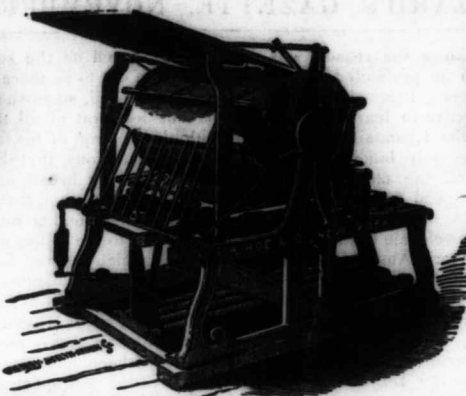


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GAZETTE

JOURNAL &
ADVERTISER.
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, November 1, 1856.

New Series, No. 390.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE
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News by the English Mail!

IMPORTANT FROM THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

MOUTH OF THE DANUBE, SEPT. 29.—We have been thunderstruck here by the intelligence that 4000 Austrian soldiers have suddenly pounced upon Galatz and occupied it—done the same at Ibrail—and seized all the ports of the Danube. The *Constantinople Journal* speaks only of Ibrail being occupied, but no doubt both have been so. They have not only quartered their troops in these towns, but they have taken possession of police and post offices, so that all persons and communications must pass through their hands. This, of course, shuts the door in the face of the commissaries charged to consult the Principalities, and you may, in consequence, expect Sir Henry Bulwer home. You will be better able to judge than I am, the cause of this defiance to the Western Powers. Is it a set-off for any demonstration of ours against Naples, and a significant declaration that, if we carry out our liberal policy in Italy, Austria will carry out a contrary one upon the Danube and in the Euxine? This would be a very grave challenge, for Austria is not the power to cast that challenge, if it did not know that it was supported by some other power, and there is none to support it in such a policy except Russia. We cut for the present, rather a ridiculous figure. After having made war to drive Russia from the Principalities, we withdraw all our soldiers on the understanding that Austria would do the same, instead of which Austria re-occupies the Principalities, and seizes the ports at the mouth of the river. Let me add, that this is rendered more serious by the recent conduct of Austria to a French naval officer. Captain Magnan brought out here a certain class of flat-bottomed boats, to be used in the Sea of Azoff, and in shallow waters, for war purposes. The war being over, the captain obtained permission of his government to try his boats on the Danube, and he considered them applicable to the navigation of the Pruth, the Sereth, and the Maritza. The Turks, however, do not like the Maritza to be navigated but by their own boats—that is to say, they will never allow it to be navigated at all. A French company in Armenia, with Captain Magnan, applied for the navigation of the Pruth and Sereth, and offered, at its own expense, to remove the obstructions in the rivers. The Moldavian government and hospodar granted the request; but Austria has compelled the Porte to annul that concession, on the plea that, by the clause of some treaty, Austria has the monopoly of navigating these inland waters. Both English and French ambassadors tried in vain to get this rescinded.

Captain Magnan, forbidden to attempt the Pruth, sailed up the Danube. First of all an Austrian vessel ran into one of his boats, and destroyed it. A commission of naval officers have declared that this was done on purpose. He again sails up the Danube, and meets with every obstacle that the Austrians can put in his way. He pleaded that he was not going to interfere with the Austrians, but that the Turks had a right to at least half the river; that it was most important for them to be able to send supplies and troops by the Danube and the Save to their fortresses in Bosnia; and that he was making the experiment to enable the Turks to use the great high road up the Danube. To this the Austrians replied that they would never permit the Turks to navigate the Danube. So much for the chief ally of Turkey, who is one of the contracting powers for maintaining the liberty of the Danube, and who is determined to stop it and its tributaries, not only to France and England, but to Turkey.

But neither Capt. Magnan nor his Government are to be daunted by the threats of Austrian agents. You are aware that in his vessel, the *Lyonnais*, he passed the rapids of the Iron Gates, and, being forbidden to advance higher up the river, he left his vessel aground in order to go and seek diplomatic succour and advice. The gallant captain has got both, and has returned to the Danube to prosecute his voyage, and to assert the freedom of that river,

or, at least, to know the reason why the French flag is to be prohibited from floating on these waters. It is neither unamusing nor uninteresting to learn that, on one occasion, when the *Lyonnais* attempted to tie a cable to the only landing place of a town, from which the men in authority rejected the cable, and would not allow the jetty to be made use of, the population came forward to welcome the French flag, they drove their own Austrian authorities from the jetty, pulled down the double eagle and flung it into the river. So much for the loyalty of the Danubian populations to the Kaiser.

It is no doubt under the pretext of Russia still menacing the Danube by keeping—or rather by claiming—the Isle of Serpents that Austria has seized Galatz. No doubt she will plead that, when France and England think it necessary to send back a naval force to the Black Sea, Austria can do no less than occupy the Principalities. But this is done so manifestly with the design of quashing the question of the organisation of Moldo-Wallachia, that it is impossible not to see that Austria considers herself to inherit those pretensions which Russia entertained, and to repel which we engaged in an expensive and sanguinary war.

The gravest consideration attending these circumstances is, however, the report that Turkey was no stranger to the intention of Austria to occupy Galatz. It is said that neither Lord Redcliffe nor M. Thouvenel knew of it—that the intelligence took them by surprise—and that, when they expressed their surprise, the Turkish minister declared he thought they were fully apprised of it. It could not be the Turkish Government's intention to take any reverse step, or resolve on questions arising out of the Treaty of Paris, without consulting all the allies. Ali Pacha would not do this; and, perhaps, it will be found that the Austrians spoke of it to the Turks as a step that would be requisite by-and-by, whilst they precipitated it for fear of objections. Provided the French and English embassies be in the same accord and situation, the rest is of small importance. And I believe they were both equally taken by surprise, for what two such powerful countries think to be wrong, they are fully able to rectify.

The Russian Government has ordered 20 steamers for the postal and passenger service from Odessa to different ports—Constantinople principally. I need not say that two steamers would amply suffice, with one to take the place of whichever should be disabled; therefore, the use of the remaining 17, it is for you to guess.—*Morning Post*.

THE THREATENING CLOUD.

Europe has been startled during the last day or two by the Russian manifesto, the effect of which on the Bourses of France and England was at the time very marked. The English funds speedily recovered from the shock, but the quidnuncs are busily speculating on the consequences of this manifesto, the genuineness of which, although doubted at first, is now generally believed; and these speculations embrace questions of the most striking and momentous kind to the peace of Europe and the world.

The first feeling which the perusal of this diplomatic note produces on the mind of the reader is, that the people of Western Europe have altogether mistaken the new Czar. When he came to the throne he was believed to be eminently pacific, and he received credit for having had the war left to him as a legacy by his father, while his own views were supposed to be in the interests of peace. Circumstances favoured this delusion. When he declared his intention of developing the resources of his empire through the arts of peace, it was inferred that he had arrived at the conclusion that the material prosperity of Russia would be best promoted by Free-trade and the breaking down of those barriers of restriction which the late Czar had long built up and maintained. But straight-forwardness of purpose is neither characteristic of the Russian people nor their ruler. Every thing in that country is enveloped in mystery; everything wears an artificial, unnatural appearance; so that inference ap-

parently based on the soundest principles often turn out to be mere delusions. It is now discovered, somewhat tardily, that the present autocrat of all the Russians is a faithful transcript of his father,—wily, de-ceptive, ambitious, that he patched up the peace to secure breathing time for his exhausted country, and that Muscovite humiliation in that conflict now seeks revenge by casting to the winds all the professions of amity which secured for him the respect and honour of the commercial and progressive classes throughout Europe.

The spirit of the Russian diplomatic note, which will be found in another column, and which has been addressed to the agents of Russia at the European courts, by Prince Gortschakoff, is in effect a challenge to England and France, for it says in substance that if the Western Powers attempt to coerce the King of Naples into the adoption of reforms necessary to prevent an outbreak in Italy, or, in other words, a general convulsion throughout Europe, Russia will espouse the cause of the tyrannical King, on the principle that he is a Sovereign in his own right, and is justified in doing what he likes with his own. The spirit of this manifesto justifies the belief which prevails that Russia will send her fleet for this purpose to the Bay of Naples to oppose those of England and France, and a collision may arise, the consequences of which cannot be overestimated. The policy on which Russia has now deliberately entered, and of which this circular is the programme, is so lofty in its pretensions and so insolent in its tone—maintains the "Divine Right of Kings" in a form so irreconcilable with modern, at all events, with English feeling, that it is nothing more nor less than an insult to free opinions throughout the world, and as such will be resented. It is a very bad augury of the continuance of peace—it is an indication of the breaking of that cloud which will precipitate the fearful struggle between peoples and rulers, and decide their pretensions of representative institutions as opposed to despotic government on the Continent of Europe.

The position of England in this state of things is singular, and some say undignified. Our alliance with France continues; but in France a despotism prevails hardly inferior to that of Russia herself. We do not undervalue the French alliance, but we preserve it at the expense of consistency. France has objects in coercing the King of Naples with which England does not sympathise. An explosion throughout Italy would probably cause a blaze in France; and it is the fear of this calamity which induces Louis Napoleon to press upon the King of Naples. All the great European Powers are huge despots, and they are all insolvent; for the maintenance of large standing armies to suppress the popular voice ends in financial ruin. Is there any necessity for England to be dragged into this struggle, with which we have nothing to do, and from which we have nothing to gain? If we set out on the knight-errantry of restoring constitutional privileges to all the enslaved nationalities of Europe, we ought, strictly speaking, to begin with fighting France, our nearest neighbour; and nothing, it occurs to us, can show the wisdom of a neutral attitude in our position more forcibly than the fact that we cannot stir in such a contest without compromising those principles of religious and civil freedom to which we profess to be devoted. The alliance of England and France was formed to prevent Russia from swallowing up Turkey, and thus disturbing the territorial balance of Europe; but this object, praiseworthy in itself, is very different from the Western Powers becoming the Conservative policemen of Europe, under the pretence of making a weak and foolish King carry out certain peddling reforms, while the chronic vices of his Government remain intact.

When the British Government sought to raise a German Legion during the war in the Crimea, an inducement to enter the service was made in the form of an offer to convey the soldiers when the contest was over to an English colony, and to give each man a piece of land to till. That time has now arrived, and the colony which has been selected is the Cape of Good Hope.

The men composing this British German Legion amount to 7000 of well trained troops, but they hesitate to accept the offer of the Government because stronger temptations, it is said, have been tendered by other Powers—by the Dutch, who desire to send them to their own colony of Batavia; by the King of Naples, who begins to feel uneasy at the cloud which is gathering round him; and by the Republic of Buenos Ayres, and others, who require troops. The advantage, as far as we are concerned, if we had sent them to the Cape, would have been that they might have assisted our own troops there in keeping the Caffres quiet. But we hope that for the future the Caffres will be kept down, not by force but by affection—by kind treatment, and that parental kind of colonisation which raises the well-disposed and easily trained savages to the refinements of civilisation and the lights of Christianity.

An appalling accident took place on Wednesday last at a coal-pit called the Bryn Mally, about two miles from Wrexham, North Wales, which has produced a serious loss of life. The accident was caused by the water of an adjoining mine, on a higher level, which has not been worked for a great number of years, breaking suddenly into the Bryn Mally Colliery, and drowning the miners. At the time of the calamity there were upwards of 200 hands employed, and it is providential that all of them were not destroyed. Owing, however, to the quickness and cleverness of a boy, the son of one of the miners, who gave the alarm, and saved his father's life by risking his own, numbers of the men contrived to reach the eye of the mine, were hauled up, and thus escaped; but others were less fortunate, and on calling over the muster-roll it was found that 15 were missing—the number which perished below.

A meeting was held in the early part of the present week at Newcastle-on-Tyne, to receive an address from the working men of Genoa, and to raise subscriptions for aiding in the emancipation of Italy. Letters were read from Mazzini, pressing for money payments, and one of them declared that insurrection alone could save Italy. There was also a communication from Garibaldi, dated Genoa, in which he urged the same prayer. Some money was subscribed, and a resolution was passed recommending the object of the meeting to the support of the public.—*Times*.

The Sardinian government has addressed a circular to all the superiors of the convents, suppressed by the law of May 29, 1855, summoning them to deliver up to the authorities all the title deeds, contracts, and registers, still in their possession, it having been discovered that the clause of the above law relating to such documents has been in many cases eluded.

On the 29th, it was stated at the police-office that the prosecution of the Conners, in the case of the Blarney murder, had cost the county £3000; and a post-office case, where the value of the property stolen was about a penny, cost £200.

CENSUS OF RUSSIA.—The *Moniteur de l'Armee* gives the following as the results of the census of the Russian empire taken by the order of the Emperor at the time of his accession to the throne:—"The total number of the population amounts to 63,000,000, the principal elements of which give results unknown to the rest of Europe. The Clergy of the Russian church stand for the enormous number of 510,000; that of the tolerated creeds, 35,000; the hereditary nobility, 155,000; the petty bourgeoisie, including discharged soldiers, 425,000; foreigners residing temporarily, 40,000; different bodies of Cossacks colonised on the Oural, the Don, the Volga, the Black Sea, the Baikal, the Baschkirs, and the irregular Kalmucks, 2,000,000; the population of the towns, the middle and lower classes, 5,000,000; the population of the country parts, 45,000,000; the wandering tribes, 500,000; the inhabitants of the trans-Caucasian possessions, 1,400,000; the kingdom of Poland, 4,200,000; the Grand Duchy of Finland, 1,400,000; and

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the Russian colonies in America, 71,000. At the accession of the Emperor Nicholas the census then taken only gave a population of 51,000,000. This large increase in the space of 30 years may, however, be readily understood when it is considered that the Russian territory has now an extent of 22,000,000 of square kilometres (a kilometre is 1/10th of a mile), and a length of coast of 27,000 kilometres. If the population continues to increase in the same proportion it will by 1900 amount to 100,000,000. The Russian empire, according to the same document, contains 112 different peoples, divided into 12 principal races, the most numerous of which is the Slavonians, including the Russians properly so called, the Poles, the Cossacks, and the Servian colonies of the Dnieper. These populations inhabit the finest and most important provinces of the empire."

THE MISERIES OF BEING A HERO.—Lieutenant Dunham Massy, of the 19th Regiment, in replying to an article which recently appeared in a contemporary, accusing him of an excessive amount of foolish vanity in believing himself a hero, denies, in a very proper tone of repudiation, this somewhat damaging accusation. He devoutly "thanks God that he is not such a fool" as to think himself a hero, and thus describes the persecution to which a hero is exposed:—"You do not know the miseries of being a hero. Penny-a-liners arrest your servants as they go of errands, and ask where you were born, where you were brought up, who was your grandfather, and who was your schoolmaster; and some day you see a hideous biographical caricature of yourself. A daguerrotypist seizes on you—an artist, pencil in hand, waylays you—an engraver puts your identity upon proof—invitations to public banquets come in upon you, on cards as large as dinner plates—young ladies, in prettily folded notes, solicit your autograph; you receive an overwhelming supply of tracts from ladies of a graver age—imaginary poets harass you with doggerel verses—authors of bad books send you copies of their tiresome works—you are stared at in the streets—when your carriage stops, your horse is provokingly patted on the neck—you are shouted at in the theatres. In fact, comfort and privacy are at an end. Now, all this is very well for a strong, able, idle Crimean hero who likes the thing, and who has health and strength to bear it. But it is a very different thing if by chance the unhappy victim, after six months lying on his back in one position in a Crimean hut, should return home, and wish to enjoy quiet, and to have time to nurse a leg some two or three inches shorter and much feebler than its fellow—to think over the precautions necessary to preserve weak lungs in the moist climate of an Irish coming winter, and should have occasion two or three times a week to endure a very ugly ceremony, namely, the insertion of a probe some eight or ten inches into an open wound. For my part, I give everybody notice, that I am by no means the man to make a hero of, and that those that made me so should at once repent. Much better may easily be had. The crop is as plentiful as blackberries. Crimeans are everything now, are everywhere, and, though wild-looking and hirsute animals, are easily caught. I do not at all answer the description. I have not a single hair on my upper lip. I do not wear a Turkish cap when I travel. I never smoke tobacco. Therefore, where others may be had for asking, I beg to be allowed to abdicate the honours of heroism, and to remain in quiet. But if there is one thing worse than to be made a full-blown hero, it is to become a doubtful or disputed hero—in fact, to be *Cardiganised*."

We extract the following remarks on this subject from the letter of the Paris correspondent of the *Times*:—"The circular despatch of Prince Gortschakoff, published in the *Gazette de Cologne*, and addressed to the representatives of Russia at foreign courts, is considered here as a very important document. In tone it is not much less haughty than the former circulars of Count Nesselrode a short time before war was

declared; and if Russia has issued from the struggle triumphant, and not defeated, her language could hardly have been different. Unless we are to look upon this new manifesto as a mere bravado, Russia would seem all but disposed to try again the chances of war; and the language of Prince Gortschakoff with reference to Naples and Greece sounds as if he thought the Czar was the protector of those States as much as he professed to be of the Sultan's non-Mussulman subjects. It is not unworthy of remark, that almost concurrently with the publication of that circular comes the intelligence that the first division of the Russian squadron of evolutions, under Vice-admiral Schantz, had received orders to be ready for sea; and that it was said at Cronstadt that it would winter at Naples. Of the receipt in official quarters of this news, I am told, there is no doubt. The presence of a Russian squadron in the Bay of Naples is of course meant as a demonstration in favour of the King in the event of an Anglo-French force appearing there. Should the presence of the fleet be followed by a popular rising, which is not impossible, what, we may ask, would be the attitude of the Russians? On the other hand, intelligence has been received that the Elizabetha, Commander Baron de Bourgoignon, had been detached from the Austrian squadron, and proceeds to Naples, to be stationed there permanently.

The *Post*, in a leader, says,—"The circular despatch by Prince Gortschakoff to the representatives of the Czar at foreign courts, must, at the present conjuncture of circumstances, be accepted as a manifesto of policy which the Emperor Alexander is prepared to adopt. It is, then, with the most profound regret, and no little astonishment, that we find a power, itself convicted by all Europe, rise to teach, to warn, and to threaten the powers with whom peace has been made. Bolgrad, and the Isle of Serpents, Greece and Naples, these are the clouds rising, but danger there is none. The Anglo-French alliance has proved the present safety of Europe. It involves the whole future of civilization."

The *Daily News* says,—"The text of the manifesto is neither more nor less than a solemn declaration—haughty in tone, and defiant in language—of the part Russia intends to assume in the political transactions of Europe, and a denunciation, but thinly veiled under stately courtesies of diplomatic style, against the interference of the two great powers in Naples, and the continued occupation of Greece. The manifesto contains doctrines of 1856, which are but the echo of the holy alliance of 1821, but the madness of the present tyranny is unbearable, and the Western Powers will be for ever disgraced if they suffer themselves to be deterred from this great and mighty writ, *de lunatico inquirendo*, by the miserable fictions of the holy alliance, and the haughty menaces of the Czar."

A TERRIBLE DRAMA.—The *Courier de Tarn-et-Garonne* narrates the following as having just taken place in the town of Tournon:—"A receiver of taxes, with a grown up family, carried on an illicit intercourse with the governess of his youngest daughter. This circumstance gave rise to family differences and to much public scandal. The son of this man, who was likewise a tax-receiver in another canton, frequently remonstrated with his father on his conduct. The latter received orders from his superior to change his residence, and manifested intentions of taking the governess with him. On hearing this the son presented himself before the young woman, and menaced her with death in the event of her consenting to that step, which would bring further dishonour on the family. The governess became alarmed, and gave up all idea of following the father; the latter paid her, however, repeated visits at Tournon, where she continued to reside. During one of these visits the son appeared before the guilty couple, and without opening his lips laid the governess dead at his feet by a shot from a double-barrelled pistol. The father, exasperated at this act, rushed on the son, and, after a desperate struggle, wrested the pistol from him, and shot him dead. The father is now in custody."

VARIETIES.

A SOFT PILLOW.

Whitfield and a companion were much annoyed one night, at a public house, by a set of gamblers in the room adjoining where they slept. Their noisy clamor and horrid blasphemy so excited Whitfield's abhorrence and pious sympathy that he could not rest.

"I will go to them and reprove their wickedness," said he.

His companion remonstrated in vain. He went. His words of reproof were apparently powerless upon them. Returning, he lay down to sleep. His companion asked him, rather abruptly:

"What did you gain by it?"

"A soft pillow," he said patiently, and soon fell asleep.

Yes, "a soft pillow" is the reward of fidelity—the companion of a clear conscience. It is a sufficient remuneration for doing right, in the absence of all other reward. None know more truly the value of a soft pillow than those parents whose anxiety for wayward children is enhanced by a consciousness of neglect. Those who faithfully rebuke, and properly restrain them by their Christian department and religious counsels can sleep quietly in the day of trial.

THE MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

The solid rock which turns the edge of the chisel, bears forever the impress of the leaf and the acorn received long, long since, ere it had become hardened by time and the elements. If we trace back to its fountain, the mighty torrent which fertilizes the land with its copious stream, or sweeps over it with a devastating flood, we shall find it dripping in crystal drops from some mossy crevice among the distant hills; so too, the gentle feelings and affections that enrich and adorn the heart, and the mighty passions that sweep away all the barriers of the soul and desolate society, may have sprung up in the infant bosom in the sheltered retirement of home.

"I should have been an atheist, said John Randolph, if it had not been for one recollection; and that was the memory of the time when my departed mother used to take my little hands in hers, and cause me on my knees to say, 'Our Father, which art in Heaven.'"

MY FATHER'S WILL.

A pious, old man was one day walking to the sanctuary with a New Testament in his hand, when a friend who met him, said, 'Good morning, Mr. Price.' 'Ah, good morning,' replied he; 'I am reading my Father's Will as I walk along.' 'Well, and what has he left you?' said his friend. 'Why, he has bequeathed to me a hundred-fold in this life, and in the world to come life everlasting.' This beautiful reply was the means of comforting his Christian friend, who was at the time in sorrowful circumstances.

POLKA DANCING.—Somebody, describing the absurd appearance of a man dancing the polka, says: "He looks as though he had a hole in his pocket and was trying to shake a shilling down the leg of his trowsers."

THE LAW OF STORMS.—The man, who, when there is a domestic storm, steps in between man and wife, is as bad as he who, when it's raining violently, walks between two dripping umbrellas, for he gets protected neither by the one or the other, but on the contrary catches it from both sides.

How much more difficult it is to get a woman out on a wet Sunday than on a wet week-day. Can the shops have anything to do with this?

A member of the Scotch Moslemic Curative Association stated, at a late meeting, that persons desirous of avoiding sleepless nights, should lie with their heads to the north—on no account with their heads to the west.

The coal-merchant kicked at his dog and said.

A smile is ever the most bright and beautiful with a tear upon it. What is the dawn without its dew? The tear is rendered by the smile precious above the smile itself.

A female writer says—"Nothing looks worse on a lady than darned stockings." Allow us to observe that stockings which need *darning* look much worse than darned ones.

A young lady explained to a printer the other day, the distinction between printing and publishing, and at the conclusion of her remarks, by way of illustration, she said, "you may print a kiss on my cheek, but you must not publish it."

Every eye loves beauty, and there is no countenance, not blushed or deformed by guilt, that may not—indeed, does not—brighten and gladden some devoted soul.

R. W. Emerson in his latest work says the solvency of England "is maintained by means of a national debt, on the principle, if you will not lend me the money how can I pay you."

A man came into a printing office to beg a paper. "Because," said he, "we like to read newspapers very much, but our neighbors are all too stingy to take one."

It was observed of a philosopher who was drowned in the Red Sea, "that his taste would be suited, for he was a man of deep thinking, and always liked to go to the bottom of anything."

A contemporary writer says that marriage directs a man to vegetable markets, botanical physicians, milliners' shops, paregoric, summer-complaint, and night-bells.

COAL vs. SLATE.—A person meeting his coal merchant accosted him thus:—

"Well, my good sir, how are coals?"

"Indeed," he replied, "coals are coals now!"

"Glad to hear it," said the other, "for the last you sent me were half slate!"

My son, said an affectionate mother to her son (who resided at a distance, and expected, in a short time, to be married,) "you are getting very thin." "Yes mother," he replied, I am; when I come next, I think you may see my rib."

It is suggested that the question, "May a man marry his wife's sister?" is one which may be effectually answered by the sister herself, when it is popped by the widower.

An Irishman, who was early one morning busily engaged in sweeping the shop of a cheesemonger, was interrupted by a voice from an inner room, saying, "Well, what are you doing—are you sweeping out the shop?" "No, replied Pat, I am sweeping out the dirt and leaving the shop."

MATRIMONY.—When bent on matrimony, look more than skin deep for beauty, dive further than the pocket for worth, and search for temper beyond the good humour of the moment—remembering it is not always the most agreeable partner at a ball who forms the most amiable partner for life. Virtue, like some flowers, blooms often fairest in the shade.

Beauty is a rock on which many a man makes shipwreck, while in search of the pearls which adorn it.

A little ragged child was heard to call out in the window of a mean-looking house to her opposite neighbour—"Please, Mrs. Miller, mother's compliments, and if it is a fine day, will you go a begging with her to-morrow?"

"My eyes, Jack?" exclaimed a tar, seeing a soldier chained by the leg to a cannon for punishment, "if there ain't a soldier at anchor."

Cautious, sur Taus.—If you say of yourself "I lie," and in saying so, tell the truth, you lie. If you say, "I lie," and in so doing tell a lie, you tell the truth.

VERSAILLES.—The sudden determination expressed by the Emperor to remain absent from Paris until the first week in December has given rise to much gossiping rumour, which, not having been contradicted, is taking root in the public mind. The reason for the measure, accredited by the sensible portion of the community, is that, in consequence of the still delicate health of the Empress, it would be wise to avoid the Tuilleries until after the vapours which arise from the Seine in the month of November shall have been dispelled by the frosts. It is certain, that Versailles has struck the fancy of the Empress, who from the very first has expressed a repugnance to inhabiting the Tuilleries, and whose aversion to the place has increased to a greater degree than ever, since the birth of the prince imperial. The publicity of the gardens of the palace, the impossibility of enjoying private exercise with the nurse, is said, in a great measure, to cause this fancy for a winter establishment at Versailles. Should the prospect be realized, the whole of the buildings round the palace would be restored to their former uses. The foreign ambassadors would have their allotted hotels, and the different ministers their bureaux—in short, the dead city would be restored to life again. The plan forms part of the system which has long occupied the mind of the Emperor, and is connected with his scheme of the future decentralisation of France. Ever since his Majesty's accession to the throne, he has entertained the idea of withdrawing from Paris some portion of the exclusive power and influence that city has always enjoyed, with the intention of reducing it to the part of a leader, of the fine arts, literature and science, and depriving it of the political position it has held so long, and which it is thought to have abused so often. The sensation caused by such a brusque and sudden change as the transfer of the authorities to Versailles, would mark an epoch in the history of the country.—Court Journal.

Mrs. STOWE ON TEMPERANCE AND THE NEW PRESIDENT.—The supporters of the temperance movement sent through the Earl of Harrington an invitation to Mrs. Stowe to attend a public meeting in Derby, in order that a congratulatory address might be presented to her. The Earl of Harrington accompanied the invitation with one from himself, requesting the honour of a visit from Mrs. Stowe and her husband (Professor Stowe,) at Elvaston Castle, during their stay in the neighbourhood. Mrs. Stowe declined the invitation, as her husband was obliged to leave England to resume his official duties, and she was unwilling to undergo the reception of an address unassisted by him. In her letter to the Earl of Harrington, she speaks of the advantage which the Maine Liquor Law has been to the State, and adds,—"My heart warms with satisfaction at the beginning of the cause in England. I rejoice that the splendid accostions of your lordship's rank and position are being made instruments in the great cause of human improvement, and I trust that the English and American oaks which have been planted together in your beautiful grounds in commemoration of the inauguration of this cause in England may grow and mingle their branches together—emblems of our national union in every work of peace and goodwill to men. It is my belief, from observation and travel in England and Scotland, that almost all the poverty and misery of the lower classes now arise from the traffic in intoxicating drinks. In no country has benevolence been more energetic and the progress of social reform more rapid. The benevolent works of England strike a stranger as really stupendous, yet this one cause seems to nullify all and keep up misery, vice, and distress. It seems to me, that there is now scarcely any cause of poverty and distress which the suppression of the liquor traffic would not remove. Since emigration to the colonies has equalized the population, it would seem, as if there might be money and work enough to support the whole labouring population, were it not for the enormous taxation and drain of ardent spirits. The view of your great cities flaming nightly with signs of 'Rum, brandy, and gin,' is to the eyes of an American as appalling as the slave-market of our Southern States to an Englishman. With the majority of our respectable population in New England these articles are considered as pertaining only to the department of medical practice, and, if we have them in our houses at all, it is with the same precaution and watchfulness that we use other medicines. When we see how they are publicly obtained on the eye here every night, with all the attractions of brilliant lights and splendid shops, we wonder that there are any who escape such temptations. But let us hope, that now two countries are both on the eve of new

and better things. It is our hope that the cause of liberty in America is about to triumph—that the wise and good, who too long have slumbered and slept, are awaking in good earnest to wipe out the disgrace of past remissness by placing in our highest national seat a President who shall consistently uphold the principles of freedom."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EXECUTION OF LIEUTENANT JENNINGS ESTELLE, N. A.—HIS DYING DECLARATION. (From El Nicaraguense, Sept. 20.)

At 5 o'clock p. m. on the evening of Friday, the 19th inst., Second Lieut. Jennings Estelle suffered the extreme penalty of the law by being shot on the Plaza, for the murder of Second Lieutenant Charles Gordon, in the Guard-House, in the City of Granada, while acting as officer of the guard.

Estelle had been previously arrested for shooting Thos. Edwards, and was, when he committed the unfortunate act for which he suffered death, a prisoner confined to his quarters. He had a fair and impartial trial, and the gentlemen who sat in judgment upon him gave him every opportunity to establish a defence, but in this he utterly failed. The deed was committed without any provocation, or without any aggravating circumstance. He was sentenced to be hung, but the Commander-in-Chief caused it to be so far mitigated, as to allow him to be shot.

There was a large concourse gathered to witness the execution. Estelle walked with a firm step by the side of a reverend father of the church, who prayed with him and for him from the Guard-House to the place of execution.

When he arrived at the spot where he was to breathe his last, he requested that his hands might be untied, as he wished to address the crowd. This request being granted, he spoke in a firm, unflinching voice. In his speech he asked forgiveness of the officers and soldiers of the Nicaraguan army. Voices responded from the crowd, "God forgive you."

While in prison he wrote the following address, which he requested to have published:

GRANADA, Sept. 15, 1856.

These are the dying declarations of Jennings Estelle: I was born in Marshall, Tennessee, in the year 1833, and was raised from my infancy in Hinds County, Mississippi. I started to California in 1852. On the road, I had a difficulty with a man of the name of Howard, and shot him. I afterward shot a man of the name of Hays, but the wound did not happen to prove fatal. In the same year I had a difficulty with Charles Robinson, and stabbed him in three places. My last two difficulties, while in California, occurred at the State Prison, where I had been employed for the last two years. After getting into the last scrape I came to Nicaragua, and shot Thomas Edwards. I afterward shot Charles Gordon. I must say that in all my difficulties, I was not once in my right mind. Twice I had been forgiven, and hope to be forgiven for them all. I think there is a God in Heaven that will and can forgive, and he knows, and I know, that it was not I that killed Charles Gordon. It was whiskey and my crazy mind that did it. I say that I was not in my right mind, when I did the deed, and God knows it. Forgive me, officers and soldiers, and I can die a happy man. I don't write this because I think I ought not to die, for I think that my time has come, and that justice has been done me. Fellow-soldiers, remember what has brought me to this death—you all know it as well as I do. My humble prayer is, that I may be forgiven. JENNINGS ESTELLE.

His body, as soon as life was extinct, was put in a good coffin and decently interred.

Another large nugget of gold has been found in Wicklow by the same parties who were fortunate enough to make a similar discovery a few weeks since. The present one is said to weigh 2lbs. "of pure, clean gold," and was found in the clay-slate rock.

Persia has proposed to refer to the arbitration of a foreign Power its differences with England.

A convention has been concluded between France and Denmark, by which the latter power cedes to the former a portion of the territory of Iceland for salting fish.

They are making visiting cards in Germany whereon, besides the name, the portrait of the party is engraved. Some odd anecdotes have resulted from this novel branch of industry.

DREADFUL COLLISION IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.—LOSS OF TWENTY LIVES.

On Wednesday evening, 1st inst., a large ship belonging to Dublin, called the York, laden with timber, from Quebec, arrived in the Liffey, bringing intelligence of a fatal collision which took place early on last Thursday morning between the ships Yeoman, of Liverpool, and the Helen Heilgers, of the same port, at a point between the Keskirk Rock and Ballycotton, and having on board thirty-two persons, who were the survivors of the crews of those vessels. The Yeoman 1100 tons, commanded by Capt. Colquhoun, was on her passage from Liverpool to Castine, British America, with a cargo of salt. The Helen Heilgers, of about the same size, commanded by Captain Harris, with a miscellaneous cargo, worth upwards of £20,000, was homeward bound from Calcutta.—About three on the morning above mentioned, a strong breeze blowing, and the weather being very thick, the vessels came into collision with each other. The Yeoman had her starboard tacks on board, and the Helen Heilgers was sailing very fast before the wind, and the latter vessel struck the former violently at her fore-rigging, knocking in her side. Within eight minutes afterward the Yeoman went down. Four of her crew succeeded in clinging to the bowsprit rigging of the Helen Heilgers, but one of them is missing, and only three have escaped, the names of whom are John King, Thomas Jason and Alfred Creighton. All the rest of the ship's company, including the captain and officers, and numbering 19 souls, perished. The Helen Heilgers was greatly injured by the shock, and the utmost efforts were made with the pumps to keep her afloat. At eight o'clock the same morning the York came to her assistance, and took off her captain and crew of 20 men together with the three sailors belonging to the Yeoman.

After remaining for upwards of two hours along-side the Helen Heilgers, the York left her in a sinking state with 18 feet of water in the hold, and the sea washing her gunwales. The surviving sailors of the two unfortunate vessels were received into the Sailor's Home. They spoke in terms of praise of the manner in which they had been treated on board the York by Captain Farlane and his ship's company.

Latest News!

(Per Telegraph to Reading Room.)

The American Steamship Atlantic has arrived at New York. Dates from Liverpool to 15th inst.

Cotton market buoyant, but no change in prices.

Breadstuffs generally quiet. Business limited at previous quotations.

Flour steady, with small advance on better qualities.

Corn buoyant, but sales unimportant.

Money market more stringent. Consols quoted at 91½ to 91¾.

O'Donnell's Dynasty in Spain ended Narvaez succeeds.

Steamer Illinois has arrived from California (sixth.) Brings over a million and a half of specie.

News unimportant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the President and Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society.

Gentlemen:—From a late number of the "Advertiser" I heard a short paragraph read, expatiating on the benefits the country derives from the culture of Turnips, and "demanding" to know the "reason why" the turnip premiums are withdrawn. The writer, undoubtedly a Queen's County man—confesses he was not a little surprised at this withdrawal—this single one—Will he not be perfectly astounded, when

informed all premiums for Stock, Crop and Ploughing, are withdrawn from Prince County Branch. This he can scarcely credit—but I am sorry to say, so it is.

And now sir: I a staunch upholder of the Society since its commencement, and many others demand (we have a right,) your reasons for withholding from this Branch, what you so liberally dispense among yourselves in Queen's County. Though a Branch, are we not part and parcel of the same society? At its formation, were we not promised, that benefits accruing, would be equally distributed among the three counties?—Did not your delegates promise, if we of Prince County would form a Branch; First, that whatever sum our subscriptions amounted to, an equal sum would be given by the Parent Society to assist us, whereas, collect what we will, twenty pounds is all you give us. Second—premiums were to be given for Swede and Yellow turnips, Indian Corn, Wheat, Two and Four-tined Barley. All of which you withdrew at one sweep.

Third—You agreed to give a number of premiums for model ploughing, to stimulate and encourage our young ploughmen. Gone to the "Model Farm" I presume to stimulate the growth of Deputies. A manager, who, as I have heard, could never manage his own farm so as to get a comfortable living—would require such.

Fourth—You promised premiums for almost all descriptions of live Stock, and this year, after tearing every twig and leaf from your branch, you have stripped it of its bark, by withholding these prizes. If you could afford them to Queen's County, why not to Prince County?

Satisfactory answers, if you can give them, are demanded by subscribers who expect that Prince County members of the Assembly will, at their next sitting, see to Prince County having a fair share of what is granted to the society.

Yours,
A Member of the P. C. Branch.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, November 1, 1856.

The Michaelmas Term of the Supreme Court commenced its sitting on Tuesday last, and had been busily engaged in hearing appeals, some of them of a very important and interesting character. Our apology for the want of our usual editorial is in the circumstance of listening to one between John S. Brenner, Esq., Deputy Controller of Customs, and a Captain Thompson, of the schooner Rapid. The judgment, it is expected will be pronounced to day, but not in time for this issue. We shall not fail however to let our readers hear the particulars, as soon as judgment is given.

The Agricultural Gazette says a machine for digging potatoes has been lately in successful operation in several parts of Scotland and Ireland.

The Glasgow Courier states that the electors of that city intend to hold a public meeting with a view to calling upon Mr. John M'Gregor to resign his seat as one of the members of Parliament.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Royal Agricultural Society's Ploughing Match took place on the Society's Farm, on Tuesday last, nine ploughs commenced work at 11 o'clock and finished their half acre each at dusk. The morning looked gloomy, and the rain began to fall about 1 past 2, and continued with unabating vigour during the remainder of the day.

It may appear astonishing to many that so small a number of ploughs came upon the ground. It was accounted for however in this way: the prizes being remarkably large, it was supposed that all the old hands would turn out, the Juveniles therefore, thinking that they would have no chance of obtaining a prize, stopped at home; had the prizes been of less value the case would have been reversed, and it may be well in future matches to have two classes, viz: the Ploughmen who have taken first or second prizes, and those who have never taken either.

The whole of the work was done in a very creditable manner, and the Judges, who, I doubt not, have met with the usual amount of abuse consequent upon accepting an offer of this kind in P. E. Island, had some difficulty in awarding the prizes.

Much praise is due to the Ladies, for the handsome sum they collected; their exertions were duly appreciated by all those interested, and had the weather been sufficiently favorable to have enabled them to appear on the ground no doubt some of the candidates would have been gallant enough to have returned them a vote of thanks.

Of the importance of good ploughing I need say little or nothing, for I should imagine that almost every one with the most trifling pretensions to a knowledge of agriculture, is

must be aware, that unless the land is well tilled, the crops will be very indifferent. Deep ploughing brings new earth to the surface, and forms a deeper, active soil, altering both its physical and chemical composition. There are certain substances contained in the soil which have all a natural tendency to sink, such as lime, marl, &c., &c. The rains also assist in carrying on this process, so that in the course of time, many valuable fertilizing substances are sunk below the reach of ordinary ploughing, rendering it necessary from time to time to increase the depth of the furrow a few inches, in order to bring to the surface a portion of these substances. Many deep-rooted plants possess this property to a great extent. And when lupins, buckwheat, &c., are sown to plough down, they enrich the soil by bringing to the surface the ingredients thus lost.

Many experiments have been made to prove the immense advantage the farmer will derive from deep ploughing and subsoiling, with the most satisfactory results, as is shown by the following table:

Ploughed to 8 inches Subsoiled to 15 inches Difference	TURNIPS		BARLEY		POTATOES	
	tons	cwt	tons	cwt	tons	cwt
6	30	67 1/2	28	6	14	14
10	36	81 1/2	34	7	17	17
14	42	95 1/2	40	8	20	20
18	48	109 1/2	46	9	23	23
22	54	123 1/2	52	10	26	26
26	60	137 1/2	58	11	29	29
30	66	151 1/2	64	12	32	32
34	72	165 1/2	70	13	35	35
38	78	179 1/2	76	14	38	38
42	84	193 1/2	82	15	41	41
46	90	207 1/2	88	16	44	44
50	96	221 1/2	94	17	47	47
54	102	235 1/2	100	18	50	50
58	108	249 1/2	106	19	53	53
62	114	263 1/2	112	20	56	56
66	120	277 1/2	118	21	59	59
70	126	291 1/2	124	22	62	62
74	132	305 1/2	130	23	65	65
78	138	319 1/2	136	24	68	68
82	144	333 1/2	142	25	71	71
86	150	347 1/2	148	26	74	74
90	156	361 1/2	154	27	77	77
94	162	375 1/2	160	28	80	80
98	168	389 1/2	166	29	83	83
102	174	403 1/2	172	30	86	86
106	180	417 1/2	178	31	89	89
110	186	431 1/2	184	32	92	92
114	192	445 1/2	190	33	95	95
118	198	459 1/2	196	34	98	98
122	204	473 1/2	202	35	101	101
126	210	487 1/2	208	36	104	104
130	216	501 1/2	214	37	107	107
134	222	515 1/2	220	38	110	110
138	228	529 1/2	226	39	113	113
142	234	543 1/2	232	40	116	116
146	240	557 1/2	238	41	119	119
150	246	571 1/2	244	42	122	122
154	252	585 1/2	250	43	125	125
158	258	599 1/2	256	44	128	128
162	264	613 1/2	262	45	131	131
166	270	627 1/2	268	46	134	134
170	276	641 1/2	274	47	137	137
174	282	655 1/2	280	48	140	140
178	288	669 1/2	286	49	143	143
182	294	683 1/2	292	50	146	146
186	300	697 1/2	298	51	149	149
190	306	711 1/2	304	52	152	152
194	312	725 1/2	310	53	155	155
198	318	739 1/2	316	54	158	158
202	324	753 1/2	322	55	161	161
206	330	767 1/2	328	56	164	164
210	336	781 1/2	334	57	167	167
214	342	795 1/2	340	58	170	170
218	348	809 1/2	346	59	173	173
222	354	823 1/2	352	60	176	176
226	360	837 1/2	358	61	179	179
230	366	851 1/2	364	62	182	182
234	372	865 1/2	370	63	185	185
238	378	879 1/2	376	64	188	188
242	384	893 1/2	382	65	191	191
246	390	907 1/2	388	66	194	194
250	396	921 1/2	394	67	197	197
254	402	935 1/2	400	68	200	200
258	408	949 1/2	406	69	203	203
262	414	963 1/2	412	70	206	206
266	420	977 1/2	418	71	209	209
270	426	991 1/2	424	72	212	212
274	432	1005 1/2	430	73	215	215
278	438	1019 1/2	436	74	218	218
282	444	1033 1/2	442	75	221	221
286	450	1047 1/2	448	76	224	224
290	456	1061 1/2	454	77	227	227
294	462	1075 1/2	460	78	230	230
298	468	1089 1/2	466	79	233	233
302	474	1103 1/2	472	80	236	236
306	480	1117 1/2	478	81	239	239
310	486	1131 1/2	484	82	242	242
314	492	1145 1/2	490	83	245	245
318	498	1159 1/2	496	84	248	248
322	504	1173 1/2	502	85	251	251
326	510	1187 1/2	508	86	254	254
330	516	1201 1/2	514	87	257	257
334	522	1215 1/2	520	88	260	260
338	528	1229 1/2	526	89	263	263
342	534	1243 1/2	532	90	266	266
346	540	1257 1/2	538	91	269	269
350	546	1271 1/2	544	92	272	272
354	552	1285 1/2	550	93	275	275
358	558	1299 1/2	556	94	278	278
362	564	1313 1/2	562	95	281	281
366	570	1327 1/2	568	96	284	284
370	576	1341 1/2	574	97	287	287
374	582	1355 1/2	580	98	290	290
378	588	1369 1/2	586	99	293	293
382	594	1383 1/2	592	100	296	296
386	600	1397 1/2	598	101	299	299
390	606	1411 1/2	604	102	302	302
394	612	1425 1/2	610	103	305	305
398	618	1439 1/2	616	104	308	308
402	624	1453 1/2	622	105	311	311
406	630	1467 1/2	628	106	314	314
410	636	1481 1/2	634	107	317	317
414	642	1495 1/2	640	108	320	320
418	648	1509 1/2	646	109	323	323
422	654	1523 1/2	652	110	326	326
426	660	1537 1/2	658	111	329	329
430	666	1551 1/2	664	112	332	332
434	672	1565 1/2	670	113	335	335
438	678	1579 1/2	676	114	338	338
442	684	1593 1/2	682	115	341	341
446	690	1607 1/2	688	116	344	344
450	696	1621 1/2	694	117	347	347
454	702	1635 1/2	700	118	350	350
458	708	1649 1/2	706	119	353	353
462	714	1663 1/2	712	120	356	356
466	720	1677 1/2	718	121	359	359
470	726	1691 1/2	724	122	362	362
474	732	1705 1/2	730	123	365	365
478	738	1719 1/2	736	124	368	368
482	744	1733 1/2	742	125	371	371
486	750	1747 1/2	748	126	374	374
490	756	1761 1/2	754	127	377	377
494	762	1775 1/2	760	128	380	380
498	768	1789 1/2	766	129	383	383
502	774	1803 1/2	772	130	386	386
506	780	1817 1/2	778	131	389	389
510	786	1831 1/2	784	132	392	392
514	792	1845 1/2	790	133	395	395
518	798	1859 1/2	796	134	398	398
522	804	1873 1/2	802	135	401	401
526	810	1887 1/2	808	136	404	404
530	816	1901 1/2	814	137	407	407
534	822	1915 1/2	820	138	410	410
538	828	1929 1/2	826	139	413	413
542	834	1943 1/2	832	140	416	416
546	840	1957 1/2	838	141	419	419
550	846	1971 1/2	844	142	422	422
554	852	1985 1/2	850	143	425	425
558	858	1999 1/2	856	144	428	428
562	864	2013 1/2	862	145	431	431
566	870	2027 1/2	868	146	434	434
570	876	2041 1/2	874	147	437	437
574	882	2055 1/2	880	148	440	440
578	888	2069 1/2	886	149	443	443
582	894	2083 1/2	892	150	446	446
586	900	2097 1/2	898	151	449	449
590	906	2111 1/2	904	152	452	452
594	912	2125 1/2	910	153	455	455
598	918	2139 1/2	916	154	458	458
602	924	2153 1/2	922	155	461	461
606	930	2167 1/2	928	156	464	464
610	936	2181 1/2	934	157	467	467
614	942	2195 1/2	940	158	470	470
618	948	2209 1/2	946	159	473	473
622	954	2223 1/2	952	160	476	476
626	960	2237 1/2	958	161	479	479
630	966	2251 1/2	964	162	482	482
634	972	2265 1/2	970	163	485	485
638	978	2279 1/2	976	164	488	488
642	984	2293 1/2	982	165	491	491
646	990	2307 1/2	988	166	494	494
650	996	2321 1/2	994	167	497	49

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 climates, ages, sexes and constitutions.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH.

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

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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:—

Table listing various ailments such as Ague, Dropsy, Inflammation, Bilious Complaints, Erysipelas, Liver Complaints, etc., and their corresponding treatments.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 241, 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 P. E. Island.

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

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

FINE 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 Best Leather, 300 sides Heavy Leather, 300 sides Light Sole Leather, 300 Calf-skins.

W. S. DAWSON. October 20, 1856.



FALL SUPPLIES BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE CITY DRUG STORE

No. 14, Queen Street. 100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd. Sperm, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., 1 bbl. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cudbear, Bluestone, Copperas, Alum, Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sage and Corn Starch.

ALSO, IN STORE. A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c., &c., W. R. WATSON.

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

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

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

Pure Corn Starch. PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich PUDDINGS, nice Blanc Manger Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by June 7 W. R. WATSON.

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

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

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.— Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Stanley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq. Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblais Esq., Charlotetown. H. J. CUNDALL, Agent for P. E. April 7th, 1856.

1st OCTOBER, 1856 NEW BOOKS received this day, at George T. Haszard's, Bookstore— McAulay's History, 4 vols. in one, 7s 6d, and in single volumes at 3s 6d. McKenzie's 5000 receipts, 6s 3d. Gordon Cummings Hunters' Life, 7s 6d. Jay's Autobiography, 1 vol. Dr. Kitto's Memoirs. The Castle Builders, 5s. The Martins of Cro Martin, by Lever, 3s 9d. J. Montgomery's Poetical works illustrated, 14s. Letter Writers, 1s 3d. Song Books, bound and pamphlets. Cookery Books, 1s 3d. Carpenter's Spelling Books, 9d. Comic almanacs for 1857. 17 000 Buff envelopes, 1s to 1s 10d per 100. English Editions of Webster's Dictionary, 5s 6d to 28s 6d. Am. abridged do. of Walkers do., 2s. Drawing Room Table Book, 4to 30 Engravings, 17s 6d. Albums English and American, illustrated 6s 9d to 29s. Gift Books, richly bound, 7s 6d. Fishers Book of the World, 32s 6d. Confession of Faith. Ramsay's inquiry of Human Happiness. Childrens Books, a variety.

TO MILLERS. Camel Hair Bolting Cloth.

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

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP.

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory Coloured, Engravings, in Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps. THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c. By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted. Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others. Dr. De Roos, from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety. PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation. THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE VIVE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spasmodic, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c. Their almost marvellous power in removing contumacious, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scarcy, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 23s. per bottle. The £5 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved; and the £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 Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 23s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors. GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors who thereby obtain a large profit. To protect the PUBLIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," to be printed in white letters on the Stamp affixed to the above, to imitate which is false. Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square Charlotetown.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRISTOL, Mass. 20th Dec. 1855. DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Indigestion, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Pectoral. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. JOHN KNIGHT, M.D. A. B. ROBERTS, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Pectoral myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should count my twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy." Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, BRISTOL, Mass. Feb. 1, 1856. BROTHAM AYER: I will cheerfully certify your Pectoral is the best remedy we possess for the cure of Whooping Cough, Croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people. HIRSH CONKLIN, M.D. AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTGOMERY, Pa., writes, 24 Jan. 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in some six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your Pectoral by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend." Asthma or Phthisis, and Bronchitis. WEST MANCHESTER, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856. DR. J. C. AYER: Your Cherry Pectoral is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant. A. A. RAMSEY, M.D., ALBANY, MONTGOMERY Co., Iowa, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable." We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy to find in its effects upon trial.

Consumption. Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some so human aid can reach; but even to those the Cherry Pectoral affords relief and comfort. AARON HOGAN, New York City, March 5, 1856. DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you that your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily falling, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet so strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well. Yours with gratitude and regard, ORLANDO SHELLEY, of SHELLEYVILLE. Consumptive, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills. THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they are unobscuredly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men. The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:— Constipation, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a Full Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Irritation of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Obstructions and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purging the blood and stimulating the system, cure many cases of which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Headache and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other can give you compare with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Price 25 Cts. per Box. Five Boxes 1 25.

SOLD BY T. DESBRIAY & Co. General Agent. And by Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, EDWARD GOTT, Grand River, EDWARD NORTON, St. Peter's Bay, J. J. FRASER, St. Elleanor's, GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud, JAS. L. HOLMAN, St. Elleanor, JAMES FISHER, New London.

H. J. M. May be... July 17... PINE... Des... public... SH... 100... August... OATS, here... August... Boo... R... nage... public... and... fashion... a thorough... day... conti... Ladine... with India... and Shoes... October... A... M... either in... Subscri... offers at... REAL E... ing, in pa... Village... eluded ab... of Bedou... and the fi... erable ex... the Villa... stands T... and WA... Immed... about 90... cultivati... splendid... BARN, a... Well, a... premises... side of... south to... and, as i... New Br... desirable... which, I... growth... rear. T... in point... might be... of Summ... termin... intending... ted with... purchase... Also... Prince C... 25, two F... ly £9 14... £20, 1... Terms, 3... Eq., Be... lottetown... can be... May 1... THE... will... warded... For 2... States, r... and The... Shediac, every Fr... For N... chan,"... and ever... For N... two o'cl... For E... pondere... day after... Tue... Letter... posted h... Genar... N. B... pays 5h... and Plea... sight of... Shediac.

A CARD.

HAMMOND JOHNSON, M. D.
(PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.)
May be consulted at the Dispensary, or at his father's Residence.
July 17. Ch. Town, P. E. I.

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

Wanted to Purchase,
OATS, OATMEAL, BUTTER, LARD, Mac-
kerel, Cod Oil, &c.
JAMES N. HARRIS.
August 11, 1856.

FASHIONABLE
Boot and Shoe Establishment.
RICHARD FAUGHT, grateful for former patronage, begs to announce to his customers and the public generally, his return from the United States; and having had three years' experience in the most fashionable establishments there, and having acquired a thorough knowledge of the improvements of the day, requests (at his old stand, Queen Square), a continuance of patronage.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made with India Rubber soles; and India Rubber Boots and Shoes neatly repaired.
October 6th, 1856.—31

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

Also is offered on Townships Nos. 15, 8 and 3, in Prince County some 550 Acres of LAND, and on Lot 25, two FARMS, subject to long Leases, paying annually £5 14s. currency. All this property will positively be sold, therefore, bargains may be expected. For Terms, and further particulars, apply to P. BAKER, Esq., Bedouque, or to Messrs. BEEK & SON, Charlottetown, with whom plans of said Village Property can be seen, as also in the Registrar's Office.
May 10, 1856. J. WEATHERBIE.

MAILS.

Summer Arrangement.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:—
For New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, via Summerside and Shediac, every Monday and Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, and direct to Shediac, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," every Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.
For Nova Scotia, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, and every Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.
For Newfoundland, every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.
For England and Bermuda, to include the correspondence for the West Indies, every alternate Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, viz:—
Tuesday, the 3rd and 17th June,
The 1st, 15th and 29th July,
The 12th and 26th August,
The 9th and 23rd September,
The 7th and 21st October,
The 4th and 18th November.
Letters to be registered and Newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing.
THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, May 24th, 1856.
N. B. The Steamer "Lady Le Marchant" will leave Shediac every Tuesday morning at six o'clock, and return every Wednesday and Friday morning at eight o'clock, and will leave Charlottetown for Shediac every Friday at two o'clock.

CARD.

STEWART & MACLEAN,
SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c.
FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N. B.
REFERENCE
Charlottetown, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq.,
St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co.
April 13, 1855.

Superior Cooking Stoves
Scotch Castings.

JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, from Glasgow, a quantity of Cooking Stoves, Cannon and Close Stoves, (all sizes); Wilkie's Plough Mounting, Door Scrapers, Umbrella Stands, Sash Weights, 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-St.
October 23d, 1855.

Chambers's Publications.

HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Prince Edward Island for the sale of Messrs. Chambers's Publications. A catalogue of the Books of this eminent firm can be had on application; among the Books published, will be found such as are suited for Schools, public and private Libraries, &c., and embracing in a cheap and popular form, the literature of the day.

WILLIAM CONROY,
IMPORTER & DEALER IN
BRITISH AND AMERICAN
GOODS,
OF THE BEST QUALITY, IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.

Scale of prices as cheap as any in the City.
STORE IN RIDER'S BUILDING,
NEAR THE TEMPERANCE HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN.
Tea, Sugar, &c. Cutlery,
Confectionery, Jewelry,
Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, that beautifully situated FARM, on the Malpeque Road, distant about 5 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, the property of Dr. DAY. It contains 155 acres, of which about 100 are in a good state of cultivation, the residue being covered with a mixed growth of hard and soft wood, including suitable Fencing material. Upon the premises is a comfortable 1 1/2 story DWELLING HOUSE, 45 feet by 25 feet, with a BARN 45 by 25 feet, and a Well of water at a short distance from the farm yard. The Property is enhanced by a permanent stream of water which flows through it; and altogether is adapted for Farming purposes. It is held under Lease for 999 years, of which 973 are unexpired, and is subject to the yearly rent of One Shilling per acre only.
Possession can be given in April next, or earlier, if required. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of JOHN LONGWORTH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Charlottetown, who is fully authorized to treat for the sale.
Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
UNDER
RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Being strictures on the policy of the Provincial Legislature, since the year 1851.
BY W. H. POPE, ESQ., BARRISTER AT LAW.
THIS Pamphlet contains the arguments furnished by the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Her Majesty's Attorney General to Sir Alexander Bannerman, in favor of the Elective Franchise Bill—a most extraordinary production, and one well calculated to illustrate the position of officials generally, and of the Attorney General in particular—under Responsible Government. p. p. 36. Price 9d.
CHARLOTTETOWN.—HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square.
ST. ELIZABETH'S.—JAMES J. FRASER.

Charts, Charts,

DELLE ISLE to Boston, including Gulf and River St. Lawrence, with a large book of sailing directions, 2s.
Cano to Philadelphia, including Bay Fundy, with do. 2s.
Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Newfoundland 11s 6d.
Nova Scotia and Bay Fundy, 12s 6d.
Northumberland Straits, (2 parts) 3s 6d each.
Atlantic General Chart, English Channel. A full Chart of the South of Ireland, St. George's Channel, the English Channel, and of the North Sea to Yarmouth and Amsterdam, 2s.
South of Ireland to St. George's Channel, 12s 6d.
St. George's and English Channel, with sailing directions, 2s.
Parallel Rulers, Mathematical Instruments, for sale by—
HASZARD & OWEN.
June 20, 1856

The Art Union of Glasgow.

PATRON:
His Royal Highness the Prince Albert.
PRESIDENT:
His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chateherault.

THE object of the Art Union of Glasgow is, briefly, to aid in extending amongst the Community a knowledge of the FINE ARTS, by the purchase and dissemination amongst the Members of Meritorious Works.

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

1.—To a Copy of each of the following beautiful Line Engravings on Steel:—
"THE FIRST BORN, after the Painting by W. COPE, Esq., R. A., Engraved by T. VERNON, Esq."
"THE VILLA FOUNTAIN, after the Painting by W. L. LEITCH, Esq., Engraved by W. FORRESTER, Esq."

2.—To one chance of obtaining, at the Annual General Meeting, in 1856, for every Guinea Subscribed, a PAINTING, STATUETTE, or GROUPE in Parian; Fac-simile in Chromo-Lithograph, copied from First-class Paintings, executed expressly for the Society; or other Work of Art.

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

TEN SHARES.—Ten chances for the Prizes, and of EACH of the Engravings for the year, Ten Prints or an Artist Proof.

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

OF ARTISTS' PROOFS, AND PROOFS BEFORE LETTERS, a very few will be printed, and these will be delivered strictly in the order, that Subscribers names are received, a few of each being retained for Subscribers, names abroad. The Engravings being on Steel and in Line, no inferior impressions will be issued.

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received at the OFFICE of the SOCIETY, 20, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW; by any of the MEMBERS of the COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT; and by the HONORARY SECRETARIES appointed throughout the Country.

ROBERT A. KIDSTON,
Acting Secretary.

MR. G. T. HASZARD, Honorary Secretary for CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THE COMMITTEE of the ART UNION of GLASGOW have to state to the Members of the Society and to the friends and lovers of Art, that to obviate the complaints of the delivery of the Prints for the year to the members, they have this year determined to issue in place of one Large Print which would take above two years to print, Two Prints of a smaller size, but which can be printed in each time, so will enable each Subscriber to receive them during the currency of the year, each being of greater value than the amount of subscription. These Prints are specimens of the very highest class of Art both in their subjects and in their execution, and may indeed be designated Gems of Art; they have also by adopting two plates for the present year, been able to make such arrangements as enable will them in all future years, to continue the giving the Engravings on payment of subscription, and at the same time secure to the Members works of the highest class.

The delay in issuing the plate for last year, (COMING OF AGE,) was impossible to avoid, so long time being required to print the large quantity that was wanted, and at the same time keep up the quality of the impressions, the latest of which they are happy to say, will be found to be most excellent in every respect; the Committee were determined that no inferior impressions should be issued, and in this they have been completely successful. For above a year, this plate has been printing night and day, and will still continue to be so, till every member has received his copy.

Having explained as to the delay that has taken place in delivering the prints of "COMING OF AGE" the Committee hope, that the Members will be satisfied with the explanation, and having two such fine Engravings this year, that they will continue their support to the Society, and that this year there will again be a large increase to the list of subscribers.

Having said so much regarding the Engravings they will only shortly draw attention to the Prints to be distributed among the Members at the annual

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

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

ROBERT A. KIDSTON,
Acting Secretary.
Subscriptions will be received, and specimens can be seen at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Bookstore.

TO LET.

THREE or four Rooms in a respectable part of the city, suitable for a genteel family. Enquire at the office of this paper.
Aug. 13, 1856.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE co-partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers under the name of HASZARD & OWEN, as Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due the said firm are requested to be paid to either of the subscribers before the 15th October next.

GEORGE T. HASZARD.
GEORGE W. OWEN.

August 15th, 1856

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

New Importations.

BRUSHES 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 Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 20s each.
Mortice Latches, low priced
Rim Locks and Latch Locks,
Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article,
Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argille 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 Hudsonian, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by
GEORGE T. HASZARD.
Oct. 24, 1856.

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.

A good Assortment
WILSON'S
CELEBRATED
Botanic Medicine

AND
Thomsonian Preparations,
with full directions for
FAMILY USE.
—ALSO—
B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S
Compound Sarsaparilla,
Neuropathic Drops,
Wild Cherry Balsam,
Dysentery and Cholera Syrup and
Wild Cherry Bitters.

For Sale by Haszard & Owen,
Sole Wholesale Agents for Prince Edward Island

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.
NOW contains an immense assortment of
BRITISH AND FRENCH
MANUFACTURES,
(the newest make and patterns) just arrived per
Brig "INTENDED" direct from England, which is
offered for sale at a small advance on cost.
WM. HEARD.
Charlottetown, July 3, 1856.

DIAMOND-WASHING IN BRAZIL, AND
DIAMOND-CUTTING IN AMSTERDAM.

The diamond possesses a much higher and more uniform value than any other article of commerce. The supply has never so far exceeded the demand as to make any change in the price of cut stones. In 1843, when the mines at Sincora, in Bahia, were discovered, fears were entertained that a permanent depreciation would take place; but the very high prices which required to be paid for all the necessaries of life, and the unhealthy nature of the climate, speedily reduced the number of diamond-seekers, and the fall was scarcely felt in Europe.

The tract of country in which the Brazilian diamonds are found, extends from the village of Itambo, in Minas-Geraes, to Sincora, on the river Paraguaçu of Bahia, between 20° 19' and 13° of south latitude. They are chiefly obtained from the numerous streams which form the sources of the rivers Doce, Arassuaçu, Jequitinhonha, and San Francisco. It is also highly probable that the auriferous regions of Amapá, like those of South America, contain diamonds; two from the river Macaquirri having been sent to the exhibition which was lately held at Paris.

Diamonds consist of pure carbon, and are often in the form of eight or twelve-sided crystals, the latter being the less common figure. Of their formation in the great laboratory of nature, nothing is known; but they are supposed to exist originally in the mountains, whence they are carried down into the valleys by the torrents which flow during the rainy seasons. The degradation of the rocks must be accomplished by the powerful agency of the tropic floods; and the precious gems which are thus excavated, must be deposited in the sedimentary debris which forms the beds of the rivers before the search of man becomes successful. The parent stone or matrix is a mica schist, called *Ita Columita*, whose fragments mixed with earth form the *cascalho*, which is dug from the rivers, and in which the diamond-seeker finds his treasure. In South America, the alluvium of the rivers not only contains diamonds, but gold and platinum, though both these metals are generally so finely powdered as almost to defy collection by the ordinary process of washing. The river Jequitinhonha is one of the richest in Brazil, and the works on its banks have been carried on for a long period. When the dry season, which continues from April to the middle of October, has reduced the depth of water, the river is turned aside into a canal previously formed by making an embankment, with bags of sand, over the original channel. The water which remains is then pumped out, the mud dug to a depth varying from six to twenty feet, and removed to the place where the washing is afterwards to be performed. While the dry season continues, the labor of collecting the *cascalho* is carried on unremittingly, so as to have a sufficient quantity to occupy the negroes during rainy months. The mud which is raised from some of the rivers contains diamonds so uniformly diffused, that a pretty correct approximation can be made to the number of carats which a given quantity will produce. It sometimes happens, however, that grooves are found containing large quantities of diamonds and gold. When the rainy season puts a stop to the raising of the *cascalho*, the scene of operations is changed to the washing-shed, near which the result of the dry season's labours has been heaped up. The troughs, called *canoes*, are arranged side by side, and an overseer occupies an elevated seat in front, so as to observe every movement of the working negroes. Into each of the canoes, a small stream of water is introduced, to carry away the earthy part of the *cascalho*. Having placed half a hundredweight of the *cascalho* in the canoe, the negro le's in the stream, and keeps up a constant motion till the mud has been washed away and the water runs perfectly clear. The gravel is then taken out by the hand, and carefully examined for diamonds. When one is found, the negro stands upright, and claps his hands, as a signal to the overseer, who receives it from the finder, and places it in a bowl with water, which is hung in the midst of the shed. The day's work being finished, all the diamonds which have been found are delivered to the superintendent, who enters their weight in a book. Large diamonds are exceedingly rare. It has been calculated that, on an average, out of 10,000 there are seldom more than one found which weighs twenty carats, while there are perhaps 8000, each of which is less than one. At the works on the river Jequitinhonha, there have rarely been found more than two or three stones weighing from seventeen to twenty carats each in the washings of a year; in the whole diamond-mines of Brazil not more than one is found, in two years, of thirty carats. In 1851, a stone of 120 carats was found at the source of the river *Pau Brasil*, in Minas-Geraes; afterwards, one of 107 carats on the Rio das Velhas; and another of 89, at Chapada. But the largest which has been obtained of late years is 'The Star of the South,' which, previous to being cut, weighed 254 carats.

Many precautions are used to prevent the negroes from concealing the stones they find; such as frequently causing them to remove, at a given signal, from one trough to the other. Encouragements are also offered to induce them to pursue the search with great care. The negro who finds a diamond of 17½ carats is crowned

with a wreath of flowers, and carried in procession to the administrator, who gives him his freedom, a suit of clothes, and permission to work on his own account. One who was present when a stone of 16½ carats was found at Trujão, says: 'It was pleasing to see the anxious desire manifested by the officers, that it might entitle the poor negro to his freedom; and when, on being delivered and weighed, it proved only a carat short of the requisite weight, all seemed to sympathize in his disappointment.' A stone of eight or ten carats entitles the finder to two new shirts, a suit of clothes, a hat, and a handsome knife. For smaller, but valuable stones, proportionate premiums are given. Brazil sends yearly into the trade about 30,000 carat-weight of uncut diamonds. During the two years after the discovery of the diamond-mine at Sincora, in Bahia, 600,000 carats were sent to Europe; but in 1752, the quantity had fallen to 130,000.

The labour expended in collecting that small bag of dull glassy stones is immense. One can easily lift with the hand the product of a year's digging and washing; yet to bring them together much sweat has flowed, while the steaming negroes dug the clay under a burning tropical sun. The whip has many a time roused the flagging energies, or sharpened the search among the gravel in the washing-trough. Not a few have perished, and been laid by their comrades under the dark green tree, from whose branches hang garlands of lovely orchidee. And to fill up the blanks which have been made in the ranks of the toiling slaves of Brazil, many have been dragged from the coast of Africa, in spite of the efforts of this country to prevent the unholy traffic. The humanity of some, however, and the self-interest of others, have led them to frame rules which mitigate slavery in connection with the diamond-mines of Brazil. The rewards which are offered, not only prove an incentive to careful search, but impart a spirit to the labour which must render it less irksome. But the lash is still in the hand of the overseer, and numbers of the human family are kept down to the level of beasts of burthen.

The process of cutting brings out the inherent beauty of the diamond, and greatly enhances its value. Even after the stone has been cut, if unskillfully done, the sparkling beauty of the gem is wanting. No change of position which the commissioners tried could make the Koh-i-noor appear, at the London Exhibition, much superior to a piece of rock-crystal; but after having been re-cut, it became one of the choicest brilliants. For a long period, the Jews of Amsterdam have almost exclusively monopolized that branch of industry. At a time when they were persecuted in all the other nations of Europe, the liberal laws and flourishing trade of Amsterdam encouraged them to settle there in great numbers; and the diamond-mills were erected under the special protection which the states of Holland afforded to capital and enterprise. It is calculated, that not fewer than 10,000 out of the 28,000 Jews who live in Amsterdam depend directly and indirectly on the diamond-trade.

The Diamond-cutters' Company, under the direction of Mr. Ponsa, have three factories, all worked by steam. The united capacity of the engines is ninety-five horsepower, driving 438 mills, and employing 925 workers. There are two other diamond-cutting factories in Amsterdam, the one belonging to the firm of B. L. M. Arons, conducted by Mr. Trins, having an engine of six horse-power, driving forty mills, and employing seventy people; the other is the property of Mr. Coster, with a steam-power of forty horse, driving seventy-two mills, and giving work to 150 hands. In the factories of the Diamond-cutters' Company, and that of Mr. Ponsa, the mills are let to those who are not shareholders, at a fixed rate for the hour or day. Mr. Coster's mills, on the other hand, are driven on his own account; and to him have been intrusted the two most valuable gems that have been cut in late years, the Koh-i-noor and Star of the South.

Having obtained an introduction, the visitor to this mill is treated with the greatest attention. He no sooner enters one of the flats, than the heads of a dozen persons are stretched forward, offering their services to explain the various steps in the process. The seats of the workmen are arranged along the side-walls of the building, and before each is a circular metal plate, revolving horizontally with great velocity. A short lever of iron rests with one extremity on the bench, and the other on the revolving plane. The diamond-polisher stops the motion, and, lifting the lever, shows the stranger that the end which rested on the mill has an amalgam placed upon it, in which the stone is fixed, so as to leave only the side exposed which is being ground. Handing the lever to an assistant, it is put into a small furnace, heated, and then returned to the polisher. The amalgam is now soft, and the diamond, having been picked out, is replaced with the part exposed which is next to undergo the action of the mill. A clever workman can keep two, or even three, small diamonds on the *schijf* at once; but the greatest care has to be taken, that they are not exposed too long. The minute facets of diamonds, so small as to require from 1500 to 2000 for a single carat's weight, can be easily overcut, and the stone destroyed. In the Netherlands division of the exhibition at Paris, rose-diamonds were exhibited which required 1500 to the carat; and that is not the limit to which the cutting can be carried.

The stone having been fixed in the amalgam, which is then hardened by cooling it in water, the workman shows the visitor a little box of fine powder, of which a minute quantity is put, with a few drops of oil, on the mill. This is the diamond-dust with which alone the polishing can be accomplished, and it possesses a value of about 1.60 sterling the ounce. It is chiefly obtained in the first process which the diamond undergoes after it has come from the artist, who, if it is a valuable stone, draws out a plan by which it may be cut with the smallest loss of weight. Leaving the mills, we ascend to this department, and find that the workman does everything without the aid of machinery. Having taken two small wooden levers or handles, he selects two diamonds, and fixes one in each. The rough form of the facets are then made by rubbing the one diamond against the other over a little box, which receives the powder as it falls.

The Star of the South, a brilliant of the purest water, as seen at the Paris Exhibition, was cut in the factory of Mr. Coster; and the ablest artist of the establishment, Mr. Voorsanger, had the honour of successfully re-cutting the Koh-i-noor in the workshop of the crown-jeweller at London. The *medaille d'honneur* which the imperial commissioners at Paris assigned 'pour les lapidaires diamantaires de Hollande: taille de diamants et roses livres au commerce,' was well bestowed.

The Koh-i-noor, when presented to Her Majesty Queen Victoria by the East India Company, was of an irregular egg-form, and the cutting had been so unskillfully executed, that its appearance scarcely surpassed that of cut crystal. In the sides were grooves which had been cut for the purpose of fastening it in the former setting, and near the top was a small split. To remove these without greatly reducing the weight, presented considerable difficulties, but Mr. Coster was of opinion that these might be overcome in the hands of a skillful workman. Several models were presented to Her Majesty, out of which she selected the form it now bears, that of a regular brilliant. To accomplish the work of re-cutting, a small engine, of four horse-power, was erected to drive the diamond-mills. The cutting was commenced on the 16th July, 1852, and finished in thirty-eight working-days of twelve hours each. In removing one of the flaws, the speed of the revolving plane required to be increased to 3000 revolutions in the minute, and even then the object was attained slowly. The velocity with which the mill rotates, and pressure on the lever which rests the diamond upon the plane, alone give power to the workman. That pressure may either be applied by the hand, or weights proportioned to the size of the stone and nature of the work. In cutting the Koh-i-noor, it was regulated, so as to be capable of being increased from one to fifteen Netherlands pounds.

The process reduced the Koh-i-noor from 186 1-16 carats to 109 1-16; considerably under the average loss, which is estimated at one half or more. The Star of the South, when uncut, weighed 254 carats, and is now 125, the reduction being somewhat more than half. No large diamonds were ever before cut with so little diminution of their weight. The 'Regent,' which belongs to the crown-jewels of France, lost nearly two-thirds. But this is not the only circumstance which points out the great progress made in the art of diamond-cutting. The time required to perform the work has been very much shortened. The Regent occupied two years; while the Koh-i-noor, which is only thirty-seven carats lighter, was finished in less than six weeks; and the Star of the South, twelve carats smaller than the Regent, was cut in three months. Moreover, no one can look at the cabinet of models in Mr. Coster's room without recognising the superiority of the Koh-i-noor and the Star of the South over any of the other gems which belong to the sovereigns of Europe.

The manner in which the value of cut diamonds is calculated, makes it of the greatest importance that the weight should be reduced as little as possible. A stone of one carat is valued at L.8 sterling, while one twice the weight is worth L.32; the rule being, 'the square of the weight multiplied by the price of a stone weighing unity,' gives the true value. According to this principle, the Koh-i-noor is worth about L.90,000, and the Star of the South L.125,000. But the rule is never applied to stones of a very large size; these possess a value altogether arbitrary. By cutting, the peculiar brilliancy of the diamond is brought out and its value fixed. Then the jeweller adds new beauty by tasteful setting. His skillful combination of various kinds of precious stones, so that the one may impart splendour to the other, makes the starry rays of the diamond sparkle with glory in the tiara, brooch, or necklace. During the last twenty years, great progress has been made in the art of setting, of which splendid specimens were exhibited both at the London and Paris Exhibitions. Rubies, sapphires, emeralds, and diamonds are now formed into anemones, roses, carnations, tulips, convolvuli, lilies, and other flowers. Probably, the idea originated with the glory which is seen, early on a summer morning, when the rising sun shines on the dewy flowers.

The revolution in France, at the end of the last century, nearly ruined the jewellers of Paris, and for a time gave a check to improvement. Under the imperial government of Napoleon I., some progress was again made, but the art only began to flourish after the restoration. At first, they worked with stones of the second class, such as topazes, amethysts, and aigue-marines, with which trinkets of more appearance than value could be made. Afterwards, it was found that by imitating flowers, the number of precious stones, in proportion to the size of the jewel, could be reduced without injuring the effect; while diamonds of less purity, such as those of Bahia, could be more freely used. The practice of setting diamonds in silver, and rubies in gold, so as to impart an apparent increase of size to the one, and splendour of colour to the other, became more general; and the most beautiful designs have been wrought out with the greatest neatness and taste. At no period in the history of the world have so fine specimens of the jeweller's art been produced as during the present century by the artists of London and Paris.

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