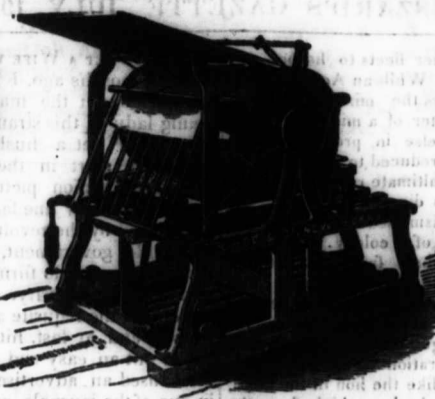


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, July 19, 1856.

New Series, No. 360.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE
Published by Haszard & Owen,
Queen Square.

Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.
AND CONTAINS
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

Harness and Coach Hardware.
EDWARD DANA,
MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER
29 Kilby Street, (near State), Boston.
OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles,
Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enamelled Cloth,
Patent and Enamelled Leather; all of first quality.
SPECIAL Malleable Iron on hand, and furnished to
order and pattern. Full assortment American Har-
ness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION
GIVEN TO ORDERS.

COALS! COALS!!
40 CHALDRON PICTON COAL, Just arrived and
for Sale by
JAMES PURDIE.
Charlottetown, Dec. 6.

EDUCATION.
A Rare Chance for Young Men.
MR. A. A. MACKENZIE wishes to inform
the Young Men of this City, that he has
opened an Evening Class in the Temperance Hall,
and is prepared to give instructions in the follow-
ing branches, and on the following Terms per
Quarter of 18 Evenings each, namely:—
1st, Reading, writing and arithmetic, £0 10
2d, Grammar and composition, 0 15
3d, Practical Geometry and mensuration, 0 15
4th, Trigonometry and mensuration, 1 0
One-half of the Quarterly Fee to be paid on enter-
ing.
Those studying the first three branches would
require to be in attendance at 7 o'clock, and those
in the others at 8.
Mr. McK. flatters himself, that his long and
well-tried experience in the practice of teaching.
Evening Classes, will enable him to convey a far
greater amount of practical knowledge to his pupils
in a given period of time, than has been com-
municated by any of his predecessors.
Charlottetown, Feb. 21st, 1856.

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

Carriage Bolts.
HASZARD & OWEN have received a large
Stock of the above of the following sizes:—
LENGTH. DIAMETER.
14 inches by 1/2 5-16 3-8
13 " " " 5-16 3-8
12 " " " 5-16 3-8
11 " " " 5-16 3-8
10 " " " 5-16 3-8
9 " " " 5-16 3-8
8 " " " 5-16 3-8
7 " " " 5-16 3-8
6 " " " 5-16 3-8
5 " " " 5-16 3-8
4 " " " 5-16 3-8
3 " " " 5-16 3-8
2 " " " 5-16 3-8
1 " " " 5-16 3-8
These Bolts have neatly turned heads and are offered
for sale at from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they can
be made for on the Island.

COPAL VARNISH.
A FEW Tin-cans of superior COPAL VARNISH
for sale by
H. HASZARD.
Charlottetown, July 24, 1856.

PASTURE TO LET.
CATTLE will be taken in to graze for the
season on the Royal Agricultural Society's
farm, from the first June next, at the following rates,
viz:—
All under 2 years old, 20s.
All over 2 years old, 30s., paid in advance.
All fence breakers will be turned out. Apply to
WM. W. IRVING,
Sec'y. R. A. Society.

Hardware Hardware!!
JUST RECEIVED from the United States, and
for Sale by **HASZARD & OWEN**—
Mortise Locks and Latches, from 9d to 26s each,
Kim, western, store door and plate Locks, &c,
Small Locks, (a large stock.)
Wardrobe, hat and coat Hooks, &c a 2d 6d per doz.
Iron and wooden Bench Screws,
Clamp and Riggers' Screws,
Whose's Braces, (gent's wheel's), &c. 2s 3d a 10s.
Mineral, porcelain, silvered Door-Shutter and Draw-
er Knobs,
Mahogany, walnut and japanned Drawer Knobs,
Coal Chisels and Tin-Smith's Tools,
Pencil Sharpeners,
Green-tinted Fixtures, from 7s 6d a 12s
Circular Saws and Arbors, and Leather Belting,
Hammers, (a large assorted Stock)
Hatchets, (chipping, claw, lathing, broad, &c)
Narrow and Broad Axes and Adzes,
Plumbs and Levels,
Screw Plates and Dies,
Web Saws and Handies, lever Sawsets
India Rubber Packing, combs, toys, bat, ball, &c

STEAMER
Lady Le Marchant.

PHILIPS F. IRVING, COMMANDER.
Under contract with the Provincial Govern-
ment carrying Her Majesty's Mail.
THIS superior British built STEAMER—coppered
and copper fastened, 212 tons Register, 90
horse power, classed at Lloyd's for 13 years, having
superior accommodations for Passengers—will run
regularly, during the season, on the line between
Charlottetown and Pictou, and between Charlot-
tewna and Shediac:—
Leaving Shediac, unless prevented by unforeseen
circumstances, every Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock,
for Charlottetown; leaving Charlottetown for Pic-
tou every Tuesday at 2 o'clock; returning from
Pictou every Wednesday, leaving at 8 o'clock; will
again leave Charlottetown for Pictou every Thursday
morning, at 10 o'clock; will return from Pictou
every Friday, leaving at 6 o'clock; and will go on
to Shediac, leaving Charlottetown at 1 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply at Richibouctou to
the owner, **L. P. W. DESBRISAY, Esq.**—in Shediac
to **E. J. SMITH, Esq.**—in Pictou to Messrs. J. &
J. YORSTON.—or in Charlottetown to
THEO. DESBRISAY.
June 12, 1856.

Tin & Copper Worker,
GAS-FITTER, &c.
THE undersigned, grateful for the encouragement
he has received since his return from Califor-
nia, begs leave to inform the Citizens of Charlot-
tewna, that he has, in addition to the Copper and
Tin-Smith business, undertaken **GAS-FITTING**,
(with the approval of the Gas Company, they having
declined this branch of their business,) to which and
his former business, the public may depend, he will
give every satisfaction, and dispatch all orders with
which they may favor him
JAMES MILLNER.
Charlottetown, June 13, 1856.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD by private Sale, a valuable free-
hold farm, containing two hundred (200) acres
of land, fifty of which are in a state of high cultiva-
tion, on which is a new dwelling house finished,
length 36 feet, by 26, with a barn, finished also, 55
feet by 27, a well of water convenient; a sewer
falling stream runs through the rear, fitted for man-
chinery or pasturing of cattle. This valuable
property is situated 6 miles from Georgetown, and
22 miles from Charlottetown. For further particu-
lars, apply to
PETER STEWART,
New Perth.

A CARD.
HAVILAND & BRECKEN,
Barristers & Attornies at Law,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., &c.
OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE BUILDINGS,
WATER-STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN,
P. E. ISLAND.
T. HEATH HAVILAND,
FREDERICK BRECKEN.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM—PEACE
VERSION.
God bless our native land;
May heaven's protecting hand
Still guard our shore.
May peace her power extend,
Ere be transformed to friend,
And Britain's rights depend.
On War no more!
May just and righteous laws
Uphold the public cause,
And bless our isle.
Home of the brave and free,
The land of liberty,
We pray that still on thee
Kind Heaven may smile.
And not this isle alone,
But by thy mercies shown
From shore to shore.
Lord make the nations see
That men should brothers be,
And form one family
The wide world o'er!

MISCELLANEOUS.
WARNING.—A late number of the *Courier*
du Pas de Calais, contains the following:—
Two men lately entered an inn in Cam-
bria, ordered coffee, and died shortly after
swallowing a cup each. The landlady
summoned the police, who declared that
the men poisoned. 'Impossible!' cried
the landlady, 'they have only drunk a cup
of coffee a-piece, and that can do no harm.'
She at once drank a cup to prove its inno-
cence. The same result, however, ensued
in her case, as she was seized with terrible
pains and also died. On examining the
pot a box of lucifer or locofoco matches,
was found lying in it.

THE IDEAL WOMAN.—The true woman,
for whose ambition a husband's love and
her children's adoration are sufficient,
who applies her military instinct to the
discipline of her household, and whose
legislative powers exercise themselves in
making laws for her nurse whose intellect
has field enough in communion with
her husband, and whose heart asks no
other honours than his love and admira-
tion; a woman who does not think it a
weakness to attend to her toilette, and
does not disdain to be beautiful; who
believes in the virtue of glossy hair and
well-fitting gowns, and who eschews
routs and ravelled edges, slipshod shoes
and audacious makeups; a woman who
speaks low and does not speak much;
who is patient and gentle, and intellectual
and industrious; who loves more than
she reasons, and yet does not love blindly;
who never scolds and never argues
but adjusts with a smile;—such a wo-
man is the wife we have all dreamed of
once in our lives, and is the mother we
still worship in the backward distance
of the past.—*Charles Dickens.*

REVIVAL OF THE STOCKS.—On Monday no
trifling amusement was excited in Halifax
by the report that, by order of the borough
magistrates, two men had "their feet made
fast in the stocks," at the gates of the par-
ish church. It turned out to be true. One
of the men, John Petty, had been charged
with drunkenness, an offence not punish-
able, we understand, by committal to Wake-
field, unless accompanied by disorderly
conduct. Petty could not pay the penalty,
and had consequently, for six hours in
the stocks. The other was an Irish youth

named John White, who had been appre-
hended for Sunday gambling in Charlot-
tewna. He was ordered to have three hours'
confinement. Both sentences were strictly
carried out, and the spectacle, now so un-
usual, attracted thousands of visitors. Dur-
ing the dinner hour especially, the number
of mill-workers who viewed the sight was
enormous. Their amusement seemed to be
considerable, and the jokes they passed at
the expense of the imprisoned ones were
some of the choice, rudely expressed.

When is a lover justified in calling his
sweetheart "honey"? When she is be-
loved.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The Royal Mail Steamer Niagara, Capt.
Leitch, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday
about seven o'clock, in ten days from Liv-
erpool. She had one hundred and thirty-
one passengers, thirty-two for Halifax; and
Specie to the amount of two thousand three
hundred and thirty pounds sterling.

The Money Market continued in a very
easy position.
Cotton market manifested an advancing
tendency.
Flour 1s per hfl. lower.
Wheat 2d per 70 lbs. lower.
Indian Corn 1s per qtr. lower.
Sugar quiet; Molasses at a stand.
Coffee scarce.
Tea market continues heavy.

THE HARVEST IN FRANCE.—The accounts
from the departments are unanimous in
speaking of the fineness of the weather
which prevails at present, and of the mag-
nificent appearance of the crops in all the
places not ravaged by the late inundations.
The harvest is going on actively in the ex-
treme south of France, and several sacks
of wheat of this year's yield were last week
offered for sale in the market of Maubourguet
(Hautes Pyrenes). The price of wheat
and flour has commenced declining in the
southern markets. The Lyons journals
speak of the appearance of the vines in
Burgundy as highly satisfactory.

Mrs NIGHTINGALE has been presented
by the Sultan with a magnificent bracelet,
set in brilliants, as a mark of his estimation
of the devotion evinced by this esteemed
lady in the British hospitals.

LETTERS from Sebastopol affirm that only
2,000 of the French army remained in the
Crimea, and that the English troops had
evacuated Kerch.

CIRCASSIA.
A letter from Trebizond of the 10th, in
the *Hamburg News*, says:—A Russian
corps of 40,000 men has been sent against
Schamyl. The Turks have abandoned all
the fortresses of the Asiatic coast and com-
pletely destroyed that of Shekstil. The
Russians have as yet only occupied Redoubt
Kale; they dare not occupy the other points
for the present, the population of Abassia
and Circassia having sworn that no Russian
shall touch their territory so long as there
is a Circassian alive. The whole popula-
tion is under arms.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.
The *Globe* says that it is not at all im-
probable that the prorogation of parliament
will take place on the 24th instant.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A London paper gives the following summary of the news of the week, as regards relations with the United States:— Judging from the country newspapers, most of which reach us at the end of the week, we should say, that the country is delighted with the turn that the American question has taken; and it is surprising how the public have been enlightened by the cheap press, almost every newspaper of that class having devoted itself to a rational exposition of our American difficulties.

The country is also pleased with the nomination of Mr. Buchanan; but it does not understand, that Mr. Buchanan, in order to attain this honour, has set his face against the great movement for the emancipation of the slave.

To this our correspondent adds, that the excitement on American affairs has subsided so much, as no longer to exercise any unsettling effects on the markets.

The London Times, however, warns the government to have the Central American affair settled up, before Mr. Buchanan shall come to the Presidency—the recruiting affair having been Mr. Pierce's question, and Central America, Mr. Buchanan's.

Parliament had been occupied in discussing the propriety of altering the form of test oaths.

A gentleman of Gainsborough, who uses only the initial 'D,' but has sent his card to the editor of the London Star, writes to that paper, stating that he is a near relative of Mr. Crampton, and thus terminates his letter:—"I have most strongly felt and most firmly believed that the public interests have been overlooked for private considerations. Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., of whom the late American minister is the only son, and the Earl of Clarendon, during the Earl's vice-royalty in Ireland, as well as in former times, when his Lordship, then Mr. Villiers, occupied a situation in the Customs in Dublin, were on terms of the most cordial and intimate friendship. Through his Lordship's influence, Mr. Crampton was promoted to that exalted position which he has recently filled, and in which, through his Lordship's influence, he has retained, until the President of the United States has been compelled to dismiss him, though the voice of our country, and the honourable feeling of the majority of our countrymen, feel that Lord Clarendon ought to have recalled him. I repeat, sir and I fully believe, that the public good has been sacrificed to Lord Clarendon's private friendship, and therefore, although I shall feel inclined to spare Mr. Crampton, on the ground of our relationship, I put you in possession of these facts."

Sir J. Pakington has written to the London Daily News, stating that the policy of erecting the Bay Islands into a British colony was adopted by the administration of Lord John Russell. The preparation of a Commission for the Bay is directed by his (Sir J. Pakington's) predecessor, Earl Grey, in 1852, and all that remained to be done, when he (Pakington) took office, was to sign the warrant and a despatch to the Governor of Jamaica, both of which documents were already made out. Sir J. Pakington is, therefore, only responsible to the extent of not having revoked arrangements completed by his predecessors in office.

BRITANNIA DISARMING.—England possesses at this moment, or rather did possess two or three weeks ago, the best army, for its numbers, the best navy, the best arms, great and small, the best fleet of transports, the best corps of military labourers, the best commissariat, the best material of all kinds, and, above all, the best militia and the best foreign legion in the world. To these it must be added, that she possessed, even after a costly war, the best exchequer, the best credit, and the most unbroken public spirit in the world. We might add a few more superlatives, and, if we come to an end, it is that memory, rather than the resources of our country, fails us. The Premier had only to give the signal, and the people were ready—too ready—to rush into war, without much consideration of the consequences. All of a sudden, England has laid down her arms, disbanded her

legions, returned her fleets to harbor and her arms to store. While an Act of Parliament still empowers the minister to keep under arms a quarter of a million of men, and everything else in proportion, the army is suddenly reduced to 105,000 men, with a view to its ultimate reduction to 95,000: the militia is disembodied, and the foreign legion dismissed with thanks, money, and option of a colony. The vote for the army is reduced from £34,000,000 to £20,000,000 with little explanation, and with members rising up in a half serious tone to expostulate at so prodigious a retrenchment. Fatigue has even led to something like a prostration of spirit. She is not, indeed, dying like the lion in the fable, but rather tired, and takes a kick from the jackass on the other side of the salt water, with wonderful equanimity. There she rests, like grandpapa, who having dined and taken his glass, and thrown his bankerchief over his head, composes himself for a nap, but finds himself suddenly assailed by a lively young grand-daughter, who wants a ride on his gouty leg, an inspection of his watch, or trial of his spectacles, and when these resources are exhausted, a pull at his straggling locks and the derangement of his ruffles. Such is the sleepy, dreamy, good-natured, self-contented lassitude of England at this moment, while she is allowing herself to be quietly disarmed.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF FASHION.—It is a common thing now for a lady in Paris, who has been accustomed to dress well, to find that she cannot spend at this time less than one thousand pounds a year on dress alone. A thousand a year for the dress of one person, not royal, not noble, not thinking of jewellery, in making this estimate! "How is it?" "How can it be?" is the question everybody asks, on hearing of the fact. If you ask, in the most concrete sense, how it can be, the answer is—Look at the quality, and yet more at the quantity, of the dress. Without pretending to be judges of millinery matters we may say, that the silks of the present day must be very costly, with their curious patterns, and the variety of rich fabric that they shew; but the quantity is the marvel. It is such as leaves no trace of the natural human form, any more than the balloons of black silk and the enormous yellow slippers of the Egyptian lady which we are wont to consider so ugly. The French and English ladies put on their disguise in the shape of flouncings and furbelows, which are actually larger and more inconvenient than the hoops of the last century. This vast circumference reaches so high that the covering for the shoulders must be planned with a view to it; and the consequence is, that the mantle is made to spread to an extent singularly convenient to deformed persons. A considerable hump may pass unobserved under such a mantle. The balloon-clad Eastern lady completes the disguise by covering her face with the yashmak. There is some consistency in this. The traveller is told, that yonder moving globular mass is a woman, and he believes it, as he believes other strange things that he is told; but he takes the fact altogether on trust. Instead of covering their faces with Oriental consistency, however, the English and French ladies actually present to view, not only their faces, but their heads up to the crown. Amidst the east winds of the late inclement spring, and the burning sunshine of June, the ladies have exposed the head as well as the face to such an extent, as to have incurred a heavy retribution of future suffering. It is said, that every fashion of dress has its martyr. The abominable powder and paint of a century ago killed more persons by the common effect of dirt than the state of science at the time permitted the sufferers to suspect. The disease and death which have been caught by tight lacing nobody now disputes. When the ladies passed suddenly from tight sleeves to very large ones, not a few died or were disfigured by burns from the balloons on their arms catching fire. At present, the form of retribution is rheumatism, tie-doloureux and every form of cold. Physicians have declared their recent observations among their patients and given their warning and we cannot do better, than refer our readers to their medical attendants for further information under this head.—Daily News.

How to get a WIFE WITH A FORTUNE.—Some months ago, I had occasion to recount to you the manner in which a young lady of this strange city managed in order to get a husband and a fair pecuniary start in the world. I have now a companion picture to offer you. A young man of fine family, though impoverished by the revolution, aspired to post under government, to occupy which it was necessary to furnish a certain sum to deposit as security. Our hero could not obtain the requisite amount from his friends, and, at last, hit upon an expedient to put an easy end to the difficulty. He caused an advertisement to appear in one of the journals, as follows:—

"A young man, occupying an honorable position wishes to marry a lady well brought up, and possessed of two hundred and fifty francs."

Two hundred and fifty francs are but fifty dollars, and as there are many women in the world who would be glad to purchase a young handsome and honorable connected husband, on such moderate terms it was quite natural that the advertiser, in the course of the three days during which his notice appeared in public should have received many letters and applications. The young man addressed a note to each of the applicants, appointing a place and hour when he would meet them all together; and politely inviting them all to look at him. On the evening indicated, they came and, it said, the company numbered full two hundred women.

When all assembled the young man "organized the meeting," and made a speech in which he thanked these ladies for the honor they proposed conferring upon him. "But," said the self-possessed young gentleman, "you must understand, ladies, perfectly well, that I cannot marry you all, moreover you are all so charming," (many of them were horrible old witches, eyeless, toothless, snuffy, and all that,) "it would be utterly impossible for me to choose amongst such lovely creatures. This, then, is my proposition: Consider me as an object put up at lottery. You number two hundred make two hundred tickets at two hundred and fifty francs each, and the gross sum realized shall be the fortune of the lady who draws the lucky number, and whom I pledge my self to marry immediately."

They hesitated a moment, but the youth was good-looking and the ladies were anxious to marry. One of them determined to accept the proposition, and the rest followed after like a flock of sheep. As if to reward our venturesome young friend for his courage, his fortune stars directed that he should fall to the lot of a youthful and pretty girl, whose greatest fault is an unhappy passion for practising on the piano. True to his word, the young man married her and at last accounts the couple thus strangely brought together, were passing a pleasant honeymoon. Have I given any of my sharp countrymen a hint?—Paris Correspondent N. Y. Express.

A MODERN SCULPTOR.—Brown and Smith, two gentlemen well known to every one who walks the street, were out a few days since when they were met by an overdressed individual who appeared as if he thought he was somebody, and wanted everybody to know it. Do you know that chap, Smith said Brown. "Yes, I know him, that is, I know of him," Well who in the name of sense is he? "Why, he's a sculptor." "Such a looking chap is that a sculptor—surely you must be mistaken." "He may not be the kind of one you mean but I know that he chiselled a tailor—out of a suit of clothes last week."

Johnson says the greatest magicians of the age, are the paper makers. They transform the beggar's rags into sheets for editors to lie on.

THE DRUNKARD'S ALPHABET.

Allured men from the paths of piety,
Banished domestic happiness,
Created unnatural thirst,
Deranged the intellect,
Enlarged the face of torment,
Filled our prisons,
Ostracized the virtuous propensities,
Hindered the progress of the Gospel,
Inflamed the blood,
Kindled the flames of strife,
Laughed at sin,
Murdered the soul,
Nerved the assassin's arm,
Oppressed the poor,
Poisoned the body,
Quenched holy desire,
Raged with ecstatic violence,
Scoffed at true religion,
Troubled the Church of Christ,
Unarmed the philosopher,
Visitated the passions,
Wounded the feelings of friends,
Yielded a harvest of woes, and
Zealously afflicted men in all evil.

The *Coyage Chief* says:—It is stated that the names of seventy persons have been removed from the check list of legal voters, in Rockland, Maine, because they have applied to the poor committee, for relief, and that sixty-nine of the number voted for the rum Governor at the last election. This is in keeping. True to its nature, the rum traffic gathers strength from poverty, wretchedness and crime. These men were its victims—wrecked upon the great sea of intemperance. Rum made them paupers. Rum debased and degraded them. They clung to the spoiler, and voted for one whom they supposed would unlash the traffic, and again render drunkard-making lawful. The prohibitory law interfered with the rights of these paupers. They could not congregate in the groggeries and drink whiskey.—They could not go home drunk to abuse their wives and children. The sanctity of the "domicil" was invaded, and this right usurped. Ah, who shall tell the wrongs heaped upon the devoted heads of the pauper-constituents of the rum Governor of Maine? And now, ere the day of free whisky, when all their woes are to be assuaged, the proper authorities must see that they have bread to eat—are kept heart-whole until the millennium of Maine. Then they will be above want.

Archy Armstrong, a jester at the Court of Charles the first, at a dinner, when the great tractarian Bishop of those days was present, begged leave to say grace, which being allowed, he pronounced it with due gravity thus—"Great praise be given to God, but little land to the devil."

The *New York Sunday Courier* understands, that Barnum thinks seriously of accepting an offer from the Sydenham Crystal Palace in England, of five thousand dollars a year to go over there and take charge of one of its departments.

ENVELOPES.—Many tons of paper and barrels of mucilage are used up in the United States, every week, in the manufacture of the small article of letter envelopes. Several firms in New York are engaged in the business on a large scale, and four millions a week are said to be made in that city.

So you are going to keep house, are you?" said an elderly maiden to a pretty young bride. "Yes; was the reply. "Going to have a girl, I suppose," was then queried. The newly-made wife coloured and then quietly responded that—"She really didn't know whether it would be a boy or a girl."

A very pretty young woman went to the post-office lately, with a letter and no direction, and said to the post-master, "Send that to my sweetheart!" The post-master took it, looked at it, and said, "What is his name, and where does he live?" The girl replied, "Ah, that is the very thing I don't want any one to know!"

LIGHT DIST.—A landlady in Philadelphia, it is said, makes her piece so light, that her lodgers can see to go to bed without a candle, after eating a moderate-sized piece.

A PHYSICIAN advised Sydney Smith to walk upon an empty stomach. "Whose stomach?" asked the wit.

The difference between an honest and dishonest banker is, that one fails in making money, the other makes money in failing.

EAST DAYS OF THE ALLIES IN THE CRIMEA.

Accounts from the Crimea state, that for some days the embarkation of French troops was conducted with extraordinary rapidity, and on an extensive scale. It still continued, but more slowly owing to the small number of transports then lying at Kamiesch. All the English vessels laden with troops had sailed directly for England. Others were expected to receive the men still remaining there. The French lately had four cases of cholera, and the English two, but the disease was of a mild character. On the 9th of June, General Lord Gough attended a grand breakfast given to him, and the officers of his staff, by the Russian General-in-Chief. The greatest cordiality prevailed during the repast, which had been preceded by a splendid review of the Russian troops. The general afterwards visited the Russian hospitals. He left the Crimea on the 15th, and arrived at Constantinople on the 16th. Bala Clava, where the English were engaged in taking to pieces the ironwork houses they had established there, as also their huts, was to be immediately surrendered to the Russians. About half a mile of the railway remained to be removed. The English traders were also pulling down their iron and wooden houses. A number of Russian speculators had presented themselves to take advantage of the disasters of the European merchants. They had purchased from the French a large quantity of firewood for 14f. per chequi. One of them had bought the wooden huts lining one side of a street at Kamiesch for 130f. The stores contained upwards of 50,000 okas of tobacco, which the Russians refused to buy, no doubt because they are not accustomed to smoke tobacco of so good a quality. A great number of horses had been abandoned, and as the country does not abound in pasture, the poor animals must soon perish. The Europeans were apprehensive of being left at the mercy of the Russians, after the departure of the Allied troops, and the *prud' hommes* and notable Anglo-French traders had held two meetings at the last of which, they had resolved to wait on the General-in-Chief, to request them to reconsider the decision they had lately notified to them. It was believed that their request would be acceded to. Our correspondent informs us, that two consuls, the one English and other French, would be appointed at Kamiesch, in which case every assistance would be afforded to the unhappy traders remaining in the Crimea after the departure of the army. The Tartars regularly supplied Kamiesch with meat, and on reasonable terms. The villages lately enlivened by the presence of the Europeans, were partly deserted.

Yesterday, at her Majesty's levee, an *attache* of the American Ambassador presented himself with a "black tie." The horrified Master of the Ceremonies protested that the delinquent could not possibly be admitted to the royal presence in such a costume. The American Ambassador was appealed to, who declared, that he was not prepared to give an opinion on this important question of etiquette—though he understood that court dress or uniform was dispensed with on the part of the American Embassy on such occasions—but that he would not appear in the diplomatic circle without his *attache*. The Master of the Ceremonies was inexorable, and Mr. Dallas was not present at the levee. We must take liberty to say, that the whole affair appears to us extremely childish and silly on both sides. If the black neck-clothed *attache* appeared in that costume with deliberate premeditation—his colleagues were arrayed in "white chokers"—he was simply impertinent and absurd. If he were thus arrayed through an oversight, Mr. Dallas might have dispensed with his attendance, as there was no diplomatic discussion pending that could require his aid. Still, we must admit, that the palm of absurdity is due to our own Court. The pertinacity with which the Americans adhere to their disregard of Court forms has been well known, ever since the fracas with Mr. Buchanan in the House of Lords at the opening of a parliamentary session. It ought not to have been left to the discretion of a head lieutenant to re-open such a silly discussion. Our Court's part in the

controversy can only be paralleled by the horror with which the liveried menials of Louis XVI. saw the minister Roland present himself with shoe strings instead of buckles. The republican severity of the American Legation reminds us of the Cynic who "trampled on the pride of Plato with greater pride."

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA TO ENGLAND.

A letter from Berlin, of the 30th June, published in the *Debats* says:—"The visit of the Prince of Prussia, brother of the King, to England, is now a settled affair. The Prince accompanied by the Princess, his wife, will in the first place proceed to Aix-la-Chapelle, where they will be joined by their daughter, the Princess Louisa. They will take their departure thence next week for London. The Prince of Prussia is charged by the King with an invitation to Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal to visit Berlin. They will accept the invitation, and it is arranged that in September next, her Majesty the Queen Consort, and their eldest daughter will be present in the Prussian Capital, at the celebration of the marriage of the Princess Louisa with the Prince Regent of Baden."

A letter from Paris asserts that should the King of Naples transmit an unfavourable reply to the joint remonstrance of France and Great Britain, a combined fleet will immediately appear before his Majesty's capital.

It is stated, that the rope that hung Palmer is selling in Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire at 5s. per inch. The seller is a person just arrived from Dudley where Smith, the hangman, resides. The "interesting relic," it is said, meets with ready purchasers. The rope has also been selling extensively in England, it is said; and of course is being spun as the demand for it increases.

The money market, notwithstanding the increased demand for accommodation to meet the acceptance falling due to-day continues in a very easy position. The general inquiry, on the whole being less than some time past, while it is accompanied by a greater abundance in the hands of the discount and banking houses whose reserves will be further increased in a few days by the release of the public dividends. The present abundance has enabled these establishments to absorb the greater part, if not absolutely the whole, of the discount transactions of the week, to the exclusion of the Bank which has found no employment for its funds, except to a small extent in loans. The rates in Lombard-streethave averaged 4 per cent, being per cent below the Bank minimum present a prospect of a cessation or even a diminution in the competition. It was believed, that the directors of the Bank of England would have reduced the rates of discount at their parlour yesterday but they broke up without making any change. The demand for gold from some parts of the continent is assigned as the reason, but it is far more probable that they were guided by the policy of abstaining from making money cheap too suddenly. A reduction to 4 per cent. under present circumstances however cannot be long delayed.

RUSSIA.
A letter from Warsaw, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says,—"The papers have spoken several times of the reconstruction of Sebastopol; but as yet, all the Russians have done is to clear away the rubbish; and the plan of the rebuilding of the town, which is to be laid before the Emperor and the Minister of War, is not yet finished. The troops are returning but slowly from the Crimea. The disarming of Poland is insignificant as yet, but the corps in the Baltic provinces is being disbanded."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(From *Wiltner's European Times* of July 28th.)
Sir Colin Campbell is now enjoying some of the honours to which his bravery and energy in the Crimea entitled him. He is about to be raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and his fellow-citizens of Glasgow have been pouring honours on the head of the veteran. The ladies of Glasgow have presented him, through the hands of Sir Archibald Alison, the historian, with a sword, in admiration of his services, and respect for his character. Further, the Corporation of Glasgow have made him free of the city, and the gift has been made in a gold box, in the city hall, under circumstances peculiarly gratifying to the personal feelings of the soldier. Sir Colin, in modestly returning thanks for all these honours, attributed them to the brave Highland Brigade, which he commanded; an allusion, which was certain, under the circumstances, to rouse enthusiasm to the utmost.

The visit of the King of the Belgians to this country is generally connected in the popular mind, with a political movement of some kind or other, and certainly those who have never seen Leopold, need not be informed, what his face, and his whole career demonstrate—that no man is able to take care of his own interests. The Belgian sovereign has a family to provide for, and match-making has been the great business of his life. It is now declared, that he is intriguing for the throne of Greece on behalf of his son, the Count of Flanders. Otho is childless, and not a chicken; life is uncertain, and there is no telling what may "loom in the future." There is likely to be an opening here, and the wily ruler of the little kingdom of the Netherlands is anxious to take time by the forelock. It appears, that by the terms of the Greek constitution, the King must adopt the Greek faith—a necessity from which the heir apparent, Otho's brother, shrinks, and as the Count of Flanders is, in all probability, like his father, untrammelled with conscientious fetters of this kind, he ought, by kingly policy, and the favour of the European crowned heads, to succeed in the object of his ambition. It is a remarkable fact, too, that while Leopold is at Buckingham-palace, arranging these details, King Otho is at Vienna, where he had a grand reception at the close of last week, at which the Emperor of Austria, and the Grand Dukes were present. We shall hear more of this anon.

The Revenue Returns for the year and quarter just ended have been published. In the twelve months ending June 30, the increase has been four millions and a half due to the income-tax. In the Excise, there has been a decrease of £300,000; in the Customs an increase of £650,000. The general result may be briefly dismissed with this remark, that the war has had little or no disturbing power on the national finances.

Parliament exhibits symptoms of the dog days. "The advanced period of the session" is the ready excuse for the withdrawal of numerous measures, good, bad, and indifferent, which cannot hope to reach the statute book. Nevertheless, there are some bills before both Houses which are not to be hurried through their several stages—bills which require the deepest consideration and the gravest discussion. We allude more particularly to a Government scheme which originated in the House of Lords, called the "Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill," introduced last week by the Solicitor-General, which knocks down at a blow the whole of the ecclesiastical courts. The grave interests affected by these and other schemes must necessarily extend the session far into August, if the hasty and inconsiderate legislation of former years is to be avoided. Indeed, it may be said, that the political events of the session are over, and Lord Palmerston's ministry is certain of another quarter's salary.

The few remarks which fell from Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords on the evening of Monday, relative to the state of Italy, are generally regarded as satisfactory by those who advocate a more decided course of action in the internal affairs of that unfortunate country. He stated that Government had received no answer to the despatch, which, in conjunction with

France, had been addressed to the King of Naples, but this was attributed to that monarch being absent from his capital. Advice has also been tendered to the Papal states but the publication of the documents would be premature. This, in substance, is what Lord Lyndhurst's interrogations elicited—which is not much.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Saturday, July 19, 1856.

THE BARRISMA MAILS which arrived yesterday forenoon contained no striking news of importance, but nevertheless the intelligence is interesting. Not a little gossip was contained by an American appearing at the Queen's levee with a black necktie. The Master of the Ceremonies refused to admit him, but on reference to the Queen, she consented to see him, but he had left the palace before the message could be conveyed to him. Trade and harvest prospect seemed to be good.

We were highly gratified and pleased with the performances of the Alexander Family last evening. They are worthy of the reputation which has preceded them. We were delighted with the sound of these "Evening Bells," and were not a little astonished at the rapidity of action manifested by some of the performers, who literally rung the changes on some half dozen bells in a style that could only be the result of a quick ear, as quick a hand, and long and attentive practice.

What most surprised us was, the variety of tones elicited from the same bell. At one time the music was so soft as more to resemble the echo of sound than the sound itself; at another, it burst forth in such a clear, joyous peal, that we could hardly believe that both species were the production of the same instrument. The labor of training, before so many performers could be brought to act in such perfect unison and with such accurate knowledge of the sounds they were each to produce, must have been immense. Nor were the bells nor their admirable mode of handling them the only attraction of the evening, the singing was excellent, and what we were particularly pleased with, the style was natural and unaffected. The comic songs "Pop goes the weasel," and "Wait for the Wagon," were loudly and deservedly encored. They perform twice in the course of this evening, at 3 o'clock for the benefit of the country people, and at 8 o'clock for those of the town. We wish them the numerous and attentive audiences their talents deserve.

It is rumored about town, and we believe on good authority, that the honor of Knighthood has been conferred by Her Majesty on Mr. Baccellency, our worthy Lieut. Governor Daly.

THE THUNDER STORM.—We give below further particulars of the Thunder Storm of Monday last. It seems to have been felt heavier at New London, than any other part of the Island.

PARK CORNER, JULY 17th, 1856.
Dear Sir:—Since I wrote you on Tuesday morning I have been gathering information respecting the hail storm on Monday night, and regret to say my worst fears have been realized, from my own observation and what I can learn from reliable sources I find there are more than forty Farms that have suffered severely, many have had all their growing crops cut off, not a vestige left. Some probably have lost half, some 3/4, some 1/2 and others probably may save one tenth, and of my own crop I hope to save of wheat one eighth, of oats considerably more. Potatoes although much injured, if the season be favorable and no early frost, will probably be more than half the usual quantity.

The storm was terrific, the ordinary size of the hail was that of a musket ball, 3/4 inch square, some of oblong shape of solid ice, weighing 1/2 ounce, the hail was accompanied with one continuous sheet of rain, such as I never witnessed before for about six minutes, in about twelve minutes it fell on part of my farm as near as I can calculate, nothing less than four or five inches of ice and water. Last of opinion the great loss in the hay crop is greatly owing to the large quantity of water falling.

I have not heard there is any loss of sheep or cattle which is rather surprising.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.
Sir,—There is an Editorial in the last *Edinburgher*, abusing every one connected with the meeting at the 18 Mile House. In disregard of that abuse, I return my best thanks to those who called me to preside over the meeting, and to assure them, that I do not hold the distinction in less estimation on account of the Requisitionists having been stigmatised by the Editor of the *Edinburgher* as being incapable of forming a correct opinion on the questions for which the Meeting was called,—and as to his saying they were plain, honest country farmers, who knew something about the plough and the

LET US REASON TOGETHER



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH.

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

- Agua Dropsy Induration Jaundice
Asthma Dropsy Induration Jaundice
Bilious Complaints Erysipelas Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin Female Irregularities
Bowel Complaints Hemorrhoids
Cholera Fevers of all kinds Lumbago
Constipation of the Bowels Fits Rheumatism of the Neck
Consumption Head-ache Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility Indigestion Stone and Gravel Tumours
Sore Throat Typhoid Fever Venereal Affections Worms of all kinds
Secondary Symptoms Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and 99, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

There is a considerable saving by taking the large 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 Superior POSTS and NAILS, LONGERS, PICKETS, LATHS, LADDERS of different lengths, 200 Cord of FIREWOOD.

CITY TANNERY, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment—500 sides Best's Leather, 100 sides Heavy Sole Leathers, 500 sides Light Sole Leathers, 500 Calf-skins.



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. Spirit, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., bbls. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4c 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, Sago and Corn Starch.

Depending on the Public Patronage!

THE Steamer "ROSEBUD," McCAREY, Master, will, (until further notice) leave CHARLOTTETOWN for PICTOU every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 9 o'clock.—Returning, will leave PICTOU for CHARLOTTETOWN every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning at 9 o'clock.

TOWNEND'S PARIS HATS. THE Subscribers have on hand, the largest Stock of SILK and PARIS HATS in the City of the newest styles, imported last Autumn to meet the Spring demand.

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 1/2 inch thick.

PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich Puddings, nice Blanc Mange, Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and of choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by 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 exceeds the annual expense of working the Company.

FOR SALE at the City Works, a quantity of very fine Gas Tar, at 1/2c per barrel or 30 gallons. Wm. Murphy, Manager.

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

Notice to the Trade. WE offer inducements to purchase of us before going to the United States. 1st: being connected with one of the largest Fancy Goods' Houses in Boston, we are prepared to furnish American manufactured Goods at the lowest possible rates.

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, Exploratory 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.

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, 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 most marvelous power in removing contamination, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scoury Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 1lb.; and 25s. per bottle. The 25 Packages, by which 21 lbs. are saved: and the 210 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., 1lb., & 25s. 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 "WASHER DE ROOS, LONDON," to be printed in white letters on the Stamp affixed to the above, to imitate which is forbidden by LAW. Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square, Charlotetown.

R. A. STRONG, By recent arrivals has COMPLETED his SPRING SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE!

Which he can confidently recommend as well worth an inspection. It will be found to embrace a very general assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, together with a large variety of Ladies' Misses' & Children's Boots Slippers & India Rubber Shoes, as also, his usual Stock of Groceries, Dye Stuffs & West India GOODS.

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

Stallion Horse "Prince Edward." WILL serve Mares for the season at his Stable, Cymbrina Lodge, Rustico, except the following days, viz, 6th and 20th May; 3d and 17th June, 1st and 15th July, when he will be travelling to Charlotetown, where it is intended he will be on Wednesday 7th and 21st of May; 4th and 19th June; and 1st and 15th July. And will travel back to his Stable on the Thursday following. He will be at Glasgow Bridge and Cavendish, the 13th and 27th May, 10th and 24th June, and 9th and 23d July. TERMS.—Twenty Shillings for the season. Mares can be accommodated with pasturage at Cymbrina Lodge at 2s. 6d. per week, for the season. WILLIAM HODGES, Cymbrina Lodge, Rustico, 30th April, 1856.

WILLIAM H. HOBBS, Brass Founder and Machinist. Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street, Charlotetown. KEEPS constantly Manufacturing all kinds of Brass and Composition castings, such as Ships' Boiler Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornamental Fittings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and Bells, Composition Mill Bushes and Threshing Machine Brasses, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of the best material. P. S. The highest price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Composition.

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

PAPER HANGINGS! JUST RECEIVED. 3,500 PIECES FROM BOSTON, And for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN, Aug. 16, 1855.

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

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

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

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

The Mormons at Home: with Some Incidents of Travel from Missouri to California, 1852-3. By Mrs. B. G. Ferris, Wife of the late United States Secretary for Utah.

On the 19th of last month, three hundred Mormons—men, women, and children—left Birmingham Railway Station to embark at Liverpool for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. This last detachment of Mormon emigrants is but a small portion of the number which has been wandering Utah-ward of late years; nor does the spring tide of emigration in that direction present any symptoms of abatement: it is our duty, as journalists, to collect for the information of our countrymen everything that can throw light on the character of a society and country which presents to many such irresistible attractions; and here is a book written by the wife of a gentleman who sojourned six months in Utah, in an official capacity, to which the authoress has prefixed her name, and in which she has recorded what she saw, thought, and felt whilst among the Mormons. Mrs. Ferris arrived in the city of Utah in the last days of October, 1852, and left it in the last days of April, 1853. "After my one has been in (she says), I take pains to inquire into his history, and especially, whether he has more than one wife. The extra wives (she says) are known by sundry designations—some call them 'spirituals,' others, 'sealed ones,' our landlady is fond of calling them 'skins'; and the tone in which she brings it out, is in the degree contemptuous, and makes me laugh every time I hear it. It seems these left-hand marriages are termed 'sealing'; the woman is said to be sealed to the man."

A MORMON SUFFERER.

"In one house was a tidy English woman, from Bath, of some native refinement of manner. The room was garnished with little mementoes of her native city; and, as she took down a print to show me the environs, and the particular point from which she came, her eyes filled with tears at the remembrance of home. I felt some hesitation in probing her heart with the ruthless question—'Are you the only wife?' "Pretty soon, a broad, red-faced woman came in, and seemed perfectly at home. As soon as she went out of the room, I said—'That woman lives with you?'—'Yes.'—'Are you relatives?' The poor thing twisted her apron—her lips quivered. I then asked: 'She is your husband's second wife?' It was some moments before she could find words to assure me that it was even so. She then went on to narrate, in a simple, artless way, how happily she and her husband had lived together; how they were anxious to emigrate to this country; how they had been told that the Valley of Salt Lake was a paradise; that her husband could have land for nothing, and earn five dollars a day; how their expenses had been defrayed by the Mormon agents; to be refunded by her husband's labour here on the public works. And then, with tears streaming down her face, she said her husband, about three months since, had been persuaded to marry another wife, and how badly she felt when she first heard of his resolution. This coarse, blowsy, greasy specimen of womanhood had told her with a rod of iron. She could not even have the privilege of a cup of tea without asking this jade's permission, so effectually had the intruder usurped all authority in this humble abode. My heart wept for her. She believed in Mormonism, because her husband did; and he believed, because he thought it a fine thing to be a landholder, get high wages, and be a priest in the church. This kind of logic probably accounts for the conversion of the great mass of English here."

THE MORMON ELDERS AND THEIR CONQUEST AT A DANCING PARTY.

"Last evening we attended the Governor's party at Social Hall—an affair sufficiently unique in its way. This Social Hall is a large building, which the saints have erected for the sole purpose of parties of pleasure and theatrical performances. It is provided with a kitchen, in one part of the basement, for the preparation of the feast. We went sufficiently late, not to be among the first arrivals, and were ushered into an ante-room, to be divested of cloaks and shawls. From this, a short flight of steps brought us into a large saloon, where six cotillions were in active motion. Another short flight landed us on a raised platform which overlooked the dancing-party, and here a band of music were in the full tide of performance. This music was well accompanied with seats, including two or three sofas, on which were elders and apostles reclining, with a few of their companions. Brigham was there, and had his hat on, according to his usual habit. Elder Kimble, one of the chief men, was very sociable. He has a harem, numbering some twenty-five or thirty; but, strange to say, has continued to treat his real wife (as the story goes) as superior to the rest. She was at his right hand on the present occasion, and looked careworn, and as if his left was one of his sealed ones, a keen, shrewd-looking woman from Philadelphia, and who, in the few words of conversation I had with her, evinced some intelligence. Near them sat a delicate woman, with raven hair and piercing black eyes, who proved to be Eliza Snow, the Mormon poetess, and who belongs to Brigham's harem. I found Mrs. Orson Hyde a pleasant woman, of much simplicity of manners; and to

her husband's credit he is said, he lives with her alone, although one of the twelve apostles. Anasa Lyman, was pointed out, a man of grossly sensual appearance. This man lives in San Bernardino, and has a straggling harem, extending, at convenient points, from that place to Salt Lake. He collects the fashions in California, and is constantly going back and forth. A heavy, dark-coloured, beetle-brow man was pointed out as Elder John Taylor, who had been badly wounded, when the prophet was murdered in Illinois. He had his wife on one arm, on the other was a young widow from Tennessee; reputed to be wealthy, and reputed also to have been lately sealed to this pious elder. The cotillions upon the floor when we went in were soon danced out, and the dancers came crowding upon the platform—and here happened what seemed to me the crowning incident of the evening: Parley Pratt marched up with four wives, and introduced them successively as Mrs. Pratt. The thing was done with such an easy, nonchalant air, that I had difficulty from laughing out right. The thought came over me, with what scorn these people who are here first and foremost, would be banished from society at home. Did the man do this, to show what he could do, or because he thought politeness required it of him? I don't know. Some, however, only introduced the first wife, and I internally thanked them for their forbearance. One thing was peculiar—it was only the first wives that tried to make themselves familiar with me. Dancing continued fast and furious till a late hour. Each man danced with two women at a time, and took the lead in all the chases, promenades; so it seems, that even in their amusements women take a subordinate position. The private secretary to the Governor acted as master of the ceremonies; and, at the commencement of each cotillion, called off the number with which each man was furnished on entering the establishment. The supper came off late, and I was rejoiced at the signal, for I had become tired of the scene. Mrs. Snow pointed out to us numbers of the Governor's wives, who were active in waiting upon the tables. We retired soon after supper."

SAINT PARLEY RAISING THE WIND.

"I have just heard a story of that wonderful saint, Parley Pratt, which, told anywhere else, or of anybody else, I would not credit for a moment. Here, however, where the ordinary rules of religion and morality are reversed, and regality is commendable, I am justified in believing anything. Some two years and a half ago, the redoubtable Parley was appointed to a mission in Chili; and though on such occasions they pretend to go without purse or scrip, as commanded in apostolic times, yet these are only pretences for the uninitiated, and a pretext for the universal beggary which they practise. It happened, in this emergency, that Parley's money market was in a crisis; but this was not the worst of it; he had borrowed so often, forgetting to pay, that his exceedingly bland manner had lost its influence. He was in a fair way of starting on his mission in a far more apostolic fashion than suited his inclinations. But Parley is a man of resources under difficulties. His house was somewhat overstocked with wives, and, as they are a species of property here, having a marketable value, it occurred to him, that he might drive a good bargain with Walker, the Indian chief, who, with a band of Dine, was holding a talk with the authorities of the city. He accordingly proposed to the chief to 'swap' one of his white squaws for ten horses—a proposition which was at once accepted. Maripha, a good-natured English girl, was the inmate of his harem chosen for this exchange; and the heartless wretch informed her of the transaction, and bade her prepare for this new phase in her eventful life, with the smiling aspect, with which he would have invited her to visit their next-door neighbour. The poor thing was greatly shocked. She had lived long enough with the brute to learn that he concealed, under a friendly garb, a heart of supreme indifference to the feelings and happiness of others; yet, to be asked such a fate, she prostrated herself before him, in agonizing entreaty, though in vain. A few days, however, intervened, before the 'swap' could be finally consummated, and those few days did the work of years upon the poor crushed woman. Her cheeks became sunken and pallid, her countenance exhibited the deep-drawn lines of unmistakable agony; and, finally, when she was brought face to face with Walker, with eyes red and swollen, with weeping, the wrage turned his back with disgust, saying: 'She is no more my squaw.' The bargain fell through, and there is enough of secrecy hanging over the affair to enable the rascal, liar, as he is, to deny that it ever had existence. This notable expedient having failed, Parley was again in trouble; just then he heard of a female friend, who had lately received a sum of money from some source, and from her he procured the requisite supplies, and proceeded to his post. His mission, however, proved unsuccessful. The Chilians tipped a deaf ear, alike to the merits of Joseph Smith and the eloquence of the great Parley. His means finally melted away, and, in wandering back, he found himself at San Bernardino, in a state of great destitution. While waiting at this point, a train came in from Salt Lake; and the waggon-master, who had gathered a few hundred dollars of hard earnings, was wheedled to place them in the itching palm of the

wily hypocrite. With this timely supply, the wretched missionary purchased mules, and returned to his harem, the forgiving Martha ready and willing to draw the veil over her past trials. It is needless to say that the waggon-master has made unavailing efforts to obtain a repayment of his money."

MELANCHOLY STORY OF A DANISH FAMILY.

"In the curious gathering from the four winds, which forms the population of this sequestered region, not the least interesting are a few families from Denmark. Yesterday I visited a Danish family; and partly from them, and partly from others, I have learned enough of their history to feel a strong sympathy for them. Erastus Snow, a brother of Judge Snow, is the priest who claims the honour of making this Danish prize. This family, in their own country, were in good circumstances, and above the common order in education and refinement. The wily missionary wormed himself completely into the confidence of the worthy Dage. He gave him a glowing account of the climate, and fertility of the valley of the Great Salt Lake, of the flourishing condition of the Mormons, of the rigid purity of their morals, of the opportunity for building up a great fortune by investing his property in the church; but not a word about polygamy. He lived for months in his family, enjoyed his generous hospitality, drank his wines, and used his horses and his purse with all the freedom of long-established friendship. The simple Northman sold his estate, placed 10,000 dollars in the hands of Elder Snow, to be invested in church property; collected together his household goods, and turned his back upon his native land, and his face towards the New World. On going aboard the steamer, his family were turned with the common herd into the steerage; jostled to and fro in the general rush and scramble which belongs to such occasions. As soon as he could, he sought out, and found, the Mormon Elder upon deck, and acquainted him somewhat angrily: 'You certainly could not have purchased steerage tickets for myself and family, with the money I gave you?'—'Surely not; you are merely put there temporarily till we sail, which will be this evening—the emigration fund will not allow any better accommodation for the rest of the saints, and they would grumble if we made any distinction.' This seemed plausible, and, with a bewildered air, he seated himself upon his luggage in the midst of his wife and children, whose abundance of grief, at parting from home and friends, made all parts of the vessel alike to them. After the ship got under weigh, he went to the purser to get the number of their state rooms. That important official looked over the list, and shook his head: 'Sir your name is not here.'—'No, it is not. Whom did you purchase your ticket for?'—'I gave Elder Snow the money, with directions to procure two state rooms.'—'Well, all I can say is, you are in the steerage, and the Elder has the best state-room in the ship for himself—please to make room for others.'

He made another effort to see the saintly Elder, but it was difficult crossing the absolute line of demarcation between cabin and steerage, and he did not find him for some days. He was then told those who were going mistake about it, which should be rectified, and in this way was put off from time to time, and finally leagued on the necessity of bearing patiently these minor inconveniences, in reference to the glorious compensation in prospect. Compelled to submit, they were landed in St. Louis, dissatisfied with their treatment; but they were utter strangers, and ignorant of the language, and were carried along in the stream of emigration to Salt Lake. Here they are lodged in a wretched hut, which, they are assured, will be exchanged for a large and comfortable mansion in the ensuing summer. When I saw them yesterday, they looked the very picture of discouragement, and I may add, despair. They were all huddled together, evidently caused to such extreme domestic emergencies. The table exhibited the remains of a scanty dinner; a splendid harp stood in the corner, with a sack of flour leaning against it for support, and a tin with a valuable quantity. They have discovered some disagreeable discoveries. They have discovered that the money which the husband placed in Snow's hand, is the beginning of his dishonour, and belongs to the church; that a house is to be built for him, if he wants it, for which he will be in debt to the church; and their daughter is approaching a marriageable age, and will soon be needed in Elder Snow's harem; that their hands are in the lion's mouth, and will remain there for some time. The mother pointed to a fair, sweet-looking, hazel-haired girl of sixteen, and made me understand, in her broken English, that their neighbour, a gross hairy Briton, had made proposals to her to be his sixth wife, the five favoured mortals already under his roof being, at the same time, in a state bordering on starvation. The young thing exhibited a look of disgust and terror at the prospect before her; but the crushing weight of persecution will be brought to bear upon them, and there is too much reason to fear that the poor girl is destined to a life of shame. The Englishman alluded to is a very fair specimen of our northern race, and is, withal, a mechanic of more than ordinary ingenuity. It would be difficult to describe the huts in which his real and sealed wives are kept. On the boards—full of beef, beer, and fat—he acted the good-natured, frolicking Paddy to the life; and you

would suppose his disposition all sunshine, and his life all charity to his race. But, like the rest here, he is fairly embarked upon the Sixx; and, as Charon has charge of the boat, it is quite easy to perceive his final landing-place."

"We learn from the *Miramichi Gleaner* that the recent heavy gale was accompanied with thunder and lightning in that part of the Province, and that several cows and sheep were killed by the electric fluid."

FEARFUL HURRICANE.—The County of Oxford, C. W., was visited by a tremendous tempest on Sunday last, but fortunately its ravages were confined to a narrow compass. So potent was it, that almost everything within its range was prostrated, and we regret to say that several lives were lost. It is stated, that the stationhouse at Eastwood was blown down, which resulted in the death of the station-master and one boy, and the serious injury of his wife and another child. A daughter and son of the station-master at Princeton were out driving when the storm approached; the former sprang from the carriage and prostrated herself on the ground to escape the fury of the blast, but the latter having remained, was seriously injured. The vehicle was broken to pieces, if not torn plank from plank, while the horses were thrown down and considerably hurt. It is rumoured that one or two other persons have been killed. We also learn, that in the neighbourhood of Woodstock the storm was very severe. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a column about six feet in width and forty feet in length was observed coming towards the city. As it approached it increased in size, and looked truly frightful. It made a noise like the Falls of Niagara. As it passed the city, trees were torn up in every direction; the chimneys of several houses were blown down, and otherwise a vast amount of damage done.—*Montreal Pilot*, July 3d.

The *Monitor* states that, in consequence of the promise which the Emperor and Empress of the French made to become the godfather and godmother of all children born in France on the same day as the imperial prince was born, more than 3,600 claimants of that honour have addressed applications to his majesty on behalf of their offspring. Assistance has already been sent to those who are found to be needy. An annual sum will be set down in the budget of the civil list for the relief to be given hereafter to such as may be in poverty, and their majesties will undertake to provide for those who shall become orphans.

FRUIT TREES.—Nearly all fruit trees, and, in their trunks or among their branches, affected with moss, lice, and various kinds of insects. These can all be effectually cleared away by a wash of ley, made from potash or wood ash, of a strength sufficient to bear up on egg. It will kill every noxious thing, and will not hurt the bark. A pound of potash to a pailful of water will make it sufficiently strong.

Good nature is the very air of a good mind, of a large and generous soul, and the peculiar soil in which virtue prospers.

Cure for a scolding wife; never fail to laugh at her until she ceases—then kiss her! Sure cure, and no quack medicine.

Why is the letter J like the end of spring?—Because it is the beginning of June.

What is the difference between a bantam cock and a dirty housemaid?—The one is a domestic fowl, the other a foul domestic.

The following contains the alphabet. John P. Brady gave me a black walnut box of quite a small size."

Excuse me, madam, but I would like to ask you, why you look at me so very savage?"—"Oh, beg your pardon, sir! I took you for my husband!"

Joe, how many scruples is there in a drachm?"—"Don't know, zur."—"Well remember, there's eight."—"Be am I feyther always takes his'n without no scruple."

A wag went several times to an office but never found his lawyer in, although the card on the door said—"In from 10 to 1." He accordingly altered it, so that it read, "It's 10 to 1—you'll never find me!"

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AUCTION
FARM, MILL, STOCK & CROP,
BY H. W. LOBBAN.

ON THURSDAY, the 24th of JULY next, at the residence of Mr. JOHN HENDERSON, on the Brackley Point Road, about five miles from the City, commencing at 11 o'clock. The CROP, comprising about 4 acres of WHEAT, 30 do. OATS, 4 do. Barley, 5 do. Buckwheat, 1 do. Turnips, 30 do. Hay, 2 do. Potatoes.

STOCK—1 HORSE, 1 MARE, 7 years old, and 1 do. two years old (half blood), 8 COWS, 3 HEIFERS, 16 SHEEP, 4 PIGS, together with FARMING IMPLEMENTS, Winnowing and Threshing Machines, &c. &c.

TERMS.—Sums to £5 cash; from £5 to £10 three months; from £10 upwards four months.

VALUABLE PROPERTY!
In Prince County, for Sale.

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

FLOUR & CORN MEAL!

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

PACKET!

Between Charlottetown, P. E. Island, and Bay Verte, New Brunswick.

THE Subscriber has placed the new Schooner "BELLE" on the line between the above Ports. She has comfortable Cabin accommodations for Passengers, and he intends running her until the close of the Navigation once a week each way.

NOTICE.

THOSE who have Flowers, in Pots, or Boxes, for the Horticultural show—will please leave their names, with Mr. Gates—who will carry them to, and from the Exhibition, as last year.

MILLNER & Co's

PAORAMA OF THE RUSSIAN WAR, MURPHY & CHAPPEL, Proprietors. IS NOW on exhibition at Bedouque, in this Island, and will be exhibited in Charlottetown, in the course of a few days, previous to the departure of the Proprietors for Canada, on a tour of exhibition.

SPRING SUPPLIES.

HASZARD & OWEN, have received ex "Elen" from Liverpool, part of their Spring supplies, among which will be found Post, Foolscap, and Post paper, of every description and quality.

Per "THOMAS BEGGIE" from London.
The remainder of the Spring Supply at the

MANCHESTER HOUSE, QUEEN STREET

has been received by the above vessel, the whole of which will be open next week, embracing a splendid assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

"QUEEN STREET CLOTHING HOUSE."
M'NUTT & BROWN

have just received per Isabel from Liverpool, and Thomas Beggie from London, their SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OF BRITISH MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of an extensive and carefully selected assortment OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, on sale at the lowest prices for Cash.
City of Charlottetown, May 26th, 1856.

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DUNCAN, MASON & CO.,

A large and well selected STOCK of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, ex Isabel, from Liverpool.
Charlottetown, May 13. DUNCAN, MASON & Co.

LONDON HOUSE.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

The Subscriber has received per Majestic and Isabel from Liverpool, and Thomas Beggie from London, A WELL SELECTED SUPPLY OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

—COMPRISING—
Fancy and Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries of the best quality.
ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

COALS.

SEVERAL valuable Building Lots well adapted for business-stands situate in "STRAITFORD," Township No. 48, at the Ferry.

NEW GOODS!

JUST ARRIVED, per Brig Intended, from England direct, and WILL BE OPEN for Sale on FRIDAY NEXT.

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.

Horticultural Society.

THE SUMMER EXHIBITION of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, inst, on the Lawn at Government House.

Table listing prizes for flowers and vegetables. Includes items like Best Bouquet of Roses, Mosses, Carnation, etc. with corresponding prices.

Best of any other Vegetable not enumerated, to be recommended by the Judges.
The Show will be open to the public at 2 p. m. Admittance, 9d.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

BY THE MAYOR.
IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intitled "An Act to incorporate the town of Charlottetown," I do hereby give public notice that Elections for a Mayor and five Councilors for the City of Charlottetown, will be held on the FIRST TUESDAY in AUGUST next, at the several places following, that is to say:

IN Ward No. 1, at the office or warehouse of Benjamin Davies, Esq., in Queen Street.
IN Ward No. 2, at the Fire Engine House fronting on Great George Street.
IN Ward No. 3, at the City Hall, (late old Court House.)
IN Ward No. 4, at the Fire Engine House fronting on King's Square.
IN Ward No. 5, at the House of Mr. Toinary's at the corner of the Prinsetown Road, Easton Street.

Advertisement for 'The Gazette' newspaper, featuring text like 'Established', 'Published by H. Haszard', 'Is issued twice a week', and 'A good paper'.