

HASZARD'S

FARMER'S
COMMERCIAL
PUBLISHED ON EVERY



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atus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Rail-
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Provinces.
February 9, 1856.

New Brig for Sale.
THE Subscriber is instructed to offer
for Sale the HULL and SPARS of a
BRIG, now building at Finssets, un-
der the inspection of Lloyd's Surveyor
of the following dimensions, viz:—Length
of hull, 35 feet; Beam moulded, 25 feet; depth
of hold, 14 feet; rise of the floor at midships, 6 inches,
and in other respects well adapted to the wants of
the English Market.
She will be delivered in August next, or earlier,
if required. Apply to—
BENJ. DAVIES, Broker,
Queen-Street.
30th April, 1856.—Eadl

Dwelling House and Land
FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE belonging to Mr. Tho-
mas Keoughan, and now occupied by Mr. Edward
Poor, Pensioner, adjacent to the Government Pond and
adjoining the premises of Mr. John Cavanagh, Pen-
sioner. The above Freehold Property having a sub-
stantial HOUSE, 15 x 21 feet, and recently built,
will be found well worthy of attention. For further
particulars inquire of the owner, next door.
THOMAS KEOUGHAN.
Jan. 25, 1856.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY!
FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.
By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little
openings on the surface of our bodies. Through
these, this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is
carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of
the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the
Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs
and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every
housewife knows, that salt passes freely through bone
or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far
more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy
part of the living body, curing the most dangerous
inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other
means.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND
SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of
diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume,
as this Ointment. Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or
Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The
inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe,
visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Oint-
ment, giving advice as to its application, and has
thus been the means of restoring countless numbers
to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS,
WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely
solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when
having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds,
ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor
Holloway has dispatched to the East, large ship-
ments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases
of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swell-
ing, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20
years' standing.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can
be effectually cured, if the Ointment be well rubbed
in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following
the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in
the following cases:—

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Bad Legs | Cancers | Sore-throats |
| Bad Breasts | Contracted and Stiff | Skindiseases |
| Burns | Joints | Scurvy |
| Bunions | Elephantiasis | Sore-heads |
| Bite of Mosqui- | Fistulas | Sore-nipples |
| toes and Sand | Gout | Soft Corns |
| Flies | Glandular swellings | Tumours |
| Cock-bay | Lambago | Ulcers |
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| Chapped hands | Scalds | |

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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:—at 1s 3d; 2s 3d; and 5s each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the
larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients
in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Although it is understood to be the inten-
tion of government to dispatch seven regi-
ments of the line from the east to Canada,
the order is said not to be compulsory on
individual regiments, but that battalions
for such destination are to be composed of
volunteers from the whole army. The ag-
gregate strength of the regiments so
formed will be about 10,000. With regard
to the shipping of ammunition from Wool-
wich for Canada, the war authorities have
decided that, as a very large quantity now
stored in the Crimea will have to be re-
moved, the most expedient plan will be to
convey it thence by means of line-of-battle
ships intended to transport the troops; con-
sequently, the department at Woolwich Ar-
senal has received orders to discontinue
the preparing and casing any powder and
ammunition there for transmission to Can-
ada, as directed a short time back, the order
having been rescinded.

It is not intended to reduce the army to
any great extent, it being determined to
keep up an efficient force in case of emer-
gency. The peace establishment of cavalry
and infantry regiments on foreign service
will be as follows:—In India, cavalry regi-
ments are to consist of 8 troops, of 90
rank and file each, exclusive of trumpeters
and farriers; infantry ditto, of 1,200 rank
and file each, 200 of whom will be formed
into depot companies, to remain in Eng-
land. In the Colonies, infantry regiments
are to consist of 1,000 rank and file each,
100 being attached to a provisional bat-
talion in England. Regiments on home
service will each have a strength of 750 rank
and file. No reduction will take place in
the Royal Artillery, Royal Sappers and
Miners, Royal Marines, the Household
Brigade, or the Rifle Regiments.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF IDOLATRY
IN INDIA.—A Calcutta correspondent
says: "I am told that the allowance
granted by Government to the idol tem-
ple at Pooree has been discontinued
under orders from home. The abolition
of this grant has been an object with In-
dian missionaries and philanthropists for
some years."

TERRIBLE TORNADO IN DALLAS COUNTY,
TEXAS.—Mr. M. M. Miller, of Pleas-
ant Run, Dallas County, now in our city,
gives an account of a terrible tornado that
took place in Pleasant Run, a week ago
last Tuesday. The tornado blew from the
South, and commenced about an hour
before sunset, on the above day. Mr.
Miller was himself absent from home. He
says every building he had was carried
away, and not a vestige left. His partner
was killed, also his clerk, and a woman
and two children, making five lives lost on
his own premises. There were also four
other persons killed in the immediate neigh-
bourhood, making nine in all, and some six
or eight wounded. Some of his goods
were carried to a distance of fifty miles, in
Tarrant County—and one of the children
was found dead, half a mile distant from
the house. This tornado extended about
16 miles north and south, being from 200
to 300 yards in width. Over this tract,
the tornado swept, carrying away, or prostrat-
ing every thing in its course; killing
horses, cattle, hogs and other animals.—
Galveston News, May 16.

THE YORK POINT HOMICIDE.—The
Particulars in the Case.—An inquest was
held yesterday on view of the body of
Patrick Cotter, a shoemaker, living in Mill
street, who was killed between nine and
ten o'clock the preceding evening, by
Timothy O'Neill, a laborer. The following
is the testimony of the sister of the de-
ceased, who was an eyewitness to the whole
transaction, before the Coroner's Jury.
The witness said, in effect, that she was
sitting in her own room, when she was told
by a policeman that there was some dis-
turbance in her brother's shop. She went
to the door of the shop and looked through
the window. Inside she saw O'Neill (the
prisoner) and several other persons [giv-
ing their names.] O'Neill was engaged
in an altercation with some person, and
had caught hold of him by the collar, when
her brother told him to "go home, and
not be making a blackguard of himself,
and bringing a crowd around the door."
Afterwards the brother forcibly put O'Neill
out of the shop. Witness was standing in
an alley-way adjoining the shop, and when
O'Neill was put out, she called him to her,
and advised him, as he "had a glass
drank, to go home quietly and make no
disturbance."—O'Neill replied that "her
brother had called him a blackguard, and
he must have satisfaction." The prisoner
then entered the shop again, and walked
forward to where Cotter was sitting on his
shoemaker's bench, addressed him:—"Pat,
you called me a blackguard"—"I did,"
interrupted Cotter, "and you are nothing
less than a mean scamp of a blackguard."
"I am not," returned the other; "I am as
good a father's and mother's son as you
are." Cotter rose from his seat, and after
reopening the shop-door, returned to
O'Neill, seized him by the collar, and drew
him out on the sidewalk a second time. He
then left O'Neill, and made as if to reenter
the shop. The latter followed him, and
just as deceased reached the threshold,
struck him, as witness thought, a blow with
his clenched fist. Cotter turned partially
round and appeared about to fall, when
O'Neill caught hold of and sustained him,
while he dealt additional blows—he was
stabbing deceased all this time, although
witness not seeing the knife in his hand,
thought he was "boxing" him, as she
expressed it. After O'Neill had let go his
hold, Cotter fell heavily to the ground, in
front of his shop, and witness ran up to him,
and seeing the paleness of his face, sprink-
led water over him, thinking he had fainted.
A policeman told her he was dead. After
Cotter fell, O'Neill made off; but was
captured by Sergeant Keans and Police-
man Dobson in his own dwelling, and is
now in custody. There are three wounds
in the body—one through the arm, one in
the region of the heart, and one near the
groin. The knife taken from the prisoner
was shown to the jurors. It is an old-
fashioned jack knife, much ground away in
the blade, and the blood of the dead man
was encrusted on it.

The Coroner's jury, remained together
from 11 o'clock till 6, and examining up-
wards of seven witnesses, all of whom
corroborated the preceding account, re-
turned a verdict of "Wilful Murder"
against Timothy O'Neill.

General Williams, it is stated, will be
commissioned to regulate the Russo-
Asian frontiers in Asia.

THE MEANS OF ENJOYING LIFE.—The whole structure of our nature, and the whole condition of our being, prove that nature intended us not for a life of indolence, but of active exertion.

A GOOD HINT.—If you want a son not to fall in love with any splendoriferous gal, graze her up to the skies, call her an angel, say she is a whole team and horse to spare, and all that.

THE HUMBLEST THING IN THE WORLD.—A clock, as it is always running itself down.

JONATHAN'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS.—A German writer says, that the people of the United States can burst more steam boilers, and chew more tobacco, than any other five nations on the globe.

Be diligent and careful to improve the smallest shreds or broken ends of time.

Why is the letter O like pain?—Because it makes man moan.

What Roman general do the ladies ask for in leap year?—Marius (marry us).

"Hog or dog?—that's the question," as the fellow said, when he sat down to a dish of fried sausages.

A Gentleman once directed a letter, addressed "To the 25th of March, Portman-square." It was delivered to "Lady Day."

A woman charged with being drunk and disorderly, denied the latter charge, saying that she was too drunk to be disorderly.

"I'm glad that this coffee don't owe me anything," said Brown, a boarder, at breakfast. "Why?" said Smith. "Because I don't believe, it would ever settle."

There is a woman in Cincinnati, who keeps a grocery, attends faithfully to a fat pair of twins, does her own housework, and yet finds time to give her lazy husband a sound thrashing three or four times a week.

Cleanliness is carried to a greater length in Holland, than in any other country. To keep the cows clean, when placed in the barn, their tails are wrapped in brown paper and laid upon a shelf behind them.

"Molly," said a lady to her servant, "I think you'll never set the river on fire." "Indeed, ma'am," innocently replied Molly, "I'd never be after doing anything so wicked—I'd be burning up all the little fishes."

A Bath paper immortalizes a constable who, in his return list of "meet and fit" men to serve the office of overseer, had changed it to "meet and fat," to the no small amusement of the magistrates to whom the list was presented.

Mourner: What shall I do, Caroline? "I'm worried almost to death. I shan't be able to go into colours this season; for doctor says husband can't possibly live long.—Caroline (a maiden of uncertain age): Just like those men, there's no dependence on them."

PROTECTION FOR COMMERCE IN CHINA.

Whatever may have been the justice or morality of the English war with China, it resulted in comparative benefit to both nations; and the only mistake was, that it did not continue, until those ignorant and besotted people had been made more fully satisfied of their own weakness, and the consequent folly of assuming to be superior to all the rest of the world.

The existing treaties of the United States and France with China are imperfect and though they are based upon the one with England, and are quite as advantageous as could have been expected under the circumstances in which they were negotiated, they require revision, and remodeling on the first favorable occasion; and in all future treaty-arrangements, there should be provision made for the mutual enforcement (if need be, by armed intervention) of all the stipulated obligations and conceded rights of the contracting parties.

Diplomatic representatives should reside at Peking, Consuls be received at all the principal ports. The property and personal safety of aliens and strangers should be guaranteed, and the same privileges conceded to foreigners residing in or visiting China, as are granted to them in Europe and America.

It is singular, that the great powers of Europe, and the Government of the United States, who are so sensitive upon any interference with the rights of their respective subjects or citizens, if in the slightest degree infringed upon by either party, should be so regardless of the insults and wrongs which have for years been heaped upon them in China, and until lately, by the Japanese also. It is quite time, that these things should be put a stop to; and as, in respect to the Barbary powers and Japan, the Americans took the lead, let us again become the pioneers in teaching China, that she shall no longer resist the claims of other nations to come into just and friendly intercourse with her; and to accomplishing these objects, it would only be necessary to assume a fixed and determined stand, and enforce our reasonable demands by an exhibition of a respectable armament upon the coast. There would be no need of resorting to measures of aggression involving the necessity of hostilities. If hostile demonstrations were to ensue, they would come from the Chinese themselves, and we should only be called upon to act on the defensive.

Let the American Envoy, backed by a complete force, assume that which is just and proper. Go to Peking, whether invited there or not—and leave the responsibility of resistance to the Chinese, and the probabilities would be, that those singular people would quietly acquiesce, and ultimately accede to his demands.

It is not necessary to speak here of the armament, that would be requisite to carry out these measures, but it may not be out of place to state, that a larger and different force than is now employed is wanted to protect, even under present circumstances, the commercial rights of the United States with China; and the neighbouring Empire of Japan, and to strengthen and further the efforts of our representatives in those countries.—New York Courier and Enquirer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents must furnish us with their names, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of their good faith, as we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of such contributors.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Sir;

"The first question," says "Pastor," to be determined is, "What is there in the Abrahamic Covenant, which makes it a necessity, that the Jews, shall, as a nation, recede the land of Canaan?" Whatever spiritual application may be made of this covenant, its literal signification was simply this, "That all the Land of Canaan was given to Abraham and his seed, for an everlasting possession or inheritance." The Patriarchs understood the Covenant to apply to the earthly Canaan. Jacob believed it so, hence his care about his burial. Joseph relying on the Divine promise, made provision for the transmission of his bones to Canaan. I am aware, that there has been much "quibbling" about the term "everlasting," some believing that it only meant, "to the end of that dispensation," but Jeremiah says, "If the sun and moon depart from before me, then the house of Israel shall cease to be a nation," implying that the Jews' nationality should not entirely cease, while the sun and moon performed their revolutions. As a nation, the Jews do not now exist, but that their nationality has entirely and for ever ceased, the above quoted text utterly disproves. A nation supposes, a government, laws, internal regulations, foreign relationships, means of defence and protection, &c., &c. As a nation, they are not now; as a people dispersed among the nations, they are. Now mark, it is not as a people, but as a nation that Jeremiah speaks of them, and therefore as "a nation" they must and will yet exist. But "Pastor" asks, in apparent triumph, "How can that be, 'an everlasting possession' to individuals, who can at best live but a short time, &c." We answer, it was not promised to individuals as "an everlasting" possession, but to the nation of which Abraham was the head and representative. Many of them died in Egypt and in the wilderness, but still the promise was not to the nation invalidated thereby. Furthermore, Moses, prior to their entrance into Canaan, described "another dispersion or captivity" which says Dr. A. Clark, "cannot possibly be the Babylonian," and must therefore from the description given, be the Roman. Now, observe after this, a restoration is promised, and here the Abrahamic Covenant is referred to, as still in full force. "I will bring you into the land which I swore to give unto Abraham, &c." The "Covenant" is again referred to, as the assurance of Restoration by Ezekiel, when speaking of the grand union of Israel and Judah, by the emblem of the "two sticks," "which nation" says Bagster, "is a political one, and has not yet been accomplished." In a word all the prophecies, more or less, refer to it as the sure title, by which the land of Canaan, is secured to the descendants of Abraham down to the remotest period of coming time. And ask any Jew, the ground on which he rests his hope of repossessing Canaan, and he will immediately refer you to Jehovah's own declaration, his oath to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob.

If we turn to the prophecies we shall find them abounding with assurances of the Divine regard, and the words not infrequently occur, "For their fathers' sake." Isaiah sings in strains sublime, of Israel's return. See Dr. A. Clarke, and Dr. Smith on the XI, 11, 12. Bishop Low and Dr. Cumming on the LXth. Jeremiah does the same, XXX, XXXI. See the conclusive reasoning of Dr. Blaney, quoted by Clarke, thereupon. Daniel limits Jerusalem's desolation "until the consummation, and that determined shall be poured upon the desolate" (See Cumming on Daniel). Our Blessed Lord speaks of her desolation, "until &c." (Mat. XXIII, 39.) Luke XXI, 24. Till the times of the Gentiles shall be fulfilled. See Acts, 1, 6, the disciples (the idea of restoration then in their minds) says Louth, "Wilt thou at this time again restore the kingdom to Israel?" Now mark, the Saviour did not reprove them for thus believing, but merely told them "Is it not for you to know the times, &c." Now it is clear, that if restoration was never to take place, the Saviour left his disciples under a wrong impression (which none will pretend to say he did). Paul adds, "Blindness hath happened to Israel in part, until &c. Justin Martyr, an early Christian of the second century, and who had received his opinions direct from the Apostles, believed, that the Jews would be gathered from their several dispersions to their beloved City, Jerusalem. In a word, every age has seen many believers in Israel's return. As light has increased, believers have increased, and now, leading men in every communion, anticipate the day.

"When Zion shall in glory reign, When shouting to their bosom home Her scattered tribes shall come again."

And a change has evidently taken place in "Pastor's" opinions since the notice of the celebrated lecturer last winter; then, "restoration to Palestine was without foundation in Scripture." Now, wonderful to tell, listen O earth, give ear, ye children of men; "Pastor" admits that, there may be reasons connected with the future purpose of God which require this restoration of the Jews to their own land, which we will notice, &c." If he was right then, he must be wrong now. Poor Pastor, I fear that your case will not gain many converts by your advocacy whatever. From scriptures, selected by commentators, (for I am not above consulting them) I learn, 1. That the Jews shall be restored to their ancient inheritance. 2. That they shall be restored in unbelief. 3. That they shall rebuild their city and temple, on a scale, more magnificent than that of Solomon's Temple. (Jer. XXXI, 38, 39, 40, Isaiah, LX, 10, LXV, 16; Ezekiel, XLV; Zechariah, XIV, 16, 17, 20.) 4. That Gentile vessels, will by their respective governments, be employed to carry the Jews to Canaan. (Isaiah, XVIII, 7; LX, 9,

LEVI, 26.) 5. That they will be converted to Christ, in their own city. (Isaiah, LXVI, 6, 9. Jer. XXXI; Ezekiel, XXXV, XXXVII; Math., XXIII, 38; Zechariah, XIII, 8.) 6. That the Jews shall, many of them, become the future missionaries of the gospel. (Isaiah, LXVI, 18, 19, 20, 21.) And, lastly, that the fulness of the Gentiles will then be brought in.

In conclusion, I have no doubt further to discuss a subject of such importance with any individual who cannot conduct himself with propriety, but evinces a spirit of haughty intolerance, altogether inconsistent with the religion of Christ. Provided he acts as a Christian in future, and you Mr. Editor, will continue to print, I have no objection to discuss the matter for some time to come; if not, I bid "Pastor," adieu, and thanking you for your kindness.

I am, yours truly, INQUIRER.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Sir;

It appears that the Canadian Parliament has been induced by the representations of certain members of the Established Church to address the Home authorities upon the expediency of passing an Imperial Act, for the repeal of such statutes, as may impede synodical action in the North American Colonies. The Minister has referred the matter to the consideration of the Law officers of the Crown, and their reply, extracts from which will now be furnished, sufficiently shows the impracticability of the measure, under existing circumstances.

Ample proof is thus afforded of the illegality of the steps already taken in the lower colonies, on the sole authority of their Bishops, to compass the attainment of a similar object; and equally illegal, therefore was the attempt recently made in this Parish, although, I am happy to say, unsuccessful in its issue, to procure the appointment of a Lay delegation.

The amended resolution, put by Lieut. Hancock, and triumphantly carried, was well and reasonably guarded. If the Church were not, as is unhappily the case, the theatre of party bickering, and open, without authoritative resistance or rebuke, to the invasion of Tractarian error, the formation of Diocesan Synods, and general assemblies would be every way desirable; but as it is, any innovation effects its safety.

The objections to the synod, "as at present constituted, had reference to the important concession of a veto to the Bishop, or to his Commissary; and beyond a doubt, the best reasons exist for the opposition which has been made to it here. But more of this another time.

Your Obedient servt. VIGOR.

Extracts from the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the subject of the Canadian Synod, dated Aug. 21st, 1855. "The address from the Canadian Legislative Assembly prays for the introduction and passing of an Imperial statute for the repeal of such statutes as impede the meeting of the Clergy and Laity in Synod for the purpose of framing rules and canons." "It is obvious, that the Royal supremacy within the Colony would be most seriously and decidedly affected (thereby), nor is it possible to foresee all the legal or ecclesiastical consequences which might ultimately result therefrom."

"The Clergy might be legally empowered by Royal license to meet in Synod to make rules and canons, but in order to legalize a meeting of a general assembly of the representatives of the Clergy and Laity, and to empower such an assembly to legislate upon the affairs of the Church, an Imperial statute would be necessary." "An Imperial statute must authorize the meeting of a general assembly, confer on it a permanent and corporate existence and constitution, and extensive ecclesiastical and legal power and jurisdiction, together with the means of enforcing its decisions and orders."

"That the Act required by the Canadian petitioners would extend far beyond the force and scope of any Imperial statute yet passed." (Signed), J. D. HARDING, A. C. COCKBURN, R. BETHELL.

THE ENLISTMENT DIFFICULTY.

This question has assumed no new phase. Rumors continue to fly on the wings of the wind relative to Mr. Crampton's dismissal, but as yet he stands where he did. A private despatch to the News Room on Wednesday evening, stated that our minister's dismissal was determined on, but this requires confirmation. Meantime, Lord Clarendon's correspondence is having its effect. The question is getting worn out, and the probability is, that the greatest "difficulty" at Washington now is, how the American Government can back out of the scrape, leaving Mr. Crampton in possession, and themselves secured from ridicule.—New Brunswick Courier.

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

THE MAILS.

The Mails now arrive in such quick succession, that it would require a daily paper to chronicle the news as it transpires. We had a St. John and American Mail on Tuesday morning, by the Lady LeMarchant, and again the same evening, later dates from the same place via the Summer side packet. By the latter, through Col. Favor's express, we are in possession of a Boston paper of Thursday last, from which we extract the latest news, with regard to the Crampton dismissal.

A despatch to the New York Herald states that Mr. Crampton was dismissed on Tuesday, and that the thing was so quietly done that but few even believed it. The British Minister's despatch carrier left in the afternoon with the answer of Mr. Marcy to Lord Clarendon, which was to go to Europe by the steamer of yesterday. Senator Mason of Virginia despatched the news to Cincinnati. Action with regard to Crampton was promised before the delegates left for that city; indeed it was positively demanded by the friends of President Pierce before they would agree to make a move in his behalf. The message to Congress is expected to-day, and the official announcement will shortly be made public.

Four Days later from Europe.

By telegraph to the Boston Courier.

SANDY HOOK, May 28, P. M. The Royal Mail's steamship Africa, Shannon, from Liverpool 17th inst., has arrived. The news is wholly unimportant.

ENGLAND.

The weather was more genial in England. Central American affairs caused no excitement. The Wisconsin holidays had interfered with business, and Parliament was not in session.

An English journal, in the government interest, explains Lord Clarendon's letter respecting the 2000 rifles for Costa Rica by saying that the British government have quantities of old muskets for sale, and will be glad to meet with other customers besides the Costa Ricans.

The sittings of the Crimean Board of Inquiry in London were within a day or two of termination. A pension of £5000 has been granted to the Marquis Dalhousie by the East India company, on the ground that he has annexed four kingdoms to their territory.

A Congress of Reformers of all nations had been held in London. Robert Owen presided.

It gives us much pleasure to see that the Corporation has made a commencement on the streets of Charlottetown.

There are few places so well laid out as this City is, all the streets leading from the harbor one hundred feet wide, this affords room for spacious side walks without at all encroaching on the space necessary for carriages. We cannot, from what has been done, form a definite idea of the plan, which the Surveyor is about to pursue with respect to that part of the street above the opening made. Our hopes were that all these streets should be made to form a gently inclined plane from one end to the other, this is what must be done at last, and every thing done now should have a reference to that end. It is of the first importance, that a well digested plan of a uniform improvement of the streets, squares, &c., should be made. It may, it is true, take years to accomplish it, but everything that is done should be in accordance with it, so that there should be no incurring needless expense. In the last year, a large quantity of gravel—a scarce and valuable article—was thrown away by being put in front of the Colonial building to fill up the muddy hollow between the Meat Market and Miss Manning's Lot, instead of taking away the crown of the hill in front of the Catholic Chapel, which would have had the effect of grading the whole space from Queen Square down to the water-side, the surplus earth from the hill, serving to fill up the abrupt declivity below the pump at Ings' corner, and thus making the ascent from the water-side easy. A particular attention to these matters is becoming every day more important. The ends of two streets—Queen and Pownall—are already occupied with wharfs, and in the course of the summer, Prince Street will be similarly filled up with the ferry wharf; it will be therefore of the utmost importance, that the intermediate one, Lower George Street (as it is the fashion to call it) should terminate in an inclined plane furnished, we should say, with a slip for the accommodation of sleds and sleighs in the winter, and boats in the summer. The late surveyor, Mr. Williams, complained, and with good reason, that he had not sufficient funds for the purpose of making any permanent improvement, but this is not the case with the corporation; there will be therefore no excuse if in the course of a few years, our streets and squares are not in the first order.

CANADA.—THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

(By Telegraph to the St. John N. B. News Room.)

Toronto, 26th May.—A ministry has been formed composed as follows:—

Premier and Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. Mr. Tache—Hon. J. A. McDonald—Attorney General (Canada West)—Hon. Mr. Casley, Inspector General—Hon. Mr. Spence, Postmaster General—Hon. Joseph Couchen, Commissioner of Crown Lands—Hon. Mr. Lemieux, Chief Commissioner of Public Works—Hon. E. G. Curteis, Attorney General (Canada East)—Hon. Joseph Morrison, Receiver General—Hon. T. L. Serrill, Provincial Secretary—Hon. Philip Vancoughnel, President of Executive. The Solicitors General are not yet named.

A requisition for a Public Meeting to be held on the St. Peter's Road, Eighteen miles from town, to take into consideration the proceedings of the House of Assembly, has been received, but not in time for this day's issue; it will appear on Saturday.

To Correspondents.

Quarist has been received; in answering a communication signed with the real signature, he has even omitted to give his in confidence, an indispensable to its publication.

Married.

On Wednesday the 28th inst., by the Rev. David Fitzgerald, Mr. James Thomas, to Miss Hannah Hennessy, all of this city.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED.

May 29th, Wm. Nelson, Ogden, Bay Verte; boards and deals. Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte; lumber. 30th, Sarah, Roberts, Tatmagouche; b'ds & shingles. Olive Branch, Bonchier, Suctouche; lumber. Victory, Hurens, do.; do. Emma, Condon, Pictou; flour and meal. Brunswick, McLean, Suctouche; lumber. Mayflower, McDonald, Mirimichi; shingles.

31st, Alexander, Shelout, Tracadie, N. B.; do. Lively Lass, Robertson, Pictou; coal. Mary Ann, McElen, Mirimichi. Mary Jane, Ternio, Bathurst; shingles. Aurora, Hume, do.; do. June 2d, Catherine and Elizabeth, LeBeon, do.; do. 3d, Steamer Lady Le Marchant, Irving, Shediac; mails.

4th, Victoria, Bernier, Montreal; flour to J. N. Harris.

CLEARED.

May 29th, Unicorn, Gallant, New York; do. Trial McNeill, Richibecto; do. Bee Oulton, Bay Verte; salt, &c.

30th, C. H. Dyer, Card, Georgetown; salt. Wm. Nelson, Ogden, Bay Verte; produce.

31st, Marie, Morrison, Pictou; bal. Sovereign, Purdy, Wallace.

June 2d, Sch. Emma, Congdon, Shediac, bal. Aurora, Hume, Bathurst; do. Olive Branch, Bouehie, do., do.

3d, Catherine Elizabeth, LeBlang, do., do. Mary Jane, Ternio, do., do.

Lively Lass, Robertson, Pugwash, do. Steamer Lady Le Marchant, Irving, Pictou, mails.

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.

SHINGLES AND BOARDS.

LATELY RECEIVED a few Cargoes of Pine and Spruce Boards and Shingles, warranted of the same prime description; as sold to customers last year. JAMES N. HARRIS. June 4, 1856.—3w Id. & Ad.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, to-morrow, THURSDAY, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, on Peake's Wharf, just arrived per Sch. "FRIEDBERG." 50 Bbls. Superior FLOUR, 25 " Corn MEAL. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer. June 4, 1856.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

Galvanic Battery, Tea, Soap, Candles, &c., &c., &c., &c. BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY next, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the subscribers

Sale Room, Queen Street, A quantity of Household Furniture, the property of a gentleman about leaving the Island.

1 Mahogany side Board, 6 Birch Chairs, 1 Handmade Musical Box, 1 Feather Bed, 1 Tea Set (gold and white), 1 mahogany night stool, 1 Looking Glass, 1 Set Ivory Handled Knives and Forks, 1 Pair handsome Silver Candlesticks, Soufflers and Tray, 1 Urn, 1 Fender, Crut Stands, Tea Trays, 1 Revolver, 1 pair Decanters, Lot of Books, 6 Oil Paintings, 1 Buffalo Coat, &c., &c., &c.

Chests and half Chests superior Tea, Boxes of London Candles and Soap, &c., 1 First rate Galvanic Battery. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, June 4th, 1856 (Id.)

Town Lot for Sale!

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, (if not previously disposed of by private contract,) on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY the 18th JUNE inst., TOWN LOT No. 78,

In the Fifth Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown, (now in the occupation of Widow CRISP, the owner,) being at the Corner of Hillsborough and Easton Streets, and immediately opposite the family residence of THOMAS DESBRISSAY, Esq.

This valuable LOT will be sold in portions to suit purchasers. TERMS.—One-fourth Cash; the remainder may remain on interest, payable in Annual Instalments at one, two and three years.

A good Title will be given. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, June 2, 1856.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the Second day of JULY next, (1856,) at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown, pursuant to License, duly granted for that purpose by His Honor the Barrister and Judge of Probate of this Island, bearing date the Twelfth day of February, A. D. 1856.

All the Right, Title and Interest of the late Honorable DONALD McDONALD, Glenaladale, Township Number Thirty-five, (35) deceased, in and to the following Land and Real Estate:— Namely—All that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being on Division No. 2, on the Plan of the Estate of Castle Tioram, from actual survey of William Curtis, Assistant Surveyor General, made July 1823, and now filed in the Office of Keeper of Plans, bounded as follows, that is to say—Commencing at the South-East angle of Division No. 3, on the said Estate on the Northern edge or side of the Post or St. Peter's Road, thence (according to the magnetic North of the year 1784) North one degree and thirty minutes West (N. 1° 30' W.) for the distance of Seventy-eight (78) chains, thence North Eighty-six (86) Degrees East Forty-seven (47) chains and Eighty-eight links, thence South one degree thirty minutes East (1° 30' E.) Eighty-four (84) chains to said Road, thence following the various courses of the said Road Westwardly, to the place of commencement, containing Three hundred and sixty-two (362) acres of Land; a little more or less, and in part of Lot or Township Number Thirty-five (35) in Prince Edward Island.

Excepting out of the above Tract, the Land and premises at the Eastern end thereof, under lease to, or in possession of Mr. James McWilliams, being about Fifty acres of Land, a little more or less; the Tract to be sold pursuant to this Notice, comprising an area of 312 acres, a little more or less. The above Land will be sold in several Lots or Divisions. For further particulars, and conditions of Sale, apply to the Subscriber at Glenaladale, or at the Office of the Honorable Joseph Hensley, in Charlottetown.

JOHN ARCH. McDONALD, Administrator of the Estate of the said late Honorable Donald McDonald. Charlottetown, 10th May, 1856.

SPRING SUPPLIES.

HASZARD & OWEN, have received ex Eliza from Liverpool, part of their Spring supplies, among which will be found

Post, Foolscap, and Post paper, of every description and quality. Ruled Papers from Note size to Demy. Ledgers, Day and Account Books of every variety.

Bill Books—receivable and payable, Pens, Penholders, Blacklead, and slate pencils—a large stock. Envelopes, Cloth lined, official and other sizes. Wrapping paper, Brown, and Gray of all sizes.

PRESENTATION OF MR. SEAR'S PICTORIAL WORKS.

To Her Majesty Queen Victoria. BUCKINGHAM PALACE, May 17, Mr. ROBERT SEARS—

Sir: Some short time since, several important and interesting works, compiled and published by you, were presented, in your name, for the Queen's acceptance through the Rev. Mr. Timson. An official acknowledgment of the receipt and acceptance of these volumes was conveyed to Mr. Timson from Sir George Grey, the Secretary for the Home Department; but I have, since that period, been honored with the Queen's commands to convey to you the expression of Her Majesty's thanks for your attention in forwarding these works for her acceptance, and her satisfaction at the kind sentiments expressed, by your desire, in Mr. Timson's letter which accompanied them.

I am Sir, Your very ob't serv't, J. H. GLOVER, Librarian to Her Majesty.

From the New York Sun, Dec. 29, 1846. AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS FOR QUEEN VICTORIA.

Evidences of American progress in literature, science, and art, are constantly presenting themselves. Our latest efforts are starting to the "mother country," who now begins to find a sturdy competitor, if not an equal, in her promising daughter. These legitimate branches of competition are eminently calculated to strengthen the bonds of friendship, and perpetuate the blessings of those amicable relations at present existing between the two nations. These reflections were suggested by a pleasing incident which came to our knowledge yesterday. Our readers are probably all acquainted with the series of excellent family books issued by Mr. Robert Sears of this city, and we presume there are few who are not acquainted with the principal incidents in Mr. Sears' own life—his beginning in this city as a poor journeyman, and the subsequent achievements which he accomplished by perseverance, morality, honest labour, and a liberal patronage of the popular advertising newspapers. The reputation of his books having extended to England, and being considered there equal to many of their own best publications, he received an intimation from an eminent divine, the Rev. Thomas Timson, of London, and others, that a complete set of them would be an appropriate present to her Majesty. Accordingly, Mr. Sears sends out, by the steamer of the 1st January, the "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible," the "Bible Biography," the "Pictorial Wonders of the World," the "Pictorial Family Library," the "Pictorial History of the American Revolution," the "Pictorial History of the Bible," the "Guide to Knowledge," the "Pictorial Sunday Book," the "Pictorial Description of Great Britain and Ireland," and "Information for the People," being thirteen magnificent volumes in all. They are superbly bound in morocco, and ornamented with beautiful designs in gilt. The following presentation is written inside of each:—

Presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty, VICTORIA, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, With the utmost respect, by the Compiler and Publisher, ROBERT SEARS, New York (U. S. A.), January 1, 1847.

MR. SEARS' PRESENT TO THE QUEEN.—Our readers, says the New York Sun, will recollect that a few months since, we alluded to the gratifying fact that Mr. Robert Sears, of this city, had forwarded a complete set of all his interesting pictorial publications to the Queen of England. The following article respecting their safe arrival and presentation may prove interesting to our readers. It is copied from the London Patriot, of Feb. 22, 1847:—

"AMERICAN PRESENT TO THE QUEEN.—Many in this country will be interested in learning that a present of books from America, has recently been made to our Gracious Queen, by an eminent publisher in New York. These works are, 'The History of the Bible,' 'Description of Great Britain and Ireland,' 'Information for the People,' &c. They are profusely illustrated with fine engravings on wood, printed in imperial octavo, sumptuously bound in Turkey morocco, and very elegantly gilded, exhibiting admirable specimens of the progress that is being made in typographical and artistic skill in the United States. The present was sent from America to the care of the Rev. Thomas Timson, by whom it was forwarded to the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart, the Home Secretary, for presentation to the Queen. Sir George, in a polite letter, has assured Mr. Timson, that he has complied with his request, and that her Majesty had graciously accepted the volumes. Reflecting on this gratifying fact, and remembering that the vast republic of the New World possesses our language, laws, literature, and religion, and our blood flowing in their veins, every true patriot and Christian must feel delighted, and pray that a perfect cordiality and everlasting peace may be enjoyed between the two great nations, that this enterprise may be mutually beneficial, and the means of universal good to all the nations upon earth, especially in diffusing the Gospel."

If half the pains now taken by interested politicians on both sides of the ocean, to rend asunder, derange, and disunite, were used to calm, pacify, soothe and unite mankind, in a short period our world would become a paradise, a garden of love, riches, honor, and wealth; in fact every thing noble, good, or great. Peace and Good Will would not only form a part of the religion of the Christian world, but would constitute true religion itself. All that is wanting in order to accomplish this great end is, for each one to feel that we are all one family; and to allow no separate or sectional party, thought, or word to go forth, either printed, written or spoken. G. W. MILLER, Agent. P. E. I.

(Published by Order of the City Council.)

A Law relating to Dogs and for the purpose of taxing the same.

Assented to, May 15, 1856.

BE it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown, as follows:

Sec. 1. That from and after the first day of May next, and in each succeeding year, there shall be imposed, levied and paid in lieu of the present tax, the following annual tax or duty on all Dogs which shall or may be owned, kept or harboured by any person or persons residing within the City from and after such first day of May next, that is to say—for one dog the sum of four shillings, and for each additional dog the sum of five shillings.

Sec. 2. The following notice and certificate shall be deposited with every householder by the collector of Dog Tax.

DOG TAX.

"You are hereby required to give and subscribe a just and true account and return of each and every Dog owned, kept or harboured by you or by any person lodging or residing with you for the year ending the first day of May 185- is, viz: By myself, or by persons lodging or residing with me, to wit:

Collector of Dog Tax for City of Charlottetown.—A. C.

Housekeepers neglecting or refusing to make returns or making false returns are liable to a penalty of twenty shillings.

FORM OF RETURN.

I hereby certify, that the number of Dogs kept or suffered to be kept by me since the first day of May 185- is, viz: By myself, or by persons lodging or residing with me, to wit:

Sec. 3. Every person who shall neglect or refuse to make due return of the Dogs in his or her possession, or in the possession of persons lodging or residing with them within the time specified, or who shall give a false statement to the collector of dog tax relative to the number of dogs owned by them, or suffered to be about their premises shall, on conviction thereof in the Mayor's or Police Court subject themselves to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings for each dog.

Sec. 4. Any person becoming possessed of any dog or dogs during any part of the period between the first day of May, 1856, and the first day of May, 1857, or during any part of any succeeding year thereafter ending as aforesaid, shall be as liable to the tax on such dog or dogs imposed by this Law as if he had possessed, kept or harboured such dog or dogs for a whole year, and the collector thereof is hereby empowered and required to demand and enforce such tax of and from the owner of such dog or dogs.

Sec. 5. The dog tax aforesaid shall be paid on or before the expiration of ten days after it has been applied for by the collector, who shall then cause any delinquent to be summoned before the Mayor's or Police Court, and on conviction, warrant of distress shall issue, and the party be subject to imprisonment not exceeding fourteen days.

Sec. 6. The owner of a bull dog shall not permit him to go at large, unless sufficiently muzzled to prevent his biting or doing mischief under a penalty of ten shillings.

Sec. 7. Every fierce, malicious or dangerous dog shall be kept muzzled and chained by the owner, and not permitted to go at large, either within or without his or their enclosure or premises, under a penalty of ten shillings, and in addition thereto, the dog may be killed by order of the Mayor or presiding Councillor.

Sec. 8. Any person walking, riding or otherwise peaceably demeaning himself may kill any dog that shall suddenly attack him anywhere out of the enclosure of the owner of such dog; and any person may kill any dog that shall be found out of the enclosure or immediate care of its owner, attacking, worrying or wounding any child or other person, or worrying, wounding or killing any neat-cattle, sheep, lambs or other domestic animals.

Sec. 9. The person owning any dog which may assault or bite any person when passing quietly through or along any street or squares of the city—or other place out of the enclosure of the said owner, shall kill said dog or remove it from the city, and keep it so removed under a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds, and shall be subject to pay the amount of any damage which may have been done, and on neglecting or refusing to pay said penalty or damage with costs, shall be subject to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 10. When the owner of any dog—which is dangerous to retain alive—shall be ordered to kill such dog, and neglects or refuses to do so, such dog shall be killed by order of the Mayor or presiding Councillor at the cost of the person so neglecting or refusing, who shall in addition, forfeit a sum not exceeding five shillings for each and every hour said dog remains alive after such order has been given.

Sec. 11. Every person who may be guilty of

setting, urging or encouraging dogs to fight, may be taken into custody by the Police Constables, and be fined in the Mayor's or Police Court any sum not exceeding twenty shillings for each offence, and such dogs shall be forcibly separated and kept from fighting again at the expense of the owner or person setting them to fight.

Sec. 12. Dogs found fighting or worrying each other on the streets or squares may be separated by the police constables, if present, or persons present, not being public constables, are hereby authorised to separate such dogs, and any persons interfering with the police or other persons separating such dogs, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings for each offence; and in separating fighting dogs any of them shall be injured or killed, the police so separating them shall not be liable to any action for such injury or destruction.

Sec. 13. Every owner of a bitch who shall suffer said bitch to run at large during the season of her being in heat, shall for each and every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Sec. 14. If any person shall wantonly or maliciously throw any stone, stick or any other hard substance at any quiet dog, or shall otherwise lame, wound or injure, any dog quietly passing along any thoroughfare outside of the enclosure of its owner, the offender shall be fined in a sum not exceeding twenty shillings.

Sec. 15. On complaint being made to the Mayor, of any dog within the City, that by barking, biting, howling, or in any other way or manner is disturbing the quiet of any person or persons in the immediate neighbourhood, the Mayor shall issue notice thereof to the person owning or permitting such dog to be kept, and in case such person shall neglect to cause such dog to be moved from such neighbourhood or kept without the city, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five shillings for every day such dog is retained, after such notice is given.

Sec. 16. In all cases in this law where the word "owner" is mentioned, it shall imply the keeper or harbourer of a dog as well as the owner; and where the masculine gender only is mentioned it shall imply the feminine also.

Sec. 17. In cases where fines or penalties imposed under this law with costs, shall not be paid, warrants of distress shall issue and when imprisonment has to be resorted to, the period not to exceed thirty days.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor.

W. B. Wellner, City Clerk.

April 28, 1856.

A Law relating to Public Pumps, Wells, Cisterns, Reservoirs, and Fountains.

Assented to May 15th, 1856

Whereas the power and authority of the pump and well assessors is by the Act of Incorporation transferred to the City Council, and it is necessary to make provisions for the proper care being taken of all public pumps and wells now in use in this city, as well as those that may hereafter be provided, and to regulate the use of the same:

BE it therefore enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown:

Sec. 1. Any person convicted of injuring the pumps, wells, cisterns, reservoirs or fountains, or fouling the water therein in any way or manner, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding Ten Pounds.

Sec. 2. No well, cistern or reservoir shall be sunk or constructed in any of the public streets, at a greater distance than eighteen feet from the line of houses on either side of such street.

Sec. 3. The bond of the contractor for public pumps and wells shall in future contain conditions to the effect—that no pump or well shall be suffered by him to be out of repair for more than twenty-four hours (Sunday excepted) and that if he shall permit the same to occur, the City Council shall have power to cause such pump or well to be put into immediate repair the cost whereof and all damage in consequence thereof shall be borne by the said contractor—and also, that he shall not permit the ice to accumulate outside the pumps, as specified in the tenth clause of the nuisance Law.

Sec. 4. Persons requiring a large quantity of water for shipping, mixing mortar, or for other purposes, shall not be permitted to take such large quantities from any one well, cistern or reservoir, without special permission of the Mayor or presiding Councillor, under a penalty not exceeding thirty shillings for each offence.

Sec. 5. No person shall be permitted to place about said pumps, wells or reservoirs, any quantity of casks, and keep them there longer than is necessary for filling and removing the same, under a penalty of two shillings and sixpence per day for each cask; and said casks may be removed by order of the Mayor or presiding Councillor at the cost of the owner or other persons, placing such casks about such pumps, wells or reservoirs.

Sec. 6. Any person, guilty of taking away,

moving or displacing any of the troughs belonging to the pumps and wells, shall on conviction thereof in the Mayor's or Police Court, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings, for each offence.

Sec. 7. When any person shall be convicted of a breach or breaches of this law, the fine or penalty shall be recovered by summons with costs in the Mayor's or Police Court and warrant of distress shall issue, and when imprisonment has to be resorted to, the period not to exceed sixty days.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor.

William B. Wellner, City Clerk.

April 28, 1856.

A Law to regulate the weight and quality of Bread.

Assented to May 15th, 1856.

BE it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:

Sec. 1. All bread made for sale or sold or exposed for sale within the said city, except fancy bread, shall be made in loaves of four pounds, two pounds, one pound and one half pound avoirdupois and of no other weights.

Sec. 2. All such bread as aforesaid shall always be well made and well baked of good and wholesome wheaten flour, to which no other preparation or ingredient shall be added than common salt, pure water, eggs, milk and yeast, on pain that every person, either master, mistress, servant or journeyman, who shall knowingly offend in the premises and be convicted thereof by confession or on the oath of one witness, before the Mayor's or Police Court shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings, or shall be committed to the city jail not exceeding seven days.

Sec. 3. Any person in future who shall make bread for sale, or who shall send out, sell or expose to sale, any bread which shall be deficient in weight, he, she or they so offending, and being convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five shillings for every loaf so deficient in weight:—such bread so deficient to be brought before the Mayor's or Police Court, within twenty four hours after it had been baked, sold or exposed for sale—unless it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the said court, that such deficiency wholly arose from some unavoidable accident in baking or otherwise.

Sec. 4. Every person who shall make for sale, send out, or expose for sale, any sort of bread, except fancy bread—shall cause to be fairly imprinted or marked on every loaf, in Roman characters, the initial letters of the christian and surname of the baker or manufacturer thereof, together with their respective weights in figures agreeably to the first section of this law; and every person offending against this section shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for each and every such loaf, a sum not exceeding ten shillings.

Sec. 5. The Clerk or Clerks of the markets or such other officers as the City Council may appoint, shall visit in the day-time the houses, bake-houses, shops and other places of trade or business of every baker or seller of bread, at least one day in every week, to search, view, weigh and try all or any bread which shall there be found, and if any of such bread be found to be deficient in weight, not truly marked, or deficient in the due baking or working thereof, the manufacturer or seller of such bread, shall on conviction be subject for every loaf, to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings.

Sec. 6. If in their weekly searches, the officers aforesaid shall be obstructed, opposed or molested in the fulfilment of their respective duties, as herein prescribed, the offender or offenders shall, on conviction, be subject to a fine not exceeding forty shillings for each offence.

Sec. 7. If the purchaser of any loaf or loaves of bread, shall discover, that such loaf or loaves are not of the weight they profess to be by the stamp thereon, or shall be deficient in the due baking or working thereof, or shall contain any other ingredient than permitted by this law, and shall produce such bread at the Mayor's or Police Court within the time herein prescribed, the manufacturer or seller thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings for each and every such loaf.

Sec. 8. The fines imposed by this law shall be levied by distress of the offender's goods and chattels, and when in default thereof imprisonment has to be resorted to, the period not to exceed ten days.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor.

William B. Wellner, City Clerk.

May 12th, 1856.

A Law for the more effectual prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Assented to May 15th, 1856.

BE it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown.

Sec. 1. That any person who shall cruelly beat, ill-treat, over-drive, over-ride, abuse or torture, or cause or procure to be cruelly

beaten, ill-treated, over-driven, over-ridden, abused or tortured any animal, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall keep, or use, or act in the management of any place for the purpose of fighting or baiting any bull, bear, dog, cock or other kind of animal whether of domestic or wild nature, or shall permit or suffer any place to be so used, shall be guilty of an offence: and every person who shall receive money for the admission of any other person to any place kept or used for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall be deemed to be the keeper thereof, and be guilty of an offence: and every person, who shall in any manner encourage, aid or assist at the fighting or baiting of any animal as aforesaid, shall be guilty of an offence, and such offenders shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Sec. 3. The word "animal" shall be taken to mean any Horse, Mare, Gelding, Ass, Mule, Ox, Cow, Bull, Heifer, Steer, Calf, Sheep, Lamb, Swine, Goat, Dog, Cat, or any other domestic animal.

Sec. 4. When or so often as any offences against the provisions of this law shall be committed, it shall be lawful for any city authority, on his own view or on complaint and information of any person, who shall declare his or her name and place of abode, to said authority, to order to be taken or to take into custody any such offender forthwith, without any warrant or authority other than this law, and convey such offender before the Police Court or have security taken for their appearance in said Court, to be dealt with for such offence according to Law.

Sec. 5. In the event of parties being convicted for breaches of this law, warrant of distress shall issue, and when imprisonment has to be resorted to, the period not to exceed sixty days.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor.

William B. Wellner, City Clerk.

28th April 1856.

New Spring Goods!!

AT THE

"Manchester House," Queen St.,

Per "Majestic," from Liverpool.

NOW opening, and will be ready for inspection in a day or two, a large and carefully selected supply of

British Merchandise,

including every variety of Dry Goods, suitable for the season, and in the newest style of Fashion;

Among which are the following:—

Straw, Tuxen, Chip, Manilla, Fancy, Craps, and Glass silk BOWTIES.

Girls' Battiste, and Girls' and Boys' Straw HATS, RIBBONS, PARASOLS, SILK MANTLES.

Manila and Embroidered DRESSES.

Black and Coloured BALMAINES, Mousseline DE LAINE, ALPACAS, CASHMERE, FANCY PRINTS.

White and coloured COULTE STAYS, Collars, Habit Shirts and Sleeves.

Infant Cashmere HOODS, and Manila Tucked ROSES.

Laces and Edgings, CURTAIN MUSLIN and FRINGES.

Damask Merceres, Marseilles Toilet Quilts and Covers.

White Shirting, French Fronts, White and Grey SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, White Fanta, Children's Dresses, Table Linen and Towelling, &c. &c.

With a large and choice assortment of other Goods, all of which will be found worthy of the attention of customers, and will be offered at prices extremely low.

Further importations hourly expected per "Thomas Begbie" from London.

SAMUEL McMURRAY, Queen Street.

May 13, 1856.

"ALBION HOUSE,"

STREETLY & COUCHMAN

DEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Charlottetown and its vicinity, that they have taken the store lately occupied by MR. NEIL RANKIN, and have opened it under the above title with a magnificent and

MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

This stock having been purchased with great advantage, for taste, variety, quality, and cheapness, cannot be surpassed by that of any House in the Island. It would be impossible in the limits of an advertisement to particularize, but on inspection it will be found to contain everything that is supplied by the most extensive houses in the first Cities of B. N. America, from the minutest article in Haberdashery, to those of the more costly character in

Dresses, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, &c.

In making this announcement, we trust the public will encourage us in this undertaking, and we pledge ourselves to carry on this business in a spirit of liberality, and continue to offer to purchasers advantages which will, we have no doubt, be appreciated.

STREETLY & COUCHMAN.

Charlottetown, May, 17, 1856.

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