gold; and that on his attempting to explain the matter, he had swept the money, which lay before him ready counted, from the table on which it was placed with the sole of his boot. The pasha was frightened. The negro was invited to see him again served with a pipe and coffee, was flattered and caressed; his wrath abated, and at length he agreed, as an ultimatum, to receive one-half of the amount in small coins, and the remainder in gold. The pasha did not regain his composure until the negro with his bag were lost in the distance.

It is often said that the oppression of the Turks ruin both the Christian and Jewish population. There is some reason for this complaint; but we must also look at the extortions of the Bedouins, and to the usury which is practised by the Mohammedan, Christian, and Jewish bankers, in order to trace the evil to its source.

It is not difficult to discover a remedy for these evils. The Bedouins must be confined to the deserts, properly so called. Thus the settled population would be freed from innumerable sufferings, and the Bedouins themselves would be compelled to acknowledge the authority of the Sultan, for whom they seem at present to entertain but little respect.

Three battalions of infantry would be sufficient, if distributed in different stations and fortified places, to guard the entire length of the river Jordan. The Bedouins have no artillery or means for storming a fortified place. Their troops are chiefly cavalry, and could not attack such places with any prospect of success. The Turkish troops are now organized like European soldiers, and would have but little to fear from the Bedouins, who do not use any bayonets.

They could not blockade a place, as they are obliged to wander about, in order to find grass and water for their flocks. They might be successfully attacked by a regiment of cavalry, who could follow their movements.

It must be confessed that the fortifications which were built for the protection of the bridges over the Jordan are in a sad state of dilapidation; but as they are by no means extensive, it would not cost much to restore them. Two or three mortars would suffice to keep the Bedouins at a distance. They seldom carry on an attack for any length of time.

And beside this, it may be observed that want of perseverance on their part has been found greatly to assist the inhabitants of the villages on the line from Hebron to Gaza, in their endeavours to defend themselves against the Bedouins. As soon as a regular discharge of musketry takes place, they retire.

Mr. Stephens, in his Incidents of Travel, mentions, that tombstones in the Turkish burying grounds are all flat, and contain hollows which hold the water after a rain, and attract the birds, which resort thither to slake their thirst and sing amongst the trees.

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

There have been several arrivals from the different Australian colonies during the course of the week, and the intelligence they bring, if not so startling and important as we have been previously accustomed to, is nevertheless highly interesting and important. Some apprehensions are expressed on account of the scarcity of labour of all kinds, and it was feared, that the progress of the public and private works would be necessarily in some degree arrested. The reports from the gold diggings continue very favourable; several new places had been opened. From Bendigo we learn that the number of persons trying their fortunes at those diggings was on the increase, and their labours were attended with success. Several new shafts have been sunk on the Windmill Reefs. At the Victoria Reef, several claims have been lately sold at high prices, and the whole line of ground presents a most healthy appearance. One person lately crushed 90½ ounces of gold out of ten tons of quartz. Serious riots had taken place among the miners at Ballarat. Axes, tomahawks, picks, bludgeons, and blocks of road metal were brought into play, and hundreds of men are said to have been seriously injured. The returns for the banks of Australia during the first quarter of the present year are very satisfactory, showing a steady progressive business. The deposits are increasing in a greater ratio than the liabilities of the colonists to the banks.

The *Oceana* and *Murray Advertiser* says:—"In consequence of the success of various parties near M'Donald's Restaurant, at the One-mile, a large rush set into that quarter. The rush commenced six days ago, and since that time about half a dozen public houses have been erected and innumerable branch stores and restaurants have been opened. A few days ago M'Donald's house stood alone at the top of the hill, and there was not a tent to be seen between that place and Spring Creek: there are now nearly two miles of closely packed tents, stores, &c., and these are mostly of a substantial description. The diggings extend over a very large space. Something like a regular lead has been discovered heading towards Madman's Gully, and a number of good patches have been found on both sides of the road, and in the direction of the race course. A few holes here and there are bottomed, and some of these are yielding half an ounce to the dish. A party arrived in town yesterday, who reported the discovery of a rich quartz reef in the neighbourhood of the Buckland-road, and about five miles from Reilly's. This new reef is alleged to be richer than any other in the district. The reef is about two miles off the road, in a westerly direction, and on the top of a range opposite John's Flat. The name of the discoverer is John Sheard, and he gives publicity to the particulars in order that himself and mates may become entitled, as the prospectors of the vein, to an increased claim

on the crown of the reef. There is a good deal of speculation going on just now in the purchase of claims and shares of claims. A few days ago, two of the bosses sold, each, one fourth share of their respective claims, the former bagging the handsome sum of £900. These claims are situated nearly opposite the Hit or Miss Hotel, and both of them had been considerably well worked. The bosses, on their bidding farewell to the woolshed, gave their workmen a grand supper at the above hotel. A sufficient sum has been collected to erect a bridge over the gully near Scott's bakery without seeking Government aid. It is to be commenced immediately."

THE GALLEY SLAVES' REVOLT.—A disturbance occurred some days since among the galley-slaves of Civita Vecchia. It appears, that the Government pays them a small gratuity for their daily work, and that this pay is continued even when there is no work. Lately, however, orders were received from Rome only to pay for work done. This led to seditious cries on the part of the prisoners, who refused to go to mass on a Sunday, and as the gaolers enforced the regulation by the aid of the cane, one of the prisoners resented the chastisement by returning blow for blow. The disturbance was quelled by the military, and on the following day, seven of the culprits received 25 strokes of the bastinado.

A letter from Brescia of the 11th says:—"Our province is infested with brigands; a band of forty miscreants spreads terror among the peasantry. The chief of this band is called Stringhini, and his band consists of Hungarians and Poles, chiefly deserters. The other day, one of the richest land-owners of Mantua, M. Pastore di Castiglione, was seized by these ruffians, and had to pay 8,000*l.* as the price of his liberty."

A terrible and fatal riot occurred at New Orleans on the 12th ult, at a ball given by the Shamrock Society; a young man named Thomas Barry was killed, and another named Alexander McDonnell was wounded. An altercation amongst some men in the back part of the room was the first evidence of what occurred, at 2 o'clock; immediately after, a general fight ensued. At this time, the hall is represented as particularly wild and terrible, the men being mixed up in a general melee, or striving to preserve peace; the ladies, some screaming some terrified, and others bravely seeking their friends; knives glittering, and shouts of the combatants, made up a scene shocking to behold.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, August 23, 1856.

We have two reasons for directing our readers' attention to the advertisement of the City Council for a correct survey and plan of Charlottetown; one to show, that the Corporation is in earnest and fully determined to carry out the improvements in the streets in the best possible manner, beginning scientifically, and proceeding accordingly; the other, to call the attention of the government to this sensible move on the part of the City authorities, and endeavor to persuade them to do the same with respect to the whole Island. The necessity of providing good roads is so obvious a duty of every government as to need no proof, but it is more especially the part of those intrusted with the affairs of a country wholly dependent upon agriculture for support. The necessity of carrying the produce of the land either to market or to prepare it for being sent to market, and the bulkiness of produce in general, requiring correspondent exertion, cause this transportation to be a heavy tax on the farmer. Much of the produce, as potatoes, turnips, &c., destined for a foreign market, must be carried in many cases, several miles before reaching the place of shipment, it is therefore, of the first importance to the farmer, that he should be provided with the greatest facilities for so doing.—a railway would answer his purpose best, and next to that, a good, hard, level road. It is very problematical whether he will ever be able to avail himself of the first mode of transit, but as to being provided with the second, there is no difficulty, if the government, (which he is continually toiling to support, and which could do nothing without him), will

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but take the proper method of procuring it for him. Any one who has travelled at all in the Island must have perceived, that though there are neither chains of mountains nor lines of rock, the surface is far from being an uninteresting dead level, as many are apt from sheer ignorance to term it. On the contrary, it is beautifully undulated, it would seem as if it were once in motion like the waves of the sea, and on a sudden, arrested and made solid. Long and tedious hills are, consequently, of continual occurrence, and sometimes a continuance of short, abrupt ones, without a level of any consequence intervening. A little reflection and acquaintance with what is doing in other countries would convince any candid enquirer, that there would be no difficulty in making the roads throughout the Island, not a dead level like a railroad, but a series of gently inclined planes that would enable a horse to carry with ease half as much again as he does now, and with twice the speed and less suffering. But in order to effect these changes, there must be men employed whose learning and experience render them competent to the task. A civil engineer, one conversant with the most approved methods of levelling in a forest country, and who could consequently map out the proper method of carrying a road from one given place to another by the shortest route so as to avoid the hills, is essentially necessary in a young country. We are not anxious to add to the civil list, nor to multiply offices, but we do say, that such an officer as the one we have alluded to, would do more in three years towards improving the lines of road, and consequently, ameliorating the condition of the farmer, than is likely to take place in thirty under the present system, or rather want of system. There are three things essentially necessary to enable Prince Edward Island to compete with other colonies,—good roads and bridges, a better administration of law and justice, and a more extended system of public education. Of these in their turn, and we have begun with that of roads and bridges as being not only most loudly called for, but as tending to produce the other two. Make the farmer of the Island independent, give him the means of advancing himself by prudence and industry, and you give every other class through him the same opportunity. Let the pocket of the agriculturist be well lined, and there is no fear of the funds of the public treasury being deficient, for, after all, the land is the source of wealth, and its surplus produce the mother of riches.

An Election for a Councillor of ward No. 2 took place on Thursday last as notified. The candidates were Mr. James M'Crath and Mr. Watson Duchemin. The former was declared duly elected.

The following appointments have taken place in Nova Scotia, consequent on the resignation of T. C. Haliburton (Sam Stiek) as judge of the Supreme Court.

The Honorable Lewis Morris Wilkins to be one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of Nova Scotia, in the place of His Honor Mr. Justice Thomas C. Haliburton, resigned.

The Honorable William A. Henry to be Provincial Secretary for the said Province, in the place of the Hon. Lewis Morris Wilkins, appointed to be one of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Honorable Adams G. Archibald to be Solicitor General in the place of the Honorable William A. Henry, appointed to be the Secretary of the Province.

The Honorable William A. Henry, to be Clerk of the Executive Council, in the place of the Honorable Lewis Morris Wilkins, appointed to be one of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Honorable Adams G. Archibald, to be one of the Members of the Executive Council of Her Majesty's said Province, in the place of the Honorable Lewis M. Wilkins, vacant by his appointment to the Bench of the Supreme Court.

Suicide.—On Sunday, the 10th instant, Mr. Ellis Mullineux, Anderson's Road, attended afternoon service at the Schoolhouse, near his own residence; after which he returned home, apparently right in mind and body. Taking a pipe he lay down on the bed; after a while, his wife requested him to do something while she prepared Tea; he took the cart reins from the wall, and telling her that he would first lengthen the tether of the horse—which was grazing in the field—he left the house. Mrs. Mullineux not about getting Tea, which being ready, and her husband still out, she saw the stable door, which had been open all day—closed, and going up to it, found it was fastened from the inside; this door she forced open from the outside, a door led to the barn, which was also barricaded from the inside; forcing this, and looking about, she discovered her husband's feet on the loft floor, and going up stairs, beheld the lifeless body, suspended from a rafter, by the reins which he had taken from the house. From the manner in which the body was discovered, death must have been caused by voluntary strangulation; as, from the noise to the floor the space being not over four

feet, death might have been averted at any period up to the fatal moment. On the following morning, D. Hodgson, Esq., Coroner, held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict of "Suicide, by strangulation." No cause can be assigned for the melancholy event, he being in good health and easy circumstances. Mr. Mullineux was much esteemed, and has left a large and helpless family.—Ader.

CHARLOTTETOWN REGATTA.

We have already given in our last issue a description of the first day's amusement. On the second day, Wednesday (although a market day) the town was not nearly so full as on the day preceding; still there were not a few collected on the wharfs. We were greatly pleased with a race between the four-oared gigs, and still more with that between the Indian canoes. Had the competitors been attired a little more like Indians, the contest would have appeared more attractive. The whole affair came off without accident or offence and ended creditably to all parties.

The following gives the result of the different contests with the names of the winners.

FIRST DAY.

The first Race, between the Schooner Boats 'Eva,' 'Lady,' 'Ouquis' (Indian Boat), and the 'Jane.' The 'Robt. Burns,' also entered, but being unable to get up in time, did not run. The 'Ouquis' took the lead and kept it until, in beating up the Harbour, it became evident the 'Jane' was gaining on her, and in the last tack shot ahead, came in first and won the Prize £7; the 'Ouquis' taking the second, £3 10s.

The second Race took place at 11 o'clock, between the 1st Class Club Boats, viz., Cutter 'Brandt', Schrs. 'Crow' and 'Hotspur,' 'Yawl' 'Snowdrift', and Mr. Wilson's Liverpool G. B. built Cutter 'Uncle Tom'. The wind being very light, this race was not attended, in consequence, with the interest which otherwise would have been felt; the contest was between the 'Snowdrift' winning by 3 minutes 20 seconds.

Third Race, between Two Oar Club Boats.—1st Prize, 'Wilhelmina'; 2nd, 'Tro ut'. The 'Trout' kept well ahead until within a short distance of the Winning Post, when the rowers had to stop, for the purpose of freeing her from water. It was a pretty contest between the two boats.

Fourth Race.—Country Four Oar Row Boats.—1st Prize, 'Alert'; 2nd, 'Flirt'.

Fifth Race.—Two Oar Boats.—1st Prize, 'Alert'; 2nd, 'Dolphin'. The 'Alert' is a very pretty model, and her success is flattering to the builder, Mr. John Darrah.

Sixth Race.—Canoes,—created much amusement; the first Prize being won by P. Louis; 2nd do., J. Fraser, 3rd do., N. Mitchell.

Seventh Race,—was hardly contested for by five of the 2nd Class Club Boats.—1st Prize, 'Uncle Tom'; 2nd, 'La Belle', sailed by B. Davies Esq.

Eighth Race.—Eighteen Sail Boats started for the Prizes. This Race was quite animating; the tiny hulls of the fleet, as the single gun announced the moment for starting, being literally enveloped with the press of snowy canvass which surmounted them, and together with the boats of every type dotting the river's surface, rendering the scene highly picturesque. The Prizes were taken as follows:—1st, 'Pilot', McDonald; 2nd, 'Greyhound', I. Martin; 3rd, 'Seabird', McLeod,—the 3 winning boats being from Belfast.

Ninth Race, Four Oar Gigs, over 33 feet long.—This Race, the contest being between the Buccaneer, Banshee, and Hillsborough, was disputed, and the Umpires ordered it to be re-run on the following day.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday.—The Sailing Boats had a decided advantage to-day—there being a brisk sailing breeze from the eastward. The weather was still fine, and the number of spectators even exceeding that of the first day.—At 12 o'clock the amusements began.

First Race, between Boats pulled by men of H. M. S. Arab; five boats started; Capt. Pearce came in 1st, Lieut.—'2d. We think that, had not the 'Alert' and 'Mickey Free' come in collision at the outset, the former of these would have succeeded in taking a Prize. The 5 boats, manned by British tars, developed more muscle than is generally seen on our Regatta course.

Second Race.—1st Class Sail Boats, for Ladies' Prizes.—The 'Hotspur', Charles Campbell, took the Prize, beating the best boats in the club and country races.

Third Race (Canoes) between an African of H. M. S. Arab, and an Indian.—The Race was won by the Indian, after a hard struggle. The different styles of paddling between the two races was very evident, even from the shore; the African's—a fine athletic fellow, recently from the coast—being a quick short stroke; that of the Indian slower and more graceful.

Fourth Race,—on account of the two winning Boats rounding Buoy on the wrong tack, ordered to be competed for at 10 a. m. to day.

Fifth Race,—Canoes paddled by Whites—no race.

Sixth Race,—4 Oar Gigs,—this race caused much excitement. The 'Buccaneer', built by Mr. Wm. Gibbs, took the prize—the 'Banshee' keeping her very close company.

Seventh Race, Consolation Stakes—1st Prize, 'Nettle', 2d 'Speckled Hen'.

Eighth Race, (Duck Hunt)—a youth in a punt manoeuvred, successfully for some time, to evade capture by a Gig; but was caught within a quarter of an hour. This was a most amusing race throughout; just as the Gig had him, round whirled the prey, and dodged, and when the pursuers opened their hands, the game wasn't there; and so the lad pulled, and dodged, in a most slippery way, until he slipped into the snare.

And thus the Regatta for 1856 terminated, creditable to all concerned.

Married.

On the 11th instant, at East Point, by the Rev. D. MacDonald, P. P., Mr. Michael McAulay, to Miss Margaret McLeane, both of Souris.

On Thursday, 21st Aug., by the Rev. Charles I. Burnett, Mr. George Davies, to Penelope, third daughter of the late Nathan Davies, Esq., of this City.

Passengers.

In the Steamer Lady Le Marchant, from Richibucto and Shediac, 19th inst.—Hon. C. Young, R. H. Crawford, Benj. Mutch; Mesdames Dougall, W. Thomas, J. Thomas and Rowe—3 steerage.

Per do., yesterday, from Pictou—Judge Emerson, E. G. Emerson, J. S. McLenn, Serg. John Yates, and 3 men of the Royal Artillery, John Cahill, Narrows, Tracey, McNeill, Capt. Patterson, Peter Crerar; Mesdames Violet, Aitken, Stevens; Miss Narrows—4 steerage.

SHIP TIMBERS, &C.

BY A. H. YATES.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, where it now lies, all that TIMBER in the late Shippard of Mr. Wm. SMALLWOOD, near MOUNT STEWART BRIDGE, consisting of—Spruce, Pine and Hard-wood Saw LOGS, Fathoms, Top Timbers, Stanchions, Keel-pieces, Bow-sprit Pieces, Windlass Pieces, Floors, Stern-pieces, A quantity of small Spars, Spruce and Hard-wood Logs of various kinds, &c. About two Tons IRON, (assorted), 1 Cask OIL, 2 do Coal TAR, Together with sundry other articles. See Handbills. TERMS liberal, and made known at the Sale. For further particulars, apply to JOHN LONGWORTH, Esq., Barrister at Law. HG Charlottetown, August 22, 1856.

Farm for Sale!

TO BE SOLD.—CYMBRIA LODGE FARM, containing 230 acres, all inclosed, 180 of which are cultivated, and 50 are under meadow and ornamental wood. There is a good HOUSE and other necessary Buildings for a house of that size. Also a GARDEN and small Orchard, well stocked with Trees, which bear a vast abundance of Fruit, (Cherries, Plums, Currants, Gooseberries and Apples). The Land fronts on Wheatley River and Rustico Bay, where there are plenty of Fish, (herrings, mackerel, codfish, lobsters, trout, and other fish).

Stock, Crop & Implements

May be taken at a valuation if required, the Stock consists of—9 HORSES and COLTS, 20 head of Cattle of the Cow kind, 60 SHEEP. Crop, about—40 or 50 tons HAY, 25 acres of Wheat, 14 acres of Oats, 7 acres of Barley; 4 acres of Turnips, 2 acres of Potatoes, 1 acre of Carrots. Immediate possession can be obtained upon good security being given. Further particulars can be obtained from the proprietor on the premises. WILLIAM HODGES, Cymbria Lodge, P. E. Island, B. N. America, Aug. 19, 1856.

Prize Stallion "Prince Edward."

WILL be offered for SALE BY AUCTION at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY September 24th, and sold to the highest bidder. He was four years old the 1st day of July last; he is by Saladin out of a Mare by Woolner's Heroe, from a Rousavelles Mare. He shows a great deal of Blood, and has great strength; his stock is much admired; his action and temper is very good, he was used last winter in harness and was very gentle. WILLIAM HODGES, owner. Cymbria Lodge, Rustico, 20th August, 1856.

Schooner for Sale!

A SCHOONER three years old, under repair, to be sold. She is a good cargo vessel of thirty tons register. Apply to—WILLIAM HODGES, Cymbria Lodge, Rustico, Aug. 29, 1856.

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED a Teacher for the Campbellton School, Lot 7; there will be a liberal sum given in addition to the Government Grant. Application to be made to EUGENE M'CARNEY.

AN Election for a Common Councillor in the Room of John C. McDonald, Esq., for Ward No. 2, was decided on Thursday last as follows: James M'Crath Esq., 48 Watson Duchemin Esq. 39

Majority of nine in favour of Councillor M'Crath. By order of the City Council. W. B. WELLNER, City Clerk. Charlottetown, 22 Aug., 1856.

Postponed Sale. Leasehold Farm for Sale at Vernon River.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all that VALUABLE FARM, consisting of about 125 Acres of Leasehold Land, now in the possession of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDS, Ship Builder, fronting on Vernon River, Township No. 50, and lying between the public Road leading to Georgetown, and the River, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of AUGUST inst., at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon. The above Farm is subject to a Rent of 1s. 6d. per acre, yearly, payable to the ground landlords.

Few Farms in this Island possess the rare advantages for Agricultural and other purposes than this Farm offers to purchasers. Further particulars, terms of purchase, &c., made known on application to CHARLES PALMER Esq. Charlottetown, August 15, 1856.

VALUABLE PROPERTY! In Prince County, for Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, at Cascumpec, on MONDAY the 1st SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) that valuable BUSINESS STAMP, comprising three acres, held under lease for 999 years, with the DWELLING HOUSE, STORES, and other appurtenances thereto belonging, now in the possession of HERBERT BELL, Esq.

This Property, having a front on two public roads, and being situate in the midst of a populous and thriving District, and stands unrivalled for business purposes. Yearly Rent, £ stg, increasing in 1862 to £3, at which it remains. For terms and further particulars, enquire of W. R. WATSON, Esq., Druggist, Charlottetown. Charlottetown, July 5, 1856.

Farm Stock, Crop, Implements, & Household Furniture.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of August, at 11 o'clock, at GARVIE'S, (formerly Mrs. Widgery's,) 10 miles from the City, on the Tryon Road, the whole of his Stock, Crop, Farming Implements, and Household Furniture, Consisting of French and Tent Bedsteads with Curtains, Down and Feather BEDS, Bolsters and Pillows, Wash-stands, Dressing Tables, Sofa, Chairs and Tables, an elegant Chest Drawers, Eight Day Clock, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, 1 very handsome set China, 1 common do., Glass and Earthenware, Books, Spinning Wheel and Reel, &c., new Cooking Stove, 2 Franklin Stoves, 1 Close do., Kitchen Utensils, &c.

STOCK.

1 MARE, 4 years old, 1 Magdalen Island PONY, 3 Milch COWS, 6 years old, 1 Year Old Heifer, 1 Ram, 3 Sheep, 2 Lambs, 4 Large PIGS, Poultry, &c.

IMPLEMENTS

1 Plough, Harrows, Market Cart, Jaunting and Wood Sleighs, Harness, Hay and Manure Forks, Spades, Shovels, Rakes, &c.

Also—The STANDING CROP, consisting of 4 Stacks Hay, 4 Acres of Canada Wheat, 19 Acres black OATS, 2 Acres Potatoes, Turnips & Buckwheat. TERMS.—All sums under £5 cash; over that sum 4 months on approved Notes. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. August 9, 1856.

SELLING OFF!

MESSRS. D. & G. DAVIES respectfully announce to their customers and the public, their intention of SELLING OFF their large

STOCK OF GOODS,

they now hold, preparatory to the receipt of a New Importation, being bought at the present time by the head of the Firm at different Manufacturers in Great Britain. Their Merchandise will be offered at very REDUCED PRICES, and it comprises almost every article required in the country in the DRY GOODS line, among which are a large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING of the latest cuts, suitable for the Season, together with 47 pieces of CARPETING of various patterns, and a small stock of Ironmongery, and 20 TONS BAR IRON. They invite their old customers to come and participate with the community in the advantages which will be derived from the

BARGAINS THEY WILL OFFER!

The Goods will be ready for sale on Monday next, and they will continue to sell at the before named rate for fourteen days. (The terms are cash, and during the above time they will sell for cash only.) Queen Square, August 12, 1856. 1d



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 courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

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

- Ague Dropsy Inflammation
Anthrax Dysentery Jaundice
Bilious Complaints Erysipelas Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin Female Irregularities Liver Complaints
Bowel Complaints Female Irregularities Lambago
Cholera Fevers of all kinds Piles
Constipation of the Bowels Rheumatism
Consumption Head-ache Urine
Debility Indigestion Scrofula, or
Sore Throats Stone and Gravel King's Evil
Secondary Symptoms Venereal Affections Tumours
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. 5s. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box. GEORGE T. HASZARD, Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

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

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

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

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment—800 sides Neat's Leather, 300 sides Harness Leather, 200 sides light Sole Leather, 500 Calf-skins. WM. B. DAWSON.

October 20. YIPPAH M... (Small text regarding dates and names)



FALL SUPPLIES BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE CITY DRUG STORE

No. 14, Queen Street.

100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd. Sperm, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., bbls. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cudbear, Blue-stone, Copperas, Alum, Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sage and Corn Starch.

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

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

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

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

Pure Corn Starch. PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich Puddings, nice Blanc Mange 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, Charlotetown; or W. B. AITKEN, Esq., Georgetown; JOHN HASZARD, Esq., St. Elizabeth's; JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Summerside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Bedouque; EDWIN PARKER, Esq., Traveller's Rest; JAMES BEARISTON, Esq., Princetown Royalty; JEREMIAH SIMPSON, Esq., Cavendish; JAMES FINGROK, Esq., New London; RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., Tryon; GEORGE WIGGINTON, Esq., Crapaud; W. S. MACGOWAN, Esq., Souris; HON. JAMES DINGWELL, Bay Esplanade, or JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq., St. Peter's Bay. Charlotetown, 4th March, 1856.—Ed

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

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

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

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

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

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

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP. Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory Coloured, Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps. THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such varying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c. By WALTER DE ROOS, M. D., 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted. Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others. Dr. De Roos, from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.

Persons in ANY PART OF THE WORLD may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation. THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE FIVE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spermatorrhoea, 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 marvelous power in removing contaminations, 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 23s. per bottle. The £5 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved; and the £19 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, LUMBAR-GO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c. THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 23s. 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 Charlotetown

R. A. STRONG, By recent arrivals has COMPLETED his SPRING SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE! Which he can confidently recommend as well worth an inspection. It will be found to embrace a very general assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, together with a large variety of Ladies', Misses' & Children's Boots Slippers & India Rubber Shoes, as also, his usual Stock of Groceries, Dye Stuffs & West India GOODS. The whole of which is offered at very reasonable prices at his Establishment, (CORNER STORE, DAWSON'S BUILDING, UPPER GREAT GEORGE STREET.) June 11, 1856.—Isl. Ex. & Adv. 41.

God 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, Cymria Lodge, Rustico, except the following days, viz. 8th and 20th May; 3d and 17th June, 1st and 15th July, when he will be travelling to Charlotetown, where it is intended he will be on Wednesday 7th and 21st of May; 4th and 19th June; and 1st and 15th July. And will travel back to his Stable on the Thursday following. He will be at Glasgow Bridge and Cavendish, the 18th and 27th May, 10th and 24th June, and 8th and 22nd July. Terms.—Twenty Shillings for the season. Mares can be accommodated with pasturage at Cymria Lodge at 2s. 6d. per week, for the season. WILLIAM HODGES, Cymria Lodge, Rustico, 30th April, 1856.

WILLIAM H. HOBBS, Brass Founder and Machinist. Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street, Charlotetown. KEEPS constantly Manufacturing all kinds of Brass and Composition castings, such as, Ships' Rudder Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, 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, 5s. do. Glenfield Patent do, 1 cwt. Thumb Blue, ex Anne Reddin. W. R. WATSON

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

To Theologians. HASZARD & OWEN have on hand Dr. 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, (prize Essay); Dr. Dick's Theology; Dr. Thos. Dick's complete Works, besides a large STOCK of Miscellaneous THEOLOGICAL WORKS, too numerous to mention. What H. & O. have not in the above, they can supply at an early date.

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

APOTHECARIES' HALL. The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLOTTE TOWN, MAY, 1855. T. DESBRISAY & Co.

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

A MOST Public, p either in the Subscriber, so offers at privat REAL ESTA ing, in part, i Village of St cluded about f of Bedouque, a and the front: erable expense the Village, i stands Two l and WARE! Immediate about 90 Acres cultivation, a splendid grow BARN, a sm Well, and a l premises. T side of Bedou south to said and, as it can New Brunsw desirable site which, howe growth of th rear. This p in point of b might be said of Summersid terminas of t intending pur ted with all i purchase. Also is of Prince Court 25, two FARJ ly £9 14s. c; be sold, ther Terms, and l Eq., Bedouq lotetown, w can be seen, May 10, 1

FUR THE Sub mers an and solicits now offering Large of the best d most reason city, consis gan, Black Chiffoniers, and Dining-brella Star stands, Sofa Washstands for Picture UPHOLST tion done at FUNER/ and Mourne ALSO—T able for one priced to Tu quite new. Charlotte

SI THE M will; warded as For-Ne States, via and Thuru Shading, b every Friid For Nov chant, et and every For Ne two o'clo For Eng pondence; day after; Teac

General N. B. leave She and Pictu eight o'e Shediac e

A Care pits, Cash or u

July 1,



**A Good Investment.**

A MOST rare opportunity is here offered the Public, particularly Capitalists and Speculators, either in the Island or neighbouring Provinces. The Subscriber, now residing in the United States, hereby offers at private sale, either the whole or part of his REAL ESTATE in Prince Edward Island, consisting, in part, in some 50 VILLAGE LOTS in the Village of Summerside, Lot 17, in which is included about 900 feet along the Shore of the Harbor of Bedouque, and which is laid out in WATER LOTS, and the front secured with Breast-work of considerable expense, and on which is the best location in the Village for a Wharf. On part of these Lots stands Two DWELLING HOUSES, one STORE and WAREHOUSE, and one Carriage Factory. Immediately adjoining the Village is a FARM of about 90 Acres, 50 of which is under a good state of cultivation, and the balance well covered with a splendid growth of wood. There are also a large BARN, a small FARM HOUSE, Out Houses, a Well, and a large Spring of Superior Water on the premises. This Farm being situated on the north side of Bedouque Bay, and gradually descending south to said Village, rendering its location pleasant; and, as it commands a full view of the Straits, with New Brunswick in the distance, makes it a very desirable site for a residence; a large portion of which, however, will be required to supply the growth of the Village, and for Building Lots in the rear. This property is second to none in the Island in point of beauty and for healthy locations. Much might be said of the many business advantages, &c., of Summerside, and of its proximity to Shediac, the terminus of the Rail Road; but it is presumed an intending purchaser will make himself well acquainted with all such information before closing such a purchase.

Also is offered on Townships Nos. 15, 6 and 3, in Prince County some 550 Acres of LAND, and on Lot 25, two FARMS, subject to long Leases, paying annually £9 14s. currency. All this property will positively be sold, therefore, bargains may be expected. For Terms, and further particulars, apply to P. BAKER, Esq., Bedouque, or to Messrs. BEER & SON, Charlottetown, with whom plans of said Village Property can be seen, as also in the Registrar's Office May 10, 1856.

**CARD.**

**STEWART & MACLEAN,**  
SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c.  
FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.  
REFERENCE  
Charlottetown, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq.,  
St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co.  
April 13, 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, & Confectionery. Cutlery, Jewellery. Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

**Valuable Farm for Sale.**

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, that beautiful situated FARM, on the Malpeque Road, distant about 5 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, the property of Dr. DAY. It contains 155 acres, of which about 100 are in a good state of cultivation, the residue being covered with a mixed growth of hard and soft wood, including suitable fencing material. Upon the premises is a comfortable 1 1/2 story DWELLING HOUSE, 45 feet by 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. COPE, 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 Elected 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. Pp. 36. Price 9d.  
CHARLOTTETOWN.—HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square.  
ST. ELEANOR'S.—JAMES J. FRAZER.

**Charts, Charts,**

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

**The Art Union of Glasgow.**

PATRON:  
His Royal Highness the Prince Albert.  
PRESIDENT.  
His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chathelherault.  
THE object of the Art Union of Glasgow is, briefly, to aid in extending amongst the Community a knowledge of the FINE ARTS, by the purchase and dissemination amongst the Members of Meritorious Works.

A Subscription of ONE GUINEA constitutes Membership for One Year. The whole Subscriptions, after deducting the necessary expenses, are devoted to the purchase of PICTURES, DRAWINGS, SCULPTURES, ENGRAVINGS, and other WORKS OF ART. Each Member for the present year, for every Guinea subscribed, is entitled to the following privileges:

I.—To a Copy of each of the following beautiful Line Engravings on Steel:—  
THE FIRST BORN, after the Painting by W. COPE, Esq., R. A., Engraved by T. VERNON, Esq.  
THE VILLA FOUNTAIN, after the Painting by W. L. LEITCH, Esq., Engraved by W. FORREST, Esq.  
II.—To one chance of obtaining, at the Annual General Meeting, in 1856, for every Guinea Subscribed, a PAINTING, STATUETTE, or GROUPE in Parian; Fac-simile in Chromo-Lithograph, copied from First-class Painting, executed expressly for the Society; or other Work of Art.

NOTE.—Subscribers for more than one Share have the following privileges:—  
TWO SHARES.—Two Chances for the Prizes, and of each of the Engravings for the year, Two Prints or a Proof on India paper.  
FIVE SHARES.—Five Chances for the Prizes, and of each of the Engravings for the year, Five Prints or a Proof before Letters.  
TEN SHARES.—Ten chances for the Prizes, and of each of the Engravings for the year, Ten Prints or an Artist Proof.

SUBSCRIBERS for this year can take a Print of a former year in place of this year's; but of former Engravings, there are no Proofs to be had. The following is the list of former Prints, issued by the Society:—viz. THE HERMIT—ITALIAN SHEPHERDS—PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD—HARVEST—MAY MORNING—WHITTINGTON—HAGAR AND ISHMAEL—HEATHER BELLES—THE KEEPER'S DAUGHTER—THE RETURN FROM DEER-STALKING—and COMING OF AGE. There are a few Proofs before Letters of Deer-Stalking on hand.

OF ARTISTS' PROOF, AND PROOFS BEFORE LETTERS, a very few will be printed, and these will be delivered strictly in the order, that Subscribers names are received, a few of each being retained for Subscribers, names abroad. The Engravings being on Steel and in Line, so inferior impressions will be issued.

The Committee most respectfully yet earnestly solicit those Gentlemen who are already Members of the Society to do what they can to increase the number of the Subscribers, and thus put the Society in a situation to advance still more than they have yet been able to do the cause of Art in the United Kingdom.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received at the OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 20, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW; by any of the MEMBERS of the COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT; and by the HONORARY SECRETARIES appointed throughout the County.  
**ROBERT A. KIDSTON,**  
Acting Secretary.

meeting:—every care will be taken to secure Paintings of high merit, and arrangements are making to have a large number of a first rate work of Art in Chromo-Lithography; they are encouraged to spare no labour in attaining this, by the great popularity of the Fac-simile of Mr. GILBERT's Painting of "SPANISH PEASANTS GOING TO MARKET" which was issued last year, and they have no doubt but they will be able to bring forward a work of Art in this department which will not fail to be as popular as the last, and as high in character as a work of Art. Arrangements are also making to have fine specimens in BRONZE, PARIAN, &c. As these arrangements are completed, the various Honorary Secretaries and Agents will be duly advised.

In conclusion, the Committee trust that as THE SOCIETY IS NOW HIGHEST ON THE LIST OF SUCH INSTITUTIONS IN THE WORLD, by the exertions of their friends they will be enabled to keep this position, and the Committee are determined that no effort on their part will be wanting to insure this being attained.

**ROBERT A. KIDSTON,**  
Acting Secretary.

Subscriptions will be received, and specimens can be seen at **HASZARD & OWEN'S** Bookstore.

**FORGET THAT WEE JAMIE DUNCAN'S THE Gas-fitter.**

June 16, 1855.

**MAYOR'S OFFICE.**

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

**Dwelling House and Land FOR SALE.**

THE DWELLING HOUSE belonging to Mr. Thos. Keoughan, and now occupied by Mr. Edward Poor, Pensioner, adjacent to the Government Pond and adjoining the premises of Mr. John Cavanaugh, Pensioner. The above Freehold Property having a substantial HOUSE, 15 x 21 feet, and recently built, will be found well worthy of attention. For further particulars inquire of the owner, next door.  
**THOMAS KEOUGHAN.**  
Jan 25, 1856.

**New Importations.**

BRUSHES in great variety, Spirit levels assorted sizes, do. with plumb and side light, Beech screens, (Birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to 4s 6d each.

**IRON.**  
Assorted Hatchets and Hammers assorted, Superior Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 20s each.

Mortise Latches, low priced  
Hill Locks and Latch Locks,  
Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article,  
Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argillo door knobs,  
Electro Plated Drop Escutcheons,  
Screws, a large lot  
Escalier Screw Auger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch,  
Chisels, all sizes,  
Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices,  
Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by  
**HASZARD & OWEN.**  
Oct. 24, 1855.

**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.

**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 19th May inst., and will stand at the Stable of Mr. GEORGE SMITH, (McGill's Farm,) near Spring Park, for the season.  
**JAMES BYRNES.**  
North River, May 13, 1856.

**Notice to Gas Consumers.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS WELLS has been discharged from the employment of the Charlottetown Gas Company, and is no longer empowered to act for or on their behalf in any way whatever.  
**WM. MURPHY, Manager.**  
June 9, 1856.

**King's Square FURNITURE WAREROOM.**

THE Subscriber tenders his thanks to his customers and the public in general, for past favours, and solicits a continuance of public patronage, by now offering a  
**Large Assortment of Furniture,** of the best description, the latest patterns, and on the most reasonable terms of any offered for sale in the city, consisting of—Rose and Zebra wood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Birch and Loo Tables, and Chairstools, with marble tops; Easy, Hall, Drawing, and Dining-room Chairs, Hall tables, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Sideboards, Butler's Trays and stands, Sofas, Couches, Barasas, Bidets, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilets, Looking-glasses, Gilt Mouldings for Picture frames, &c. &c.

UPHOLSTERING and Turning of every description done at the shortest notice.

FURNERALS completely furnished, with HEARSE and Mourning Coaches.

Also—To hire, HORSES and VEHICLES, suitable for one or more horses, and superior to any now offered to the public, for hire, and at the lowest prices.

Two excellent double Waggons for Sale, and quite new.  
**ARK BUTCHER.**  
Charlottetown, June 9

**MAILS.**

**Summer Arrangement.**  
THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:—

For New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, via Summerside and Shediac, every Monday and Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, and direct to Shediac, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," every Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

For Nova Scotia, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, and every Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

For Newfoundland, every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

For England and Bermuda, to include the correspondence for the West Indies, every alternate Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, viz:—  
Tuesday, the 2nd and 17th June,  
The 1st, 15th and 29th July,  
The 13th and 26th August,  
The 9th and 23rd September,  
The 7th and 31st October,  
The 31st and 14th November.

Letters to be registered and Newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing.  
**THOMAS OWEN,**  
Postmaster General.  
General Post Office, May 24th, 1856.

N. B. The Steamer "Lady Le Marchant" will leave Shediac every Tuesday morning at six o'clock, and Pictou every Wednesday and Friday morning at eight o'clock, and will leave Charlottetown for Shediac every Friday at two o'clock.

**COAL.**

A Cargo SYDNEY COAL. Fresh from the pits, for sale at lowest prices for the season. Cash or notes at three months.  
**THOMAS B. TRESHAM.**  
all papers  
July 1, 1856.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,  
Knowing that you rejoice to hear of the welfare of every society that is tending to promote the happiness of our fellow men, I beg leave to write the following remarks on a Tea Party held by the Blooming Rose Division Sons of Temperance, Belfast, on the 6th inst., which Division is in a very prosperous and thriving condition. At the hour appointed for meeting on that day, I observed a beautified Banner displayed on the hill on which the Division Room is erected, which I understood to be a signal that the time had arrived, when the Brothers were to assemble; soon after, a goodly number of Brothers and Ladies were to be seen coming to the grounds that they were first to assemble on. The Brothers then clothed themselves in their Regalia. Arrayed in these, they formed a procession numbering about 80, with their Banner at their head they wound their way up hills, down valleys and cool groves, until they arrived at Point Prim, where Tea was prepared, and they were joined by a number of their friends. Among them they were happy to see the Rev. Mr. Duncan, Missionary from Scotland, and Revs. W. Barnett of Charlottetown, and W. McLeod of Uigg—and each took a seat at the loaded table that awaited them, and all partook of the good things that had been prepared; thus after they had spent a short time amusing themselves through the green fields, the happy company re-formed a procession, and moved joyously forward—an able band of highland youths and aged friends to the cause that they felt so anxious to promote; and then arrived at the Hall, where a public meeting was to be held, and where they were joined by some more of their neighbors, when the house was well filled. On motion, the Rev. W. McLeod was called to the chair, and the meeting was opened by an appropriate address and prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Duncan. The Rev. Mr. Burnett then came forward and gave a lengthy and instructive speech, on the progress of the Temperance cause in this island, and the neighboring provinces,—and when the learned lecturer was nearly through with his able discourse, he was asked to give an account of what had become of the Petitions that were so numerous signed by them last spring, and presented to the Legislature last session, praying for a Prohibitory Liquor Law. The Rev. Lecturer did so, and a sad account it was, especially to hear the contempt used towards the ministers of the gospel, who had supported the said Petitions. I could see, that the facts stated by him had a deep effect and made the audience resolve to gird on their armour anew, and exclaim "we will persevere and have ere long, a Law that will subdue all our enemies, and we will not be shaken or discouraged by what our foes have done or can do." It could be plainly perceived, that the friends of Temperance assembled that evening, had stamped the language used by some of the members of the assembly, on their memory, which will likely remain there until a future day,—next followed the Rev. Mr. Duncan, who gave a brief but interesting address, in giving an account of the drinking habits of Scotland, and the good that has resulted from Total Abstinence Societies there. His attractive and eloquent way of speaking seemed to draw much attention, and his address made the audience highly pleased. By this time, the shades of night were setting in, and gathering over the land, it was time to be going, and then a vote of thanks was given to the Rev. Clergy who attended on the occasion. The Doxology was sung, and the meeting dispersed, highly pleased with the proceedings of the day.

I am, yours &c.  
BELFAST.

August 9th, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir:  
Mr. Whelan using abuse for reasons, ridicule for argument, assertion for proof, and attempting to kindle religious strife and discord among the people of St. Peter's, shows the malignity of his disposition. That Mr. Whelan does not scruple to make false assertions and deny facts in order to deceive both His Excellency and the public, the following will clearly prove. In *Haszard's Gazette* of the 19th December, is a letter signed "Inquirer," referring to the refusal of the Royal Assent to the Rent Roll Bill, and also to the practice when the Royal Assent was refused to the One Ninth Bill in Governor Bannerman's time; and in the *Examiner* of the 24th December last, the Editor asserts that the "One Ninth Bill" was not refused the Royal Assent, and that the Government had not resigned on account of said refusal, although I have a note of his requesting me to come to town, to attend a preparatory meeting of the Council on the subject of the refusal. I found at said meeting, that all the members of Council on the Island, (Mr. Whelan included) had signed a note tendering their resignations, except Mr. Young, Captain Rice, and myself. Mr. Young laid the note on the mantle and signed it, I did the same, Captain

Rice was in the country, I was informed that he also signed it, when he came into town. And the third paragraph of Governor Bannerman's speech at the following session in 1852, is altogether concerning the "One Ninth Bill Act" not being confirmed, and further the Bill re-enacted and assented to by the Governor on the 1st May, 1854—yet in spite of all these facts, Mr. Whelan in the *Examiner* of 24th December last, asserts that the "One Ninth Bill" was not refused the Royal Assent, and that the Council did not resign on account of such refusal.—I leave it to those whose duty it is to determine whether the person who holds the office of Queen's Printer, who knowingly willfully and deliberately makes false assertions, denies facts, and endeavours to kindle religious strife and discord among the inhabitants, is a fit and proper person to be Her Majesty's Printer.

I am  
yours, &c. &c.,  
JOHN JARDINE.

Morell, August 13th, 1856.  
P. S. Mr. Whelan says, that I wish all the Catholics were buried beneath the waters of St. Peter's Bay. In proof of what he says, I tell him to ask Mr. Dennis Hogan, his friend, if his children are not allowed to carry water through my field every day from the spring, for the use of his family—and Mr. Fitzpatrick, if he is not getting water out of my well everyday, and welcome too. It looks very like wishing to drown them don't it;—and what he says about the treatment of the Catholic Petition is of the same nature and kind as the drowning: the petition was respectfully treated, and deferred, as the subject was under the consideration of the Home Government, and I was chairman afterwards of the Committee that recommended to the House, to bring in the Catholic Emancipation Bill.

THE RAIN AND THE CROPS.—Several millions of dollars were showered on Massachusetts last week. The fall feed and the corn are sure of immense benefit. Some damage has been experienced from floods and lightning and individuals may have suffered more than by a fair pecuniary estimate they have been benefited. But the aggregate blessing counts by millions, while the damage counts by thousands. Taking the country at large the staple crops are above the average. In regard to wheat this is beyond doubt. Indian corn in some of the western States has suffered from drouth, but such is always the case. It is a hard crop to kill. You may keep it in an oven for six weeks, and after that a good rain will make a good thing of it.

The Empress Mother of Russia has found so much benefit from change of air and the Wildbad waters, that she will be enabled to go through all the fatigues of her son's Coronation, and again witness the splendid ceremonies in which she was a principal actress on the 22d of August, 1856.

GRAND DUKE IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.—A letter from St. Petersburg gives some information relative to circumstances connected with the late betrothal of the Grand Duke Michael. It says—"The marriage itself will take place it is said, in the course of the winter. The princess must be first instructed in the Russian Greek religion, which she is bound to embrace, that change being a sine qua non for any prince who enters the family of Romanoff. It is of course amongst the protestant courts of Germany that wives are selected for the Russian prince. A Russian grand duke or grand duchess can never change his or her religion, such a step being utterly inadmissible according to the Russian church, which punishes most severely any secession from the Russian-Greek religion. It appears that the Grand Duke Michael has first applied to the Court of Saxony to obtain the hand of the Princess Sidonia, but the princess positively refused to change her religion. Afterwards during the Grand Duke's stay at Sans Souci, near Berlin he saw the Princess Mary of Holland, and he applied to the Emperor Alexander for permission to ask her hand in marriage. The Emperor replied that he should prefer to see his choice fixed on a German princess. It was then that the Princess Cecilia was chosen."

INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL DISCOVERY. A distinguished Agriculturist and accomplished Chemist has discovered that "the water which flows from gas manufactories may be efficaciously used on wheat lands. He employed this water on a field of five acres, which produced three successive crops of wheat without the assistance of any other manure."

Per "THOMAS BEGBIE" from London.

The remainder of the Spring Supply at thej  
**MANCHESTER HOUSE, QUEEN STREET**  
has been received by the above vessel, the whole of which will be open next week, embracing a splendid assortment of  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
to which the attention of purchasers is confidently invited, as being a stock second to none in this City for  
**STYLE, QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.**  
May 30, 1856. **SAMUEL M'MURRAY.**

"QUEEN STREET CLOTHING HOUSE."  
**M'NUTT & BROWN**  
have just received per *Isabel* from Liverpool, and *Thomas Begbie* from London, their  
**SPRING IMPORTATIONS**  
OF  
**BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,**  
Consisting of an extensive and carefully selected assortment  
OF  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
on sale at the lowest prices for Cash.  
City of Charlottetown, May 26th, 1856.

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.**

**LONDON HOUSE.**  
**NEW SPRING GOODS!**  
The Subscriber has received per *Majestic* and *Isabel* from Liverpool, and *Thomas Begbie* from London,  
A WELL SELECTED SUPPLY OF  
**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**  
—COMPRISING—  
**Fancy and Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries of the best quality.**  
ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.  
Great George Street,  
Charlottetown, May 27, 1856. **H. HASZARD.**

For Sale or to Lease.  
SEVERAL valuable Building Lots well adapted for business-stands situate in "STRATFORD," Township No. 48, at the Ferry.  
ALSO,—Building and Water Lots in Charlottetown, and a desirable site for a Ship Yard.  
For plan and particulars, apply to the owner MAJOR BREW, or to the undersigned  
**JOHN BALL.**

**FLOUR & CORN MEAL!**  
JUST received per Schr. "Helena" from New York.  
626 Barrels Flour, (warranted a good article.)  
300 Barrels Corn Meal.  
**GEORGE F. C. LOWDEN.**  
Charlottetown, 5 July, 1856.

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

Wanted to Purchase,  
**OATS, OATMEAL, BUTTER, LARD,** Mac-keral, Cod Oil, Codfish.  
**JAMES N. HARRIS.**  
August 11, 1856.

**Dissolution of Co-partnership.**  
THE co-partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers under the name of **HASZARD & OWEN,** as Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.  
All debts due the said firm are requested to be paid to either of the subscribers before the 15th October next.  
**GEORGE T. HASZARD.**  
**GEORGE W. OWEN.**  
August 15th, 1856.

The BOOK-SELLING and STATIONARY business will be conducted as at present, by **GEORGE T. HASZARD,** for which he solicits a continuance of public patronage. The Printing business will be continued in the same building by Mr. Haszard until the first of January next, after which period it will be under the management of a person of long and tried experience.

**Teacher Wanted.**  
WANTED for the Nine Mile Creek School District, a Teacher of the First Class, with a good moral character. Apply to either of the undersigned Trustees.  
**DONALD CURRIE,**  
**DONALD LIVINGSTON,**  
**DONALD McEACHERN,**  
**JOHN McEACHERN,**  
**ADREW McDOUGALL,**  
Nine Mile Creek, Aug. 16th, 1856.