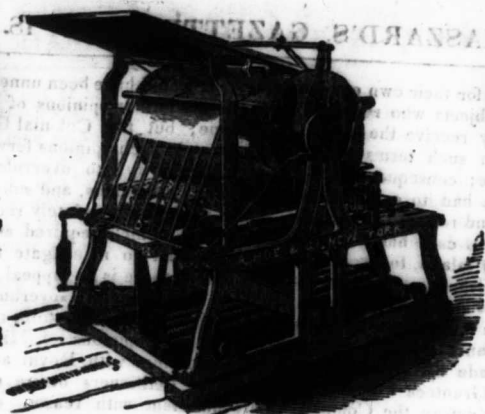


# HASZARD'S

FARMERS'  
COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

JOURNAL &  
ADVERTISER

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, July 18, 1855.

New Series No. 258.

## AUCTIONS.

### Pine and Spruce Deal.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, TO-MORROW EVENING, (Thursday), 19th inst., on Peake's Wharf, at 6 o'clock.

20,000 ft. refuse PINE and SPRUCE DEAL, (suitable for Plank Buildings.)  
JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.  
July 18, 1855.

### Advantageous opportunity of obtaining Building Sites for Business

(IN CHARLOTTETOWN.)

THE Terms of Sale of Mr. DAVID WILSON'S LOTS, sold last Winter, not being complied with, they will be again offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of August next, at 12 o'clock, on the Premises. These Lots are cut up into Building plots to suit intending purchasers, having fronts of fifty feet each on Pownall Street, and forty-two feet on Richmond Street, and are well worth the attention of Mercantile men.  
Twenty per cent on day of Sale and the balance on delivery of Deed.

### C. & J. BELL,

MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square, opposite the Market, Charlottetown.

IMPORTERS OF  
Cloths, Whinnies, Doekins, Tweeds, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employment the largest number of the best Journeymen Tailors on the Island.  
All Orders attended to with punctuality and despatch.  
Jan. 11.

## FASHIONS for 1855.

SILK, SHAWLS, and MANTLES,

At GAWAN & Co's New Dry Goods Establishment, Corner of GREAT GEORGE & KENT STREETS. (ad. El. Adv.)

## NEW GOODS. Spring 1855.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, per ISABEL and SIR ALEXANDER, from Liverpool,  
60 Packages DRY GOODS and IRONMONGERY, which have been purchased, and will be sold at unusually low prices, and to which they collect the attention of their customers and the public.  
The assortment consists of

- 4 Cases HATS and CAPS,
- 5 Trunks BOOTS and SHOES,
- 3 cases Ready Made Clothing,
- 1 bale broad and summer CLOTHS,
- 1 do Gambroons, Drills, &c.
- 3 bales CARPETS, Flannels, &c.
- 1 case Gloves and Ribbons, 1 case Shawls,
- 1 do Straw and Silk Bonnets,
- 1 do Silks and Barges,
- 3 do Haberdashery and Hosiery,
- 2 bales Grey, white and printed Calicoes,
- 2 do Cotton Warp,
- 2 cases Fancy Dress Muslins, Alpaca, Delaines and Orleans,
- 3 do Linnen Drapery,
- 15 Packages Hardware and Ironmongery,
- 15 bundles Cast, German and Spring Steel,
- 8 Tons Bar IRON.

D. & G. DAVIES.  
Charlottetown, May 11. w

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Gentlemen of Charlottetown, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and begs to inform them that he has lately MOVED to the house recently occupied by Dr. FORTY, in Queen-street, and is now ready to receive all kinds of orders in his line of business, which will be promptly attended to, and punctually executed in style which cannot be exceeded in Charlottetown.

N. B.—WANTED, three or four Journeymen, to whom the highest wages will be given, and who must be able to finish their work in first rate style.  
JAMES McLEOD, Tailor.  
June 15, 1855.

## MOTHER AND STEP-MOTHER.

CHAPTER. XIII.

"KITTY," cried Edward, bursting into the drawing-room, at the Parsonage, where Catherine sat with an open book before her, but thoughts wandering far away. "Kitty, my dear sister, what am I to do? Here I have been puzzling my brain for the last ten days to compose an Epithalamium for you and Frank! I tried Greek first, but you know I've only read the Prometheus, and Iambics don't come easy. I tried Latin next, but I couldn't determine whether it should be in Sapphics or Alcaics, and owing to the confusion of my mind, half the stanza was in one and half in the other; so down I fell to English, plain, wholesome English, as father calls it—which is, after all, the most Christian language of the three. I shall have a couple of hours' hard fighting with the Muse, by and by, and I'll bring her coy ladyship to terms, depend upon it. If you could but help me to a rhyme, now and then—but, of course, that is not to be expected. Mother is tremendously grand to-day. I can't get a word out of her, or I'd have pressed her into the service. She is glorious at finding rhymes. She has got a splendid gown for to-morrow, and a bonnet my aunt would give her ears for."

"I wish I could show her how grateful I am for all her goodness to us," said Catherine. "I don't think you need feel oppressed by the weight of the obligation," replied Edward, gaily; "though I must say mother has behaved splendidly about Elington; and one must not mind her being a little cross sometimes. But come, Kitty! If I go and fetch the horses, you'll have our morning ride with me, won't you, before you join the formidable corps of matrons. Just one last ride?"

Catherine not unwillingly consented, for she loved the boy dearly; and in the near approach of an event so important, she felt herself unable to exercise her habitual control over her thoughts. It was a day in early autumn. The foliage had lost nothing of its summer fullness, though it was coloured here and there with the beautiful shades that herald its decay. Roses clustered round the cottage doors, and the air was fragrant with clematis, while the stately autumn flowers nodded queenly greetings to each other, and the ripe fruits basked in the sunshine. The fresh wind, the blue sky, the rich landscape, combined to raise the spirits of the riders. Never had Edward looked so handsome; never had the play of his mind been so graceful. Catherine could not help gazing with admiration on his dark animated countenance, and on the supple grace of his movements.

"I will be with you before breakfast to-morrow, Kitty," he gaily cried, as he rode away, leading the pony she had been riding "as soon as ever Frank is off my hands! And never fear but I'll finish the Epithalamium, if I invoke all the Nine, at once, to my aid."

She lingered to look after him as he rode down the lane, on his glossy chestnut hunter, singing joyously, and with many a bright backward look and glad farewell.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE autumn day had long since closed. Larid clouds shut in the horizon; and the full harvest moon, waded through majestic clouds—now walled in dense masses—now in fragments of protean shape. Lady Irwin stood on the balcony on which her dressing-room opened. The heavy shade of the trees; the stillness, broken fitfully by the moanings of the rising wind, and the jagged clouds; were in grand harmony with her spirit. The weight at her heart seemed a little lightened as she contemplated, in the deepening night, this tempest hatching in apparent calm, and ready to burst.

The door of the chamber opened, but so softly, that it was only by the current of air produced that Lady Irwin was aware of it. Agnese entered the room, her olive cheek pale, and her thin lips compressed.

Lady Irwin stepped slowly from the balcony, her eyes fixed in eager inquiry on her attendant. "It is done," said the Italian, speaking with difficulty from her parched throat. Then, after a pause, she added, more quickly, "it was quite easy." The glass was on the table, where Eton had placed it, with the Seltzer water. It was

all as usual. The night is hot; he will certainly drink."

"If he should discover it," said Lady Irwin.

"I placed the powder in the glass as you bade me. It is impalpable,—if there is only enough."

"What I gave you would destroy half-a-dozen lives. But what, if he should not drink?"

"I do not fear that. He will be weary. And least that cold drink should be insufficient to tempt him, I got some claret, and placed it hard by. The Cure has no great choice of wines. He will not fail to drink."

"Is he not yet come home? He lingers to-night. I wish it were over. This suspense is unendurable. Did you hear nothing then?"

"Only the sighing of the wind through the trees. There will be wild work among them to-night. Wild work within, and wild work without: stout young branches rent and snapped, like a tulip by the hand of a child."

"Be silent, Agnese," cried Lady Irwin, fiercely; "the sound of your voice makes me mad! Be silent, and let me listen."

In obedience to her command Agnese was silent. The agony of expectation became every moment more intense. Yet there was no touch of remorse—no timely repentance. Every nerve was stimulated to the highest pitch of sensibility. Sounds, in general scarcely audible, seemed so loud and importunate, as to be almost unendurable. Every pulsation of the great clock on the staircase, the fluttering of a moth against the window, the whizzing of a bat's wing in its tortuous flight, were all so many sources of agony.

"The glass must be changed, and the wine taken away," said Lady Irwin, at last, unable longer to endure the silence. "Have you thought of that, Agnese? They will betray us."

"I shall not dare to go in," cried Agnese, shrinking with terror.

"Not dare to go in?" repeated Lady Irwin, with surprise. "What should you fear?"

"When he is dead!" said Agnese, in a low voice.

"What harm can the poor clay do you, sim-pleton?" cried Lady Irwin, scornfully. "What! the daughter of Beatrice Pistorella!"

Agnese hung her head, and was silent.

"He will only look like one in a deep sleep—like one in a deep leaden sleep. We have only lulled him to sleep—to the sweet dreamless sleep that knows no waking. His individual essence—that in him which groaned and suffered—will be resumed into the great all-pervading soul. He is but rocked to sleep a little before his time, to be reproduced in some other form of being. It is she who will suffer; the pain and the woe will be all hers. But hark! I hear Sir Edward's door open. He will be amazed to find me still dressed. Quick, Agnese. Give me my dressing-gown, and let down my hair."

As she hastened the operations of her waiting-woman, whose hands, cold and clammy with excitement, were little apt to render her service, the clock struck eleven.

"He cannot be long now," said Lady Irwin, assisting her maid to unfasten the long coils of her hair. "If you are afraid to go alone, wait for me, and, when Sir Edward is asleep, I will come to your room, and we will go together. How awkward you are to-night, Agnese. Comb my hair carefully instead of tearing it. Do you forget we are to have a wedding to-morrow?"

At this moment Sir Edward came through the dressing-room. He paused to say a few words to his wife, and to make some inquiries as to the arrangements for the morrow. Lady Irwin's face reflected in the mirror, shaded though it was by the profuse masses of her hair, struck him by its extreme pallor, made the more remarkable by the feverish brilliancy of her eyes. He lingered to observe her, and, tenderly chiding her negligence of her health, closed the window.

It seemed to Lady Irwin and to Agnese that he would never go. In vain she returned short answers. He was evidently disturbed about her. He would not go, but began to talk of other things. A aware of the extreme danger of awakening his suspicions, she did her best to simulate an interest she did not feel. But when she became aware that some one was moving in the room above, which was Frank's her excitement became uncontrollable. At length, shaking her hair over her face, so as almost to conceal her features, she said, with a desperate attempt at playfulness, "Come Edward, I shall quarrel with you, if

you do not go quickly. Here I have kept poor Agnese for half-an-hour over my hair. Remember we must be up betimes in the morning."

As she spoke, there was a slight tumult over head, and a sound as of something falling.

"Frank is noisy," said Sir Edward, with a smile. "I suppose he doesn't feel particularly sleepy. I didn't know he was come home." And so saying, he took up his candle and went into the bedroom.

When he was gone, Lady Irwin closed the door, and turned her face towards Agnese. The two guilty creatures looked at each other in speechless but eager inquiry. They listened breathlessly, but there was nothing more to break the stillness above. The great clock ticked, the wind wailed among the trees, and the rain came in heavy drops, splashing on the terrace and ploughing up the earth. With these sounds, mingled the peaceful movements of Sir Edward as he prepared for repose. The lightning flashed across the windows in fierce succession, disclosing the ruffled landscape and the pale eager faces of the wicked women.

All at once, there was a noise of opening and shutting doors; a quick step mounted the stairs; it passed Lady Irwin's door, and ascended to the room above. The women looked at each other in an agony of expectation; who can imagine the inexpressible terror of that moment!

Who was it that came so swiftly!—who had fallen a few minutes before? The steps in the chamber above went rapidly to and fro. Then there were a momentary pause—a great cry of surprise or terror—hasty movements—the flinging open of a window—the violent ringing of a bell—the heavy step of one carrying a burden; then a hasty running down stairs, and a pause at Sir Edward's door.

"For God's sake, get up, sir!" cried Frank's voice, in a whisper, a whisper terribly audible to Lady Irwin. "Don't alarm my mother: Edward is ill."

"Where? What is the matter?" cried Sir Edward, starting up in alarm.

"I don't know—he seems to have fainted. He is in my room. I'll go—"

But here he was interrupted by a shriek so loud, so terrible, that it seemed like the rending asunder of soul and body, and Lady Irwin rushed in with fierce desperate eyes, demanding the truth.

Wildly raving, and followed by Sir Edward and his son, who strove in vain to restrain her, and wondered at her strange and terrible words, she rushed to the chamber where the awful punishment of her crime awaited her. Little wonder that the sight which there blasted her vision overthrew her reason: for there he lay, the gallant boy just on the verge of manhood, not half an hour ago so full of joy and promise, dead on a couch beside the opened window, the stormy wind blowing his long hair to and fro.

On the table stood the glass, and by it lay the copy of verses which had been the occasion of his visit to his brother's room. He had gone to rest early, as his mother thought, but he had set his heart on finishing his poem, and having succeeded beyond his expectation, had taken it to read to his brother: entering his room by a study common to the two. The wine which was to ensure the destruction of his brother had tempted the boy, weary with excitement, and he had drunk.

Consternation and dismay spread through the house and village. The facts of the case were too notorious to be concealed. Lady Irwin's reason was destroyed by the frightful catastrophe; and she now bemoaned her child—now demanded vengeance on his murderers. Agnese, overwhelmed by her reproaches, attempted neither escape nor defence. With a curious self-devotion, she found some solace in her misery, by attributing to herself the guilt which she shared with her mistress; and in her shameful death felt a glow of triumph in the thought that she suffered for the only being she loved.

Sir Edward, overwhelmed by the loss of his child and by the crime of his wife, humbled himself at the foot of the cross, and in the depth of his misery learnt to prize the light which, if he had not despised, he had disregarded. The marriage between Frank and Catherine was solemnized by his desire, when a year had passed; and they retired to Devonshire, where, in works of active benevolence, and in a fervent but humble spirit, they endeavoured to live by the precepts of the great Master, whose kingdom is yet to come.

**PUBLIC MEETING ON THE LAND QUESTION.**

At a Meeting held on St. Peter's Road on the 3d of July inst., the following Resolutions and Addresses were unanimously agreed to:

1st. Moved by Mr. J. C. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Ronald Ban McDonald:

Resolved, That it is necessary to inform Her Majesty the Queen, that the Land Question is still unsettled; that the Colonial authorities govern themselves on that question by old despatches, instead of the Ordinances of the Sovereign; that such Government is not for the honor of the Sovereign; or the well-being of the inhabitants, but to enable conspirators and impostors to take a rent from the labouring class for forfeited lands. That the recent purchase of the Worrell Estates by the Government, appears to have been a flagrant conspiracy to take the public money, to confirm forfeited grants, and compel the inhabitants to pay a high price for forfeited land to refund that money. That we pray Her Majesty that such a transaction may be investigated as a warning to others, for the honor of Her Majesty, and the well-being of the community.

**To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:**

The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island:

In forwarding their Petition to your Majesty, Petitioners beg leave most respectfully to renew their assurance of Loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's person and family; and their adherence to the British Constitution, and pray that your Majesty's Government, throughout the earth, may be always administered with wisdom and purity of intentions, for the honor of your Majesty—the happiness of your people—and the prosperity of all your dominions.

On looking around, on the freedom and happiness enjoyed by your Majesty's subjects in the sister Provinces, it is with sincere regret, that Petitioners have to mar the general harmony with complaints to your Majesty; but the people in the provinces hold us in derision, for submitting to become Tenants for unimproved Land; and with humiliation and shame we must own it, that the monopoly of the Land in this Island, which has been so often complained of, for a period of nearly seventy years, remains still without any redress—a hot-bed and nursery for corruption and oppression.

Yet it is a great satisfaction to petitioners to have it to say, that it is not from any undue exercise of the Royal Authority; it is of the servants of the Crown we have to complain;—who have misunderstood the Royal intentions, and given encouragement to conspirators, to ensnare the labouring class of British subjects; to deprive them of their birth-right,—by placing them in the position of aliens, and reducing them to a state of bondage as Tenantry—to have them to reclaim wild lands, and pay rent for their own improvements; to enable conspirators to gain an improved Estate, by the labor and means of their fellow subjects. To explain the case more fully, it will be necessary to refer to the first colonization of America, as handed down to us.

When it became advisable to colonize America with British subjects, your Majesty's ancestors thought it necessary to grant extensive Territories to men of influence and property; who were to introduce families, and settle their grants, and to enable the Grantees to settle the people, and do justice, they were empowered as lords of the land, and governors of the people. Such Grants were a public benefit for a time, for the transportation of families from where they were straitened for room, to where they had full scope for their exertions. But in process of time, it was found that the debts due by Colonists to the grantee were never to be discharged, but liable to be increased, through his influence over the Legislature and Grants which were a public benefit at first, became a benefit only to the Proprietor and his adherents, and a burthen and vexation to the rest of the community.

It is not an admitted principle in the British Constitution, that the public lands in their wild natural state, should be granted

to a few persons for their own emoluments, so that other subjects who required land, must of necessity receive the land through a Grantee upon such terms as he may choose to dictate; consequently the Imperial Government had to compromise with such Grantees and revoke their Grants.

But the greatest care has been taken in the granting this Island, to avoid such difficulties. The Grants were made, that the Grantees were to defray the Colonial Civil List, and in such a manner that they should not make Tenants of British subjects. Grants were made by order of the King in Council, for Grantees who were to pay a Quit Rent to defray the Colonial Civil List, and settle their Grants within four years with Foreign Protestants, or forfeit their Grants. Foreigners had no right to a share of the public lands the same as British subjects, and although a forfeiture is not declared in the Grants for the non-payment of Quit Rent; yet a forfeiture is expressly declared for non-settlement with Foreign Protestants, which condition appears to have been introduced into all the grants, for the express purpose that the Grantees should not be landlords over their fellow-subjects. As it is implied that if the land had been fully occupied with British subjects within the term of four years, the grants must have expired then for non-settlement with foreigners.

But the time for settlement expired, without the introduction of foreigners, and the land remained unoccupied, a snare for British subjects who believed that the forfeiture would be enforced, and that they would be settled without disparagement, in fee-simple. Petitions from the Island to that effect, were forwarded to the Home Government as early as the year 1787, and about the year 1802, the then Lieut. Governor, had instructions to pass Acts for the regular payment of Quit Rent, and to re-vest the forfeited land in the Crown.

It appears, that there were only a party of the Grantees in the conspiracy to make Tenants of British subjects; and the main objects for moving in such enactments at that time, were to induce the Grantees, who were in the conspiracy, to give up their grants to the Lieut. Governor and other speculators in the Island, (for nominal or trifling sums), who would join in the conspiracy. For when the transfers were made, and the Officers of the Colonial Government, who were receiving their salaries from the Imperial Treasury, had either obtained grants for themselves, or were taken into the pay of Grantees as Land Agents, the Act to re-vest the forfeited lands in the Crown, which had gone through the forms and received all the solemnities of law, was suppressed.

In the year 1818, the Lieut. Governor of that day, made proclamation, that it was the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to release the Proprietors from the obligation of settling their grants with Foreign Protestants, provided they settled their grants with other persons within ten years from 1816. This proclamation received all the submission from the people in this Island and their representatives, as if it had been a Royal Ordinance; when after many years, it was admitted, that it had no legal foundation, and consequently it was only a fabrication to deceive the people; and the Governor paid no little regard to his proclamation, that two Townships were then re-vested in the Crown. The inhabitants were settled in fee-simple, on paying for the grant; but the object of that Escheat, appears to have been to grant land to his family and friends, to sell again to the people who intended to settle upon and improve it.

The applications which have been made to the Home Government, since the year 1832, to re-vest the forfeited land in the Crown, have been resisted by Ministers, upon the following grounds, viz: that the conditions were impracticable, and in consequence of which, the Grantees had indulgences, and the lands have never been forfeited; that the Landlords have a right to recover rent, because the Tenantry had covenanted to pay rent, and that the Tenantry should derive no benefit from the forfeiture, for in consequence of such covenant they would have to pay the same rent to the Crown, and which last mentioned Act was passed in the year 1803.

It would have been unnecessary to revert to the former opinions of Ministers at this time; but the Colonial Government have brought such opinions forward, as decisions of authority, to overrule and supersede later instructions, and subvert the principle of an Act, which lately received the Royal assent, which required an Officer of Government to investigate the titles of land, and as there is no appeal from the decision of the Colonial Government, but to your Majesty; it is, therefore, necessary to show that such opinions of Ministers are not in accordance with Royal authority, and that your Petitioners desire no more than is consistent with reason, and for the honor of your Majesty to grant.

Grants of land are not made, but on the Petition of some person or party, and there are many unreasonable Petitioners, and on referring to the grants of this Island, where four years only are allowed to introduce and settle one-third of each grant with foreigners, and an annual Quit Rent of from three shillings to six shillings per hundred acres required to defray the Colonial Civil List, it leads to a belief that, instead of the grants being rewards for services, (as has been represented in this Island), it has more the appearance of a well merited rebuke from the Sovereign to unreasonable Petitioners, who had a desire to be landlords over their fellow subjects; and many of them must have felt the rebuke, who never took up their grants. But when they or impostors in their stead, after many years, found the land occupied and improved by British subjects, and that they had the indulgence of Ministers, and the authority of the Colonial Government to deprive such persons of their improvements, or compel them to pay rent, then the impostors followed the example of the conspirators.

Thus the order of the King in Council, which was intended to save Great Britain from the expense of the Colonial Civil List, and to save British subjects from being imposed upon by the Grantees, was subverted by ministers to give indulgence to conspirators and impostors, to enable them to claim the land and improvements of British subjects—worth at least a million of pounds sterling,—while Great Britain has been taxed to defray the Colonial Civil List, about £300,000 sterling.

The conspirators and impostors claimed not only the land granted, but the lands reserved for Fisheries. They had the Colonial Ministers, Governors and Officers to beset the land with their toils, so that to acknowledge a conspirator or impostor as landlord, the Tenant could never afterwards dispute his title, and to commence improvements upon land without such acknowledgment, incurred an action of trespass, or a Writ of Ejectment. Such are the toils set against men, the scope of whose learning was to know their catechism, and say their prayers, and their education to be charitable, just in their dealings, obedient to the laws, and earn their bread by labour; consequently such men could not plead their own cause to the Sovereign against such influence opposed to them, or avoid being taken in the snares.

But it was not from a want of spirit of manliness that they did not resist their oppressors, it was from the certainty, that such actions would be misrepresented to the Sovereign, and that any outburst of indignation would demoralize the inhabitants.

Applications to Colonial Ministers, for a settlement of the Land Question, have been resisted, until the year 1851, when Earl Grey instructed Sir Alexander Bannerman to use his influence to have the question settled in an equitable manner, by Legislative enactment; and an Act was passed for the Colonial Government to buy up the land from the landlords, and sell it again to the tenants. But as such an Act could not become Law, without the Royal Assent, nor be presented for your Majesty's confirmation, to allow of a purchase of forfeited lands for such a purpose. But to obtain your Majesty's confirmation, the following words were inserted in the Act without the intention of acting upon them, viz: "The Commissioner of Public Lands shall investigate, or cause to be investigated the titles of such lands; and he shall make a report of the result of such examination and investigation to the Government."

And for the first purchase of land under this Act, the report of the Attorney General's investigation of the Titles is in the following words, viz: "The conditions of settlement in all the Grants are the usual conditions, and being known to the Government, I have deemed it unnecessary to advert to them, in the foregoing abstract; and the usual conditions for settlement in the Grants referred to, are in the following words, viz: "and the said Grantees further bind and oblige themselves, their heirs and assigns, to settle the said Lot or Township hereby granted within ten years from the date hereof, with Protestant settlers, in the proportions of one person to every two hundred acres—said Protestant settlers to be introduced from such parts of Europe as are not within His Majesty's dominions, or to be such persons as have resided within His Majesty's dominions of America two years antecedent to the date hereof; and if the said Grantees, shall not settle one-third of the said Lot or Township, in the proportion aforesaid, within four years from the date hereof, then the whole of the said Lot or Township, shall become forfeited to His Majesty, his heirs and successors; and this Grant shall be void and of none effect."

And the following case of a purchase of Land, by the colonial Government, under the Land Purchase Act, is submitted to show that the clause introduced into that Act, viz: "for the investigation of the titles of land," has been introduced for the purpose of deceiving your Majesty, as it has not been acted upon, in the first purchase under the Act.

Certain Townships and tracts of land, called the Worrell Estate, over 60,000 acres, were offered last winter for the Government purchase. The Estates were in the hands of trustees, and the Attorney General, their reputed law agent, the trustees had mortgaged the Estate to satisfy themselves; but apparently to give a color to the validity of their titles, and Joseph Pope, together with his son and two others, purchased the Estates in London from Worrell, for £500 sterling—the mortgage of £9000 currency to be settled for in the Island—and the Government purchased the Estates from them for about £25,000, without investigating the titles. Joseph Pope was Treasurer of this Colony, a Member of the Executive and of the House of Assembly, when the Land Purchase Act was passed, and must have known then, or have been informed of it by his former colleagues in office, that the titles of land were not to be investigated, so that he might safely forestall the Government and gain a large profit, about £13,000; and the same applies to the mortgage of £9000.

Such are the Acts, as far as they are known, of a secret tribunal—the Commissioner of Public Lands and Attorney General being members of the same body—to investigate titles, to buy with the public money, and sell, to the public, without any appeal from their decision, but to your Majesty. And as the Act referred to received your Majesty's special confirmation, we pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to order the case to be investigated, for the Honor of your Majesty, your crown and dignity.

It appears the Executive had another object in view, in making such a purchase without investigating the titles, viz: to confirm forfeited Grants by precedent, which could not be confirmed by law, to fix a price for land as a criterion for Landlord and Tenant, the average quality of land, 30 miles from Market at 12s 6d per acre.

It was publicly reported, and has not been denied, that the late Lieut. Governor, who was authorized to concede Responsible Government to this Colony, in the year 1851, pledged his Council, before they were allowed to take office, that they would maintain the forfeited Grants, and not seek or allow the titles to be investigated; and yet the same Governor, gave his assent to the Land Purchase Act, which required the titles to be investigated.

A motion was made in the House of Assembly, that a Court of competent Jurisdiction be appointed to investigate the titles of land, according to the Act for authorizing the Government to purchase land; but the motion was lost through the same influence as above. Such are the consequences of granting indulgence to one party, to deprive others of their property; and it is lamentable, that a power should exist in

Great Britain Royal Ordinance laws, to set up one class

The Legislature men, who have people, for a the Land Que a preponderan The Attorney er of Public I cies for a seat were rejected members of l principal offic the investigat Your Petiti Majesty will l instructions t Colony for th the well-bein out the Roy; and the Bri such instituti found corrup misgovernme

And Petiti ty, that it m tion, that P property, w acquired, an the conditio lands which defaulters a and to relie imposed by the order of gust, 1767, willingness ment, for f farms, to t might accr loss of the t it is desira tore improv the best cl provide fo mainten nants are their farms to allow co a provision That y reign, bel honoured the rulers oppressed new and s titioners.

2d. M son, seco and suppe

Resolve Her Maj adopted, tion, and sent, to Royal H that whil as it is ir nor of th posterity have m encoura dances n determine the Gov

3d. M conde l unanim

Resol Excell although severa section: who fo they ar not res proten taken. Wars forfeit what; purchu dition, investi of Ass solven should approv

Great Britain over this Colony, to set Royal Ordinances aside and subvert its laws, to set men against men, by corrupting one class to debase the other.

The Legislative Council is composed of men, who have no sympathy with the people, for a lawful and just settlement of the Land Question; and they are allowed a preponderance in the Executive Council. The Attorney General and the Commissioner of Public Lands have sought constituencies for a seat in the House of Assembly, but were rejected; and yet they were appointed members of both Councils, and hold the principal offices of Government to defeat the investigation of the titles of land.

Your Petitioners therefore pray, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to give instructions to the Governor to govern this Colony for the honor of your Majesty and the well-being of your subjects,—to carry out the Royal intentions according to law and the British constitution;—and purify such institutions in the Colony, as may be found corrupted through a long course of misgovernment.

And Petitioners further pray your Majesty, that it may be understood by their Petition, that Petitioners respect the rights of property, which is lawfully and honestly acquired, and in seeking an investigation of the conditions of the Grants and Escheat of lands which are forfeited, it is to deprive defaulters and impostors of unjust claims, and to relieve the tenantry from a bondage imposed by conspirators in disobedience of the order of King in Council of the 26 August, 1767, and the tenantry declare their willingness to pay a price to the Government, for the fee simple interest of their farms, to make up any deficiency which might accrue to the revenue, through the loss of the tax upon Wilderness land. And it is desirable as far as practicable, to restore improved lands to the parties who have the best claim to the improvements, and to provide for widows and orphans, whose maintenance arose from the rents, the tenants are willing to pay such a price for their farms, as will enable the Government to allow compensation to the one party and a provision for the other.

That your Majesty may enjoy a long reign, beloved in your family relations, honoured by your subjects, respected by the rulers of all nations, a succour to the oppressed and a terror to the oppressors, is now and shall be the earnest prayer of Petitioners.

JOHN B. COX, Chairman.

2d. Moved by Mr. Alexander Robertson, seconded by Malcolm Forbes, Esq., and supported by Mr. John Moynagh:

Resolved, That the draft of a Petition to Her Majesty the Queen now read, be adopted, and printed for general information, and that a copy of the Petition be sent, together with an address to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, to show that while he has made it his duty, as much as it is in his interest, to preserve the honor of the Sovereign, and convey it down to posterity, Colonial Ministers and Governors have made it their study to indulge and encourage conspirators to disobey the ordinances of the Sovereign, and thereby undermine the honor of the Crown and bring the Government into disrepute.

3d. Moved by J. Miller, jun., Esq., seconded by Mr. Joseph Affleck, and carried unanimously—

Resolved, It is necessary to inform His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that although the people were well satisfied with several beneficial measures brought to perfection and put into operation by the men who form the present administration, yet they are of minor importance to what was promised and expected. When they did not recover the Fishery Reserves from the pretended Landlords—when they have taken the public money to purchase the Warrell Estates, which are presumed to be forfeited, without investigating the titles—when they passed an Act that they might purchase the Township Lands with a condition, that they would cause the titles to be investigated—when they voted in the House of Assembly, that the law which they themselves originated to investigate the titles, should not go into operation, when they persuaded unwary Members, that if the ad-

ministration went out of office, some calamity would befall the Colony, if they voted for the titles of land to be investigated,—therefore the people have no confidence in the administration, and that the Lieutenant Governor be requested to dissolve the House of Assembly and take the opinion of the people by a new election.

To His Excellency DOMINICK DALY, Esq., Lieut. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island.

Petitioners respectfully call your Excellency's attention to the fact, that this Colony is governed in opposition to the ordinances of the Sovereign and the well-being of the community. The original Grants were made by an order of the King in Council, upon conditions which declare that unless the grantees settle one-third of their Grants with foreigners within four years, the land shall be forfeited, and the Grants shall be void and of no effect, which evidently implies, that the Grantees who have not fulfilled that condition, shall not exercise an ownership over the land, so as to make a trade and profit of it by sale or lease, to defraud other subjects who required land to settle themselves upon and bring it under cultivation, and have a better right to a share of the public land by improvement than defaulters, who undertook to settle the land with foreigners and failed to perform it.

The disastrous war which the mother Country conducted against her American Colonies may have engaged the attention of the Colonial Minister to the neglect of this Island for several years, but cannot justify ministers in allowing Governor Fanning to form a conspiracy, with pretended owners of the land, to destroy the Royal Authority, and allow such pretended owners to exercise supreme power over the Colony as Governor and landlord, to receive the revenue and demand a rent—the revenue to uphold such authorities and invest them with arbitrary power to recover rents for pretended Landlords,—and such oppression being continued by successive Ministers.

To be released from such authority, a large majority of the inhabitants supported a party of men (who styled themselves liberal) to raise them to honor and office as members of the Government, under the impression that they would perform their promise and use such means as were in their power to have the tenantry settled in freedom. Nor did the inhabitants forget the useful measures they have passed, or withdrawn their confidence from the Government until after the purchase of the Worrell Estate, and procuring members of the House of Assembly to vote that the titles of land should not be investigated, nor comply with the law which they themselves originated.

To have inserted a clause in the Land Purchase Bill, for the investigation of Titles so as to procure the Royal Assent to the Bill, but without any intention of investigating the titles was deceiving the Sovereign—and to purchase lands which are forfeited without such investigation—is defrauding the public, and making the Sovereign a party to the fraud. To say that the investigation of titles does not mean the conditions of the grants, but only refers to the transfer of the Grants from party to party, is intending to deceive and mislead the ignorant, the better to betray them; yet these are the Acts of the present Government.

Petitioners believe that the Order of the King in Council for granting the Township land upon certain conditions for settlement; and the thirtieth section of the Royal instructions for the due administration of justice in this Island, are ordinances of sovereign authority; and that the fifth section of the Act, for the Government to purchase land, which requires the titles to be investigated, has received Her Majesty's special confirmation; and that the former have not been revoked or the latter repealed, and therefore continue in force. That for the Government to set aside and disobey such authority, shows a contempt for the Sovereign; that to set up Ministers' despatches as law; in opposition to the law and ordinances of the Sovereign, is a usurpation of the Royal authority; and when such usurpation has for its object to defraud and oppress the laboring and industrious population, and deprive them of their means, to give such

means to defaulters and impostors, is certainly unconstitutional, all of which in our opinion, has rendered the Executive unworthy of confidence; and as there is no appeal from the decisions of Government on the fraudulent purchase of land, but to a new Election. That for the reasons before given and for the deception practised to lead unwary men to support Ministers' despatches, in opposition to law and the ordinances of the Sovereign, we pray your Excellency to dissolve the House of Assembly, and order a new Election for the honor of Her Majesty and the peace of her subjects in this Colony.

JOHN B. COX, Chairman.

4th. Moved by M. Forbes, Esq., seconded by Mr. P. Mooney.

Resolved, That the draft of a Petition to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor now read be adopted and printed for general information.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

PELISSIER AND RAGLAN.—Some of the London letter-writers predict that it will be extremely difficult for Lord Raglan and General Pelissier to get along harmoniously. The former is cool, calm and cautious, and rarely acts without thinking twice, while the latter is bold and impulsive, brave as a lion, but sometimes hot and hasty. One account states, that in the recent movement which was so successful, he never for a moment consulted Lord Raglan, while another states that he ordered the telegraph wires to be cut, with the object of preventing the receipt of instructions from Paris. It is also reported, that soon after his nomination to the chief command, he received from the Tuilleries, a telegraph despatch on the conduct of the war, and that he, at once replied:—"It is impossible that you, at Paris, can judge of things so well as I; my responsibility, and the interest of the soldiers and of my own military reputation, make me feel it a duty to declare that I shall throw up my command, if I have not *carte blanche*. Therefore, will you allow me to do what I think proper?" And the Cabinet is reported to have replied—"Do as you think fit."

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.—The abolition of the stamp duty on newspapers in England is a great era in the annals of English journalism. It will lead to the establishment of low-priced papers throughout the country, and these, circulating in every city, town and hamlet, and among all classes of people, will contribute materially to the moral and intellectual advancement of the masses. It is one of the greatest steps in the path of progress which England has taken for many years. A half-penny daily newspaper has already been started in Liverpool by Mr. Charles Willmer, and during the first week of its existence attained a circulation of more than ten thousand copies. It has provided employment for upwards of a hundred poor men, women and boys, and the duty upon the paper which it uses, will, at the same rate of circulation as in the first week, amount to seven hundred pounds a year, so that the loss to the government treasury by the abolishment of the stamp duty will in the long run be more than made up by the duty on the increased amount of paper.—*Boston Journal*.

A TRAGEDY IN THE ORCHESTRA.—Lieut. Briant, had occasion to check a soldier, who, being partly intoxicated, was marching very irregularly. Scarcely had the reprimand been given, when the man replied, "Lieutenant, you've punished me often enough—you shall not punish me any more;" and on the instant levelling his musket, he fired, and shot him through the body. The general in command of the trenches was in the ravine close by, and after a brief consultation between him and the commandant of the relief, a council was held and the man condemned to be shot. He was taken out, and twelve bullets were sent through his body.

PETROPAULOWSKI BE BLOCKADED. The *Polygone* says H. B. M.'s screw corvette *Briak*, 13 guns, Captain Curtis, arrived at Honolulu from Callao on the 14th April. On the 16th, she got up steam and towed the *Dido* out, which has gone to blockade Petropaulowski. On the 17th, H. I. M.'s frigate *Alceste*, 50 guns, arrived from Callao, and came to anchor outside. She sailed again on the 20th—destination not publicly known. The frigate *President*, Admiral Bruce, sailed April 18, and the *Briak* in the afternoon of the same day, bound to the northward.

The part of French siege artillery at length shipped at Marseilles, in the American clippers *Great Republic*, *Queen of Clippers*, and *Albatross*. The former is shipping 4000 cavalry horses. Capt. d'Andigne, of the staff, accidentally fell into the hold and fractured a limb. Two hundred dock labourers have been shipped from Marseilles to the Crimea. No fewer than 30,000 horses have left France since the war began.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Brooks, "the Aeronaut," made a balloon ascension at St. Louis, 28th ult., accompanied by the local reporter of the *Republican*. The wind was high and nothing has since been heard of the party.

There is talk of the Austrian army being reduced by 100,000 men. At latest advices the Emperor was paying a visit to Craeow.

Capt. Scobell was to have moved his passenger Act Amendment bill in Parliament 18th ult., making it imperative, that vessels carrying 50 passengers shall be provided with one or more life rafts.

A smart shock of an earthquake was experienced at Baltimore and its vicinity on morning of 28th ult. The houses and furniture were shaken, windows were broken, and citizens rushed into the street in the utmost alarm.

Advices from Bermuda state, that a great fire had occurred at the former place, which consumed a large Government Store with all its contents,—loss estimated at £16,000 sterling.

The *Barque Sarah, L. Bryant*, of Boston, is on her way to Cape North, U. S., from London, conveying 360 tons of Wire Cable for the proposed Electric Telegraph between that Island and Newfoundland.

The *Dalton Times* (Tennessee), says:—From East Tennessee, and all parts of Cherokee Georgia, we have information that the present is the largest wheat-crop ever grown in this Country, wheat is worth \$1 10 per bushel.

LAYING IT ON THICK.—The *New York Independent*, in speaking of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of which paper he is one of the quasi editors, says that he is "a poet of nature, a minister of the beautiful, a critic of art, a rare compound of Shakspeare, Scott and Irving, beautifully interblended."

A HOME-THRAST.—A preacher took passage on one of the Lake Erie steamers on a Sunday lately, and before he had been long on board, he applied to the captain for leave to hold a religious meeting. The captain replied "No; for any minister who would travel on Sunday is not fit to preach on board my boat."

Referring to the crops the *N. Y. Herald* says:—The prospect is still cheering, and from every section of the country comes forth the promise of a prolific yield. There are plenty of croakers on Change in this city who are determined, in their efforts to sustain the present high prices of breadstuffs, to hold on to the last moment. With every shower of rain, they predict the total destruction of the wheat crops north by rust, and if the thermometer ranges below ninety in the shade, they have strong evidence, that corn will not escape the October frosts. But we have seen nothing as yet to warrant any such predictions. The crops of all descriptions are progressing prosperously, and one week more will put all speculation at rest in regard to wheat.

A fire occurred at Springfield, Mass, 3rd inst, in the Glasgow Mills, which resulted in the destruction of property to the amount of \$250,000. One man was killed and two others seriously injured.

The American papers contain more than the usual number of fatal accidents by railroad collisions, steam-boat explosions, and other causes.

The weather at Boston, July 2, continues oppressively hot. The thermometer at noon today stood at 92 deg. in the shade. Five fatal cases of sun stroke in this city have been reported since Saturday noon.

Donald McKay's model of the new steamship *Cradle of Liberty*, intended for the new line between this city and Liverpool, has been placed in the Exchange News Room for exhibition. The steamer is to be 320 feet long, 45 broad, and 41 deep.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.—By way of New Orleans we have news from the city of Mexico to the 19th inst. Santa Anna had returned to the capital, having been defeated by Alvarez, near Menatto, with the loss of five hundred killed and wounded. The revolutionary army, under Alvarez and Comoufort, had taken Sonora and was investing Morelia. While in the south, the insurgents are advancing towards the capital with rapid march, in the north Monterey still remained in the possession of the revolutionists. A large force of government troops had been sent to attempt its recapture, and our next accounts from that region will probably bring us news of a bloody battle. Santa Anna is rapidly nearing the close of his career, and a few brief weeks will scarcely pass away, before he will be fighting his game cocks in the pits at Carthagena with his old armor. The newspapers of the capital, in order to divert the public mind from the disasters which almost daily occur in the government forces, make a great parade in publishing accounts of trifling successes gained over insignificant marauding parties of the enemy.



A GREAT RAILWAY.—The Grand Trunk Railway, in Canada, is to be 1,100 miles in length; of this, 392 miles are completed, and the rest is in course of construction.

A man went over Niagara Falls, on the 23d of June. He was in the act of landing a skiff, just above the rapids when he was carried away by the current and his boat capsized.

The Grand Jury of Boston found indictments against six persons for enlisting men for the Crimea, and against one for being engaged in the slave trade.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, July 18, 1855.

We would take the liberty of reminding our readers and their friends that the Charlot-town Horticultural Society's show will take place this day week (Wednesday 25th July) on the lawn in front of Government House.

Our farmers are beginning gradually to appreciate the advantages to be derived from raising fruit, and willing to incur the necessary outlay of capital, in order to be provided with good varieties of grafted trees.

CORNELL'S GEOGRAPHY.

Cornell's Primary and Intermediate Geography, forming parts first and second of a systematic series of School Geographies, New York, D. Appleton and Company, 346 and 348 Broadway, 1855.

It was our intention to have noticed these valuable works some time previously and we apologize for the omission.

As those already published, there will be little left to wish for: The maps are suitable to each work and to the capacity of the pupils for whom they are intended, and the engravings which are numerous and well calculated to impress on the mind of the learner a correct knowledge of the physical as well as artificial productions of the different countries.

POSTPONEMENT.—The Picnic under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, will be postponed until Thursday the 26th July, inst.

Summary of Government Advertisements.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint William Walter Irving, Esquire, Secretary and Treasurer to the Royal Agricultural Society for the current year, in the terms of the Act of 12 Victoria, cap. 21.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Hon. W. W. Lord as a Member of the Executive Council of this Island.

Tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until the 5th day of September next, from any person or persons being willing to contract to bore for coal, to the depth of 3000 feet, if required, at one or more places within this Island, at the option of the Government.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor; I have just seen the School Visitor's Report, in which I find the following statement relative to the New Perth School, Lot 51.

Now, Mr. Editor, of the 11 present, there were only 3 above 10 years of age, eight being new beginners. These three must be the scorch of Mr. Stark reports as having "more than average knowledge of rules of Grammar; and as they were the only pupils present who could be classed, the Visitor must refer to them when he says, 'Reading defective.'

Now I fearlessly assert, that the statement is not correct, they did not read defectively. One of these defective readers was elected to a Scholarship in the Central Academy, and is now enjoying the benefit of that excellent Institution, and the other two, read rather better than he.

The charge of a low standard of cleanliness, must refer either to the Scholars, or to the Schoolhouse. It cannot be applied with truth to the pupils, as all who are acquainted with this flourishing settlement, know that the scholars are as neat in their persons and cleanly in their habits, as any children of any district in this Island.

The last charge is "low standard of method." We who have been trained under the "No System" Act, must be so deeply sensible of our deficiencies that we dare not aspire to anything like a rivalry with the precious genius of the new order of things.

How can the School Visitor, by visiting a School once in 12 months, and spending 15 minutes with 8 young children and three others, know the method pursued, the order kept, the cleanliness observed and the progress made by 44 of all ages from 5 to 26 years of age?

If Mr. Stark will give a satisfactory answer to this question, it will enlighten me and many others much, and possibly aid us in acquiring a higher standard of method. He must have calculated largely on the subsistence of the Teachers, when he penned such reports, but he will find the Teachers not quite tame enough to submit to such misrepresentation.

I beg to subscribe myself, Your most obt. servant, JOHN M'NEILL, Teacher of the New Perth School July 12, 1855.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

At a meeting of the Electors of Ward No. 3 held in the old Court House on Monday evening, July 16th, James N. Harris in the Chair.

Robert Hutchinson, Esq., was unanimously approved of to fill the office of Mayor.

After the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting adjourned.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Lady Le Marchant arrived to-day with a Colonial Mail. There is a Telegraphic Despatch in the Halifax Colonist from New York, with three days later news than the despatch in to-days paper, brought by the Havre line of Steamers to New York.

Passengers.

In the Steamer Lady LeMarchant from Shediac, on Tuesday, the 17th inst.—Hon. D. Brennan, Hon. Judge Peters; Mr. Hannington, Mr. Wilber, Miss Waller, A. M. McDougald.

In do., from Pictou, 18th.—Mr. Jacob Laird, Henry Stamper, Esq., Rev. John Shaw, Rev. Dr. Matheson, Mr. Samuel Cooper, Mrs. E. Clarke and 2 children, Mrs. Archibald, and 9 in steerage.

Married.

On 3d July, in St. James's Church, Pictou, by the Rev. F. Boyle, Rector of Magdalen Islands, Mr. John M'Isaac, eldest son of Mr. Malcolm M'Isaac, to Ephemia, daughter of Mr. Norman M'Donald, of Little Sands, P. E. Island, and relict of the late Charles M'Neil, P. E. Island.

Died.

On the 10th June, of Consumption, at East Point, Lot 47, Charles M'Lean, in the 26th year of his age. This very amiable and exemplary young man has left but few behind him possessed of those sovereign virtues and holy excellences which eminently adorned his life and character.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED. July 15, Schr. John Creelman, Richibucto; lumber. Elizabeth, Scott, Bay Verte, do. Vine, Campbell, do. do. Saranac, Hutchinson, Miramichi, for New York. Wrecked Brig Industry, Cape George. Rival, Mutch; deal and stones.

SAILED. July 16, LaRoche, Davison, Shediac; bal. Orwell, Melod, do. 17th, Isabell, Turnbull, Pictou. Rosebud, do. Lolly, Bedeque; goods. Saranac, Hutchinson, N. York; lumber, &c. Lady LeMarchant, Pictou; mails. Ellen, Tatumogouche, Dove, Robertson, Pugwash. Amegent, Sidney; bal. John, Pictou; bal. 18th, Favorite, Babin, Sidney; bal.

The Subscriber intending to be absent from the Island for a time, would thank those indebted to him to pay the amount of their accounts as soon as possible, and those having demands against him will present them for settlement.

BY AUCTION, On Wednesday, 1st August, 2 double Wagons and 1 Gig if not previously disposed of by private Sale. Enquire at the Livery Stables, Queen's Square. J. H. GATES.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

An excellent Farm, consisting of 75 acres of Freehold Land on the Emv Vale Road, Lot 68, twelve miles from Charlottetown, (forty acres of which are clear), with a large DWELLING HOUSE newly erected and completely finished, is now offered for Sale, with immediate possession. For particulars, apply to, JOHN KENNY, Central Academy. May 28, 1855. Isl. Ex.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES ANDERSON begs to intimate that he has recently landed an extensive assortment of British, American and West India Goods, of the best quality, and newest styles, and he is prepared to dispose of them at the lowest possible rates, for Cash payments. No 1, Queen Street, June 22, 1855.

Carding Machines, &c.

The Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers. Powers Frensil Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Maurice & Son, Seckville, County of Westmoreland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown. 17th

God Liver Oil.

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

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Horticultural Committee, is requested, on Monday 23 inst., at the Presidents Office, at 8 o'clock afternoon.

By order, JOHN M. DALGLEISH, Secretary.

For Sale.

A VERY superior pair of MARES, by Salada, rising 5 and 4 years old, trained to saddle and double or single harness, color brown,—will be sold by Auction on the Market Square, at 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 11th of August. Those persons whose accounts have been furnished up to the 31st December last, and not paid before the 10th August, will be sued for without distinction, or further notice.

W. B. DAWSON. July 16, 1855.

Grand Division, S. of T.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next Quarterly Session of the Grand Division, of this Island, will be holden in the Temperance Hall, Bedeque, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock, p. m.

By order, F. DESBRISAY, G. S. Office of G. S., July 14, 1855.

Bricks!

WELL BURNT BRICKS can be procured on the subscriber's premises, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and also on Queen's and Pownall Street Wharfs, during the week, by the Lighter-load, (from 3 to 4 P. M.), after the 10th July next.

J. P. BEETE. July 2.

Horticultural Society.

THE SUMMER EXHIBITION of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of July next, on the Lawn at Government House.

The following are the articles for which Prizes will be awarded:

Table with columns for Flowers (e.g., Best Bouquet of Roses of Sorts, Moss Roses, Flowers grown in the open air) and Vegetables (e.g., Best 1/2 peck new Potatoes, Dozen Carrots, 3 early York Cabbages). Includes prize amounts in £ and s.

BY AUCTION.

On Wednesday, 1st August, 2 double Wagons and 1 Gig if not previously disposed of by private Sale. Enquire at the Livery Stables, Queen's Square. J. H. GATES.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

An excellent Farm, consisting of 75 acres of Freehold Land on the Emv Vale Road, Lot 68, twelve miles from Charlottetown, (forty acres of which are clear), with a large DWELLING HOUSE newly erected and completely finished, is now offered for Sale, with immediate possession. For particulars, apply to, JOHN KENNY, Central Academy. May 28, 1855. Isl. Ex.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES ANDERSON begs to intimate that he has recently landed an extensive assortment of British, American and West India Goods, of the best quality, and newest styles, and he is prepared to dispose of them at the lowest possible rates, for Cash payments. No 1, Queen Street, June 22, 1855.

Carding Machines, &c.

The Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers. Powers Frensil Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Maurice & Son, Seckville, County of Westmoreland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown. 17th

God Liver Oil.

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

N. B.—Those who have Flowers for the Show, will please acquaint Mr. Gates on the day previous, who will convey them to and from the Exhibition—free of charge.



Dixon's Cloth Mills.

CLOTH will be taken in at the above Mills or at any of the Agencies, and finished in a superior manner and with as little delay as possible.

NOTICES TO DEBTORS.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Island for a short time, would thank persons indebted to him to call and settle their Accounts previous to 10th of August.

School Books.

A SUPPLY of Lennie's Grammar, Gray's Arithmetical and Carpenter's Spelling, just received and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

To be let,

FOR such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the Farm, known as SHAWOOD, situate about seven miles from Charlottetown, at Dog River, Township No. 31, containing 180 acres of excellent LAND, 50 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation; upon which are erected a STONE COTTAGE, suitable for a genteel family, and commodious Out-houses.

WESTMORELAND HOTEL, Shediac.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to the travelling public of P. E. Island generally, for past patronage, assures those who may still favour him with their support, that they will find superior entertainment, and every attention paid to the care of luggage by calling at his Hotel, situate on the Main Post Road, within a few minutes' walk of the Public Wharf, to which Steamers and Packets run regularly to and from P. E. Island.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

A FRESH supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT received this day, and for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

Hides! Hides! Hides!!!

FOUR pence per lb. in CASH will be given for any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at the Tannery of the Subscriber.

AMERICAN HOUSE.

JUST received, and for Sale by the Subscriber, 25 Sets extra Pots, Kettles, and Pans, for Cooking Stoves. Also—TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES, and SALT.

CARD.

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

J. S. DEALEY, SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION AND SHIPPING AGENT, No 7, Coentle's Slip, New York.

Particular attention given to Freights and Vessels for the British Provinces and West Indies. Also, the sale of Coal, Fish, Lumber, and other Colonial Produce.

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

KEEPS constantly Manufacturing all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings, such as, Ships' Bunkers, Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Rings, ornamental Castings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and Bells, Composition Mill Bushes and Threshing Machine Brasses, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of the best material.

NAVY AND ARMY LISTS for July, received by Mail for sale at Haszard and Owen's Bookstore.

DENTISTRY!

Dr W. H. Straw, Surgeon Dentist. TENDERS his Professional Services for a short period to the Citizens of Charlottetown. Teeth Cleaned, Extracted, filled and prevented from further decay. Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to a full set, by the latest and most approved method. Particular attention paid to the regulation of children's teeth.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Leasehold Property for 999 years, at one shilling per acre, formerly the property of JAMES BAGNELL, deceased, situated at Bedouque, Lot 26, near Mr. William Strong's; the farm contains one hundred Acres good land, one half under a state of cultivation, with a house and barn thereon, and a good spring of water near the door and abundance of fine wood and firing on the same.

COW STRAYED.

FROM the Subscribers premises on Sunday last, a milch Cow 5 years old, spotted Black and White with a large split in the right Ear, having the Subscribers name branded on the right horn, whoever will bring her home will be suitably rewarded.

Wool, Butter.

THE Subscriber wants to purchase the above articles. Washed Wool preferred. JAMES N. HARRIS.

FLOUR!!

THE Subscriber has a few Barrels of FLOUR, of very excellent quality, which he offers cheap to close Sales. JAMES N. HARRIS.

SUGAR!!

ON hand, a few Barrels. Cheap for Cash. JAMES N. HARRIS.

Just Published,

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA. POETRY in the Gaelic Language, by the Rev. W. Stewart, Missionary, at Cherry Valley. To be sold at the Stores of Messrs. Rankin and McLennan, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Also, J. Dewar, Belfast, and D. Gordon, Georgetown.

Pumps, Pumps, Chain Pumps.

THE Subscribers having imported from the United States a Machine for cutting tubing for the above Pumps, and having a quantity of Chains and gear on hand, also, a large stock daily expected, takes this opportunity of informing the public, that they intend to travel through the different sections of the Island during the present summer, will shortly be at Charlottetown and proceed to the Eastward.

TEMPERANCE PIC NIC.

Will be held at the Block House Point. On Thursday the 19th July. MR. BOURKE'S Steamer, Arcthusa, will leave Queen's Wharf at half past nine o'clock, to convey the party to the grounds where preparations will be made for the occasion, the Temperance Band will be in attendance. Single Tickets 1s 6d, for a Lady & Gentleman, 2s 3d, to be had at Haszard & Owen's Bookstore, Queen's Square, or from the Secretary. Refreshments can be purchased on the grounds.

T. T. FAIRBAIRN, Secretary. July 10, 1855. Isd. & Adv. P.S. Should the weather prove unfavourable, it will take place the following day.

WANTED TO LEASE, with the option of purchase at a sum to be specified in the lease, a moderate sized FARM, with HOUSE and OUT-BUILDINGS, and 20 to 50 acres cleared, not more than about 12 miles from Charlottetown, by road, or otherwise, near some Town or Market. Terms must be reasonable. Address postpaid, stating particulars, R. P., Haszard's Gazette.

CIVIC ELECTION.

To the Electors of Ward No. 4, in the City of Charlottetown. GENTLEMEN; Having been solicited by a number of my fellow townsmen, residing in the above Ward, to offer myself as a candidate to serve as councillor for the same, I am induced to come forward. Should you do me the honor of electing me, I shall endeavour to serve you faithfully to the best of my ability. THOS. DONN. Charlottetown, July 6, 1855.

REMOVAL.

DE POTT'S has removed to the House next door to Henry Palmer, Esq. June 28th, 1855. S.

Civic Elections.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intitled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Charlottetown," I do hereby give public notice, that the first Elections of Mayor and Councilors for the City of Charlottetown will be held on the FIRST TUESDAY in AUGUST next at the several places following, that is to say: In Ward No. One—at the residence of Mr Bagnall, in Pownal Street.

MAIL ARRANGEMENT

By Steamer Lady Le Marchant.

A CONTRACT having been entered into with the owner of the Steamer Lady Le Marchant, for the conveyance of the Mails of the Island twice a week; between Charlottetown and Pictou, and Charlottetown and Shediac Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Nova Scotia will be made up until further notice, every TUESDAY, at one o'clock, p. m., and every THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and forwarded to Pictou; for Shediac every FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock; and Mails for England will be made up at one o'clock, p. m., on TUESDAY, the 3d, 17th and 31st July; the 14th and 28th August, and the 11th and 25th September.



NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE STEAMER Lady Le Marchant, PHILIPS F. LIVING, Commander, under Contract with the Provincial Government, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will for the remainder of the season, or until further notice, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, run as follows: Leaving Shediac every Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, for Charlottetown, and proceeding on to Pictou one hour after her arrival; returning, leaving Pictou at eight a. m., on Wednesday. Thursday, will leave Charlottetown for Pictou, at ten o'clock, a. m., returning on Friday, leaving Pictou at six o'clock, a. m., for Charlottetown, and proceeding on to Bedouque and Shediac.



THE ROSEBUD, Captain Matheson.

WILL SAIL twice a week between CHARLOTTETOWN and PICTOU during the present season, leaving Charlottetown on TUESDAY and THURSDAY, and Pictou on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock, a. m. Horses and Carriages, and heavy goods must be shipped one hour before starting.

Pure Corn Starch.

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

CLOTH MILL.

Falling, Dying and Dressing Establishment, New Perth, Georgetown Road. THOSE MILLS are now in full operation, and Cloth will be received by the Subscriber and his Agents; and manufactured in a superior manner. ADVERT: Charlottetown, Mr. David Stewart, East Street; Georgetown, Daniel Gordon, Esq.; Belfast, Capt. Andrew Smith; Lot 48, Mr. Alex. McNeill, 19 mile House; Murray Harbor, James Dalziel, Esq. The Subscriber has also three sets of Carding Machinery in operation, the cards having been imported this spring from the United States. JAMES McLAREN. New Perth, Lot 52. S.

Farm For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Leasehold interest, in a Farm containing 50 acres of Land; 40 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation, situated in Cornwall Settlement, West River, and about 5 miles from Charlottetown. There is a never failing brook of water running across the Farm, 100 yards from the Dwelling House. The term of the lease is 999 years, at a yearly Rent of one shilling per acre, with the privilege of purchase at £1 2s 6d, currency per acre. THOMAS CASELEY. Charlottetown, July 6, 1855.

TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale, and if not disposed of previously, then at Public Auction on the first day of May next, at Summerside on the Premises. ALL That Lot of Land, now in the possession of Mr. William H. Lane, having a breadth of fifty feet, and running back from the high Road to the Shore, with the two Buildings thereon erected; One of which is divided into three convenient tenements for business; and the Office is at present occupied by Mr. Lane, as a Dwelling House, and Dry Goods Store—being one of the best stands for business.—The terms are, one half of the purchase money to be paid at time of Sale, when a Deed will be given if required; and the Balance, with interest, at six per cent, to be secured by Mortgage, payable in one year from date of Sale.—For title, &c., please apply, at the office of CHARLES YOUNG. Charlottetown July 5th, 1855. Ex.

SPRING 1855,

Queen Street Clothing House, (In McDonald's Brick Building.) Ex Barque "Isabel," from England. THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, comprising a beautiful Assortment of the Newest Goods, (which have been carefully selected by one of the Firm, in the various markets in Britain, and respectfully solicit an early inspection, as they will dispose of them at the lowest possible prices for cash.

Dress Stuffs in Alpaca, Laine, Orleans, Cobourg, Cashmere, Circassian Cloth, Crimean Laine, Silk Checks and Stripes, Plain and coloured Balzaine, Plain and Chevre Barege, Baratheo and fancy Muslins; Vandike, Check, Brocaded and fancy Poplin Robes; Plain, Broche and Chintz Barege, Do. Alpaca, Delaine, Circassian, Muslin and Poplin Bayaderes and Derry Robes. Rich fancy long Shawls, quite new patterns, in Barege, Tissue, Cashmere and Damask Silk, Paisley filled do. Mourning and Delaine Shawls and Printed Squares, Newest designs in Mantles, Sydenham and other fancy Trimmings; Military, Britannia, and other Brides and Bindings, a splendid variety of French and Coventry Ribbons, Waist do., Straw and Tuscan Trimming, Persians, Plain and fancy Gros-de-Naples, Satins; Silk and Satin Vestings; Fancy Bracelets, Neckties, Collars, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Fronts, Caus, Dress Caps; Flowers, Feathers, Lace and Gossamer Veils, Silk and Cotton Laces, Edgings, Insertions and Muslins, Lace and Muslin Curtains and Blinds; Gents' Cravats, Neckties, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Neckkerchiefs, Shirts and Collars. A choice assortment of Gloves and Parasols, Hose & Umbrellas; Plain and fancy Tuscan; Coloured Straw, Black fancy, and Glace Silk Bonnets; Gipsy Hats, Gents' and Youths' Hats and Caps; Broad Cloths, Fancy Casimeres, Downings and Elastic Twists; Fancy Vestings and Summer Coatings of all kinds; Linings of different materials, Victoria Skirting and Quiltings, Printed, White, Grey and Furniture Cottons; White and Coloured Cotton Warps; Hollands, Linens, Lawns, Sheetings, Shirtings and Tickings, Carpetings and Hearth Rugs, Counterpanes, Carpet Bags, Leather Belts, Table Covers and Oil Cloths. Reversible Waterproof Coats, and every description of Ready-made Clothing; a large quantity of Room Papering, very cheap; Ladies' Boots and Shoes, and a great variety of Fancy and other Goods. Also,—Soap, Tea, Moist and Crushed Sugar and Tobacco. M'NUTT & BROWN. Charlottetown, May 11, 1855.

FREE TRADE! FREE TRADE! King's Square House.

BEER & SON BEG to announce the arrival of Schooner Friends, from Boston, with a large assortment of AMERICAN GOODS suitable to the Season. Among which will be found a choice lot of Summer Hats, in great variety. Ladies' Gentlemen's and Youths' Summer Boots, Shoes Downings and Breezes, Boxes Summer, Barrals Apples, Barrals Flour, Bags Indian Corn, Smoked Herrings, Cheese, 40 doz. Chairs assorted, Chocolate, Snuff, Pepper, Potash, Cocoa Nuts, Drum Figs, Pist Bread, Crackers, Licenses, Barmine Fluid, Ground Coffee, Honeydew Tobacco, Fluid Wickling, Bags Table Salt, Preservo Ginger, Carbonate Soda, Sole Leather, Rice, small Boxes Tea, Washing Powder, Dye Woods, Ground Ginger, Corn Starch, Hay Raisin, Seythe Handles, Hay Forks, Spader and Shovels, Measure Furks, Hoes, Shingling Hatchets, Seythe Stones, Axes, Churns, Corn Brooms, Cloths pins, Nests Tubs, Pails, Cloths, Mortice Locks and Latches, Philadelphia Mill Saws, Glass Ware, Room Paper, Olive Oil, Half Bushel Measures, Wagon saws, Wash Boards, Looking Glasses, Bedsteads, Confectionary, Sausette, Ticking, Cotton, Flannel, Carpet Bags, Door Mats, Rubber Coats, &c. &c. &c. all in excellent condition, and will be sold at a small advance from cost. Charlottetown, June 1st, 1855. I A E fm

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP.
Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory Coloured, Engravings. In Six Languages.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.

Persons in any part of the world, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c.

THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE VIVE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses.

THE COMPUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints.

GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors who thereby obtain a large profit.

Chambers's Publications. HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Prince Edward Island for the sale of Messrs. Chambers's Publications.

Just Try WEE JAMIE DUNCAN'S New Establishment of Tin, Copper, Iron, and Plumber Work.

To Daguerreian Artists. RARE CHANCE. Two first-rate CAMERAS for sale, with instruction in the art.

DAZIEL'S CLOTH MILL. CLOTH delivered at this Mill at this season of the year, will be furnished without delay.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, German Medicine Store.

Testimony from Maine. CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago."

Testimony from New York. Mr. Nathan Mathews, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J.

Testimony from New York. Dr. G. W. Halsey: "I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life."

Testimony from New York. Mr. Clark to a man of veracity, and have no doubt of the truth of his story.

Testimony from New York. Messrs. Jos. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen—In answer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter, aged about 16 years, had been complaining of a pain in her side, for six or seven years.

Testimony from New York. Mr. Lemuel Owen, Georgetown, Edward Goff, Grand River, Edward Needham, St. Peter's Bay.

REMOVAL. Auction and Commission Mart. THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business.

JAMES R. WATT Has Received, per Sir Alexander, and has now on sale at his Store, Great-George Street, A Choice Assortment of LONDON, MANCHESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON GOODS.

Daniel's Cloth Mill. CLOTH delivered at this Mill at this season of the year, will be furnished without delay. Agent in Charlottetown, Mr. Neil Rankin. JOHN DALZIEL. May 20th, 1855.

Great English Remedy!

The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World: Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE!

Medicine containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparilla, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health.

Testimony from New York. Dr. G. W. Halsey: "I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life."

Testimony from New York. Mr. Clark to a man of veracity, and have no doubt of the truth of his story.

Testimony from New York. Messrs. Jos. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen—In answer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter, aged about 16 years, had been complaining of a pain in her side, for six or seven years.

Testimony from New York. Mr. Lemuel Owen, Georgetown, Edward Goff, Grand River, Edward Needham, St. Peter's Bay.

REMOVAL. Auction and Commission Mart. THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business.

JAMES R. WATT Has Received, per Sir Alexander, and has now on sale at his Store, Great-George Street, A Choice Assortment of LONDON, MANCHESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON GOODS.

Daniel's Cloth Mill. CLOTH delivered at this Mill at this season of the year, will be furnished without delay. Agent in Charlottetown, Mr. Neil Rankin. JOHN DALZIEL. May 20th, 1855.

It is an excellent and good medicine, and will undoubtedly become the leading medicine of the day. The Forest Wine is put up in large square bottles with Dr. Halsey's name blown in the glass.



NATURE OUTWITTED!! Dr. Antrobus's Persian Hair Restorative, AND HAIR DYE.

Under the immediate Patronage of the Princes of Persia and India. These articles are without doubt the most extraordinary in their powers ever submitted to the Public.

THE RESTORATIVE strengthens the hair and prevents it falling off after every other means have been resorted to unsuccessfully.

THE HAIR DYE is decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever attempted and the whole surface of the head can be changed into a most natural black or brown.

Certificate from one of the greatest Medical Men of the day.—Read it!!! Copy of a Letter from Dr. Magrath, M. R. C. S., dated Duke Street, Adelphi, London, the 17th January, 1854.

To DR. ANTROBUS, Sir,—I feel great pleasure in attesting the virtues of your Persian Hair Restorative.

Your Hair Dye is the best I have ever seen or heard of, and has been used among my private acquaintances, with the most unbounded satisfaction.

(Signed) DENNIS MAGRATH. Letter from Henry Finson, Court Hair Dresser and Wig Maker, of 124, Leadenhall Street, London.

To DR. ANTROBUS, Sir,—Your Hair Restorative is one of the greatest blessings ever invented. Several of my customers are quite enraptured with it.

You may depend upon it, that it surpasses any thing of the kind ever brought before the public, and as to your Hair Dye, I can tell you all you can send me, it is so unquestionably good.

(Signed) HENRY FINSON. The Restorative is sold at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. per Bottle, Sterling.

Be particular to ask for Dr. Antrobus's, or you may be imposed upon. Sold by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world.

Stallion Horse "Prince Edward," WILL stand for the season at Cynbris Lodge, Rustico. Attendance at the Stables from 6 to 8 in the morning; from 12 to 2 at noon; and from 6 to 8 in the evening.

Prince Edward took the First Prize for Stallions at the last Easter Show, competing with all ages and all grades, as the highest and most useful horse. Terms.—Twenty Shillings for the season, payable on the 1st January next. WM. HODGES, owner.

Estal NEWS

REVIEW The very from the cantional partic army which us in posse check sustai attack upon dent was, it was on its right by the before the l the action, taken up th was struck hurt in the melancholy produced a zion on the worsted, th sines was t came up ur and here a happily kill the utmost frightfully. draw the tral Antema koff Tower order, th The spec visible in i position at Battery, de to give the state with tention of should cou trary, as th works of t to take or in the pou troops told had gone t the French works. V that the i sustained hazards t and at les brave allie stable loss have best feelings of the lesser comrades Since t could hav and balls Russian i fices of t purpose t work like the comm ingly en through t parapet e accomplish column e number, against t went to Even int whole nt exceeded exclaim "some o to mount and that in all the far outu must nev defendin sources t of all the number Ever sin loss of t sians hat Malakof consequ prepared