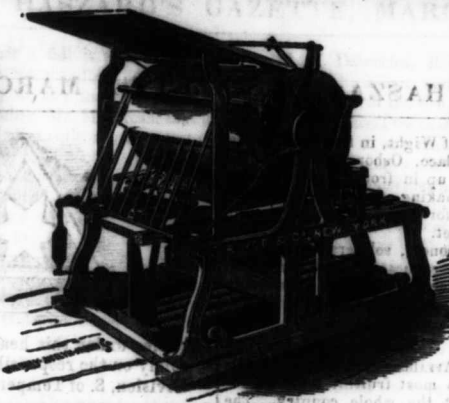


HASZARD'S

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GAZETTE

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Appendix containing the Rules and Orders of the
Legislative Council and House of Assembly by
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New Books!

HASZARD & OWEN have JUST RECEIVED
this day, per "Majestic," 1 case BOOKS, from
Edinburgh, among which, are a new supply of
CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS, viz., Chambers' In-
formation, English Literature,
Journal of Popular Literature, new series, Jan. to
July, 1855.

Pictorial History of England, 1st volume.—A History
of the People as well as of the Kingdom,
illustrated with many hundred Wood Engravings,
to be completed in 10 volumes.

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Esq Latin Grammar; Edward's Latin Dictionary;
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Mangell's Questions; Mathews's England;
Mathews's France; Stewart's Modern Geography;
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Mathews's France; Stewart's Modern Geography;
Summing's Signs of the Times, urgent questions;
Practical Discussion with D. French, Esq., &c.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CALENDAR FOR 1856:

The Almanack of this year is embellished with a
number of neat and appropriate WOOD ENGRA-
VINGS, and besides the usual information, contains,
at request of several friends, the day's length for
every day in the year.

ALLIANCE
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

Dwelling House and Land FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE belonging to Mr. Tho.
Keoughan, and now occupied by Mr. Edward
Poor, Pensioner, adjacent to the Government Pond and
adjoining the premises of Mr. John Cavanagh, Pen-
sioner. The above Freehold Property having a sub-
stantial HOUSE, 15 x 21 feet, and recently built,
will be found well worthy of attention. For further
particulars inquire of the owner, next door.
THOMAS KEOUGHAN.

Jan. 25, 1856.

FAIRBANKS'
CELEBRATED
SCALES,
OF ALL VARIETIES
Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street,
BOSTON.

GREENLEAF & BROWN,
AGENTS.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing appara-
tus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Rail-
road, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the
Provinces.
February 9, 1856.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schr. 'SUPERB,' from
Halifax, and for Sale at **DODD'S BRICK
STORE,** a splendid

LOT OF TEA SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
which will be Sold Wholesale and Retail.
THOMAS W. DODD.

Oct. 5.

Cigars! Cigars!!

40,000 SUPERIOR GERMAN CIGARS
received by the Subscriber on Con-
signment, and for sale at his Auction Mart, corner of
Queen and Water Streets.

The above Cigars are for unreserved sale, and will
be sold Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices
by
BENJAMIN DAVIES.

Oct. 15.

BOARDING.

A FEW LADIES or a Married Gentleman and
his wife, can be accommodated by applying to
Mrs. H. E. DOUGLAS, Pownall Street, next door
above Mr. Peadar.
Dec. 14, 1855.

COPAL VARNISH.

A FEW Tins of superior COPAL VARNISH,
for sale by
H. HASZARD.

Charlottetown, July 24, 1855.

Tar! Tar! Tar!

FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very
fine Gas Tar, at 15s. per barrel of 36 gallons.
WM. MURPHY, Manager.

March 10, 1856.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The first sitting of the
Congress took place yesterday (Monday),
at the hotel of the Minister of Foreign
Affairs, at one, p.m. The Powers repre-
sented, and the Ministers representing
them, are as follow:—

THE ALLIED POWERS.

1. France—represented by Count Wa-
lewski, minister of foreign affairs (who is
to be the President of the conference);
and Baron Bourqueney, the French am-
bassador at Vienna.

2. England—represented by the Earl
of Clarendon, minister of foreign affairs,
and Lord Cowley, the English ambassador
at Paris.

3. Turkey—represented by Aali Pacha,
the grand vizier; and Mehmet Djemil Bey,
the Turkish ambassador at Paris.

4. Sardinia—represented by Count
Cavour, the prime minister.

THE MEDIATING POWER.

5. Austria—represented by Count Buol-
Schauenstein, minister of foreign affairs;
and Baron de Hubner, Austrian ambassa-
dor at Paris.

THE HOSTILE POWER.

6. Russia—represented by Count Or-
loff, member of the council of the Russian
empire and aide-de-camp of the Emperor
and Baron Brunow, Russian ambassador to
the German confederation.

The sitting lasted until half-past four.

It has been arranged, that an armistice
shall be concluded between the bellige-
rents, to remain in force till the 31st of
March. This armistice will not affect the
blockade established or to be established.
The plenipotentiaries did not meet to-day
(Tuesday), but will assemble again to-
morrow, at one o'clock. It is understood
that, in future, the conferences will assem-
ble three days a week, namely, on Mondays,
Wednesdays, and Fridays; the intervening
days being required for the arrangement
and drawing up of the minutes of the pro-
ceedings.

PARIS, FEB. 27.—There has been no
congress held to-day. The sitting will not
be held until to-morrow, in consequence of
some changes that were required to be
made in the arrangements of the interior of
the building.

The Paris correspondent of the Times
regards as worthless most of the rumours
in circulation respecting the progress of
the conference; he nevertheless mentions
one or two. The first day's deliberation
was for the most part one of formalities.
The discussion yesterday would, it was
believed, turn on the fifth point, on which
it was said, an important difference of opi-
nion was anticipated, as the representatives
of the allied powers were, according to
rumour, prepared to make certain demands
which it was not expected would be grant-
ed, by Russia. The correspondent comes
to a conclusion, which any other person
could as easily arrive at. He still thinks
peace probable, but will not affirm, that it
is certain; and predicts, that the negotia-
tions will not flow on so smoothly as
optimists imagine.

On Tuesday evening Count Orloff and
Baron Brunow were present at a dinner
given by the Princess Mathilde, where
they met Generals Canrobert and Bosquet.

The Independence denies, that the hopes
of peace have diminished during the last
few days. The Dresden Gazette, consider-
ed a good authority, says that the instruc-
tions given to the Russian plenipotentiaries
are not to restore Kars except for some
equivalent.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—The congress has not
met to-day; it will sit to-morrow.

RUMOURD BREAK-UP OF THE CONFERENCE —GREAT AGITATION IN THE MONEY MARKET.

The Morning Advertiser not only gives
publicity to a variety of unauthenticated
rumours respecting the Paris Conference,
but adopts them, and in a leading article
quotes the following, which must be taken
with much reserve. They are chiefly of
interest, as specimens of the rumours which
yesterday seriously affected the Funds:—

"It is deemed not improbable, that the
result of this new move of the artful dip-
lomats of Russia may be the immediate
breaking up of the Conference.

"A very grave hitch in the conference
has already occurred. Though the fifth
point is the last of all, it had been agreed
to take it first. It was, accordingly, on
the second meeting of the conference,
submitted for the consideration of the plen-
ipotentiaries. No sooner had it been
formally laid on the table, than Count Orloff
and Baron Brunow took objections to its
being taken into consideration, with a view
to its being decided by the Conference.
They proposed, that it should be referred to
a congress of the representatives of all the
crowned heads in Europe; if so referred,
they pledged themselves, in the name of
the Czar, to abide by whatever decision
that Congress might come to. This new
and unexpected phase in the Eastern
question has produced great consternation
in Paris, and caused a further fall in the
French funds. It has also no less sur-
prised and alarmed our own Government.
We were informed last night that Lord
Cowley is expected in London this after-
noon, to take the instructions of his Govern-
ment on the subject."

(From the London Times.)

A number of rumours were circulated
that the conferences at Paris had taken an
unfavourable turn, and as some persons
were ready to believe, that all the precau-
tions that were taken for secrecy had
merely proved useless against the means
of information possessed by a few of the
speculative dealers, in the Stock Exchange
a fall occurred of more than 1 per cent.
As the close of business approached, and
none of the rumours thus put forth received
confirmation, a rally occurred. Looking
at the agitation on the London Stock Ex-
change the Paris Money market may be
considered to have exhibited great firm-
ness.

By way of Vienna, we learn that Omar
Pasha demanded from the Porte some time
back the appointment of Minister of War,
with the powers of Commander-in-Chief
of all the forces of the Ottoman Empire.
The Porte refused, and Omar then sent in
his resignation, which was accepted.

The Aftonbladt, of Stockholm, says that
a committee formed under the Presidency
of the Prince Royal, is formed to propose
a plan for the fortification of the Swedish
capital, on an immense scale, embracing
the valley of the Macler River.

THE BRITISH CAMP AND ARMY.

(From the Correspondent of the Times.)
CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Feb. 11.—The sole incident that has occurred since my letter of the 9th is the destruction of Fort Alexander, which was blown up, in three explosions, at one o'clock this afternoon. The destruction was very complete, but the place does not look such a perfect level as the site of Fort Nicholas, and the sea face has been intentionally left standing. The explosions were the loudest we have heard this year, especially the first of the three. The day was dry, but not bright, and the absence of sun detracted from the striking nature of the spectacle, which was, however, sufficiently imposing, but not equal to that of Fort Nicholas's downfall. Notwithstanding the distance, the explosions sounded very loud in camp, and persons who were well in rear of Cathcart's Hill assure me that they felt the ground tremble, and the huts they were in seemed to rock. The Russians, who had been firing a little from the Inkermann Batteries just before the fort blew up, were perfectly silent for some time after the explosion, apparently thinking it more dignified calmly to contemplate the destruction of their fortresses than to exhibit impotent wrath and unprofitably to expend their ammunition. At a later period of the day they fired more than usual from the north side. In the Karabelnaia our engineers continue to amuse themselves, and small explosions are not unfrequent. This afternoon, the White Buildings, as they are generally called, adjoining the dockyard, were partly on fire. The question of peace or war is still the one engrossing topic which occupies all minds, and comes uppermost in most conversations. Every post is looked for with the most intense anxiety, and thousands of times daily is the question asked—"When shall we know positively whether this year will witness a bloody campaign or a peaceful return home?" The camp is divided into the peace party and the war party, each predicting in accordance with its wishes. Among the mercantile community in the Crimea—the vendors of wines and spirits, saucers, pickles, preserves, biscuits, tea, coffee, hams, crockery, butter, cheese, and a multitude of other groceries and Italian warehousers, great alarm has been spread by the announcement of probable peace. Forgetting their enormous past profits, they think only of their approaching loss. As far as concerns the English dealers and settlers at Kadokoi and Donnybrook and a few isolated shops scattered through the camp, their case does not call for, nor is likely to excite, much commiseration. With very rare exceptions, they have sold bad things at exorbitant prices. At Kamiesh the French reckon on getting rid of their good qualities of wine to the Russians, but there is an immense quantity of vin ordinaire (most of it extremely ordinary and rather logwood) concerning the disposal of which they are very uneasy, since they know the Russians to be good judges to buy it; and they fear they will be obliged to incur the expenses of shipping it to Constantinople, where they hope to find customers for it among the principal hotel-keepers. The half-yearly inspections continue. To-day the 48th and 68th were inspected and reviewed on Cathcart's hill. They turned out extremely well, went through some evolutions in a highly creditable manner, and gave perfect satisfaction to General Gataott. I have accounts from Kertch, but no later than the 1st inst. The Weser gunboat had been on a reconnaissance into the Sea of Azoff. At Arabat mortar batteries had been erected pointing seawards, but nothing was seen of the host of Russians reported to be in the vicinity, and the Tartars said there were only 12,000 in those parts. The weather continues mild and fine, and the ground is drying up.

shores of the Isle of Wight, in front of her Majesty's marine palace, Osborne, from which they will extend up in front of Ryde. Arrangements are making for steam-boat and other excursions, for the purpose of visiting this remarkable fleet. Six Russian prisoners, soldiers and sailors, have, at their own earnest request, been sent on board the Waterloo, from the prison-ship Devonshire, having volunteered for the British service.

Mr. SADLER'S AFFAIRS.—The affairs of this gentleman afford a most fruitful topic to the papers throughout the whole country. The Limerick Chronicle says:—"It is stated that five Irish representatives, all Liberals, and members of the Reform Club, will retire from Parliament, consequent on the unfortunate end of Mr. John Sadler." A gentleman near Tipperary, it is said, drew £700 from the Tipperary Stock Bank three hours before Mr. Sadler's death was known in the town, having received a communication from a friend in London. The Clonmel correspondent of the Limerick Chronicle writes:—"The Tipperary Joint Stock Bank was considered in a thriving state, and the present untoward crisis has fallen like a thunderbolt on all. There are many parties in Clonmel, some of them likely to be well informed, who appear to feel a certain degree of confidence in the bank being able to meet its engagements, although some time may be required to enable them to do so. The Messrs. Sadler are possessed of a vast amount of landed property in the country, and from the fact of some of the branch banks doing a very large business in discounts, it is extremely probable that when time is given to realise such, all the depositors will be paid; from the great run that was on all the branches of the concern during the latter part of last week, and the prompt manner in which the demands were met, a considerable amount must have been paid off. The Tipperary Joint-Stock Bank at Nenagh were treasurers for the grand jury case of the North Riding of Tipperary. They were also treasurers to the Nenagh Union.

The Waterford Mail says:—"We are told, we know not with what degree of truth, that a large amount of funds belonging to Roman Catholic charities and religious houses in England has deposited with Mr. Sadler, fears are entertained that all is lost."

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The returns just issued by the Board of Trade afford conclusive evidence that when the war is finally settled, business will receive an immense impetus. The present returns extend over the month of January, and we find that in this brief space of time, when it was known that peace was acceptable to Russia, the exports rose to £7,974,786, against £6,464,796 in the same month of the previous year, being a difference in favour of 1856 of more than a million and a half. As compared with 1854, the increase is more than a million and a quarter. The foreign trade also exhibits very gratifying results. In the first month of the present year the arrivals amount to 464,615 tons against 336,478 in the previous year, showing an increase of 128,137. In the clearances there is less variation. They amounted last January to 583,424, against 502,895 in the same month last year. The list of imported articles shows a decrease in sugar and cocoa, and an increase in wine, tea, and coffee.

ETIQUETTE OF VISITING CARDS.—When you drop your piece of pasteboard anywhere, even in the very genteel neighbourhood, let it be a piece of pasteboard, and nothing more, except in being engraved with your name and address. Do not, at any rate, let your card be enamelled. The enamel is prepared from lead; and the process of applying it is stated, on good authority, to produce paralysis of the hands, and other miserable complaints, among the poor people engaged in this ridiculous manufacture. A shiny card imparts no distinction to the name upon it; but communicates an appearance of vulgar glitter to the table or shelf whereon it is deposited. If you rejoice in polish, concentrate that quality on your manners, conversation, and boots. In case you feel it absolutely necessary to display your taste in your visiting cards, have them embossed; and then it will be as well for you also to wear lace-collars, and shirt-cuffs of the same material. But eschew those cards that are enamelled, and which, to the enlightened eye, are glazed with what may be called a shine taken out of the health of unhappy victims afflicted with palsy and colic.—Punch.



(Articles under this heading are published solely on the responsibility of the Grand Division, S. of Temperance P. E. Island.)

NEW BRUNSWICK PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

The struggle now going forward in the sister Provinces in relation to the Liquor-traffic is viewed with intense interest by thousands in these North American Colonies, and by very many elsewhere on both sides of the Atlantic. From sources that are in the highest sense reliable, it is gratifying to every friend of sobriety to learn, that during the two months' trial which that Province has had of the Prohibitory Law, its operation has been as efficient and beneficial as its ardent supporters could have reasonably expected in so brief a period. There is reason to believe that in the general it is working well, while in places not a few it has effectually stopped the traffic; though it is to be regretted, that in some sections of the Province it has called forth the most violent opposition. This, however, the friends of the law fully expected, and were prepared to meet. Public meetings have been called at St. John's, Fredericton, St. Andrew's, Richibucto, and some other places, for the avowed purpose of condemning Prohibition; but these meetings have in most instances failed to answer the end intended, and at some of them, the anti-temperance men have suffered a signal defeat. This was the case more especially at the St. John meeting, where we should suppose the liquor interest would have presented its greatest array of strength; but to the great surprise and mortification of the rummies they were defeated by an overwhelming majority. The result of that meeting must be felt throughout the Province.

The St. John Morning News informs us, that since the 1st January, there has been a great falling off in the business of the Police office in that city—that the Police reports are growing "beautifully less". The Christian Visitor says, that before the 1st January the Police reports were truly frightful records of drunkenness and moral degradation; and asks, "what has occasioned the wonderful change," to which the only answer is, Prohibition of the Liquor traffic.

Let this law of common justice prevail, and our penitentiaries, and jails, and poor houses, and insane asylums, as well as police reports, will grow beautifully less, and in the same ratio, our primary and grammar schools, our seminaries and colleges, our missionary societies and our churches our ships and our railroads, and all our means of elevation and progress, will grow beautifully large.

We learn from trustworthy sources, that the Prohibitory Law is in the most beneficial operation in St. Stephen. It is a fact, that the appearance of the village is totally changed, and very fertile must be the attempts to evade the law. It is a fact, that none rejoice more in the operations of the law than some of the very persons who were addicted to drinking, and even intemperate drinking.

A Queen's County Correspondent of the Religious Intelligencer, says:—"The Prohibitory Law works well here. Where we formerly saw from five to twenty drunken men in a day, we now see every man sober, and walking upright. There are many here who profess better things, who were in the habit of getting drunk, and that on the Sabbath; they seemed toward the close of the year to be hurried by Satan himself, as he knew, he would not have run to aid him along. It is now like another place.

One of the most remarkable features of this great struggle, and one which cannot but be painful to contemplate by every rightly regulated mind, is, that though appetite, and avarice, and hatred of what is good, are to be found in open defiance of this Law, some few Justices of the Peace, and other sworn officials, who ought to be foremost in upholding its supremacy, but who are found strongly denouncing it and recommending its violation. It appears also that in some places, leagues have been formed, with the determination to seek by every means to defeat the Law, and if possible, effect its repeal. On the formation of this combination, the Intelligencer remarks:—"The alliance that has been formed in opposition to the Law presents a most singular incongruity. The Protestant Bishop of Fredericton, his assistant, the Rev. Mr. Podmore, Dr. Alley, Rector of St. Andrew's, Rev. Messrs. Barron and M'Davitt, Catholic Priests, a few Lawyers, Justices, and Legislators, with a portion of the secular press, and the rowdism of our city, constitute the opposition who now figure before the public. We look in vain, however, among this array of names, for a single Presbyter, Baptist, or Methodist Minister, nor yet an Evangelical Episcopalian."

But while the Romish Priests befriend the publicans in their unholy trade, and while Puseyite clergy regard the Temperance movement as an innovation upon the prerogatives of the church, it

is pleasing to know, that evangelical ministers of various denominations have shown toward the law the utmost favour, and have from the Pulpit and at public meetings, nobly put forward their energies for its support. A correspondent of another Provincial Journal observes:—"were it not for secret Justices of the Peace, and some of the aristocracy of our Province, and Romish priests, with clergymen of another denomination of Christians, who have publicly taken a stand against the temperance movement, and who are popularly known as belonging to the non-evangelical school—who are the great stumbling-blocks in the way,—the opposition to this Law would speedily dwindle into insignificance, and our fair Province would no longer groan under the evils that grow out of the wine, and brandy, and beer cup, and our hearts would rejoice in a more complete triumph of the Right, and the Good and the True.

A SCENE.

While they were thus reeling in the vortex of their revelry—wasting their money, enfeebling their bodies, and ruining their souls—suddenly a dead silence ensued. What could have taken place, we did not know. Numerous were our conjectures, none of which happened to be right. The secret, however, was soon revealed. In the door of their apartment, which was now open, stood a half-naked, pale-faced woman, the wife of the chief man in the company. Looking to her husband, with a glance which might have pierced a heart of stone, she said—"Come away home." "What are you seeking here," was the prompt rejoinder—"come away" inabout, and sit down." "I am seeking you," she replied, "come away home." After some remonstrance, he compelled, and the meeting was immediately broken up. They all left the house together; but had not proceeded many yards on their way, when they came in contact with a similar company, coming direct up with the intention of joining them at the public house. They urged him to return.—He hesitated and refused, but they continued to persist, and at last he turned with them, and left his poor wife pleading with tears, that he might come back with her, for the sake of his family starving at home. Seeing now that remonstrance was utterly useless, with a sorrowing heart she moved lowly homeward, while her cold, iron-hearted husband, and his companions, marched off in triumph, to brutalize themselves in the public house. More drink was called for, and, although the revolting scene had been witnessed by the publican, was supplied, until a strife taking place, they were ordered to leave the house. The hero of our sketch, being now insensibly drunk, was taken by one of the company, who dragged him along the street, till he reached his miserable home, which was rendered tenfold more miserable by his presence. Being robbed of his reason, and having nothing more to expend, he could again be restored to his hopeless, forlorn partner.

Just look into that house. What a heart rending spectacle! Five ragged children; a care-worn, heart-broken mother; a father coared and senseless, and penniless. But what produced all this? We answer, strong liquor, that curse of humanity, which is daily and hourly performing its deadly work.

O the power—the devastating power of strong drink! It can break the dearest ties that ever formed, blunt kind affections, destroy virtue, vitiate pure desires, extinguish bright genius, unnerve the strong arm. When shall it be banished from our beloved land?

Reader, this is no imaginary picture, we have placed before you. It is a dread reality. Nor is it an isolated, uncommon example of what strong drink can do. Perhaps, hundreds of a similar nature occur every evening, to the praise of Forbes Mackenzie, Sabbath excepted. We would ask, then, is not this one argument, and a powerful one too, why every friend of mankind should give up all connexion with the baneful traffic, and strive for a Maine law?—Glasgow News.

POINTED.—During the search "Instituted" by the editor of the Newark Times, for female composers, it is reported that the following short dialogue took place:—Editor:—"Good morning, Mr. Henpeck, have you got any daughters that would make good type-setters?" Henpeck:—"No—but I've got a wife that would make a very fine devil."

An interesting case of Scurvy cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Miss Mary Martin, of Kentville, Nova Scotia, was afflicted for fourteen years (commencing when only 8 years old) with scurvy; the face, hands, arms, and body, were alike constantly visited with this disagreeable and painful eruption, many remedies were tried in the anticipation of benefiting the sufferer, but in vain. About eighteen months ago, the parents determined to see what effect Holloway's Ointment and Pills would have upon her; these two remedies quickly performed their part, cleared the blood, reinstated the spirits, and generally strengthened the constitution; this Ointment healed the catarrhus eruption, and happily continued thoroughly restored her to health after fourteen years, almost incessant suffering.

Mr. HAV... his motion from... suppose me so... Government... to a dissolution... better judgment... down the mirror... Hon. COI... Douse signed... gratify the p... minority. I... probable effect... people; the... Government... would not pr... Mr. Douse, h... have an advi... acting busine... get Despatch... Mr. DOU... Hon. COI... know that th... Colonial Offi... to carry any... their interest... what has bee... The propriet... royal sanction... at last by a... impose tortu... "if you don't... Governor." Hon. Mr... expect so pr... from what h... may be one... not like. B... the propriet... justifying the... but I can see... Despatch her... calculated for... be the whole... hon. member... While I nee... Despatches, Sir George G... Mr. McI... motion. I... the withhold... sider such co... be charged... have no such... as long as it... the people... majority obt... Hon. COI... was an atten... by compelling... Mr. McI... Mr. LAI... Governor ha... House. Hon. Mr... McIntosh w... party they... great deal of... Reporter dic... say, that the... cato to the... of the Bill... were, embod... minority mu... the hon. mem... he wished th... their new a... Hon. Mr... the new co... the rights of... world! Mr. HA... without refe... ing this to... Hon. Mr... unparliament... of the Gover... friend, Mr... observations... Hon. Mr. V... was the gr... Sir, I mig... influenced... member hi... regard to t... Hon. Mr... months to h... any reparat... member fr... ed at 16... May had

DEBATE ON MR. HAVILAND'S MOTION FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SIR GEORGE GREY'S DESPATCH.

Mr. HAVILAND denied that he had brought forward his motion from any factious motives. Does the hon. member suppose me so foolish as that I imagine that the defeat of the Government on one solitary motion of this nature would lead to a dissolution? The hon. member desires to impose on the better judgment of his party, by raising the cry of, "keep down the minority."

Hon. COL. SECRETARY.—The hon. member and Mr. Douse signed petitions against the Bills, not that they might gratify the people of the Island, but to aid and comfort the minority. It is the duty of a Government to consider the probable effect of a Despatch. The majority represent the people; the minority do not; and the members of the Government said from the first of the discussion that they would not produce the entire document. The hon. member, Mr. Douse, had expressed his regret that the Governor should have an adviser so ignorant as I am of the mode of transacting business at the Colonial Office. He said that he could get Despatches from its records.

Mr. DOUSE.—So I can. Hon. COL. SECRETARY.—Well, Mr. Speaker, we all know that the influence of the proprietors is very great at the Colonial Office—so great, indeed, that it is a difficult matter to carry any measures through it, which in any way effect their interests. I am sometimes astonished when I consider what has been done. Take, for instance, the One-ninth Bill. The proprietors raised heaven and earth against it. The royal sanction was withheld, it was reconsidered, and carried at last by a stratagem. The minority, Sir, must not claim to impose terms on the majority, and threaten them by saying, "if you don't do as we wish we will address the Lieutenant Governor."

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY.—Mr. Speaker, I did not expect so protracted a discussion on this motion. I infer from what has fallen from the Hon. Col. Secretary, that there may be one or two expressions in the Despatch that he does not like. But if so, why not produce it? I am no friend to the proprietors, but if there is anything in the Despatch justifying their opposition to the Bills, it should be furnished; but I can see no reason why we should not have the entire Despatch here. Perhaps, Sir, the extracts alone are more calculated for the manufacture of political capital than would be the whole Despatch. Considering the antecedents of some hon. members, I have listened to strange doctrines to-night. While I never would press for the production of private Despatches, I must support the motion before the House, as Sir George Grey's Despatch is a public one.

Mr. McINTOSH.—Mr. Speaker, I am in favour of the motion. I never could, if I know myself, become a party to the withholding a public Despatch from the public. I consider such conduct would be tyranny. I may, Mr. Speaker, be charged with a desire to upset the Government, but I have no such desire. I have supported and will support it as long as it carries measures that are just and beneficial to the people. I will never be a party to prevent a minority or majority obtaining a public document.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY.—As so tyranny, the present was an attempt of the minority to tyrannise over the majority, by compelling them to do as they (the minority) pleased.

Mr. McINTOSH.—A minority cannot tyrannise.

Mr. LAIRD would support the motion. The Lieutenant Governor had stated that he would lay the papers before the House.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN charged Messrs. Cooper, Laird and McIntosh with co-operating with the minority against the party they were returned to support. This gave rise to a great deal of confusion and personal recrimination, which the Reporter did not take down. The hon. member went on to say, that the Governor having said that he would communicate to the House the reasons assigned for the disallowance of the Bills, they were bound to believe that those reasons were embodied in the extract sent down. Of course the minority must feel gratified at the accession to their ranks of the hon. members, Messrs. Cooper, Laird and McIntosh, and he wished the two sections of the Opposition mutual joy of their new association.

Hon. Mr. MOONEY.—The country will see with surprise the new coalition, Messrs. Douse, Yeo and Palmer supporting the rights of the people! We must be near the end of the world!

Mr. HAVILAND.—The hon. member hardly ever votes without reference to private motives, yet is constantly imputing this to others.

Hon. Mr. PALMER condemned the unparliamentary and unparliamentary manner adopted by the loud voiced member of the Government towards the Opposition. When my hon. friend, Mr. Haviland, made the motion, he confined his observations within legitimate bounds, but he was met by the Hon. Mr. Whelan with the imputation, that his only motive was the gratification of private pique and personal malice. Sir, I might retaliate by saying that the Government is influenced by similar motives. I might suggest to the hon. member himself the effect of the present discussion with regard to the continuance of his salary, about £1000 a year.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—That is not correct.

Hon. Mr. PALMER.—I ask, Mr. Speaker, are our mouths to be shut? When the Government wish to oppose any measure emanating from this side of the House, the hon. member from Flinty Glen gets up and tries to frighten members with the cry that the Government is in danger.

What a fall it would be! The sword of Damocles, the hon. member feels, is suspended over his head by a hair, and may at any moment descend. Sir, I agree with the hon. member, Mr. McIntosh, that no man should be abused because he indignantly spurns a state of abject servility to any man or any body of men. It is fortunate for the country that there are members in this House who are not bound down by regard to their salaries to vote as they are bidden. I, for one, am not dissatisfied to hear hon. members declare that they are not bound to vote against their convictions. The present question, Mr. Speaker, is a most important one. Here we have a motion for the production of a public Despatch, and as the reasons therein assigned for the course pursued would exert a great influence on the opinions of the people one way or another, the public should be made acquainted with those reasons. What better indication of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government could we have than the Despatch? If it should, in addition to the extract before us, contain suggestions as to modes of developing the resources of the Colony, and advancing its material interests, we should have it here for the general good; if adverse to the rights or legitimate influence of the people, more satisfaction would be given by its general publication than can ever arise from the circulation of a mere extract. As to private or confidential Despatches, we have nothing to induce the belief that this is one of that class. It is a public document, and the question is, have the public a right to its production? The Government say, "We are responsible." Then let the people judge after getting the Despatch. It will not do for the Government to say, "It will not do for us to publish it, such a course might peril our situations." I do say, Sir, that so long as a Despatch is not marked "Private" or "Confidential," it is the right and duty of the minority to rise and ask for it. In concluding those remarks, Mr. Speaker, I must do the hon. Col. Secretary the justice to say that he has throughout this discussion manifested perfectly good temper. I wish, Sir, that I could say as much of some of his supporters, and that they were not so much addicted to personal and unparliamentary remarks, in attributing the conduct of hon. members to private pique and personal malice. It occurs to me to state that the Despatches withheld from the present Government, when in opposition, to which allusion has been made, were marked "Private," and therefore could not with propriety be submitted.

The House then divided, when there appeared for the motion—Hons. Messrs. Palmer, Longworth and Montgomery, Messrs. Haviland, Douse, Yeo, Cooper, Laird and McIntosh.—9.

Against it—Hons. Col. Secretary, Col. Treasurer, Messrs. Wightman, Mooney and Whelan, Messrs. Clark, Perry, Munro, McDonald, McGill.—10.

MONDAY, March 3.

The Hon. Col. Secretary presented a report and plans of a Survey and probable expenditure for the making of a new line of road to be substituted for the present route between Charlottetown and Haslam's, Princetown road. Papers laid on the table.

The Hon. Col. Secretary, from the Committee appointed last session to report on the practicability of building a bridge over the Oyster bed at Rustico, presented the following report:—

"Your Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of the inhabitants of Rustico, praying for the erection of a bridge over the Oyster bed near the residence of Mr. Hughes, have to report—that they consider the desired bridge would be of great benefit to a large portion of the inhabitants of Lots 33 and 24, and therefore beg to recommend the erection of said bridge, with a provision for the passage of new vessels.

"Mr. Hughes agrees to give a right of way through his farm to the intended site of the said bridge, on the west side of the river. Mr. Blatch offers also to give a right of way through his farm, on the east side, for ten pounds—all of which is respectfully submitted."

The above report was referred to the members of the district to provide the necessary amount for the erection of the bridge.

The Hon. Mr. Longworth presented a petition from John McKinnon, late Preventive officer, praying compensation for services performed and expenses incurred in placing a watch on board the Sloop "Dragonet," seized by petitioner and the late N. LaPage. Petition referred to a special committee to report thereon.

The Hon. Mr. Mooney presented a petition from inhabitants of Lots 35, 36 and 37, south side of the Hillsborough river, praying a grant towards building a bridge over Pisiquid river. Petition referred to a special committee.

The following road petitions were then presented and read:—By Mr. Laird, from inhabitants of Lot 33. By the Hon. Col. Secretary, from John Bell and others, residents of Covehead. By Mr. Perry, from inhabitants of Lot 17.

Mr. Digwell presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the eastern section of King's County, praying a grant to open a new line of road from Lewis's burnt house, Lot 41, to Newfrage, Lot 43, instead of the present highway which runs too near the Gulf Shore. Referred to Committee on opening new lines of road.

Mr. Laird presented a petition from inhabitants of Lot 33, praying for a more stringent enactment against the running at large of Swine. Referred to the Committee appointed to report on similar petitions from inhabitants of Summerside and St. Basile's. House adjourned.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—A suit has been entered by a female named Maria Suzanna, in the District Court at New Orleans, against Nathieu Richeto, to recover damages for slander. The circumstances of the case are peculiarly romantic, and are thus narrated in the True Delta. Miss Maria Suzanna, in her petition, states that she was born in the city of New Orleans, in the year 1818, and resided here ever since with a free colored woman who nursed her, and whose name is Martha Den Andre, under the impression for the most part of the time, that is, until she had attained her majority, that she was of colored extraction, and daughter of Martha Don Andre. On becoming of age, however, her nurse and guardian told her that she was born of white parents, who for reason best known to themselves had kept her birth a secret from her. On this information, Maria took her position in society as a white woman. Although the circumstances were explained to the general satisfaction of the parties whom she was in the habit of visiting, nevertheless, there were persons malicious enough to insist that she was nothing more or less than a colored person, and among the rest one Mathieu Richeto, on various occasions, denominated her publicly a such thereby depriving of her right to the social position to which she was entitled amongst white persons. For this deprivation of her right, damages are claimed. In proof of this statement the deposition of Martha Don Andre, her former nurse, is before the court. She is now 75 years of age, and resides at the corner of Bourbon and Orleans streets. She says that some time in the year 1818 a certain Madame Picole came to her residence, bringing with her a newborn infant, and requested her to take charge of it at monthly wages, to be paid her. The lady expressed a wish that the child should be secretly raised, as its mother was a young lady of the first families in the city, who would not for the world's wealth, have her name mentioned or her reputation sullied. Shortly afterwards the mother of the child, described by Martha as a beautiful young female, about twenty years, called and imposed on her solemn injunction that she would never reveal anything of the matter, and at the same time told her the real name of the child, her lineage, &c., &c., requesting her to have the child baptized as a white child, by the name which she now bears. The request was complied with, and the baptismal record of the Cathedral of St. Louis proves the fact. Up to her majority Suzanna was under the impression that she was the daughter of Martha, as it was the wish of her own mother such should be the case. Proof in substantiation of these circumstances of the death of Martha's child, shortly after the reception of the little nursing, was also produced, and on this Martha passed off her as her own child. At this period of the death of Martha's infant she was living with a man named Gibbs, and therefore it was that the child, Maria Suzanna, was brought up as Maria Susanna Gibbs, which name she, however, discarded on coming of age, and being informed of the facts narrated. The defendant, in his reply to the petition of the plaintiff, admits her statement to be true, as far as his calling her a colored woman goes, and calls upon her to prove her status. This the complainant says she is prepared to do, and so the case stands before his Honor Judge Reynolds, whose decision in the matter will no doubt be anxiously looked for.

FOOLSCAP.—Everybody knows what "foolscap" paper is, but they would be puzzled to tell how it came to bear that singular cognomen. Well, when Charles I. found his revenues short, he granted certain privileges, amounting to monopolies, and among these was the manufacture of paper, the exclusive right which was sold to certain parties, who grew rich, and enriched the Government at the expense of those who were obliged to use paper. At this time all English papers bore in water marks the royal arms. The Parliament under Cromwell made jests and jeers of his law in every conceivable manner, and among other indignities to the memory of Charles it was ordered that the royal arms be removed from the paper, and the fool's cap and bells be substituted. They were also removed when the Rump Parliament was prorogued, but paper of the size of the Parliament's journals still bears the name of "foolscap."

THE MONSTER STEAMSHIP.—Next week about 1000 men will be employed upon the "great leviathan" belonging to the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, now in course of construction at Messrs. Scott Russell's. She will be 23,000 register, and will carry about 12,000 tons of coal in addition. She will be able to carry 10,000 passengers, and will have eight screw steamers as her complement of large boats, four on each side. She is of a most gigantic proportions, and a visit to her, is a sight to be talked of. When she is completed and in the water, she will assuredly draw "all London" to her; and, in fact, be the greatest curiosity in the kingdom.

MR. SADLEIR'S CAREER AND ITS CATASTROPHES.

(From the London Observer.)

The history of Sadleir's career presents a startling instance of the pliability of human nature. Originally an attorney—an Irish attorney—in very moderate business, he suddenly changed the scene of his operations from the county of Tipperary to the more congenial atmosphere of the British metropolis. His first debut in London was as a parliamentary agent; in which capacity his "tact" rather than his legal knowledge, and his force of character rather than his skill, caused him to obtain considerable employment, especially in connection with Irish railways. Previously, however, as well as recollection now serves, he had developed his talent as a financier; more strictly speaking, that predominant passion of his soul, the desire to have the handling of other people's money, by establishing the Tipperary Joint Stock Bank. His connection with this undertaking brought him in contact with City capitalists "and men upon 'Change," both Jew and Gentile, to whom his off-hand business manner also not a little recommended him; and the result was, his elevation to the chairmanship of the board of direction of the London and County Joint Stock Bank, an office which he appears to have filled until his death. In this position it was, no doubt, that he began that career of crime which terminated in his suicide.

When the potato blight fell upon Ireland and ruined the potato aristocracy of that wretched country, almost to a man, John Sadleir, with the keen perception of the predatory animal, ever on the watch for prey, saw at once that his time was come. Whether or not he had ever heard or read of la bande noire in France, that association of capitalists who bought up in a lump all the forfeited estates of priests and nobles, in the time of the first French revolution, is not clear, as Irish attorneys of the class to which he belonged are not famous for their profound knowledge of history, local or general—but this is certain, that he organized a similar association in England for the purpose of purchasing properties sold in the Encumbered Estates' Court, at from seven to twelve years' purchase, with the view of re-selling them at from eighteen to twenty years' purchase. The uncontrolled power his position as promoter, trustee, and factotum of this "black band," conferred on him, were, however, his ruin; for it appears now, the facilities for fraud it afforded were so great, that, if he ever was innocent of crime, he soon ceased, under the influences of his unlimited opportunities, to be honest any longer. One of the gravest charges against him is, that he appropriated the purse of this association, to his own private purposes, and gave the members fictitious title-deeds to property which, in some cases, had no existence—"no local habitation, and no name"—for their money. It will be seen in the statement penned by his "friend," and published elsewhere, that he forged the conveyances of the Encumbered Estates' Court to an extent at present unknown; and that the seals of the court were transferred from the conveyances of trivial purchases effected for that especial object.

The poet describes ambition as "the last infirmity of noble minds." It is, however, within every man's own experience, that ambition may be an infirmity of minds even the most ignoble. John Sadleir was ambitious in an extraordinary degree; for he ambitiously not only the post of legislator, such as it is; but he also ambitioned to be the leader of a party in parliament—an Irish party. On O'Connell's death he grasped at O'Connell's functions; and, by dint of much cajolery and more cash, he was selected by the priests of Ireland as their instrument and organ, and elected accordingly for Carlow. At the same time, were elected also a body of Irish members in the popular interest, who swore (figuratively) upon the altar of their country to accept no personal advantage at the hands of any ministry, and to seek only justice to Ireland—that desideratum being typified by "Tenant Right." For a time all went well with this party, that is, in the interval of the sessions of Parliament; but soon, all the baser passions of human nature surged up into light, and among the foremost to

rush into the arms of the Ministry was the leader of the Irish Brigade—John Sadleir.

Sadleir's election for Carlow, in the first instance, and his rejection for the same place in the second, subsequently to accepting place as a Lord of the Treasury, cost him not only large sums of money, but likewise, the last shred of political character which still stuck to him. His persecution of Dowling, the voter, who voted against him, after having had his "little bill" discounted at Sadleir's bank, is fresh in the recollection of everyone, as is likewise his double defeat and disgrace in the law proceedings consequent thereon. The affair cost him his post as a Minister; and though returned again to Parliament for Sligo, he ceased to swell the list of office-bearers under the Government. This enabled him however, to turn his attention all the more closely to "the ways and means;" and it was probably during the period of political leisure which supervened that the great bulk of the frauds with which his memory is now charged was accomplished, and the unparalleled mass of forgeries attributed to him at present was done and effected.

Sadleir was literally at "all in the ring," in the most extended sense of the fistic formula. He was chairman of the Swedish Railway, as too many know by this time to their cost, and in that capacity he was, as his temper prompted him to be, the absolute master of the company. He established an insurance company, and prosecuted to conviction a "petty-larceny rogue" who had swindled it out of a couple of hundred pounds. He established a pious newspaper in Dublin to subserve his own peculiar interests. He was deep in Italian, Spanish, and American railways. He was, in fact, in everything where money was to be gained, and, perhaps, recollection of his frightful position was to be lost. And yet he was personally an inexpensive man; that is to say, he was not yet known to be addicted to any of the ordinary vices of social life, nor has he ever had the reputation of being even generous in his general disbursements. He lived plainly, entertained sparingly, if he entertained at all, and appeared to limit his extravagance in point of expenditure to a small stud of horses, three only in number, which he kept in the vicinity of Watford, for the purpose of hunting with the Gunnersbury hounds.

It is beyond a doubt, that the name of Sadleir is as unpopular, politically speaking, with the Irish, as is that of Luttrell, "who sold the pass." He was looked upon as the betrayer of the Irish party, and he was supported only by the priests, whose interests are not national, but sectarian, in Ireland, as well as in every other country. A proof of his unscrupulousness is mentioned in connexion with his last election for Sligo, it is said; he started a high Orange candidate, at his own cost, to abuse Popery in all its forms, and to imprecate the "Blessed Virgin; himself the while standing on the ultramontane principle—"Ireland for the Irish priests." This was done to divide the Protestant votes, which would have been given to Somers, his principal opponent, as the lesser evil of the two.

The last scene of his life was in keeping with his whole career. As he stood alone in the darkness of the midnight hour upon that solitary heath, at the portals of eternity, and saw the world for which he had sacrificed so much shrivel up like a parched scroll, the agony of the moment must have been too bitter to imagine. At the same time it may truly be said of John Sadleir, that nothing in his life became him so much as leaving it. He perished in his prime, a criminal of the first magnitude;

And left a name at which the world grows pale,
To point a moral and adorn a tale.

The town of Versailles has just been left a legacy of 30,000*l.* by one of its inhabitants, for the erection of a pavilion for the military band to play in when the weather does not allow of their public concerts in the garden of the palace. If a surplus remains available, it is to be applied to the construction of a covered promenade for the audience.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, March 19, 1856.

We begin to have some hopes that we are at last to have a Bank; the meeting at the Court House on Monday last showed that there is something of the "go a-head" spirit in us after all. There is a sad want of knowledge in those quarters where the highest intelligence should prevail. The leader of a government should be either himself well skilled in political economy or have among his followers some one upon whose opinion both he and the country could confidently rely, particularly in those branches of it which relate to finance and banking. This, we regret to say, is not the case. We can hardly think, that Mr. Coles is hostile to the establishment of a Bank, and yet his conduct at the meeting would have induced most people to suppose, that he wished to prevent the object of the meeting, by suggesting improvements upon the Act, already if anything too stringent, by way of precaution; which if adopted, would have had the effect of disgusting capitalists and preventing them having anything to do with the project. A certain quantity of ballast is necessary to put the boat in trim and assists not only her sailing qualities, makes her answer her helm well, but enables her to stand stiff and steady, prepared to face the gale, whether it comes in the shape of a white squall or an enduring south-easter. But too much ballast may be equally fatal, as too little; overloaded she becomes sluggish, and if brought suddenly on her beam ends, is swamped before she can right herself. So it is with Acts of Parliament constituting joint stock companies; certain prohibitory or restrictive clauses are inserted to prevent danger to the stockholders or to the public; the number of these, and their requisite stringency are as thoroughly understood by well informed politicians, as is the proper quantity of ballast by an experienced boat sailer, and in either case if you add more you are certain of doing injury. The Bank Act provides, that the liability of the shareholders shall be restricted to double the amount of their shares; that is, in case of bankruptcy, the shareholder besides losing his share shall be liable to pay to double the amount of the shares he may then hold. The Act also allows the Bank to issue paper to three times the amount of the money in its vaults, and, as a guarantee to the public, provides that this cash third of its paper issue shall be there at all times, and gives certain parties the right to see that it is so, and by the provision before mentioned, each shareholder is liable to pay his proportion of two-thirds more. Payment of the whole issue of notes is thus provided for. Mr. Coles however wants more, he wishes each shareholder in the event of losing his share by the imprudence or villainy of the directors to be compellable to answer out of his private purse three times the amount of his original share, that is to pay four times the amount of his proportion of the paper money afloat, supposing the whole in the market. The contingency that Mr. Coles apprehended could not by any possibility happen. It presupposes the most determined rascality on the part of the directors, who must all of them have been paupers or abscondent; it assumes likewise the most perfect neglect and apathy on the part of the shareholders, gratuitous villainy in the auditors and committee of inspection added to a want of solvency in every one whose notes or securities have been given in exchange for the paper. Mr. Coles, has we think, had in view the disastrous consequences attendant on the ruin of the private banking house in which Sir John Dean, Paul, Strahan and Bates, contrived to appropriate to themselves and dissipate other people's money. He forgets that there was no power to look into their iron vaults or safes—no auditors to publish half-yearly balance sheets—and above all, that there was an unlimited liability by these people whose whole property was pledged to the satisfaction of their creditors; not those who dealt with the bank only, but of every description, wine merchants, fishmongers, jewellers, and the whole host of those who minister to reckless extravagance and criminal luxury. The directors of a joint stock incorporated bank may individually become embarrassed, but their creditors can only take in execution the amount of their shares in the Bank, which are by this Act transferred to other shareholders, the bank itself neither richer nor poorer by the transfer. We shall probably have occasion to refer again to this important and interesting subject. In the meanwhile we trust there will be no attempt to increase the individual liability of the shareholders—no putting more ballast, for if there is, there will be unquestionably in the struggle a capsize, it may be, of the Bank; it may be, of the administration.

According to previous notice, a large and influential meeting of gentlemen interested in the establishment of a Bank, was held at the County Court House, on Monday the 17th inst. On motion, Heath Haviland Esq. was requested to take the chair, and Theo. Desbrisay Esq. to act as Secretary.

The chairman called the meeting to order and alluded to a clerical error having been spoken of in the Royal allowance of the Bank Act. The Hon. Attorney General explained.

The following Resolutions having been severally moved and seconded, passed.
1.—That whereas six weeks must at least elapse before, according to the provisions of the Bank Act, the first instalments can be paid in, and the clerical error alluded in the Despatch will, no doubt, be corrected in the meantime; Therefore Resolved, that the business of this meeting do proceed by opening a Subscription List for persons willing to take shares within the limits prescribed by the Statute.

2.—Resolved that, trusting to the good faith which should always subsist between the Government and the governed, and believing that the faith of the Imperial Government is pledged for the bona fide and free operation of the Bank Act as it now exists, this meeting proceed to subscribe for shares, on the express condition, that no change shall be attempted in the fundamental principles of the Law as it now exists.

3.—Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to keep open the Subscription list, that the public may have an opportunity of taking the remaining shares.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to make all necessary preparations previous to the first General meeting to be held the first Monday in May.

The following Gentlemen were then appointed to prepare bye-laws, &c.

Messrs. John Kenny, John Longworth, Henry Haszard, James Duncan, T. Heath Haviland, Frederick Brecken, and Theophilus Desbrisay. A subscription list being opened, a number of gentlemen subscribed their names.

On motion, the chairman was requested to leave the chair, and James Duncan Esq. was called there to, when the thanks of the meeting were given to T. Heath Haviland, Esq. for the interest taken by him in the Establishment of the Bank.

The Secretary immediately after announced that the number of shares taken, amounted to 1146, or to £13,460 up to this date.

Gentlemen desirous of taking shares, will find the List at the Secretary's.
THO. DESBRISAY, Sec'y.

THE BRITISH MAIL arrived rather unexpectedly on Saturday night. The news by this arrival augurs well for Peace, but of course all is conjecture as to the termination of the conference. There seems to be no likelihood of any thing serious occurring with the United States. Our readers will find ample extracts of the principal news from the English papers.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

In accordance with a previous announcement, a highly interesting Lecture was delivered at the Temperance Hall, on Thursday last, to a large and deeply attentive audience, by Captain Orchar, R. N. on the "Two records, or the Harmony of the Book of Nature with the word of God."

The lecturer commenced by referring to the fact, that the system of astronomy, when first promulgated by Galileo, was considered at variance with the Bible, but that modern discoveries have proved, that they are reconcilable with each other—So with the science of Geology. It is asserted by Geologists, that myriads of ages must have elapsed since the creation of our world, from the fact, that the earth having been originally in a molten state, those myriads of ages would be required in the formation of the different strata; but as this was regarded as opposed to the scriptural account, he remarked, that it would be well to bear in mind the purpose for which the sacred Volume was given, not to impart scientific knowledge, but to make us acquainted with those truths relating to our salvation. The Bible however professes to give us an account of the creation, which, though apparently opposed to the discoveries of geology, is in reality perfectly reconcilable. The lecturer then proceeded to account for this apparent discrepancy, showing that in the 1st of Genesis, the general fact of creation was asserted, but not fixed at any stated period; but might be dated back, at an indefinitely distant period—as it regards the information contained in that chapter, subsequently to the two first verses, it referred not to the act of creation itself, but to the remodeling of the earth, so as to "make it a suitable habitation for man." The six days employed for this purpose, he supposed, were not six literal days, but indefinite periods as the term "day" is frequently used in this sense, both in sacred and profane history. In showing the harmony existing between Geology and the sacred volume, the learned lecturer referred to the opinions of the most eminent Geologists of the day, such as Hutton, Dr. King, Miller, and others, and throughout the whole lecture, was most judicious, in his arguments, and happy in his illustrations, and in his manner of treating the subject generally.—Continued.

The Rev. Mr. Sutherland, will preach in the Temperance Hall on Sabbath next at half past six o'clock P. M.

M... tended... able an... in our... On T... Swabey... The... inform... disappo... there w... evening... D... of the... take pl... ducted... At 11... ray, at... At... aid of... The... Monday... New... to and... have b... propie... route... selecti... posit... landi... Steam... views... upon... may b... course... in imp... ent m... ces, th... and a... Govern... tages... gouch... more... toward... New... Bas... ing o... place... repor... past... account... of the... the... Pr... Vic... As... (re-... Tr... Sec... Co... chair... ward... Jame... Th... their... (Glo... para... high... that... Priv... their... METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Mechanics Institute.—We will give an extended notice of the Hon. D. Bronan's admirable and appropriate "Remarks on Education" in our next issue.

Dedicator Services.—The opening services of the New Wesleyan Chapel at Cornwall will take place on Sabbath next, and will be conducted as follows:— At 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. by Rev. J. M. Murray, at 6 P. M. by Rev. J. Brewster.

New Mail Route.—We are happy to be able to announce to our readers, that the Government have had in contemplation for some time the propriety and necessity of changing the Mail route between this Island and Nova Scotia, selecting Tatmagouche, which is directly opposite to us, instead of Pictou, as the place for landing and receiving the Mails; and running a Steamer daily to that place.

Benevolent Irish Society.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at their usual place of meeting on the 10th instant, when a report of the proceedings of the Society for the past year was submitted, embracing a detailed account of the numerous persons relieved out of the funds of the Society.

Police Court. March 17. Councillor for the week, J. C. McDonald Esq. 17. Patrick Doyle, drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, convicted fined 2s. 6d. or be imprisoned 24 hours. Paid in court.

Meteorological Journal. From February 1st to February 10th, 1856. Table with columns for Day, Temperature, Wind, Clouds, etc.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette. Will you permit me through the medium of your useful Gazette, to make a few observations upon a correspondence which has lately appeared in the Examiner newspaper? I perceive that the Hon. Robert Mooney, in replying to Mr. Kenny's letter, in reference to Mr. LePage's petition, refers to his votes in the House of Assembly to prove that he is not "the natural enemy of Education," and takes credit to himself for having opposed the drones who "exposed the ignorance of the Country people."

Who then, let me enquire, are the drones referred to in Mr. Mooney's letter? If the term will not apply to the Masters of the Academy, it may, perhaps, suit somewhere else.

Business Notice. MR. LEMUEL OWEN, our Agent at Georgetown, not having authorized his name to appear as Agent for the sale of Mr. Pope's Pamphlet, declines acting in that capacity.

NOTICE—BRIG. JEMIMA. ALL persons having any claim on the Brig Jemima, are hereby required to furnish the same forthwith to— JAMES N. HARRIS, Charlottetown, March 18, 1856. R. G. 3w.

Business Notice. MR. LEMUEL OWEN, our Agent at Georgetown, not having authorized his name to appear as Agent for the sale of Mr. Pope's Pamphlet, declines acting in that capacity.

FOUND. LADIES' FUR MITT, in Hillsborough Street opposite Mr. Parson's Blacksmiths' shop. The owner can have it by applying at this office, March 19, 1856

Andrew Hayden for assault and battery on George Hix, parties settled out of court, Hayden paying costs. Bernard Murphy for trespass on premises of Catharine Larter. Plaintiff did not appear to prosecute. Murphy dismissed paying for arrest.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, March 17th, 1856. Report of Committee on postal affairs recommending the establishment of new post office. Agreed to.

TUESDAY, March 18th, 1856. Petition of Unlicensed Schoolmasters.—Report of Committee received. Gas Light Company Amendment Bill, read a first time. Petition by Mr. Wightman to incorporate Trustees of Scotch Church of Georgetown.

Married. On Tuesday the 11th inst. at the residence of the Bride's Father, by the Rev. Donald McDonald, Mr. David Hume, to Miss Emily Compton, both of Belle Creek, Lot 62.

Died. On the 17th March, at Haydensville, in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life, Jane, wife of Mr. Alexander Hayden, aged 63 years. Her loss will be greatly felt and deeply deplored by her bereaved husband and their numerous family, but, "The memory of the just is blessed"

BOSTON HOUSE. Refreshment and Coffee Saloon!

TANTON'S BUILDING, Upper Great George Street. THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of this City and the Island generally, that he has moved to the above stand, where he will continue to carry on the SALOON in connection with a HOTEL, and he trusts by strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of public patronage.

TEACHER WANTED. FOR the SEA COW POND District School. A liberal subscription will be made in addition to the Government allowance, apply to— CHARLES MCCARTHY, Sea Cow Pond, Lot 1, March 19th,

NOTICE—BRIG. JEMIMA. ALL persons having any claim on the Brig Jemima, are hereby required to furnish the same forthwith to— JAMES N. HARRIS, Charlottetown, March 18, 1856. R. G. 3w.

Business Notice. MR. LEMUEL OWEN, our Agent at Georgetown, not having authorized his name to appear as Agent for the sale of Mr. Pope's Pamphlet, declines acting in that capacity.

BY AUCTION. The Brigantine "JEMIMA," NOW lying at Crapaud, will be sold by Auction on TUESDAY the 8th day of APRIL next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, in front of the Province Building, together with all the Masts, Spars, Rigging and Sails belonging to her.

FOUND. LADIES' FUR MITT, in Hillsborough Street opposite Mr. Parson's Blacksmiths' shop. The owner can have it by applying at this office, March 19, 1856

TO THE YOUNG. A JUVENILE Missionary meeting will be held (D. V.) in the Infant School Room, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at seven o'clock, when an address will be given by COM. ORLEBAR. A collection will be taken up.

AUCTIONS.

To Farmers in want of Ploughs, Harrows, & Cart Wheels. THE Subscriber will offer by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 23d of March, at 12 o'clock, in front of his Room, Queen Square, 1 Superior Light WAGON, 30 PLOUGHS, 16 pair HARROWS, 4 pair CART WHEELS.

To COUNTRY MERCHANTS & DEALERS To Close Consignments.

EXTENSIVE Sale of British Merchandize, Tea, Tobacco, Molasses, &c. &c. BY JAMES MORRIS, BY AUCTION, at his SALE ROOM, Queen Street, on THURSDAY, the 20th of MARCH, at Eleven o'clock, the remainder of his STOCK on hand, comprising in part, viz:— A large assortment of Grey and white COTTONS, Printed Cottons, striped Shirtings, Bed-ticks, fancy Shirtings, Orleans, Coburgs & Delaines, Druggots, Green Baize, Satinets, Table Covers, Cloth Caps, Kossuth Hats, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

IMPORTANT SALE OF Household Furniture, Stock, Crop, Farming Implements, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at "DUNHATTAN", the residence of Captain McIntosh, about two miles from the City, on the Princetown Road, on THURSDAY, the 27th MARCH, the whole of his valuable Household Furniture, Stock, Crop, Farming Utensils, &c., &c. For Terms of Sale, &c., vide Catalogues, to be had on application to the Auctioneer.

TO LET OR FOR SALE "DUNHATTAN," the Freehold Property of Captain McIntosh. The Farm consists of 36 acres of cleared land, in a good state of cultivation, well enclosed, and subdivided with posts and rails. The House is nearly new, well finished, and commodious, and will be let with 5 acres, 10 acres or the whole of the land, as may be required.

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 27th MARCH instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Union Road, Lot 33, seven miles from Charlottetown, a valuable Farm, Dwelling House and Out-Houses and all other conveniences thereto belonging, under Lease for Nine hundred and ninety years, at a Rent of One Shilling Curancy per acre, containing 78 acres of good Land, with an excellent Stream of Water running through said Farm.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND UNDER RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

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

Coke! Coke! Coke! FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very superior Coke, at 12s. 6d per chaldron. WM. MURPHY, Manager. March 19, 1856.



FALL SUPPLIES BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE CITY DRUG STORE

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

Also, in store. A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c. &c. W. R. WATSON.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. BEER & SON

DEG to intimate to their friends and the Public in general that they have lately received from London, Liverpool, Boston and Halifax— 400 Packages of British, West India and American Goods.

Comprising an excellent assortment, suitable for the season, which will be sold at a small advance from cost for prompt payment, among which will be found— Black, blue, brown and invisible Broad CLOTHS, Fur, Beaver, Meltons, Pilot and Whittier Cloths, Dress Materials comprising Pellissier and Alma Checks, Gala Plaids, Lustras, Coburgs and Orleans, Seal Skin Coats, Beaver, Whittier and Pilot OVERCOATS, Cloth Mantles and scarf Shawls, Velvets, Fishes, Ribbons and Trimmings, Veils, Collars, Habit shirts, &c., Tickings, striped Shirting, white and grey Cottons, Ladies' Winter boots, Furs, Fur Caps, Winter Gloves, Mufflers, Blankets, Counterpane, Oil Cloths, Worsted shirts, Childrens' Felt Hats and Hoods, Reversible Waterproof Coats, Rubber Overcoats, 8 Tons NAILS, assorted, American Mortice Locks, with fancy knobs, An assortment of HARDWARE, Kegs White Lead, Whiting and Washing Soda, Sets White and Gold China, with coffees and extra plates, SOLE LEATHER, SOAP, CANDLES Burning FLUID, Gorn Starch, Crackers, Pilot Bread, CONFECTIONARY, Digby Herrings, APPLES, Onions, Ladies' Rubber Boots and Overshoes, Gentlemen's Rubbers, Sleigh Bells, &c. &c.

King Square House, Nov. 1, 1855.

JAMES R. WATT, Offers for sale a good assortment of Cooking, Parlour, and other STOVES.

Prices much lower than usual.

WESTMORELAND BANK! Monston, Jan. 5, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of 4 per cent, on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the half-year ending 30th November last, payable to the Stockholders at this Bank in 30 days from this date. By order of the Board of Directors. J. M'ALLISTER, Cashier. Feb. 28.

TO BE LET BY AUCTION to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th March next at 3 o'clock, p.m., at the Market House, 1 Stall in said Market House, agreeably to the Provisions of a Law of the City Council entitled, "A Law respecting Markets."

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk. City of Charlottetown, March 7, 1856.

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

NOTICE. THE Subscriber has on hand, which he wishes to dispose of at a very low figure: 100 Barrels No. 1 Labrador HERRINGS, 100 Quintals CODFISH, 500 M. Pine and Cedar SHINGLES. JAMES PURDIE. February 6, 1856.

NOTICE. PERSONS wanting the services of children as Apprentices or otherwise, from 10 years old and upwards, can be assisted in procuring such, if early application is made at the office of Mr. T. STEWART, in DesBrisay's Buildings. Dec. 15th, 1855.

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

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c. By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.

Persons in any part of the world, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation. THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE FIVE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spasmodic, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c.

Their most marvelous power in removing contaminations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scabby, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 32s. per bottle. The £10 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved: and the £20 Packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

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 intimate which is genuine. Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square Charlottetown.

For Sale or to Let, SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the East side of the Malpas, or Princetown Road, about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and opposite to Spring Park. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN. March 21st, 1856.

Furs for Sale. TWO very superior BEAR SKINS, mounted complete, for Sale at HASZARD & OWEN'S BOOK-STORE.



Friend of the Prince Edward Islander. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store), Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood; it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared, that I would give all I possessed to have her cured; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her; at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous: by slow degrees, my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old. I remain, Sir, Your obliged, (Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY. AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES. Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then, that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I am, Sir, Yours sincerely (Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!! Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I am happy to say, that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant, (Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

- Bad Legs, Cancer, Sore-throats, Bad Breasts, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Skindisorders, Burns, Joint, Scoury, Bunions, Elephantiasis, Sore-heads, Bite of Mosquito, Fistulas, Sore- nipples, Toes and Sand, Gout, Soft Corns, Piles, Glandular swellings, Tumours, Coco-bay, Lambeage, Ulcers, Chigo-foot, Piles, Wounds, Chilblains, Rheumatism, Yaws, Chapped hands, Scalds.

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 3d, 2s 3d, and 5s each. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients every disorder are affixed to each pot. GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent

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

New Importations. BRUSHES in great variety, Spirit levels assorted sizes do. with plumb and side light, Bench screws, (Birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to 4s 6d each.

IRON. Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted, Superior Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 20s each. Mortise Latches, low priced Rim Locks and Latch Locks, Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article, Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argillio door knobs, Electro Plated Drop Escapements, Screws, a large lot, Excelsior Screw Auger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch, Chisels, all sizes, Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices, Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Oct. 24, 1855.

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

DOCTOR HOLLOWAY'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch St., one door below Sixth Philada. Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cases attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed. These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are without safe, certain, and pleasant. Testimony from Maine. CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, last April, upon my passage from Havanna to Charlottetown, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of 'Holloway's German Bitters' in it, I sent for some immediately, this was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The effect was so rapid on me, that I had a good appetite for supper, and rested well that night, and the next day found me a well man. I have not been without your medicine since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Charlottetown and the West India Islands ever since. I have now given up going to sea, and reside in this place, where you should have an agency, as you could sell large quantities of it."

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

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

For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers generally.

T. DESBRISAY & Co. General Agency And by Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, " EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, " EDWARD NICHOLSON, St. Peter's Bay, " J. J. FRASER, St. Bonner's, " GEORGE WIGGINGTON, Cansu, " JAS. L. HOLMES, do. " Wm. DODD, Bodeque, " JAMES FISHER, New London.

School Books. HASZARD & OWEN, have now on hand the various Books used in the District Schools.

FOR SALE THAT valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY situate on the Wheatly River, about 14 miles from Charlottetown, known as Grigor's Point, lately in the occupation of the Subscriber, containing 105 acres of LAND, 35 of which are in a good state of cultivation, and the remainder covered with a mixed growth of Hard and Soft Wood—is well watered, and is in the vicinity of a mussel bed, from which may be obtained any quantity of manure. There is a new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE on the Premises, also a good BARN, OUT-HOUSE, &c. For terms and further particulars, apply at the Office of BENJAMIN DESBRYAY, Attorney-at-Law, Charlottetown, where a plan of the above may be seen or to— JOHN M. HOLL, jun. Kenwith. March 12, 1856.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK? It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all climes, ages, sexes and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH.

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly course 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 to the world for the following Diseases: Dropsy, Inflammation, Ague, Dysentery, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Erysipelas, Liver Complaints, Blisters on the skin, Female Irregularities, Rheumatism, Cholera, Various kinds of Piles, Constipation of the Bowels, Head-ache, Consumption, Indigestion, Urine, Debility, Stomach and Gravel, King's Evil, Secondary Symp., The Delicacy, Tumors, Ulcers, Weakness, Worms, and whatever cause, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices: 2s. 6s. and 10s. 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.

Selling off at Cost Prices.

A QUANTITY of FALL STOCK, consisting of Yorkshire Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Room and Stair Carpeting, &c., &c. Excellent TEA, at 2s. 4d. per lb. Superior do. at 2s. 10d. do. MOLASSES; at 2s. 10d. per gal. NICHOLAS BROWN. Kent-Street, March 10, 1856.

CARD.

STEWART & MACLEAN, SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c. FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N. B. REFERRED TO BY CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq., St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co. April 12, 1856.

EDUCATION.

THE Trustees of the Kent District School are happy to announce to the inhabitants of Kent District, as well as to the citizens of Charlottetown generally, that they have engaged Mr. ALFRED A. MACKENZIE as a Teacher, and that the School will accordingly be opened on MONDAY morning next, 18th inst., in the lower part of the TEMPERANCE HALL.

The Fee will be \$s. per Quarter, and, according to the 30th Sec. of the Amendment to the School Act, it is required, that the Quarterly Fee be in all cases paid in advance.

From Mr. M'K's long experience and reputed skill and energy as a Teacher, and the high success which has always attended his labors both in P. E. Island and Nova Scotia, the Trustees can confidently recommend him to all who may have pupils to place under his tuition.

The School-Room is very spacious and well furnished, and will comfortably seat 250 pupils, a fact which must commend itself to all parents who wish to enter their children. And, according to Mr. M'K's system of teaching, the larger the attendance (up to the number of 250,) the better will be able successfully to carry out his system, and the greater amount of practical knowledge will be able to communicate to each pupil.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. M'K, at the School-Room, or to Mr. Wm. TROWAN, Secretary for the Trustees.

W. HEARD, F. LONGWORTH, H. D. MORPETH, R. HYNDMAN, W. C. TROWAN, Trustees. February 13th, 1856.

N. B.—Mr. M'K. will also open an Evening Class for Young MEN in the Hall on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the ninth day of April next, (1856,) at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown, pursuant to License, duly granted for that purpose by His Honor the Sarrogate and Judge of Probate of this Island, bearing date the Twelfth day of February, A. D. 1856. All the Right, Title and Interest of the late Honorable DONALD M'DONALD, of Glensadale, Township Number Thirty-six, (36) deceased in and to the following Land and Real Estate.

Namely—All that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being on Division No. Four, (4) on the Plan of the Estate of Castle Tioram, from actual survey in July 1828, and filed in the Plan Office, made by the late William Curtis, bounded as follows, that is to say—Commencing at a square stake fixed on the north edge of the East Post Road, or so-called St. Peter's Road, in the east boundary of a tract of Land in possession of Robert Cairns, thence (according to the magnetic north of the year 1784) north for the distance of One hundred and nine (109) chains, or until it meets the south boundary of Division No. five, (5) thence east for the distance of Twenty-nine (29) chains to the north-west angle of Division number Three, (3) thence south for the distance of Thirty-four (34) chains to the north boundary of the old Glebe and School Land, thence west Twelve (12) chains and Fifty (50) links, thence south Sixty-one (61) chains to said Road, thence following the various courses of the said Road South-westwardly to the place of commencement, containing Two hundred and twelve (212) acres of Land, a little more or less, and is part of Lot or Township Number Thirty-five, (35) in Prince Edward Island.

The above Land will be sold in several Lots or Divisions. For further particulars, and conditions of Sale, apply to the Subscriber at Glensadale, or at the Office of the Honorable Joseph Healey, in Charlottetown. JOHN ARCH. M'DONALD, Administrator of the Estate of the said late Honorable Donald M'Donald. Charlottetown, 1st March, 1856.

News for the People!

THE GOOD SCHRUBMAN, has arrived from BOSTON, and brought for DODD'S BRICK STORE, a Choice Lot of all sorts of AMERICAN GOODS, which will be sold by the Subscriber Cheap, and on good terms.

THOMAS W. DODD. Oct. 5.

Great English Remedy! The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World:

Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE!

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

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

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

SAVED FROM DEATH.

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

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

GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.

New York, January 9th, 1848.

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

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

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

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

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

J. C. PAULDING.

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

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

W. R. WATSON, General Agent

TENDERS FOR St. James's Church Manse,

TENDERS, either separately or as a whole, will be received at the Store of the Subscriber until WEDNESDAY the Nineteenth instant, for the erection and completion of a two-story Building, 38 x 24 feet. Plan and specification to be seen on application to J. W. MORRISON, Queen-St., March 4, 1856.—Adv Isl & Ex N. B.—The Contractor or Contractors will be required to give good and sufficient security.

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

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

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

The Barn is 73 feet long by 26 feet, double boarded and barked, and conveniently laid off as a Horse Stable, with five stalls; a spacious Cow Stable with cellar under both, for collecting Manure, a large Coach House and room as Workshop or Granary; a spacious loft the full length of the Barn, and threshing Mill attached. A Well of the purest water at the door, which, with the Dairy, are under one roof. A Building 45 feet long used as Sheep, Pig and Steigh House, a large and productive Kitchen Garden, enclosed with thorn fence and planted with Fruit Trees. The whole of the back Land is of excellent quality, well wooded and watered, and laid off in 50 acre Lots, a part of which is let at One shilling, currency per acre.

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

Souris, July 24, 1855.

Easter Show

OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, &c., will be held on the Market Square, Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 19th March, 1856.

Table with columns for Class, Animal, and Prize. Includes First Class Fat Ox of any age, Second Class Fat Ox, Third Class best fat Cow or Heifer, Pen of 3 fat Wethers, Pen of 3 fat Ewes, Best Carcass of Pork.

By Order, W. W. IRVING, Secy. Com. Room, Jan. 2, 1856.

Fall 1855.

Duncan, Mason & Co.

GENERAL Importers wholesale and retail have JUST RECEIVED, ex Barque Isabel, a large assortment of—

GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON.

Brick Building, corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets.

City of Charlottetown, Oct. 8, 1855.

Carding Machines, &c.

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

THE PARIS CONFERENCES.

(From The European Times.)

The most extraordinary pains have been taken to prevent the proceedings of the Conferences from transpiring. All the representatives of the several powers are said to have bound themselves to secrecy, as also the two secretaries who are in attendance. At the first meeting on Monday, when the Congress assembled at the hotel of the French minister for foreign affairs, the sitting, as we learn from the *Moniteur*, lasted from one o'clock until half-past four, and at their first interview an armistice was agreed upon, which will terminate on the last day of March, unless it be renewed in the interval. This armistice, according to some versions, was agreed upon readily, according to others, after considerable controversy; but the fact that it was resolved on the very first time the plenipotentiaries met, points to a pacific solution of the questions at issue. But the truce which is to last to the end of the month is confined to the land forces. The blockade is to be continued as usual, and the British fleet will shortly return to the Baltic, accompanied by gun and mortar boats sufficient, if well handled, to make the Czar tremble for the safety of his capital. The Conferences, it appears, are to be held three days a week,—on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and so little do the Parisian quidnuncs know of what has transpired or is occurring, that because the plenipotentiaries did not assemble on Tuesday, according to expectation, it was immediately conjectured that Count Orloff had found his instructions deficient, and had to telegraph to St. Petersburg for more definitive orders. There can be very little doubt that every imaginable phase of the questions which will be raised at this meeting has been looked at and decided upon before the Russian envoy left St. Petersburg.

For those who take no interest in diplomatic etiquette, it may be as well to state that the ambassadors of the several powers take their places at the Congress table in the alphabetical order of the countries which they represent, Count Walewski, the French Foreign Minister, acting as the President,—that Count Orloff, a fine, stately-looking man, above seventy, appears fifteen years younger,—that the curtains and furniture of the room where the ambassadors meet are of crimson satin, with an Aubusson carpet on the floor, and the walls sustain portraits of the French Emperor and Empress,—that the table at which they sit is round and covered with green cloth,—that the table of the two secretaries can be moved, when necessary, to the round table,—that a table is placed near the window for such of the plenipotentiaries as wish to write in private; and finally, that the labours of these great Ministers, met to settle the fate of empires and the destiny of millions of human beings, are interspersed with eating and drinking, music, and the other essentials and refinements of life. These miserable details are all that can be scraped together by the representatives of the press, French and English, in Paris; and the ponderous pomposity with which, in the absence of all real news, every trifle is related, is every amusing. But when facts are rare, fiction abounds; and some of the most intensely stupid rumours have been given forth respecting squabbles between the British Ministers in Paris, Lords Clarendon and Cowley, respecting precedence,—that the last-named nobleman claimed priority of presentation which was denied by the other,—that the dispute was referred to London, when Lord Cowley was told that Lord Clarendon was his superior,—that upon this the old gentleman became sulky, and refused to attend the French Foreign Minister's dinner,—and that, not to make the absence of the English Minister remarkable, the Turkish Envoy was advised to stay away. If the representatives of the British nation are capable of acting in this sapient manner, all we can say is, that Russian prospects are brightening, and that the "old comedy gentleman" in Downing-street is in his dotage.

In truth, nothing is known beyond the armistice, the eating and drinking, and the music, of what has occurred at the Conference. Perhaps this is well. We must wait with patience,—and the interest of all parties counsels an early decision. The presentation of Lord Clarendon to the Emperor before Baron Brunow was received was done advisedly, to mark the perfect identity of feeling between the Western nations. In this identity the hope of peace is centered. Whatever these Powers demand, Russia must concede, and has made up her mind to concede, or this Conference would not have assembled during the present year of grace. We have faith in Louis Napoleon's singleness of purpose. He has stood by us throughout, although at one time we had some misgivings as to his sincerity. It is said that in a recent interview with his cousin, Prince Napoleon, the Emperor dwelt upon the necessity of preserving the English alliance, and added that it was French hatred of England which destroyed

Napoleon the First. There may be as little truth in this statement as in the other gossip which floats at present in French society; but whether correct or otherwise, no doubt can exist that Louis Napoleon has acted upon it since the first moment he ascended the throne, and the occasions have been tempting from that time to the present to become weary of the alliance if it had not been considerably and conscientiously entered into.

THE POPE'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

The *Independence Belge* asserts that if the Pope (according to report) comes to France to baptise the Imperial infant, and crown the Emperor Napoleon, it will be contrary to the wishes of the Sacred College. It is believed that, in case of peace, a French army of occupation, consisting of 40,000 or 50,000 men, will remain in the East for a certain time. By an Imperial decree of Feb. 23, cotton wool for the manufactory of sail cloth is to be admitted into France free of duty. The recruitment of the Austrian army for this year is fixed at 80,000, which was the number last year.

SEBASTOPOL.

The *Gazette de St. Petersburg* contains a report from General Luders of the Russian military operations in the Crimea to February 4th. It alludes to the affair which occurred on the night of January 28, in the Bay of Sebastopol, when it is said, six boats attempted to pass the Russian guard vessel. The officer in charge gave the signal, and the batteries on the north side opened fire on the boats. The troops stood to their arms, and after a cannonade of half an hour, the boats retired. Another affair on the following night is also mentioned, on which occasion several boats belonging to the allies endeavoured to cut off a Russian boat which was rowing guard in the bay, but when the northern batteries had opened fire the boats had disappeared.

ITALY.

The *Opinione* of Turin, of the 25th mentions a slight agitation which, it appears, manifested itself a few days before among the soldiers of the Anglo-Italian Legion of Novara, in consequence of a rumour, spread by some malicious persons, of an insurrection having broken out at Milan, and of the forming of a legion there with better pay. The military authorities of Novara having taken proper precautions, no disturbance ensued.

The *Advisatore* of Milan announces that orders have been received there from Vienna by telegraph, to direct all the administrators of the property under sequestration belonging to exiles, to prepare their accounts, so as to be able to produce them at a moment's notice.

SPAIN.

MADRID, FEB. 26.—Tenders have been sent in for the Saragossa Railway. The Grand Central offers a reduction of 30,000 reals per kilometre. This is the best offer. The definitive adjudication is fixed for March 8th.

GREECE.

Spiro Mylios, who was one of the ministers of King Otho during the breach of neutrality by Greece, and who was placed on his trial for aiding the insurrection in Turkey with the money of the state, has been acquitted, to the great joy of the court of Athens.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 29.—The India and China mails arrived here this day at noon, and will be despatched at eight o'clock this evening for London.

FRANCE.

His Excellency the Turkish Plenipotentiary, Ali Pacha, is charged to present diadems, formed of brilliants, to the Empress Eugenie and Queen Victoria, in addition to a stud of horses sent by the Sultan to the Emperor of the French. The Sultan has also forwarded for the acceptance of his Imperial Majesty a magnificent sword, encased with precious stones.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree ordering a census of the population of France to be taken, under the superintendence of the Mayors, during the course of the present year.

A private letter received in Marseilles from Cayenne, announces that a platina mine had been discovered in that colony, at Apronague, five days' journey from the gold mine of Arataye.

Accounts from Batoum state that the British Government has taken steps to exchange General Williams and the other English officers who were made prisoners at Kars.

NEARLY 900 men belonging to the Hampshire militia have volunteered into the line.

RECEPTION OF THE PEACE NEWS AT EUPATORIA.

—A letter from Eupatoria mentions the consternation into which the Tatar population of that place had been thrown by the news of the prospect of peace, which will probably expose them to the most retaliatory measures on the part of the Russians. It is the same in the valley of Baidar, at Kertch, and wherever the Allied armies have come into contact with the native population. Within 48 hours after the allies landed at Eupatoria, 35,000 Tatars, men, women, and children, with 10,000 horses, 4,000 or 5,000 carts, 150,000 sheep, and nearly 50,000 head of other cattle, came into Eupatoria where there were before not more than 12,000 inhabitants. Their object of course, was to fly from the Russians, whose vengeance, they feared from having received the allies in a friendly manner. From 3,000 to 4,000 young Tatars have since then engaged in the service of the allied armies as labourers and carmen. Scurvy, typhus, and cholera have carried off at least the half of the Tatars who had placed themselves under the immediate protection of the allies. Those who remain are generally of the class in better circumstances, and are consequently the most compromised. Russia will never forgive them, and feelings of humanity as well as of honour call on the allies to protect the inhabitants of a country which has just been subjected to invasion. The coasts of Anatolia are near, they are fertile and thinly peopled, and 20,000 Mussulman subjects the more would be for the Ottoman empire an element of riches more desirable and not less glorious than an extension of territory. It may be added that the Tatars, like all other oppressed races, surpass in activity, in intelligence, and in industry, the conquering party which for the last four centuries have reigned on the two shores of the Bosphorus.

THE AUSTRIAN GIFT TO THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH

The Empress of the French has received the order of the Star cross (Stern-Kreuz Orden) and a letter from the Empress-Mother, Caroline Augusta. When it was settled that Count Buel should go to Paris, his Majesty the Emperor wished to give his brother Monarch some striking proof of the high consideration in which he held him, and it was thought that this could not be better done than by treating his consort as if she had been of imperial or Royal descent. The "Stern Kreuz" is only worn by those ladies whose pedigree had during a long series of years been without spot or blemish, and it was resolved that this high order should be presented to the Empress of the French. In order that the impression produced on the Imperial pair might be the more agreeable, the badge of the order in brilliants was accompanied by a letter from the Empress Caroline Augusta, who is Protectress and Superior of the Institution, in which it is said that the attention has been shown 'in order to consolidate the intimate relations already subsisting between the two families.' The other parts of the letter were of little moment, but the passage quoted appears most significant, when it is considered that it was written at the express desire of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

A NEW KIND OF SLAVE TRADE.

—A letter from Callao (Peru) says:—"The only business transacted at present is the selling of Chinese slaves, landed from American and English ships. Language is inadequate to express the horrible condition of these miserable wretches. Stolen from their homes and families, smuggled on shipboard without their consent, on the passage treated like brutes, they are brought to this coast and sold to men who have no mercy, for a nominal term of eight years, although in some instances no term of service is mentioned. An American ship sailed from China with 605 Chinese, and landed 404—leaving 201 who either died or drowned themselves on the passage. The average price realized for this cargo of human flesh was \$250 per head. The horrors of the African slave trade in the palmiest days are nothing to be compared to this, for in other countries there are laws for the protection of the slaves; but here the master is clothed with absolute authority, and can govern his slaves as he sees fit."

The Newport Mercury states that two geese were dug out of a snow drift in that town a few days since, which had been without food for forty-two days. They were very thin of flesh, but quite lively.

EGYPT.

This year's grain crop will be short, owing to the limited rise in the Nile.