

GENERAL SUMMARY.

FOR THE PRINCESS ROYAL—The following remarks upon the husband for the Princess Royal...

The supposition is perhaps more incorrect. Queen Victoria enjoyed a degree of freedom for a British bride; and she was enabled to secure consent in accordance with the dear affections.

Princess Royal could not expect the intimacy with a Queen-regent; but it is a woman of so much sense, as I feel, that no one would expect a but upon her daughter, and we do not at the Princess Victoria will become usia expectant, by any paternal or lesion.

ner has published the following letter:

in England and France have anxiously during about a fortnight for hes reporting the details of the fall of...

Are you and the public, of whom I organ, aware that these despatches been sent (supposing them to fill six of the Times) to London in two hours?

means, therefore, 20,000 words, using letters, would be transmitted in an hour; one of such correspondence as you could be transmitted in two hours.

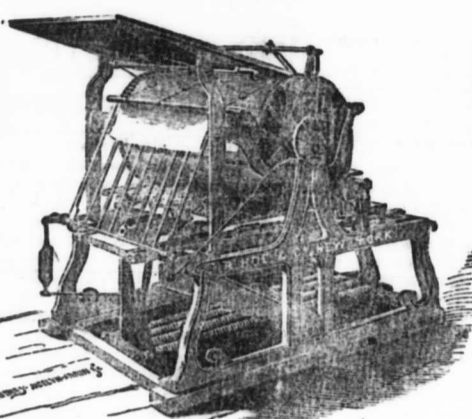
rely necessary to say, that neither the despatch nor the distance has to do with the result. The prompt arrival would for all practical purposes for 10,000 as for 1,000 miles, and h of the despatch would merely augment of its delivery in the ratio of about 300 r minute.

then, do not the Governments of England avail themselves of this power? above experiment, the French Government the necessary apparatus constructed, possess it. I have more than once re authorities why they did not avail es of it. Their answer was, that, save rare and exceptional cases, 20 or 30 vere quite sufficient for telegraphic s, and that it was not worth while to a staff to work the telegraph in these al cases.

over to transmit the long despatches you were not disputed. add that, with the concurrence of the State through which the wires are means are practicable and easy, by which ents of the despatches transmitted would own to all but the persons at the terminal

St. John Freeman reports that de from that Garrison are again be frequent. Within these three last three men of the 76th walked off; Saturday four of the Artillery went leasure excursion and have not left ddress. They took with them a coat air arms and accoutrements.

HASZARD'S FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE JOURNAL & ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, October 24, 1855. New Series, No. 285.

Harness and Coach Hardware. EDWARD DANA, MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER. 29 Kilby Street, (near State), Boston.

Royal Agricultural Society's Industrial Exhibition!! AN EXHIBITION of Domestic Manufactures and Agricultural Productions, will be held in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of OCTOBER, when the following Premiums will be distributed:

- For the best 10 yards of Cloth of Island wool, spun and woven on the Island, but which may have been dyed and finished either in this Island, or in the Provinces of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, £1 10 0

- Best pair of Horse Rugs, milled, not less than two yards square, 1 0 0
- Hearth Rug, made of woollen yarn, 0 10 0
- Woolen fancy plaid Shawl, 0 10 0
- do shepherd's plaid do, 0 10 0
- do net Shawl, 0 10 0
- do long Shawl or Scarf, 0 10 0
- pair of thick knit woollen Stockings, for Overalls, 0 5 0
- three pairs woollen Socks, 0 3 0
- do woollen Gloves, 0 3 0
- do woollen Mittens, 0 3 0
- linen Table Cloth, 0 10 0
- 6 yards linen Towelling, 0 10 0
- 3 linen Sacks, capable of holding four bushels each, 0 10 0
- Bonnet, made of grass plait, 0 10 0
- Hat, do do, 0 5 0

- AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. Best tub of Butter, not less than thirty pounds weight, 0 10 0
- do do do, 0 5 0
- Cheese, not less than twenty pounds, do do, 0 10 0
- do do do, 0 5 0
- Half-dozen Swede Turnips, 0 3 0
- do Carrots for the table, 0 3 0
- do Root Blood Beet, 0 3 0
- do Roots of Mangold Wortzel, 0 3 0
- do Roots of Parsnips, 0 3 0
- do Ears of Indian Corn, 0 3 0
- do Onions, 0 3 0
- do Apples, 0 3 0

- POULTRY. Best pair, (male and female), Dorking Fowls, not more than one year old, (alive), 0 5 0
- do Cochins China, do do, 0 5 0
- do Turkeys, do do, 0 5 0
- do Geese, do do, 0 5 0
- do Ducks, do do, 0 5 0

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for such articles as may be considered worthy by the Committee, although not enumerated in the list. All articles exhibited, must be strictly the manufacture of persons residing on the Island, with the exception of the first mentioned in the list. And all articles for competition, excepting live Stock, must be sent in to the Secretary on or before 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 30th of October, otherwise they will be excluded.

The Exhibition will be open to the public at 12 o'clock, By order, W. W. IRVING, Sec'y. Con. Room, Sept. 5. (All papers)

For Sale or to Let, SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the East side of the Malpasque, or Princeown Road, about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and opposite to Spring Park. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN. March 21st, 1855.

Dyeing and Cloth Dressing Establishment.

JOHN McP. FRASER of Picton, N. S., begs to intimate to his numerous friends in Prince Edward Island, that from recent improvements in his Dyeing establishment he is enabled to give those favouring him with their custom a decided improvement in the appearance of his work particularly as regards his colours. From using only the best material as well as from personally superintending his establishment and charging moderate prices, he solicits a continuance of their favour.

AGENTS. Georgetown, Finlay McNeil, Esq. White Sands, Mr. David Johnston, Charlottetown, Peter M'Gowan Esq., Queen St. Summerside, Belleque, Mr. Wm M'Ewen, Merch. Picton Town, Mr. Alex. M'Phail.

NEW BOOK The Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland

IN its Legislative and Executive Departments, with Appendix containing the Rules and Orders of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly by JOHN LITTLE, Esq., Barrister at Law.

Union of the Colonies AND THE Organization of the Empire.

THE SPEECH on the Union of the Colonies, delivered by the Hon. Joseph Howe in the Nova Scotia Legislature, in February 1854, together with the Hon. Francis Hincks' REPLY to said Speech, and Mr. Howe's LETTER in Reply to Mr. Hincks—the whole forming a pamphlet of eighty pages, has just been published, and is now for sale at Hazard & Owen's Book Store. Price One Shilling and three pence. Sept. 27, 1855.

New Books!

HASZARD & OWEN have JUST RECEIVED this day, per "Majestic," 1 case BOOKS, from Edinburgh, among which, are a new supply of CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS, viz.—Chambers' Information, English Literature, &c. Journal of Popular Literature, now series, Jan. to July, 1855. Pictorial History of England, 1st volume.—A History of the People as well as of the Kingdom, illustrated with many hundred Wood Engravings, to be completed in 10 volumes. Chambers' Pocket Miscellany. Tales for the Road and Rail. Mathematics. Algebra. Geometry. Arithmetic. Book-keeping & Natural Philosophy and Science, in all its branches, &c.

Also, from Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Eton Latin Grammar; Edward's Latin Delectus; Dymock's Caesar; Reid's English Dictionary; Fulton's Johnston's do.; Hutton's Book-keeping; Bridges' Algebra & Key; Key to Lennie's Grammar; Mangall's Questions; Markham's English; Markham's France; Stewart's Modern Geography; Cumming's Signs of the Times, urgent questions; Protestant Discussion with D. French, Esq., &c.

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

GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON.

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

CAUTION!

WHEREAS, SARAH ROPER, a servant in my employ, has left my service without fulfilling her engagement, this is to caution all persons from employing the said SARAH ROPER, without her producing a written discharge, otherwise, they will be prosecuted as the Law directs. GEO. T. HASZARD.

A LAKE OF PITCH.

The last number of Silliman's Journal contains an account of that remarkable curiosity, "the pitch lake of Trinidad." W. I. It is situated on the western shore of the Island, near the village of Le Braye, which is built on a foundation of hard pitch. The lake stands above this village about 90 feet on a plateau, is circular, and half a mile in diameter, surrounded on all sides with a dense forest. Its face is intersected with a network of water channels, which gives it the appearance of marbled paper. The surface of the pitch is pretty hard, and when the water channels are dry, it can be passed over on foot. In the centre of the lake the pitch appears to be constantly and silently rising up en masse, and what is very singular, numerous pieces of wood are constantly coming up to the surface from below. These are from one to several feet in length, and are forced by the peculiar pressure to assume an upright position, so as to appear all over the lake like stumps of trees protruding through. It is believed, that this pitch lake is boiling slowly below. Streams of sulphuretted hydrogen gas frequently issue from beneath, the temperature of which is 97 deg. Fah. The centre of the lake is somewhat plastic, but around the sides the pitch is very hard. The water in the streams and small pools is pure and soft; fish are numerous in them, and alligators make them their habitation. Large springs of petroleum are in its vicinity, and about a mile northward there is a bed of brown coal cropping out upon the sea shore; it is about 20 feet thick, and appears from its dip as if it passed under the lake. The pitch is of great depth, for it has been dug into 18 feet in many places. It is believed to be a submergible bed of vegetable matter, undergoing slow distillation by volcanic action underneath. This store of bitumen appears to be inexhaustible. It is used with wood for fuel by the American steamers plying on the Orinoco river. Mixed with pebbles and sand it makes excellent pavements, and ground floors of houses. With ten per cent. of rosin oil, it makes a good pitch for ships. The Earl of Dundonald has purchased a tract of 26 acres of it, and has instituted experiments to discover, if possible, some means for making it a substitute for india rubber and gutta percha water-proof or vulcanized fabrics; and he has already made some vulcanized cloth, which, from appearances, bids fair of future success. If such a result crown his efforts—and every person must wish him success—such an inexhaustible supply of cheap material as this lake furnishes will soon bring down the price of such goods in our country, and thus confer unspeakable benefits upon our people.

SPAIN AND REVOLV.—The property of the clergy is being sold at prices much higher than those fixed by the Government. In the province of Caceras, a lot of which the price was 70,000 reals, was knocked down for 270,000. The purchasers are principally foreigners. English and French capitalists may be marked among the bidders, and they generally have the bidding to themselves, as the only attendants who have ready money. The Messager de Bayonne, in giving an account of some bull fights which took place there on the 26th and 27th of August last, remarks that the taste for these spectacles, formerly so strong there, is fast declining. The performers were received with loud invectives, and even missiles were thrown at them.

ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.—Mr. Burns, who lately visited England, and Mr. Carstairs Douglas, arrived safely at Hong Kong on the 7th July, after a very prosperous voyage in the Challenger, the captain giving them every encouragement to religious exercises on board his vessel. Mr. Douglas, with the nurse who had accompanied the late Mr. Young and his child to this country, were to sail for Amoy. Mr. Burns's son continues his voyage in the Challenger to Shanghai, in the hope of obtaining some opening there for good, and perhaps at Nankin.

Lord Palmerston stands at the present moment in a proud and enviable position. While other statesmen, eminent for their wisdom and experience, had quailed under the difficulties that surrounded the nation, he never faltered for a moment; but during the very darkest period, with unshaken purpose, steadily adhered to the one end and aim of his administration, the maintenance of the ancient honour and renown of the country, the humiliation of the pride of Russia, and the consolidation of the French alliance.

M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.

No remedy ever invented has been so successful as the great worm medicine of Dr. M'Lane. All who have used it have been equally astonished and delighted at its wonderful energy and efficacy. To publish all the testimonials in its favour would fill volumes; we must therefore content ourselves with a brief abstract of a few of them. Japhet C. Allen, of Amboy, gave a dose to a child of 6 years old, and it brought away 63 worms. He soon after gave another dose to the same child, which brought away 50 more, making 113 worms in about 12 hours.

Andrew Downing, of Cranberry township, Venango county, gave his child one tea-spoonful, and she passed 177 worms. Next morning, on repetition of the dose, she passed 113 more.

Jonathan Houghman, of West Union, Park county, Ia. writes, that he is unable to supply the demand, as the people in his neighbourhood say, after a trial of the others, that none is equal to Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.

Messrs. D. & J. W. Colton, of Winchester, Ind. happened last spring to get some of this Vermifuge. After selling a few bottles, the demand became so great for it that their stock was soon exhausted. They state that it has produced the best effect wherever used, and is very popular among the people.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. Sold wholesale and retail by W. R. WATSON.

LETTER FROM THE HON. NEAL DOW.

September 30, 1855. MY DEAR SIR—Yours of the 17th is received. We did not for a moment anticipate a defeat, and for the day we felt sad—really disheartened. After a thought, we saw that the event was in accordance with all our experience during the progress of the reform. Every success followed by a reverse—every reverse succeeded by a reverse greater than any which had preceded it. Our laws of 1846—striking down the license system—though very mild in its penalties, (from one to twenty dollars,) was a great triumph, but was followed by a great reaction; many thought the cause fairly stranded. Then came my election as Mayor, in April, 1851, followed by the Maine Law, May 31st of the same year; then my defeat, (tremendously disastrously as it was thought for the cause in 1852,) then a gradual flow until our success again in the State election, Sept. 1854, and our Municipal election, 1855 with an intensified law; now our defeat in Sept. 1855, but leaving us with a vote, by thousands, than any party ever had before in Maine, a larger vote by 10,000 than we had in 1854! Our party is thoroughly united, one in heart and mind—full of enthusiasm and hope and at the next election will bring all right again. Truly yours, NEAL DOW.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

The Augsburg Gazette, which is more or less open to Austrian impressions, and which, at all events, expresses the opinions of a large class in Germany, makes the following comments on the fall of Sebastopol:—"Sebastopol has fallen—fallen after a struggle which has not its equal in the history of wars—but yet, fallen, and we have to consider the importance of this event, its certain and probable consequences, for it might happen that a more earnest and pressing warning than ever might be given to Germany to exchange its present neutrality for a position which, if it does not place the decision in its hands, would at least make it participate therein.

"The Russians have—and the Russians themselves put emphasis upon the announcement—voluntarily evacuated the south side of Sebastopol. As if they had any other choice than to withdraw or bury themselves under the ruins! Since Prince Gortschakoff's despatch, concluding with the words 'our fortifications suffer,' the catastrophe was only a question of time, and the attack at Traktir-bridge was the last desperate attempt to avert it. The attempt failed. Sebastopol fell as it was doomed to fall, and when the Nord endeavours to demonstrate that it is only now, that the army is concentrated in the northern forts, that there is unity in its action and movements, it is comically absurd.

"We do not wish to overrate the event of the 9th of September, but we must not underrate it. The northern fortress may be a stronger, a much stronger fortress; but the south part contained every thing which Sebastopol had to defend—the whole of Russia's Black Sea fleet, and all the resources of that fleet. All this is annihilated; and for at least half a century to come, even without the stipulations of a peace, through the simple force of circumstances, the limitation of the naval power of Russia is an accomplished fact. The third guarantee point no longer exists. But there is a point of still greater importance. The prestige of Russia's inviolability is gone—gone in the East as in the West; her whole power is shaken to its centre, and this especially because Sebastopol did not fall at once, and because it has only fallen now.

"It would be superfluous now to investigate whether it was possible or impossible to have taken the fortress by a coup de main immediately after the landing in the Crimea; but then Sebastopol only would have been taken, and Sebastopol is not the Crimea, still less Russia. But since then every nerve has been strained to keep the place. A large army, always as numerous, often more numerous than the forces of the allies, has fought with bravery throughout; all the means of art and nature have been employed, and yet the Russians have fought in vain, and an incongruous host, with no other retreat than the sea, has beaten their army on its own ground, with an immense empire behind it and when the highest stake was played for the position of Russia in the East. Russia's military honour is safe; for in her retreat she has left nothing but ruins and corpses, but her power has not the less received a mortal wound.

"Will the new phases of the war, will the fall of Sebastopol lead to a successful renewal of the peace negotiation? Russia will never make peace after a disaster! The haughty sentence attributed to Alexander II. We will not touch upon it. If the Western Powers entertain the same idea, peace would never be possible, Russia will still be willing to negotiate. But there are reasons to induce the Western Powers to be reasonable in their demands. They cannot seize upon the heart of Russia, as long as Central Europe remains inactive, and perhaps they may now obtain an indemnification for war expenses; afterwards, when Russia's finances shall have sunk to exhaustion, they will not. Are they to seek for an indemnification in Russian territory? But where is the Russian territory that can have an equivalent value in their eyes? The Crimea may be a valuable pledge, but neither France nor England can wish to place it among the jewels of their Crown! And Germany! Whoever has calmly studied the position of Germany throughout the struggle must inevitably be convinced, that in the leading circles there has existed a secret sympathy for Russia, a secret hatred for the Napoleon dynasty. From reasons caused by the unmistakable feeling of the whole people, the cause of Russia was not openly espoused but a tacit support was given to it by inaction, and no idea was entertained of acting against Russia. The invulnerability of the Russian army was believed in Germany as long as the Western Powers were alone in the field, and the quiet hope was entertained that Napoleon III., like Napoleon I. would knock his head to pieces against his powerful adversary, and Germany reap where she had not sown; but the fall of Sebastopol has destroyed that belief and deceived that hope. Germany, it is true has spared some millions, because she resolved to look on as a passive spectator of the struggle but let us beware lest we have ultimately to pay the piper with far more than those millions. More than once Russia and France have met on bloody battle-fields as enemies, and yet one year afterwards, Napoleon and Alexander were discussing the partition of Europe; and on the throne of France there is now another Napoleon, and on the throne of Russia a second Alexander."

NOTES ON SCIENCES AND ART.

GOLD IN THE ARTS.—It has been ascertained that in Birmingham, England, not less than one thousand ounces of fine gold are used weekly, equivalent to some \$500,000 annually; and that the consumption of gold-leaf in eight manufacturing towns is equal to five hundred and eighty-four ounces weekly. For gilding metals by electrolyte and the water-gilding process, not less than ten thousand ounces of gold are required annually. A recent English writer states the consumption of gold and silver at Paris at over 18,000,000 of francs. At the present time the consumption of fine gold and silver in Europe and the United States is estimated at \$50,000,000 annually.

RETURN OF THE GREAT COMET.—The eminent astronomer, M. Babinet, member of the Academy of Sciences, and M. Bonme, of Middleburg, Holland, have been making some interesting investigations in respect to the return of the great comet which appeared in the years 104, 392, 682, 975, 1264, and 1556. M. Bonme has gone over all the previous calculations, and made a new estimate of the separate and combined action of all the planets upon this comet of three hundred years, the result of which severe labor gives the arrival of this rare visitor in August, 1858. with an uncertainty of two years, more or less.

MICROSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHS.—Some microscopic photographs exhibited at Manchester, England, have excited much admiration. One of the size of a pin's head, when magnified several hundred times, was seen to contain a group of seven portraits of members of the artist's family, the likenesses being admirably distinct. Another microscopic photograph, of still less size, represented a mural tablet, erected to the memory of William Sturgeon, the electrician, by his Manchester friends. This little tablet covered only 1-900th part of a superficial inch and contained 680 letters, every one of which could be distinctly seen by the aid of the microscope.

THE READING BRICKS OF BABYLON.—According to the Leeds (English) Mercury, Col. Rawlinson has just discovered among the ruins of ancient Babylon an extensive library—not, indeed, printed on paper, but impressed on baked bricks—containing many and voluminous treatises on astronomy, mathematics, ethnology, and several other most important branches of knowledge. These treatises contain facts and arguments, which, in his opinion, will have no small effect on the study of the sciences to which they relate, and, indeed, on almost every branch of learning, and which throw great light upon Biblical history and criticism, and the history of our race.

MACHINISTS IN CUBA.—During the sugar cane season in Cuba, say from November to April, there are usually employed on the various plantations about twelve hundred machinists as engineers and repairers. Few of these machinists are Cubans, and few of them remain the whole year on the island. A large number are Scotchmen, a few English, while the United States furnish a large share. These machinists repair to the island during the month of October, and secure situations usually at most excellent wages, and then remain until May, when they leave the island and spend the warmest weather in a more healthy climate. Not a few have families who remain in the United States. For years the demand for machinists in our country has been so great, and the prices paid for labor so good, that the higher rates paid in Cuba have not been sufficient to entice very many to so warm and unhealthy a climate. There are some twenty or thirty residing in South Boston, however, who have every year for several years visited Cuba, and spent the working season.—Boston Traveler.

COAL IN TURKEY.—At Heraclea, a distance of twelve hours' sailing from Constantinople, there is an abundance of good coal, but owing to the supineness of the Turks, it has not been made available until the past year. An English company has made a contract with the Turkish government, and has to pay about two and a half dollars as a rent upon every ton raised. It is calculated that 60,000 tons will be raised this year, a fine market for its sale being the supply of the steamships in the Black Sea.

VARIETIES OF SPEED.—The velocity of a ship is from 8 to 18 miles an hour; of a race-horse, 29 to 33 miles; of a bird, 50 to 60 miles; of the clouds in a violent hurricane, 80 to 110 miles; of sound, 823 miles; of a cannon ball (as found by experience,) from 600 to 1000 miles; of the earth round the sun, 68,000 miles—more than 100 times quicker than a cannon ball; of Mercury, 104,000 miles; of light, about 8,000,000 miles, passing from the sun to the earth in about 8 minutes, or about a million times swifter than a cannon ball.

Some one tells a story of a child, three years old, who, on being lifted up to see the corpse of a little playmate, kissed the pale, cold cheek, and gently whispered, "Please give my love to God."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor: I some time since troubled you with a few remarks on the doings of the self-styled Liberal government, with Coles as its leader; I did not see any reply for some time, but on falling in with a No. of the Examiner a short time since, when busily occupied with my farm, I noticed, that Coles & Co. had been at last enabled to patch up what, no doubt, they considered an unanswerable reply. My letter seems to have afforded them some amusement, but, I imagine, they or Coles would have given something could they have silenced me, but, Sir, I am not to be silenced until the country is rid of such impostors as the present government is composed of, and the eyes of the remaining few who support the members thereof be opened, to see how completely they are hoodwinked into supporting so unprincipled a pack. The letter purporting to be an answer to my former letter, is signed by some twenty-six persons, some of them minors; it was carried about from place to place for signatures, and, if I am correctly informed, lay at Coles's Whiskey Shop for some time, and, no doubt, every man who signed it got a treat, and after all, only twenty-six names were scraped together, and, in some instances, the names of the father and all his sons are affixed to it. Some are resident in Charlottetown and elsewhere, one a servant, I believe, of Coles himself. I suppose the prime movers in getting up this master-piece of a letter would have it supposed, that they are the writers, and at the same time, taunt me with not being the writer of my letter; Sir, I know well who wrote their letter, but one man among them is able to do anything of the kind, and he, poor man, I do not believe, took the trouble. I am not a scholar, but, whatever I may be, I am able to understand common sense, and this I know, that the twenty-six names attached to the letter are not all residents of Lot 34, nor are they all Irish as they would have the public believe. Some are Scotch, and some are English, one, as I before stated, is, I believe, a servant to Coles; another is, I believe, a joiner, and another, an apprentice to a trade, all of whom reside in town. There is another name to it; the man I believe, resides at Fort Augustus; I notice another name, not known in the district, and there is another name, that of a lad, who, since it was affixed, struck it out, he being ashamed of it. And in another case, when I spoke to a man whose name appeared to it, he denied having signed it, and when this man went to the Printer's with me, demanding to see the paper which had been sent there with his name to it, he was told by the Liberal printer, that he was not bound to let him see it, or give him any information. But what do we see afterwards! This Liberal printer comes out with the information, that he had made a mistake; I was senior, not junior. However, the public can judge, after all the trouble that was taken in travelling over the Township, twenty-six names only could be got in the whole of Township 34, many of them spurious, as I have before shown, and this in the Township that Coles relied on for his support next to the French. It is well known, out of the persons that were asked, for every one who signed, twenty refused; what, then, has become of all the supporters of the Great George Coles? who boasted of his supporters on Lot 34. It is true, he never had many of the respectable, intelligent people on the Township, but he managed to get some 150; but it appears they have now dwindled down to 26! he might, perhaps, get a few more—the Messrs. Lawson and McMillans, and their sons, and some two or three on the St. Peter's Road, who hold some office—but do his best, he cannot get fifty supporters on the whole Township. This, Mr. Editor, is a great falling off, particularly after the trouble that was taken, the paper was carried about in every direction by an unfortunate lick-spittle, who tried hard to get a berth, which has been for a long period held by an honest, faithful old servant, and I suppose, as he was then disappointed, he now makes sure of some more lucrative post. I am told I was turned out of office, by what the self-styled Liberals call Tories; Sir, I was not, but when the government called "responsible," came into office, the Road Commissioner—one of the oldest and most respectable gentlemen in the Township—was displaced, and when Mr. Holl's government came into power, they put him back into his place, and they did right; and it was no wonder. The great George Coles displaced him and others without a fault, because they could see through him, which I confess I did not; but I now do, and I see that the whole people were deluded, who supported him. All he cared for was self, and if he could obtain a majority and get an office for himself and a few more of his hangers-on, he cared not for anything or anybody else, no matter whether he or they were fit to discharge the duties of the offices they for the time seized hold of, and no matter what cost it was to the country. Sir, the people see through all this now—this appointing individuals to offices who are not able to do the duty,—and then taking from the Treasury hundreds to pay Deputies to do the very duty which they ought, and are incapable of performing; and if a petition is brought round for a dissolution of the present House of Assembly, it will

be signed by 19 out of every 20 of the Electors in this, and I think, every other Township. We are also informed in the famous 20-signatured letter, that Mr. Holl's government did not amend the School Act: the Statute Book, Sir, gives the lie to this, and fortunately for the country that they did so, for if they had not, it would have been far better for the people that the said Act had never passed. And as for Mr. Holl's government having given the public money to Church Society's Schools, it is the first I heard of it, and I believe it is an untruth. I will, at my leisure, expose this self-styled government a little further: I have yet plenty more of their doings to make known. I remain, Your Obed't Servant, PATRICK BEARNEY, P. S. Hacklemouth, the former, Coles's hiring, will shortly appear. Union Road, Lot 33, October 21st, 1855.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 24, 1855.

We were rather astonished, and, truth to tell, rather grieved to hear an intelligent farmer say, that an opinion had got ground among the country people, that in the new market house to be built by the Corporation, they (the country people), were to be excluded, as the market was intended for the use of the people of the town, and for them alone. Whether the immediate building a new market house be a part of the contemplated improvements of the City, is more than we can tell; certain it is, that one is much wanted. The present market house is small and inconvenient, and seems as if it were expressly built so as to exclude people from the country, and many have given some countenance to the report, that the same narrow policy was to be persevered in when a new one is substituted. When that event takes place, we trust and hope, that the convenience and comfort of the farmers and others, who have produce to dispose of, will be the main object to be kept in view. It should ever be remembered, that the Island is wholly and solely dependent upon its agriculture. If this be carefully and sedulously attended to, and a more liberal policy shown in giving facilities to strangers to settle themselves and families in the Island, the formation of extensive fisheries, and the establishment of manufactories of different kinds will follow, as a matter of course. But the successful prosecution of these, particularly the latter, depends chiefly on the cheapness of food. No manufactures of any extent, can be profitably carried on, unless the labourers can be fed at a cheap rate. To insure this, the Mother Country has been obliged to repeal its conservative laws, and take to free trade. If, therefore, we would progress, we must lay the foundation of our wealth on the opulence of our farming population, and no firmer or more enduring basis can be found. Let a market be established with such rules and regulations as shall ensure to both buyer and seller the greatest possible facilities. Let the market house, when built, be of such dimensions as to enable those who have occasion to frequent it, to transact their business under cover, and sheltered from the heat or inclemency of the weather. In order to do this with effect, a spacious and convenient site is wanting. There is a great anxiety among a certain class of people, to have the intended market house on the west end of Queen Square. To this, however, there are many objections. The first is, that there is not sufficient space, and the second, that a Market house in that particular locality would be as great a nuisance as the present. Squares are intended as inlets for pure air—as ventilators to the adjoining streets, and have hence been denominated the lungs of Cities and Towns, and we all know, that unless the lungs be kept in a healthy state, disease supervenes. But, say they, the plan of the town shows, that one of these reservations either that occupied by St. Paul's Church, or the old Court House, was set aside for the express purpose of a site for a market house. Very true, but it is remembered, that at the time such reservation was made, people were not so well versed in sanitary lore, as they are at present. Our ancestors rather loved dirt than otherwise, at least they did not esteem the cleanliness of their Cities and Towns such an all important matter as their posterity very properly do. Besides, since that day, the government have appropriated the centre of Queen Square to the Colonial Building. Now, it will be but justice to Charlottetown, if in return for the space so injudiciously taken from its largest and best Square, the government should provide a proper site for a market house. The Colonial Building, if permitted to be in the Square, should have been erected at the west end where some people say the market house should be built, the centre of the Square might have been then railed in and planted. Let us in the name of common sense, and as men sensible of the value of fresh air, and not wholly insensible to the wish of making our newly created City as ornamental as possible, do our utmost to prevent the Square from being further desecra-

ted, and ourselves from as void of all principle

POLICE

Oct. 15.—John All

Oct. 19.—Ann We

Convicted and fined 5s.

James Brohaut,

without license; second

summed not having atten

Oct. 20.—Neil Ranki

unstamped yardstick,

with costs.—W. I.

having one unstamped

and fined 10s. with co

merchant, for having

Convicted and fined

Mitchell, Archibald Bin

do Nelson, for having r

at the Court and giv

Oct. 22.—Sarah B

Peasars, second offence

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visitor for 12 months b

ties in £10 each. Cou

CONVICTION.—Ge

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and fined before Robe

of Her Majesty's Justic

County, in the sum of 7

weights short of the ma

SHIP

The New Ship "Al

Smith, on her first v

bound for Liverpool,

being out a short time,

ship free, bore up for

ahead off Cape Miscon

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make for Pictou, N.

umberland Strait, c

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the Officers on board,

the shore, I heard a

ceeded in getting her

she ran into Geogre

from B. Davies, Esq.

Provincial Insurance C

returned from the shi

and probably

repairs than caulking

Insurance Companies

interest, much valua

might be saved.

For the benefit o

Damage

The Subscriber

sell—

BY A

at 11 o'clock, on TH

whole of the STOCK

damaged by Fire at

More particulars in H

Ch. Town, Oct. 22

Re

G. H. LOCKER

& begs to inform th

rally, that he has rem

where he will con

Spinning Wheels

&

Work war

Upper Queen Stre

Charlottetown, C

Wint

The subscriber is

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ter Supply of GO

articles, of—

Colored Velvets; bla

Coburgs, Orleans

Dresses; a variety

Velvet, Mohair, Si

bit Shirts, Lace a

and Gaze Vails

Lapets; a splendid

Wreaths and Rib

and children's B

Berlin Wool, Pars

and Crochet Hool

Also—a variety of

Clonking, gent's

Carrots, Hour, Ju

grey, white and

Tailor's Trimming

A variety of CUT

splendid Table K

Joiner's Tools, &

And a good supply

and Spices.

Oct. 22.

19 out of every 20 of the Electors I think, every other Township. We formed in the famous 20-signatured Mr. Holl's government did not School Act: the Statute Book, Sir, to this, and fortunately for the it they did do so, for if they had not, we have been far better for the people aid Act had never passed. And as all's government having given the to Church Society's Schools, it is eard of it, and I believe it is an un- fill, at my leisure, expose this self- ment a little further: I have yet to of their doings to make known. I remain,
Your Obed't Servant,
PATRICK BEARNEY,
Klemouth, the former, Coles's hire- shortly appear.
ad, Lot 33,
r 21st, 1855.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 24, 1855.

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ted, and ourselves from being justly designated as void of all principle of taste or science.

POLICE COURT.

Oct. 15.—John Allen, drunk and disorderly. Fined 5s.
Oct. 19.—Ann Wood, drunk and disorderly. Convicted and fined 5s., or be imprisoned 48 hours.
—James Brehaut, charged with selling liquor without license; second offence. Case dismissed, on account of several persons who had been subpoenaed not having attended.
Oct. 20.—Neil Rankin, merchant, for having one unstamped yardstick. Convicted and fined 10s. with costs. —V. B. Dawson, merchant, for having one unstamped pipe measure. Convicted and fined 10s. with costs. —H. Haszard, Esq., merchant, for having one unstamped yardstick. Convicted and fined 10s. with costs. —Wm. Mitchell, Archibald Binns, James McGill and Horatio Nelson, for having refused or neglected to attend at the Court and give evidence. Convicted and fined 20s. each, with 4s. 6d. costs each.
Oct. 22.—Councillor for the week, B. Davies, Esq.
Oct. 22.—Sarah Byers, for assault on Charlotte Ferns, second offence. Convicted, fined 30s with costs or to be imprisoned 1 month and to find security for keeping the peace and be of good behavior for 12 months herself in £20, and two sureties in £10 each. Committed.

CONVICTION.—George Dixon, Miller, near Dog River, was on Saturday, the 20th inst., convicted and fined before Robert Hutchinson, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Queen's County, in the sum of 30s, with costs, for being three weights short of the number required by the Mill Act.

Ship News.

The New Ship "Herald" 1200 tons Captain Smith, on her first voyage from Bathurst, N. B., bound for Liverpool, G. B., proving leaky after being out a short time, the crew unable to keep the ship free, bore up for Bathurst, but the wind coming ahead off Cape Miscon they put the ship before the wind for the East end of this Island, intending to make for Pictou, N. S., but in beating up Northumberland Strait on Thursday morning a little before daylight, the ship struck with much violence on Cape Bear Reef, near the Malabar Rocks; the Steamer immediately deserted the ship, leaving only the Officers on board, who with help of people from the shore and being favored with fine weather succeeded in getting her off yesterday morning, when she ran into Georgetown to repair. We understand from B. Davies, Esq., the Protective Agent for Provincial Insurance Company, C. W. who has just returned from the ship, that she is but slightly injured and probably may not require any further repairs than caulking; we think that if the other Insurance Companies had agents to look after their interest, much valuable property as in this instance might be saved.

(For the benefit of whom it may concern.)

Damaged Goods!!

THE Subscriber intimates, that he is desirous to sell—
BY AUCTION,
at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., the whole of the STOCK of Mr. JOSEPH McLELLAN, damaged by Fire at his premises, Queen Street. More particulars in Handbills.
JAMES N. HARRIS, Auctioneer.
Ch. Town, Oct. 22, 1855.

Removal.

G. H. LOCKERBY, Wheelwright, returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to upper QUEEN STREET, where he will continue to make large and small Spinning Wheels, Reels, Warping Spools, &c., &c., &c.
Work warranted.
Upper Queen Street,
Charlottetown, Oct. 17, 1855.—if

Winter Goods!!

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Island generally, that he has received from Liverpool, per "Majestic," his Winter Supply of GOODS, consisting, among other articles, of—
Colored Velvets; black and colored Silks, Merinos, Coburgs, Orleans, Circassian Robes and Gala Dresses; a variety of Shawls, Ladies' Mantles, Velvets, Mohair, Silk Trimmings and Fringes; Habit Shirts, Lace and Muslin Collars, black Lace and Gauze Veils, Cap and Bonnet Shapes and Lappets; a splendid assortment of Artificial Flowers, Wreaths and Ribbons; ladies' Bracelets; ladies' and children's Braids; Napoleon Satin Stocks; Berlin Wool, Parse Silks, Knitting Cotton, Needles and Crochet Hooks; Parse Mountings, Braces, &c.
Also—a variety of Yorkshire Broad Cloths, ladies' Cloaking, gents' Comforters, Blankets, Flannels, Carpets, Heartrugs, Horse Cloths, Bed Tickings, grey, white and striped Shirting, and all kinds of Tailor's Trimmings.
A variety of CUTLERY, including two sets of splendid Table Knives and Forks, balance handles; Joiner's Tools, &c.
And a good supply of TEA, COFFEE, Groceries and Spices.
NICHOLAS BROWN,
Kent Street.
Oct. 22.

Latest News!

By the arrival of the Lady Le Marchant, we have the following Telegram from the St. John's Courier.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW YORK.

One Week later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ATLANTIC."

The Collins steamer Atlantic arrived at New York on the morning of the 18th. The news by her is not specially important. The allies had blown up the remnant of Sebastopol in their possession. Large Divisions of the Allies were threatening to attack the Russians at Baidar and Eupatoria. The fleet had sailed on a secret expedition—the destination is supposed to be Nicolaeff or Odessa. The Russians seem determined to meet the campaign vigorously. The Emperor was at Odessa. He has issued an encouraging address to the Russian people, and will shortly be in the Crimea. Some commercial uneasiness was experienced in England. Consols were quoted at 87½. Markets generally dull. Wheat and flour in good demand, but with slight change in price.

SECOND DESPACH.

Sebastopol was certainly to be blown up by the Allies, and mines were being sunk for that purpose. Gortschakoff was threatened by large forces of allies from Eupatoria and Baidar. On the 27th Sept. some Russians were defeated near Eupatoria by French cavalry, with a loss of 50 killed and 105 prisoners; the French loss was three killed and 25 wounded. A collision is anticipated between the Western Powers and the King of Greece, on account of the Russian propensities of the latter. The Bank of England had still further advanced its rate of discount to 5½ per cent. The allies had mounted a large number of mortars at Sebastopol, preparatory to bombarding the north side. Danish Constitution had been promulgated at Copenhagen. Prince Ferdinand having refused his signature, was dismissed from the command of Zealand. The Russians had captured a Turkish convoy at Kara with provisions for the garrison, together with 100 horses and 300 men. The restriction of the importation of salt into Russia has been abolished. The Revenue returns of Great Britain show an increase of nearly £8,500,000 stg., owing chiefly to the income tax. Kara still holds out, but its provisions were nearly exhausted; it is anticipated, however, that the snow would compel the Russians to retire. The correspondent of the London News asserts that the Russians are making preparations for the evacuation of the north side of Sebastopol. Gortschakoff has issued a hopeful address to his soldiers. He admits the loss of 500 to 1000 men for thirty days previous to the termination of the siege; but he says, in conclusion, "we are now free, and a new war commences." A letter from Revel estimates the Russian marine losses in that part of the Baltic last year at 40,000 tons. The Africa, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday.

Married.

At Tignish, on the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. McIntyre, P. P., Mr. William Hogan, Sea-Cow Pond, Lot 1, to Ellen, third daughter of Mr. James Whelan, Kildare, Lot 2.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.
Oct. 21, Schr. Isabella, Turbhill, Boston; goods.
22d, Father Mathew, Boudria, Gat of Canoe; fish.
23d, Lady Sale, Brow, Boston; goods. Alert, St. John, N. B.; salt, &c. Romp, Cascumpec.
SAILED.
Oct. 21, Barque Challenge, Bideford; timber & deal by James Yeo, Esq.
23d, Julia, St. John, N. B.; produce, by R. Bell, Jason, West Point; ballast.

Free hold Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a valuable FREEHOLD FARM, 6 miles from Town, consisting of 60 acres of LAND, or thereabouts, 54 of which are cleared, and in an excellent state of cultivation. Nearly the whole has been cleared within the last 12 years. It is situated on the north side of, and adjoins, the West River, and contigs us to Mr. John Hyde's Mill. The House is placed on a commanding situation, well sheltered from the north and north-west winds, and has a splendid view of the river. The farm buildings have been all erected by the present proprietor, and consists of a Barn 60 x 26 feet, including Stable and Cow-house, also, a Coach-house and Granary, Out-houses, Green-house and Piggery. Mowal mud to any extent can be obtained from the river. For particulars apply to NICHOLAS BROWN,
Kent Street.
Oct. 22.

AUCTIONS.

Without the least Reserve!!
ON MONDAY next, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the subscriber's Establishment,—

BY AUCTION.
7 FRANKLIN STOVES, of excellent English Castings, fit either for burning wood or coal—large Stoves—handsome pattern.
JAMES N. HARRIS.
Oct. 23.—Adv.

TO BE SOLD

At Public Auction.
AT the OLD COURT HOUSE, Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 30th October next, at twelve o'clock, if not previously disposed of by private sale, all that tract of land situate on Township No. 19, known as the Douglas Estate comprising 1630 Acres. This property is freehold and under Lease to various Tenants at an annual rent of one shilling currency per acre. An indisputable title will be given. A plan of the property may be seen and other particulars made known on application to the undersigned.
ROBERT STEWART.
Charlottetown, Aug 28th, 1855.

On Hand,

PER "Napoleon III," and "Lady Sale," from Boston, Gothic, O. G. & L. G. CLOCKS, LOOKING GLASSES, (assorted sizes,) a variety of toy and useful articles.—
100 doz. Masons' superior Blacking; 12 nests Tubs, 6 Cradles and Rockers, 300 assorted Chairs, (elegant patterns,) 4 casks of superior Vinegar, with a variety of other articles. These are to be sold at costs and charges. Cheap wholesale customers please apply at once.
Also—per Schr. Joseph and Mary.—150 Tons Sidney COALS, at 30s. per ton.
Also—per Mary, from Labrador,—HERRINGS, CODFISH, (dry and Fall cured), SEAL OIL, and COD OIL.
And former importations,—CAPLIN, SOUNDS & TONGUES.
JAMES N. HARRIS.
Oct. 23.—Adv. 3w

Steamer for Liverpool.

Lady Le Marchant.
THE Steamer Lady Le Marchant will leave Charlottetown for Liverpool, England, early in December next, has good accommodations for a limited number of Passengers if early application be made.
THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY.
Charlottetown, Oct. 24, 1855.

Diocesan Church Society.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held (D. V.) at the INFANT SCHOOL HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m. The Clergy and friends of the Society are respectfully requested to attend.
DAVID FITZGERALD, Sec'y.

Superior Cooking Stoves.

Scotch Castings.
JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, from Glasgow, a quantity of Cooking Stoves, Canna and Close Stoves, (all sizes); Wilkie's Plough Moulding, Door Scrapers, Umbrella Stands, Nash 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, 1855.

Oct 23, October 18th, 1855.

To Messrs. Beer & Son,

Gentlemen,—For your satisfaction, and general information, we beg to certify, that those Cooking Stoves we purchased from you a short time since, (being of a new description) give great satisfaction. The excellent baking qualities of the same, together with the spacious room for fuel, make it a very desirable Stove, and we can strongly recommend the same to any person purchasing.
Your Obed't Servants,
JOHN FARQUHON,
WILLIAM BOYCE,
WILLIAM FARQUHON.
A further supply of the above JUST RECEIVED at the "King Square House," together with a good assortment of other STOVES, and will be sold very cheap.
BEER & SON.

Miss Douglas intends opening a SCHOOL.

For the instruction of young Ladies, in the English Branches, in CAPT. DODD'S new Building, on Pownall Street, next door above J. Purdie's, Esq. Miss D. trusts, that her experience in teaching for the last five years in the United States, will enable her to give satisfaction to those who may favor her with a share of their patronage.
The School will open on the 1st of NOVEMBER. Terms moderate.
Charlottetown, October 16th, 1855.

Bricks! Bricks!

FOR Sale at the 3 Mile Run, Malpeque Road, and at the Store of
HASZARD & OWEN.

Cigars! Cigars!!

FOR SALE at VERY LOW PRICES. The Subscribers have received—
22,000 superior Cheroots,
on Consignment, with instructions to effect a speedy sale.
HASZARD & OWEN.

Cigars! Cigars!!

40,000 SUPERIOR GERMAN CIGARS received by the Subscriber on Consignment, and for sale at his Auction Mart, corner of Queen and Water Streets.
The above Cigars are for unreserved sale, and will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.
BENJAMIN DAVIES.
Oct. 19.

JAMES R. WATT,

Offers for sale a good assortment of
Cooking, Parlour, and other STOVES.
Prices much lower than usual.
Oct. 10.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schr. 'SUPERB,' from

Halifax, and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE, a splendid
LOT OF TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES which will be Sold Wholesale and Retail.
THOMAS W. DODD.
Oct. 5.

TO LET with immediate possession,

the southeast end of the House recently built on the corner of Great George and Kent Streets, and next to that occupied by Messrs. Gahan & Co. The cellar is 24 feet by 50, has a substantial wall, is over 7 feet deep and is perfectly dry. There is on the first floor a shop 20 feet in front and 30 feet in depth; also a front Entrance, a Hall in rear of the shop and two other apartments. There are on the second floor one room 24 feet by 15, one 20 feet by 15 and two about 11 feet by 12, and the third floor nearly corresponds with the second. There are three rooms on the fourth floor and a fine view of the Harbour, the Rivers and the Country round, there is also attached to the premises a new Ware-house and it is one of the best stands in this City for Mercantile or any other business. Further information may be obtained by applying to
THOMAS DAWSON.
July 14th, 1855.

FREEHOLD LAND.

FOR SALE, Lot 42, as laid down on the Plan of Township No. 55, bounded on the Division line between Townships No. 55 and 56, containing 100 acres of Land. It is near Boughton River, on the South side of the Island, and is covered with good Wood. For further particulars apply to
JAMES D. HASZARD,
Recreation, Sept. 27th, 1855.

TO MILLERS.

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

FOR SALE

A beautiful situated farm at Darnley, known as the Subscriber's, it contains 100 acres of land in a high state of cultivation; it is a leasehold for 999 years, the yearly rent is £5 11s 1½d, currency, there are on the premises a large two-story dwelling House, a large and convenient Barn, with a Threshing Mill, and an out-house for a Granary.
Also,—A small farm, containing 24 acres of freehold land, situate in Princetown Royalty, within a few chains of the Darnley Bridge; the above mentioned properties are well worth the attention of persons wishing to purchase. For further particulars enquire of
WM. E. CLARK.
Charlottetown, 12th September, 1855. wtx

Grand Division.

NOTICE hereby given that the Annual Session of the Grand Division, S. of T. of this Island, will be holden on Thursday the 25th day of October, instat, at 4 o'clock p. m. in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown. A full attendance is requested.
By order,
P. DESBRISAY, G. S.
Oct. 3, 1855.

JOHN T. THOMAS

requests all persons indebted to him, on account of his late Business, to settle their respective Accounts immediately, with
Mr. W. E. DAWSON,
who is duly authorized to receive the same.

