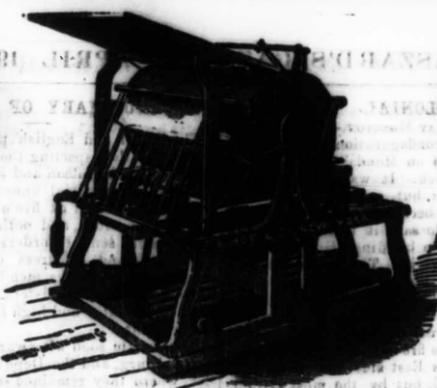


# HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

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

New Series, No. 335.

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

### FOR SALE!

OR TO BE LET, for a term of years, in whole or in Building Lots, Town Lot No. 73, in the Fifth Hundred, at the East Corner of Euston and Hillsborough Streets. There are on it two small DWELLING HOUSES. It is a pleasant site for a private Residence. Apply to Mrs. CRISP on the premises, or to—

H. J. CUNDALL.

March 12th, 1856.—Ex

**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, & Cutlery,  
Confectionery. Jewelry.  
Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

### LONDON HOUSE.

Fall 1855.

Ex. Sir Alexander from London and Majestic from Liverpool.

THE Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of British Merchandise, now forming one of the most extensive and general stocks in the market—(which will be sold on the most moderate terms for prompt payment, a liberal discount made to wholesale customers,) comprising every variety in Ladies' dress materials at extraordinary low prices—Ladies' mantles and bonnets in the newest styles, together with a large assortment of Millinery—Ladies' sets, stone martin, sable, Fitch, mink, squirrel and other furs, cloaking in great variety, cloths a large assortment, blankets, prints, shirtings, carpeting, hearth rugs, crumb cloths, hosiery, haberdashery, ribbons a choice selection, silk, velvets, trimmings in great variety, ready made clothing all sizes, boots and shoes, satin slippers, oil floor cloth, with a great variety of other goods.

A large assortment of hardware, and groceries of all kinds, from very cheap, to be had at the Subscriber's Store, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Church.

H. HASZARD.

Charlottetown, Nov. 1st, 1855.

**The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.**

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 25 Victoria. A Saving Bank for Widows and the Orphan.

T. BEATH HAVILAND, J.  
Agent for Prince Edward Island.  
Office, Queen's Square, Charlottetown.  
September 5, 1855. 1st

### COPAL VARNISH.

A FEW Tins of superior COPAL VARNISH, for sale by  
H. HASZARD.  
Charlottetown, July 22, 1855.

### FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and GARDEN at present occupied and belonging to WILLIAM FORBES, Esq., M. P., either with or without Town Lot No. 55, fronting on Pitt Roy Street.  
Feb. 14, 1856.

Seed Wheat, Seed wheat.  
50 BUSHELS of Golden Straw WHEAT—superior for Seed—For Sale by  
CHARLES STEWART.  
at 10 o'clock on the 19th inst. and 20th inst. at 10 o'clock.  
March 20, 1856.

### NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

#### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 27.—The Wiener Zeitung announces that the Papal Nuncio will preside at the forthcoming assembly of Austrian prelates, when the papal proposals are under examination; on other occasions, the presidency will be taken by one of the Austrian archbishops.

The prohibition on the Paris Bourse of all dealings in the shares of the Austrian credit bank has exercised a depressing influence at Vienna.

#### HAMBURG.

HAMBURG, March 27.—The Assembly of Burghers has rejected the project for a new constitution recommended by the Germanic Diet.

#### RUSSIA.

A Berlin despatch, of the 27th, states that the Emperor of Russia had left St. Petersburg for Finland, to inspect the defences.

#### COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Although the Paris Conference has not yet been brought to a close, and of course nothing official transpired, it is almost certain, that peace will be the result, and that a treaty to that effect will be signed on an early day. With these expectations, Companies interested in the trade between this country and Russia are making preparations for the re-organization of business transactions with that empire as soon as peace is proclaimed. It is to be hoped, that the treaty, when signed, will give satisfaction to the Allies, and lead to a durable peace.

The Money market has been very stringent, but (according to Mr. William Aven, of 13, Token-house-yard, Lothbury, London,) the change is expected to be only temporary, being attributable in a great measure to preparations for the Loan instalment of 25 per cent. to be paid to-day; and also to the necessity for providing for the commercial acceptances falling due in the course of next week, which are understood to be unusually heavy. These influences will speedily pass away, and as the re-establishment of peace will infuse new spirit into financial and commercial operations of every description, it is not improbable that large reserves will be brought out for investment in public securities. Money is thus expected gradually to become plentiful, without any danger of its being absorbed in merely speculative enterprises. The rates in Lombard-street remain the same as at the Bank. On the Stock Exchange they have averaged rather more than six per cent.

Specie to the value of about £100,000 has arrived from the United States, and \$201,154 from Australia, besides a small amount from the Peninsula. About £140,000 of that imported last week has gone into the Bank; and a large portion of the remainder has been sent to France. Gold in small amounts continues to come in from the Continent, although at present the export of gold is a decided loss.

The Oude Druce Newspaper.—The oldest of the Dutch journals has just completed its 200th anniversary; and the publishers has issued to his subscribers copies of the first number of that journal as it appeared on Jan. 3, 1656. The earlier copies of this paper were carefully consulted by Mr. Macaulay, in preparing his History. The Haarlem Courant of this time was then called De Weckely Courant van Europa. The first number contains two pages small folio of the news.

#### FRANCE.

As several absurdly exaggerated statements have been made by your contemporaries relative to the remuneration made by the Emperor to the medical attendants of the Empress, I may tell you that the chief accoucheur, M. Paul Dubois, has received 30,000 francs (£1200.) Dr. Conneau 8000 francs, and the assistants 6000 francs each. A guard of honor has been mounted at the prince's cradle. The officer on duty is to receive orders from no one but the infant's gover-nante, the widow of Admiral Bruat.—*Correspondent of the Morning Advertiser.*

It is announced, that the state of the Empress's health is so favorable that no further bulletins will be issued.

The Constitutionnel says, that the Emperor has for this year doubled the salaries of all the persons in his household.

#### AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times, in a letter dated the 22d inst., says:—"If the information which has this morning reached me be correct, some sharp skirmishing is likely to take place between the imperial and papal authorities, as soon as the episcopal synod begins its sittings. It appears, that this government has come to the conclusion, that it would have been better for the state, if certain concessions had never been made to the papal see; but as treaties cannot be as unceremoniously set aside as ordinances and edicts, nothing remains to be done but to offer vigorous opposition to Rome, whenever she attempts to encroach on the temporal secular prerogatives of the sovereign. All men learned in the law agree in thinking that the Pope has a right to convoke the synod of Austrian bishops, and to direct his representative at this court to preside over it 'as long as its attention is exclusively directed to spiritual matter.' The Imperial Cabinet is said to view the matter in the very same light, and it will therefore hardly object to Cardinal Vials Prael's opening the episcopal conferences; but it will probably most positively insist on one or other of the three Austrian cardinals taking the chair whenever questions which concern the State, as well as the Church, are under discussion. The news relative to the expected return of Count Buol from Paris, at the beginning of April, is fully confirmed. As soon as the news of the birth of the French Prince was known here, tele-graphic instructions were sent to Count Buol to offer the congratulations of the Imperial Court. It is believed, that when the intelligence of the safe delivery of the Empress Eugenie is officially announced, the Emperor Francis Joseph will address an autograph letter to the Emperor Napoleon, in which his congratulations will be repeated. Since Count Orloff has obtained such a firm footing at Paris, Austria has become more desirous than ever to remain on good terms with France."

At Brussels on Saturday evening, the 15th inst., a dinner was given by the Russian minister to the ministers of England, France, Austria, Prussia, Portugal, and Denmark.

Mr. John E. Wallis has become the proprietor of the Tablet newspaper.

### WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE MILITIA?

A question of no small consequence raised by the approaching return of peace is—How are the Militia to be disposed of? Some appointments to this body have been criticized, not altogether without cause; and in some districts there have been disagreeable collisions; but the conduct of the great mass of the Militia—now, as in former wars—has been extremely satisfactory. The conduct more especially of those corps whose services on foreign stations have been volunteered and accepted, has been admirable. The far greater part of those citizen-soldiers must now, within a very short time, return to their homes and former avocations; and justice, as regards them, and expediency, as regards the community at large, requires that the task of disbanding them should be considerably set about. An idea appears to have taken possession of some people, that as soon as peace is signed the Militia now embodied will be ipso facto disembodied. This is not the case. Without the Queen's warrant not a regiment, not a single man, can be disembodied. The disembodiment will take place gradually; and thus the men will have time to look about them, and prepare for the resumption of their civil pursuits, whilst all risk of deranging the labour market by suddenly throwing upon it a large number of additional candidates for employment will be avoided. The effects of the release of 50,000 well-trained and orderly men, cannot fail to be important, and will be watched with interest. The money required for the maintenance of this force was voted only for a short period. It is entirely in the power of the House of Commons to determine when its services shall terminate.

THE Court.—The birthday of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, born on the 26th of March, 1819 was celebrated at Windsor on Wednesday, by the ringing of the bells of the Chapel Royal of St. George, and other demonstrations of respect. On Monday next, the Court will leave Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace, to remain there probably not more than a week or ten days, after which time her Majesty, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the royal family will go to the Isle of Wight. His Majesty the King of the Belgians took leave of her Majesty and the Prince, and left Windsor Castle on Thursday morning, on his return to Brussels.

The Minister of Finance of Prussia has issued a decree allowing the exportation of rice, which had been prohibited two years ago on account of the scarcity of food.

Summers again prevail in Dublin, that a speedy dissolution of parliament is in contemplation.

### BOSTON HOUSE.

Refreshment and Coffee Saloon!  
Tanton's Building, Upper Great George Street  
THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of this City and the Island generally, that he has moved to the above stand, where he will continue to carry on the SALOON in connection with a HOTEL, and he trusts by strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of public patronage.  
G. J. McDOUGALL.  
Private entrance for ladies.  
N. B.—The above establishment will be open to the public on and after Saturday, the 22d inst. at Charlottetown, March 17, 1856.

apparently, more desirous of improving their stock of cattle than in other districts. The recently imported Bull will remain in town.

In the autumn of 1854 your Committee purchased eighteen Ram Lambs, being the stock of imported Rams. These were wintered by Mr. Wm. Swabey, at 30s. each, and this fall they were divided into three lots, one for each County, and sold by auction. Your Committee regret that of the three imported from England in 1854, there is only one now alive, and in the possession of Chas. Hassard. The one entrusted to Mr. Haythorne got cast in a marsh ditch and was drowned, and the other died of some inflammatory disease at Mr. Henry Longworth's.

Your Committee being desirous of securing some of the male stock of these Rams, a sub-Committee was appointed to make a selection. They purchased from the stocks of Messrs. Hassard, Haythorne and H. Longworth, thirteen Rams, which are being wintered by Mr. W. Swabey, on the same terms as last year, and will, when the proper time arrives, be distributed through the Island as usual. Although this appears to be the best means in the power of your Committee at present to improve the breed of Sheep in the country, it is carried on at a great loss to the funds of the Society, and some change is highly desirable.

The demand for Ram Lambs from the neighbouring provinces, has now become so extensive that it is impossible to keep pace with it. Last autumn thirty-eight were bought up by one gentleman alone, and an order was received by the Secretary of your Society from Antigonish, with a remittance of £50, which he was under the necessity of returning, as no Lambs of sufficient merit could be procured. A great number were also purchased for exportation by other parties. The prices paid ranged from £2 to £3.—although the latter price was the most general. The Island having established a character for a superior class, and as the demand for Ram Lambs will, in all probability continue, your Committee would direct the attention of breeders to a few well established rules in relation to this description of stock, and take the liberty of giving the following extract from a valuable work on the principles of Breeding Stock, by M. C. C. de Bazarouges, whose principle, founded on great experience, was that vigour was favorable to female, and the converse to male births. For females, he proposed to select young Rams and place them in a good pasture. For males, three or five shear animals, and to place them in an inferior pasture. His experiment was successful. In his female trial there were seventy-six female Lambs produced against thirty-five males; and in his male trial there were produced eighty males against fifty-five females. Another trial was made by a M. Courmejean: one section was put to young male Lambs, and in a good pasture; the other on a poorer pasture and with old Rams. The result was, that in the first experiment there were fifteen males and twenty-five females; and in the second there were twenty-six males and 14 females. By these statements, it would appear that the intelligent farmer has it in his power, to a certain extent, to secure a preponderance of male stock, when such may be desirable.

(To be continued.)

A chaplain out west, praying for the members of a Legislature at the close of a Session, said, with more fervour than consideration for the feelings of his auditors: "Hasten them to their homes, where they may direct their attention to good works and general usefulness among their families and neighbours. May the people resolve to keep them there, and in future elect men of sound morals, and temperate habits, so that good may hereafter result from legislation; save the good people of this State from disgrace, which must follow if the same crowd should again come here to make laws."

A BEAR STORY.—Mr. Moses Goodenough, of Colman, N. H., while out hunting deer a week or two since was attacked by a bear. Finding that he had no chance to retreat, he thrust his hand into the bear's mouth, and seized his tongue, to which he succeeded in cutting his four teeth. The bear was considerably chewed up. The bear weighed about two hundred pounds.

A Parrot of the Galloway Rifles was recently standing sentry when an officer noticing that he had a black eye, accosted him, and charged him with having been fighting. "Please, sir," the soldier replied, "wasn't it for that you engaged me?"

COLONIAL.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MONROE.—An extensive and destructive conflagration occurred at Monroeton (the Bend) on Monday night last, at half-past nine o'clock. It was discovered in Mr. Baldwin's store, but, not until the interior of the building had been so far consumed, as to render all efforts to save it unavailing. The fire communicated to buildings East and West of the place of its origin. The first building on the West was Mr. Binney's, which was completely destroyed, but the goods in the store were mostly saved. The adjoining building, in which was Mr. Trusman's store, was razed to the ground, and the fire in that direction thereby stayed. On the East side, Mr. Beatty's store was consumed, but by the most extraordinary exertions, the dwelling house attached was saved. It is stated, that the whole of the property destroyed was uninsured, excepting in the case of Mr. Baldwin's, who had about £1000. A defective stove-pipe, it is said, caused the mischief.

An international fair is to be held at Buffalo on the 8th Sept. next. \$15,000 is being raised by subscription for premiums, competition being open to both United States and Canada.

EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION.—A schooner, called the Lightfoot, of fifty tons burthen, laden with fish and lumber, left the port of Liverpool, N. S., for Barbadoes, on the 4th of March last, with the owner on board, Mr. Robert Harlow, acting in the capacity of seaman. On the night of the 12th, during a heavy gale, the schooner was upset, and shortly afterwards, all hands were washed overboard, excepting Mr. Harlow. On the next morning, the schooner's masts being broken off close to the deck, she righted, full of water. Harlow had previously lashed himself to the rail, and he remained in this position, up to the waist in water, being frequently submerged altogether, until the 17th ultimo,—five days—without a morsel of food or a drop of fresh water, when he was taken from the wreck by a boat from the Thomas, Captain Calhoun, and brought to this city on Monday last. The poor fellow, when taken on board the Thomas, although sadly prostrated in body, was perfectly happy, and talked as if he were at home with his wife and children—when he imagined himself to be—his mind being sadly impaired by his intense suffering. A gentleman who saw Harlow on Monday, and conversed with him, informs us, that he had little or no knowledge of his pitiable condition after the first twenty-four hours, and although he looked pale and wan, yet he had nearly regained his health.—He proceeded to his home in a Nova-Scotian schooner on Monday night last.

With deep regret we learn, that a person who arrived yesterday from Branch, brings the sad intelligence, that a vessel from New York had been lost near the Virgins on the East shore of Placentia Bay, and that all on board had perished.—Post of Saturday last.

[We have heard that the vessel is called the Free Trader. The inhabitants in the neighborhood pointed out to the master a safe anchorage in a cove near by, but it would seem, that the gesture was mistaken, and in a few minutes afterwards the vessel struck. A boat was lowered, and four men got into her, but she was immediately swamped. Two others took to the rigging, whilst the master was observed to fold his arms, as if awaiting an expected catastrophe. The sea ran high, wind N. W., and in a very little while the ship sunk, and all on board perished. No assistance could be rendered the unfortunate people from the shore. Five of the bodies were picked up. Such are briefly the particulars of this melancholy occurrence as we have heard them.]—Ed. Lat.—St. John's Public Ledger, 20th Feb.

[There can hardly be any doubt of the wreck in question being that of the brig "Free Trade" of Hantsport, N. E., from New York for St. John's N. F.]

His Worship the Mayor and Recorder of Halifax have decided, (on an application made by some members of the Bar to practise in the Mayor's Court without gowns) that in order to preserve the dignity both of the Court and the Bar, and out of respect to His Honor the Recorder who, during the sitting of the Court, is robed, it shall be necessary for professional gentlemen to appear in their gowns.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The French and English papers are equally full of details respecting the birth and baptism of the son of Napoleon and Eugenie.

According to official announcement, the Empress was taken ill at five o'clock on Saturday morning, the 16th, and notice of the fact was immediately sent, by orders of the Princess of Ealing, Grand Mistress of the Empress's Household, to all the members of the Bonaparte family, the Ministers, Senate, Deputies, Council of State, and high functionaries of the Government.

The Senate soon afterward assembled at the Luxembourg, and the Deputies in their Chamber, where they remained en permanence. The Officers of State assembled and remained all day and night of Saturday in a chamber close to that of the Empress. The Emperor, the Princess of Ealing and Madame Montijo, the Empress's mother, remained in Eugenie's apartment. The Municipal Council of Paris assembled en permanence at the Hotel de Ville, and considerable crowds of citizens around the Tuileries.

At a quarter to 3 o'clock on Sunday morning the 16th, the child made its appearance in this sinful world, and the Paris papers inform us that "the Imperial Prince is of so robust a constitution, that he is nearly as big as the child of his nurse, who is two months old." All the officers of State above referred to were present at his birth. The ceremony on doicement, or preliminary baptism, was performed with much pomp in the chapel of the Tuileries. Cardinals Dupont, Gousset, Donnet and Mariot, the Bishop of Nancy and inferior clergy assisted, and all the dignitaries of the Empire were present. Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Arras, after which the Abbe Laplace preached a sermon from the text "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord," and wound up with an invocation on the child in these words: "Bestow on him the genius and magnanimity of his father, the kindness and inexhaustible charity of his mother, the sincere faith and devotion of both; and, to sum up in one wish, bestow on him a heart worthy of his destiny and his name!"

A name was then bestowed on the infant: NAPOLEON-EUGENIE-LOUIS-JEAN-JOSEPH, fils de France.

This appellation was entered in the parish registers and signed by the Emperor, and witnessed by Prince Murat, the Duke of Alba, Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War; M. Troulong, President of the Senate, and the Comte de Morny, President of the Legislature.

On Sunday morning, the Senate and Legislature met at 8 o'clock, and received the official announcement of the birth of an heir to the throne—an announcement which was received with every appearance of cordiality. Addresses and congratulations continue to pour into the Tuileries. Paris has been generally illuminated; and the latest bulletin is in the recognized phrase—"mother and child are as well as can be expected."

Pope Pius is the Prince's godfather, and the Queen of Sweden his godmother; in return for which, Napoleon and Eugenie undertake to act as godfather and godmother to all legitimate children born on Sunday, the 16th, throughout France. Flags were hung out, and salutes fired in the principal cities of Britain in honor of young Bonaparte's birth.

A late number of Blackwood's Magazine contains a graphic sketch entitled "Lessons from the War," in which the writer says:

"Already we are beginning to lose sight of the objects with which we commenced the war; not for territorial aggrandizement, not for glory, not for augmentation of influence or prestige, not even for that which seems now to be so generally regarded as desirable, the ruin or deep injury of Russia, but for the security of Turkey against the act of oppression. Surely a war may be carried on fully to its end without desiring the utter destruction of the foe, and there has been nothing in the course of hostilities to justify such deadly exasperation. Our object, always plain and direct, is not to destroy, but to coerce Russia. If she is now ready to make the required concessions, we are not to insist on further concessions, we think the course we have pursued since the beginning of the war, should be discontinued, and we should welcome with joy the gallant army of the Crimea, with such a force ready in those islands for defence or aggression, what power would then dare to act on the presumption that England's prestige had diminished? Come? what? come? O my, thought fear of change should perplex the monarchs of Europe, and the elements of discord be loosed, our power would be founded on the rock. Girt by such a fleet as never before existed, and guarded by the best appointed army we ever possessed, we might bid defiance to the world in arms."

The war has no doubt taught England some lessons, which it is to be hoped will not be lost upon the nation. Let us hope, that in future more care and attention will be paid to render

the army more numerous and better provided, and thus ward off the danger of a future disruption of the peace of Europe. Russia has been taught a lesson which she will not soon forget, and civilization will gain immensely by the more liberal policy which will be guaranteed to the people of the East.

ITALY.—From Naples we learn, that the first stone of the Puglia railroad has at length been laid. This is described as a mighty feat in the history of the Two Sicilies. The Puglia Railway will connect the Mediterranean with the Adriatic, and will pass through a most productive corn country, which has now no outlet for its wealth.

AFRICA.—The new King of Abyssinia, Theodosius, is on his way to conquer the Christian kingdom of Shoa. He has already taken possession of a large district not far from Harrar, and made over the government of his new province to an Englishman named Bell, who has long been in his services.

INDIA.—From the advices brought by the overland mail, we learn that the proclamation of the Government of India for the annexation of Oude to the territories of Great Britain was published on the 7th of February. This act is justified by the treaty of 1801, which, while it bound the East India Co. to protect the King of Oude against every foreign and domestic enemy, imposed upon him the obligation of establishing such a system of administration as should be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and calculated to secure the lives and properties of the inhabitants. This obligation, it is asserted, had been utterly disregarded by the rulers of Oude, and, as all warnings and remonstrances had proved vain, the treaty is annulled, and the government of Oude is vested exclusively and forever in the East India Company. No opposition to the transfer of power was made; but the King, Wajid Ali Shah, closed his palace gates, and refused to sign a deed of abdication, and declared that he would appeal to England and go in person to London. The King's allowance is to be £150,000 a year. The first cotton factory ever constructed at Bombay has just commenced operations, with every appearance of success. The factory at Brouch has been in full employment and turning out excellent yarns since October.

The Brussels Independence of the 19th ult., asserts that Prince Frederick William, son of the heir to the crown of Prussia, (now at Coblenz,) has solemnly demanded of the King, his uncle, the consent indispensable to the projected alliance with the Princess Royal of England. This consent was granted in the presence of the whole court, and no doubt whatever exists as to the analogous disposition of the Queen of England.

VARIETIES.

"THE GRAY MARE IS THE BETTER HORSE."

—A story with a Moral.—We know very well that the line is in Prior's epilogue to Lucius; but the story from which the phrase is derived is something like this:—A gentleman, who had seen the world, one day gave his eldest son a span of horses, a chariot and a basket of eggs. "Do you," said he to the boy, "travel upon the high road, until you come to the first house in which there is a married couple. If you find that the husband is the master there, give him one of the horses. If on the contrary, the wife is the ruler, give her an egg. Return at once if you part with the horse, but do not come back so long as you keep both horses, and there is an egg remaining."

Away went the boy, full of his mission, and just beyond the borders of his father's estate, he met a modest cottager. He alighted from the chariot and knocked at the door. The good wife opened it for him, but courted him.

"Is your husband at home?" "No," but she would call him from the hay-field. In he came, bringing his broom. The young man told them his errand. "Who," said the wife, "is calling and rolling the cover to her again?" "I always do, as John wants me to do; he is my master—an honest fellow." "In English John would give you a horse; which will you take?" "I think I will take the horse," said the boy.

"If I have a choice, husband," said the wife, "I think the gray mare will suit us best." "No," replied John, "the bay for me; he is more square in front, and his legs are better." "Now," said the wife, "I don't think of the gray mare is the better horse; and I still never be contented, unless I get that one."

"Well," said John, "if your mind is set on it, I'll give up; we'll take the gray mare." "Thank you," said the boy, "allow me to give you an egg from Lucius; it is a nice fresh one, and you can boil it hard or soft, as your wife will allow you." The rest of the story you may imagine; the young man came home with both horses, but not an egg remained in his basket.

ROYAL

For the

The period becomes the year, they have the following approval. T. ever, in the gratitude to and beneficent farmers get abundant crop.

In taking agriculture, serve a steady soil, which, of the farms, proper application of description of Reports.

Boards of details of Committee tions on fa in this and The nec part of the discussion.

The farm done to-day will be Days are and mont Active and especially, is of the u thing may and as the follow is highly soils, pos moisture of a shall escape re plant deo greater The deep graduall supply of coldm to although more so of prod little be virgin e The p manure look up they cov of the f quence in the I sufficient the par of farm mind t turnip from e 50 per stock.

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REPORT OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. For the year ending 7th March, 1856.

The period having again arrived when it becomes the duty of your Committee to render an account of their stewardship for the past year, they have much pleasure in submitting the following records and accounts for your approval.

In taking a retrospective view of the general agriculture of the Island, your Committee observe a steady progress in the development of the soil, which, with steady industry on the part of the farmer, fostered by the Society, and the proper application of manures, and a sensible rotation of crops, is capable of bringing any description of grain and roots to maturity.

Reports of Agricultural Committees and Boards of Directors are usually confined to dry details of Meetings, Cattle Shows, &c. but your Committee are of opinion that a few observations on farming generally may not be amiss in this and future reports.

The necessity for constant exertion on the part of the farmer is too obvious to require discussion. Nothing should be left undone on the farm till to-morrow that could possibly be done to-day, for on a farm every succeeding day will bring a sufficiency of work for itself.

The preparation and proper application of manure is a subject which your Committee look upon as of the highest importance, and they consider it their duty to call the attention of the farming public to the matter, in consequence of the breadth of turnips now grown in the Island, and the difficulty of providing a sufficient quantity of farm-yard dung for all the purposes of the farm.

It would, therefore, as regards the manufacture of manure, and for many other reasons, be greatly more to the advantage of the farmer to winter a smaller number of cattle, and feed more liberally. As urine is the most valuable portion of farm-yard manure, stock of all kinds should be amply supplied with litter.

Burnt clay is a valuable manure when properly prepared and applied. It will benefit almost every description of soil, and very good crops of turnips, barley and grass, &c., have been raised with it alone.

Peat and marsh mud are also of much importance, and when well rotted by being mixed with a certain quantity of farm-yard dung, in alternate layers, as directed by Judge Peters in a valuable little work called "Hints to Farmers," (which is to be had gratis at the Society's Store, in town, and at all branches and depots in the country), form a very superior manure.

Guano, which is the produce of sea fowls of that name, on the coast of South America and Islands on the coast of Africa, is a very valuable and powerful fertilizer of every application. Two hundred weight of Peruvian Guano, which will cost in this Island about 22s. will, if properly applied, raise a crop of turnips equal to forty-five loads of farm-yard manure. The objection taken by some persons to the use of Guano is, that the whole of the manure is consumed by the first crop, and that the after crops are deficient. This can be obviated, however, by giving the crop which may succeed the turnips, a second dressing of half the quantity, mixed with burnt clay or wood ashes.

The use of Guano is very much on the increase in Great Britain. In ten months, ending the 5th of November, 1854, 170,607 tons were imported; and in the same period of 1855, 235,723 tons were imported—thus showing the value attached to it after a trial of twenty years. It is principally applied in Great Britain in growing turnips, but it is applicable for other crops. It has been used in this Island for a number of years, and the following extracts, relative to the quantity used and mode of application, taken from an authentic source, your Committee are of opinion may be of use to those who have not already given it a trial. The first extract points out the method of applying it for turnips:—

"The land had borne two crops of oats in succession, previous to being ploughed in the fall. It was cross-ploughed twice in the spring, and the stones and weeds gathered clean off. It was then drilled with a double-moulded plough, the ridges being twenty inches separate, from centre to centre, and the furrows not so deep by some inches, as on the part of the field intended for farm-yard manure. On this being done, one of the men took a bucketful of manure, and with his hand strowed it along the bottom of the drill, at the rate of two cwt. per acre. This is a very simple operation, the only difficulty being at starting, when the men are apt to spread it too thick—two cwt. (about two bushels), being a very small quantity over an acre of ground. On the manure being spread, it was covered about five inches deep with the same plough, and the seed sown as usual with a turnip barrow or drill, a light roller having been previously passed over the drills to flatten them a little. The piece intended to be dressed with farm-yard manure, was treated in the same way, only substituting forty-five cart loads of the latter, well rotted, for the two cwt. of Guano."

"The after cultivation consisted in keeping the crop clean, by the occasional use of the hoe and cultivator. As to the result, I cannot say that the difference in favour of the Guano was great, but the crop was more regular, and the young plant grew with much greater vigour, which would tend in a great measure to counteract the fly. But even had the result been greatly in favour of the farm-yard manure, what an immense saving of labour alone would be effected—amounting, as nearly as possible, to the whole expense of the Guano, without taking into consideration the value of the farm-yard manure."

The evidence thus given as to the value of Guano, as a turnip fertilizer, appears to your Committee of considerable importance, and although they would not wish to see it used as an entire substitute for dung, yet its easy application, in a short and hurried spring, must render it a valuable auxiliary to the farm-yard.

The following experiment relative to the use of Guano, as a top-dressing for wheat, may also be of service in showing the benefits resulting from a moderate outlay of capital:— "I had a piece of potatoes, after oats, in front of my home, containing an acre and one-eighth manured with fifty-one horse cart loads of mixed manure from the farm-yard, which produced a very good crop. The land was ploughed and sown during the first week of May the following season, with two and a quarter bushels of red half wheat. About a fortnight afterwards, when the plant was pretty well up, it was top-dressed, during damp weather, with Guano, at the rate of two cwt. per acre, being sown broadcast with the hand, in the same manner as grain. Very shortly after the application, the Guano grass appeared of a much darker green, and made such a strong growth, that it very soon overtopped a narrow ridge which was left in the centre of the piece undressed—a marked difference being observable during the whole summer. The grain was not at all affected by the rust, and previous to being cut, that which received the Guano was fully eighteen inches taller than the other, measuring nearly six feet in height. On being thrashed out and measured, the result, in good marketable grain, fit for seed, was at the rate of thirty-eight bushels to the acre for the Guano, and twenty-seven or nearly for that portion omitted, &c., &c." Many similar statements could be given, but these may be sufficient to induce a fair trial.

In relation to the crops in the Island for the past year, your Committee have to report, that, owing to the ravages committed by the wheat fly, the wheat crop generally has been below the usual average. Many remedies have been tried of late to counteract this growing evil, and the most popular and effective has been that of late sowing, but in some situations this has failed, and it is very possible that the insect may also change its habits to suit the lateness of the grain. Although the habits of this insect are well known, yet your Committee have to report, that no effective remedy has been discovered to counteract the ravages of this destructive little insect. Deep ploughing in the autumn has been tried, the object being to cover the grub dropped from the wheat ears in the autumn so deep, that it could not force its way to the surface in the spring; but this

has its objections. Large fires lit to windward of the crop in the summer, about the time the fly appears, hovering over the fields, have also been suggested, without any very beneficial result. Your Committee would recommend the farmer to be most particular when dressing his grain, to have all the siftings and sweepings of the barn floor carefully destroyed, by burning, or boiling for the pigs; but after all, the best method of getting clear of the pest permanently would be to starve them out by ceasing to grow wheat for a season or two entirely. If this plan were adopted in the districts most affected, and barley substituted, the farmers would gain by the change.

The barley crop has been good, and prices highly remunerative. The soil of this Island generally is better adapted for barley than wheat, the latter crop requiring a stronger soil than we possess. Oats have yielded a fair return this season, although small patches of those sown late in unfavourable situations, suffered from the early frosts. Your Committee being of opinion that a change of seed would be beneficial, purchased eleven and a half bushels Imperial of the black Tartarian variety from their Seedman in Liverpool last spring, which were divided into two equal portions between John Lyall, Esq., of the Warren Farm, and Mr. George Smith, of the Royalty, on the understanding that the Society were to receive back the original quantity, and take the remainder of the produce at 3s. per bushel. Mr. Lyall sowed his portion upon a field of two acres of old sod land, and the result was ninety bushels of marketable grain. Mr. Smith sowed upon an acre of land of the same description, and the result was forty-eight bushels. The grain is now in the store of the Society, and will be sold at 3s. 6d. per bushel, in quantities not exceeding twenty-five bushels to one person.

A change of seed being at all times very desirable, it is hoped that the public will avail themselves of this opportunity. It is a common practice with farmers of experience in Scotland, to change their seeds of all kind once in three years. This system your Committee would wish to see more generally adopted in Prince Edward Island. In the change, care should be taken to procure seed from a considerable distance, and from a soil inferior to your own.

The turnip crop of 1855 was not generally so good as that of the previous year, in consequence of receiving a severe check from a few days of cold bleak weather when about half grown, from which the plant never recovered. In the neighbourhood of St. Eleanor's, the farmers must have escaped this visitation, for nothing could be more satisfactory than the crops this season, as indicated by the returns sent down. The average of ten competitors was 1,202 2/3 bushels of fifty-six lbs.—the highest being 1,417 bushels per acre. These are crops perfectly unknown in general cultivation in Great Britain; and it would be very satisfactory if some of the competitors published an account of the method adopted to obtain such a large average.

Your Committee congratulate the country on the steady and progressive increase in the growth of this most valuable root, and hope that the great demand for improved stock of all kinds, from the neighbouring Provinces, will prove a still farther stimulus in extending the cultivation of the turnip, for without it very little can be done in the way of successful farming.

In offering turnip prizes for competition, your Committee have confined them to the best acre; but the cultivation of this the most valuable of all roots, having become so extensive, they would recommend a deviation from this rule, and would suggest the propriety of looking to the extent of land under the plough, as well as to the excellence of the crop.

It is to be regretted that in consequence of a misunderstanding having arisen between some of the turnip competitors, this season, and the inspectors, your Committee deem it necessary to investigate the subject thoroughly.

[Here follows the Report which has been already published in our paper, which it is unnecessary to insert.—Ed. H. Gaz.]

Previous to entering upon the subject of stock, your Committee may be allowed to state, that they imported from Liverpool last fall, 1,000 lbs. of Swede Turnip seed, and have ordered a further supply of 3,500 lbs. Swede, and 1,050 lbs. of Yellow and White Turnip seed, which will leave Liverpool about the 1st of April next, 12,000 lbs. of Red and 3,000 lbs. of White Clover seed, were also imported in the Fall, and a further supply of 1,500 lbs. Red and 500 lbs. of White, are ordered for Spring arrival.

Of these seeds the following quantities have already been sent to the Branch Societies in Prince County, viz:— To St. Eleanor's, 2,894 lbs. Red Clover, 718 lbs. White do., and 806 lbs. Turnip seed.

To Cacumpe, 1,072 lbs. Red Clover, 158 lbs. Turnip seed.

And to Tryon 1,526 lbs. Red Clover.

Your Committee regret that the price of clover is higher than last year; but this is met by a decline in the price of turnip seed.

Your Committee will now proceed to give an account of the Stock imported and purchased in the Island, and distributed in various sections of the country. They, however, regret that their means of doing good in this respect are so restricted in consequence of the difficulties attending the importation of improved stock of all descriptions; and they will, previous to closing their report, have to make a few suggestions, the carrying out of which will be of the most vital importance to the future success of the Society and the agricultural interests of the Island.

Towards the close of the Session of 1855 the Legislature granted £1000 for the importation of Entire Horses; one half to be expended in England, the other in the United States. The season being far advanced previous to this sum being placed at their disposal, your Committee deemed it injudicious to make any endeavour to procure horses from England at that time, consequently they did not draw the £500 granted for the purpose; this sum is therefore still at the Society's credit with the Government. After careful consideration, your Committee entered into arrangements with Charles Hazard, Esq.—a gentleman highly qualified for the task—to proceed to the States to purchase horses, and they are happy to say that Mr. Hazard was eminently successful in his mission—having procured and safely landed in this Island three horses of a superior description, costing, all expenses included, about £560. These were sold on arrival, one to each County, for the total sum of £342.

There are now in the Island nine Stud Horses imported by the Society, although this number is still very far short of the demand. Two of these horses are thorough bred; and the three bought by Mr. Hazard in the States have a good deal of English thorough bred blood in their veins. Your Committee are therefore of opinion that further importations of this style of horse, are not necessary at present; and they would recommend the next Committee of Management to turn their attention to the South of Scotland Clydesdales, than which it would be almost impossible to find a better farmer's horse.

A little attention to this breed would, in a short time, improve the class of mares, which, crossing with thorough bred, may have rendered weedy, and too light for a horse-of-all-work, which is the horse wanted by our farmers.

The value of, and advantages to be derived from the possession of a breed of cattle coming early to maturity, being obvious, the attention of the Society for years past has been directed to the subject, and your Committee are now convinced that the pure Durham is better adapted for this purpose than any other breed. Acting under this conviction, they ordered their agent in Liverpool to purchase a young short-horn Bull, and they are glad to say, that Mr. Spinks was fortunate in obtaining one of very superior size and symmetry. He was bred by Wm. Bland, of Knock, and calved in June 25, 1854, so that he is now a little over twenty months. The following is the pedigree from the herd book, and he cost the Society altogether £24 12s. 3d.:

Red and white, calved June 25, 1854, bred by Thomas Bland, of Knock, was got by Sir Richard by old Tommy Bates, 10,581. Dam Sossie, 9th by Leopold, 4,219. G. Dam Sossie, 8th, by Monsieur Vestre, 6,220. C. g. d. Sossie, 3rd, by Sultan Selim, 2,710. G. g. d. by Prince Edward, 2,462. G. g. g. d. by Sultan, 1,465. G. g. g. g. d. by a son of Prunell, 650. G. g. g. g. g. d. by Middleton, 1,235. G. g. g. g. g. g. d. by a son of Ben, 70, or Punch, 531.

The Durham breed of cattle is much valued on account of their great size, and their arriving at maturity at a very early age, being fed off for the butcher frequently at two years old. This description of stock are not considered so applicable for dairy purposes as some smaller breeds; but in the London dairies the Yorkshire Durhams are so much appreciated that it is rare to meet with any other. It is generally supposed that the Durhams will not stand the winter or rough it so well as the Island cattle. This is probably true under the management usually adopted, nor would it be at all fair to try the experiment; but put them into a comfortable cowhouse and give them in relation to their size a proportionate quantity of food, and they will compete with almost any breed in existence. However, as it is the object of the Royal Agricultural Society to make such importations and adopt such measures as will benefit the small farmer, as well as those of a more advanced class, your Committee would recommend that the Ayreshire breed be kept up for the advantage of the country districts. They are a superior class of cheese producers, although much inferior to the Durham as a butcher's beast. This, however, could be improved to a certain extent by crossing once with a Durham Bull, and then returning to the original breed. A first cross is often advantageous in breeding, but a second very rarely. Any great improvement must, in a young country such as this, be the work of time; and although much money is sunk in the distribution of stock generally, yet your Committee are of opinion that in the course of time, a spirit of emulation will spring up, when farmers will find it to their advantage to give good prices for well bred animals. Your Committee during the winter sent a Durham Bull to Lot 5, and another to New London—the farmers in that section of the Island being,



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TRUTH AND CHRISTIANITY.

It needs no argument to prove that those two elements of force, are as directly opposite to each other, as fire and water, or death and life. A compromise between them is not a possibility. In all their effects and influences, direct and indirect, they are constantly warring with each other. Those persons who profess the Christian faith, and sustain the rum traffic, have stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in, and they ought to be arrested, at least by the police of public opinion. This mask of hypocrisy ought to be torn from them, that the community may know just where they stand.

Here in our city we have rum and Christianity in full operation, and their effects are before the world. The former can boast of its numerous grog shops, with their blasphemous inmates, its alms houses, jails, insane asylums crowded with victims, its thousands of families cured by the demon of intemperance. The latter can boast of its churches, Sabbath schools, benevolent societies, systems of charity that embrace the interests and wants of the world. As well expect to unite heaven and hell in one territory, as to unite these two systems.

A distinguished American writer says:

"Members of the Church of God most pure, bear it in mind, that intemperance in our land and the world over, stands in the way of the gospel. It opposes the progress of the reign of Christ in every village and hamlet, in every city, and at every corner of the street. It stands in the way of revivals of religion, and of the glories of the millennial morn. Every drunkard opposes the millennium! every drunkard stands in the way of it, every dram seller stands in the way of it. Let the sentiment be heard, and echoed and re-echoed all along the hills, and vales, and streams of the land,—that the conversion of a man who habitually uses ardent spirits is all but hopeless. And let this sentiment be followed up with that melancholy truth, that the money wasted in this business—now a curse to all nations—may, the money wasted in one year in this land for it, would place a Bible in every family on the earth, and establish a school in every village—and that the talent which intemperance consigns each year to infamy and eternal perdition, would be sufficient to bear the gospel over sea and land—to polar snows, and to the sands of a burning sun."

One of the uniform benefits of the temperance reformation is its influence upon the advancement of Christianity. Wherever the Maine law has been faithfully executed, or the community have fully suppressed intemperance in any other way, the Sabbath has been better observed, churches have been better attended and the reformed have in many instances become Christians. Of thirty-five thousand reformed drunkards in England, nearly six thousand have become members of Christian churches. It is evident, therefore, and if the gospel is ever to triumph, the grog shops must be banished from our cities. All the preaching and praying in Christendom cannot save a community cursed by the evils of the rum traffic.

A FACT FOR MINISTERS.—The influence of ministers in promoting the Temperance cause, and what may be done by one man, even with little effort, has been lately illustrated in one of our provincial towns, where the movement had made less progress than in any others, and only one minister (a United Presbyterian) was an abstinence. One of the Free Church ministers having become convinced of the importance of the subject, proposed a conference on it. This was attended by almost all the ministers, and many of the Christian laymen of the town.—The result was most gratifying. Two ministers of the Establishment, three of the Free Church, (all that are in the town), one United Presbyterian, one Original Seceder, and one Moravian—every one of them new converts—enrolled themselves as abstainers, followed within two or three months by about 500 of their people, including many office-bearers and influential persons. Already great benefit begins to appear.—Report of the Free Church Temperance Society.

"Hold them Responsible."—It is a serious thing, and may involve grave issues. Nevertheless—"hold them"—i. e. governors and legislators—responsible for all the consequences following from the sale and use of alcoholic liquors. "I families are beggared—if hearts are broken—if prisons are filled—if the peace of society is continually disturbed—if the country is retrograding in morality—hold those men responsible. They might prevent these evils; at any rate to a great extent. If they refuse to take measures conducive to that end, the mischief resulting from such neglect must lie at their doors. The following advertisement appeared a short time since in the London Times newspaper:—

To the public in general: James Tear, one of the seven men of Preston who first introduced total abstinence in that town, and the first person who delivered a lecture in London upon total abstinence, delivered a lecture to a crowded meeting in the Foxe's Lane Temperance Hall, on Wednesday evening, against the manufacture, use, and sale of intoxicating drinks. After the lecture the meeting resolved to advertise, that whereas nine-tenths of the crime, vice, misery, and poverty of this country, are caused by the use of intoxicating drinks, this meeting publicly declares that while the law-makers continue to authorize the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, they hold them responsible for the crime, immorality, and expense which it entails upon the community."

We like this advertisement. Yet we should have been better pleased if it had gone a little further. For the "law-makers" are not the only responsible persons. If they refuse to prevent "the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks," and are afterwards re-elected, or if they were elected by those who knew that they would so refuse, the electors are responsible. They cannot shake off that responsibility. If any of them are Temperance men, it will be an ugly dress for them to wear!

But we would extend this responsibility farther still. The drinkers are responsible. The man who quaffs his port or sherry after dinner, and rejoices in whisky toddy at night—and the so-called moderate drinker, too, whose occasional glass helps to perpetuate the unhallowed usage—all who drink are responsible. In this nineteenth century, when so much light has been thrown on the subject, he who perseveres in the use of intoxicating drink as a beverage must not think it strange if he is held chargeable with the evils that flow from a practice which he sanctions by his example.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The finances of the Editor of the Elkton, Ky., Banner, are in a desperate condition. In an appeal to the Subscribers to pay up, he says:—

"Friends! we are almost penniless—Job's turkey was a millionaire compared with our present depressed treasury!—Today, if the price of salt was two cents a barrel-full, we could not buy enough to pickle a jay bird!"

A PERSON who was recently called to court for the purpose of proving the correctness of a doctor's bill, was asked by the lawyer, whether the doctor did not make several visits after the patient was out of danger? "No," replied the witness, "I considered him in danger as long as the doctor continued his visits!"

"Jim," said a little boy who was boasting of his father's new house, "we have got such a fine portico, and mahogany doors and plate glass windows; and on the top is a cupola, and it is going to have something else." "What is it?" asked his interested companion. "Why I heard father tell mother this morning that its to have a mortgage on it."

What is the coincidence between a rose and the Thames?—Both under any name would smell the same.

GOLD is universally worshipped without a single temple and by all classes without a single hypocrite.

WHEN a miser was asked what he gave to the poor, he testily replied, "What I give is nothing to nobody!"

LADY (in fashionable dress): "Little boy, can I go through this gate to the river?" Boy: "Perhaps; a load of hay went through this morning."

"Be sharp my blade," as the butcher's boy said when grinding his knife.

Why is a milkman like a sailor?—Because he gets his bread by water.

(From Wilmer's European Times, March 29th.) THE CONFERENCE.

Another week has passed without peace being proclaimed, and people were wondering what hitch could have occurred in the deliberations. In this uneasy state of the public mind, the leading morning journal of yesterday, relying evidently, on some scraps of information picked up in Downing-street, intimates that while the last diplomatic difficulty was on the point of being settled, the claim which Prussia has put in to sign the treaty on the same terms as the other European Powers had given rise to delay; but that even this unexpected obstacle has been overcome. From the same source we learn that so near was the completion of peace before this interruption, that Louis Napoleon had given orders for the cannon of the Invalides to announce it at the same time that the Te Deum was resounding in the churches of France for the safe delivery of the Empress. The Emperor, who delights in striking effects, must have been sorely mortified that it was otherwise; but the difficulty was too great to be immediately overcome. At length the point in dispute has been settled by a kind of compromise. Two protocols are to be drawn up, or rather we should say, have been drawn up by this time, to the first of which the signature of the Allied Plenipotentiaries and those of Russia will be attached, and another which Prussia will be permitted to sign in conjunction with the representatives of other Powers. Lord Clarendon is said to have stoutly resisted the admission of Prussia on any other terms, and to have stood alone in the Conference in maintaining this position. There may be some speculation in this statement; but it is probably near the truth, and so near are we to peace, that it would not surprise us if Lord Palmerston, on the evening of Monday next, did not in his place in Parliament announce the fact, reserving such details as the necessities of the case might suggest. The humbling of Prussia, even by the distinction here pointed out, may perhaps save some hostile criticisms.

It is two years yesterday since England declared war against Russia, and the armistice terminates on Monday the 31st; but orders, we believe, have been despatched to the Crimea, prohibiting the renewal of hostilities in the event of peace not having been proclaimed before that time. But the discussion in the British Parliament will compel Ministers for their own sakes to give as clear an insight into the machinery of the Conference as possible, for the opposition are already preparing to make political capital out of whatever shortcomings the terms of peace may present. On this head Lord Palmerston's Ministry will be vigorously assailed, and it is fortunate for him that his Foreign Minister is so popular with the country, and possesses the reputation of having been thoroughly in earnest respecting the war from its commencement. The terms of peace we believe, are still matter of conjecture, but it is useless to indulge in speculation when we are so near the reality.

If the accounts from Constantinople are to be relied on, much of the time of the Conference has been occupied with the reforms essential to the regeneration of Turkey, but the obstinacy of the Turks on a subject is well known. It is gratifying, nevertheless, to find it stated that two chamberlains of the Sultan had been dismissed for opposing the reforms proclaimed by their master; but on the other hand we learn that the Porte has rejected a petition from a number of Moldavian Boyards, accompanied with an intimation that all similar protests will be but down. Aali Pacha, the Turkish representative in the Paris Conference, has also been requested not to consent to the insertion of the Sultan's decree in fav-

our of his Christian subjects amongst the articles of peace. The same representative has also been instructed to oppose any arrangement respecting the Principalities which may in any way compromise the Sovereign rights of the Porte, so that we can readily conceive that the airs and even the arrogance of the Power whose feebleness led to the war have been of the most preposterous and even insulting kind.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 15th says:—"The Invalide Russe announces to-day that the Emperor, having been informed that the battalions which were sent from the division of the depot of the 6th corps d'armee in 1855 to complete the troops in the Crimea were not properly armed, and were unfit to continue their march, published an order of the day on the subject on the 12th. In that document the Emperor severely censures—1, General Marin, who commands the depot, for having neglected to superintend the proper execution of orders given by his superiors, by which negligence the troops were impeded in their march; and 2, General von Brine, the chief of the staff of all the reserves and depots, for having only inspected the said battalions in a very superficial manner previously to their departure from Moscow. The Tribunal of War, after having decided the degree of culpability and participation in the defective equipment of the said battalions of the persons in command of the depot division of the 6th corps d'armee will sentence them to the punishment prescribed by the law. This announcement has produced a considerable sensation in this city. For some time past remarkable changes have been going on in this Russian army. Not only will the uncomfortable helmets make way for the French kepi, but the coats will be supplanted by the poloukafan, a sort of frock imitated from the French. The war has occasioned great changes in the military organization of Russia, as much in the arms as in the general regulations. The Russian soldier will still preserve the long gray greatcoat, which is a comfortable dress, and protects him well against the severity of the climate; and the Russian army is at present being organized after the plan of that of Napoleon 1. Turning to lighter matters, I may mention that since the expiration of the period fixed for mourning for the Emperor Nicholas the Imperial family show themselves more frequently in public, and that the Emperor Alexander, in particular, is in much better spirits."

THE CONCESSIONS OF RUSSIA.—It is said that Russia, at the Conference, has conceded the demand that Nicolaieff should cease to be a war port. Unless the concession includes the demanting of the dockyards, the Western Powers may soon discover that they have been deceived. Russia may build a fleet of merchant-vessels at that port capable of being extemporised into war and troop ships, and in sufficient number to transport an army to any point of the Black Sea. The steam-ships of the Cunard line, the Peninsular and Oriental, and other large companies, are now all built with the view of being made available for war purposes at the shortest notice.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The Porte has rejected a petition from 60 Moldavian Boyards, directed against the local Divan of the principality. Prince Ghika has, in the name of the Sultan, intimated that all similar protests will be put down.

PERSIA.—It is reported that the differences between this country and Persia have terminated, the Persian Government having made the amende honorable. Mr. Murray will, therefore, shortly return to his post at Teheran.

To the Editor Sir: As you have p... Vigilante... letter and the E... particulars hav... feel bound, in j... to offer a few w... lanter" speaks... opposition," on... Bible Society an... ties, evidenced... of them. He ca... be strong, that... tried supportar... I do not know h... ed the Society,... nual Meeting, a... tion, except de... the platform... objected to my... in my own Pari... behalf of the pe... ter being called... ship does not... themselves from... received by me... "I have never... ing part in it"... less the cause o... tion in which a... be placed, is b... inadmissible—... all public me... where a laym... he will to open... er. Heretofor... one among a n... nately assemb... time being and... sideration due... Established Ch... my presence,... different light... me to embrace... thought it my... Bishop is the... matters—and... of a civil pow... able with our... Clergymen est... authority, pr... the law of G... highly than I... so far as its... earned, but I... system. In y... to promote th... tion, but now... ment is adm... I was pained... the platform... Churchman... and some of... fious contras... som was c... my complain... liary, I was... and that pos... such topics... means when... and liberty o... every English... that such lie... is unecessa... cause, and... future even... attending t... and as long... myself excels... Society in th... While "o... ordination v... are referred... vows render... drive out (... nounce the... principally... that every c... Society is... Such exten... the true i... highly unq... to be part... more widel... who, but f... might "li... are some... who think... regards th... scriptures... tian know... extending... Foreign Bi... tion; but... ing them v... hatred, b... shillings o... I cannot b... lanter" w... denounced... reality of... the Holy... holy word... surely the... to be con... truth and... Christian.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir: As you have published from the Church Witness "Vigilanter's" letter, and, as both the letter and the Editor's remarks may in some particulars have led to a false impression, I feel bound, in justice to the Bishop and myself, to offer a few words on the other side. "Vigilanter" speaks of "a positive and aggressive opposition," on the part of our Bishop, to the Bible Society and other like constituted Societies, evidenced by what he calls my desertion of them. He says "surely that influence must be strong, that could induce such a long and tried supporter to desert this Society, &c." I do not know how I can be said to have deserted the Society, when I was present at its Annual Meeting, and have given no sign of desertion, except declining to occupy a place upon the platform. It is true that the Bishop has objected to my being passed over as a Rector in my own Parish, when prayers are offered on behalf of the people, and to a dissenting Minister being called on in my stead—but his Lordship does not expect the Clergy to separate themselves from the Bible Society. In a letter received by me only a few days since, he says "I have never objected to any Clergyman taking part in it"—so that not the Society, much less the cause of Bible circulation, but the position in which a Rector, in his own parish, may be placed, is what seems to the Bishop to be inadmissible—and this applies, of course, to all public meetings of a religious character where a layman presides and calls upon whom he will to open or close the meeting with prayer. Heretofore I have gone on the platform as one among a number of Christians, indiscriminately assembled, and have waived, for the time being and in a mixed multitude, the consideration due to my office as Rector of the Established Church; but as the Bishop viewed my presence, under such circumstances, in a different light, and, as his objection seemed to me to embrace a point of Church discipline, I thought it my duty to yield—inasmuch as the Bishop is the constituted authority in such matters—and if we are bound to obey the Laws of a civil power, though they be not conformable with our own judgment, I do not see how Clergymen can avoid obedience to Ecclesiastical authority, provided it be not contradictory to the law of God. No one can appreciate more highly than I do the work of the Bible Society, so far as its circulation of the word is concerned, but I am not so sure, about its platform system. In years gone by, the great object was to promote the holy cause of Scripture circulation; but now it would appear that a new element is admitted. On the evening referred to, I was pained and offended by perceiving that the platform was made an arena where the low Churchman denounced the high Churchman, and some of the Bishops were placed in injurious contrast with others, and this where the room was crowded with Dissenters: and on my complaining to the President of the Auxiliary, I was told, that all this was allowable and that people might say what they chose on such topics—illustrating what "Vigilanter" means when he talks of the "freedom of action and liberty of speech which is the birthright of every Englishman." Now, Sir, my belief is that such license of speech from the platform is unnecessary for the advancement of the Bible cause, and expecting a renewal of it on a future evening, I felt myself debarred from attending the meeting of the Jews' Society, and as long as it is persisted in, I shall feel myself excluded from the meetings of the Bible Society in this place.

While "Vigilanter" sets aside the force of ordination vows, when the Bishop's objections are referred to, I am told, elsewhere, that these vows render it imperative on a clergyman to drive out error, or, in other words, to denounce the High Church before a meeting principally composed of Dissenters—and, against every one who does not support the Bible Society is worthy of public condemnation. Such extreme views I believe to be injurious to the true interests of the Bible Society and highly unchristian simply doing what is felt to be party work, and tending to separate more widely members of our Apostolic Church who, but for such appeals to the evil passions, might "live in unity and Godly love." There are some members of the Church of England who think proper to give all their support, as regards the printing and circulation of the scriptures, to the Society for promoting Christian knowledge. That they are right in not extending their hands also to the British and Foreign Bible Society may be, with us, a question; but, surely, we are not justified in holding them up to public contempt and perhaps hatred, because they do not give their five shillings or their pound, where we give ours? I cannot but disagree altogether with "Vigilanter" when he implies, that the Bishop has denounced those who endeavour to make a reality of the prayer "that all who do confess thy Holy name may agree in the truth of thy Holy word and live in unity and Godly love,"—surely the method of doing even a good work is to be considered, and people may agree in the truth and live in unity, if they be guided by Christian principles without joining in all those

"movements" which, in the letter referred to, are deemed so essential to the welfare of man. That some of these movements, conducted in a Christianlike manner, tend, greatly, to the welfare of man, I fully agree; but it is not compulsory on Christians to join them. As the Editor of the Church Witness well quotes "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind"—where they are multiplied, it would be impossible to attend upon them all—and all that the Bishop has required of me is that, while joining in any such movement, I occupy what he conceives to be my proper place. I am not aware that any other Clergyman in the Island has been addressed on the subject by his Lordship, and, therefore, whom he has denounced it is hard to say—he has simply proscribed to myself a course of action in official matters—virtually this prevented my standing on the platform at the Bible Meeting, but it is not at all clear, that his Lordship intended it should do so.

I am Sir, &c., C. LOYD, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, April 15, 1856.

THE JEWS.

GOD—VERBIS—MAN. Men say: There is no foundation in Scripture for the opinion that the Jews are to be restored as a body to what is called their own land—the possession of the land of Canaan by the natural seed as no longer necessary. It belonged to the Levitical ceremony, to a system of types and shadows which has passed away—there is no prediction of the restoration to be found in the New Testament.

God says. (Jeremiah 33rd chap. 23 vs.) Considerest thou not what this people have spoken, saying, The two families which the Lord hath chosen, he even cast them off thus they have despised my people, that they should be no more a nation before them. Thus saith the Lord: If my covenant be not with day and night, and if I have not appointed the ordinances of heaven and earth: Then will I cast away the seed of Jacob, and David my servant, so that I will not take any of his seed to be rulers over the seed of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob: for I will cause their captivity to return, and have mercy on them.

(Ezekiel 37th chap. 21st vs.) Thus saith the Lord God: Behold, I will take the children of Israel from among the heathen, whither they be gone, and will gather them on every side, and bring them into their own land: And I will make them one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel; and one king shall be king to them all: and they shall be to me two nations, neither shall they be divided into two kingdoms any more at all: Neither shall they defile themselves any more with their idols, nor with their detestable things, nor with any of their transgressions: but I will save them out of all their dwellings-places, wherein they have sinned, and will cleanse them: so shall they be my people, and I will be their God. And David my servant shall be king over them; and they shall all have one shepherd: they shall also walk in my judgments, and observe my statutes, and do them. And they shall dwell in the land that I have given unto Jacob my servant, wherein your fathers have dwelt: and they shall dwell therein, even they, and their children, and their children's children for ever; and my servant David shall be their prince for ever. Moreover I will make a covenant of peace with them; it shall be an everlasting covenant with them: and I will place them, and multiply them, and will set my sanctuary in the midst of them for evermore. My tabernacle also shall be with them: yea, I will be their God, and they shall be my people. And the heathen shall know that I the Lord do sanctify Israel, when my sanctuary shall be in the midst of them for evermore.

Hear also what Saint Paul saith—Rom. 11th chap. 1st vs. Hath God cast away his people? God forbid. For I also am an Israelite, of the seed of Abraham, of the tribe of Benjamin. God hath not cast away his people which he foreknew. Vrs. 25th. For I would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this mystery, lest ye should be wise in your own conceits, that blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in. And so all Israel shall be saved: as it is written, There shall come out of Zion the Deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob: For this is my covenant unto them, when I shall take away their sins. As concerning the gospel, they are enemies for your sakes: but as touching the election, they are beloved for the fathers' sakes. For the gifts and calling of God are without repentance.

Read also Jeremiah 31st Chap. at 31st vs. to the end.

Vesuvius is again unusually active, and promises an approaching eruption. Not merely smoke, but stones and flames are thrown out, and those who have been up the mountain speak of hearing subterranean sounds.

The Tristee Gazette has an account of a new Ethiopian kingdom, which one Theodoros, a native Christian, is founding by conquest, and which neither slavery nor polygamy will have place.

The Liverpool Illustrated News was seized at Berlin on the 19th for an article against Russia.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, April 19, 1856.

We published last week the Law passed this last Session giving an increased jurisdiction to the City Corporation. As the law stood, the City process could not be served without the limits of the City; consequently, if a person guilty of an offence, against whom a warrant had been issued, stepped into a boat at the end of the wharf, or got on board a vessel in the Harbour, he might laugh at the City authorities; so in the same way if he got beyond the bounds of the City into the Royalty. This is now amended and the boundaries of the City take in with them those parts of the Hillsborough and the North Rivers, which are opposite. A warrant also which has been issued by the Mayor will now extend into the Royalty and Counties on being indorsed in the usual manner by a County Magistrate. A very important alteration has been made in that part of the Incorporation Act which gives the City the power of borrowing money. Instead of being limited to five per cent the Corporation may agree to give the usual interest of six per cent upon money borrowed, and thereby enable it with more certainty to command a loan when required. This is of great importance, for it is full time, that a system of sewerage, a copious supply of water—a necessary adjunct thereto—good level streets and commodious sidewalks should be provided for, and the spomer they are set to work about, the better. These and similar improvements are works of time and labor, and involve a good deal of preparation. Levels have to be taken, plans and estimates to be made, calculations entered into both as regards cost and ability to meet the necessary expense; and a number of contingencies to be anticipated before operations are commenced and which materially facilitate those operations. The return of Peace will be in favor of municipal improvements, and as the City is evidently increasing in wealth, and as that wealth is being displayed in larger, better and more elegant buildings, so much the more does it become the important duty of the Corporation to provide the requisite public conveniences that may not only keep pace with, but even precede private enterprise and expenditure; and thus encourage the citizens to persevere in making Charlottetown the elegant, commodious and healthful abode that it is capable of being made. Nor have we any doubt that such will be the case, there is no want of willingness as we know, in the members of the Corporation, though there may be an excess of caution, which although in general praise worthy, may, if too far indulged be productive of serious evils, in the shape of unnecessary delay and retardation of improvement.

Everything betokens the advent of Spring. The Harbor is open, the streets are dry, and pedestrians of both sexes can move about on business, pleasure, or for healthful recreation with clean shoes and dry feet. The note of the robin or rather the thrush is now frequently heard. We observe also that the hardier kinds of garden plants as the columbine, the auricula, and the polyanthus, are putting forth new leaves. In another week the gardener will have enough to do, and by the first of the next month the farmer will have made some progress if the weather continues as fine as it has been these few days past.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening next, Mr. Williams will conclude his Lecture on "Cornish Mining." And on Tuesday, the 29th inst. Mr. Murphy, the superintendent of the Gas Works, will Lecture on "Coal Gas."

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir, Now that Peace is to be made in Europe, Great Britain will have an immense fleet of vessels unemployed, a great part of which, she will have no call for, and which if laid up must deteriorate in value and usefulness. I allude more particularly to the fleet of Gun Boats of which I believe there are 250 ready for sea, built by the best ship-builders in the kingdom. Would it not be policy for the Colonial Governments to apply for a number of those vessels to be used as packets between the several colonies. We could ourselves profitably employ at least two of them, and I have no doubt the other colonies could provide for a large number. Were the colonies united, this would be a subject for them to take up, and would no doubt be accorded to by Britain, even if only the interest of the money they cost were guaranteed, perhaps coming from a single colony the proposition might not be heeded. Can any of your readers inform us what each of these vessels cost? Drawing so little water and being so strongly built, they would I think be admirably adapted for plying in the harbors of Pictou and Shediac. These hints being hurriedly thrown together perhaps some of your readers who have more time may take up the subject.

Yours, PROGRESS.

A Sermon will be preached, D. V., and a collection taken up at St. Paul's Church on next Sunday morning, in aid of the Church Library.

The New Brunswick Prohibitory Liquor Law has been sustained. Mr. Ead's motion for a repeal has been rejected by a majority of six.

POLICE COURT.

April 18th. Richard Morton, George Byers, and Edward Ingles, drunk and disorderly; convicted; fined 5s. each or be imprisoned 48 hours each. Committed.

Daniel Bothune, for insulting and provoking language to John Henderson. Parties settled out of Court.

Birth.

On the 13th inst., at Kenwith, Mrs. John M. Holl, of a daughter.

Married.

At Georgetown, on Thursday the 10th instant, by W. B. Aitken, Esq. J. P., Mr. Daniel Baker, of that place, to Miss Margaret Makay, St. Peter's Bay.

Died.

At Cape Traverse, on the 11th inst., after a short illness, William Clark, in the 97th year of his age. The deceased was the second child born on this Island of British Parents, his Parents having arrived here from Canada immediately after the surrender of Quebec to the British; he saw the Island as it were emerge from obscurity, and watched its improvement till it has attained its present flourishing condition,—he of course had to encounter with others all the hardships, difficulties and privations peculiar to new Colonists, and to which the first inhabitants of this Island were subjected, he however by strict honesty and persevering industry obtained a respectable livelihood, and had to spare; his hospitality and benevolence were known to the traveller and the needy; he has seen his children, grand children and great grand children advance to manhood, and now he is laid in the silent tomb, much and deservedly regretted by a large circle of relatives, and by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, his end was peace—blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

Charlottetown Markets, April 16.

Table with market prices for various goods like Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Butter, Eggs, etc.

LOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.—Established 1824. LLOYD'S REGISTER BOOK, 1856-57. NOTICE is hereby given, that a new Edition of the REGISTER BOOK OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING for the year 1856-57, will shortly be printed for the use of Subscribers, to be issued on the 1st of JULY next.

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

The Subscription of individuals or firms is £10 10s. per annum, for which a Register Book is supplied.

By Order of the Committee, GEORGE B. SEYFANG, Secretary, 2, White Lion-court, Cornhill, March 14, 1856. By Order, C. R. COKER.

NOTICE.

MR. MICHAEL O'HARA, the City Marshal, has been appointed to collect all Rates, Dues and Taxes for the City of Charlottetown. 19th April, 1856. W. B. WELLNER, City Clerk.

AUCTION SALE

Household Furniture and Farming Implements.

THE undersigned is instructed to offer at Auction on THURSDAY, 1st May next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, on the premises at Spring Park. The Household Furniture, Farming Implements and Live Stock, together with Hay and Oats, &c., the Property of Lieut. Colonel Gray.

TERMS.—All sums under five pounds cash on delivery; sums over five pounds a credit of six months, on approved notes of hand.

JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, March 20.

MONEY FOUND.

BETWEEN the Charlottetown Ferry and Georgetown, a sum of Money, in a parcel. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses, by application to

HUGH STEWART, Cross Roads, Lot 48, April 19th, 1856.

Vertical text on the left margin, partially cut off, containing words like 'oppose', 'power', 'controversy', 'war', 'culpability', 'division', 'turnout', 'black', 'unheard', 'built', 'able', 'has', 'divan', 'has', 'that', 'to', 'the', 'Pernia', 'ment', 'table', 'return'.

The splendid Entire Horse

NEW LONDON FEAR NOT

Sired by the Old "Colossus" the Horse is a full-blooded Canadian. The dam of the Horse is of a coal black color and nose tipped with white.

This Horse will leave the Subscriber's Premises, commencing the season on Monday the 5th of May:—Will go through Iritown. Call at Mr. Davison's Mill at the hour of 12 o'clock, and remain there till 2. And will call at Mr. Tuplin's Mill from 5 o'clock until 8 o'clock the following morning.

On Tuesday the 6th of May, he will proceed down the South-West River Settlement. And will call at Mr. Graham's Cross at 11 o'clock, and remain until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He will then proceed on to Hope River, station at Mr. Hagan's from 8 o'clock until 8 the following morning.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terms—For insurance, when proved with foal on the 1st March, £1. If no foal, 2s. 6d. 9s. for a single chance, paid in hand when served.

Terms by the Season—12s cash, paid on the last round, or 15s. paid on the last day of October. All customers to pay to the Groom and owner of the Horse, JAMES HELMS; Mr. McNEILL, Tavern-keeper, Wheatley River; JAMES McNALLY, Tavern-keeper, Charlottetown; MICHAEL KING, West River, or to Mrs. BARRETT, Tavern-keeper.

The Great American Hair Tonic.

Bogle's celebrated Hyperion Fluid, for the growth and preservation of the hair is well known to be without a rival on this continent. Hundreds of imitations have started into an ephemeral existence, since the introduction of this unrivalled Hair restorative, and their doom been sealed, whilst Bogle's Hyperion Hair Fluid, with a popularity never stained by any other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer."

There is no malady, which can affect the Hair, but can be cured by this incomparable preparation. To ladies it is invaluable; and on children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of Hair. It is now patronized by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe.

Bogle's Electric Hair Dye converts red or grey hair into a beautiful black or brown, the moment it is applied, literally dyeing the hair without staining the skin and leaving the Hair soft and glossy without injuring its texture in the least; a decided superiority over all other Hair dyes.

Bogle's Amole shaving compound renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided luxury.

Bogle's Hebeoson removes freckles, and tan from the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknowledged to be the very best article for beautifying the complexion.

To be had, wholesale or retail, of W. Bogle, 227, Washington street, Boston, U.S.A.

And by all Druggists and perfumers throughout the Canada, United States and Great Britain. W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

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

Boston Post

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, inventor and Sole Proprietor.

For sale by Druggists, Hair Dressers, and Dealer in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.

W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.

TRADE MARK

Selling off at Cost Prices.

A QUANTITY of FALL STOCK, consisting of Yorkshire Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Room and Stair Carpeting, &c., &c. Excellent TEA, at 2s. 4d. per lb. Superior do. at 2s. 10d. do. MOLASSES; at 2s. 10d. per gal. NICHOLAS BROWN. Kent-Street, March 10, 1855.

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 18, 1855.

Superior Cooking Stoves Scotch Castings.

JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, from Glasgow, a quantity of Cooking Stoves, Cannon and Close Stoves, (all sizes); Wilkie's Plough Mounting, Door Scrapers, Umbrella Stands, Sash Weights, Cart and Gig Boxes, Pot Metal, and a variety of other Castings. The superior quality and durability of these Castings are well known to the public. To be had at the Store of HENRY HASZARD.

Ch. Town, Great George-Str. 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

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his Farm situated on Lot 52, Georgetown, fronting on the Georgetown Road, and intersected by the Road leading to St. Peter's Bay and Mount Stewart. The above Farm contains 130 acres Freehold land, 50 acres of which are under cultivation, 30 more being easily cleared, and the remaining part covered with heavy Timber, Firwood and Longers. There is also a comfortable Dwelling House on the Premises 34x26 feet, and a Barn 34x28 feet. Possession given the 1st of May next.

JAMES S. MUCKLEJOHN.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against JAS. J. MUCKLEJOHN, are requested to send in their accounts, and all indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment. February 20th, 1855.

News for the People!

THE GOOD SCRIP 'SHANNON' has arrived from BOSTON, and brought for DODD'S BRICK STORE, a Choice Lot of all sorts of

AMERICAN GOODS,

which will be sold by the Subscriber Cheap, and on good terms.

THOMAS W. DODD.

Oct. 5.

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. ELEANOR'S.—JAMES J. FRAZER.

FOR SALE

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

Great English Remedy!

The most valuable Spring and Summer-Medicine in the World:

Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE!

Patronized by the Nobility and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extraordinary Medicine in the World.

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

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

SAVED FROM DEATH.

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

Newark, N. J., Dec. 19, 1847. GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.

New York, January 9th, 1848.

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

NERVOUS DISORDERS

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

PHILADELPHIA, Septem. 7th. 1848.

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

J. C. PAULDING.

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

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

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

J. S. DEALEY, & Co.

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

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

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

THE Proprietor offers for sale that valuable and well known Property GOWAN BRAR, delightfully and eligibly situated at the head of Souris River, in King's County, Prince Edward Island, commanding a view of Colville Bay and the Gulf. The property consists of One Thousand Acres of superior Land; the Homestead, on which the owner resides, contains Two Hundred Acres; of which between 40 and 50 Acres are in a high state of cultivation, and divided into five-acre Fields, substantially fenced. The Dwelling House is 45 feet long by 30 wide, and most conveniently planned, the lower floor contains Drawing Room, Dining Room, two Bedrooms, Nursery, large and small Hall, and commodious Kitchen and Pantry. The upper Floor contains a Hall, two Bedrooms, Servant's room, and large Store room. Cellar, the full size of the House, walled with stone, and partitioned off in three apartments.

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

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

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

Souris, July 24, 1855.

Fall 1855.

Duncan, Mason & Co.

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

GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON.

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

Carding Machines, &c.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plates, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Power Treadmill Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morrice & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown, July 18, 1855. 12x1

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, 1855.

Freehold Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a valuable FREEHOLD FARM, 6 miles from Town, consisting of 60 acres of LAND, or thereabouts, 24 of which are cleared, and in an excellent state of cultivation. Nearly the whole has been cleared within the last 12 years. It is situated on the north side of, and adjoins the West River, and contiguous to Mr. John Hyde's Mill. The House is placed on a commanding situation, well sheltered from the north and north-west winds, and has a splendid view of the river. The farm buildings have been all erected by the present proprietor, and consists of a Barn 62 x 26 feet, including Stable and Cow-house, also a Coach-house and Granary, Out-houses, Green-house and Pig-sty. Would stand to any extent can be obtained from the river. For particulars apply to NICHOLAS BROWN, No. 161 Duane Street, New York. Oct. 22.

HASZARD'S

Saturday.

The British Mail night last night, and letters were received. The Treaty of Peace but every preliminary Terms will not be has been made.

NEWS BY T

APPROACHING

The correspondent says:—"I believe certainty, that unexpected arise, before the end of keepers and a more or less uvernment, hav from the police, formances are all theatres. sive."

PARIS, Frida ing considered diate, the ar prolonged by s the ratification in the first fort treaty will not the ratification to possess the will be signed been employed the quill of a plenipotentiary tures.

CLOSE O SIGNATURE O PARIS, Frida gress has term exception of conditions of g must be definitely s Plenipotentiary The Post a the City article that the treat to-day. It is statement res rity.

The Times dence to Mar the armistice previous day. tually arriv Fourth Divi men. The neraly desir war, while th In another that it would an imaginary Our army a continue to c

(From Wilme The Grain Kingdom ha and, although pears to be the redoubt induce cons more fully holders of late purchas keep them o pool, what inquiry at 70lbs. on finer quality Flour has o sale, and a re and shok, cost no. D marks, only has been tra to the per each dull, a 6d. per loa

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, April 19, 1856.

The British Mail did not arrive until mid night last night, but this morning the papers and letters were ready for delivery at 7 o'clock.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

APPROACHING PEACE CELEBRATIONS IN PARIS.

The correspondent of the Daily News says:—"I believe I may announce with certainty, that unless any event wholly unexpected by the French Government should arise, peace will be proclaimed before the end of the week.

THE PEACE.

PARIS, Friday, March 28.—Peace being considered both certain and immediate, the armistice will probably be prolonged by six weeks to give time for the ratifications which will be exchanged in the first fortnight of next May.

CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCES.

PARIS, Friday Evening.—The Congress has terminated its labour, with the exception of a formal signature of the conditions of peace, which, it is said, will be definitely signed by the whole of the Plenipotentiaries on Sunday next.

The Post also mentions Sunday; but the City article of the Daily News states that the treaty will be actually signed to-day. It is understood that this last statement rests on very excellent authority.

THE CRIMEA.

The Times has received its correspondence to March 15th. The conditions of the armistice had been settled on the previous day. Drafts of men were continually arriving from England.

The Grain trade throughout the United Kingdom has been dull and declining, and although but a limited business appears to be practicable in any quarter, the reduction in prices is calculated to induce consumers to enter again more fully into transactions.

THE EAST.

MARSEILLES, March 26.—The Ganges has arrived with advices from Constantinople of the 18th, and from the Crimea of the 15th. General Vivian and 39 French military men have arrived.

The Times' correspondent at Constantinople writes—"General Smith has arrived from London, on his way to Shumla. Count Zamoyeki has arrived from Paris. We have had bad weather; storms and violent north-east winds, with snow."

FRENCH TROOPS FOR THE CRIMEA.

PARIS, March 27.—An order from the Minister of War directs the immediate embarkation of 10,000 troops for the Crimea.

ANGLO-FRENCH MEDAL.

Marshal Pelissier has issued the following order of the day:—

Soldiers.—A medal, commemorating the war in the Crimea, has been instituted by the Queen of England. That august Ally of our Emperor has wished to decree it as a testimonial of the estimation in which she has always held the many fatigues and dangers shared with her own soldiers.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 27.—The King has refused his permission for the projected great financial establishment, credit mobilier.

THE CONFERENCES.

PARIS, March 27.—The Congress held a meeting to-day. There will be a grand review on Tuesday. The treaty of peace is expected before that day.

The Black Sea has experienced another tempest only inferior to the one in which the unfortunate Prince and other vessels foundered last November twelve months. The destruction of life and property has been serious. Several transports laden with war stores have been wrecked, and some steam ships, engaged in conveying Russian prisoners to Odessa, had been obliged to return to the Bosphorus.

It is stated that the Emperor of the French has positively denied the report that the French soldiers have been in any way deficient in clothing and the most wholesome food, including fresh vegetables from Constantinople, and fresh bread baked in their own ovens.

The Bishop of Jamaica and the Bishop of Kingston had an interview with Mr. Secretary Labouchere on the 20th at the Colonial Office. The Bishop of Jamaica says that a widow lady, named Madame Andre, left Diana, on Palm Sunday, with the intention of proceeding to Jerusalem on foot, taking Rome on her way. This pilgrimage is undertaken in pursuance of a vow.

THOMAS & DAWSON

WHOSE ACCOUNTS WILL BE OBLIGED BY AN EARLY SETTLEMENT WITH ALL PERSONS

Whose Accounts have been furnished up to 31st December last 26th March, 1856.

Wants a Situation.

A TEACHER of many years' experience, duly licensed and capable of teaching the English and French languages, would prefer the situation of teacher in a respectable private family, as a comfortable home (not salary) is his principal object.

LOOK HERE! FOR SALE, the LAND and PREMISES situate on the Corner of Hillsborough and Grafton Streets, and immediately opposite the Property of WILLIAM BEVAN.

Notice to Shop and Innkeepers. THE Subscriber notifies the Shopkeepers, &c. in Queen's County, that he intends shortly visiting their Shops, and those who have illegal weights and measures had better lose no time in sending them to his Office to be Assayed.

F. A. COSGROVE & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND WATCH MATERIALS, English, American, French & German FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.

Notice to the Trade. WE offer inducements to purchasers 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.

A Rare Chance for Young Men! MR. A. A. MACKENZIE wishes to inform the Young Men of this City, that he has opened an Evening Class in the Temperance Hall, and is prepared to give instructions in the following branches, and on the following Terms per Quarter of 48 Evenings each, namely:—

Church of England Prayer Books. HASZARD & OWEN have received a large supply of the above and are prepared to sell them at the following low prices, viz:—

John Harber, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, (Queen-St, in Mr. Dobson'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.

RELIGION IN COMMON LIFE. A SERMON, BY THE REV. JOHN CAIRD, M. A., Minister of Exeter. JUST arrived and for Sale at Haszard & Owen's Bookstore. Price Sixpence.

Gas Company's Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the Charlotte-town Gas Light Company will be held at the Company's Office, at the Gas Works, on TUESDAY the 6th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

CABINET, CHAIR AND SOFA Manufactory.

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

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.

Cigars! Cigars!! FOR SALE, at VERY LOW PRICES. The Subj. sciffers have received— 22,000 superior Cheroots, on Consignment, with instructions to effect a speedy Sale.

Church of England Prayer Books. HASZARD & OWEN have received a large supply of the above and are prepared to sell them at the following low prices, viz:—

New Books, New Books. RECEIVED this day from England, the following:— Tormentino and Cape Traveller's Mail Boat, by HASZARD & OWEN. Church Services, various sizes, bound in Velvet, Morocco, Antique—in cases extra Gilt, Gilt Rins, and Clasp.

will us... the day... bottles... \$1 per... 25... retail, as... no as the... done, N... Agent... SSION... York... lights and... at Indian... and other... rty... table and... delight... ris River... command... ph. The... superior... resides... tween 40... tion, and... y fenced... wide, and... r contains... me, Nur... s Kitchow... fall, two... ore room... ith stone... use, on... with orn... le boarded... no Stable... ith collar... go Coach... a spacious... thing Mill... the door... A Build... gh House... hood with... sa. The... dity, well... sore Loo... reney per... into neigh... in the high... town about... ay remain... particular... DWAN... Co... CO... retail have... el, a large... IT AND... Dorchester... C... Machines... sors, Wool... a new con... Address... of West... hart, Char... lxt... ity of very... ron... Manager... ble... a valuable... Town, con... butts, 54 of... tate of culti... rard within... orth side of... guous to Mr... d on a com... he north and... view of the... ll erected by... a Barn 63 x... use, also, a... Green-house... stent can be... us apply to... BROWN, Kent Street

