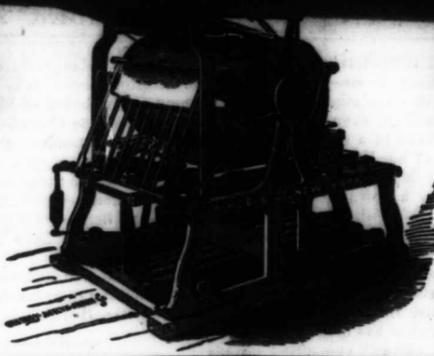


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# GAZETTE

## JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

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3,300 PIECES FROM BOSTON,  
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**Botanic Medicine**  
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EUROPE AT REST.

There seems at the present moment to be little in the record of passing events in any of the nations of Europe to challenge particular attention or call for special comment. For the time being, the surface of society exhibits everywhere an appearance of perfect tranquillity. The inhabitants of this broad quarter of the globe, busily engaged in the genial labors of the harvest, seem to have consented, whilst the sun still shines, to merge all other considerations in the one great aim of gathering in and securing the bountiful fruits of the earth which a beneficent Providence has afforded them; and thus we find, that whilst this labor is in progress, the hum of discontent, even in Italy and Spain, is hushed, and conflict between liberty and oppression for the time suspended.

How long this peaceful state of things may continue is more than any human being can venture to foretell; but it can hardly be expected, that the bitter feelings lately aroused in the bosoms of the oppressed people of the Italian peninsula will not again break forth with renewed acrimony against the tyranny of Naples, of Rome, and of Austria, and that too at no distant day. Whenever this occurs, the danger of a collision between the principal Powers of Europe will again present itself, and all our songs of peace may once more be suddenly changed into the deadly blast of war.

For the moment, however, everything over the whole face of Europe wears the air of complete tranquillity. In England and France, rulers, statesmen, heroes, legislators, and politicians of all ranks and creeds appear to be solely bent upon the one endeavor of discovering how the time may be passed in the utmost repose and ease. London and Paris no longer boast the presence of a Court. The streets of both capitals are empty. The sea breeze of Biarritz and the mountain air of Balmoral have courted the two Sovereigns of the mighty West from their several seats of empire, and led them to seek in the comparative solitude of those secluded portions of their kingdoms a needful rest from the toils of government. So also with the statesmen of both countries: few remain at their post. Relaxation is the general order of the day; and none are found to resist it. Our heroes, it is true, continue to have some work cut out for them in the shape of banquets and feasts; but as for our unhappy politicians, they are absolutely reduced to the pitiable extremity of having nothing whatever to do, and, what is even more deplorable, nothing whatever to say. As an evidence of the condition to which a once numerous and flourishing body of this class is now reduced, it is only necessary to observe, that for the last fortnight, the leading topic of discussion in the principal organs of the press devoted to their interests has been an investigation of the problem as to whether they have any existence or not. "Do we exist?" has been the anxious enquiry of the Conservative press for some time past. "Is there such a thing as a Conservative party in these kingdoms?" The inquiry has been good-naturedly taken up and repeated for them by their brethren of a more liberal order, until every corner of the kingdom has rung with its echoes; but no satisfactory reply has yet been afforded; so that at this very moment there are some two or three hundred gentlemen, ordinarily ranging themselves on the opposition side of the House of Commons, who are left in a state of the most perplexing uncertainty and doubt as to whether they can lay claim to the dignity of having any political existence at all. This goes far to argue, that the people of this country are at the present moment all pretty much of one mind upon political affairs, it is but fair to draw the further argument, that they are all pretty well off and contented with the circumstances which surround them. The same may be said generally of France. It is true that in that country, the popular voice is not allowed to find any expression in the press; but as far as we can judge from the testimony of English correspondents resident in Paris, and in many of the provinces, the prevalent feeling in every quarter of France is one of almost universal contentment.

Prussia has been somewhat suddenly startled from the profound lethargy of the

repose in which it has lately been the ambition of her King, to steep her, by the announcement, that the might and majesty of her maritime flag, even when floating from the mast-head of a ship of war, commanded by one of her Princes of the blood royal, has been impudently set at naught, and subjected to a downright defeat by a saucy band of Moorish pirates. All the press of Prussia has been busy for the last three weeks in repeating the tale of Prince Adalbert's mishap with the Riff pirates, and terrible have been the denunciations launched against the audacious rovers. The King of Prussia has made up his mind to avenge the outrage committed on his flag, and to sweep the robbers and assassins from the face of the earth; to which end he has, what? Fitted out a couple of frigates and half-a-dozen gun-boats, and despatched them to the Mediterranean, with orders to settle all accounts between him and the impertinent gentlemen of the Riff coast? No such thing. The King of Prussia does not avenge himself in that common-place manner. He does not undertake the task himself, but petitions others to undertake it for him! Instead of instantly fitting out such a naval expedition as would suffice for the punishment of the piratical horde, by whom his flag had been insulted, he goes a-begging to England, to France, and, as it is said, even to Russia, and petitions them to "whip" the pirates for him. Can the dignity of a Monarch, assuming to associate himself amongst the great Powers of Europe, fall lower than this? To capture and hang a pirate who has fired upon his flag and murdered his subjects, the King of Prussia must needs have the alliance and active co-operation of all the maritime powers of Europe! Wonderful to say, his own subjects appear to be completely indifferent to the whole affair, and to be rather inclined to forget it than to avenge it. Such is the melancholy prostration of national and manly spirit to which the truckling policy of the King has reduced the once high-mettled people of Prussia.

In Russia all other considerations are, of course, giving way to the one all-absorbing ceremony of the Coronation. Nothing that Rheims or Westminster has ever been able to boast can equal in grandeur, richness, and tediousness what is preparing for the sight-seers at Moscow on the present occasion. It will require no mean powers of generalship to organize the multitudinous processions, to get the hundreds of officials into the Cathedral and out of it again, and even, it would seem, to feed and lodge, with due attention, the thousands of distinguished personages who will be gathered in the ancient Muscovite capital from every region of the West and East. The Coronation of a Russian Czar must not be regarded in the same light as the investiture of a Western Sovereign. The words "by the Grace of God," which in England are construed by modern notions into a mere pious phrase, have, in a country like Russia, their original meaning. The authority of the Sovereign is supposed to be directly derived from on High; he receives his commission from Heaven, through the Church, and is answerable to no human tribunal for the exercise of his power. The coronation and its accompanying consecration are the rites by which the appointment to govern the Muscovite world is legitimately conferred. Until the Emperor is covered with the actual material crown and anointed with the holy oil he exercises merely a provisional jurisdiction. He is the designated but not the installed Viceroy of Heaven. Hence the officers of State, the chief prelates of the Church, the ambassadors of foreign Powers, are assembled to witness a ceremony which has to the empire a practical reality. Muscovite custom requires that each corporation, each profession, each province, each regiment of the army, should be represented on the great day. If the assembled functionaries were only such personages as the masters, the grand masters, and the arch-masters of the ceremonies, the whole would lose much of its significance. But each tribe of the Asiatics has its representative among the spectators of the rite. The chiefs of the peasants of the State domains, one for each Government, are there; the ancients of the guilds of traders, the foreign merchants, the magistrates, the section of the

Council of Manufactures, the officials of the Custom-house, take a part in the ceremony. The board of Mines, the Chamber of Finance, the Commissariat, the University, the Post-office, the Department of Theatres, with a number of other bodies equally share in the great solemnity. Hence the all-absorbing character of the ceremonial—and hence the mightiness of the preparations which have been made for its celebration.

In the other Kingdoms and States of Europe, nothing remarkable presents itself.—*News of the World.*

TURKISH REFORMS.

(From the News of the World.)

The last intelligence which reaches us from Constantinople is not altogether satisfactory. There can be no doubt whatever, that the Sultan and his Ministers are sincerely bent on improving the condition of the country by the prompt application of the new law; the Hatti Honyayiuom has already been promulgated wherever it was prudent and possible to do so; and several Greek churches are already in the course of construction. But the great difficulty displays itself in persuading the old Turkish party to accept with sincerity the new order of things.

It appears that the executive in Turkey consists generally and chiefly of a class of gendarmes, principally Albanians and Rediffs, who, during the war, and in the absence of the regular army, were charged with the guardianship of domestic affairs, and particularly to put down brigandage. Now, it so happens, that this force has no more interest in entirely extirpating the brigands, than the professed rat-catcher would have in effecting the complete annihilation of vermin. No rats—no rat-catcher; no brigands—no Turkish force to put them down. Robbery is said to be certainly on the increase throughout the Ottoman Empire, and it is plain that there will be no remedy for this unless the regular army is employed to enforce law and clear the country of the lawless.

It has been proved in Greece, that the regular army is useless for this purpose, and the same may be said of Turkey. There can be no doubt that the majority of the Turkish Ministry, with the Sultan, are sincere in their endeavors to apply reforms; but they are grievously obstructed in the execution of the good work by prejudices and personal interests of certain personages not far removed from the Sultan himself, who persist in clinging to the old state of things with the most obstinate tenacity. It is to be regretted, that this party has latterly received a sort of covert support from some of the members of the French Embassy. As the object of England and France is to improve the internal condition and elevate the external rank of Turkey, by placing in the administration of her affairs, men superior to corruption, and sincerely desirous of applying wholesome and necessary reforms—nothing can be more injurious or more fatal to the end in view than that a contrary policy should find the slightest countenance in any official quarter to which the direct influence of France or England may extend. The good effects of the war depend on the ability of the Western Powers to renovate the Turkish Empire—to make it national and thoroughly well governed within itself, and thereby to render it proof against any intrigue of Russia in future. This can only be done by England and France using their legitimate influence to surround the Sultan with honest men; and if they steadfastly persist in that course, there can be little or no doubt of their ultimately succeeding, since we are assured, that the present Sovereign of Turkey is really disposed to listen to

their counsel and advice, and to choose honest men and able advisers, who shall be more devoted to the welfare of the State than the sordid advancement of their own personal interest.

A French correspondent informs us that there are, at the present moment, two bad signs of the times in connection with the affairs of Turkey—the arrival in Paris of a number of Greek crosses (decorations), and a number of Turkish shawls. "I hope," says he, "that the latter are only intended, according to Oriental custom, to hide from the world the charms of the fair sex. The present is the critical moment for the future of Turkey, which all Europe has an interest in keeping independent; that independence and power to resist the enemy, depends on domestic reforms; those reforms, again, rest on the united action of France and England in supporting the Sultan. The allied troops have left the domestic affairs of Turkey in the hands of a loyal Sovereign. There is much to accomplish—many difficulties, the most grave, viz., religious prejudices, to overcome. But there is material for the most happy results, if the Ambassadors of France and England work together for the welfare of Turkey, and the common interests of the nations they represent."

It is very earnestly to be hoped, that the Ambassadors will pursue this course; and that they will not permit any shortsighted rivalry between themselves to impede the progress of the great work of Turkish reformation, which the Western Powers have so deep an interest in seeing accomplished.

An extraordinary statement appears in the *Cologne Gazette*, which, indeed, might be treated with indifference were it not that the Paris journals honor it with a place in their columns—and it is this, that the Czar has promised to support King Bomba in his resistance to the remonstrances of the Western Powers, supported, as the latter are, in appearance at least, by Austria. There may be something in this statement, monstrously improbable as it looks. It may be the case, that the King of Naples is besotted enough to throw himself on the Czar for support, and that his agents are giving out the story, which has found its way to the banks of the Rhine. That King Bomba is as silly as he is tyrannical cannot be doubted, because folly is stamped on every act of his imbecile and reckless government. There is nothing, therefore, which exceeds the bounds of credibility in the assertion that he calculates on the support of Russia. He is, no doubt, offended with Austria for having pronounced in favor of the requisition of the Western Powers: and as he knows that Austria is not in good odour with the Czar, he thinks it easy to win the latter's favor and assistance. As showing Bomba's folly and stupid persistency in his pernicious course of conduct, the rumour of a Russian alliance with Naples is not unworthy of attention; but as regards Russia herself, it is hardly possible to give a shadow of credence to such an imputation on her confessedly astute understanding of political means for practical ends and objects.

A few days ago placards were affixed to the mansions of the Greppi, Traversa, and Poldi, in this city, on which were conspicuous and legible the mottoes, "Long live King Victor Emmanuel!" and "Long live Cavour!" Next morning, there was a great commotion among the police at the sight of these placards, and they ordered the owners of the respective houses to remove them at once. The latter declared, however, that as they had not affixed the placards to the walls of their houses, they did not think it was their business to take them down. The police were then obliged to perform the operation, which was done in a most imposing manner.

The *Independence* states, that strong barracks are being erected at Madrid, which will in fact be forts, intended to keep the people in order.

FLOUR JUST received York. 636 Barrels 300 Barrels Charlotte

SHIP PINE BOARDS Deals, Birch SHINGLES 100 pair August 11.

OATS, White, C. August 11.

DYK JOHN M. respectful notice extended to since his private work in progress will be done

Charlotte Georgetown White S. August 30

A MOST Public either in the Subscriber, offers at PR REAL EST Village in part of Bedou and the frerable exp the Village stands T and WA Immedi about 90 cultivation splendid BARN, a Well, and premises, side of south to and, as i New Br desirable which, growth rear. T in point might be of Samu terminat intendi ted with purchase Also Prince 25, two ly \$9 1 be sold. Terms, Eq., F lottoev can be May

THI w warden For States and T Shedia every For chant, and e For two o For ponds day

Le poste G N. leave and eight Shes

FLOUR & CORN MEAL!

JUST received per Schr. "Helena" from New York. 636 Barrels Flour, (warranted a good article.) 300 Barrels Corn Meal. GEORGE F. C. LOWDEN. Charlottetown, 5 July, 1856.

Shingles, Lumber, &c.

PINE BOARDS, (a good article), Spruce Boards, Deals, Scantling, Studding, Juniper Posts, Laths, Birch Plank, SHINGLES, (Pine, Cedar and Fir), 100 pair WINDOW SASHES, (6x10 & 10x12) JAMES N. HARRIS. August 11, 1856.

Wanted to Purchase,

OATS, OATMEAL, BUTTER, LARD, Macerated, Cod Oil, Codfish. JAMES N. HARRIS. August 11, 1856.

Dyeing and Cloth Dressing.

JOHN McP. FRASER of Pictou, Nova Scotia, respectfully intimates to his numerous friends, and the Public, that owing to the large patronage extended to his establishment, he is enabled to reduce his prices from one shilling, for dyeing and full dressing Black and Brown, to tenpence, and other work in proportion. Cloth entrusted to his Agents, will be done with his usual care and dispatch.

AGENTS. Charlottetown—PETER M'GOWAN Esq. Georgetown—FINLAY M'NEIL Esq. White Sands—DAVID JOHNSTON Esq. August 30 1856.—All papers 2m

A Good Investment.

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

Also is offered on Townships Nos. 15, 8 and 3, in Prince County some 550 Acres of LAND, and on Lot 25, two FARMS, subject to long Leases, paying annually £9 14s. currency. All this property will positively be sold, therefore, bargains may be expected. For Terms, and further particulars, apply to F. BAKER, Esq., of Bedouque, or to Messrs. BEER & SON, Charlottetown, with whom plans of said Village Property can be seen, as also in the Registrar's Office. May 10, 1856. J. WEATHERBIE.

MAILS.

Summer Arrangement.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:—

For New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, via Summerside and Shediac, every Monday and Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, and direct to Shediac, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," every Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

For Nova Scotia, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, and every Thursday morning, at ten o'clock. For Newfoundland, every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

For England and Bermuda, to include the correspondence for the West Indies, every alternate Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, viz:—

- Tuesday, the 3rd and 17th June, The 1st, 15th and 29th July, The 12th and 26th August, The 9th and 23rd September, The 7th and 21st October, The 4th and 18th November.

Letters to be registered and Newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing. THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General. General Post Office, May 24th, 1856.

N. B. The Steamer "Lady Le Marchant" will leave Shediac every Tuesday morning at six o'clock, and Pictou every Wednesday and Friday morning at eight o'clock, and will leave Charlottetown for Shediac every Friday at two o'clock.

GARD.

STEWART & MACLEAN, SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c.

FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N. B. REFERENCE: Charlottetown, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq., St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co. April 13, 1856.

Superior Cooking Stoves Scotch Castings.

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

Ch. Town, Great George-St. October 23d, 1856.

Chambers's Publications.

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

WILLIAM CONROY, IMPORTER & DEALER IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOODS,

OF THE BEST QUALITY, IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.

Scale of prices as cheap as any in the City.

STORE IN RIDER'S BUILDING, NEAR THE TEMPERANCE HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Tea, Sugar, &c. Cutlery, Confectionery, Jewelry, Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, that beautifully situated FARM, on the Malpeque Road, distant about 3 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, the property of Dr. DAY. It contains 155 acres, of which about 100 are in a good state of cultivation, the residue being covered with a mixed growth of hard and soft wood, including suitable Fencing material. Upon the premises is a comfortable 1 1/2 story DWELLING HOUSE, 45 feet by 35 feet, with a BARN 45 by 25 feet, and a Well of water at a short distance from the farm yard. The Property is enhanced by a permanent stream of water which flows through it; and altogether is adapted for Farming purposes. It is held under Lease for 999 years, of which 973 are unexpired, and is subject to the yearly rent of One Shilling per acre only.

Possession can be given in April next, or earlier, if required. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of JOHN LONGWORTH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Charlottetown, who is fully authorized to treat for the sale. Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND UNDER RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Being strictures on the policy of the Provincial Legislature, since the year 1851.

BY W. H. POPE, ESQ., BARRISTER AT LAW.

THIS Pamphlet contains the arguments furnished by the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Her Majesty's Attorney General to Sir Alexander Bannerman, in favor of the Elective Franchise Bill—a most extraordinary production, and one well calculated to illustrate the position of officials generally, and of the Attorney General in particular—under Responsible Government. p. 36. Price 9d. CHARLOTTETOWN.—HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square.

ST. ELEANOR'S.—JAMES J. FRASER.

Charts, Charts,

DELLE ISLE to Boston, including Gulf and River St. Lawrence, with a large book of sailing directions, 24s.

Canoe to Philadelphia, including Bay Fundy, with do., 25s.

Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Newfoundland, 17s 6d. Nova Scotia and Bay Fundy, 12s 6d.

Northumberland Straits, (2 parts) 3s 6d each. Atlantic General Chart. English Channel. A full Chart of the South of Ireland, St. George's Channel, the English Channel, and of the North Sea to Yarmouth and Amsterdam, 21s.

South of Ireland to St. George's Channel, 12s 6d. St. George's and English Channel, with sailing directions, 25s.

Parallel Rulers, Mathematical Instruments, for sale by— HASZARD & OWEN. June 20, 1856.

The Art Union of Glasgow.

PATRON: His Royal Highness the Prince Albert.

PRÉSIDENT: His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chateaufort.

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

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

I.—To a Copy of each of the following beautiful Line Engravings on Steel:—

THE FIRST BORN, after the Painting by W. COPE, Esq., R. A., Engraved by T. VERNON, Esq.

THE VILLA FOUNTAIN, after the Painting by W. L. LEITCH, Esq. Engraved by W. FORREST, Esq.

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

NOTE.—Subscribers for more than one Share have the following privileges:—

TWO SHARES.—Two Chances for the Prizes, and of each of the Engravings for the year, Two Prints or a Proof on India paper.

FIVE SHARES.—Five Chances for the Prizes, and of each of the Engravings for the year, Five Prints or a Proof before Letters.

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT A. KIDSTON, Acting Secretary.

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

THE COMMITTEE OF THE ART UNION OF GLASGOW have to state to the Members of the Society and to the friends and lovers of Art, that to obviate the complaints of the delivery of the Prints for the year to the members, they have this year determined to issue in place of one Large Print which would take above two years to print, Two Prints of a smaller size, but which can be printed in such time, as will enable each Subscriber to receive them during the currency of the year, each being of greater value than the amount of subscription.

These Plates are specimens of the very highest class of Art both in their subjects and in their execution, and may indeed be designated Gems of Art; they have also by adopting two plates for the present year, been able to make such arrangements as enable them in all future years, to continue the giving the Engravings on payment of subscription, and at the same time secure to the Members works of the highest class.

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT A. KIDSTON, Acting Secretary.

Subscriptions will be received, and specimens can be seen at HASZARD & OWEN'S Bookstore.

TO LET.

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

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

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

All debts due the said firm are requested to be paid to either of the subscribers before the 15th October next. GEORGE T. HASZARD, GEORGE W. OWEN. August 15th, 1856.

The Book-selling and Stationary business

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

GAS WORKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the dividend declared May 6th, at the general meeting of Shareholders in the Charlottetown Gas Light Company will be payable at the Company's office from 10 to 2 o'clock on and after the 7th inst.

By Order, W. MURPHY, Manager. May 6th, 1856.

Dwelling House and Land FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE belonging to Mr. Thomas Keoughan, and now occupied by Mr. Edward Poor, Pensioner, adjacent to the Government Pond and adjoining the premises of Mr. John Cavanaugh, Pensioner. The above Freehold Property having a substantial 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.

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 Argillo door knobs, Electro Plated Drop Escutcheons, Screws, a large lot, Excelsior Screw Auger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch,

Chisels, all sizes, Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices, Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Oct. 24, 1855.

Coke! Coke! Coke!

FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very superior Coke, at 12s. 6d per chaldron. WM. MURPHY, Manager. March 10, 1856.

Notice to Gas Consumers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS WILSON has been discharged from the employment of the Charlottetown Gas Company, and is no longer empowered to act for or on their behalf in any way whatever. WM. MURPHY, Manager. June 9, 1856.

**SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S REPORT.**  
ON THE STATE OF CRONSTADT, AND THE  
RESOURCES OF RUSSIA.

Sir Charles Napier has just returned to England. During his absence, he acquired, from personal observation and experience, an amount of information respecting the military and naval resources of Russia which it will be of the greatest importance to this country to possess. From the journal of Sir Charles, we proceed to lay before our readers a few extracts, simply premising, that the "Notes" are given in the same rough and free-and-easy style in which they were, in the first instance, taken:—

**THE DEFENCES OF CRONSTADT.**—From the Arsenal we went, in the Governor's carriage, to the Mole, where we first landed; there we found a steamer, which carried us all round the steam gun-boats, 75 in number, mounting two 68-pounders and one 36; very fine vessels, and well adapted for defensive purposes. They steam eight or nine knots, and were all planned by the Grand Duke. I saw three building in floating docks. They appeared to be too sharp. They have, besides the gun-boats, floating batteries, mounting four 68-pounders, well adapted for defence. They are constructed with one bulwark only, cased with iron four inches thick. Outside the ports they slant down to the water. That is cased with iron also. A shot striking the bulwark will not penetrate, and striking the sloping part, it bounds over. Behind the bulwark is a platform, on which are mounted the guns. A shell falling on the magazine would, I presume, go through. This floating battery is mounted on ten flat coffers, filled with empty casks, so that, should a shot or shell go through one, she could not fill, as there would not be much room for the water. They can be towed three or four knots, and can be placed where wanted. I was anxious to go to the north of Cronstadt, but no one is permitted to do so. When I was there in 1854 the passage was piled right across. Behind the piles lay four block ships of the line, and four frigates; behind them again were 140 row gun-boats, large and unwieldy, mounting two heavy guns, and in a calm not rowing more than three knots. Seventy of these gun-boats were begun in March, 1854, and were ready when I appeared off. Mortar-vessels, however, could have thrown their shells into Cronstadt to the north, and might have reached the Dockyard, and would have done great mischief, which I mentioned in my report. Before Admiral Dundas came out, they had put other obstructions to the north, to hinder the approach of mortar-vessels within range; but, not content with that, they have now run a barrier right across from Cronstadt, several hundred feet wide, at which they employed, all last winter, 20,000 men. The piles are several feet under water; at the end of each pile are iron bars, so low down that a circular saw could not be employed to saw them off under water. Behind these piles there are five batteries, not yet finished, but which would have been ready, had the war continued. To support these batteries there are 75 steam gun-vessels, and about 120 row gun-boats, and as many block ships as they choose to place. After this, Russia is not to be despised. Such tremendous exertions cannot be excelled. Against such defences, Admiral Dundas, had he come out in the beginning of the middle of July, would not have accomplished a single thing, even had he brought double the number of mortars. As the weather was bad, the probability is, that many of his ships would have been swamped.

**THE SOUTH SIDE OF CRONSTADT.**—The Russians have now in the Roads 11 sail-of-the-line, all good ships—one a screw, and two more without their engines; with four fine frigates, ten large paddle-steamers, and 20 small ones, with a great many merchant steamers that they could hire, of different sizes. They have also several corvettes and brigs, and two razeed frigates, not ready. In the basin there are two three-deckers and five two-deckers, good ships; and four sail-of-the-line and four frigates, not good for much, and three in dock; one three-decker building at St. Petersburg, and eight or nine corvettes. They had 17 sail-of-the-line here ready for sea in 1854, besides their block ships and

seven sail at Cronstadt. After seeing the gun-boats, we went to Fort Alexander, a stone four-decker, mounting 130 heavy guns, many of them 68-pounders, and others upwards of 100-pounder. It is situated on the left hand going in, and is supported by Fort Peter, which is considerably inside, but bears on you on entering, before you get abreast of Fort Alexander, and then opens as you pass it. It mounts 60 heavy guns. Opposite it is the Risbank, mounting 190 guns, of heavy calibre. Inside of it is Cron Slott, mounting 170 guns (opposite Menschikoff), and now about to be raised to a four-decker; but how many guns it is to mount is not known. All these batteries are of solid granite, and beautifully built. They enfilade the whole of the entrance of the harbour, which is narrow; and the inside ship, which now lays nearly out of range is in twenty-seven feet water. The ships looked remarkably well. I visited the Admiral in a steamer, where his flag was flying—a heavy paddle steamer; and I visited, also, the only screw line of battle ship, a 74, and every thing appeared in good order—there was no preparation. The crew appeared very fair. In 1854, they were all inside of Menschikoff, in a line from it. The two three-deckers moored across the harbour, protected by strong booms; and I believe, had an attempt been made to force the harbour, our fleet would have been destroyed. There was first the shallow water; then the smoke, which would have covered everything; and after passing the batteries (if that was possible) there were 17 sail-of-the-line to fight, and lots of infernal machines.

Let us now come to the practical conclusions at which Sir Charles arrived, after a careful inspection of the greatest and strongest of Russian fortresses, relative to its probable impregnability:—

**GREAT STRENGTH OF CRONSTADT.**—If 50 sail-of-the-line, and 50,000 men in steamers, were to attempt an attack, it might just be possible to succeed, provided they did not sink ships between Menschikoff and Cronslott, and our ships did not take the ground in going in. It would be necessary for the leading ships to anchor against the batteries. Those following should go in and break the boom. If they succeeded, we would probably overpower the fleet, and the steamers would land the troops on the sea-wall. If we failed in breaking the boom, there would be great confusion, and there is no knowing what would happen. It would also be necessary to have a strong reserve to take the place of the ships against the batteries, if they failed in silencing them, which is more than probable. If all went right, Cronstadt would be taken; and if all went wrong, the fleet would be lost. I have shown that the North Passage is double—I may say triple—holed, and four new batteries built; so that passage is sealed. There are no guns on the North Wall; but outside there are redoubts well armed. On the South side, between Risbank and the main land, there are two new batteries, which renders it unassailable, and the passage up towards Peterhoff is holed also. On the ramparts there are about 120 guns, many of them pointing seaward. The carriages are not in good order. Fort Menschikoff is now fitted with platforms like a ship's decks, with 32-pounders, where the seamen are exercised in the winter. It is well ventilated, having no guns on the sides or rear. On the shore, inside Peter the Great, there is a heavy earthen redoubt, which points to the sea. There are redoubts all over the island, and on the western part of it a new fortification is begun, right across, and between it and the town a chain of redoubts. The line wall is of small stones, like Bomarsund, which could be easily knocked down. There is a ditch, but no glacis. I forgot to say the screw line-of-battle ship has 830 men, excluding engineers and stokers. The following figures will of themselves furnish an idea of the strength of Cronstadt. They mention the number of forts in the place, and the number of guns belonging to each of these forts:—

**CRONSTADT SEA FORTS.**—Menschikoff, 48 guns; Risbank, 190; Alexander, 130; Peter the Great, 60; The Mole, 140; No. 1 Redoubt, 20; Cron Slott, 60; On the Inner, Mole, 20; total, 668 guns.

Probably there is not a stronger fortress in the world, always excepting those fortresses made almost impregnable by nature, than that of Cronstadt. The country will read with the deepest interest the details we have thus given of the military and naval resources of Russia.

"Martha, does thee love me?" asked a Quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's fondest feelings had been offered up. "Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?" "Ah, Martha, but dost not thee regard me with that feeling that the world calls love?" "I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth; I have greatly feared, that my heart was an erring one; I have tried to bestow my love on all; but I may have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting rather more than thy share.

An Irishman having accidentally broken a pane of glass in a window, was making the best of his way out of sight, but, unfortunately for Pat, the proprietor stole a march on him; and having seized him by the collar, exclaimed, "You broke my window, fellow, did you not?" "To be sure I did," said Pat; "and did'n't you see me running home for the money to pay for it."

**The Right View.**—To an indignant person who was perpetually boasting of his ancestry, a successful tradesman, of humble origin, observed, "You my friend, are proud of your descent, I am proud of my ascent."

When Lumqua, a celebrated Chinese artist, was asked his opinion of an English belle at Canton, his reply was characteristic of a Chinaman's ideas of female beauty: "Her face is too round; she has color in her cheeks; her eyes are too blue, too large; she is too tall, too plump, yi yaw; her face talks (meaning her countenance is expressive); and she has feet so large that she can't walk upon them."

The Spaniards account by a quaint legend for the constant political disturbances in their country. When St. Iago, their patron, went to Heaven, he interceded for blessings on Spain. Brave men, handsome women, a fertile soil, and a fine climate were readily granted. The Saint then asked for "good government." "No, no, was the reply;" if that were conceded as well, the Angels would quit Heaven to live in Spain.

**The Montreal Com Advertiser,** Aug. 28, says:—"A child of four months old, of respectable French Canadian parents met with a singular death on Monday night. It fell from its mother's arms during her sleep, and the string of its cap catching upon the post of a cot at the side of the bed it was suspended and strangled. When the mother woke in the morning, she missed the child, and looking for it found it hanging dead. It was an only child."

**Arrival of the Arabia.**—The Arabia arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock in 8 days 16 1-2 hours from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 4th inst. She brought 114 passengers, 8 of whom were for Halifax.

The weather, for several days previous to the sailing of the Arabia, had been delightful. The prices of breadstuffs had consequently declined—flour 6d.; wheat 3d.

The Liverpool firms of McLarty & Co., and Lamont, McLarty & Co., have failed. Their liabilities estimated at £100,000.

Rear Admiral Sir John Ross, the celebrated Arctic voyager, is dead.

The belief is gaining ground that the Governments of France and Britain are pursuing a widely different course relative to the affairs of Spain; and that considerable mutual dissatisfaction exists between them. The widely dissimilar tone of the press of the two countries, upon Spanish affairs, is not calculated to bring them more nearly together.

The state of Spain continues to be a prominent topic. A correspondent of a morning paper affirms positively, that the Queen

directly called on O'Donnell the other day to suspend the sale of Church property, but the marshal refused compliance, and it is surmised, that a more compliant minister will be put in his place as soon as circumstances shall admit of his being safely removed.

The Madrid Gazette of the 20th ult. publishes a letter from a number of grandees of Spain to the Minister of the Interior, announcing, that to relieve the distress caused by the dearth of food, they have ordered all the corn belonging to them and all that which they may receive in payment of rent to be sold; also that they have recommended the landed aristocracy generally to follow their example. This letter is accompanied by one from the Minister thinking the grandees in the name of the Queen.

The Madrid journals consider the official publication of the decrees dissolving the Cortes as imminent.

The Times is officially authorised to declare, that a report to the effect, that the Portuguese Government had applied to the British Government for a squadron on occasion of the recent riots at Lisbon is utterly destitute of foundation.

**HASZARD'S GAZETTE.**

Saturday, September 20, 1856.

An apparent loss may be sometimes a real gain. When Mr. Pitt, at the earnest solicitations of the middle classes, reduced the tax upon light wines one-half, he calculated upon a corresponding diminution of the revenue arising from that article; the result, however, proved the truth of the assertion at the beginning of this paragraph; for the revenue, instead of decreasing, on the contrary, was at once augmented to upwards of the original amount, and in the course of a year or two, to more than double. So also, is the equalization of the postage. We believe we are right in stating, that the penny postage yields fully as much as did the same fund when the rates were regulated by distance, and the postage increased in proportion to the number of miles the letter had to travel, before it reached its destination. And so it is, with everything that man requires for his necessities or his pleasures. When a particular article is dear, people must go without it altogether, if a mere luxury, or restrain themselves in the use of it, if a necessary. The Examiner would seem to be of opinion, that if the price of gas was lessened 100 per cent., the Stock in the Gas Company would be at a fearful discount, and such a conclusion is, perhaps, natural enough for a man to form who knows nothing of political economy or political arithmetic, and is only so far versed in the rules of common arithmetic, as to be able to compute how much he has to pay his compositor for a given number of thousand ems, but those who look further than the surface, come to a different conclusion. When candles are two shillings the pound, people are forced to economise, and make one candle suffice where they would willingly have two; reduce the price to a shilling, and they will at once restore the two candles to the table, and thus be gainers of light in the ratio of two to one, or 100 per cent., and the grocer will also be a gainer, for he will get his profit upon two pounds, instead of one. So it will be in the case of gas, if the Company can afford to sell it at half the price they formerly did, or if this new burner will make the same quantity of gas go twice as far as the old did, there will be, we undertake to say, a greater demand for gas than ever. Light is not only a necessary, but a luxury also. Ask the student, enquire of the needlewoman, of the artisan, whose business compels him in the short days of winter, to use artificial light, and they will one and all reply, "a clear, steady, bright light, without flickering or change, is to us invaluable;" make the light cheap, bring it within the reach of all, and the consumption will be doubled, trebled, or increased even in a greater ratio. Ask the housekeeper of moderate means, if gas can be made twice as cheap, whether he or she will not increase the number of burners, and have them, not only in the parlor or drawing-room, but in the hall or passage, the dining-room, kitchen and out-house. Make gas cheap, and it will be used in stables and other places, where the risk of using candles is great. Make gas cheap and its use universal, and you diminish the risk from fire, and consequently, reduce the rates of insurance. We do not pretend to vouch for the truth of Mr. Wheelock's assertion with respect to his Filter regulation gas burners; we notice the fact as we should that of a newly invented printing press, enabling every man to become his own printer, and thereby furnishing the Clerk of the Assembly, the Colonial Secretary and other officials with an easy me-

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Tests of comparison, accurately taken by aid of instruments, the amount of the British Revenue Bureau  
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Method of printing the laws, journals, and other official documents or blanks they might require, without having recourse to a printer, Queen's or otherwise. In order to show how the inventor deduces his conclusions as to the superiority of his burners over others, we subjoin the following tests of comparison:

Test of comparison, accurately taken by aid of instruments, the amount of light in each case being the same, to show the merits of the Filter Regulator Burner over others:	Consumed per hour, 6.0; the Filter Regulator, 8.6; gain, 66% per cent.
Argand,	8.6
Double Brass Burner	5.4
Double Britannia Burner,	7.3
Common Bat Wing Burner,	4.2
" Fishall Burner	6.6
" Fishall Burner	4.8
New York Scotch Top,	1.8
Total am't of common Burners, 32.7	Total of F. R. Burner, 1.07.

A considerable deal of allowance may be, perhaps, made, and the experiments may not turn out quite so favorably if made by others than the patentee; of the superior regularity of the light over the common burners, and the absence of blowing, we can testify from having seen them tried.

Can any of our numerous readers furnish us with the relative quantities of homespun cloth dyed and dressed in the Island and in Pictou, or other places out of it? We should be glad if we could be enabled to make even an approximation to the truth. The improvement of domestic manufactures is an object with us of great interest, and we are anxious to procure as accurate information upon this and other kindred subjects, as possible.

It is in vain, without a knowledge of facts, to attempt to call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of holding out, not bounties or monopolies, for we are totally averse to these unequal, inadequate and justly rejected expedients, but of giving encouragement to domestic manufactures, by removing obstacles, by smoothing the way, and rendering the expenditure of Capital in the importation of machinery less hazardous. In a word; to endeavor to convince the government of the necessity of attending to the peculiar circumstances of our locality, and the corresponding policy that ought to be adopted in order to develop to their utmost extent, the limited resources of the Island. This is an object having with us a peculiar interest, and we shall be gratified for any information relating thereto.

The Am. schooner Bennet, from P. E. Island, with a cargo of produce, for the United States, founded off Liverpool, on Thursday last. The Captain and crew saved themselves in the boat.

Rev. A. LOCHHEAD will preach (D. V.) in Cherry Valley, on the afternoon of Sabbath, 28th inst.

Rev. T. DUNCAN will preach in Georgetown on the 21st and 28th inst.

**Married,**

At Alma Cottage, St. Eleanors, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Read, JOHN COLLIER UNDERHAY, Esq., of Grand River, Lot 56, only son of Wm Underhay, Esq. High Sheriff of Kings County, to Rosaline, second daughter of the Hon. JAMES CRASWELL.

At Halifax, on Monday the 25th August, at the residence of the Bride's mother, by the Rev. Mr. England, Mr. James C. Hill, mate of the American Ketch Commerce, to Esther Jane, the youngest daughter of the late John Fitzpatrick, Esq.

On the 11th instant, at St. Eleanors, by the Rev. J. H. Read, Rector, Mr. William Thomas, of Lot 15, to Miss Ann Hannah, of Summerside.

**Died,**

On the 16th instant, at Charlottetown, after a brief illness, Harriet, the beloved wife of Captain William Atkinson, aged 40 years.

At Savage Harbor, on the 16th instant, from injury received on Friday evening last, Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. John M'Diarmid, aged 23 years.

At Wheatly River, on the 14th instant, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Backingham, aged 60 years—a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland.

For an original communication and Agricultural Society's proceedings, see sixth page of our paper.

**Passengers,**

In the Steamer Lady LeMarchant, on the 17th instant, from Pictou—Colonel Dick, R. A., and Lady, Miss Dick, Charles M'Niell, Mrs. W. B. Dawson, Henry Stamper, Esq., M'Millan—7 in the steerage.

**Charlottetown Markets, Sep 17.**

Beef, (small) lb.	4d a 7d	Fowls,	1s 3d 1s 9d
Do. by quarter,	3d a 5d	Chickens,	1s 4d a 2s
Pork,	5 a 6	Eggs dozen,	7d a 9d
Do. (small),	6d a 9d	Oats, bush,	2s a 2s 3d
Mutton,	3d a 6d	Barley,	3s a 5s
Lamb,	3d a 6d	Potatoes,	2s
Veal,	3d a 6d	Turnips,	1s 6d a 2s
Butter (fresh),	13d a 14d	Carrots,	do 2d
Tallow,	10d a 1s	Green peas per qt.	6d a 1s
Lard,	10d a 1s	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Flour,	2d a 3d	Hay, ton,	40s a 50s
Pearl Barley,	2d a 2d	Straw, Cwt.,	1s 3d a 1s
Oatmeal,	1d a 1d		

**LOST.**

ON Wednesday the 10th inst. between Charlottetown and the Queen's Arms, a Buffalo Skin, lined with checkered homespun, belonging to the front of a Sleigh. The finder will be rewarded for his trouble by leaving it at the office of Haszard's Gazette. Sept. 15th, 1856.

**BUILDING LOTS! BUILDING LOTS!**  
TO BE SOLD by Public AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 2nd of OCTOBER next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises—the remaining portion unsold of these beautifully situated

**BUILDING LOTS**  
on the BRIGHTON ROAD, formerly the property of the late COLONEL LAMB.  
Terms and Particulars made known on application to  
A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.  
Charlottetown, Sept. 19, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE?  
Charlottetown, Sept. 19.  
SIR—I beg to state that my Communication of the 13th instant, was written by me without consulting the Directors, nor did I obtain my information from any member of the Board. I remain,  
Yours, &c.,  
WILLIAM MURPHY.

**SELLING OFF CHEAP.**

PATRICK STEPHENS begs leave respectfully, to inform his customers and the public in general, his intention of making an alteration in his business, and of selling off his stock at Montague Bridge Store, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY WARE, and FANCY GOODS, at very reduced prices, from this date until the 13th October next, after which time the remainder of the Stock will be removed to his establishment at Orwell, where they will be sold together with his Fall Supplies, expected to arrive in a few weeks at his usual low prices.

Any person having demands against the above store, will please send in their accounts to the Subscriber at Orwell, where they will be settled; any accounts due him remaining unsettled after the 10th November next, will be handed over to John Longworth, Esq., to be used for without further notice.

A vessel to load Produce will be at Orwell, and another at Montague Bridge, on or about the 13th October next, when it is expected that all parties indebted to the Subscriber will be ready with their Produce, and cause no detention to either vessels.

The Store and Dwelling at Montague Bridge, with or without the Granary and Building Lots adjoining, will be let at a moderate rent, for one, two or three years—possession can be given next month.  
PATRICK STEPHENS.  
Orwell, Sept. 20th, 1856.

**FOR SALE.**

A CARGO of HARDWOOD, TIMBER, DEALS and SPARS, now ready to be shipped at Montague River, consisting in part of the following—About 150 tons of square Birch Timber, from 13 inches upwards.  
About 20 tons of Beech do. do. and from 40 to 50 M deals—  
100 Spars assorted, and a quantity of Lathwood for Stowage.  
About 100 tons small and large timber, suitable for Shipbuilding.  
The last will be sold cheap to clear out the Boom—Also, deliverable at Orwell about 150 tons of square Birch Timber, from 13 inches upwards.  
Enquire of PATRICK STEPHENS, Orwell, or BENJ. DAVIES, Charlottetown.  
September 19th, 1856.—Isl. Ex. 1 mo.

**Douglas Estate, Lot 19.**

OFFERS will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of that portion of Lot 19, known as the "Douglas Estate" comprising about 1730 Acres of excellent land. The whole of this property is under lease for 999 years to various tenants at a reserved rent of one shilling Currency per acre. An indisputable title will be given.  
R. STEWART.  
Charlottetown, March 21st, 1856.

**New Elections.**—On Tuesday last nominations of candidates for the recently vacated seats, took place at Windsor, Truro, and Antigonish. The Hon. Joseph Howe was nominated for Windsor; the Hon. A. G. Archibald, Solicitor General, was again proposed for Colchester and the Hon. Wm. A. Henry, Provincial Secretary, for Sydney country. No candidates being nominated in opposition to these gentlemen, they were all, in the course of the day, declared elected by their respective constituencies.

**PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.**

**ENTERED**  
Sept. 12—Sophia, Biscard, Trandis; shingles. Steamer Lady Le Marchant, Irving, Pictou; mails and passengers. 13—Gad, Palmer, Halifax; goods. Sovereign, Purdy, Pictou; coal. Oriander, Hearn, Labrador; fish. 15—Mayflower, Gerrior, Boston; goods. Combish, Reed, Richibucton; deal. Romp, Swain, Fishing Voyage; fish. Elizabeth, Scott, Shemogue; deal. 16—Curlew, Eliza, Halifax; goods. Lady, LeVach, Pictou; bal. Steamer Lady Le Marchant, Irving, Shediac; mails. Jane Grosby, Provost, Canoe; stores. 17—Lady Le Marchant, Irving, Pictou; mails and passengers. Belle, Chappel, Bay Verte; bal. 18—Two Brothers, Albert, Trandis; shingles. Amegent, Nicholson, Sydney; coal.

**CLEARED.**  
Sept. 12—New Messenger, Siteman, Miramichi; bal. 15—Rival, Crutchel, Sydney; do. Abigal, Perang, Harbour Bouche; do. Brunswick, Young, Pictou; do. Ornamant, Aylward, Sydney; do. Sophia, Sioret, New Brunswick; do. 16—Combine, Reed, Pictou; bal. Lady, LeVach, do.; do. Cove Samuel, Moore, do.; do. 17—Sovereign, Purdy, Pugwash; bal. Mary Ann, Wood, Pictou; do. Bark Inspector, Bals, Pictou; to land for Quebec.

**PERSEVERANCE HOTEL,**

PLEASANTLY situated in front of King's Square. The Subscriber begs to intimate that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers in general, every attention will be paid to their comfort, &c., moderate charge will entitle him to a share of public patronage.  
G. W. FORD, Proprietor.  
Charlottetown, Sept. 19, 1856.  
A Servant Girl wanted.

AT the Adjourned Meeting held this day for the purpose of receiving the Subscriptions for the Cattle Show, the following Resolutions were agreed to:

That the Show be held at Finlay's, Georgetown Road, and the following Premiums be given, & Rules & Regulations agreed to:

**King's County CATTLE SHOW for 1856.**  
THE ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW will be held at FINLAY'S, Georgetown Road, on TUESDAY, the THIRTIETH day of SEPTEMBER next.

**PREMIUMS:**

Best Entire Horse rising six years	£1 0 0
Second best do	0 10 0
Best Entire Colt foaled in 1854	1 0 0
Second best do	0 10 0
Best Mare rising six years	1 0 0
Second best do	0 10 0
Best Filly foaled in 1854	1 0 0
Second best do	0 10 0

**CATTLE.**

Best Bull dropped in 1854	1 0 0
Second best do	0 10 0
Best Bull of any age	1 0 0
Second best do	0 10 0
Best Cow of any age	1 0 0
Second best do	0 10 0
Best Heifer dropped in 1854	1 0 0
Second best do	0 10 0

**SHEEP.**

Best Ram under 3 years, Lambs excluded	1 0 0
Second best do	0 10 0
Best pair of Ewes, Lambs excluded	1 0 0
Second best do	0 10 0
Best Ram Lamb	1 0 0
Second best do	0 10 0

**PIGS.**

Best Boar	1 0 0
Second best do	0 10 0
Best Sow	1 0 0
Second best do	0 10 0

No Imported Stock of any description will be allowed to compete. No person will be allowed to exhibit Stock in competition unless he shall have previously subscribed the sum of 3s. in aid of the present Show.

No Stock having taken the first prize at a former Show, will be allowed to compete. All animals must be bona fide the property of the exhibitor, and the exhibitor a resident of this County.

No Prizes will be awarded, unless their be, in the opinion of the Judges, sufficient competition. No Animal allowed to compete in more than one class. All Animals intended for competition must be entered and on the ground before twelve o'clock, otherwise they will be excluded.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered Alex. Leslie, Esq., for his attendance, and for the exertion he has used in collecting subscriptions for the Show.  
H.G. & E. ARCHD. J. MACDONALD, Secretary.

**SELLING OFF!!**

H. HASZARD begs leave respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public in general, his intention of SELLING OFF the large

**STOCK OF GOODS,**

he has now on hand AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, to make room for the New Importation expected in a few weeks.

His Stock of Merchandise will be offered at very reduced prices, comprising a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries and Haberdashery, among which will be found a large Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING in good style; a large stock of Brussels, Scotch, Kidder, Foot and Hemp CARPETING, Bar Iron, Window Glass, Putty, Oils, Paints, &c., &c.

THE GOODS will be ready for sale on SATURDAY, the SIXTH day of SEPTEMBER, and he will continue to sell at the above rates until the 1st of OCTOBER next.

As great advantages will be offered to purchasers for prompt payment, as the terms to secure the reduction in prices will be Cash only, he would invite his Customers and the Public to give an early call that they may participate in the bargains he will offer.  
Great George Street,  
Charlottetown, August 29, 1856. H.G. & E.

**Model and Normal Training Schools. A SOIREE.**

IN honour of the opening of the Model School, which will be opened in presence of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, will be held in the Schoolroom, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of October next. Addresses, explanatory of the objects of the institution, will be delivered on the occasion.

Tea on the table at 3 1/2 o'clock.  
Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, to be had at the stores of Messrs. H. Stamper, Haszard & Owen, and W. R. Watson.  
Charlottetown, Sept. 16, 1856.

**Charlottetown Races!**

WILL be held on THURSDAY the 25th, and FRIDAY the 26th September instant, at the old Race Course.

**First Day, September 25.**

**First Race.**  
A Sweepstake of £3, for two-year olds. Second horse to save his distance. Half-mile heats. Entrance, 15s.  
**Second Race.**  
A Sweepstake of £6, for three-year olds. Mile heats. Entrance 30s.  
**Third Race.**  
Plate of £7 10s. Mile heats. Entrance, 15s. Runners to carry 4 lbs. extra.  
**Fourth Race.**  
A Trotting Match for all horses, Island bred, for £5. Twice around the course. Heats. Entrance, 15s.

**Fifth Race.**  
A Welter Race, for £5, for all horses. Mile and a distance Heats. Weights 11 stone. Entrance, 15s.

**Second Day, September 26.**

**First Race.**  
Plate of £5, for all ages. Mile Heats. Entrance, 15s.  
**Second Race.**  
Sweepstakes of £6 for all ages. Winning horses to carry 4 pounds extra. Mile Heats.  
**Third Race.**  
Ladies' Purse. Entrance, 15s. Mile Heats.  
**Fourth Race.**  
Plate of £4, for beaten horses. Mile heats. Catch Weights.

Bridle Races each day. All persons wishing to enter horses for any of the above races—except those for the bridles—must be subscribers to the amount of 10s at least.

WEIGHTS.—3 year olds, 7 stones 10lbs. 4 year olds, 8 stones 7lbs. 5 year olds, 9 stone 14lbs. 6 year old and aged, 10 st.

Jockeys to wear colours. Horses to be entered the day before the race in which they are to run.  
Entrance to be made with  
DONALD McNAAC, } Stewards.  
CHESTER WOOLNER, }  
FRANCIS McQUADE, }  
CHS. SAUNDERS, Clerk of the Course.  
September 18, 1856.—all papers.

BY JOHN C. TRAVERS.

**Notice to Farmers and others.**

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on THURSDAY the 9th of OCTOBER next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, on the Farm of Mr. NATHAN WRIGHT, on the Winsloe Road, 5 miles from Town, the whole of his

**STOCK, CROP, & FARMING IMPLEMENTS,**

CONSISTING OF  
1 Ayrshire COW, 4 years old, from 'Sweet Lad,'  
1 do 3 do do  
1 yearling HEIFER, from 'Sweet Lad,'  
1 Calf, from do., 1 Cow 1 good Farm Horse, 2 Pigs,  
1 Box Sleigh, 1 Wood Sleigh, 1 Truck,  
1 set Sleigh Harness 1 Jaunting Sleigh & Furs,  
1 set Cart do 1 Roller 1 Plough  
1 pair Harrows Franklin Stove  
2 acres Potatoes Five tons upland HAY.  
A number of Stooks OATS and BARLEY, and a number of Farming Implements, and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS.—All sums under £5 cash on delivery after the sale; over £5, a credit of 3 months, on approved Joint Notes.

Don't Forget Thursday the 9th October.

**Prize Stallion "Prince Edward."**

WILL be offered for SALE BY AUCTION at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY September 24th, and sold to the highest bidder. He was four years old the 1st day of July last; he is by Saladin out of a Mare by Woolner's Horse, from a Roncevalles Mare. He shows a great deal of Blood, and has great strength; his stock is much admired; his action and temper is very good, he was used last winter in harness and was very gentle.  
WILLIAM HODGES, owner.  
Cymbria Lodge, Rustico,  
20th August, 1856.

**Teacher Wanted.**

WANTED a Teacher for the Campbellton School, Lot 7; there will be a liberal sum given in addition to the Government Grant. Application to be made to  
EUGENE M-CARTHY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LOST FALCON.

A friend of Colonel Bosham—the late Colonel Johnson of the Rifle Brigade—was ordered to Canada with his battalion, in which he was then a captain; and being very fond of falconry, to which he had devoted much time and expense, he took with him two of his favourite peregrines as his companions across the Atlantic. It was his constant habit during the voyage to allow them to fly every day, after feeding them up, that they might not be induced to take off after a passing sea-gull, or wander out of sight of the vessel. Sometimes their rambles were very wide and protracted; at others, they would ascend to such a height as to be almost lost to view of the passengers, who soon found them an effectual means of relieving the tedium of a long sea-voyage, and naturally took a lively interest in their welfare; but as they were in the habit of returning regularly to the ship, no uneasiness was felt during their occasional absence. At last, one evening, after a longer flight than usual, one of the falcons returned alone; the prime favourite, was missing. Day after day passed away, and however much he may have continued to regret his loss, Captain Johnson had at length fully made up his mind, that it was irretrievable, and that he should never see her again. Soon after the arrival of the regiment in America, on casting his eyes over a Halifax newspaper, he was struck by a paragraph announcing that the captain of an American schooner had at that moment in his possession a fine hawk, which had suddenly made its appearance on board his ship during his late passage from Liverpool. The idea at once occurred to Captain Johnson that this could be no other than his much prized falcon; so, having obtained immediate leave of absence, he set out for Halifax, a journey of some days. On arriving there, he lost no time in waiting on the commander of the schooner, announcing the object of his journey, and requesting that he might be allowed to see the bird; but Jonathan had no idea of relinquishing his prize so easily, and stoutly refused to admit of the interview 'guessing' that it was very well for an Englishman to lay claim to another man's property, but 'calculating' that it was a 'tarnation sight' harder for him to get possession of it; and concluding by asserting in qualified terms his entire disbelief in the whole story. Captain Johnson's object, however, being rather to recover his falcon than to pick a quarrel with the truculent Yankee, he had fortunately sufficient self-command to curb his indignation, and proposed, that his claim to the ownership of the bird should be at once put to the test by an experiment, which several Americans who were present admitted to be perfectly reasonable, and in which their countryman was at last persuaded to acquiesce. It was this: Captain Johnson was to be admitted to an interview with the hawk—which, by the way, had as yet shewn no partiality for any person since her arrival in the New World, but, on the contrary, had rather repelled all attempts at familiarity—and if at this meeting, she should not only exhibit such unequivocal signs of attachment and recognition as should induce the majority of the bystanders to believe that he really was her original master, but especially if she should play with the buttons of his coat, then the American was at once to waive all claim to her. The trial was immediately made. The Yankee went up stairs, and shortly returned with the falcon; but the door was hardly opened before she darted from his fist, and perched on the shoulder of her beloved and long lost protector, evincing by every means in her power her delight and affection, rubbing her head against his cheek, and taking hold of the buttons of his coat, and championing them playfully between her mandibles, one after the other. This was enough. The jury were unanimous. A verdict for the plaintiff was pronounced: even the obdurate heart of the sea-captain was melted, and the falcon was at once restored to the arms of her rightful owner.—*Chor's Game-birds and Wild-fowl.*

Five glasses of whiskey and a gallon of beer will enable one to see a sea-serpent even on dry land.

**MAKING THE BEST OF IT.**—A Yankee out a-walking in Virginia, at Wheeling, while to himself a-talking, experienced—a feeling—strange! painful and alarmin'! from his caput to his knees, as he suddenly discovered he was covered o'er with 'bees!' They rested on his eyelids, and pierced upon his nose; they colonised his peaked face, and swarmed upon his clothes. They explored his swelling nostrils, dived deep into his ears, they crawled up his "trousers," and filled his eyes with tears! Did he yell like a hyena? Did he holler like a loon? Was he scar't, and did he "cut and run?" or did the critter—swoon? No'er a one. He wasn't scar't a mite; he never swoons—or hollers; but he hived 'em in a nail-keg tight, and sold 'em for two dollars!

If you employ your money in doing good, you put it out at the best interest.

A baker has invented a new kind of yeast. It makes bread so light, that a pound of it weighs only fourteen ounces.

A lady having occasion to write to an acquaintance who had just been blown up in a steam-boat explosion, commenced her letter thus—"My e-steamed friend!"

Once, at table, Pitt was expatiating on the superiority of the Latin over the English language, and cited as an instance the fact, that two negatives made a thing more positive than one affirmative could do. "Then your father and mother," said Lord Thurlow, "must have been themselves two negatives to have introduced such a positive fellow as you are."

**TAKING IT EASY.**—"Mr. Smith, your hogs are getting into our corn-field." "Never mind, Billy, I'm sleep; corn won't hurt 'em."

A happy fireside is half the battle of life. It is the duty of husbands, therefore, to study the politics of home. As the earth and the moon revolve in harmonious regularity, so should the husband and wife regulate their conduct to each other. The music of kind words ought to hallow their love. Temper demands nice regulation, for as perfection is impossible, the best-hearted and kindly-intentioned will sometimes be hurried into a passion. Silence is the best remedy. It is a preventive, because it has a tendency to disarm hostility. A reproachful glance from a woman's eye, has more effect on a man than a thousand harsh words. But where there is mutual confidence there will be seldom any material differences. Wives and husbands should never forget their relative positions. The care of home belongs to both, and it is simply wicked nonsense to say, that it is peculiarly a wife's duty. The care of children, the treatment of visitors, and the management of servants, all belong to domestic politics—in fact, a multitude of other matters are included in the same category, and if they were diligently attended to, much unhappiness would be prevented.

We have a great respect for the strong-minded woman, but candidly confess that we have no very frantic desire to be frequently in her society. Gentleness sits more gracefully on the delicate shoulder of woman than harshness, or an attempt to force herself out of the sphere assigned to her by her mental and personal endowments and the exigencies of society. Man loves a quiet lady—he prefers the fawn to any imitation of masculine idiosyncrasy. Love likes its opposite, and the law is the same with woman as well as man, and we can confidently assert, that the strong-minded woman is no great favourite with the majority of her sex. Bashful timidity and reserve are prettier mantles than coquetry and affected assurance.

**A LADY IN DISGUISE.**—The old Duchess of Bedford, if born, as herself once declared, before nerves came in fashion, had not at least been born before it was fashionable to paint. Her Grace was, indeed, notoriously addicted to rouge, which she used in uncommon quantities. Lord North one day asked George III. when his Majesty had seen the old lady? The king replied, "He had not seen her face, he believed, for more than twenty years."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor:

Education is a subject that should be kept continually on the tapis. In importance it is second to none, therefore it should receive the warm support of all right-thinking men. Right thinking men, I repeat, for if men do not think right they will not act well. The press, in particular, as it is the medium through which information is generally diffused, should ever be its faithful advocate. No other possess such a range of power—no other exercise so much influence on the public mind: hence we may see the influence the press exerts either for good or evil.

In the same proportion that a country fosters education, so will that country prosper. As the public mind becomes enlightened, so will ignorance, wretchedness, and crime decrease. Educate the people and after a time it will depopulate the prisons. Educate the child or pay for the ignorance of the adult.

Scotland is a country where education has long been sedulously cherished; and its happy effects are to be seen on its national character. I have put an emphasis on this word, because they educate their people in the true sense of the term. There is not an education which merely embraces a knowledge of the arts and sciences, but includes the cultivation of the heart. With them the Bible occupies a prominent position in reference to education. Not so with us, for whole, or semi-infidelity would fain exclude or allow this divine Right to be extinguished. This appears from the use that is occasionally made of portions of the inspired volume in some of the editorials of one of our leading journals, where they appear like pearls in the snouts of swine.

Some of the United States may also be mentioned, but we will come nearer home. Nova Scotia is a province which pays considerable attention to this important subject. The Nova-Scotians have long cherished education. For this are they poorly repaid; no; there is not a British province of the same extent that has produced as many eminent men. To prove this we have only to point to their clerical staff, and to their legislators. Take for an example of the latter, the Hon. Joseph Howe, a man equal in talent and principles, if not superior to some of the members of the House of Commons.

In this Island much has been done, during the last three or four years to forward education. Much has been done I grant; and much more still remains to be performed.

At the renewal of the Educational Act experience, I think, will shew, that it will be requisite to make many additions and amendments, in order to secure its advantages to all the youths in our island. At present, I imagine, I may safely assert that few more than half the children; (at least not more than two-thirds,) feel the benefit of the present Act owing to the sordid dispositions of their parents. Hence arises the complaint of teachers; "The attendance is very fluctuating."

I have now been teaching two years in a district, and this year had curiosity enough to ascertain how many days on an average each of my most regular attendants was absent. I was quite surprised to find, that the number was 75. (not including days there was no school.) This is more than three months allowing 24 days to the school month, and adding one more for vacation, leaves eight only for the school year.

In this District there are as many as 60 children of a teachable age. Of this number 54 were registered. The average attendance for one half the year was about 30, and for the other half about 25, which leaves about 30 who receive little or no instruction either secular or religious.

With respect to books, during the last 4 months, I was under the necessity of adopting the expedient which they are reported to have had recourse to, in one part of Scotland at one period, respecting that celebrated beef bone employed for making soup; viz; lending from one to another. By acting on this principle we made one set of books serve two classes. Who would expect to meet with the like in a settlement where the inhabitants would fain be considered intelligent! Such parsimoniousness is, doubtless unparalleled! Alas! for the public spirit of this district. Alas! too, that the blessings which education confers should be so lightly esteemed by nearly all. And what does this criminal delinquency proceed from? From sheer indifference; contracted views; and narrow-mindedness.

Now, to obviate these evils, and secure the advantages which the existing Act intended to impart, but which to a great extent are shamefully nullified, should be the determination of the legislators who renew it. And not a determination alone, but it should be accompanied by a well-directed effort.

Lycurgus, the once famous Spartan lawgiver considered, that the education of youth was one of the most important objects of a legislator's care. "His grand principle was" says Goldsmith "that children were properly the possession of the state, and belonged to the community more than to their parents."

To a certain extent, he was right; and our legislators, when renewing the Act, should, in

my opinion, take a similar view of the subject. When a province provides for the education of its children, they should not be deprived of it by their parents, as is the case with us to a considerable extent.

Teachers, too, must receive a fair remuneration for their services, instead of the pittance they now receive, and on which they are merely subsisting. The smallness of this sum has induced me to resolve soon to leave the land of my nativity, to seek a place where my services may be more appreciated and better remunerated.

sum.

Queen's County, Sep. 4th, 1856.

Committee Meeting, Royal Agricultural Society, 15th August, 1856.

PRESENT—Hon. George Coles, Judge Peters, Hon. W. W. Lord, Henry Longworth, Esq., Thomas Pethick Esq., Daniel Hodgson, Esq.

Ordered, that the Secretary write to the Hon. Mr. Warburton, in Liverpool, requesting him to communicate with Mr. Whalley, and offer his services in the purchase of stock for the Society; stating that any expense Mr. Warburton may incur in so doing will be repaid to him by the Committee.

Resolved, that the following goods be ordered from Liverpool for shipment this autumn, viz:—

- 10,000 lbs. Red Clover Seed,
- 3,000 " White do. do.
- 700 " Skirving's Swede Turnip seed,
- 50 " Hop Clover,
- 25 sets Grays plough mounting No. 4,
- 20 " do. do. " 5,
- 50 Extra soles Wilkie's No. 1,
- 100 Plough shear plates,
- 2 Doz. Scotch spades { Ordered last
- 2 do. Fly shuttles { spring

Ordered, that the Reaping and Mowing Machine imported by the Society be advertised and offered for sale, by auction, in front of the Society's premises, on Wednesday next the 20th inst. at 1 o'clock—terms made known at time of sale.

Ordered, that the Secretary write to Mr. Whalley, requesting him to obtain through his agent in Dublin a "Potato Digger" and forward the same immediately by ship, if possible—if no ship chance offer—by Cunard's Steamers to Halifax.

Resolved, that Messrs. Haszard and Owen's tender for printing and publishing, in the Gazette, the Society's advertisements for the ensuing year be accepted, it being the lowest.

By Order

W. W. IRVING, Sec'y and Treasurer. R. A. Society.

Royal Agricultural Society's Committee Meeting, 10th Sept. 1856.

PRESENT—Henry Longworth, Esq. President, Hon. George Coles, Hon. Captain Rice, Hon. Captain Swaby, Thomas Pethick, Esq. George Wright, Esq., William McGill, Esq., Daniel Hodgson, Esq.

Read minutes of last meeting.

The Secretary informed the Committee that the Mowing Machine was offered for sale on the 20th August; as ordered at the Committee meeting of the 15th, but that there were no bidders excepting the Hon. Mr. Coles, who offered £25. Subject to approval of the Committee.

Resolved, that in consideration of the trouble taken by the Hon. Mr. Coles in perfecting the working of the machine, that no charge will be made for the use of it prior to this date, so far as regards the cutting of grain, and that it be offered to him for £30, which offer was accepted by the Hon. gentleman.

The Secretary read letters from the Western Branches complaining of the quality of the turnip seed, furnished them last autumn, and requesting to be allowed to destroy all that remains on hand.

Resolved, that while the Committee agree to take back the seed in question, they are of opinion that the seed sent to the Branches and Depots last fall, being of the same description and imported at the same time, as the seed retailed in Town which has all proved to be of good quality—must have received serious injury, from not having been properly attended to after leaving the Society's premises; It is, therefore, ordered, that the Secretary reply to the letters referred to, and direct the parties to return the turnip seed on hand, being the residue of the seed supplied last autumn, for examination previous to making a final order in the matter, and to state, that in future no seed will be delivered to the Branches or Depots—unless desired by the managers—until near spring and not until the quality of the seed has been properly tested.

Resolved further, that in future all seed made up to order, for any of the Branch societies will be at their risk, after leaving the Society's Warehouse in Charlottetown.

Ordered, that the yearling rams, on the Society's farm be brought into town on the day of the cattle Show, and divided equally between the three Counties, and that those for Queen's County be sold, by auction on that day—and that Messrs. Henry Longworth, Hon. Captain Rice, and the Secretary be a Committee to attend to the above division and to purchase any well-bred ram lambs they may be able to procure, for a like distribution next year—Ordered further, that the English Ram imported by the Society, in the possession of Mr. Charles Haszard, be sold by auction on the day of the Cattle Show.

By Order

W. W. IRVING, Sec'y and Treasurer, R. A. Society.

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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 courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

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

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation
Anthema	Dysentery	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Fever of all kinds	Piles
Cholera	Fits	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Goat	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Indigestion	Tumours
Sore Throats	Stone and Gravel	Veneral Affections
Secondary Symptoms	Tie Doloureux	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.
Ulcers	Weakness, from 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. 8s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.

GEORGE T. HASZARD,  
Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

South Side of Hillsborough Square,

(Immediately opposite the Site of the New City Market House.)

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

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

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment—  
800 sides Neat's Leather,  
300 sides Harness Leather,  
300 sides Light Sole Leather,  
500 Calf-skins.  
WM. B. DAWSON.  
October 23.



FALL SUPPLIES  
BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE  
CITY DRUG STORE

No. 14, Queen Street.

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

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

CLOTH!

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

AGENTS.

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

Sky Light Glass For Sale.

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

Pure Corn Starch.

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

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE above Company now insures all kinds of Property, both in Town and Country, at ONE-HALF THE PREMIUM usually charged by Foreign Companies. Persons insuring in this Company have their share in the profits, which amount to above One Thousand Pounds within the few years it has been in operation, and the interest now received on the Capital overpays the annual expense of working the Company. For all particulars, inquire at the Secretary's Office in Kent Street, Charlottetown; W. B. AITKEN, Esq., Georgetown; JOHN HASZARD, Esq., St. Eleanor's; JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Summerside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Bedeque; EDWIN PARKER, Esq., Traveller's Rest; JEREMIAH BEARISTON, Esq., Princetown Royalty; JEREMIAH SIMPSON, Esq., Cavendish; JAMES FIDGON, Esq., New London; RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., Tryon; GEORGE WIGGINTON, Esq., Crapaud; W. S. MACGOWAN, Esq., Souris; Hon. JAMES DINGWELL, Bay Fortune, or JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq., St. Peter's Bay.  
Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856.—1st

Tar! Tar! Tar!

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

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—  
Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Henley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.  
Detached Risks taken at low Premiums No charge for Policies Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. DeLois Esq. Charlotte-town.  
H. J. CUNDALL.  
April 7th, 1854.  
Agent for P. E.

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

Notice to the Trade.

WE offer inducements to purchase of us before going to the United States. 1st: being connected with one of the largest Fancy Goods' Houses in Boston, we are prepared to furnish American manufactured Goods at the lowest possible rates. 2d: We import our English, French and German Goods direct, therefore saving to the Provincial Purchasers from 15 to 30 per cent duty, which must be paid when purchased in the United States. And we hope by strict attention to business, aided by the superior facilities which we possess to merit and receive a liberal share of your patronage.  
Very respectfully yours,  
F. A. COSGROVE & CO.  
P. S. All orders promptly attended to.

TO MILLERS.

Camel Hair Bolting Cloth.

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

Silent Sorrow.

CERTAIN HELP.

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

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c.

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

Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others.

Dr. De Roos, from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.

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

THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE FIVE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spermatorrhoea, 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 Habit, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c.

Their almost marvelous power in removing contaminations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scoury, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 33s. per bottle. The 25 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved: and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c.

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 33s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

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

AYER'S Cathartic Pills, (SUGAR COATED.)

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK. Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and Judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Poul Stomach, PILES, &c., &c., &c.  
Dr. J. C. AYER, Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a full stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.  
Yours with great respect,  
ED. W. FRENCH,  
Clerk of St. James' Church.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

Dr. J. C. AYER, Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.  
Fraternally yours,  
ALONZO BALL, M. D.,  
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Rheum, and Worms.

Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.  
GEO. J. GRIFFIN, Postmaster.

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

Dr. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.  
Yours,  
J. V. HIMES.

WARRAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1855.

Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcers upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.  
ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Episc. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORABLE SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them I am now entirely well.

SEBASTIEN CRAMER, BARON ROYER, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

Dr. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatism Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.  
VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even Deafness, and Partial Blindness, have been cured by the alternative action of these Pills.

Most of the pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INFANCIANT CONSUMPTION, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unperceived. We have abundant grounds to believe the CHERRY PECTORAL saves more lives by the consumption it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your cold while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the insupportable cough that fastens on the vitals, cuts your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

AND SOLD BY

T. DESBRISAY & Co.,  
General Agents

And by

- Wm. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown,
- EDWARD GOFF, Grand River,
- EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay,
- J. J. FRANK, St. Eleanor's,
- GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud,
- JAS. L. HOLMAN, St. Eleanor's,
- JAMES FIDGON, New London,

**THE DIGNITY OF LABOUR QUESTION.**

We hear much from time to time on the dignity of labour. It has long been a favorite theme with more than one class of writers, popular, or seeking to be popular; and it is a capital stock-subject for the perambulating lecturer's platform, and a good card to play, when you want to trump your adversary's suit in the game which comes off on the hustings at electioneering times.

I lay pondering this question the other night long after the echoes of the last football had died out in the street below; next morning, it still lingered in my thoughts; and when I sat down to the desk in my three-pair back, after breakfast, and began mending my pen, it remained uppermost. So I resolved to devote my scraps of time to saying something about it; and, looking out of the window, over the roofs and among the chimney-stacks, for an idea to start with, my eyes lighted on a spectacle, than which I could have desired nothing more suitable for a text.

My window, which is elevated some thirty feet, overlooks, at a distance of about twenty yards, the flat roofs of a row of two story houses, perhaps a dozen in number. The roofs are all on one level, and covered with lead, with a low wall or battlement on either side. The leaden roof got out of repair; and a party of plumbers, four in number, had emerged from a trap-door in the central house, and, armed, with a brasier, a melting-pot, a few lumps of lead, a few planks, and sundry soldering-irons, &c. addressed themselves to the performance of the necessary reparations. But how did they set about it; I shall record their proceedings, *seriatim*, conceiving that they have something to do with the dignity-of-labor doctrine, and may throw some useful light upon it. First, the brasier was fixed upon the planks, the melting-pot mounted in its place, and a fire lighted under it—a couple of irons being placed to heat in the fire. While the lead is melting, two of the men walk up and down the roofs, apparently in search of the defective spots to be repaired; and these they mark with chalk. A third turns the cover of the trap-door over, and chalks upon its inside a large square, divided by cross-lines into nine smaller squares. This he places in a convenient spot, against a central stack of chimneys, chalking off a line distant from the board exactly seven paces. The fourth man now produces from his pocket a small bag containing nine drops or dumps of lead of a few ounces each; and the whole four, having tossed up for partners, commenced playing the game of pitch, each throwing the dumps in turn, and scoring what numbers he made on his own side of the chimney. The squares appeared to be near the same numbers as the cups on a bagatelle-board, the centre square counting double. For two hours the game goes on, the only work done being an occasional replenishing of the fire. At eleven o'clock, the balance of the game is struck, and one man goes off with the winnings to purchase beer. During his absence, some small ladies are dipped into the melted metal, and on various parts of the roof, and by the aid of these and the application of the hot iron, a number of shining demonstrations are soon visible. But the messenger is back in a quarter of an hour, bringing a gallon can with him; and the party spend the next three quarters in discussing its contents, comfortably seated on the sill of the trap-door. At noon they resume work, and continue it in a leisurely way for nearly an hour, when it is time to go to dinner, and they disappear.

For three days more, this farce continued, and the job was supposed to be finished. That everything done might have been done in a single day, and that with ease, I do not hesitate to declare: but this perhaps the dignity would not allow.

Were this exploit of the gambling plumbers a solitary instance in my experience, of the way in which working-men sometimes plunder their paymaster, or defeat his purposes, I would not have set it down here as an evidence against them; but I have in my own time seen so much of the working of the same spirit—I have seen such direful mischiefs resulting from it, as well to working-men themselves as to their employers—and I am so well aware of its prevalence at the present moment, and the danger

attending it, that I do not feel justified in refraining from any exposure which may draw down upon it the rebuke it merits. Not long ago, a case came to my knowledge in which the foulest wrong and injury were inflicted upon a generous and benovolent man, because he could not be induced to submit to extortion. The case was this: wishing to add a sheet of ornamental water to the garden grounds of his country seat situated on the skirts of a village, he had half an acre of his land dug out to form the pond, and a brick culvert constructed, from a rivulet nearly a mile off to feed it. The culvert ran under a neighbor's grounds, and beneath his own lawn. He employed the laborers of the village and neighboring district to the whole work, and paid them liberally; but he would not allow them to drink, as they chose, at his expense; and in revenge, while taking his money, they contrived and carried out a plan for ruining his undertaking, and flooding him out of his house. It succeeded so well, that it drove him from the place for ever. He sold his land and residence, and transferred his enterprise to another county. He lost a heavy sum by their treachery, and they lost the advantage of his capital and enterprising spirit, which would in all likelihood have provided employment for them and their children for many years.

A builder of my acquaintance contracted to execute a certain piece of work within a given time. There was no difficulty about it, and not the slightest necessity for hurry. He placed the usual complement of hands upon it, and kept them at work the usual hours. The work proceeded prosperously, and was advancing towards completion, when the men by accident arrived at the knowledge that the employer was bound in a considerable sum to get everything done by a specified time. They immediately relaxed in their exertions, and evinced a determination to defeat his object; he threatened legal punishment, but they knew he was at their mercy, and still dawdled on. It was, at last, only by bribe of a supper and drink, that they could be roused to sufficient energy to make up for lost time, and save him from the ruinous penalty.

The belief that a Congress will be held to define the succession to the Greek Throne grows confirmed. The refusal of Prince Adalbert to allow his children to adopt the Greek faith renders a settlement of the question imperatively necessary. It is said the Congress will assemble in London.

It is understood that a warning has been given to King Ferdinand of Naples, that if any outbreak takes place in his dominions, he is not to look to foreign assistance from any quarter for its suppression. Austria has joined in this warning.

**EVACUATION OF KARS BY THE RUSSIANS.**—A letter, dated Erzeroum, July 29, says:—"Colonel L. Melekoff, the officer in command of the Russian forces at Kars, arrived here on Sunday last, the 27th inst., with his staff. In a few days he returns to Kars to give that place up to the Turks. Hussin Pacha is to be sent to take over the place from the Russians. The same Hussin Pacha was chief of the staff at Kars under Shukri Pacha, and was sent away by General Williams for drunkenness and debauchery, and now that General Williams has left, they send him back honorably."

The Grain markets throughout the country have generally been well supported; the state of the weather exercising considerable effect upon business. Notwithstanding the unsettled and boisterous state of the weather, we do not receive many reports of damage of consequence to the Grain crops; the latter portion of the harvest not being like to become general for ten or fourteen days is less susceptible of present injury, and with a good season in September, may be well gathered. The returns of sales of British Wheat, as per *Gazette*, for this week, are:—40,895 quarters at 68s 9d per quarter; corresponding week, 1855, 71,104 quarters at 73s 7d. At to-day's market, Wheat was 1d to 3d per bushel cheaper than on Tuesday. Good brands of American Flour commanded late rates, but generally prices were irregular for the lower descriptions. Indian Corn improved 6d per quarter, and was the favourite article at market.

The lighting apparatus, which is to be erected on the Isle of Serpents, has been sent off from Paris. It has been made for the account of the Turkish Government, which has also ordered a considerable number for all the coasts of Turkey in Europe and in Asia.



**TEMPERANCE.**

**A SEARCHING INQUIRY.**—Who sells these miserable men their rum? Who that has the heart of a man, or the conscience of a man, can be guilty of so much baseness, as well as of so much wrong? Methinks that one who can do it, would sell the very bones of his father for gain! I know not who does it, I care not to know. But I stand in amazement, that in a civilized and Christian community, such things are suffered to be done.

**THE DYING YOUTH.**—A few years since, a young man sent for me to visit him, in the fall of the year. He was in a consumption; which, he acknowledged, while his phlegm choked his utterance, was brought upon him by excessive drinking, and consequent exposure. Winter came on; and the charities of the town consigned him to the care of a man who had been thriving and comfortable, but who had undertaken to keep a grocery and sell rum, and had fallen a victim under its power. Character, comfort, and property, were at this time well nigh gone; he dragged out a few years of sorrow and poverty, and then sank into the grave. At the house of this person, some two miles north of this place I visited that sick, and broken-hearted young man. In a cold, unfinished chamber, on a thin bed of straw, whose covering he had vainly tried to eke out by throwing over it his wearing apparel—there, without a fire without an attendant, I found him on the coldest day of a severe winter. There for the last time I pointed him to the Saviour, and prayed with him; and that night he died.—*Dr. Hall's Sermon.*

**THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS.**

A Congress of a remarkable character will assemble at Brussels on the 15th of the present month. Its discussions will embrace a variety of topics connected with the social, industrial, and moral interests of society. Among the subjects which will specially interest our readers is the one indicated in the following extract from the programme:—

"Means of diminishing and preventing the abuse of strong drinks, regarded from the double point of view of the loss of nutritive substances employed in their manufacture, and of their influence on the health and the morality of the working classes."

The question of the prohibition of the sale of strong drink is also put down for debate, and we learn that the committee of the United Kingdom Alliance have appointed an influential deputation to represent that body at the congress. For want of space we are compelled to be brief in our extracts. The following about "remedies" leads, as a natural consequence, to the interdiction of the manufacture and public sale of the article:—

"But if we are agreed on the evil, we are not equally agreed on the nature of the remedies to oppose to it. These remedies may be ranged in two categories, the one dependent on individual action, the other on collective or governmental action. Personal abstinence—temperance,—is a habit, or rather a virtue, which cannot be sufficiently recommended. If it were generally practiced and entered deeply into custom, restrictive or repressive measures would be useless. But we are yet far from the time when we shall be able to rely on the effect of education, on the free action and spontaneity of individuals to 'conjure' an evil which unhappily is making frightful progress particularly in certain localities, and among certain classes of the population. In presence of this incontestable fact, the necessity has been acknowledged in certain countries, of recourse to means more prompt, more energetic, more immediate whether it be thought seasonable to suppress the abuse at its source, or to adhere only to the diminution of its effects."

The conclusions of an assembly of men composed, as we have no doubt it will be, of some of the most distinguished philanthropists and patriots of the world, will be looked for with deep interest, and we trust, that they will be all that reasonable men can expect in the present state of public opinion.—*British Temperance Advocate.*

**MAINE WHEELING INTO RAKE AGAIN.**—We are highly gratified by the glorious intelligence from Maine, that the Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, the staunch supporter of Prohibitory Law Legislation and Maine Law Candidate has been elected Governor by the splendid majority of FIFTEEN THOUSAND!

This is a grand instalment of retributive justice. We glory that the noble State that long her banner in the breeze "Dirigo," in this prohibitive movement has manifested a determination to overthrow the Rum despotism which for a time gained ascendancy, and that that determination has been consummated in supreme success. *Three Cheers for Maine.*

**Royal Agricultural Society's Cattle Show for 1856.**

THE Queen's County Cattle Show will be held in Charlottetown on WEDNESDAY the 24th SEPTEMBER, 1856.

**PREMIUMS:**

Best Entire Blood Colt, foaled in 1844,	£2 0
2d do do do do do do	1 0
3d do do do do do do	10
Best Blood Filly,	1 10
2d do do do do do do	1 0
3d do do do do do do	0 10
Best Entire Colt for Agrical. purposes, do	2 0
2d do do do do do do	1 0
3d do do do do do do	0 10
Best Filly	1 10
2d do do do do do do	1 0
3d do do do do do do	0 10

**CATTLE.**

Best Bull, dropped since 1st Jan. 1854,	£2 0
2d do do do do do do	1 10
3d do do do do do do	1 0
4th do do do do do do	0 10
Best Bull of any age	1 10
2d do do do do do do	1 0
3d do do do do do do	0 10
Best Cow of any age, giving milk,	1 10
2d do do do do do do	1 0
3d do do do do do do	0 10
Best Heifer, dropped since 1st Jan. 1854,	1 10
2d do do do do do do	1 0
3d do do do do do do	0 10

His Honor Judge Peters offers the following Prizes, to be competed for at the same time:—  
Best Heifer, calved in 1855, £2 0  
2d do do do do do do 1 10

**SHEEP.**

Best pen of 3 Ewe Togs, (Leicester breed)	£2 0
2d do do do do do do	1 0
3d do do do do do do	0 10
Best pen of 3 Ewes of any age,	1 10
2d do do do do do do	1 0
3d do do do do do do	0 10
Best pen of 3 Ewe Lambs,	1 0
2d do do do do do do	0 15
3d do do do do do do	0 10
Best Ram under 3 years, (lambs excluded),	2 0
2d do do do do do do	1 0
3d do do do do do do	0 10
Best Ram Lamb,	1 10
2d do do do do do do	1 0
3d do do do do do do	0 10
Best Ram of any age, (over 2 years).	1 0

**PIGS.**

Best sow, having reared a litter this season,	£1 10
2d do do do do do do	1 0
3d do do do do do do	0 10
Best Boar,	1 10
2d do do do do do do	1 0
3d do do do do do do	0 10

**REGULATIONS.**

No imported Stock of any description will be allowed to compete.

No person will be allowed to exhibit Stock in competition unless he be a Subscriber to the Society, or to one of its Branches.

All Animals must be *bona fide* the property of the Exhibitor.

No Prize will be awarded, unless there be, in the opinion of the Judges, sufficient competition.

No Animal allowed to compete in more than one class.

All Animals intended for competition, must be entered and on the ground before 12 o'clock, otherwise, they will positively be excluded.

A FARMER'S DINNER at the Globe Hotel at the hour of 4 o'clock on the day of the Show. Prizes to be paid after Dinner.

W. W. IRVING, Sec'y.  
Com. Room, Aug. 15, 1856.

The following STOCK will, along with many others (pure and half-bred Durham, Ayrshire and Leicester SHEEP), be offered for Sale on the above day:—

- By JUDGE PETERS—  
1 two-year old HEIFER, by Durham Bull 'Sweet Lad,' out of a half-bred Alderney Cow; has been served by the newly imported Durham Bull 'Prince Edward,' this Spring.  
1 two-year old HEIFER, got by Sir Alexander Bannerman's imported Ayrshire Bull out of a Galloway Cow.  
2 pure Leicester RAMS,  
1 RAM, (half Southdown and half Leicester.)
- By HON. GEO. COLES—  
4 two-year old Durham HEIFERS,  
4 one-year old ditto
- By GEORGE TWEEDY—  
1 two-year old BULL, by 'Sweet Lad,' out of Col. Gray's half-bred Durham and Ayrshire Cow.

**Victoria Cloth and Carding Mills.**

THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to the public generally, for the very liberal support given to the above mills, for the last five years, and would intimate that he is now prepared to take in Cloth and Wool, and return the same with despatch. The above Mills having undergone a thorough repair, parties may depend on having justice done to anything they may please to forward. JOHN HENDERSON, Brackley Point Road. Agent, Messrs. Bear & Son, Charlottetown. August 12, 1856.