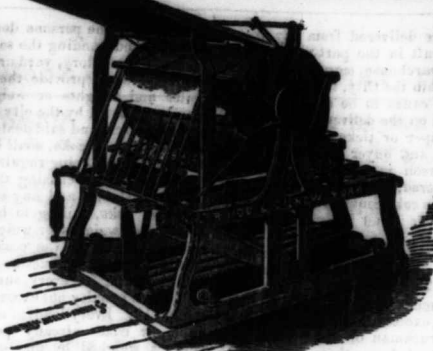


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, May 17, 1856.

New Series, No. 343.

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

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

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

Seed Wheat, Seed wheat.
50 BUSHELS of Golden Straw WHEAT—superior for Seed—for Sale by
CHARLES STEWART.
French Fort.
March 26, 1856.

MONEY FOUND.
BETWEEN the Charlottetown Ferry and Georgetown, a sum of Money, in a parcel. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses, by application to
HUGH STEWART.
Cross Roads, Lot 48, April 19th, 1856.

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

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

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

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

CABINET, CHAIR AND SOFA

Manufactory.

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

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

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

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE above Company now insures all kinds of Property, both in Town and Country, at ONE-HALF THE PREMIUM usually charged by Foreign Companies. Persons insuring in this Company have their share in the profits, which amount to above One Thousand Pounds within the few years it has been in operation, and the interest now received on the Capital overpays the annual expense of working the Company. For all particulars, inquire at the Secretary's Office in Kent Street, Charlottetown; W. B. ATKIN, Esq., Georgetown; JOHN HASZARD, Esq., St. Eleanor's; JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Summerside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Bedouque; EDWIN PARKER, Esq., Traveller's Rest; JAMES BEARISTOE, Esq., Princeton; JEREMIAH SIMPSON, Esq., Cavendish; JAMES FRIGGON, Esq., New London; RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., Tryon; GEORGE WIGGINTON, Esq., Crapaud; W. S. MCGOWAN, Esq., Souris; HON. JAMES DINGWELL, Bay Fortune, or JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq., St. Peter's Bay.
Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856.—Isl

Cigars! Cigars!!

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

Church of England Prayer Books

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large supply of the above and are prepared to sell them at the following low prices, viz.
Raby 32mo. Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s 6d.
Cape Morocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 2s.
Morocco, 4s 6d.
Minion 32mo. Roman, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 2s.
Nonpareil 32mo. 2s.
Pica 24mo. 5s 6d.
8vo 9s.
Calf. 12s 6d.

New Books, New Books,

RECEIVED this day from England via Cape Tormentine and Cape Traverse Mail Boat, by HASZARD & OWEN.
Church Services, various sizes, bound in Velvet, Morocco, Antique—in cases extra Gilt, Gilt Rims and Clasps.
Prayer Books, do. do.
Testaments do. do.
Gift Books, a large variety, do.
Reward do.
DICTIONARIES—Walker's and Johnston's, various sizes and bindings.
Souvenirs,
Russia and its People
Men of the Times, viz: Lords Russell, Palmerston, Aberdeen, Parnore, &c.

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.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH OPINIONS OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.
—A correspondent, just from Paris, states that the most striking sight on the Boulevards and in other places of resort is the vast number of French soldiers with the Victoria Crimean medal on their breasts. The men and officers wear it with great pride, and it contrasts nobly with their little bits of orange and yellow ribbon and small crosses. I asked one man, what he would have said, if any one had told him five years ago, that he would be wearing a British decoration? He answered, "Oh, Monsieur, les Anglais sont no sferes a present. Il faut oublier le passe. Et, voyez vous, c'est bien distinguee celle Victoria!" During my stay, I was one day conversing with a French General on subjects connected with our army and certain contemplated changes. He is a Crimean officer, and he said, "Believe me, that your army is the finest in the world. You have little to learn from us. Imitate us as little as possible. All you have to do is to give your officers a better 'education militaire,' and to teach your men in peace time to study the shifts and expedients of war." He told me that this was the universal opinion of French officers. I heard a good argument in favour of the peace from a field officer:—"You English don't relish the peace, because you don't think you have done enough, and are in a state now to do anything—'assurez vous'—you have done wonders with your small army. Alma, Inkerman, and the repulse of sortics speak for you. If you were to fight for six months more, you might do something, and so might we; but it is uncertain. The Russians are well fortified and in great force. If you and we succeeded, we should be in no better position to demand peace than we are now—that is, we could not desire or obtain better terms; and if we failed, there would be disaffection in England and revolt in France."—United Service Gazette.

ART OF MILKING.—The art of milking is not taught in a hurry. It requires long practice to milk properly, and therefore all the young people on a farm ought to be shown how the labour should be done. It is quite important, that this branch of the dairy should be particularly attended to, for a good milker obtains at least a quart more from the same cow than a poor milker. The first lesson to be taught to young people is gentleness and kindness to the cows. They never need be treated harshly, in case the business is properly commenced. Cows that have been caressed and uniformly well treated are fond of having the milk drawn from the udder at the regular time of milking, for it gives them relief from the distension of the milk ducts. Let young people be put to milking the farrow cows first, or such as are to be soon dried, and then the loss from bad milking will be less injurious; the hand should extend to the extremity of the teats, for the milk is then drawn easier. They should be taught to milk as fast as possible. More milk is always obtained by a rapid milker, than a slow one. They should therefore be taught to think of nothing else while milking, and no conversation must be permitted in the milk-yard. They should sit up close to the cow, and rest the left arm gently against her flank. Then if she raises her foot on account of pain occasioned by soreness of the teats, the nearer the milker sits to her, and the harder he presses his arm against

her leg, the less risk will be run of being injured. Cows may be taught to give down their milk at once—and they may be taught to hold it a long time. The best way is to milk quick, and not to use the cow to a long stripping, or an after-stripping.

MAKING OIL OF LAVENDER.—Lavender is grown to an enormous extent at Mitcham, in Surrey, England, which is the seat of its production in a commercial point of view. Very large quantities are also grown in France, but the fine odour of the British produce realizes in the market four times the price of that of Continental growth. Half a hundred weight of good lavender flowers yield, by distillation, from fourteen to sixteen ounces of essential oil. All the inferior descriptions of oil of lavender are used for perfuming soaps and grasses; but the best is entirely used in the manufacture of what is called lavender, to be in keeping with the nomenclature of other essences prepared with spirit. The number of formulas published for making a liquid perfume of lavender, is almost endless, but the whole of them may be resolved into essence of lavender, simple; essence of lavender compound; and lavender water. There are two methods of making essence of lavender: 1. By distilling a mixture of essential oil of lavender and rectified spirit; and the other—2. By merely mixing the oil and the spirit together.

Jenny Lind has addressed a letter to a friend in this country, in which she speaks in the warmest terms of Mr. Barnum, of whose reverse she has heard and says:—

He nor his shall never know what while I have it in my power (which, owing to the goodness of Heaven I have now) to keep it away.

She says further, that the gift and charity concerts given by her, while with Mr. Barnum, all sprang from him, and that he persisted, against her remonstrances, in giving her before the public the entire credit therefor. [New York Mirror.]

COPPER ORE DANGEROUS CARGO.—Ship Georgia, which arrived at Liverpool from Savannah, carried out some copper ore in cases, which proved to be an exceedingly dangerous cargo, for so great was the heat evolved during the passage, from the sulphur contained in the ore, that some of the cases were taken out of the ship completely charred, the lids being a mass of charcoal; while the cotton stowed immediately above them was partially burnt, and when landed from the ship, was so hot as to make it painful for a man to thrust his hands into the bales. The Liverpool Albion states, that the copper ore from Adelaide, when first shipped to England, was of a similar dangerous character, till means were taken to destroy the sulphur by roasting the ore. In its present state, the ore from the mines of Georgia is not fit to cross the Atlantic and must undergo a process similar to that of the Australian ore, to remove all danger from it.

CUVIER.—It was a remark of this celebrated savant, that mankind is composed of hammers and anvils, and that it was much better to be a hammer than an anvil.

Published by Order of the City Council.

A Law relating to Coal, Cullm, and Coke and to Coal Meters and Weighers.

[Sanctioned, 1st May 1856.]

BE it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:

Sec. 1. All Coal, Cullm and Coke which shall be sold from or out of any vessel, lighter or other craft in the port of Charlottetown or from any wharf, warehouse, manufactory, yard or other place within the City shall be sold by weight and not by measure, and any person transgressing this clause shall be subject to a penalty, not exceeding forty shillings for each offence.

Sec. 2. The City Council shall from time to time license one or more fit and proper person or persons residing in the City—who may be styled coal-meters and weighers—for the period of one year from the date of each license, whose duty it shall be to weigh all such coal as shall be imported and all cullm and coke which may be imported into or manufactured and sold in the said City and port, with any and all other articles as shall be required of them to be weighed; and the duty to be paid for such license shall be Five pounds yearly; and any person obtaining such license who shall refuse or wilfully neglect to perform any of the duties pertaining to his office without just cause, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Sec. 3. Every person who shall be licensed as such coal-meter and weigher before he be permitted to act as such, shall take and subscribe to the following oath before the Mayor or Presiding Councillor:

"I, A. B. do swear that I will faithfully and without fear or partiality execute and perform the duties of Coal Meter and Weigher for the port and City of Charlottetown, while I hold the same in pursuance of a law of the City Council, in such case made and provided, and according to the best of my skill and ability, So help me God."

"Sworn before me at the City of Charlottetown, the day of

185 Mayor or Presiding Councillor; and any person who shall neglect or refuse to do so, or who shall act as such Coal meter and weigher without being so sworn, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Sec. 4. Each person before being considered eligible to be licensed as a Coal-meter and weigher (except the coal meter and weigher in whose charge, the City scales and weights or weighing machine may be placed) must be the owner of or be provided with one or more proper machines or scales and weights for weighing coal and other articles, and keep the same near the wharfs or at some convenient place in the City; and it shall be the duty of each coal-meter and weigher at all times during the period of his license, to keep the said scales and weights or weighing machine in proper order and condition to perform the duties which may be required of him.

Sec. 5. It shall be lawful for the City Council from time to time to remove or displace any coal-meter and weigher for any fraud or neglect of duty of which he may be convicted in the Mayor's or Police Court.

Sec. 6. No coal-meter and weigher shall act as agent or broker, nor directly or indirectly be engaged, employed or interested in the sale or disposal of any coal, cullm or coke, either on his own behalf or on the behalf of others; and every coal-meter and weigher who, contrary to the provisions of this law, shall act as broker or agent on behalf of any person or persons for the sale of any coal, cullm or coke, or be engaged, employed or interested in the sale of any such, in any manner whatsoever, otherwise than by this law required, shall for every offence forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Sec. 7. The weighing machine now situate at the head of Pownall Wharf shall be moved to such convenient place near Queen Square, as the City Council may direct, and shall be known as the CITY WEIGHING MACHINE, and the person into whose charge the City Council may commit the same, shall take and subscribe to the oath aforesaid and during his continuance in office it shall be his duty to keep the said weighing machine at all times in proper order and safety—to weigh all coal, cullm, coke, limestone, hay, straw, and such other articles as may be offered to be weighed; to keep a strict and correct account of all the business done by him with said weighing machine, which account shall be always open to the inspection of the Mayor and City Council; and the fees collected for the use of said weighing machine shall be paid into the City Treasury weekly by the City coal-meter and weigher to and for City purposes; and the said City coal-meter and weigher shall receive such salary as the City Council may decide, and shall hold the said situation during the pleasure of the City Council.

Sec. 8. With any quantity of coal cullm, or

coke which shall be delivered from any vessel, lighter or other craft in the port aforesaid, or from any wharf, warehouse, manufactory, yard or other place within the City, the seller thereof shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the purchaser thereof, on the delivery of such coal, cullm or coke, a paper or ticket containing the name of the seller and buyer and of the truckman or other person into whose charge the same may be delivered, together with the weight of the coal, cullm or coke contained in each cart, sled or other vehicle; and in case any such seller do not deliver, or cause to be delivered such ticket as aforesaid, to the purchaser of such coal, cullm or coke before any part of such coal, cullm or coke is unloaded, every such seller for every such offence shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty shillings; and in case the truckman or other person attending such cart, sled or other vehicle with any such coal, cullm or coke to whom any such ticket shall have been given by or by orders of the seller, for the purpose of being delivered to the purchaser thereof, shall refuse or neglect to deliver such ticket to the purchaser or person receiving the same, before any part of such coal, cullm or coke shall be unloaded, such truckman or other person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Sec. 9. If in any case, when coal, cullm or coke shall be delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, a less quantity shall be delivered than shall be expressed in the ticket accompanying the same, the seller or vendors thereof or the person delivering the same shall for every such offence forfeit any sum not less than ten shillings and not exceeding five pounds.

Sec. 10. Every coal-meter and weigher, licensed as aforesaid, and who shall have complied with the provisions of this law relative to the oath, and possession of the requisite scales and weights or weighing machines as prescribed, shall demand and receive for his own use, the following fees:

For weighing every ton of coal, cullm, coke, limestone, gypsum or heavy merchandise the sum of 0 0 5 and in proportion for a lesser quantity,

For weighing every load of Hay, Straw or Fodder, not over half a ton, the sum of 0 0 8

For weighing every such load when exceeding half a ton, the sum of including the weighing of the carts, trucks, sleds or other vehicles containing such loads, 0 0 10

For weighing every new or unloaded cart, truck, sled or other vehicle the sum of 0 0 3

Sec. 11. The person in charge of the City weighing machine, for weighing the like articles and things as specified in the tenth section of this law, shall demand and receive for city purposes the like fees as prescribed in the said tenth section.

Sec. 12. If any person liable to pay any sum for weighing coal, cullm, coke or other articles hereunder shall, on demand, refuse or neglect to pay the same, such person shall forfeit the sum of ten shillings, in addition to the amount due by such person for such weighing, and the coal-meter and weigher applying for the same is hereby authorized in his own name, as such coal-meter and weigher, to sue for, and recover such fine and amount due for weighing before the Mayor or any of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, which Mayor or Justice is hereby directed and required, on the oath being made by any such coal meter and weigher as aforesaid, to cause a capias to be issued for the recovery of the same, and immediately to proceed and adjudicate thereon, and the amount of judgment may be levied by warrant of distress and sale of the goods and chattels, or the boats, apparel or materials of the vessel of the defendant, as the case may be, rendering the overplus, if any, after deducting the amount and costs of prosecution and sale, to the defendant.

Sec. 13. If the master or owner of a vessel be the seller or vendor of such coal, cullm or coke, as aforesaid, and shall not pay such sum for weighing where duly demanded, the coal meter and weigher shall, and he is hereby fully authorized to seize such vessel, and to employ other persons to assist him in doing so, and to detain such vessel until the sum due and the penalty of ten shillings with costs be paid.

Sec. 14. Every such machine or scales and weights for weighing coal, cullm, coke and other articles before the same be used for such purpose, and as often thereafter as may be deemed necessary, in accordance with a law relating to weights and measures for said city, shall be duly inspected and assayed by the assayer of weights and measures for said city, and a certificate in writing granted of the correctness of the same, which certificate shall be kept by the coal-meter and weigher owning, or having charge of such machine, scales and weights, and every such coal-meter and weigher shall be bound on all occasions while employed in the duties of his said office to produce and show the said certificate to any person requiring the same, and if either of them refuse or neglect so to do, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds

Sec. 15. The persons dealing in coal, cullm or coke, and vending the same from any warehouse, manufactory, yard or other place within the city, shall provide themselves with such scales and weights or weighing machines as may be adjusted by the city assayer of weights and measures, and said dealers in, and retailers of coal, cullm or coke, shall be obliged to weigh the same upon being required to do so, either by the person purchasing the same, or by any police constable, and any such dealer in coal, cullm or coke, failing to have and keep such scales and weights or weighing machines, or refusing to weigh the coal, cullm or coke as aforesaid, upon conviction in the Mayor's or Police Court, for every such offence, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Sec. 16. Every load of articles beside coal, cullm or coke—already provided for—which may be weighed by any of the licensed coal meters and weighers, or by the City coal-meter and weigher, shall be accompanied with a ticket as aforesaid, and the person selling such articles or requesting the same to be weighed, shall be liable to pay for the weighing thereof, and the parties selling such articles, and the truckman receiving such tickets, shall be subject to the regulations and penalties prescribed in section eight of this law; and any person selling or delivering a less quantity of such articles than the accompanying ticket specifies, or any person being guilty of altering any ticket so accompanying, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Sec. 17. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the City Council from leasing the City weighing machine, to such person or persons as they may approve, and at such annual rent as they may from time to time decide upon, and in the event of said weighing machine being leased as aforesaid, the person who may obtain the same, shall be required to take and subscribe to the coal meter and weigher's oath, and be subject to the other provisions of this law.

Sec. 18. In cases where penalties are affixed under this law, the offenders against the provisions thereof, not otherwise provided for, on refusing or neglecting to pay the penalties imposed with costs, warrants of distress may issue or the offenders be imprisoned in the City Jail for periods not less than three days nor exceeding sixty days.

ROBERT HUTCHINGS, Mayor.

William B. Wellner, City Clerk. March 7, 1856.

PREDICTIONS ON THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS in 1846.—The Indianapolis Journal gives the following extract from a lecture given by the Hon. H. W. Ellsworth, late American Minister to Sweden, being the language of the late Emperor of Russia used in an interview with the lecturer:—

"Sir, said the Emperor Nicholas, in a memorable diplomatic interview between him and your speaker, during the recent revolutions that struck down Hungary, remodeled France, and broke the bonds of union between Denmark and her revolted Duchy, causing nearly every monarch to tremble for his throne—"Sir I view calmly all this agitation. Russia is untouched, and will not be mingled with it. Her hour is not yet come, though her destiny cannot be long delayed! She will soon be involved in a protracted contest, in which England and France will be her opponents; those nations, so long and so naturally hostile to each other, will be arrayed in unison against her!"

"And what, your Majesty, will be the result of this great contest?"

"Favorable beyond doubt to Russia. I shall rise superior to all reverses, and protract the contest till I worry out my enemies. But there is another war looming in the distance, a struggle between constitutional and unrestricted monarchy in which all Europe will stand opposed to Russia, while Turkey, her natural enemy, with Persia and Asia will be fighting at her side."

"And how is to result the second conflict?"

"Still favourable to Russia, though it will be bloody and protracted. But a third, and still mightier contest is approaching, in which the world will be involved,—a struggle between what is called tyranny in any form, and freedom. Into this struggle your nation will be forced from its present policy, and compelled to take a leading part. It will be a struggle such as history never has recorded."

PIEDMONT AND AUSTRIA

The following is an extract from the Paris correspondence of *Le Nord*, the Russian journal of Brussels: "Dining a few days ago with a high personage of the court, Count Cavour did not conceal his complaints against the Conference, for refusing to interfere in the affairs of Italy against Austria, which power had in its favour the majority of the plenipotentiaries. He ended with saying there will be revolutions in Italy before the year is out. The minister of Victor Emanuel, adds *Le Nord* uttered his prophecy with some show of reason; the moment a Piedmontese army from the Crimea is about to enter the Gulf of Spezzia, Austria brings her troops to the frontier of Piedmont. It is easy to foresee the possibility of a conflict. England will sustain Piedmont. France also would cordially interfere with the object of reconciling the revolution with the interests of the Pope. Austria, who left Russia to combat singly with the Allied powers, could not in the case of a conflict in Italy, rely upon Russia.

A monument is about to be erected to John Wesley at Epsworth, the principal town in the Isle of Axholme, North Lincolnshire, which was the place of his birth. The design represents John Wesley attired in a gown, with a bible in his hand, and preaching from a tombstone, he having delivered a sermon from the stone over his father's grave in Epsworth churchyard.

Since the breaking out of the war, 1241 gentlemen have been appointed without purchase; 317 commissions have been given to militia officers in consideration of having obtained volunteers; and 170 non-commissioned officers have received commissions without purchase—total, 1728.

The *Court Journal* says that the entrance of the guards into London will be made the occasion of the first distribution of the new order of valour—"The Victoria Cross"—with which it is likely Her Majesty will, in person, decorate the soldiers of those regiments who may have been previously declared entitled to the honour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEARING FLANNEL.—Put it on at once; winter or summer, nothing better can be worn next the skin than a loose, red, woollen, flannel shirt; "loose," for it has room to move on the skin, thus causing a titillation which draws the blood to the surface and keeps it there; and when that is the case no one can take a cold; "red," for white flannel pulls up, mats together, and becomes tight, stiff, heavy, and impervious. Cotton wool merely absorbs the moisture from the surface, while woollen flannel conveys it from the skin and deposits it in drops on the outside of the shirt, from which the ordinary cotton shirt absorbs it, and by its nearer exposure to the exterior air, it is soon dried without injury to the body. Having these properties, red woollen flannel is worn by sailors even in the mid summer of the hottest countries. Wear a thinner material in summer.—Hall's Journal of Health.

KISSING AT A CERTAIN AGE.—A celebrated dandy was one evening in company with a young lady, and observing her kiss her favourite poodle, he advanced, and begged the like favour, remarking that she ought to have as much charity for him, as she had shown to a dog. "Sir," said the belle, "I never kissed my dog when he was a puppy." The fellow took the hint and was off.

The "NEW"



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The splendid Entire Horse

"NEW LONDON FEAR NOT,"



SIRE by the Old "Columbus"; the dam of the Horse is a full-bred Canadian. The Horse is of a coal black; sides and nose tipped with brown; stands 15 1/2 hands & 1 inch high. This Horse will leave the Subscriber's Premises, commencing the season on MONDAY the 5th of May:—Will go through Irishtown. Call at Mr. Davison's Mill at the hour of 12 o'clock, and remain there till 2. And will station at Mr. Tople's Mill from 5 o'clock until 8 o'clock the following morning.

On Tuesday the 6th of May, he will proceed down the South-West River Settlement. And will call at Mr. Graham's Cross at 11 o'clock, and remain until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He will then proceed on to Hope River, station at Mr. Hogan's from 5 o'clock until 8 the following morning.

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

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

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

May 10th, will go to John McLean's, North River, and will remain there until 9 o'clock on Monday.

May 12th, will continue round by Fyde's Corner, North River, through Dog River Settlement station, West River.

May 14th, stations at John McMorow's, DeLable, Back Road, from 5 o'clock till 8 the following morning.

May 15, will station at Mrs. Todd's, Anderson's Road, from 10 o'clock till 1. Will continue up South-West Settlement, Bedoune, station at Felix Mulligan's, from 5 o'clock till 8 the following morning.

May 16, will station at Glover's Barrett's Cross, at 12 o'clock, and remain until 2. Will continue then through Indian River Settlement, station at Neil Sinclair's, Oyster Cove, from 5 o'clock in the evening till 8 o'clock the following morning.

May 17, will be at home at 4 o'clock, through Malpeque.

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

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

The Great American Hair Tonic.

Bogle's celebrated Hyperion Fluid, for the growth and preservation of the Hair is well known to be without a rival on this continent. Hundreds of imitations have started into an ephemeral existence, since the introduction of this unrivalled Hair restorative, and their doom been sealed, whilst Bogle's Hyperion Hair Fluid, with a popularity never attained by any other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer." There is no malady, which can affect the Hair, but can be cured by this incomparable preparation. To ladies it is invaluable; and on children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of Hair. It is now patronized by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe. Bogle's Electric Hair Dye converts red or gray hair into a beautiful black or brown, the moment it is applied, literally dyeing the hair without staining the skin and leaving the Hair soft and glossy without injury to its texture in the least; a decided superiority over all other Hair dyes.

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

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

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantly and successfully changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have gray hairs to buy it, for it never fails. —Boston Post

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Inventor and Sole Proprietor. For sale by Druggists, Hair Dressers, and Dealer in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States. W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.

CARD.

STEWART & MACLEAN,
SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c.
FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N. B.
REFERENCE
Charlottetown, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq.,
St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. HARKIN & 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, Cast 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-Str.
October 23d, 1855.

Chambers's Publications.

HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Principals 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 2 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 35 feet, with a BARN 45 by 25 feet, and a Well of water at a short distance from the farm yard. The Property is enhanced by a permanent stream of water which flows through it; and altogether is adapted for Farming purposes. It is held under Lease for 999 years, of which 973 are unexpired, and is subject to the yearly rent of One Shilling per acre only. Possession can be given in April next, or earlier, if required. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of JOHN LONGWORTH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Charlottetown, who is fully authorized to treat for the sale.
Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1855.

**JUST PUBLISHED,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
UNDER
RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.**

Being strictures on the policy of the Provincial Legislature, since the year 1851.
BY W. H. POPE, ESQ., BARRISTER AT LAW.
THIS Pamphlet contains the arguments furnished by the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Her Majesty's Attorney General to Sir Alexander Bannerman, in favor of the Elective Franchise Bill—a most extraordinary production, and one well calculated to illustrate the position of officials generally, and of the Attorney General in particular—and Responsible Government. p. 36. Price 5d.
CHARLOTTETOWN.—HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square.
St. ELEANOR'S.—JAMES J. FRAZER.

FOR SALE

THAT valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY situate on the Wheatley River, about 14 miles from Charlottetown, known as Grigor's Point, lately in the occupation of the Subscriber, containing 105 acres of LAND, 35 of which are in a good state of cultivation, and the remainder covered with a mixed growth of Hard and Soft Wood—is well watered, and is in the vicinity of a mussel bed, from which may be obtained any quantity of mussel. There is a new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE on the Premises, also a good BARN, OUT-HOUSES, &c. For terms and further particulars, apply at the Office of BENJAMIN DEBRISAY, Attorney-at-Law, Charlottetown, where a plan of the above may be seen or to—
JOHN M. HOLL, Jun.
March 12, 1855. Kentwith.

Great English Remedy!

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

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

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

SAVED FROM DEATH.

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

Newark, N. J., Dec. 19, 1847.

GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.

New York, January 9th, 1848.

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

NERVOUS DISORDERS

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

Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph C. Paulding, dated
PHILADELPHIA, September 7th, 1848.

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

J. C. P. ULDING.

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

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

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

W. R. WATSON, General Agent

J. S. DEALEY, & Co.

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

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

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

THE Proprietor offers for sale that valuable and well known Property GOWAN BARN, delightfully and eligibly situated at the head of Souris River, in King's County, Prince Edward Island, commanding a view of Colville Bay and the Gulph. The property consists of One Thousand Acres of superior Land; the Homestead, on which the owner resides, contains Two Hundred Acres; of which between 40 and 50 Acres are in a high state of cultivation, and divided into five-acre Fields, substantially fenced. The Dwelling House is 45 feet long by 39 wide, and most conveniently planned, the lower floor contains Drawing Room, Dining Room, two Bedrooms, Nursery, large and small Hall, and commodious Kitchen and Pantry. The upper Floor contains a Hall, two Bedrooms, Servant's room, and large Store room. Cellar, the full size of the House, walled with stone, and partitioned off in to three apartments.

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

The Barn is 73 feet long by 26 feet, double boarded and barbed, and conveniently laid off as a Horse Stable, with five stalls; a spacious Cow Stable with collar under both, for collecting Manure, a large Coach House and room as Workshop or Granary; a spacious left the full length of the Barn, and threshing Mill attached. A Well of the purest water at the door, which, with the Dairy, are under one roof. A Building 45 feet long used as Sheep, Pig and Sleigh House, a large and productive Kitchen Garden, enclosed with thorn fence and planted with Fruit Trees. The whole of the back Land is of excellent quality, well wooded and watered, and laid off in 60 acre Lots, a part of which is let at One shilling, currency per acre.

The property is situated in the immediate neighborhood of Grist and Saw Mills, fronting on the high road to East Point, distant from Charlottetown about 50 Miles. Part of the purchase money may remain on security on the property. For further particulars apply to the owner, on the premises,
JOHN MACGOWAN.
Souris, July 24, 1855.

Fall 1855.

Duncan, Mason & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO
A. & J. DUNCAN & CO.
GENERAL Importers wholesale and retail have JUST RECEIVED, ex Barque Isabel, a large assortment of—

GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON.

Brick Building, corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets.
City of Charlottetown, Oct. 8, 1855.

Carding Machines, &c.

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

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.

Freehold Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a valuable FREEHOLD FARM, 5 miles from Town, consisting of 60 acres of LAND, or thereabouts, 44 of which are cleared, and in an excellent state of cultivation. Nearly the whole has been cleared within the last 12 years. It is situated on the north side of, and adjacent to, the West River, and contiguous to Mr. John Hyde's Mill. The House is placed on a commanding situation, well sheltered from the north and north-west winds, and has a splendid view of the river. The farm buildings have been all erected by the present proprietor, and consists of a Barn 63 x 26 feet, including Stable and Cow-house, also, a Coach-house and Granary, Out-houses, Green-house and Pigsty. Mussel Bed to any extent can be obtained from the river. For particulars apply to—
NICHOLAS BROWN,
Kent Street
Oct. 22.

LOUIS NAPOLEON IN AMERICA.

A Mr. Tinelli recently published in the Courier des Etats Unis, a letter, defending the French Emperor against the charges of sordidness and immorality brought against him, whilst in this country nineteen years ago. The Rev. Charles Stewart, Chaplain in the Navy, also publishes a letter in the National Intelligencer, from which we cull the following extracts:

He was winning in the invariableness of his amiability, often playful in spirit and manner, and warm in his affections. He was a most fondly attached son, and seemed to idolize his mother. When speaking of her, the intonations of his voice and his whole manner were often as gentle and feminine, as those of a woman. It had been his purpose to spend a year in making the tour of the United States, that he might have a better knowledge of our institutions, and observe for himself the practical workings of our political system.

His plans were suddenly changed by intelligence of the serious illness of Queen Hortense, or, as then styled, the Duchess of St. Leu, in her castle in Switzerland. I was dining with him, the day the letter conveying this information was received. Recognizing the writing on the envelope, as it was handed to him at table, he hastily broke the seal, and had scarce glanced over half a page before he exclaimed, "My mother is ill; I must see her. Instead of a tour of the States, I shall take the next packet for England. I will apply for passports for the continent at every embassy in London, and, if unsuccessful, will make my way to her without them." This he did, and reached Arenenberg in time to console by his presence the dying hours of the ex-Queen, and to receive in his bosom her last sigh.

In both eating and drinking, he was, so far as I observed, abstemious, rather than self-indulgent. I repeatedly breakfasted, dined, and supped in his company, and never knew him to partake of anything stronger in drink, than the light wines of France and Germany, and of these in great moderation. I have been with him early and late, unexpectedly, as well as by appointment, and never saw reason for the slightest suspicion of any irregularity in his habits.

After such opportunities of knowing much of the mind and heart and general character of Louis Napoleon, it was with great surprise, that I for the first time read, in a distant part of the world, when he had become an Emperor, representations in the public journals of his life in New York, (and in New Orleans, too, though he was never there,) which would induce a belief that he had been when here little better than a vagabond—low in his associations, intemperate in his indulgences, and dissipated in his habits.

It has been said, that his character was so notorious, that he was not received in society, and made no respectable acquaintances. If, during his brief stay in the city, at a period of the year when general entertainments are not usual, he was not met in the self-constituted beau-monde of the metropolis, it was from his own choice. Within the week of his arrival, cards and invitations were left for him at his hotel.

As a reason for declining to accept the last, he told me he had no wish to appear in what is called society, but added:—"There are, however, individuals resident in New York, whose acquaintance I should be happy to make. Mr. Washington Irving is one. I have read his works, and admire him both as a writer and a man, and would take great pleasure in meeting him. Chancellor Kent is another. I have studied his Commentaries, think highly of them, and regard him as the first of your jurists. I would be happy to know him personally."

He did make the acquaintance both of Mr. Irving and the Chancellor, and enjoyed the hospitality of the one at Sunnyside, and of the other at his residence in town. He saw some of the best French society of the city, and familiar with the historic names of New York, availed himself of the proffered civilities of such families as the Hamiltons, the Clintons, the Livingstons, and others of like position. It is not true, therefore, that he was not received

in society, and had no acquaintances of respectability.

It is said, that he was without means, and lived on the loans which he never repaid. This is simply absurd. I am under the impression, that his private fortune was then unimpaired, and beyond the reach of the French Government; but, if this were not the case, his mother's wealth was ample, and his drafts upon her for any amount would have been promptly honoured. I doubt not, that funds were waiting his arrival, or, if not, were readily at his command.

Louis Napoleon may have had some associations in New York of which I was ignorant; and he, like Dickens and other distinguished foreigners, may have carried his observations, under the protection of the police, to scenes in which I would not have accompanied him. If he did, I never heard of it, and have now no reason to suppose such was the fact. But that he was an habitue, as has been publicly reported, of drinking saloons and oyster cellars, gambling houses and places of worse repute, I do not believe.

There was in New York, at the same time and for about the same period, a Prince Bonaparte who was, I have reason to think, of a very different character. His antecedents in Europe had not been favourable, and his reputation here was not good. He too was in exile, but not for a political offence. He may not have been received in society, and may have had low associations. I met him, but from this impression formed no acquaintance with him. For the same reason, the intercourse between him and his cousin was infrequent and formal. All that has been said and published of the one may be true of the other; and, in the search for reminiscences of the sojourn in New York of Louis Napoleon, on his elevation to a throne fifteen years afterwards, it is not difficult to believe, that those ignorant of the presence here at the same time of two persons of the same name and same title, may have confounded the acts and character of the one with those of the other.

HUGH MILLER AS A LECTURER.

Hugh Miller of Edinburgh, Scotland, recently lectured before the Young Men's Christian Association, in Exeter Hall, London. His subject was, "Labour lightened, not lost." The Northern Ensign says: "Lord Panmure, who occupied the chair, introduced him as a countryman of his own; and certainly no Scotchman was ashamed of his countryman on that evening. His lecture was a masterpiece of oratory. There ran quite a vein of humour through the whole, and his stentorian voice made the immense hall ring again. Now he would have his audience in roars of laughter, then almost on the verge of weeping. The numerous stories with which he diversified his lecture were told with such an air of naivete, mixed with playful humorosity, that he at once riveted the attention of his audience, and maintained it without flagging for two hours. The burden of his lecture was the advocacy of the half-holiday movement, and the sacred observance of the Sabbath. He also advocated every day ablutions and attention to personal cleanliness; and in denouncing intemperance, he paid a graceful tribute to the good effects which have resulted to Scotland from Forbes McKenzie's Act, and called upon Englishmen to demand such an act for England. He described the Saturday half-holiday as the key to the proper observance of the Sabbath. At the present time, when the half-holiday movement is being agitated, this lecture will do immense good."—London paper.

GREAT LOSS ON PRODUCE.—It is now stated, that the immense quantities of wheat purchased at Chicago, Milwaukee and other points at the West, last fall, said at the time to be on account of the French Government, were in reality bought for parties in Boston, New York, &c., who will "realize" a loss of something near a million of dollars! Millions of bushels were purchased, and the prices paid were considered as high at the time, the purchasers expecting to realize an immense profit.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents must furnish us with their names, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of their good faith, as we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of such contributors.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir: In the Examiner of the 5th May, Capt. Swabey says, that no Lawyer in the Island would advise a tenant to inform the Judge in the Supreme Court that the Township land is forfeited and that impostors had usurped an ownership over it and were demanding and obtaining money from the people by false pretences. I had no doubt before Mr. Swabey said so, that the Lawyers in general, had taken fees from the impostors, to uphold the fraud, and consequently could not advise a tenant against them. But I thought the Attorney General, who is appointed and paid, to guard the public rights, would take up such a case of fraud on the public, where the honor of the Crown is so deeply involved. I did not think it would be necessary, for the tenant to commence such an action at his own cost. But if the Attorney General refused to take up the case, as a public wrong, at the suit of the Crown, the Tenant should inform the Judge in open court, either by word or writing; and the Judge will direct the way the case should be conducted.

In the same Examiner, Mr. Whelan says, that my opposition to the address to the Queen in relation to the petitions which the Landlords sent home against the Rent Roll and Compensation Bills, is a proof of my going over to the proprietary or Tory side. Now I intend to show, that that address is as complete a piece of humbug as ever issued from a Legislative body and is against the people's interests.

Mr. Whelan and the Government insist, that the forfeiture declared in the Grants is no forfeiture, but the proprietors had a just and lawful title to the Land. Now if this were as true, as it is false, the Tenant Compensation Bill would be an act of gross injustice, to interfere with the rights of property, to make new conditions between the Landlords and their tenants, which they never intended to make themselves, or to tax their Rent Roll without taxing every other Rent Roll in the colony. The people understood, that those Bills were passed to punish the Landlords; because the Ministers would not allow their titles to be tried. But it is inconsistent with Law and justice for the Government to retaliate, and do injustice to the Landlords, because they have done injustice to the inhabitants. A person who had stolen property, might as well plead, that he did right to steal a little, because he knew the person he had stolen from, was a thief, and had stolen far more than he had done. The Government declare the proprietors have a good title, and yet they pass the Tenant compensation and Rent Roll Bills, to deprive them of the Land, because they know they have a bad title.

And in that address to the Queen, it is allowed, that any subject may petition the Sovereign, to disallow an Act which would be an injury to them. But the address does not allow the Landlords to petition. And the reasons assigned, why the proprietors must not interfere with our colonial Acts, is not because they have a bad title, the only feasible reason they could offer, but because some reside in England and the rest are unpopular in the Island.

And after such a jumble of inconsistencies, the address sums up with a prayer to her Majesty, which if it were granted, any tyrannical Government might deprive us of all our rights. Perhaps that is the main object of the address. The prayer is, that the colonial Acts should become Law without the Royal assent, or in other words, that we shall submit to be governed by the colonial authorities, without any protection from the Sovereign. There is nothing said of the forfeiture of the Grants. And such is the principles of the address which I could not support.

The Landlords would have just cause to complain of any new Law, which would alter their condition, or compel them to sell the Land. But they can have no cause to complain of their titles being tried by conditions which they themselves agreed to by their own acceptance or purchase of the grants, nor is there any injustice in punishing them, by an old Law for obtaining money by false pretences. Now the people may see that the sovereign could not allow acts to pass which would place the landholders in a worse condition, than they were before, and by the same rule of justice, the sovereign could not allow any indulgence to favor landholders, an enable them to deprive others of their birthright, a share of the public lands. And as the inhabitants have a far better right, to insist upon a trials of titles, than the landholders had to petition against the rent roll and compensation Bills, the people must seek for that trial in earnest; the landholders have set the example. But in seeking those rights, avoid the black-guard language of the landlord's petitions, such language is only fit for impostors.

A Court of Escheat is a Court of justice; and is the only Court wherein a forfeiture can be tried. And whoever accepted or purchased a grant, knew that the grants were forfeited, when the conditions for settlement were not performed. And both landlords and govern-

ments should have known, that taking sums of from the people, for forfeited land, by sham purchase, and other fraudulent deceptions—is obtaining money by false pretences which is punishable by our colonial statute. See Vol. 1 page 516; the following words "That if any shall by false pretence, obtain from any other person, any chattel, money or other valuable security with intent to cheat or defraud any person of the same, every such offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and being convicted shall suffer punishment by fine or imprisonment or both, as the court shall award."

Messrs. Whelan and Swabey have made objections to my letter of the 28th April, and to show what I think of them, I am ready and willing to prove in a Court of Justice, that Mr. Whelan has by his writings in the Examiner deceived the people on the Land question, and made them an easy prey to be swindled out of their property by Landlords and Government. And I am as ready and willing to prove in like manner, that it was illegal in Mr. Swabey to purchase the Worrell Estate, until the forfeiture of the Grants was investigated in a court of Escheat. Consequently Mr. Swabey is obtaining money from the people on that estate, by false pretences. The people should understand, that Grantees who forfeited their Grants, had no right to the land whatever. Any other subject had a better right to a share of the land than them, and all their demands, and the money they have taken from the people, is by false pretences. But the attorney demanded, and obtained by an imposture, is an imposition of a more gross and heinous nature, because the attorney was not only intended to continue the frauds, but also by a rule of court to deprive the persons defrauded of their remedy at Law. The attorney and the purposes for which it was intended, is of the same nature, as if robbers were to bind the persons they had robbed under their authority, and to keep them in such fear, that they should never divulge the robbery. But they and their children submit quietly to be robbed in future.

It is the duty of the Government to suppress such impositions. They are invested with power and authority by the Sovereign, and paid by the public to do so. But they have betrayed their trust, and instead of suppressing the impositions, have given it fresh encouragement, by their example. They have no lawful authority over the Worrell Estate, and the money and attorneyment they demand of the people are obtained by false pretences.

Wm. Coombs. Sailor's Hope, May 13th, 1856.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, May 17, 1856.

There are we understand, several notes purporting to be one-dollar notes of the Canadian branch of the Bank of British North America in circulation; we would therefore guard the public against being imposed upon. The history of these notes is rather singular. It would appear, that about twelve years since, a vessel from England was wrecked somewhere about the mouth of the St. Lawrence; among the articles thrown on shore, was, as we have been informed a brass-bound box, which being opened, was found to contain blank copper-plate impressions of notes for the Canada branch of the Bank. A gentleman from Prince Edward Island happened to be at Miramichi when a man was detected in offering one, and a great number were taken from different parts of his person, where they were found secreted. Our informant thinks, that the parties into whose hands they fell, taking advantage of the lapse of time, are of opinion, that there is less fear of detection now, and have accordingly added number and signatures to them. The copperplate being so well executed, they are well calculated to take in the unwary or the ignorant; a little care and attention will shew that they are spurious.

The Examiner has given us nothing more concerning the conveyance of the Malls than we know before. The reason, it seems, that we are deprived of the services of the Steamer is, that Mr. Des Brisay wanted £1500 and the Government being limited to £1300 could not venture to draw the difference from the Treasury. Mr. Des Brisay offered, we understand to take the £1300, if the Government would recommend the Legislature next session to give the additional £200, but this was refused. We are told by the organ of Government, that Government is about to go into the English market and purchase a Steamer. By what authority? we would ask. If the Government cannot venture to take £200, how are they to take ten or twenty times as much for the purchase of a vessel? It is said by some persons that no reason why the Government did not agree with Mr. Des Brisay, was because he wanted the steamer to go to Richebucto. We will make some inquiries into the truth of the matter, and lay the same before our readers at an early day.

Out of a ... BELFAS ... C I A ... The name ... The name ... A man's g ... A Garden ... A reptile ... The title ... portion of B ... 23, 25, 14 ... Sea, shore ... A small qu ... An Island ... 13, 25 ... A Contin ... A term ap ... fished sch ... Belfast Tu

MECHANIC ... last, T. H. ... E. Whelan, ... excellent La ... war against ... The lectur ... principal e ... several batt ... Crimea, an ... of the Briti ... sustained o ... luded to the ... in Paris—g ... showed that ... question, ab ... and that the ... negotiat ... tur was of ... not have b ... their naval ... close of the ... negotiat ... better term ... and checked ... manent pea ... is by no me ... stances, and ... Europe be ... enable then ... done. For ... they regre ... turely brow ... an animat ... well sustain ... others who ... so ably adv ... Thus toru ... tures at the

Blackwo ... received—T ... corning Wo ... son's Histo ... —The Scot ... The Kare ... native of the ... Haszard a ... May 8. ... John P. O ... costs. ... James G ... his wife; ... pay costs an ... to keep the ... 6 month. ... 9. Marg ... charged wit ... articles of l ... came to hav ... for trial in ... John M ... Neil M'Lea ... with costs o ... month. ... Neil M'L ... and throats ... with costs c ... 10. Joh ... boys for ... Gates, dis ... to pay costs ... 10. Edw ... victed, sine ... Alexander ... on Duncan ... Bryson pay ... 12. Cou ... May 12.— ... ly, couvict ... Michael ... taking care ... fined 2s. 6 ... Bernard ... language t ... offence— ... imprisoned ... 13. Ron ... of taking e ... sion, fined ... 14. Cha ... liam Jaku ... for obscen ...

ANSWER TO ENIGMA.

Out of a number of answers, we select the following, as being the most explicit.—Ed. H. Gaz. BELFAST TEACHERS ASSOCIATION. C I A T I O N. The name of a sea, (Patio) 1, 5, 3, 8, 21, 11. The name of a quadruped, (Ass) 16, 17, 18. A man's garment, (Coat) 20, 25, 16, 23. A Garden Root, (Beet) 1, 2, 3, 5. A reptile, (Eel) 2, 4, 7. The title of a prince in Europe, also of a large portion of British subjects, (Elector) 13, 3, 2, 11, 23, 25, 14. Sea-shore, (Beach) 1, 13, 10, 20, 12. A small quadruped, (Cat) 20, 5, 7. An Island in the Pacific, (Somoe) 1, 19, 14, 20, 15, 25. A Continent, (Africa) 3, 4, 14, 21, 11, 10. A term applied to a child at his a, b, c, and to the finished scholar, (Scholar) 6, 11, 12, 19, 3, 22, 14. Belfast Teachers' Association.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening last, T. H. Haviland, Esq., in the Chair, Hon. E. Whelan, delivered a highly instructive and excellent Lecture on "The events of the late war against Russia, and its Results."

The lecturer gave a condensed review of the principal events of the war, referred to the several battles which had been fought in the Crimea, and showed that the ancient renown of the British and Irish Soldier had been fully sustained on its Crimson fields.—He then alluded to the Treaty of Peace lately concluded in Paris—gave a synopsis of its conditions—showed that these embraced the whole Eastern question, about which the war had commenced; and that the Western Powers having agreed to negotiate a Peace on those conditions, the lecturer was of opinion that better terms could not have been exacted from Russia, although their naval and military power was such at the close of the war, that, had they postponed the negotiation, they could have easily exacted better terms from the enemy, and so humbled and checked his aggressive spirit, that a permanent peace might have been secured, which is by no means certain under present circumstances, and the down-trodden nationalities of Europe be placed in such a position as would enable them easily to regain their independence. For these reasons the lecturer expressed his regret that the war had been so prematurely brought to a conclusion. After which an animated discussion followed which was well sustained by Frederick Brecken, Esq., and others who concurred in general with the views so ably advanced by the lecturer. Thus terminated the present course of Lectures at the Mechanics' Institute.

Blackwood's Magazine for April, has been received.—The contents are:—The Laws Concerning Women.—War and Woodcraft.—Allison's History of Europe.—Prescott's Philip II.—The Scot Abroad.—The Indian Civil Service. The Kara Blue-Book.—De Bazancourt's Narrative of the Campaign. Hazard and Owen, agents for P. E. Island.

POLICE COURT.

May 8. Martin Howlet, for ill treatment to John P. Oxley; dismissed; plaintiff, paying costs. James Glynn, for assaulting and ill-treating his wife; convicted on confession, ordered to pay costs and find security in the sum of £40 to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for 6 months. Margaret Stow, and Sophia Goldworthy, charged with having in their possession sundry articles of bedding and clothing, knowing the same to have been stolen; the former committed for trial in June next, the latter dismissed. John McKenna, for assault and battery on Neil McLean, Blacksmith; convicted, fined £3 with costs or to be committed to prison for one month. Neil McLean, for using insulting, provoking, and threatening language; convicted, fined 20s. with costs or be imprisoned 14 days. John Lockhart, and Edwin Wann, two boys for trespass on the property of John Gates, dismissed with admonition, and ordered to pay costs. Edwin Wann, disorderly driving, convicted, fined 5s. Alexander Bryson, for assault and battery on Duncan Stuart; parties settled out of Court Bryson paying costs. 12. Councillor for this week, R. Hearts, Esq. May 12.—Bruno Peters drunk and disorderly, convicted on confession fined 5s. paid. Michael McAdam drunk and incapable of taking care of himself convicted on confession, fined 2s. 6d. paid. Bernard Murphy, for insulting and provoking language to a Policeman, convicted—second offence—fined 15s. with 3s 6d. costs or be imprisoned 14 days. 13. Ronald McLeod, drunk and incapable of taking care of himself; convicted on confession, fined 2s. 6d. paid. 14. Charles Hawkins, Robert Jardine, William Jakeman and Wallace McNeil, all boys, for obscene language, and immoral conduct

toward Ann Murphy, on Sunday last; convicted, and fined as follows, Charles Hawkins 10s. with 5s. costs, or be imprisoned 7 days; Robert Jardine 7s. 6d. with 5s. costs or be imprisoned 5 days; William Jakeman and Wallace McNeil, 5s. each with 5s. costs each, or be imprisoned 48 hours each.

Thomas McAdam, drunk and disorderly; convicted on confession, fined 5s. paid. D. J. Roberts, for disorderly riding, not proven.

Thomas Kehoe and Peter Kehoe, for running a boat across the Chrorlottetow Ferry without license, and for hire—Court could not agree on a decision.

15.—Patrick Hand of Pisquid, for an unprovoked and most violent assault and battery on Finlay McRae and Farquhar McRae of Elliot River; committed to take his trial in the Supreme Court in June next.

16.—Edward Murphy, for assault and battery on James Cassidy—both sailors—parties settled out of court, Murphy paying costs.

James Crockett, for having in his possession stolen property, knowing it to be such; committed to take his trial in the Supreme Court in June next.

Died.

At Restico, on Friday, the 16th, Miss Matilda Robinson, aged 85 years. Funeral to-morrow, (Sunday) from the residence of Mr. Calbeck, Charlottetown, at half-past three o'clock.

Passengers.

In the ship Majestic, on Sunday, the 11th inst. Mrs. W. W. Lord, Miss Leo, Messrs. Artemas Lord, Richard and John Milford; Captains Hobs, Aitkinson, R. Walsh, and Mr. Frantz. There were also about a dozen steerage passengers.

DEPARTURE.—Yesterday in the H. Ingram Packet, to Pictou, en route for England and Malta, Mrs. Gray, Lady of Lieutenant-Col. J. Hamilton Gray, 2 daughters, and servant.

Port of Charlottetown

ESTERD.—May 15, Sch. Carlew, Mattatall, Tatnagouche; lumber, Sophia, the Lory, Antigonish, bal. H. Ingram, Land, Pictou; mails. Active, Le Marchand, Arichat; bal. Catharine Elizabeth, Le Blang, do. do. Reward, Gunnes, do. do. Victory Harou, do. do. Father Matthew, Boudriout, do. do. 16th, Sovereign, Pardie, Pagwash; limestone. Matilda, Le Blang, Arichat; bal. Sgt. Bishop MacKinnon, Boudriout, Boston; goods. Sch. Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte; lumber.

CLEARED.—May 15th, Lively Lass, Robertson, Pictou; coal, Olive, Dixon, Buctouche; do. Glory, Le Blang, Halifax; produce. 16th, H. Ingram, Land, Pictou; mails. Olive Branch, Goodwin, Tatnagouche; produce. Lady Jane Grey, Paul, Newfoundland; do. Father Matthew, Boudriout, Pictou; bal. Joseph Elwood, Newfoundland; produce. Catharine Elizabeth, Le Blang, Bathurst; do. Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte, lumber. Favorite, Babin, Halifax; produce.

"ALBION HOUSE" STREETLY & COUCHMAN

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

MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS

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

Dresses, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, &c.

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

VALUABLE BUILDING

Pasture Lots for Sale. THE Building Lot unsold yesterday, situated on Common Lot 22, in this City (Longworth's Corner) will be sold by Auction, at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 23d inst. Also, immediately after, the FOUR Valuable Pasture Lots on PAUL JONES Hill, formerly advertised. Terms—20 per cent. deposit and the balance by good and approved Notes, at twelve months. For plan of Building Lots, see Hand Bills. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer. May 17, 1856.

Charlottetown Markets, May 14,

Table listing market prices for various goods including Beef, Pork, Butter, Flour, and other commodities with their respective prices.

Prospectus.

The Colonial Times.

At an early date after the opening of the navigation, we intend publishing in Chatham, under our own immediate superintendence, a large quarto weekly newspaper, called the

COLONIAL TIMES.

We consider it quite disreputable to this section of the Province, possessing as it does so much influence and talent, that it has allowed its interests to be represented for nearly half a century by one paper, while another well-conducted Journal could be supported with so much ease. We have resolved, that this state of things shall exist no longer, and are gratified with the cordial reception our proposal has met from all classes of the community.

The COLONIAL TIMES shall be devoted to the advancement of Education, Agriculture, the Fisheries, Commerce, Literature and Science.

Eschewing all sectarianism, we shall represent equally the different denominations of Christians. While we avoid, as much as possible, entering the arena of politics, our columns shall be open to the discussion of all important questions, with this proviso, that no scurrilous attack on any man's private character shall ever disgrace our pages.

We intend, as far as possible, to encourage and develop local talent. With this object in view—as well as to make our pages the more interesting—we shall endeavour to procure one or more original articles weekly. When desired, the names of contributors will be kept strictly private.

Our best efforts shall be used in the advancement of every useful local institution: all, therefore, who take an active part in promoting the welfare, elevating the character, or advancing the interests of the people, will find in us a faithful friend; their efforts shall not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

We shall advocate the introduction of Railways, and other internal improvements, best calculated to develop the resources of this most valuable, though much neglected, section of the British American Colonies.

We shall furnish our readers with the latest news, foreign and domestic. Selections from the English, Irish, Scotch, American and Colonial papers will be given under their respective heads.

The market prices current shall be revised weekly for the benefit of our country subscribers. For the entertainment of those who love a good story, every issue of our paper will contain one, carefully selected, and attractive; its length however, will be limited.

The COLONIAL TIMES shall contain an unexceptionably moral tone, so that parents may safely place it in the hands of their children; and as we have always felt a particular interest in this class, we shall not fail to reserve a corner for their special perusal.

Confident that we shall be nobly sustained in our present enterprise by an intelligent public, our preparations for publishing are going forward with all possible haste.

Our terms will be Ten Shillings per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or Twelve and Sixpence at the end of the year.

DAVIS P. HOWE.

CHATHAM, 10th March, 1856. Subscriptions received at Hazard and Owen's Bookstore.

To Shipowners and others.

THE Charlottetown Gas Company are prepared to receive Tenders for the freight of about 600 Chaldrons of Pictou Slack Coal, to be delivered in Charlottetown, at such times as the Company may desire.—Tenders to be delivered at the Company's Office on or before Monday next. WM. MURPHY, Manager. May 14th 1856.

To Truckmen and others

THE Charlottetown Gas Company are prepared to receive Tenders for the cartage of Coal and other goods per Load, either to or from the Gas works or any part of the City for the present year. Tenders to be delivered at the Company's Office on or before Monday next. WM. MURPHY, Manager. May 14th, 1856.

TEACHER WANTED,

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

CITY SURVEYOR.

THE City Council has appointed Mr. Thomas Pleadwell, Surveyor of Highways, Streets, Squares and Bridges, in accordance with a By-Law of the City, for the ensuing year. WILLIAM B. WELLNER, City Clerk. City Council Office, Charlottetown, 7th May, 1856.

Valuable Building Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber will offer to Public Competition, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of MAY next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock noon, TOWN LOTS NOS. 43, 44, 45, 88, 89 & 90, in the Fifth Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown; and part of.

COMMON LOT NO. 31,

being a portion of the 'Euxine' Estate. This property has been intersected by Streets opened through it, and the whole has been laid off into suitable and convenient Building Lots, in accordance with a Plan prepared for the purpose.

As the Terms upon which this Property will be offered, will be extremely favourable to the Purchaser, an opportunity will thus be afforded of acquiring Valuable Lots, not perhaps again to be had in Charlottetown.

For Terms please apply at the office of JAMES LONGWORTH, Esq., Barrister, where a plan of the property can be seen.

WILLIAM S. LONGWORTH.

Charlottetown, April 24, 1856.

Freehold Property in the Suburbs BY A. H. YATES.

TO BE SOLD by Auction on FRIDAY the 9th MAY next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, the remaining portion unsold of those

Valuable Pasture Lots

fronting on the BRIGHTON ROAD and near GOVERNMENT FARM, lately the property of the late Lieut. Col. Lane.

This property being contiguous to, and delightfully situated so as to command in one view from almost any part of it, nearly the whole of the Public Buildings and City, strongly recommend it as one of the choicest situations, possessing both Town and Country advantages. It will be offered in lots of about an acre each, or less, to suit purchasers, according to a plan which will be submitted at the time of Sale and may be seen any time previous at the office of the Auctioneer.

Terms at Sale. Charlottetown April 29th. Id. Ex.

The sale of the above property is postponed until Monday, 30th May, inst. at 12 o'clock.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

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

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

Namely—All that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being on Division No. 2, on the Plan of the Estate of Charles Timms, from a verbal survey of William Curtis, Assistant Surveyor General, made July 1828, and now filed in the Office of Keeper of Plans, bounded as follows, that is to say—Commencing at the South-East angle of Division No. 2, on the said Estate on the Northern edge or side of the Foot or St. Peter's Road, thence (according to the map made North of the year 1784) North one degree and thirty minutes West (N. 1° 30' W.) for the distance of Seventy-eight (78) chains, thence North Eighty-six (86) Degrees East Forty-seven (47) chains and Eighty-eight links, thence South east degree thirty minutes East (1° 30' E.) Eighty-four (84) chains to said Road, thence following the various courses of the said Road Westwardly, to the place of commencement, containing Three hundred and sixty-two (362) acres of Land, a little more or less, and is part of Lot or Township Number Thirty-five (35) in Prince Edward Island.

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

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

JOHN ARCH, M'DONALD, Administrator of the Estate of the said late Honorable Donald M'Donald. Charlottetown, 16th 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.

COAL! COAL!!

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

GAS SHARES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 155 SHARES in the Charlottetown GAS LIGHT Company. Enquire at this Office. 21st April 1856,

Documents submitted to, and adopted unanimously by the Grand Division Sons of Temperance, P. E. Island, in Quarterly Session.

Report of G. W. P.

Sons of Temperance of P. E. Island.

Worthy Brothers,

It affords me heartfelt pleasure to meet you in the bonds of our Brotherhood to take counsel together for our mutual welfare, and the advancement of the essential interests of the subordinate Divisions within this jurisdiction.

I acknowledge with unfeigned gratitude my obligations for aid and counsel to the friends who persuaded me to undertake the responsible duties of this office of Honour and embarassment.

I have had no reports for the last quarter from any of your Deputies, and the Grand Scribe has not yet received all the returns; consequently a complete synopsis of statistics could not be prepared for your inspection in the mean time.

Under these circumstances, to enable me to submit a condensed report of the progress and prospects of our glorious Cause, I applied to my Rev Associate for information—I perused carefully the interesting correspondence which he, as the Secretary of the Lecture Committee, has received from Ministers, Magistrates and Laymen of influence and intelligence in several districts in the Counties. These documents are important, whether we estimate them in relation to the generous assurance given us of sympathy and co-operation; or, as satisfactory testimony of the zeal and success of our accredited Agent, Brother Arbuckle, who by his faithful devotion to the duties of his mission has exposed himself to opposition, reproach and ridicule. Perhaps many of us are not aware of the serious discouragements and embarrassment he has had to encounter. But I know well the insidious efforts made to raise prejudice against him in our Order, and to persuade us to discharge him. The Lecture Committee knowing the facts of this case, and discerning the motive and object of his assailants, published a unanimous Resolution in vindication of his character.

These topics are usually prominent in Reports of Executive Officers—past operations—principles demanding support—and plans of future action.

In giving a concise review of our proceedings—I submit that, in view of the apathy and indifference of men from whom we hoped and expected warm co-operation, as well as a defection in some who solemnly pledged fidelity to our obligations, and more especially, the counteracting influences of party spirit and political prejudices, not merely engrossing the attention of the community, but representing our movement as interfering with their own high and all important interests—assuredly the advance in our work during the past session is such as to call for the liveliest gratitude; and affords cheering encouragement to persevere in it. The instrumentalities employed and the principles advocated, have enlisted public sympathy in our enterprise—nine thousand signatures were admitted to the general Petition, in addition to memorials from thirty Protestant Clergymen and the Young Men's Christian Association—to the Legislature praying for the enactment of a law prohibiting the Liquor traffic. You are all aware of the result of these appeals, and as several of you were present during the debate on that momentous grievance, I deem any remarks from myself to be unnecessary.

I submit a duplicate of the Petition from this Grand Division which was likewise rejected with sneers and contempt.

The 12th March, 1856, will doubtless be a memorable era in our annals—On that day the Evangelical Alliance was organized in this Hall. This institution must commend itself to the attention and regard of all the friends of religion and pure morality. The public meeting on the evening of that day was truly gratifying; we enjoyed a thorough practical exhibition of the vital elements of pure Temperance. The Ministers of the several Protestant denominations in the Country on our platform "in battle array"—advocating our acknowledged principles was a delightful spectacle—Their commendation of our cause to all men as deserving their confidence and love, made a deep impression on the audience.

We are told that Intemperance is on the increase in this Island. We regret it. But the great elements of success are ours. Our Principles are right; our object is vast; the consciences of men are on our side; and God is with us!

It must be a fundamental principle with us, that our cause will progress just as fast and so far as it is pressed and no further. I would suggest for your consideration the revival of the old Total Abstinence Societies, and especially prompt and vigorous efforts everywhere to inculcate the youth with the principles and spirit of the Temperance Reform. We need men and zealous men to sustain and carry out our aggressive measures, in furtherance of our movement. Unfortunately the sentiment has been imbibed, that temperance will prevail and do its work without pecuniary aid.

Permit me to recommend the appointment of a Committee to devise "ways and means" for future action. Could some system be adopted by which every friend of God and humanity should annually contribute something, though a very small sum—sufficient funds might soon be realized to meet all our exigencies and give our principles, great and powerful extension. I believe we may appeal for aid with greater confidence and urgency, because our enterprise is one deeply affecting all classes and all interests, and paramount to all party or political considerations.

Brethren—Let the philanthropists and patriots, the friends of law and order, the ministers and Churches of our Country, see, that, in all our movements we seek not ourselves, but the public good. Let those whose habits we would reform, and those whose business we would destroy and root out for ever, see that we are actuated by the kindest motives and most generous dispositions. Legislators we must have. Magistrates we must have, who will give us and our children protection from the traffic. It is right, therefore—it is a duty, which we owe to ourselves, to our children, and to our common Country, to go to the Hustings, and there secure them—to do that in defiance of all the outcries of political aspirants, which men do in many other cases without alumnus or reproach, for far inferior private and social interests.

In implicit confidence in your zeal and wisdom, I respectfully submit for your consideration the several suggestions in the premises. In the bonds of our beloved Order,

I am yours faithfully,
J. W. MORRISON,
Grand Worthy Patriarch.

Charlottetown, May 3, 1856.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE FOREGOING.

The Committee on the report of the G. W. P. Respectfully Report,

That it is to be regretted that the Deputies throughout the Island, so very generally neglect the duty of reporting Quarterly the state of the Divisions severally under their care, and that the returns are not received by the Grand Scribe, previous to the meetings of this Grand Division. Your Committee recommend that the attention of the Deputies be again earnestly called to these duties of their office, and that a more faithful course be required of them henceforth, as being essential to the well-working of our Order.

It is matter of gratulation, that notwithstanding the many influences opposing the progress of our cause, there is so good reason for believing that within the last twelve months, there has been a considerable advancement of our principles in various sections of the Island, as would appear from the testimony of Ministers, Magistrates and others, who have corresponded with the Lecture Committee and that from the same source there is evidence that our Agent and Lecturer has been industriously and efficiently employed.

The union of the Clergy for the suppression of Intemperance, by the organization of the Evangelical Alliance in March last, is a feature in the history of our work, which must be highly gratifying to every friend of moral progress, affording in this combination of the various Protestant Denominations for securing this object stronger grounds of hope than ever, that our principles shall rapidly spread and ultimately triumph.

We are quite of opinion, that Total Abstinence Societies should be organized in every locality and every means employed of enlightening and awakening public opinion, and enlisting the sympathies of all classes, and of persons of both sexes; and also of embuing the minds of youth with our principles. And that for raising means for carrying on our warfare, a small annual subscription be entered upon in connection with every Society, in accordance with the annexed Resolution.

The conduct of a Majority of our Legislators in their place in the House of Assembly, in the rejection of the prayer of Nine Thousand of the respectable, sober, and intelligent inhabitants of this Island, will, we trust, not be forgotten by the Electors on a coming day.

In looking upon the operation of our principles in the neighbouring provinces, and the actions of the Legislators in those provinces in relation to the Liquor Traffic, we feel persuaded that one object—"one which deeply affects all classes and interests, and is paramount to all party or political considerations", will not be attained, until the great body of the Electors are prepared conscientiously to discharge their duty in this question at the hustings. While the public funds are freely appropriated upon objects which are but in a low sense promotive of the public good, the reasonable prayer of this Grand Division presented to the House of Assembly for pecuniary aid to help forward the benevolent work in which we are engaged, was treated ungenerously and unceremoniously.

Your Committee is of opinion, that the Temperance cause has strong claims upon Legislative countenance and sympathy, because that a large share of the public burdens arises from inebriating habits, and because that by means of

Temperance efforts those burdens have already been greatly lessened in this Island to what they otherwise would have been.

The following Resolution indicates our views on Ways and Means to raise a Sustentation Fund.

Resolved—That in order the more effectually to secure means for diffusing our principles by Lecture and the circulation of Temperance Literature, a subscription list for the whole Island be forth-with commenced, and that Brother Arbuckle in connection with his services as the accredited agent of this Grand Division be authorized to take up the names of contributors and to collect the amount subscribed—as well as to receive the sums appropriated towards this object by Divisions and Temperance Societies.

Submitted in Love Purity and Fidelity.
W. C. TROWAN,
J. M. MURRAY,
D. FITZGERALD,
G. R. BEER,
JOHN RIDER,
Grand Division Room, May 8th, 1856.

CAUSE OF THE COLD.—In a communication to the Scientific American, Mr. T. Barrows, of Dedham, Mass., alluding to the intense cold of this winter, states that he never saw the sky so clear by day and night before. He attributes the cause of the cold to the hundreds of thousands of tons of powder which have been burned at Sebastopol, and other places, having put in circulation large quantities of nitrous gas. "If saltpetre and sal ammoniac," he says, "be put into a given quantity of water at fifty degrees Fah., it will reduce its temperature fifty degrees." He therefore concludes that the gases of the exploded gun-powder named have exerted a great cooling influence upon the atmosphere, both in Europe and America. On account of the pure cold air this winter, he is of opinion that cholera, yellow fever, and the potato rot will not be so prevalent during the present, as in former years.

HOW CANADA OBTAINED ITS NAME.—The origin of the word "Canada" is curious enough. The Spaniards visited that country previous to the French, and made particular search for gold and silver, and finding none, they said among themselves, "Acana mado" (there is nothing here.) The Indians—who watched closely—learned this sentence and its meaning. The French arrived, and the Indians (who wanted some of their company, and supposed they were also Spaniards come on some errand,) were anxious to inform them in the Spanish sentence, "Acana mado." The French, who knew as little of Spanish as the Indians, supposed this incessantly recurring sound was the name of the country, and gave it the name of "Canada," which it has borne ever since.

Snooks says the prettiest sewing machine he ever saw was about seventeen years old, with short sleeves, low neck dress and gaiter boots on.

Calino, an absent-minded, but well known Parisian, was dining with one of his friends. It rained great guns; and hoping the storm would abate, they remained at the table till late in the afternoon. The storm rather increased, and at length the rain poured down as if all the windows of heaven were opened. The host declared that his guest must not think of returning home, and they would prepare a bed for him. Calino consented, and soon left the dining-room. In about half an hour he returned, wet to the skin. "Where under heaven have you been?" exclaimed his friend, gazing upon the piteous object before him. "I?" coolly replied Calino; "O, I have been to tell my wife that on account of the storm I should not be at home this evening."

"Doctor, do you think tight lacing is bad for the consumption?" Not at all; it is what it lives on." The doctor was wise as well as witty.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 29.—Arrival of the Empire City—Terrible Affray between California passengers and Natives—30 Killed and 20 Wounded. The steamer Empire City arrived this morning, from Havana, evening of the 24th. The steamer Philadelphia, from Aspinwall, with California passengers, and mails of March 17, was at Havana. The California dates no later.

A terrible affray occurred at Panama April 15, between American transit passengers and the natives, in which the former had 30 killed and twenty wounded. The Empire City brings three of the wounded. A large amount of the passengers' baggage, railroad property, and property of individuals residing near the railroad station, was destroyed, and all the baggage in the freight house rifled.

LATER FROM PERU.—RUMORED INTENTION OF THE BRITISH TO SEIZE THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.—NEW YORK, April 28.

The Herald's advices from Callao of March 12th, states that business was improving rapidly. It was reported that the British Admiral had received orders to seize the Chincha Islands, and hold them as security for the payment of the debt due to Great Britain by Peru. Many doubted the truth of the rumors.

Castilla ruled nearly alone, and was, in fact, a Dictator. Distinguished Peruvians advocated a union of the South American Republics with the United States. Castilla had issued a decree, which will go into effect on the 6th of May, for the suppression of the Coolie and slave trade. There was some yellow fever at Callao.

RUSSIA.

Russia is once more united in the bonds of commerce with Europe. Her ports and her frontiers are thrown open to the interchange of commodities. A people numbering some 70,000,000 souls, and scattering over a vast territory, however reduced they may be by the privations of the war and the heavy contributions levied upon them, must have some present wants to be supplied, and by their future industry will be able to create other wants, and to obtain the means of supplying them.

The Agricultural capabilities of Russia are very considerable, as may be supposed from its vast extent of surface. The latest returns previous to the war, gave the production of cereals at 165,000,000 quarters, and of potatoes at 13,000,000 quarters. The live stock were reported at 17,500,000 horses, 21,250,000 horned cattle, and 28,000,000 sheep. But these estimates are necessarily very vague. The settlement on the Amour river, and the new outlet thus obtained by Russia on the Pacific, is likely to be of a very important character in opening up to her the trade with China, Japan, California, and India.

The letter from Prince Bebutoff, at Tiflis, shows that General Williams has recovered his health, and had been forwarded to Riazan, near Moscow.

A despatch from Stockholm announces that Prince Oscar, the second son of the King of Sweden, leaves Stockholm for London, in the middle of May, for his betrothal with the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

An avaricious man is like a sandy desert that sucks in all the rain, but yields no fruitful herbs to the inhabitants.

"That's the end of my tail," as the tadpole said when he turned into a bull-frog.



HOLI

It has been weighed down LOWAY'S PILLS, and the relief of the W. CATE, and the success and personally sup medicines, and end people, a saw for the re

THESE PIL

These famous rate on the stomi the skin, and the meat in their foun fountain of life, forms.

DYSPEPSI

Nearly half th It has been proo thing has been fi orders of the liver generally. The organs, however means have falle

GENERA

Many of the opened their Cas these Pills, that the masses. Let decline in the best delicate health, paired, as it is afford relief.

FEMA

No Female, ye celebrated medic monthly courses like a charm. I they can be given complaint; conse cut it.

Holloway's Pill world fo

Ague
Asthma
Bilious Complaint
Bloches on the si
Bowel Complaint
Cholera
Constipation of th
Bovels
Consumption
Debility
Sore Throats
Secondary Symp
toms
Ulcers

Sold at the Esta 244, Strand, (ne Maiden Lane, n Druggists and de Civilized World. 2s. 6s. 8s. and 1

There is larger size.

N. B.—Direct every disorder af

Sole

South Side

(Immediately of

THE Subscrib I Juniper FO PICKETS, LA lengths, 200 Cord

PINE TIMBE

April 12th, 18

City TAX

FOR SALE at 800 sides 300 sides 200 sides 600 Calf

October 20.

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. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

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. They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

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
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints
Blisters on the skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Fever of all kinds	Piles
Cholera	Fits	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Indigestion	Tumours
Sore Throats	Stone and Gravel	Worms of all kinds
Secondary Symptoms	Tic Doloureux	Whatever case, &c.
Ulcers	General Affections	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—
2s. 6s. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.

GEORGE T. HASZARD,
Sole Wholesale Agent for F. E. Island.

South Side of Hillsborough Square,

(Immediately opposite the Site of the New City Market House.)

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

Also, PINE TIMBER, in Lots to suit purchasers. BENJAMIN CHAPPEL.

April 12th, 1856.

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment—300 sides Neat's Leather, 200 sides Harness Leather, 200 sides Light Sole Leather, 500 Calf-skins.

WM. B. DAWSON.

October 26.



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

ALSO, IN STOCK.

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

W. R. WATSON.

TOWNEND'S PARIS HATS.

THE Subscriber has on hand, the largest Stock of SILK and PARIS HATS in the City of the newest styles, imported last Autumn to meet the Spring demand.

Prices.—Good Silk Hats from 6s to 14s 6d. Good Velvet do 16s 6d to 20s. Superior do 24s 6d to 32s 6d.

Also—A great variety of English and American soft, felt and Kosuth Hats, 30 doz. cloth caps, including English and American Regulation Navy caps, Glazed Straw Hats, American wide awnings, &c. D. & G. DAVIES.

Feb. 28.

Douglas Estate, Lot 19.

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

R. STEWART.

Charlottetown, March 21st, 1856. Es. only

Schoolmaster Wanted,

FOR the West River District, Lot 63. Apply to the Trustees.

DONALD SHAW
HUGH M-LAUGHLAN,
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
DUGALD M-FAUCHEN,
HECTOR M-FADYEN.

Below Bonshaw,
South Side West River, Feb. 5.

Sky Light Glass For Sale.

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

Pure Corn Starch.

PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich PUDDINGS, nice Blanc Mince Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by

W R WATSON

HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED from the U. S., and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

Henshan and Clenson's Superior Machine ground cutting off and splitting Circular Saws, 18 inch, Circular Saw Arbores, 23 inches, Mortise Latches, Locks, Latch Lock, Lever Locks, and Locks with Night Latch for front door, from 6d to 20s each.

Western and People's Rim Locks, Wardrobe Hooks, Hat and Coat Hooks, plain and braced 3d to 1s 3d per doz.

Argillo, Mineral, Porcelain (with plated shank and roses and plated shanks Porcelain roses) Glass and Silvered (Bronze Mounting), Door Knobs, Hinges, Butt, T. Hooks and Hinges, &c., superior articles.

Tower and Barrel Bolts, Brass and Iron, 4jd to 2s each.

Acres and Hatchets, assorted sizes, Hammers, Mastic Stool Screws, Bench do. Wood and Iron, crew Wrenches, &c.

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

Notice to the Trade.

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

Very respectfully yours,
F. A. COSGROVE & CO.

P. S. All orders promptly attended to.

TO MILLERS.

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.

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.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c.

By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 25, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.

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 VIVE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spasmodic, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c.

Their almost marvelous power in removing contaminations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scarcy, Scrofula, and all other imperities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 23s. per bottle. The £5 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved; and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

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

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Royal (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, Charlottetown.

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

AMERICAN EDITIONS
OF ALL
Dr. Cumming's Works
JUST RECEIVED BY
Haszard & Owen.

GAS SHARES FOR SALE.
FOR SALE, 155 SHARES in the Charlottetown GAS LIGHT Company. Enquire at this Office.
21st April 1856.

MAILS.
THE Mails for the neighbouring Provinces and the United States, will be made up and forwarded, on and after Tuesday, the 29th instant, (until further notice,) via Picton, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 11 o'clock; and Mails for England will be made up at the same hour on the 6th and 20th of May.
THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, April 24, 1856.

Stallion Horse "Prince Edward."
WILL serve Mares for the season at his Stable, Cymbrin Lodge, Rustico, except the following days, viz. 6th and 20th May; 3d and 17th June, 1st and 15th July, when he will be travelling to Charlottetown, where it is intended he will be on Wednesday 7th and 21st of May; 4th and 19th June; and 1st and 15th July. And will travel back to his Stable on the Thursday following. He will be at Glasgow Bridge and Cavendish, the 13th and 27th May, 10th and 24th June, and 8th and 22d July.
Fees.—Twenty Shillings for the season. Mares can be accommodated with pasturage at Cymbrin Lodge at 2s. 6d. per week for the season.
WILLIAM HODGES,
Cymbrin Lodge, Rustico,
30th April, 1856.

WILLIAM H. HOBBS,
Brass Founder and Machinist.
Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street, Charlottetown.
KEEPS constantly Manufacturing all kinds of Brass and Copper castings, such as, Ship's Rudder Bees, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornamental Castings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and Bells, Composition Mill Sashes and Troughing Machine Frames, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of the best material.
P. S. The highest price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Composition.

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

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

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

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

APOTHECARIES' HALL.
The Old Established
HOUSE, 1810.
CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855.
T. DESBRISAY & Co.
HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax; their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an Extensive and Varied Assortment of
DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,
Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall Advertisement.) The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the Market.
Charlottetown, May 12, 1855.

A literary looking man was looking at rooms to let, in the Rue Chausse d'Antin, and chanced, in talking to the porter, who showed them, to use the phrase "my profession." "Ah, you have a profession?" exclaimed the Cerberus. "You are an artist, perhaps, and receive a great deal of company. Or you are an architect, or a doctor, or a lawyer, and receive clients! That would not suit the landlord, at all." "Yes I have a profession, and I have some clients, but they will never come here, I assure you." "How is that? what are you then?" "I am the executioner, Sir."

PARISIAN LUXURY.—As a slight indication to assist in forming a judgment upon habits and manners in French Society in Paris, and of the height to which luxury of every kind has been gradually rising here in the last ten years, what should you think of a lady having, within the space of about twenty months, a bill at her drapers of 79,000 francs?—upward of £3,000! Such is the fact, however. An action was brought, last week, by a draper against a lady in society here for the payment of her bill, which had been long owing. The defendant's counsel pleaded the necessity of reducing the items of the bill, which were, he said, exorbitant. The plaintiff's counsel, on the contrary, brought the bills of other persons to prove, that there was nothing extraordinary in the charges set down in the one in question. The Court has not yet pronounced sentence one way or the other. One item was three pairs of embroidered sheets, at £120 each pair; dinner napkins, £20 and £30 the dozen; collars, £36 apiece; and 4 pair of manchettes, 700 francs (£28). These are proofs of that extravagance in dress on the part of the French elegantes which people actually will not believe in England, but which are really of common occurrence. These manchettes of £28 correspond to another instance of wasteful extravagance which I have known to be committed by ladies with whom I have the honour of being personally acquainted, and who are in other respects perfectly irreproachable, namely, the wastefulness of putting on a new pair of boots every day, and wearing at least two if not three pairs of gloves a day.—Paris Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

Florence Nightingale, the woman beloved of all men and all nations, for her noble humanity, has been gazetted officially as Directress-General of all hospitals without her sanction. She has been ill from a fall, but is quite recovered.

CULTIVATION OF OATS.—At a recent meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, it was stated, that the oat crop of the United States in 1853 amounted to 160,000,000 bushels, which, at 27½ cents per bushel, would be worth \$50,000,000—only \$10,000,000 less than the cotton crop.

"Prof. Mapes stated, that the largest crops of oats raised during the last five years in the neighborhood had been raised by phosphates. The oat crop may be removed from the soil about the 1st of August, when carrots are just commencing to grow. Carrot seed should be put in with oats. The effect of the latter is to make the ground light, and when the oat crop is removed, the carrots are found to be clean, and free from weeds. Carrots were fed out profitably in connexion with oats—in the proportion of about one half. When carrots are fed out with oats, he had noticed, that the latter were not generally voided whole in the excrements, as they are, when fed alone. Horses fed partly on carrots have a sleek skin. The heaves are alleviated by their use. Horses may reject carrots at first, but will relish them, if sprinkled with a little meal. After eating them a few times, the horses like them."

Stock of the Bank of New Brunswick to the value of £50,000 was disposed of yesterday at Public Auction at an average premium of 13½ per cent. The highest value was 17 per cent, and the lowest 10 1-4. The purchasers, with two or three exceptions, were citizens of St. John. The result shows a degree of prosperity which is highly encouraging.—New Brunswicker.

LINDLEY MURRAY.—It is not generally known, that the prince of English grammarians was an American, and born within the limits of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. He was born in the year 1745, at Swatara, in East Hanover township, then Lancaster, now Lebanon county. His father was a miller, and followed that occupation, when Lindley was born, but afterwards devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits, and amassed a considerable fortune by trading in the West Indies. Lindley was the eldest of twelve children, and when about seven years of age, was sent to Philadelphia, that he might have the benefit of a better education, than could be had at Swatara. He studied law in New York, and at the age of twenty-two was called to the bar, where he gathered for himself the reputation of an "honest lawyer."

His "Grammar of the English language" was composed in England, in 1804 and published in the spring of 1805, many millions of copies of which have been sold. He resided forty-two years in England, most of which time he was an invalid. He composed many other works besides his grammar. He died in 1820, in a village in Yorkshire, being upwards of eighty years of age. He is represented as a Christian and a philanthropist.—He left legacies to a number of relatives and friends, and sums of money to many religious societies. He also directed, that the residue of his property after the decease of his wife, (a New York lady, "his beloved and affectionate Hannah," who had been his companion for sixty years) should be devoted to pious and benevolent uses. He was a Quaker, and is interred into the burying ground of that sect, in the city of York, England.

FEMALE LOVELINESS.—Female loveliness never appears to so good advantage, as when set off with simplicity of dress. No artist ever decks his angels with towering feathers and gaudy jewelry; and our dear human angels, if they would make good their title to that name, should carefully avoid ornaments, which properly belong to Squaws and African Princes. These tinselrics may serve to give effect, on the stage or upon the ball-room floor but in daily life there is no charm equal to that of simplicity. A vulgar taste is not to be disguised, by gold and diamonds.

WHEN TO WEAR INDIA RUBBERS.—Many persons wear India-rubber overshoes in cold dry weather, to keep their feet warm. This is an injurious and evil practice. India rubber shoes are very comfortable and valuable for covering the feet during wet, sloppy weather, but they should never be worn on any other occasion; their sole use should be to keep out water. They should therefore be put off whenever the wearer enters a house, and be worn as little as possible, because they are air-tight, and both retain and restrain the perspiration of the feet. The air cannot be excluded from them, or from any portion of the body, for any length of time, without sensibly affecting the health. And no habit tends more to good health, than clean feet, and clean dry stockings, so as to allow the free perspiration of the nether extremities.

WESTMORELAND HOTEL, Shediac.

THE Subscriber in returning thanks to the traveling public generally for past patronage, assures those who may still favor him with their support, that they will find good entertainment, and every attention paid to the care of luggage, &c. by calling at his Hotel situated on the Main Post Road, within a few minutes walk of the public Wharf, to which the Packets and steamers ply regularly to and from P. E. Island.

Conveyances to and from the Bend or other places in the Province at the cheapest rate, with careful Drivers. Island produce of any kind consigned to me either for sale or to be forwarded to the Bend, shall have my best attention.

PETER SCHURMAN. Shediac, New Brunswick, April 23d, 1856.

LOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.—Established 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a new Edition of the REGISTER BOOK OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING for the year 1856-57, will shortly be printed for the use of Subscribers, to be issued on the 1st of JULY next.

Parties desirous of becoming SUBSCRIBERS are therefore requested to give timely notice of their wishes, and to send their names and address to the Secretary, by or before the 1st of June.

The Subscription of individuals or of firms is £3 2s. per annum, and of public companies, not less than £10 10s. per annum, for which a Register Book is supplied.

By Order of the Committee, GEORGE B. SEYFANG, Secretary.

2, White Lion-court, Cornhill, March 14, 1856.

By Order, C. R. COCKER.

200 TONS OF SALT!! for Sale on Arrival.

DAILY EXPECTED by the Ship "ELLEN" from Liverpool 200 tons SALT, low for cash. BENJAMIN DAVIES, Broker. May 3, 1856.

New Brig for Sale.

THE Subscriber is instructed to offer for Sale the HULL and SPARS of a BRIG, now building at Pinnette, under the inspection of Lloyd's Surveyor of Shipping, of the following dimensions, viz:—Length of keel, 93 feet; Beam moulded, 25 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet; rise of the floor at midships, 6 inches, and in other respects well adapted to the wants of the English Market. She will be delivered in August next, or earlier, if required. Apply to—BENJ. DAVIES, Broker, 30th April, 1856.—Esdi Queen-Street.

New Importations.

DRUBBES in great variety, Spirit levels assorted sizes, do. with plumb and side light, Bench screws, (Birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to 4s 6d each. IRON, Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted, Superior Morrice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 20s each, Mortise Latches, low priced, Kim Locks and Latch Locks, Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article, Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argillio door knobs, Electro Plated Drop Escutcheons, Screws, a large lot, Excelsior Screw Auger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch, Chisels, all sizes, Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices, Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Oct. 24, 1855.

"WAXWORK."

THE handsome and well-known Horse "Waxwork," imported from England by the Royal Agricultural Society in 1853, will serve for the season at the following places, commencing on the 20th of April—

He will, on Monday the 5th of May, go on the Anderson Road as far as Mrs. Dixon's Mills. Thence on Tuesday, proceed on as far as Mr. James Dalphin's, Crapaud. Thence on Wednesday, return on the Argyle shore, as far as Mr. John McPhail's, Black-Paint. Thence on Thursday, go on to Mr. Archibald McDougald's, Nine-mile Creek. Thence on Friday, cross to Mr. Wm. Ross's, and stand from 12 till 3. Thence go on to Mr. Alexander McLean's, Long Creek. Thence return home on the Tryon Road. He will on the following week go on the New Glasgow Road, and stand at Mr. Christopher Bullman's. Thence on to Mr. Dickinson's, New Glasgow. Thence on to Cavendish. Thence return on the Glasgow Road, as far as Mr. John Clark's. Thence on Thursday return home at the Subscriber's Stables, Old York River Road. And in Charlotte-town on Saturday, once a fortnight, at the Stables of Mr. Jonathan Collings, and alternately once a fortnight to the above named places for the season. This Horse stands 16½ hands high, and is of a handsome grey color, with remarkable good action, and his stock very much admired through the Island. TERMS—10s. for the season; the money to be paid the first time of serving. JOHN STOCKMAN, Old York River Road. April 8, 1856.

SALT. 1200 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT for sale by the Subscriber. JAMES PURDIE. February 15, 1856.

TO BRICKMAKERS!!!

TO LET, and immediate possession given. That very eligible and conveniently situated BRICK YARD, with the Apparatus necessary for Brick making, consisting of a Pugging and Moulding Machine, of recent American Invention, which can be worked by a Horse Power; also, a Machine for making Pressed Bricks, with Barrows, Boards, &c., &c. The clay is of very superior quality and free from stones, and there is abundance of water very convenient. There is a Dwelling House on the premises, and attached to the Brick Yard are 16 acres of Land Fenced, part of which is cleared and under cultivation.

It is situated 3 miles from the City close to the Cloth Mill, and near the Queen's Arms on the Western Road. There is a passage from the Yard to the Princetown Road, a short distance from the Red Lion Inn, and a path also to the Royalty Road leading to Poplar Island Bridge. Water carriage is not more than 25 chains distant.

As Wood and Boards are getting scarce and expensive, the principal Buildings hereafter will have to be erected with Brick or Stone. This place offers advantageous to an industrious and enterprising person who understands the business, being so near the City, and the demand for Bricks being so much on the increase. For terms and particulars apply to the Owner, JAMES D. HASZARD, or at the Store of Messrs. Haszard & Owen. April 29, 1856.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellow ness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DOCTOR HOODLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, German Medicine Store,

No. 120 Arch St., one door below Sixth Philadelphia. Their power over the above diseases is not exceeded, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cured attest, in many cases after skilled physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are vital safe, certain, and pleasant.

Testimony from Maine.

CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, last April, upon my passage from Havana to Charleston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of 'Hoodland's German Bitters' in it, I sent for some immediately, this was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The effect was so rapid on me, that I had a good appetite for supper, and rested well that night, and the next day found me a well man. I have not been without your medicine since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Charleston and the West India Islands ever since. I have now given up going to sea, and reside in this place, where you should have an agency, as you could sell large quantities of it."

JOSEPH B. HALL & Co., Presque Isle, Arrostook Co., Maine, April 24, 1854, say: "We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use of only one bottle of the German Bitters, we think Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubt of the truth of his story."

Messrs. Jos. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen.—In answer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter, aged about 16 years, had been complaining of a pain in her side, for six or seven years, and about the first January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides being troubled with pains between her shoulders and in her breast. From reading a number of cures performed by "Hoodland's German Bitters" I was induced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and purchased one bottle. She had taken it but a few days when she began to improve, and now, after taking only one bottle, she is enjoying better health than she has for years. She feels no pain in her side or in any part of her body, and attributes her cure entirely to the German Bitters. WILLIAM CLARK, Salmon Brook, Arrostook Co., Me.

You should bear in mind that these Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases.

For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers generally.

T. DESBRISAY & Co., General Agents.

And by Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's, GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud, JAS. L. HOLMAN, do. WM. DODD, Bedouque, JAMES PIERSON, New London.