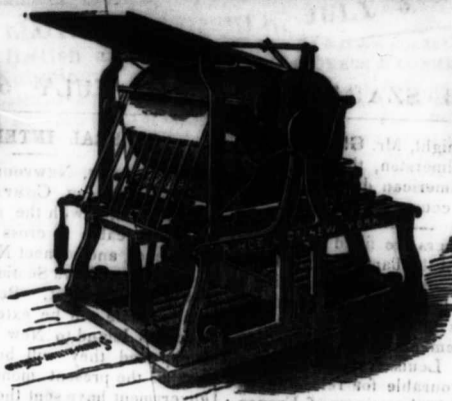


# HASZARD'S

FARMER'S  
COMMERCIAL  
PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

JOURNAL &  
ADVERTISER.  
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, July 5, 1856.

New Series, No. 356.

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

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

**COALS! COALS!!**  
40 CHALDRON Pictou COAL, Just arrived and  
for Sale by  
James Purdie.  
Charlottetown, Dec. 5.

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

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

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

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

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

**Hardware! Hardware!!**  
JUST RECEIVED from the United States, and  
for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN—  
Morise Locks and Latches, from 9d to 20s each,  
Rim, western, store door and plate Locks, &c,  
Small Locks, (a large stock.)  
Wardrobe, hat and coat Hooks, 4s a 2s 6d per doz  
Iron and wooden Bench Screws,  
Clamp and Riggers' Screws,  
Wilson's Braces, (gear-wheel'd), &c. 2s 3d a 16s,  
Mineral, porcelain, silvered Door-Shutter and Draw-  
er Knobs,  
Mahogany, walnut and japanned Drawer Knobs,  
Coal Chisels and 'Tinsmiths' Tools,  
Pencil Sharpeners,  
Grindstone Fixtures, from 7s 6d a 12s  
Circular Saws and Arbors, and Leather Belting,  
Hammers, (a large assorted Stock)  
Hatchets, (shingling, claw, lathing, broad, &c)  
Narrow and Broad Axes and Adzes,  
Plumbs and Levels,  
Screw Plates and Dies,  
Web Saws and Handles, lever Sawsets  
India Rubber Packing, combs, toys, bat, ball, &c

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

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

**FREEHOLD PROPERTY**  
**FOR SALE**  
TO BE SOLD by private Sale, a valuable free-  
hold farm, containing two hundred (200) acres  
of land, fifty of which are in a state of high cultiva-  
tion, on which is a new dwelling house finished,  
length 30 feet, by 20, with a Barn, finished also, 45  
feet by 27, a well of water convenient; a never  
failing stream runs through the rear, fitted for  
machinery or pasturage of cattle. This valuable  
property is situate 8 miles from Georgetown, and  
22 miles from Charlottetown. For further particu-  
lars, apply to  
PETER STEWART,  
New Perth.

**A CARD.**  
**HAVILAND & BRECKEN,**  
Barristers & Attorneys at Law,  
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., &c.  
OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE BUILDINGS,  
WATER STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN,  
P. E. ISLAND.  
T. HEATH HAVILAND,  
BARRISTER AT LAW,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

### NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

**STATE OF ITALY.**  
Forty years have elapsed since the  
Italian States were, by the Treaty  
of Vienna, handed over to the fostering  
care of their native Princes, and to the  
paternal corrections of Austria. What  
has been the result? From 1815 to 1856,  
one long accusing wail has never ceased  
to ascend from the crushed heart of Italy.  
Even at this hour, from one end to the  
other of the fair land, with the single  
exception of the Sardinian dominions,  
nothing is to be found but military pris-  
ons, military arrests, military executions  
—the country gorged with police spies  
—fear and suspicion everywhere—uni-  
versal lamentation for the past, sorrow  
for the present, and despair for the future  
turu where we will, the picture is still  
the same. In Lombardy, in Parma, in  
the Pontifical State, in Naples, society is  
thoroughly disorganized. The strong  
hand of Austrian power indeed makes it-  
self, everywhere felt, and naturally in  
Lombardy to a greater extent than else-  
where. But even in that province the  
agents of Austria have taken the alarm,  
and are multiplying their own precau-  
tions and the misery of the inhabitants.  
The conspiracy is now enforced with  
even more than Austrian rigour. Mar-  
ried men are carried away from their  
homes, only sons, who ere never called  
out, save when war was raging, are  
compelled to enter the Austrian barracks.  
In Parma, too, the same system of stern  
despotism, under the auspices of an Aus-  
trian General, still prevails. Military  
law continues in full rigour. There is  
no trade, for there is no security for  
property or life. There is no amusement,  
for who can divert his thoughts from his  
own miseries and the miseries of all  
around? In Tuscany, the Grand Duke  
who has just returned to his beautiful  
capital, is employing the first moments  
of his return to make a Concordat with  
the See of Rome, on the model of the  
Concordat which has been passed be-  
tween Rome and Austria. The effects  
of this unwise measure have already so  
clearly appeared in the latter country  
that even Austrian statesmen have been  
compelled to make application to Rome  
for relief, from the spiritual tyranny of  
their ecclesiastical guides. If we cross the  
Tuscan frontier and enter the Papal  
dominions we everywhere meet with  
foreign soldiers—Austrians and reluctant  
Frenchmen, whose bayonets protect the  
successors of St. Peter and his ecclesias-  
tical advisers from violence and armed  
attack; even at the seat of their power.  
The land is going out of cultivation.  
No attempt is made to evolve the many  
virtues of that fertile soil. A spell is  
laid over the moral as well as phys-  
ical development of the country. In  
the sacred city men dare scarcely whisper  
their apprehensions into the ears of their  
closest friends. Turn where a Roman  
will, the trail of a police agent taints the  
air. Brigandage has arrived at such a  
pitch that it is dangerous throughout Ro-  
magna to go even two or three miles from  
a town at mid-day. In Ancona political  
arrests take place from day to day. This  
is the way in which the peace of Italy  
is preserved.

The Pope, it is said rightly or wrongly  
shudders at the misery and desolation  
by which he is surrounded, and would  
gladly undo the work of his tyrannical  
Minister—the Cardinal Antonelli—but  
he has not the power to do so. Can no-  
means be found to liberate the Pontiff  
from the thralldom in which he is held  
Bad as the state of things now is over  
the whole of Italy, it is in Naples  
that it reaches its highest infamy. Here  
is a picture of the condition of the unfor-  
tunate persons now in the power of the  
Neapolitan police, taken from the letter  
of a trustworthy correspondent, dated  
within the last month:—"I must again  
call your attention to the condition of  
the prisoners in Monte Sarchio, of Baron  
Poerio I have spoken fully, but not of  
others who are labouring under different  
forms of disease as Schiavone, who has  
lost the use of one eye and nearly that  
of the other; Dono, who has been in the  
place set aside as the hospital for five  
months; Pironi labouring under paraly-  
sis, unable to move and in chains and not  
mentation more, a young man of 34 years  
called Alfonso Zeuli, who is dying of  
consumption from the dampness of his  
prison reduced to a skeleton, scarcely  
able to breath, or to speak; he has had  
the last sacrament administered to him  
and yet he is in chains! Closer than  
a brother his fetters cling to his withered  
limbs, and no civilized age or country  
will ever perhaps have witnessed such  
a proof of the tenacity of cruelty and  
vindictiveness."

There may be a difficulty in answering  
the question, "What can be done for  
Italy?" but it is quite certain that no  
country can long remain quiescent in the  
condition in which Italy now is. One  
way or another, action must take place  
there before long, and it is only to be  
hoped that it may be such as will lead  
to the establishment of a rational and  
well secured freedom at the least possible  
cost of human blood.

**AUSTRIA.**  
The episcopal conferences have been  
closed. The Emperor has promised to  
observe the stipulations of the Concordat,  
and to grant the desires of the prelates,  
if circumstances should permit him. M.  
de Bourqueney has presented his creden-  
tials as French Ambassador.

**GREEK.**  
ATHENS, JUNE 15.—The state of  
Greece is more deplorable than ever.  
At this moment the population of Athens  
and the suburbs is terror-stricken. The  
brigands are now in the town.

**AMERICAN PEACE DEMONSTRATION.**—In  
consequence of the expressed desire of  
Government to avoid a rupture with the  
United States, and settle the disputes  
without resorting to warfare, a large  
number of captains, commanding Amer-  
ican ships at Liverpool, displayed their  
satisfaction by dressing their ships in  
their gayest bunting both in the docks  
and in the river—thus giving the former  
a very animated appearance.

News by the English Mail!

The brave defender of Kara, General Williams, arrived at Dover in the early part of the week, from the French metropolis, and the spirited municipality of that small but ancient borough lost no time in waiting upon and presenting to the gallant soldier an address of congratulation, extremely well expressed, which not merely embodied the feelings of the people there, but also expressed the general sentiments of the nation. General Williams made a sensible and manly reply, in the course of which he did ample justice to the heroism and endurance of the Turks, and what was still more handsome, spoke in the highest terms of the treatment he had met with from the Russian commander, General Mouravieff. A brave soldier is always the first to recognize the virtues of a brother in arms, even in the person of an enemy or a prisoner, and according to the statement of the hero of Kara, nothing could exceed the generosity which he met with from the head of the Czar's troops, after the place had been starved into submission. In his journey through Russia, too, he was everywhere received with honour—a proof of high-mindedness on the part of the Russian people, for which we fear our countrymen would have hardly given them credit. We see it stated, that the Reform Club is about to give General Williams a grand banquet, at which the Lord Palmerston will preside. His lordship cannot be more worthily engaged, and the occasion will be appropriate for the Prime Minister of England to express to this deserving man the admiration which his conduct has everywhere elicited.

Her Majesty gave a grand state ball at Buckingham Palace on the evening of Tuesday, at which there were upwards of 2000 of the leading nobility and gentry. But while the head of the State was thus pleasantly engaged, her Majesty's opposition stole a march upon her Majesty's Ministers, and placed them in a minority of ten on a motion introduced by Mr. Walpole respecting the national system of education in Ireland. The attack made thus covertly upon a system of education which has worked wonders in the sister country during the last quarter of a century, would have been stoutly resisted by the Commons of England, had the body been intact; but while two or three hundred were in Pimlico at the time they were wanted in Palace-yard, Mr. Walpole triumphed, and can afford to enjoy his triumph, however short it may be. When a march can thus easily be stolen on the whipper-in, it might suggest to him, we should imagine, the impolicy of "making a house" when there are festivities in the Royal residences. But Lord Palmerston, who feels the importance of the decision, is determined to reverse it, which he can do without trouble on Monday next, when the same subject appears in another form.

Her Majesty is fond of enjoyment—delights to be abroad in the open air, in the midst of her people, and never appears so happy as when she is surrounded by smiling faces, who are charmed with her presence. An instance of this occurred on Wednesday at the Crystal Palace, when certain new fountains, which had never played before, were set in motion, to the extreme pleasure of some four or five thousand persons who paid each half a guinea admission in order to see how high water could be thrown by means of the steam engine and the requisite number of conduit pipes. This affair at the Crystal Palace is very elaborately described in all the morning papers of Thursday, and so artistically is the literary work done, that even the two ugly chimneys at the extreme points of the Sydenham Palace, which would be considered unsightly even in a Manchester cotton mill, are made to do the picturesque, as "water towers 250 feet in elevation."

The proceedings in Parliament are not of absorbing interest. When Lord Clarendon declared on Monday, in reply to Lord Derby, that it was not the intention of the Government to suspend diplomatic relations with the United States, every one felt that the crisis was over—for the present. Lord John Russell and the Premier went more into detail on the same subject in the other

House, and last night, Mr. Gladstone elicited from Lord Palmerston, that the papers relative to the American dispute would be presented in the course of next week.

The Paris papers are filled to repletion with the details of the baptism of the Imperial Prince, which was made as imposing an affair as statecraft and religion could render it. Perhaps the most gratifying feature of all was the clemency which accompanied the festivities. Louis Napoleon deemed the occasion favourable for releasing 291 persons confined in the prisons of France; commuted the sentences on 489 others; and remitted the fines on 251 others,—thus extending freedom or hope to more than a thousand people. Several military offenders also experienced the Royal clemency. The Count of Paris has now arrived at an age, when he may be expected to give some uncasiness to the French Emperor. The young Pretender has protested, it is said, in a letter, against any notion of a fusion, and professes his readiness to stand on the terms of his father's will. A scheme is being introduced into the French Legislature, the object of which is to make the Empress Eugenie, in the event of her husband's death, Regent of the Empire during the minority of the Imperial Prince,—a measure which will doubtless be carried.

The treaty between Denmark and the United States respecting the Sound Dues expired on the 14th instant, and if Mr. Marcy has not work enough on his hands between this time and the 4th of March next, when the new President comes into power, he can "complicate" the Sound Dues business, by way of a legacy to his successor, as effectually as he has done the controverted points between Great Britain and the United States. The Sarah Bryant, from Cronstadt to New York, with a cargo of Russian produce, has paid the sound dues,—but paid them under protest, so that Mr. Marcy's course is clear.

We mentioned a few weeks back that the Belgian Government had commenced a prosecution against a Brussels paper called the *Nation*, for a libel on the Duchess of Brabant, the wife of the heir apparent to the Belgian throne. The result was a conviction, and a sentence on the offender of a year's imprisonment and a fine of a thousand francs. The libel was so outrageous that this punishment is not excessive; and perhaps it may induce more caution, as well as better taste, on the part of the Belgian press. Louis Napoleon will not be anxious to interfere with the press of his little neighbour, provided it be conducted towards him with ordinary decency.

The last advices from Maerid state, that the preparations for the naval expedition against Mexico continue. It is hardly possible to conceive folly greater, and which is so likely to work its own retribution.

The King of Naples is renewing the political trials, notwithstanding the remonstrances which are said to have been addressed to him by the other crowned heads of Europe. This infatuated simpleton is rushing on his ruin with all the impetuosity of a tyrant and a madman.

**FRANCE.**  
It is asserted that the bill abolishing prohibitions of imports, and replacing them by protective duties, will encounter a serious opposition in the corps legislatif. All the members nominated to the select committee are opposed to it.

The Russian Government has appointed a consul-general at Paris, instead of a simple consul.

At the audience of the French prelates with the Emperor, they alluded to the necessity of restrictive measures to enforce due observance of the Sabbath day, and of removing the difficulties in the way of the troops attending mass regularly on Sundays and holidays. It is said that the Emperor's reply testified some dissatisfaction at the interference of the prelates with the regulations of the army.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

**THE LONDON, NEWFOUNDLAND AND NEW YORK TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—The steamship *Propontia*, with the submarine electric telegraph cable to cross the gulf of St. Lawrence, and connect Newfoundland with Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, sailed from London on the 2nd inst. Beside this, another similar cable will be extended from Prince Edward's Island to New Brunswick, and it is expected they will both be laid by the last of the present month. The English government have sent the war steamer *Argus* to be present when the wire is put down, and render any needed assistance. A number of persons sailed from Boston, in the *Niagara*, on Wednesday, to witness the execution of this interesting portion of the work, and will be met by other parties leaving England with the same object. The manufacturers of the wire, in London, assume all risk in connexion with this portion of the enterprise, it being agreed, that they shall receive a certain amount in payment when the wire is laid down and guaranteed. The company have for some time past had 600 men constantly employed on the line across Newfoundland, where a parallel road is built, and houses are erected at every ten miles, for the occupation of the operators and laborers. All this work is preliminary to the formidable enterprise of linking the old world to the new, by electric telegraph. Experiments are constantly making, with a view to ascertain the best description of cable adapted to this purpose, and it is confidently expected that the work will be completed during the next year.

Capt. Berryman, who is shortly to sail on a surveying expedition in one of the U. S. Government steamers, and by whom the survey of the proposed route of the trans-Atlantic cable was made, ascertained that the ground was highly favourable for the execution of the project. One fact not a little remarkable is, that no rock was anywhere found in deep water, the entire bottom examined being covered by a deep layer of minute tropical shells, such as might afford effectual protection to the wire.

The company anticipate the receipt of a considerable revenue immediately on the completion of the line to St. John's, (connecting with the Nova-Scotia line at port Hood, Cape Breton,) a distance from New York the way the line runs, of 1,700 miles. It is not improbable, that European News will soon be furnished by steamers stopping at St. John's.—*New York Journal of Commerce*, 20th inst.

**SADWICH ISLANDS.**—Dates from the Sandwich Islands, of the 19th April, have been received. The Legislature had met and addressed the king, dilating on the financial condition of the country with joy, and promising to pass laws against the use of intoxicating liquors and narcotic stimulants. Agriculture would be promoted and sanitary rules extended. The Chinese Coolies were to be prevented from wandering about and corrupting the natives. Mr. Gregg, U. S. commissioner, had taken official offence at the action of the editor of the Hawaiian newspaper—organ of the Government—for re-publishing an article hostile to the United States, taken from the *London Times*. Government explained the affair, after having had a statement from the editor. His Majesty appealed to the American rule of "free speech and free press." A member of the Legislature, who was once convicted of polygamy, had been unseated on that account. The married ladies of Honolulu had presented a petition, praying for the suppression of theatres and circuses, on the ground that they kept their husbands out all night.

**MACHINERY IN THE HUMAN FRAME.**—Very few, even mechanics are aware how much machinery there is in their own bodies. Not only are there hinges and joints in the bones, but there are valves in the veins, a forcing pump in the heart and other curiosities. One of the muscles of the eye forms a real pulley. The bones which support the body are made precisely in that form which has been calculated by mathematicians to be strongest for pillars and supporting columns, that of hollow cylinders.

**PROGRESS OF IRELAND.**—In Thom's Irish Almanac, a work replete with useful information, there are many statistical facts indicative of the social revolution quietly proceeding in Ireland. The total value of the live stock was in 1841 only £19,399,843, but in 1854 the amount had risen to £33,508,371, and this rise seems to be steadily progressing. The number of holdings of land below five acres has undergone what must be considered a most beneficial decrease. In 1841 the number of such holdings was 310,375, but in 1854 had fallen to 80,976. Between five and fifteen acres, the number which in 1849 was 79,338, was in 1854 137,648, and the holdings above thirty acres, the class most beneficial to a country, had risen from 48,623 in 1849, to 154,166 in 1854. The revenue of Ireland shows a satisfactory increase; it reached £5,862,317 for 1855, against a revenue of less than four millions and a half for the thirty years previous. The commerce of the Irish ports is improving. Tonnage entered inwards was £1,944,285 in 1850, and was £3,691,786 in 1854. The savings banks' deposits, after great depression consequent on the years of famine, seem now steadily increasing. In 1849 they had sunk as low as £1,200,273; in 1852 they were £1,200,273; in 1853 they were £1,586,010 and are now probably much more. The rates, which in 1849 reached £1,674,795, had sunk in 1854 to £926,154. Railway receipts are increasing; and pawnbroking is on the decline; and by every test which can determine the social state of a country, Ireland, after the terrible ordeal of the years of famine, is now steadily advancing in industrial prosperity.

**RAILWAY TO JERUSALEM.**—At the annual meeting of the British Society on Friday, the Chairman, Sir. Culling E. Eardley, mentioned the fact, that a railroad is about to be established from the Mediterranean to Jerusalem, with the sanction of the Turkish and British Governments, and that it is likely that the material of the line from Balaklava to Sebastopol will be transferred for the purpose. Thus, materially as well as politically, the war has tended to open up the East to Western enterprise. Our readers will not fail to appreciate the religious bearings of these facts.

**PORTUGAL.**  
Accounts from Oporto state, that the prospects in the Douro wine districts are extremely bad; and that the signs of the progress of the oidium threaten a worse vintage than even that of last year.

The Emperor of Russia, in a speech to a Polish deputation, said:—"The time for idle regrets is at an end. No more of verities! I wish Poland to be happy; and she can only be so by her union with Russia."

**A SINGULAR CASE.**—*Mock Marriage and Desertion of the Villain.*—About four months ago, a young gentleman engaged as clerk in a wholesale warehouse in Pearl street, New-York, took it into his head to board in Brooklyn. After residing there sometime, he became acquainted with a lady of respectable connections, who is well known for her great beauty. On escorting her home from church on Sunday evening, she very politely invited him to call again. The young gentleman continued his visits quite often and finally offered his hand in marriage, which was accepted on the part of the girl. But the parents, hearing a statement defamatory to the young man's character, objected, and informed him that his company was not wanted any longer. The young man, a few days after, wrote a note to the young lady, offering a proposition to elope and get married. Last week, every thing being in readiness, they started at night, went to New York, and put up at a house in Mercer street; where it is said a man attired in the robes of a clergyman, was in waiting. The ceremony was performed and everything passed off pleasantly until Tuesday last, when the young man left her very suddenly for parts unknown, leaving a note on the table that they had not been lawfully married, and advising her to go home. The young lady, fairly heart-broken, has, we understand also left for parts unknown.—*Boston Journal*.

A MOST PUBLISHED...  
Subscriber, or...  
REAL ESTATE...  
Village of...  
of Bedoune, and...  
and the front...  
erible expense...  
the Village...  
stands Two...  
and WARE...  
Immediate...  
about 90 Aer...  
cultivation, a...  
splendid gro...  
BARN, a an...  
Well, and a...  
premise. The...  
side of Bed...  
south to said...  
and, as it co...  
New Brunst...  
desirable sit...  
which, how...  
growth of t...  
rear. This...  
in point of...  
might be sai...  
of Summers...  
terminus of...  
intending pu...  
with all pur...  
purchase.

S P  
THE...  
Thomas J...  
209  
10  
which wit...  
most Ext...  
usual low...  
Whole...  
The pr...  
31 Chest...  
10 A Ch...  
60 Boxes...  
4 Trunk...  
2 Cases...  
2 Cases...  
2 Do. ...  
Or...  
1 Do. ...  
1 Do. ...  
1 Do. ...  
1 Do. ...  
1 Case...  
1 Do. ...  
1 Bale...  
3 Bale...  
1 Do. ...  
2 Hog...  
30 Keg...  
2 Bar...  
1 Do. ...  
3 Coal...  
30 Bus...  
6 Keg...  
10 Pac...  
Char...

F I  
T m...  
and so...  
now of...  
LARG...  
of the...  
city...  
gany...  
Chillo...  
and D...  
brella...  
stands...  
Wash...  
for Pi...  
UP...  
tion d...  
FU...  
and J...  
At...  
able...  
office...  
price...  
quite...  
1855...  
Ch...



COLONIAL.

MAN SHOT IN PICTOU.—A mutiny on board the brig Oregon, Capt. Green, lying in the stream ready for sea. It appears that the mate and crew, who were all more or less under the influence of liquor, quarrelled with the captain, under some pretext, the particulars of which we have not heard, when he retired to his cabin for protection. They attempted to follow him, and even went so far as to smash in the door and windows, when the captain in self-defence found it necessary to resort to fire-arms, and seizing a pistol, shot the foremost one of the gang, the contents entering the stomach. This had the effect of sobering the crew, who attempted no further violence. An investigation was had before the magistrates yesterday. We shall endeavor to give particulars next week. The wound, we understand, is not likely to prove fatal.

The great contest between the boatmen of St. John, N. B., and Halifax, came off in Halifax harbor on Thursday, 26th ult. The distance, six miles, was pulled in 31 minutes 35 seconds, the Halifax boat, Quickstep, heading her antagonist about eighteen to twenty yards. The stakes were for \$1000 a side, besides which, it is said large sums of money have changed hands on the result. The Union Boat Club of St. John has hitherto been considered unrivalled on this continent, having carried off the palm from Boston and New York, and formerly from Halifax. The victory that has now been won over these celebrated oarsmen is thus one of which Halifax and Nova Scotia at large may well be proud, and we can therefore heartily join our city namesake in a vigorous "Hurrah! for old Chebucto."

A smart thunder storm accompanied with rain passed over this place on Tuesday morning. The storm was felt more severely to the westward of this. At Pugwash a barn belonging to the hon. Mr. Pinoo was struck by lightning, and burned to the ground, together with a large quantity of hay which it contained.—Pictou Chronicle.

WILD PIGEONS. This bird, so gladly hailed on its advent by the sportsmen, abounds in this locality. Never before within our memory have they proved mischievous or destructive. Now, however, they threaten to destroy the corn crop; in this respect they prove a pest to the farmer. Whole fields of corn are destroyed in much less time than is required to plant it. In some instances, which have fallen under our observation they have rendered a third planting necessary. They continue their work of destruction without material abatement and though a goodly number have fallen at the hands of the sportsmen, the cry is "still they come"—the regiments of men with shot guns and muskets have not sufficed to drive them from the field.—[Erie Gazette.]

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, July 5, 1856.

One of the objects of our hearty desires has been accomplished. We have, we are happy to state, a public clock. We heard on Wednesday evening last, the sound of a bell, more silvery in its tone than that of the other bells of the City, and were first at a loss to know from whence it proceeded, when, glancing at the tower of the Catholic Chapel, and seeing a dial-plate, with golden hands and numbers, we recollected having heard that a clock had been imported from the United States, and placed therein

a day or two previously. We have been informed, that the movements are of a superior finish, both as regards workmanship and material, every pains have been taken to ensure the keeping of correct time. We fear, however, that the tone of the bell, though beautifully clear, is hardly sufficiently loud, at least so it has been said, for we regret to say, that we cannot altogether trust our own ears in the matter. The highest praise is due to those through whose instrumentality the inhabitants of the City have been supplied with the means of ascertaining the true time, by reference to a public standard. There will, henceforth, be no excuse for want of punctuality to either public or private engagements.

The Case of Bourke, appellant, and Murphy, respondent, touching the right of the Wharfinger at Minchin's Point Wharf, to demand wharfage from boats systematically ferrying people for or without hire, and imposing a tax of a shilling a head upon passengers landed from such boats, came on yesterday for hearing. The case for the Appellant was conducted by Messrs. Longworth, Haviland and Brecken, and on the part of the Respondent, by the Attorney General and Mr. Howe. When judgment, (which the Court has taken time to consider of,) has been given, we will lay the whole before our readers. Upon the part of principle, it is a most important Cause.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—We copy the following article, interesting to all persons in North America, from the Newfoundland Commercial Journal.

THE GREAT ENTERPRISE, whose successful issue we have ever sanguinely anticipated, and whose progress we have anxiously watched and steadily reported, is now rapidly approaching completion.

Her Majesty's Steam surveying ship Columbia, now engaged in surveying the Cable route between Ashpee Bay, Cape Breton and Cape Ray Cove, Newfoundland, by order of the Admiralty, has found bottom in the deepest part at two hundred and eighty fathoms.

The Steamer Proponis, with the Submarine Cable on board, arrived here on Friday last, and the next day proceeded to Sydney, Cape Breton, where she will remain all this week, preparing for submerging the Cable, and then leave for Port au Basque, there to await the arrival of Mr. GISSONNE per the Victoria, and as soon afterwards as the weather shall permit, she will commence laying the Cable from Cape Ray Cove Westward to Ashpee Bay, the object being to get over the deep water first and then to have St. Paul's Island as a station in case of need.

The Victoria will leave St. John's on Thursday next, at 6 A. M.; she will proceed direct to Burin and thence, via Piper's Hole, Placentia Bay, to port au Basque.

Before returning, she will, most likely, go to Prince Edward Island, to assist in laying the Cape Tormentine Cable, and will be again in St. John's in about four or five weeks.

All hands are now fairly at work on the line, in good order and with good heart.

Mr. GISSONNE has no doubt as to the line being in working order by the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, and if we may judge from the Report of a gentleman just returned from the Westward in the "Victoria," and who has had considerable insight into the modus operandi during the past two years, the NEW YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND and LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY, may thank Mr. GISSONNE for the only prospect they have ever had, since he relinquished the control of it, of seeing things brought to a successful termination.

No sooner, says our informant were the men landed, than they were at work, and at work, too, with a good will, and with three months provisions well stored for them, the whole proceeding, in fact, proving that at last, as we always predicted would be the case, the Company have the right man in the right place, no matter from whence he issues his directions.

Connected with this subject is that of direct Steam communication between this port, Great Britain, and the United States, and we need at present only refer to the address of the House of Assembly which we publish to-day. This, too, will soon become a realized fact.

It is admitted in England that the year 1858 will find an ATLANTIC CABLE connecting Newfoundland with Ireland, and the immense value of the charter granted to the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, is creating a sensation both in Europe and the Western World.

Upon this consummation of the vast enterprise, Newfoundland will occupy the position we have long maintained she was destined to assume—that of the most important place on this side of the Atlantic,—the brightest and most valuable gem in the Colonial diadem of Great Britain.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

WILLIAM CUNDALL, Esq. having retired from the head mastership of the Central Academy, after a long efficient service of nearly 9 years, an expression of the general appreciation of his indefatigable exertions in advancing the cause of education during that time may not be improper at this time.

Few men are to be found in any country, more competent for the discharge of public duty than Mr. Cundall, because there are few whose lot it is to be possessed of such talent, ability and business tact, as were evinced by him whilst advancing the Educational interests of P. E. Island.

The many young men who received their education under his superintendence, and are now instructors themselves, as well as many others in higher callings, owe their position in society to him, and the inhabitants are alive to the fact, that the educational machinery of the colony at present is but imparting and communicating the knowledge received at the Academy, while Mr. Cundall was the Principal thereof.

But Mr. Cundall's sphere of usefulness to the country was not confined to the limits of the Academy, for he was the Secretary of the Board of Education for a number of years, during which time his services secured universal satisfaction, affording the District Teachers every facility, by attending to their claims at all times, to procure for them their Legislative allowances, and when the Free Education Act came into operation in 1853, a great amount of business devolved on him by the provisions of that Act which brought him into direct communication with the inhabitants of all the School Districts in the Island; all applying to him for information concerning sites of school-houses, bounds of districts, variances concerning Schools, &c. The number of communications pouring in upon him from all parts of the country was uncommonly great, yet every information was quickly conveyed to all parties, and their communications were promptly answered, notwithstanding the great pressure of business on hand.

In giving utterance to these sentiments and facts, the writer is sensible, that he could not have selected another subject in which the community would be more unanimous, than in their need of gratitude to Mr. Cundall for his efficient services, and although they are now deprived of them, they cannot become insensible, of the boon conferred.

ALEX. M'DONNELL, Georgetown Road, July 1st, 1856.

MEETING ON ST. PETER'S ROAD.

Agreeably to notice, a Meeting was held 18 miles from Charlottetown, St. Peter's Road, when the Hon. John Jardine was called to preside, and the following Gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare Resolutions to be submitted to the meeting.—viz Messrs. M'Intosh, Jas. Miller, Benj Coffin, Cooper, Moynagh, P. Mooney, Cox, and Chas. Coffin.

The Committee retired for a short time and returned with the annexed Resolutions as their Report, which were put to the Meeting and carried unanimously.

JOHN JARDINE, Chairman. 18 Mile house, July 1st, 1856.

1st. Whereas the petitions sent by the people to the House of Assembly for the investigation of the Landlord's titles, and to make the Legislative Council elective—received no countenance or consideration from the Government members and majority of the Assembly; Therefore Resolved, that this meeting regrets extremely the want of respect shown to their petitions by the Majority of the Assembly, and hopes that the time is not far distant, when their servants in the Assembly will give their petitions greater consideration.

2nd. Whereas twenty General Assemblies have met on this Island, since a Legislature was granted to it, eighty-three years ago, and during all that time, the enormity of taking the public money to pay an unselected irresponsible Legislative Council, was never perpetrated by any of the twenty Assemblies, but the present.

Therefore Resolved—That the majority of the Assembly, have acted contrary to the principles of Responsible Government, as well as contrary to the interests of the people, in taking the public money to pay an irresponsible body over whom the people have no control—this meeting therefore disapprove of their conduct in perpetrating such injustice and irresponsibility, and express their well grounded hope, that every constituency on the Island, at the next general election, will require their representatives, not to pay the Council until they are elected.

3rd. Resolved—That the passing of the Election Law during the latter part of last session, whereby six more Members were added to the house, increasing the expense of that body, and adding to the debt of the Colony, appears to have been for the express purpose of continuing the present majority in power, and not from any regard to the interests of the people.

At the last Quarterly Meeting of the City Council, five of the City Council went out by lot, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation, these are Councillors Longworth, McDonald, Barnard, Dodd and Heartz.

THE BRITISH MAILS.—After the arrival of the Steamer Lady Le Marchant, on Tuesday she was detained in this port, until Wednesday morning. On her arrival at Pictou, finding the British Mails were on their way from Halifax, she waited until daylight on Thursday, bringing the mails with her. The news by this arrival is highly interesting, we are led to believe that there will be no war with the United States.

The early arrival of the mail has given us time to make ample extracts from the papers.

THE FREE CHURCH.—The Rev. George Sutherland, will preach in the Temperance Hall tomorrow Evening at 8 o'clock.

Ship News.

THE LATE GALE.—On Tuesday last, this Island was visited by a heavy gale from the north west, and there is every reason to fear that we shall hear of several wrecks. The "COQUENON," a Brig belonging to Messrs. Reid and Lafarge, is reported ashore near the West Cape, with loss of keel, and so severely injured as to lead to the belief that she will become a total wreck. Soon after she struck she filled with water, and the crew were obliged to remain in the rigging until the following morning, when they succeeded in reaching the shore on a raft.—Id.

Steamer Lady Le Marchant reports a Brig, name unknown, ashore near the Wood Islands.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

GRAVESEND, June 18.—Ceres. LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Ellen Campion, Jemima. QUEBEC, June 18.—Arrived Ship Lady Seymour, Antwerp, passengers. Cleared, June 18.—Bark Ocean Queen. St. John's, N. F., June 19.—Arrived—Kalafat. Martell. 23.—Norma, McDonald, P. E. Island. June 18.—Cleared—Margaret, Dolores, P. E. Island.

Passengers,

In the Steamer Lady Le Marchant, from Pictou, on the 3rd July—Revsd Allan Fraser, Isaac Murray, John Kier, Henry Crawford; Messrs G. Green, F. T. Beete, W. L. Cole, Alexander M'Kinnon, A. Y. Bearisto, W. Kier, Mrs. Bearisto, Mrs. G. M'Donnell Wm. M'Fayden, Wm. McRae.—9 Steerage. In do. July 5th, Messrs. J. H. Hyrtick, John Comp-ton, John Ellis, Rennie, Fairbanks, and two in the steerage. In the Steamer Resobud from Pictou, July 4—Rev. John McMurray, Messrs. John J Adams, Duncan Kier, and Andrew Bathgate from Newfoundland,—2 in the steerage.

Charlottetown Markets, July 2,

Table listing market prices for various goods including Beef, Pork, Butter, Eggs, Oats, and Flour.

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.

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

Charlottetown, June 30, 1856.

THE undersigned consider it their duty thus publicly to acknowledge their sincere and heartfelt thanks and gratitude to His Worship the Mayor, the Officers and Men of the Fire Department, and to a kind Public generally, for their indefatigable exertions in extinguishing the Fire on the 28th June, instant.

James Scantlebury, George Scantlebury, Alfred Groom, Neil McLean, James Desbrieny, Charles Dempsey, Thomas W. Dodd, John Scott, Charles Scott, George Foster, William Seeston, W. H. Pope, Wm. White, jun., Thomas Mann.

TO LAND SURVEYORS.

City of Charlottetown, City Clerk's Office. SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office, from competent Land Surveyors willing to undertake to make a correct plan of the City of Charlottetown, from an actual survey according to a specification to be seen at this office where also all the requisite information may be obtained. W. B. WELLNER, City Clerk. July 4th, 1856.—Ex., Is., Ad.

FLOUR & CORN MEAL!

JUST received per Sch. "Helen" from New York. 625 Barrels Flour, (warranted a good article.) 300 Barrels Corn Meal. GEORGE F. C. LOWDEN. Charlottetown, 5 July, 1856.

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

ON THURSDAY, the 24th of JULY next, at the residence of Mr. JOHN HENDERSON, on the Brackley Point Road, about five miles from the City, commencing at 11 o'clock. The CROP, comprising about 4 acres of WHEAT, 30 do. OATS, 4 do. Barley, 5 do. Buckwheat, 1 do. Turnips, 20 do. Hay, 3 do. Potatoes.

STOCK—1 HORSE, 1 MARE, 7 years old, and 1 do. two years old (half blood), 9 COWS, 3 HEIFERS, 16 SHEEP, 4 PIGS, together with FARMING IMPLEMENTS, Winnowing and Threshing Machines, &c. &c.

THE LEASEHOLD INTEREST in and to 100 Acres of LAND, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, with the HOUSE, BARN, and Out-houses. Cloth and Carding MILL, thereon erected. This Property being so contiguous to the City, it would be useless to say more than that it is for sale positively.

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

RECOLLECT THURSDAY, 24th JULY is the day.

Public Lands!

THE Commissioner of Public Lands will sell by Auction, at the Colonial Building, Charlottetown, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of JULY next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the MILLS at St. Peter's, now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Roper, together with 100 acres of LAND, more or less. The lease by which Mr. Roper occupies, will expire on the 1st May, 1857, at which period possession will be given to the purchaser.

Wm. SWABEY, Commissioner. May 22, 1856.

VALUABLE PROPERTY!

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

This Property, having a front on two public roads, and being situated in the midst of a populous and thriving District, and stands unrivalled for business purposes. Yearly Rent, £ stg, increasing in 1862 to £2, at which it remains. For terms and further particulars, enquire of W. R. WATSON, Esq., Druggist, Charlottetown. Charlottetown, July 5, 1856.

MILTON TEA PARTY.

In aid of building a Parsonage, Under the Patronage of Mrs. Daly!

A TEA PARTY for the above purpose will take place at MILTON, on the NEWSTEAD GROUNDS, the residence of J. W. JOHNSON, Esq., Five Miles from Town on the MALPEQUE ROAD, on THURSDAY, JULY 10th. There will be one Table of Fancy articles for Sale. Entrance at 2 o'clock, Tea at 4.

The City Amateur Band will be in attendance. All contributions to be forwarded to the care of Mrs. Lloyd, on the previous Monday. Tickets of admission 2s.; children half price, which may be obtained at the stores of Wm. R. Watson, Esq., H. Stamper, Esq., and Messrs. Hamrd & Owen.

A TEA.

Under the patronage of Mrs. Daly. FOR the purpose of raising a Fund in aid of providing a House of Refuge or Asylum for the poor and destitute of all denominations of the City, will be held 'Beach Hill,' on the Government House Grounds on Thursday the 17th July, at 4 o'clock, p. m. Contributions will be most thankfully received by the Committee of management.

- Mrs. J. Brecken, Miss C. M'Donald, " Catley, Mrs. J. M'Donald, " B. Davies, Miss M'Donald, " Dawson, " Palmer, Miss P. Desbriary, Mrs. Purdie, Mrs. Forgan, " Rigg, " Gaul, " S. Swabey, " Hensley, " Stark, " D. Hodgson, " Tucker, " Hobbirk, " Walker, " Heard, " Watson, " Lloyd, " W. Walsh.

Admission to the grounds 9d., children under 10 years 4d. Gates to be open at 3 1/2 o'clock. Tea and refreshments to be purchased at the Tables. There will be an entrance from the Brighton Road as well as through Government House Gate. Should the day prove unfavorable, the Tea Party will take place the following day.

Per "THOMAS BEGBIE" from London.

MANCHESTER HOUSE, QUEEN STREET

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

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

have just received per Isabel from Liverpool, and Thomas Begbie from London, their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of an extensive and carefully selected assortment OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, on sale at the lowest prices for Cash. City of Charlottetown, May 26th, 1856.

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

LONDON HOUSE. NEW SPRING GOODS!

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

COALS. SYDNEY COAL for sale at the yard of the subscriber, in small or large quantities. Persons desirous of securing a stock of either Sydney or Pictou Coal will please leave their orders at his office. Commission on cost only charged if taken from the vessel on arrival, and cash prompt paid. June 26th, 1856. J. N. HARRIS.

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

Bargains! Bargains! THE Subscriber intending to change his present business, now offers FOR SALE, at the lowest Market prices: 20 Puncheons Porto Rico MOLASSES, 100 LIQUOR CASKS. Also—A Lot of CORDAGE, suitable for a VESSEL of about 120 tons. DAVID A. BARRY. June 12. (all pa 6w)

BIBLE. SEAR'S large type PICTORIAL BIBLE, for family use, containing 1,000 Engravings, 50,000 marginal references, 1,500 pages, map of Palestine, Family Record, &c., well and substantially bound. Price 36s. NOTICE.—The Subscribers to this elegant BIBLE are respectfully informed, that their copies have just arrived per Steamer, and will be delivered immediately. N. B.—Persons wishing to secure a copy of this complete FAMILY BIBLE are invited to call and enter their Names for the same at the Office of— JOHN BENNETT STRONG. Dawson's Building, Kent-Str., Charlottetown, June 21, 1856.—1m

NEW GOODS! JUST ARRIVED, per Brig Intended, from England direct, and WILL BE OPEN for Sale on FRIDAY NEXT. June 28, 1856. WM. HEARD.

DINNA FORGET THAT WEE JAMIE DUNCAN THE Gas-fitter. June 16, 1856.

Horticultural Society.

THE SUMMER EXHIBITION of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, inst, on the Lawn at Government House. The following are the articles for which Prizes will be awarded:

Table listing prizes for flowers: Best Bouquet of Roses of Sorts, £0 6 0; Moss Roses, 0 6 0; Flowers shown in the open air, 0 6 0; Best Balsam, 0 4 6; Cuckscumb, 0 3 0; Double Stock, in pots, 0 3 0; Single do, 0 3 0; Carnation, 0 3 0; Double Wallflower, 0 3 0; Single do, 0 3 0; Calceolaria, 0 3 0; do, 0 3 0; Cineraria, 0 3 0; do, 0 3 0; Geranium, 0 3 0; do, 0 3 0; Flowering Myrtle, 0 3 0; do, 0 3 0; Best Hydrargia, 0 3 0; do, 0 3 0; Show of Pansies, 0 3 0; do do, 0 3 0; Fuschia, 0 3 0; do, 0 3 0; Chinese Primrose, 0 3 0; do, 0 3 0; Pot or Box of Mignonette, 0 3 0; do do, 0 1 6; Rarest House Plant, 0 6 3; do, 0 3 0; Flowering Plant from the Garden, 0 6 0; do, 0 5 3.

Table listing prizes for vegetables: Best peck new Potatoes, 0 3 0; Dozen Carrots, 0 2 3; 3 early York Cabbages, 0 3 0; 3 Cabbage Lettuces, 0 2 3; 3 Coas do, 0 2 3; 3 Cucumbers, 0 3 0; Quart Green Peas, 0 3 0; do do, 0 2 3; do French or Kidney Beans, 0 2 3; do Windsor Beans, 0 2 3; Dozen early Turnips, 0 3 0; do Radishes, (long), 0 2 3; do do (Turnip Rooted), 0 2 3; do (Tomatoes), 0 3 0; Vegetable Marrow or Squash, 0 3 0; Bunch Thyme, 0 1 6; do Sweet Marjoram, 0 1 6; do Summer Savory, 0 1 6; do Parsley, 0 1 6; do Onions, 0 1 6; do Eschalots, 0 1 6.

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

Tickets to be had as usual, at the book-stores of Messrs. Henry Stamper and Haszard & Owen, and W. R. Watson.

By order, JOHN M. DALGLIESH, Secretary. Any persons having Plants or Cuttings to dispose of, are requested to forward the same to the Show; and to state at the same time, whether the proceeds are to be applied to the benefit of the Society or otherwise. Prizes for Flowers to be paid in Flower seeds, to Members and any others entitled to Prizes, at option. The seeds were imported this spring, by the Horticultural Society. July 1. (All papers)

PACKET!

Between Charlottetown, P. E. Island, and Bay Verte, New Brunswick. THE Subscriber has placed the new Schooner "BELLE" on the line between the above Ports. She has comfortable Cabin accommodations for Passengers, and he intends running her until the close of the Navigation once a week each way. Leaving Bay Verte on Tuesdays, AND Charlottetown on FRIDAYS, at 8 a. m. Persons desirous of travelling by this route, will receive every attention. REFERENCES.—At Bay Verte, Mr. JACOB SILLIKER and Mr. STEPHEN GOODIE. At Charlottetown, Mr. BENJAMIN CHAPPELL. WILLIAM CHAPPELL, Master. Bay Verte, June 20, 1856.

CLOTH! THE Subscriber is making some improvements in his CLOTH MILLS, and any Cloth left at his Mills, or with any of the Agents, will be attended to, and returned as soon as possible, and he hopes by strict attention to be able to turn out the work to their satisfaction. JOHN DIXON. Glenfles Mills, June 2, 1856.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for JULY just received at HASZARD & OWEN'S Book Store.

ing of the uncl went Incorporating worth, learts. rival of the neaday she Wednesday ending the m Halifax, lay, bring- re by this re led to r with the is given us e papers. rgo Suther- ce Hall to. this Island north west, re shall bear n." a Brig y, is reported of local, and hif that she r she struck re obliged to g morning, shore on a Brig, same ce. n. Jemima. ly Seymour, 12—Bark id—Kalafat. Island. res, P. E. m Pictou, on ac Murray, i. Green, F. anou, A. Y. M'Dougall age. John Comp- l two in the uly 4—Rev. ms, Duncan andland,—2 July 2, 3d a 6d 6s a 7s 6d 1s 3ds 106d 1s 3d 1s 9d 7d a 8d 1s 10d a 2s 5s a 6s 1s 9d a 2s 20s a 24s 3s 6d a 5s 5s a 6s 1s a 1s 2d USE. OF ICH ES, arrived per id, which is HEARD. y thus pub- ad heartfolt Mayor, the ut, and to a ighable exer- 28th June, ut, scott, ceator, weston, ps, jun, iam. RES. otown, k's Office. red at this Surveyors set plan of an actual to be seen into infor- y Clerk.

LET US REASON TOGETHER



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH.

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

Table listing various ailments such as Dropsy, Inflammation, Anemia, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Liver Complaints, etc., with corresponding symptoms and treatments.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:— 2s. 5s. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box. GEORGE T. HASZARD, Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

South Side of Hillsborough Square, (Immediately opposite the Site of the New City Market House.) THE Subscriber offers for Sale a quantity of Juniper, POSTS and RAILS, LONGERS, PICKETS, LATHS, LADDERS of different lengths, 200 Cord of FIREWOOD.

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

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street. FOR SALE at the above establishment— 800 sides Nant's Leather, 300 sides Harness Leather, 200 sides light Sole Leather, 500 Calf-skins. WM. B. DAWSON. October 20.



FALL SUPPLIES BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE CITY DRUG STORE No. 14, Queen Street.

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

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

Douglas Estate, Lot 19. OFFERS will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of that portion of Lot 19, known as the "Douglas Estate" comprising about 1780 Acres of excellent land.

Schoolmaster Wanted, FOR the West River District, Lot 65. Apply to the Trustees, DONALD SHAW, HUGH M'LAUGHLAN, CHARLES CAMPBELL, DUGALD M'EAHERN, HECTOR M'FADYEN.

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

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

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.

W. R. WATSON, Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

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

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

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

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP. Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory Coloured, Engravings, in Six Languages, Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps.

By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.

PER SONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

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

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints; Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death.

GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors who thereby obtain a large profit. To protect the PUBLIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," to be printed in white letters on the Stamp affixed to the above, to imitate which is felony.

Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

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

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

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

WILLIAM H. HOBBS, Brass Founder and Machinist. Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street, Charlottetown.

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

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

To Theologians. HASZARD & OWEN have on hand Dr. Kitto's Cyclopaedia and general works; Dr. Chalmers', Dr. Jay's Works; Ryle's, Bonar's and Hooker's Works, mostly complete; Pearson on the Creed, do on Infidelity, (prize Essay); Dr. Dick's Theology; Dr. Thos. Dick's complete Works, besides a large STOCK of Miscellaneous THEOLOGICAL WORKS, too numerous to mention.

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

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

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

Charlottetown, May 12, 1855.

To the Editor of HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir.—Some person informed me a few days ago that Mr. Whelan had taken notice of my communications in the Chylottetown papers, and has made objections to my saying, "The land holders are usurpers and impostors," and rests his case that he is right as I am wrong upon the circumstances, viz. That Her Majesty's government dispensed with the conditions of the original grants, for the settlement with foreigners.

Now I admit, that Lord John Russell's government dispensed with these conditions: and I admit that the Colonial government dispensed with the investigation of titles, as required by the Land purchase act. But both dispensations are illegal, and will be undemanded in a court of law. The ministers at home, and the Colonial authorities had no power or authority whatever, to dispense with the one or the other, they trusted wholly to the ignorance of the people, that the dispensation would never be disputed. And I can inform the people, that the conditions of the grants and the purchase act, remain in as full force as they did, before the dispensations and a change of ministers in England, or a change of the colonial authorities here, can dispense with all their disputations; and the laws in operations according to their true intent.

It is laws which give the government existence; and the due administration of the laws, which gives health and strength to a government, and when a government dispenses with the laws, they destroy their own existence, when a government dispenses with the orders in Council; they destroy the head, of which they are the mouth, eyes and ears. It is rather a dangerous experiment, for a government to dispense with laws, and it is next to lunacy, for their organ to boast of it. For when the government dispenses with any laws, the people may dispense the laws, which has given the government existence.

Men high in rank and office, with an adequate salary to prevent temptation, are intrusted with the honor of the greatest of sovereigns, and the good faith of the proudest of Empires and they are to preserve that honor and good faith by carrying the laws into operation, according to their true intent, and I find that according to the laws and ordinances of this colony which the government were bound to follow, all the land and improvements in this Island would have been the property of the industrious men, who with their labor and means, brought the country into its present state of improvement. It is the duty of every person to act faithfully in their station. The government to adhere to the laws and ordinances given for their guidance—the judges to give judgment according to law—the lawyers to interpret the laws truly, and correct the errors of the ignorant, and the men of capital and enterprise, to act with honesty and honor in all their dealings. And the press to give due praise to virtue, and honor; and to vice the exposure and censure it deserves.

But, the true state of affairs is, the government have dispensed with the laws and that dispensation has not been submitted for the opinion of the judges. The lawyers play with hocus pocus to cheat the ignorant, and some with guns and pistols armed to frighten the timid, have managed to deprive the people of their property and to transfer it, to speculators to gamble with. And Mr. Whelan glories in the action. That her Majesty's government dispensed with laws, and gave them permission to do so, but even if that were true to the very letter, every person knew it was wrong, and no person was bound to follow it. And it shows a depravity of morals, to the disgrace and ruin of the community, when all the authorities unite to defraud the industrious inhabitants out of all their land and improvements, to the value of upwards of a million of pounds sterling.

When a minister gives a dispensation contrary to law, for other persons to assume an authority, over land and people which they have no right to, the first is a traitor and the next are usurpers. And when the usurpers or any person for them, attempting to justify such actions, and lead the people to believe it is law to submit to them, they are impostors. But as I would rather bear a little longer with traitors and usurpers, than submit to mob law, it is better, that Mr. Whelan should act the madman, than for me to play the fool. And therefore I shall drop the subject for the present, and seek for law where it may be found. Sailor's Hope, June 25. W. Coorss.

James M'Callum acknowledges the receipt of £23, 9s 10d, per the Rev. John Keir, D. D. to be appropriated as follows, viz—

B. & F. Bible Society	£10 0 0
Jew's Society	5 0 0
Trust Society	2 0 0
Home M. Society	6 9 10
	£23 9 10
Also per the Rev. J. Murray, Cavendish.	
Home M. Society	£6 8 5
B. & F. Bible Society	6 12 3
	£13 0 8

Brackley Point, June 27th, 1856.

LEILA ADA.

(Concluded.)

In our last, we left her at her uncle's. At first, efforts are made to win her back to Judaism by gentle means. But when these fail, she is treated with harshness and severity. All the members of the household, with the exception of one, look sullenly upon her. At length, two Rabbies are brought, for the purpose of reclaiming her to the Jewish faith. After some hours reasoning with her, they are unable to effect their end, and cut her off from the catinn.

Leila now determined to leave her uncle's house. There was a Christian family with which she had become intimately acquainted, since her conversion. Their oldest daughter was her confidential friend and correspondent. To this family she resolved, in the mean time, to proceed. It was about two miles from her father's house. She, however, communicated with her father, and was affectionately answered, and desired to return home. Immediately after, a carriage with himself in it, arrives, and after an inexpressibly tender meeting, she is taken to her own home; her books which had been taken from her, are restored, and she is permitted full liberty to attend her beloved chapel. The most brilliant prospects now present themselves to her mental vision.

The seeds of an insidious disease, however, were already sown in her constitution. Not naturally robust, her constrained absence from her father, and the cruel treatment received at her uncle's, had given her health a severe shock. A short cough and the hectic flush had marked her out as the victim of consumption. Her father could not bear to think, that any serious danger threatened her, for she seemed all that he possessed. A physician, however, was called, who held out prospects of recovery and endeavored to bind up the breaking threads of life. But human efforts were unavailing. Leila's bodily strength was gradually wasting; but the spiritual life was gaining vigor. She delighted to linger over those seraphic delineations of the celestial joys which abound in the inspired volume.

Leila was deeply concerned for her nation. Much of her time was now occupied in writing letters to her relatives. In particular, her heart yearned for the salvation of her dear father. With her head on his bosom, and her arms around his neck, with what ravishing pathos would she tell him of the unutterable joys which she felt in Jesus, and how tenderly did she plead with him to come by faith to the Saviour; and with what earnestness did she supplicate God on his behalf. And her prayers were answered. She lived to hear him acknowledge Jesus of Nazareth to be the true Messiah.

We give an account of the closing scene of Leila's life as recorded in her memoir. On the morning of the day on which Leila died, she said, it will soon be finished. Tell my dear father to come here. He was called, but was so painfully affected that for some minutes he could not speak to her. What a scene! Friends weeping—the youthful Christian in heavenly composure awaiting the solemn moment of separation from the body. Surely it was the spontaneous out-burst of every heart. Is this death! Can all this holy joy and peace be death! O! then let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like her's. As I looked on her placid countenance, I exclaimed exultingly: O! death! where is thy sting! O grave! where is thy victory! My father was weeping. "Do not grieve for me my dear papa," she said soothingly. "If you are faithful to God, you will soon be happy again with me in heaven." "Then my precious treasure you are not deceived, your religion fully supports you in death." "O yes! O yes! Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil—his rod—and she could proceed no further. Her father bending with grief retained her hand in his. "In a little while she gathered strength. "Father," she continued, "you love me dearly, do you not? My child do not speak so to me; you know that you are the very soul of my existence. Will you grant me one request—a dying request. What is it, you know I will not deny you." "It is that you will never again doubt Jesus my Saviour, but that you will begin to love and serve him. O, think my dear father what he has done for me! Read the New Testament" and she looked inquiringly. "My dear I have begun to read it. I have seen that your religion must be true. I never expected to witness a death like your's my daughter. I have begun to pray; you pray too that God will help me to follow you to heaven. I believe, my dear—I confess to you and all present that I believe in Jesus."

The sudden revolution of feeling was too great for her weak frame. She was just able to articulate "Blessing—praise" and she lay exhausted. On recovering she slowly reached her bible and in faltering accents said, "my dear papa I am dying—you have—we shall soon meet again. There is the Bible that has been so truly blessed to my soul. Let it now be your's, you have all my books of a religious character. They are choice, learn them well. Praise the Lord—I am dying, but am rejoicing.

She lay for some minutes with her eyes closed. Occasionally her lips moved as though in prayer. It is more than probable, that her petitions were then ascending to the throne of grace that her father might be enabled to rejoice in the liberty of God's children. They have been answered. "Again she unclosed her eyes, and looking upon her father with a smile of undecipherable pleasure. Blessing, honor, praise, glory to Jesus. Kiss me my dear papa. In a little while "glorious hope! immortality! eternal life! What an eternity! an eternity of perfect love. She then with considerable intervals gave directions for her funeral and then said, "I hear the voice; the Master is come and calleth for thee." My whole soul responds "Even so come Lord Jesus I am full of glory." Although perfectly sensible she said but little after this. She appeared to be looking into eternity. His glorious results were unfolding to her vision and feasting her soul with ravishing contemplations. About two hours before she died she suddenly awoke from a gentle slumber and exclaimed "Dear Emily; are you here, I took her hand 'give me a farewell kiss my love, thank you, and then pressing my hand with all her remaining strength 'we shall be united again soon, Emily, and then you will never have to separate from me. Love Jesus, it will not be long. A little after she ejaculated "Victory! Victory!" and raised her dying arm. After a few moments 'heaven is the rest was lost. She lay quietly for an hour, then gently putting out her hand said "Farewell my dear papa, I am going to glory. Serve Jesus, you will soon be there." These were the last words she uttered. Her eyelids closed. For a few minutes she breathed softly, and slowly, and then the solemn stillness of death. Her friend was a disembodied saint in glory. Her spirit had taken its rapturous flight to that blissful rest which she had so long anticipated, and in preparation for which she had kept her soul with all diligence. Again through gushing tears I prayed, "let me die the death of the righteous." Such is the account given by the young lady that attended her during her illness.

A BRAVE MAN.—We have read of a battle in India, where column after column reeled back from a breach that vomited forth death on thousands, until an ensign at the head of his company rushed up through the rain of bullets, and planted the British flag on the ramparts. His example encouraged the troops and the town was taken. The gallant young soldier was found dead, but still standing, clinging to the staff of the flag he had planted so bravely. His body had formed a target for the enemy's marksmen. When they tried to remove him, they found the staff could not be released from his death grasp without force. So they buried him with "the banner he had borne so well." And without the walls of that city a tall tamarind sheds its fruit over the grave of Ensign Veruon.—Boston Bee.

A VOCATION.—A gentleman loafer recently arrested in Cincinnati, being questioned by the officer as to his vocation, replied:—"Sir, I am a doctor—I have cured a pain in the head of navigation, and have drawn teeth from the mouth of the Mississippi; I have anatomized the side of a mountain, blistered the foot of a hill, felt the pulse of an arm of the sea, plastered a cut on the hand of nature, and cured a felon on the finger of scorn."

AN AFRICAN BEAUTY.—Mr. Hutchinson, who visited the west coast of Africa in the Niger steamer, contrived, we hope unwittingly, to make a king's daughter ashamed of own appearance. "With the king, two of his daughters came off, who had their teeth stained with the red juice of some species of tobacco leaf, which gave them a very carnivorous appearance. On my leading one of them to contemplate herself in the mirror in the saloon, she at first was puzzled, when she had never seen a looking glass, before I touched her shoulder, and made signs to her to open her mouth and gaze again, which she did; and the moment she saw the red teeth revealed, she jumped back with a scream of horror, and fled from the cabin in terror."

On what material should a spiritualist journal be printed?—Wrapping paper.

How can a man who has no wings be said to be "winged" in an affair of honor?—Because in fighting a duel he makes a goose of himself.

Why are the collectors of the customs the most praiseworthy men we have?—Because they never neglect to attend to their duties, their whole duties, and nothing but their duties.

HOW TO PLANT POTATOES.—A pamphlet has been published in Scotland, by a farmer named Craig, on the potato disease and its cure. By planting three different kinds of potatoes together last year, very favourable results were achieved. Two out of the three varieties planted had been, on previous occasions, affected by the disease; all were found to be perfectly healthy and sound when dug, and experience has shown that they kept well during the winter. He believes that the potato disease may be safely attributed to the violation of one of the laws of nature, and that the generation of the malady is occasioned by the plants being too closely bred, or, in other words, by, "sub-breeding." The lesson we derive from this is, that two or more varieties of seed potatoes should be planted in each hill.

HAY COVERS.—Every Farmer his own Manufacturer.—Take a piece or more of yard wide unbleached cotton sheeting, that can be bought for seven or eight cents per yard, and tack it up on the sunny side of the barn or board fence. Then prepare the following mixture, namely:—For one gallon of linseed oil add about two pounds of beeswax, to be simmered together, and when taken from the fire add about a quart of Japan. When it is cold, it should be about the thickness of paint. If too thin, add more oil—then paint the cloth over on one side only, with a common painter's brush, and after drying a day or two, take it down and cut it into squares—then pick up stones of about six or eight ounces each, and get the females of the family to sew one into each corner and the thing is completed. It would be an improvement to enclose the stones in a small bag and suspend them a few inches, which would be thought very little more trouble in so good a cause. No hemming the selvages is necessary. Cast-iron weights of six ounces each would cost about one cent apiece, but it is doubtful whether they would answer a better purpose than stone. Every farmer should supply himself with these covers at once, as by and by he will be too busy to attend to this matter. The immense losses sustained last year by wet weather should admonish him of its utmost importance. There is the best authority for stating that the county of Worcester alone, which produces upwards of 145,000 tons of hay annually, would have saved \$20,000 last year if the farmers had been supplied with these hay covers.—Hampshire Gazette.

CURIOUS INSTINCT OF PLANTS.—Hoare, in his treatises on the vine, gives a striking exemplification of the instinct of plants. A bone was placed in the strong but dry clay of a vine border. The vine sent out a leading, or tap-root, directly through the clay to the bone. In its passage through the clay the main root threw out no fibres, but when it reached the bone it entirely covered it, by degrees with the most delicate and minute fibres like lace, each one sucking a pore in the bone. On this luscious morsel of a marrow bone would the vine continue to feed as long as any nutriment remained to be extracted.

CHEAP BUILDING MATERIALS.—Very desirable buildings are now being constructed, the walls of which are composed of stonecutter's spalls or chips, of coarse gravel, sand and lime, mixed into a mortar at the rate of one part of lime to eight parts of the other ingredients. Movable moulds are set to form the walls and the mixture shovelled in and left to harden, and then the mould is raised for another course. The whole mass is represented as hardening into a solid artificial stone in a short time.

A SOSER TOWN.—The town of Dunse, Scotland, which contains a population of between 3000 and 4000, does not possess a single public house!

PEACE OR WAR BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA?

(From Willmer's European Times.)

The Liverpool Financial Reform Association has done the State some service in its day by the publication of its able treatises on various subjects of domestic policy. By the diffusion of sound and enlightened principles on questions of political and especially of financial economy, it has removed ignorance and assuaged or annihilated popular prejudice. The object of the Association, as its title implies, has been chiefly confined to matters of internal administration, and it has rarely travelled out of the record prescribed by its rules. There are occasions, however, on which a body organized for one specific purpose may beneficially apply its influence to another; and the complication of our existing relations with the United States would seem to justify its special interposition. The present "difficulty" between England and America presents to the world the strange spectacle of two great nations united by the ties of kindred, of friendship, and of interest, brought to the verge of a fraternal or parricidal war by the incapacity, the pride, or the treachery of their rulers. Treason has been too vulgarly limited to the act of rebellion by a subject against his Sovereign; but, as it is an acknowledged maxim in law that property has its duties as well as its privileges, and that the principle of mutuality is an essential ingredient in every compact, it follows as a logical deduction that it is quite as possible for the Sovereign to be guilty of treason against the Sovereign. If, therefore, the British Ministry or the American Government, or both, should precipitate the two countries into an internecine war, unless under the pressing necessity of securing the national safety or vindicating the national honour, they are guilty of betraying the interests of their constituents, and consequently of treason against the Republic at large—whether that Republic be democratic or monarchical. Even the fault of incapacity would subject them to impeachment, because, in a statesman, incapacity is a crime.

In commercial and industrial countries like England and America, the commercial and industrial classes are, or ought to be, a potential estate of the realm. Yet it is astonishing to see with what cool indifference these great classes stand aside and see their material interests tossed about like a shuttlecock by the aristocracy of the one country and the "fierce democracy" of the other. They know very well that, if war ensues, they must provide the sinews and the blood. To adopt a vulgar phrase, they must "pay the piper." Why, then, do they not, by an effective remonstrance, at once extinguish such an anomaly? We all admit the maxim of the moralist—

War is a game which, were the subjects wise, Kings would not play at, nor Presidents either. And yet, with the sagacity of the ostrich, which thrusts its head into a bush and thinks it is not seen, we dream idly on until the pinch comes, and allow Kings and Presidents to play a game at five with our fortunes and our lives. War, like murder, is "most foul, as in the best it is; but this most foul, strange, and unnatural." Contentment may be preached as a virtue in slaves, whose efforts for freedom would but rivet their chains; but the apathy of free citizens to their own country's rights implies a degradation of which slaves might be ashamed. A nation which boasts of universal suffrage and the ballot, and yet allows itself to be driven like sheep to the slaughter or oxen to the poll, will suffer and deserve the fate of hereditary bondsmen.

The address which we subjoin proceeds from the Council of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, and bears the signature of the President, Mr. Robertson Gladstone, the brother of the distinguished statesman who boasts the same patronymic. It is couched in terms so forcible and convincing, and yet in a tone so temperate and conciliatory that it cannot fail to have very great weight with every rational and right-thinking man who gives it a perusal. Its objects is to avert the war by which we have lately been threatened, and the very shadow of which, even should it pass harmless by, casts a gloom over all that it

covers. Byron, in the "Vision of Judgment," describes Satan as spreading desolation wherever he turned his eye. Quoting from memory, we think he says—

Fierce and unfathomable thoughts engraved  
Eternal wrath on his immortal face,  
And where he gazed a gloom pervaded space.

The aspect of war is equally horrid—equally desolating, not only in its actual reality, but in its very apprehension. In publishing, therefore, the following earnest appeal which is specially addressed to the citizens of the United States, and was written for that purpose expressly for the columns of the *European Times*, we would ourselves appeal to our own contemporaries of the press on the other side of the Atlantic—to all of them who are engaged in the interests of order, peace, prosperity, and patriotism to give it the benefit of the widest circulation by transferring it to their own columns. The self-same agency which averts the ruin and calamities of war will *pari passu*, promote the progress of wealth, civilization, peace,—and above all, religion—which is happiness.

TO THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CLASSES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN.—In the present critical position of our international relations, we, the COUNCIL OF THE LIVERPOOL FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION deem it our duty to address to you a few words of friendly remonstrance, in the hope that our doing so may be the initiation of such an expression of the national determination, on both sides of the Atlantic, as will serve to convince those to whom we have respectively deputed the management of our affairs, that, whatever they may wish or propose, they cannot, and they shall not transform the people of two nations so closely united as yours and ours into deadly and unrelenting enemies. We take up this question on higher grounds than are afforded by financial or mercantile considerations only, though their importance can hardly be over-rated; and we believe that the sentiments we are about to express are those entertained by our fellow-countrymen of the commercial and industrial classes, almost without exception. May they be re-echoed in the same spirit.

There is rumour of war between us! For a long time past your diplomatists and ours have been corresponding, with more or less of acrimony and superciliousness on either side. We confess frankly that, hitherto, we have paid no attention, or very little to their disputes. Do not attribute this apparent neglect to indifference. It has arisen partly from a sort of foregone conclusion that, whatever they might say or do, a quarrel between you and us, to be brought to the mortal arbitrament of arms, was, in the nature of things, all but impossible; and partly from the fact that our system of diplomacy, aristocratic both in its instruments and objects, is secret in its operations. The theory of our rulers is that the making of treaties, whether these relate to peace or war, is a branch of the royal prerogative, with which we (the people) have no concern beyond finding the means for their observance,—not even the right to know what is doing until all is done, and we are irrevocably bound by their stipulations. We aim at the reversal or modification of this very slavish theory, and hope to accomplish it by and by. In the meanwhile, permit us to observe, that you also have been quiescent, without the same excuse for your apathy; for your diplomacy is open; your executive can do nothing definitive without the sanction of the legislative branch of your constitution, of which you have the appointment far more effectively than we of ours. Whence is it, then, if you do really disapprove of the acts of your Ministers, as we are led to believe you do, that there has been no public manifestation of your disapproval?

The causes of our inactivity up to the present period have been indicated; for yours we can only account on the supposition that you, with us, have believed it all but impossible that diplomatic warfare should terminate in actual hostilities. As to the merits of the questions at issue we shall, of course, differ; but you must agree with us that, whatever be the pretexts, a war between Great Britain and America would cast into the shade of insignificance all the scenes of carnage that have disgraced and cursed the world since the son of the first man slew his brother Abel. Standing apparently on the verge of such a deadly check to human progress and civilization, it surely becomes the people of both countries, as rational beings, to ask themselves seriously for what it is they are about to fight, and whether there is any necessity for fighting at all. Aggressive war may be the *ultima ratio* of kings; but for the rest of mankind, it is, generally speaking, the perfection of human folly.

Connected with you by affinities of race, language, institutions, and religion, as well as by common interests, we have no feelings towards you but those of friendship, no wishes but for your prosperity, no desire but that the immense

capabilities of your country may be developed to the fullest possible extent. In all this, we claim no credit for disinterestedness, since with your welfare our own is closely involved; you cannot prosper without our deriving most substantial advantages from your progress; nor can you suffer a check to your well-being which will not re-act most strongly upon our own. All that is true of material British interests as regards America is equally true of American interests as regards Great Britain. Are we wrong in assuming that the feelings of the commercial and industrial classes of this country towards America are those which animate Americans of the same classes towards Great Britain?

If there be indeed this bond of friendship and mutual interest between us, for what is it that our respective rulers, no matter which are right or wrong, would have us quarrel? Is it to vindicate any great principle, to enforce any right, or to avenge any wrong? Nothing of the kind. The mother of mischief, says the proverb, is no bigger than a midge's wing; and, verily, the origin of the misunderstanding which threatens such tremendous consequences would seem to be of no larger dimensions. It rests on two grounds, the Enlistment question, and the actual meaning of a treaty concluded between our respective Governments. Of these it is difficult to say which, comparing both with the mighty results that may proceed from them, is most insignificant.

As to the first, the people of this country disapproved from the first of the Government project for raising reinforcements for the Crimean war either in America or in Europe, and it was only forced on Parliament by the threat of Ministerial resignation. It was and is the universal conviction, that, with the same inducements that were offered to foreigners, at much less expense, and without danger of embroilment with friendly nations, any number of British recruits that might be required would have been forthcoming. We must say, however, that for what our Government proposed to do in America they seem to have had the implied if not the express sanction of yours. What else is to be inferred from your Minister's observation, that the American Government would enforce the strictest observance of the neutrality laws in its own territory, but that there was nothing to prevent any American citizen or resident from leaving the States and enlisting elsewhere in any foreign service, if it pleased him so to do? On this hint, arrangements, supposed to be perfectly compatible with your laws, seem to have been made; but these were abandoned, before a single man had been enlisted, on grounds which common sense ought to have suggested to our Minister,—in the first instance, as conclusive against the making of any such experiment. They have since, however, formally and solemnly disclaimed all intention to infringe your laws; they have expressed their regret, if any such infringement has occurred; they have tendered what is here considered an apology for all that may have been done amiss, either by themselves or their agents; but they have refused to submit to the degradation of branding with recall and disgrace the principal of these agents, because they say they believe him to be guiltless of any offence. Your Government has dismissed or are about to dismiss Mr. Crampton; should ours lack the magnanimity of refraining from reprisals, and dismiss Mr. Dallas, you will no longer have a minister at London nor we at Washington; but the temporary cessation of diplomatic relations between our respective Governments need not bring with it any interruption of friendly intercourse between you and us. We can manage our affairs quite as well without as with them; and, in any event, this is no question for us to go to war about.

Our second supposed ground of quarrel seems to us equally irrational with the first. There is a difference as to the interpretation of a treaty. Our negotiator says, that he meant one thing,—yours, that he meant another; our two Governments are at issue as to the meaning of both, and the true construction of their united handiwork, which, nevertheless, is there in black and white and to speak for itself. Our Government has offered to submit the whole question to any arbitrator whom you shall select, and to abide by his decision, whatever that may be. As between man and man nothing can be fairer than such a proposition; why not, then, as between nation and nation? Your ministers refuse to act upon it. They say that their own construction is the only true one,—that there cannot be two opinions on the matter, and consequently, that there is nothing whereon to arbitrate. But, being so confident, why reject a reference? If they be right, the task of the arbitrator will be all the lighter; the delay in an amicable settlement all the less, but when there are notoriously two opinions on the subject which is said to admit only of one, the party standing so obstinately on its own as to refuse to submit them to an umpire of its own selection would seem to be manifestly and consciously in the wrong. Such, at least, would be the conclusion in any dispute between individuals, and the same reasoning holds as to a dispute between nations.

Again we ask you, in all solemnity, is there anything in this second ground of difference,

or in both of them put together, which should set us to destroying each other's arms, cutting each other's throats, and doing all that in us lies for the utter destruction of each other's name and nation? Reason, justice, common sense, humanity, Religion, all answer loudly and emphatically, "N."

We are told by our Prince Consort, during the late war, that that war had representative institutions on their trial, and that it might be found necessary to diminish our present freedom both of speech and publication. This was the apt objection of an individual whose residence amongst us seems not yet to have emancipated the despotic leanings contracted by his continental birth and breeding; but if war between the only two great countries in the world which have representative institutions, founded on the sovereignty of the people, is to result from such causes as those which we have examined, most truly may it be said, not that such institutions are upon their trial, but that they have been tried, and are condemned. How utterly worthless must they be if the squabbles of deputed ministers, having merely personal ends of their own to serve, can suffice to set two friendly nations in deadly opposition to each other! How gladly will the upholders of the despotic principle look on and laugh, whilst the two great champions of human freedom and human progress are engaged in an internecine, a fratricidal, and a suicidal struggle, which, in whatever way it terminates must be mutually exhaustive, and is sure to end at last in some paltry compromise, and the shedding of oceans of blood!

To protest against so dire a calamity to you, to ourselves, and to the whole human race, is the object of this address. We may say, also, to prevent its occurrence; for we feel assured that if you, the commercial and industrial classes of America, are actuated towards us by the same feelings as those which animate the people of this country with regard to you, we shall not enter upon this course of mutual destruction. Our rulers and yours may bluster as they please, but with the vote of their constituents on any proceeding to extremities, war between us is impossible.

By order of the Council,  
ROBERTSON GLADSTONE,  
Liverpool, June 9, 1856.  
PRESIDENT.

PEACE WITH AMERICA.

As we last week ventured to predict would be the case, the British Government has not thought fit to imitate the uncourtous, if not unfriendly, conduct of the Cabinet of Washington. Mr. Crampton and the three British Consuls have been dismissed—somewhat ignominiously, but Mr. Dallas is to remain at the Court of St. James's. Public opinion will approve the wise forbearance of the British Government. This country is too strong—has too splendid a fleet—too efficient an army—too patriotic a people—and too capacious a treasury—to be suspected of unworthy deference to the United States or any other Power in either hemisphere. There is no risk, that her generosity will be misunderstood, or that her patience will be attributed to pusillanimity. The American people know her mettle, as they know their own, and will not suffer Mr. Pierce and his moribund Administration to provoke a war that would inflict incalculable injury upon both nations, and stamp indelible disgrace upon the one that should unnecessarily commence it.

Reckless as Mr. Pierce has hitherto shown himself, it is not likely, that he desires to push matters to the last extremity. He has run about with his torch at the edge of the powder-magazine to show his daring; and to win the applause of such "barren spectators" as have a relish for such feats, but he would probably regret as much as any man in America or England if an explosion were to result. He has already evinced a disposition to withdraw from the perilous contiguity of combustible material, and has accompanied the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the three Consuls by the exposition of the reasons on which he grounded the act;—reasons which will go far to satisfy the English public that their interests will not suffer by the transference of Mr. Crampton to some other sphere of usefulness. The Enlistment question, that at one time threatened to be so exasperating, is virtually at an end. It has expired with Mr. Crampton's mission, and the world will hear no more of it. Mr. Crampton and the Consuls have been sacrificed to its aims, and, if the United States are satisfied, Great Britain is well content.