

# Haszard's



# Gazette,

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, March 24, 1855.

New Series. No. 225

### LIVER COMPLAINT.

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

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

No. 120 Arch St., one door below Sixth Philada.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are without safe, certain, and pleasant.

*Testimony from Maine.*

**CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT,** Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, last April, upon my passage from Havana to Charleston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of 'Hooiland's German Bitters' in it, I sent for some immediately, this was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The effect was so rapid on me, that I had a good appetite for supper, and rested well that night, and the next day found me a well man. I have not been without your medicine since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Charleston and the West India Islands ever since. I have now given up going to sea, and reside in this place, where you should have an agency, as you could sell large quantities of it."

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

**Messrs. 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, and about the first January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides being troubled with pains between her shoulders and in her breast. From reading a number of cures performed by "Hooiland's German Bitters" I was induced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and purchased one bottle. She had taken it but a few days when she began to improve, and now, after taking only one bottle, she is enjoying better health than she has for years. She feels no pain in her side or in any part of her body, and attributes her cure entirely to the German Bitters. **WILLIAM CLARK,**  
Salmon Brook, Aroostook Co., Me.

You should bear in mind that these Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases.

For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers generally.

**T. DESBRISAY & Co.,**  
General Agency

And by

- Mr. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown,
- " EDWARD GOFF, Grand River,
- " EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay,
- " J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's,
- " GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud,
- " JAS. L. HOLMAN, do.
- " WM. DODD, Bedouque,
- " JAMES PIDGON, New London.

**WILLIAM STRAIGHT,**  
Hatter and Dyer.

**GENTLEMEN'S** Clothes cleaned, Spots and Stains extracted, and restored to their original colour. Beaver and Silk Hats cleaned and stiffened. Also, Kossuth and Felt Hats of all Descriptions. Orders taken at at the Queen's Arms, 3 Mile-Road, and at JAMES REID'S, Queen Street Charlottetown.

### NEW YORK.

Commission Merchants & General Agents.  
**COWLEY AND HASKILL.**

No. 6. Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn.  
**THE UNDERSIGNED** having entered into Co-Partnership under the Firm of COWLEY and HASKILL, as Commission Merchants and General Agents, beg to offer their services to shippers of Produce from Prince Edward Island for the disposal of the same, their facilities for business are equal to any House in the City and they offer the advantage of an Agency in New York and Brooklyn.

**COWLEY & HASKILL.**

**HENRY COWLEY, C. H. HASKILL.**  
References to  
Messrs. J. R. GILMAN & Co. } New York.  
" McAULIFF & Co. }  
" W. ELLIOT, & Co. British Consulate, } Boston.  
" T. TRUNLETT, FAY & Co. }  
HON. D. BRENNAN, } Charlottetown,  
THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY Esq. } P. E. Island.  
Wanted a few vessels to carry Coals from Pictou to New York. Apply in Charlottetown, to Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq.

### Administration Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Mr. Rodgerick Mathewson, Farmer, of Rustico, deceased, are hereby notified to furnish the same, duly attested, within twelve months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

**WILLIAM MATHEWSON, } Administrators.  
JAMES MATHEWSON, }**

**WHEREAS** certain persons have been cutting down trees upon my Lands, and have carried away wood therefrom, without License from me—This is to give notice, that all persons having so trespassed, or who shall, hereafter, so trespass, shall, on discovery, be prosecuted according to Law.

**J. M. HOLL.**

Kenwith, Township 32, Dec. 27.

**TO BE SOLD** at PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not previously disposed of at private sale), at GEORGETOWN, on Thursday, the Twenty-first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, TOWN LOT Number 8, Third Range, Letter (B), with the HOUSE and OUT-HOUSES on the same. This Lot is eligibly situated, adjoining Wm. SANDERSON, Esq.'s, Premises, and near the Episcopal Church. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. J. HUMPHREY & Co., Halifax, or D. WILSON, Charlottetown. Jan. 15, 1855.

**TO LET,** or the Interest in the Lease to be sold of the premises at present occupied by the Subscriber on Queen's Square, facing the Market-house—the shop is at present let for about 9 months from this date—this stand for the business of an Inn or Mercantile dealing, cannot be surpassed, nor would the Subscriber dispose of it, but that he is desirous of settling himself and family on a farm.

**ALEXANDER BRYSON.**

March 2d, 1855.

**WANTED,** by the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Bible Society, a COLPORTEUR. Application to be made in writing, stating terms, &c., and accompanied with certificate of character from a Minister of the Gospel residing near the applicant.

**W. CUNDALL, Secretary.**

Jan 24th 1855.

**Cooking Stoves suitable for Coal.**  
**ON HAND** and for Sale at Dodd's Brick Store, in Pownal Street, a few of the above STOVES, Welcome Return pattern, patented in 1854. February 16, 1855.

### LONDON TRADER.

**THE** new and splendid SHIP "LADY RAGLAN," 500 Tons, copper fastened, DONALD M'KAY, Commander, (A. 1 for 7 years) built expressly for the Trade, will positively sail from the above Port for Charlottetown on 1st April; has a half poop and will be fitted with spacious and airy State Rooms for Passengers, and is commanded by one of the most experienced navigators in these parts. For rate of Freight and Passage, apply in London to Messrs. Keal & Roberts, 3 Rood Lane, Fen Church-street; at Charlottetown to **SAMUEL NELSON & SON.** Charlottetown, 6th, Jan. 1855.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

#### CHINA.

Hong Kong, Jan. 15.

Since the 19th ult., a decided change has taken place in the state of affairs at Canton, and that city may be considered as placed in a state of siege. This result has been mainly brought about by the successes that have been obtained by the rebel fleets in several naval engagements in which they completely destroyed the imperial flotillas. The rebels may now be said to be in command of the whole river, and take advantage of this position to cut off all supplies from the city, as a preliminary measure to an attack on it, a step which does not appear far distant, judging from the alarm that reigns, and the daily efflux of the inhabitants. Provisions are rising rapidly, more especially rice, which will advance to an extreme price, as supplies are checked.

Sir John Bowring and Rear-Admiral Stirling have returned. Sir John Bowring does not appear to have gained anything, but established the fact, that the same deep-rooted antipathy still exists among the Chinese against foreigners entering the city. Sir James Stirling seems to have occupied himself in ascertaining the most eligible points from which the factories could be defended, and, in conjunction with Commodore Abbott, the United States' senior officer, and with the consent of her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and the American Commissioner, Dr. Parker, a line has been drawn and intimation given to the authorities and the rebel leaders that any hostilities within it will provoke similar acts from the naval force now stationed off the factories. This may have the desired effect of warding off all danger from foreigners, but, looking at the composition of the insurgent force, and finding in its ranks undoubted pirates, it will not be easy for the rebel leader, however good his intentions, to curb the feelings of plunder that exists with such a lawless set.

The anchorage at Whampoa has lately been the scene of a severe naval fight, and during the action, the foreign shipping received serious damage from the guns of the contending parties, in the presence of English and American men-of-war, on board of which were the respective senior naval officers.

Judging from the course pursued by the English and American authorities, both civil and naval, it appears evident, that they will allow matters to take their course at Canton, and that their sole care is the protection of their respective subjects. Trade, with this state of things, continues paralysed, and, in short, we are not wrong in stating that the port of Canton is virtually closed. Two English and two American men-of-war, remain off the factories, and at Whampoa, there are two English and one American men-of-war, and additional force available from this, if requisite.

From Shanghai our dates are to the 1st inst. The most important item of intelligence is a collision between the French authorities and the insurgents in the city, leading to the bombardment of the place by Admiral La Guerre with his vessels La Jean d'Arc and Colbert; but by the last advice nothing definite had resulted, although it was expected the city would surrender, and we expect to hear of this by our next letters, or of its having been stormed and taken. This measure holds out a prospect of a termination to the disorganisation that has ruled so long at Shanghai and the neighbourhood.

*Pekin Gazette* are down to the 4th of December. The accounts continue unfavourable for the insurgents, who are said to have met with several reverses, and have been driven back in an easterly direction.

From Foochow, our dates are to the 23d ult. Tea continued to be sent forward. The difficulty about settling for ground still existed.

Advices from Amoy are to the 5th inst. There was a fair market for cotton, but manufacturers were dull. The neighbourhood was quiet.

Captain Adams, of the United States' navy, was passenger by the last mail steamer from England, and proceeds to-morrow, in the United States' steamer Powhattan, to Japan, with the ratification of the treaty made with that empire by Commodore Perry on the part of the United States.

We have not heard when Sir John Bowring purposes visiting Siam, although we believe he has it still in prospect.

#### INDIA.

The demand for steamers for the transport of troops to Suez, to serve in the Crimea, has compelled the Indian navy packets for the present to be fallen back upon. The intelligence for the past 10 days is peaceful and unimportant. The Burmese embassy arrived at Rangoon on the 28th December, and the miserable manner in which they were received in their own country, contrasted strikingly with the magnificence with which they had been welcomed at Calcutta. In the account prepared for the information of their sovereign, they are said to have omitted the reply of the Governor-General; their excuse being that they dared not communicate to the "golden foot" the peremptory refusal of the cession of the conquered provinces which they were instructed to request.

### NEWS OF THE WAR.

#### RUSSIA.

#### THE GENERAL ARMING IN RUSSIA.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes the regulation prepared by the Directing Senate, and ratified by the Czar, for the organization of the "Imperial Mobile Militia," as the new corps decreed in the recent manifesto is to be called. The ordinance is divided into 9 sections and 97 paragraphs, and in the original fills 7 folio columns. The first clause of the document declares, that the corps is raised for temporary service, in defence of the faith, the throne, and the fatherland. It is enacted, that exemptions from military service hitherto permitted shall not apply in the present case, but that whoever is liable to the capitation tax, or its equivalent, shall be liable to be called upon to serve in this corps. Merchants, Jews, and foreign colonists, who have been encouraged to settle in Russia, and received grants of land from the crown, are excepted. The corps will be divided into battalions or drushines, each consisting of four companies. Each drushine is to be commanded by a staff officer, and to have four captains and a staff-captain, 1,000 sub-officers and soldiers, and 18 musicians. In order to hasten the formation of the corps, a gubernatorial militia committee is to be formed in every government, and within 14 days after the receipt of the manifesto the nobles are to assemble and appoint the rendezvous of the several battalions, and make arrangements for their supply and equipment. To meet the expenses of the new corps, special "voluntary" subscriptions are to be made, for which the committees will open lists, and to which all persons are summoned to contribute. The subjects of the Emperor are adjured by their love of their country to make sacrifices corresponding to the occasion, and it is announced, that the names and subscriptions of all persons will be published. The nobles, as soon as they have deliberated, according to the directions foregoing, are to repair to their several localities, and exert themselves in forwarding the enrolment. The soldiers must not be younger than 20, nor older than 45 years of age. In the formation of companies, inhabitants of the same village are to be kept together as far as possible. Those who have no firearms of their own are to be furnished with a musket and bayonet. The employment of the militia is to be at the pleasure of the Czar, and upon the termination of the war all persons serving in the corps will be allowed to go back to their homes. Should any fall in battle, their families will receive a certificate absolving them from obligation to furnish a recruit at the next levy.

#### ACTIVITY IN THE RUSSIAN PORTS IN THE BALTIC.

The *Universal German Gazette* contains news from the Baltic, which states, that great activity is displayed in the Russian ports in the construction of gunboats. The Russian fleet, it is stated, contained 250 of these boats last year, and now 100 others are to be added to that number. Each is to be armed with one gun of 68 and four of 32. The part which is in the water is lined with iron. The Russian fleet of the Baltic, properly so called, consists of 30 ships of the line, 9 frigates, 8 brigs, and 15 steamers.



LATEST NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

SPEECH OF MR. LAYARD.

On Wednesday pursuant to invitation, the County Hall at Aylesbury was densely filled with the electors of the borough and hundred, to hear from Mr. Layard an account of his parliamentary conduct since his election, and his opinion on the state of affairs in the East. The chair was taken by Mr. Acton Tindall, Clerk of the Peace.—Mr. Layard said: Gentlemen,—You have no doubt seen, that I have been offered office, and have declined it. Some time before I had the honour of representing Aylesbury, Lord Granville named me as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and I served for a short time in the Foreign-office; but Lord J. Russell's ministry went out about three weeks after. Of course it was my duty to go out with the government, but Lord Derby, who succeeded, behaved to me in the most handsome manner. I was not then in parliament, but Lord Derby told me, I might remain in the office until his son returned from India, as he intended him for the post; but then, if he continued at the head of affairs, he would give me an equivalent appointment, or a diplomatic mission on the continent. That was a handsome offer, and one which I could have accepted without any compromise of principle. I had not as yet entered life as a public man, and could easily have accepted the mission abroad. All my political friends were of opinion, that I should accept the offer, except Lord J. Russell, who expressed himself to the contrary, and his opinion I did not hesitate to follow. Lord Derby remained but a very short time in office, and Lord Aberdeen succeeded him. Lord J. Russell put me down as Under Secretary for the Board of Control. Shortly after, the same noble lord sent for me and informed me that a gentleman remained unprovided for, whose ability and long public services entitled him to a position, and his lordship threw himself upon me to resign my office in favour of this gentleman. I acceded to Lord John Russell's request, and Sir Thomas Redington was appointed to the Board of Control. Shortly afterwards Lord John Russell offered me a consulship in Egypt; but that I declined. Shortly afterwards the great question which is now agitating the whole world began to show itself in the East, and Lord Stratford was sent to Constantinople. He was anxious that I should accompany him, and I did so. Those questions then arose about which I differed from Lord Stratford; and I returned to this country. Government having sustained a great defeat, went out of office, and Lord Palmerston succeeded. Lord Palmerston offered to appoint me Clerk of the Ordnance, but I felt that, having voted only two days before, that no confidence ought to be placed in the late government, I could not consistently take office in another composed chiefly of the same materials ("hear," and cheers). Secondly, I recollected that I had stated it to be the duty of government to put the right men in the right places, and I was in no way connected with the Ordnance. The new government disagreed, and three of its most important members retired. Lord Palmerston then offered me the office of Under-Secretary at War. I simply made some conditions as to being allowed certain influence and accepted it. But on the following day, Lord Palmerston sent for me again, and said that for certain important reasons he was obliged to withdraw his offer, but that at Lord J. Russell's request, I could have the office of Under-Secretary for the Colonies. I now felt that I was in the same position as I had been a few days before. I was not acquainted with the colonies, and although, in time of peace, I might have had time for learning, I felt that, at a moment of great national emergency, public men, when called on to act, would betray themselves, if they attempted to do that for which they had had no previous preparation. I, therefore, declined the office, at the same time informing Lord Palmerston, that if he succeeded in forming a government worthy of the public confidence, and of my confidence, he should have my independent support (hear). So much for my autobiography. With respect to the general question, it has been said that constitutional government is on its trial, and that the eyes of the world are turned upon England to see whether constitutional government can carry out its principles. Now, if public men, at a time when the national interests are at stake can forget everything but themselves, and scramble for office, taking the first place that is offered to them, I say that we shall be the laughing-stock of the world, and the system of which we are so proud will be looked upon as a sham, in which the public places are to be only filled by the men who are unprincipled enough to sacrifice their country in order that they may obtain the emoluments of office (cheers). Messrs. Cobden and Bright endeavour to make it appear that we are fighting for the Turks. True, to a certain extent we are; but the condition of the Turks is not an essential part of the war question. It is all very well to excite public feeling against despotism, and to point to number one and two despots fighting for the third; but the real truth is, that we are fighting for the Christian subjects of Turkey. You are aware that of late years there have been great ameliorations of

the Turkish laws and, in consequence, the Christian population have made immense progress in learning and civilization, while liberal opinions have been rapidly gaining ground amongst them. The Emperor of Russia saw this progress with alarm; and his object in sending Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople was, if possible, to check the growing liberal tendencies of the Christian population of Turkey. He knew that, if the Christians could at any time render themselves capable of self-government, he might bid adieu to those magnificent provinces, the possession of which would make him the greatest monarch in the world. Accordingly, Prince Menschikoff was sent to Constantinople shortly after Lord Aberdeen had been made prime minister—(hear, hear)—and my impression is, and I shall hold it to my dying day, that if we had exhibited a bold front, we should never have been obliged to go to war (cheers). Instead of telling Russia what England would permit, and what she would not, we pursued half-measures, at one time patting her back, at another checking her, but never pursuing anything like a bold and decisive policy. All this time we had at Vienna, to protect the interests of Turkey, a man of great worth and many estimable qualities, but entirely unequal to such a crisis, but the misfortune throughout the whole affair has been that our government has never put the right man in the right place, nor been able to sacrifice private, or party, or family considerations to the public interest (loud cheers). How did we get into this war? Our Minister for Foreign Affairs told us that we were "drifting" into it. I ask, was that the word of a statesman appointed to guard the destinies of a country (hear, hear)? The war was proclaimed to have no territorial objects; every one knew it had not, but was that a statement to be made to Russia, showing that she could lose nothing—we, everything? Our government having "drifted" thus into war, they made the plunge at last without having the slightest idea of what were the necessary preparations. They first sent the troops to Gallipoli, without having prepared any supply of food, and had it not been for the French, they would have starved. Then they sent them to Varna, and I must mention, that during their first operations I was in constant communication with the government, and there is scarcely anything which has happened since that I did not foretell, and which might have been avoided, had my advice been taken. Next the Crimea expedition was determined on. Government tells us that it was determined on in spring, but for their own sakes, I trust that that is not the case. Were it so, I should say that some people ought to be sent to Tower-hill, where persons were formerly sent for crimes for which they now get distinguished and rewarded (cheers and cries of "The Garter.") If the expedition was contemplated in spring, they should have taken every preliminary precaution, before resorting to the critical experiment of throwing a British army on a foreign shore. But nothing was done. I saw the magnificent fleet of men-of-war and transports, and thought that England, possessing such resources, ought to be able to accomplish anything. Although I knew the expedition was late, I thought it could not possibly fail, and I was still further confirmed in my opinion by the victories of Alma and Inkerman, which placed the old English courage on a pinnacle higher than any it had ever before attained. But after the battle of Alma a delay took place, and why? If we advanced at once, it is stated by the best military authorities, that Sebastopol must have fallen; the panic was so great, that the gates would have been thrown open to us; and it is also known that the French wished to advance. We could not, because we had made no preparations for the transport of our wounded; and thus, in consequence of the neglect of the Government, two days were lost—and with them an opportunity which will never occur again (hear). Again, after our forced march across the country, an extraordinary delay took place; and the result was, that when, on the 17th of October, we ostentatiously opened fire, we in reality did nothing (hear, hear). Having alluded to the want of roads, of depots, and of transports, Mr. Layard went on:—Thus the army were left no tents, no necessaries; and while supplies were rotting in abundance at Eupatoria, the soldiers were perishing in hundreds at Balaklava. For the sick we had no hospital, although the French had prepared one; and the consequences of this neglect were dreadful. The medical staff was insufficient, a statement of which I will give you a striking proof. There was a steamer called the Kangaroo, on board of which were placed 700 sick and wounded men. She was to have sailed in the afternoon, and a doctor was to have accompanied the invalids: one doctor being considered enough for 700 wounded men on ship-board. I was on board another vessel, and what was my surprise to see the Kangaroo still alongside, with the flag at half-mast high as a signal of distress. Our captain went to see what was the matter, and he found the deck so covered with the dead and dying, that he could scarcely walk the deck. He asked the captain, why he had not gone, and the latter answered that the medical man who had been ordered had never come (hisses, and a general expression of horror and indignation). The medical man who so acted was subsequently found out,

tried by court-martial, and acquitted; and do you know why? It appeared that the general had told him to be in readiness to go and to present himself at his tent at a certain hour. Now, whether it was, that the doctor did not like to go, I cannot tell, but instead of going into the General's tent, he went up outside and looked at it, and he was acquitted on the grounds that he had strictly fulfilled his orders (loud cries of "Oh, oh," and "Name"). What is worse, he has been allowed to remain in the service since. But the same neglect pervades all our service. Lord Raglan writes home that he wants forage, because the hay has not arrived from England. Conceive the absurdity of bringing hay from England, when in Turkey there are hundreds of miles covered with the best horse-food (hear, hear). No wonder that our troops should perish, when porter is kept sailing backward and forward while the men perish, and the transports are loaded in such a way that medicines are put at the bottom and chain shot at the top, so that when the vessel calls at Scutari, she has to be wholly unladen in order to get at the medicine chests (hear, hear). All this time, it should be recollected that we have in our pay 350,000 tons of transport; and the estimate for that item alone is £5,000,000 (hear, hear). But we have now in command men born in another century, who have spent all their lives at the clubs, and now at sixty or seventy years of age are sent to take charge of the army. To remedy this state of things, it is proposed to send out commissions, a course against which I have entered my warmest protest, because I believe they can lead to no good. You send out commissions to inquire into the transport and commissariat. Do you think any officer in the service will give evidence before these commissions? No, an unsatisfactory inquiry will be executed, which will have no effect, but that of screening the offenders. But it is impossible that such a state of things can be permitted to go on much longer. England finds her army of 54,000 men reduced to 15,000, or 18,000 at the most, some regiments being reduced to the officers and a corporal; and it is believed that, with proper attention to details, all this misery might be avoided. What we want is to recall these men, and not to lose time in sending out commissions, which can lead to no particular results (cheers)—Resolutions were then passed approving of Mr. Layard's parliamentary conduct, and the proceedings terminated.

THE BALTIC FLEET OF 1855.

We have endeavoured to obtain a correct estimate of this gigantic English "Armada," or "100 pennants," and we believe the following list will be found as correct as can be obtained, at this early period, of the ships intended to form the expedition:—  
Commander-in-Chief—Rear-Admiral of the Blue the Hon. Richard Saunders Dundas, C.B.  
Second in Command—Rear-Admiral of the Blue Michael Seymour.  
Third in Command—Rear-Admiral of the Blue Robert Lambert Baynes, C.B.  
Captain of the Fleet—The Hon. F. T. Polham.  
Guns. Horse power.  
Duke of Wellington (flag) 131 700  
Royal George, Captain Codrington, C.B. 102 400  
Exmouth (flag) 91 400  
James Watt, Captain George Elliot 91 600  
Orion, Captain Erskine 91 600  
Cesar, Captain Robb 91 400  
Nile, Captain Mundy 91 500  
Majestic, Captain J. Hope, C.B. 91 400  
Cressy, Captain Warren 81 400  
Colossus, Captain Robinson 81 400  
Sampson, Captain Heath 70 350  
Blenheim, Captain W. H. Hall 70 450  
Hogue, Captain Ramsay 70 450  
Ajax, Captain Warden 60 450  
Edinburgh, Captain Hewlett 60 450  
Russell, Captain Scott 60 200  
Hawke, Captain Erasmus Ommaney 60 200  
Cornwallis, Captain Wellesley 60 200  
Pembroke, Captain G. H. Seymour 60 200  
Hastings, Captain Cuffin 60 200  
Imperieuse, Captain Watson, C.B. 61 360  
Euryalus, Captain Ramsay 61 400  
Arrogant, Captain Yelverton 47 360  
Amphion, Captain A. C. Key 34 300  
Horatio, Captain Cochrane 24 250  
Cossack, Captain Fanshawe 21 250  
Pylades, Captain D'Eyncourt 21 250  
Tartar, Captain Danlop 21 250  
Archer, Captain Heathcote 17 200  
Retribution, Captain Fisher 28 400  
Magicienne, Captain Tatham 16 400  
Odin, Captain Wilcox 16 560  
Sampson, Captain Brock 6 467  
Dragon, Captain Stewart 6 560  
Buldog, Captain W. K. Hall 6 500  
Penelope, Captain Sir W. Wiseman 18 650  
Lightning, Captain B. J. Sullivan 3 100  
Vulture, Captain Glass 6 470  
Desperate, Commander White 8 400  
Conflict, Commander Cumming 8 400  
Cruizer, Com. the Hon. G. Douglas 14 60  
Harrier, Commander Story 14 160  
Ariel, Commander Lucas 9 60  
Falcon, Commander Pullen 17 100  
Basilik, Com. the Hon. F. Egerton 6 400  
Rosamond, Commander Crofton 6 285  
Driver, Commander Rice 6 280  
Janus, Lieutenant Kane 4 220  
Locust, Lieutenant— 3 180  
Otter, Lieutenant W. A. J. Heath 3 120  
Porcupine, Lieutenant Jackson 3 122  
Zephyr, Lieutenant Bond 3 100  
Reerut, Lieut. J. F. Day 4 160  
Weser, Lieutenant Comersell 4 160

Table with columns for ship names and numbers. Includes sections for Floating Batteries, Mortar Vessels, and Steam Gunboats.

Belleisle, 24, Commander Hosken, hospital ship.  
Eolus, 24, ammunition magazine.  
Perseverance, store ship.  
Volcano, floating engineers' factory, Master Commander Dyer.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A BRITISH ARTILLERY OFFICER.—Major Charles Colville Young, of the Royal Horse Artillery, just returned from the Crimea, and en route from Turkey to the Isle of Wight, where his wife and family reside, was killed, on Saturday morning last, by falling from the top-story front window of one of the bedrooms of the Fountain Hotel, High-street, Portsmouth. The deceased arrived at the hotel, on Friday night, and on retiring to bed gave particular directions to the "boots" to call him at seven o'clock next morning. The "boots" saw him partially undressed, and there is no doubt, that he retired to his bed: but about two o'clock on Saturday morning he appeared at the bed-room window, and called to a police-constable, to whom he said, he did not feel well, and that he wished to get quietly out of the house to a chemist's shop opposite, without disturbing the people in the hotel, as it was so late. The policeman went to his inspector, to see what assistance he could give, and when he returned the deceased was lying bleeding on the pavement beneath the window. He was dressed, and had an umbrella as if he was going a journey. A surgeon was immediately procured, but the unfortunate gentleman died before four o'clock, owing it was supposed, to the rupture of a blood vessel. He had fractured his ribs in falling, but there was no wound on his head. The surgeon thought the deceased might have had a fit of vertigo, through hanging over the window sill. He was 38 years of age. When lately engaged in the trenches before Sebastopol he received a flesh wound in the leg. There was no evidence that his mind was in any affected. He had been in the army since 1833, and had served in Spain, in India, the Chinese war, at Madras (where he was military secretary to Lord Harris, and afterwards the Marquis of Tweeddal, governors of that presidency.) The jury returned a verdict to the effect, that the deceased was killed by accidentally falling from a window.

AUSTRALIA.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT BALLARAT.—COLLISION WITH THE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES.  
We have received advices from Melbourne to the 2d of Dec. On the 30th November, disturbances took place at Ballarat, which assumed a very serious aspect, and on the 2d Dec. order had not been re-established. The cause of the disturbances was a refusal on the part of the diggers to pay the "license"—a decision adopted at a monster meeting on the previous day. The following report appeared in the Melbourne Argus:—"Messrs. Commissioners Rede and Johnson, with their troop of mounted and foot police, with drawn swords and fixed bayonets, demanded from the diggers their licenses. The diggers assembled in masses, many with arms, to resist the enforcement of the tax. The cry of the diggers was—'We will not have drawn swords or fixed bayonets.' 'Where is the Governor?' 'Send up Sir Charles Hotham.' 'We want justice, and we will have it.' Upon this, Mr. Commissioner Rede declared he was determined to collect the licenses. 'We haven't got them; we can't give them.' 'We have burnt them.'—Mr. Commissioner Rede:

My lads, I was, 'Reas...  
some of co...  
curred in...  
witnesses...  
silence bei...  
linesses m...  
all who h...  
universal c...  
to the cam...  
followed t...  
military f...  
about of '...  
camp! Ba...  
hill.' Du...  
the 10th a...  
Of the dig...  
to the Red...  
'The Sou...  
ers and c...  
consultati...  
plugged a...  
diggers a...  
length th...  
selves int...  
out their...  
the heape...  
being thu...  
he was to...  
and the l...  
ence we...  
in comm...  
raises hi...  
shoot him...  
riding, n...  
to the on...  
with ord...  
attempt...  
this too...  
grand re...  
the Gove...  
but not...  
equippe...  
weapons...  
sive. S...  
time, as...  
was pa...  
acting a...  
tents, b...  
tured h...  
reiterate...  
covered...  
Bakery...  
number...  
giving...  
become...  
were a...  
division...  
through...  
intende...  
gave st...  
and de...  
The...  
intellig...  
Govern...  
police...  
availa...  
have l...  
300 re...  
their b...  
mand...  
whole...  
took v...  
12th...  
Vereh...  
the m...  
Her...  
off...  
foot...  
after...  
amm...  
Com...  
M(G...  
for E...  
tary...  
ging...  
To...  
diffic...  
the...  
of S...  
Side...  
Dep...  
was...  
vise...  
Side...  
was...  
fall...  
Job...  
I...  
Fou...  
with...  
vise...  
zine...  
The...  
tion...  
wh...  
sol...  
cer...  
Po...  
gr...







**AUCTIONS.**

**Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Rice, Sole Leather, &c.**

BY JAMES MORRIS.  
**TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION**, at his SALE ROOM, Queen Street, on **TUESDAY** next 27th inst. at 11 o'clock.  
 10 Puncheon Muscovado Molasses (good quality)  
 10 Do. bright Sugar,  
 20 Chests Souchong Tea, (warranted,)  
 5 Bbls. Rice, 5 sides Sole Leather,  
 20 Boxes and Bags Cavendish and Twist Tobacco.  
 3 Bales Cotton Warp, 10 Cases Boots,  
 20 Bars Cast Steel, Kegs Nails, Boxes Glass,  
 Also, a large quantity **DRY GOODS, &c.**  
*Terms liberal.*  
 Charlotte town, March 20, 1855. 1st. Ex.

**Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries &c.**

THE Subscriber will sell by Auction at his Room, Queen Square, on **Tuesday**, 3d of April next, without reserve,  
 50 pieces Grey Cotton,  
 20 do. Striped do.,  
 50 do. Printed Cottons  
 Black, brown and blue superfine Broad Cloth, Pilot, Beaver and Whitney. do., Doeskins, Cassimeres and Tweeds, Mole skins, Coburgs, Orleans, Alapacas, Lustras, Delaines, Gala Plaids, Cloaking, Jeans, Drills, 3 Bales Cotton Warp; a large assortment Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; 1 dozen Men's Boots, Shawls, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Habit Shirts, Sleeves and Collars, Bonnet Silks and Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats and Caps, Victorines, Muffs, Umbrellas; Lining Cottons, Counterpanes, Blankets, Pieces red, white and blue Flannel, Tailor's Trimmings.

**HARDWARE.**

Knives and Forks, Spoons, Traces Hames, Window Glass, Saws, Hammers, Axes, Screws, Nails, &c.

Also,  
 4 Chests Tea, 2 Kegs Tobacco, 2 Puncheons Molasses, 2 Hhds. Sugar, a large and varied assortment of Paper Hangings, with a variety of other articles.

TERMS.—All sums under £10, cash; from £10 to £20, 3 months, £20 upwards, six months.  
 March 19.

WM. DODD, Auctioneer.

**FOR SALE.**

THE Subscribers will **SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION**, at the Court House, in **ST. ELEANOR'S**, on **WEDNESDAY**, the **Fourth day of April** next, at One o'clock, p. m., the Property of the late **ALEXANDER RAE**, that is to say—  
 300 Acres of **LAND** on Township No. 3, and 269 do. on Township No. 8, with thirty or forty acres of the same under Marsh. A description of said property can be seen on the sale. Twenty per cent deposit will be required of the purchasers.

**DAVID STEWART,**  
**JAMES McCALLUM,**  
**AAROT DEMPSEY,**  
**ALEX. MATHEWS,**  
 Feb. 22, 1855

Executors,  
 and  
 Administrators.

**CATTLE SALE.**

THE sale of **CATTLE**, the property of **F. N. GIBBONS, Esq.**, postponed from 17th, will take place on **Saturday** next, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, on the **Market Square.**  
**I & A W. T. PAW, Auctioneer.**

**REQUISITION.**

To the Directors of the **Charlottetown Gas Light Company.**

**GENTLEMEN,**

WE the undersigned Members of the **Charlottetown Gas Light Company**, desire that you will at your earliest convenience call a special public meeting of the said company, to take into consideration the advanced price now charged for Gas by said Company, and also the propriety of an immediate reduction of the price to the sum of twenty shillings per 1,000 feet.

**George Beer, junr.,** **John Rigg,**  
**Donald McIsaac,** **Charles Palmer,**  
**James McCraith,** **Daniel Davies,**  
**Neil Rankin,** **David Stewart,**  
**John And. McDonald,** **James Watts,**  
**Henry J. Callbeck,** **Patrick Walker.**

In compliance with the above requisition, I am instructed by the Directors of the **Charlottetown Gas Light Company**, to convene a special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, to be held at the Court House, on **Thursday** the 5th April next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to take the subject matter of the above requisition into consideration.

By Order  
**ROB. HYNDMAN, Sec'y.**

Charlottetown, Gas Works, March 23d, 1855.

**Classical and Commercial School, Grafton Street.**

**MR. COSTLEY** respectfully intimates that on **Monday**, 2d **APRIL** next, he will open a **FEMALE CLASS**, for the purpose of giving instruction in **Writing, Geography, Use of the Globes, Composition, &c.** Number of Pupils limited to **Fifteen.** Hours of attendance from 4 to 6 p. m. Terms may be known by applying at the School-room.

There will be Vacancies in the **Public Class** for a few additional Pupils, at the commencement of next Term (2d April.)  
 Charlotte town, March 22. 3w

**Euston Street Tannery.**

THE Subscriber hereby informs the public that he has entered upon the business heretofore conducted by **Mr. C. Cross as Tanner and Carrier**; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.  
**N. B.** The highest price will be paid in Cash for Hides and Skins.

**H. C. TROWAN.**

March 24, 3in

**Canvas, Twine and Bolt Rope.**

**ON SALE**, by Consignment, 200 **BOLTS CANVAS**, in assorted numbers, **TWINE** and **BOLT ROPE**, which will be sold as low as it can be imported, by  
 Great George Street, March 9.

**H. HASZARD.**

**TO BE LET.**

THE MANSION HOUSE of 'FALCOWOOD,' beautifully situated on the Banks of the Hillsborough, about two miles above Charlottetown, and commanding an extensive view of the river. The House, which is one of the most substantial Brick Buildings on the Island, contains dining room, drawing room, parlour, library, spacious hall and staircase, with servants' room, laundry, store room kitchen, &c., on the first floor; eight large bed rooms and dressing room in the upper story, with extensive cellerage, and hot air stove in the sunk story.

The Grounds consist of Flower and Kitchen GARDEN, and Twelve acres of valuable LAND, in first-rate condition, partly under Hay and Pasture. The House is surrounded by fine old trees, which completely shelter it from the Easterly and Northerly winds. Apply at the House.  
 March 22.

**Silent Sorrow.**

**CERTAIN HELP.**

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

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

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

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

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

THE **CONCENTRATED GUTTE FIVE, or Vegetable Life Drops**, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spermatorrhoea, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c.

Their almost marvelous power in removing contaminations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scarcy, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 23s. per bottle. The £5 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved; and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

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

THE **COMPOUND RENAL PILLS**, a their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 23s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

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

Sold by **HASZARD & OWEN**, Queen Square, Charlotte town.

**TENDERS.**

TENDERS will be received until **SATURDAY**, the 24th **MARCH**, for building a **FREE CHURCH** in Charlottetown. Plan and specification to be seen at the residence of **Mr. GEORGE ALLEN**, Stone Cutter.  
 Charlottetown, March 2d, 1855.

**Administration Notice.**

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of **George Irving**, late of **Capo Traverse**, Esquire, deceased, are hereby notified to furnish the same duly attested within Three months from this date, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to **Benjamin DesBrisay** of Charlottetown, Attorney at Law.

**MARY D. B. IRVING.**  
 Administratrix.

Dated 9th March, 1855. 3in

**PICTOU COAL.**

FOR SALE, Forty tons. Apply to **WILLIAM HEARD.**  
 Great George Street, 13th March, 1855.

**Servants and Apprentices.**

PERSONS in Town or Country wishing to engage the services of children, male and female, from 15 years and under, may suit themselves by applying to **Theophilus Stewart, Esq.**, Charlottetown, with whom a list of names is deposited.

**Goods, Medicines, &c.**

THE undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants of **Belfast, Bell Creek**, and adjoining settlements that in addition to a general Stock of Goods, he keeps on hand **Genuine Medicines**, approved Patent Medicines, &c.

**DUNCAN MUNN.**

Bell Creek Mills, Township 62, March 1st, 1855.

**TENDERS.**

TENDERS will be received until **Monday** the 26th **MARCH**, for building an **Episcopal Church** near the Ferry opposite Charlottetown. Plan and specification to be seen at the office of **H. Haszard, Esq.**, Charlottetown.  
 March 7th, 1855.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of **JOHN MCKINNON**, late of **Lot 49, Farmer**, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment.

**MARY MCKINNON.**  
 Administratrix.

Lot 49, Feb. 8, 1855.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that unless they make immediate payment, their Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

**C. CROSS.**

March 15.

**TEACHER WANTED.**

A **TEACHER** for the **Cavendish District School**, to whom a liberal allowance will be given, over and above the Government grant.

For the Trustees,  
**JOHN M. ROBERTSON.**

March 17, 1855. 3ion x

**To be let.**

FOR such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the Farm, known as **SHERWOOD**, situate about seven miles from Charlottetown, at **Dog River**, Township No. 31, containing 130 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. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to **J. HAMILTON LANE, Esq.**, Pictou, or in Charlottetown, to **WM. FORGAN, Esq.**  
 February 29th, 1855. 11caw 1st

**Shipyard.**

FOR SALE, or to be let for 1 or 5 years, and possession given in May next, a desirable Shipyard, situate in Charlottetown.

**J. P. BEETE.**

March 13, 1855.

**Building Lots for Sale and Lease.**

SIX **BUILDING LOTS** only will be sold at the Ferry opposite Charlottetown, **Lot 48**, the remaining lots will be let on renewable leases, also a most desirable farm within a mile of the aforesaid property. For particulars, apply to **Mr. John Ball**, or to the Proprietor,

**J. P. BEETE.**

March 1, 1855. 2m

**JOHN T. THOMAS**

WILL be obliged to all persons indebted to him, (by Note of Hand, or Book Debt), by an immediate settlement.

**Just Try**

**WEE JAMIE DUNCAN'S**

**New Establishment of**

**Tin, Copper, Iron, and Plumber Work.**

Next door to the residence of the **Hon. Geo. Cole**

From his late experience in the Old Country, and by strict attention to the execution of orders, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.  
**P.S.**—Jobbing punctually attended to.

**S. L. TILLEY,**

**Wholesale and Retail Druggist**  
 15, KING STREET, **SAINTE JOHN, N. B.**

**DEALER IN**

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRUGS,**  
**CHEMICALS,**  
 Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Spices, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnish, &c., Confections in great variety. 6m

**SOFT WOOD.**

WANTED a quantity of **Soft Wood**, to be delivered near the **Three Mile Run**. Enquire at **HASZARD & OWEN'S BOOK STORE.**  
 Jan. 19th 1855.

**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, Ship's Rudder Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornamenta Fastenings 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.

P. S. The highest price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Composition.

**To Daguerreian Artists.**

RARE CHANCE. Two first-rate **CAMERAS** for sale, with instruction in the art. One of **Harrison's** best quality Bellows Camera, new.

**W. C. HOBBS.**

Jan. 7th, 1855.

**FOR SALE,**

THE HOUSE and GARDEN at present occupied, and belonging to **WILLIAM FORBES, Esq.**, R. N., either with or without **Town Lot No. 88**, fronting on **Fitz Roy Street.**  
 Jan. 12th, 1855. en

**Hides! Hides!! Hides!!!**

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

**W. B. DAWSON.**

Oct. 21. (All the papers.)

**FOR SALE.**

THAT valuable plot of **GROUND** at the head of **Prince Street**, formerly the site of the **Baptist Chapel**, fronting 100 feet on **Easton Street**, and 104 on **Upper Prince Street**. It is one of the most desirable situations in the suburbs for a gentleman's residence, or is capable of being divided into three good building Lots. For Terms, &c. apply to

**W. H. POPE.**

June 8.

**Patent Lacteal or Artificial Breast.**

THIS article is intended to take the place of the common Nursing Bottle, to which there are many objections, as mothers and nurses are well aware. With most children, there is usually great difficulty in teaching them the use of the bottle, and with many it is altogether impracticable. The Lacteal, by its peculiar form and adaptation, enables the child to feel in the natural position, thus inducing it to think that it derives its nourishment from the mother. Besides being far preferable as to form and convenience of application, it combines the utility of all kinds of nurse bottles now in use, for the mouth of the Lacteal can be fitted with a cork, and the common ivory or silver tube.

Also,  
 Hobson's new and improved erect Artificial Breast or Nursing Bottle, for sale by

**WM. R. WATSON.**

January 22d, 1855.

**For Sale or to Let.**

SEVERAL **BUILDING LOTS**, fronting on the East side of the **Malpeque**, or **Princestown Road**, about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and opposite to **Spring Park.** Apply to

**WILLIAM FORGAN.**

March 21st, 1855.

**Farm for Sale.**

THE **LEASEHOLD INTEREST** of 106 acres of **LAND**, on the **Cross Road** from **Brackley Point Road** to **Windsor Road**, 6 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, between 60 and 60 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; a **Frame House**, nearly new, 36 x 27 feet, with 12 foot wall, and out building 76 feet long, with a **Well** at the door, and a good **Spring** on the back of the Farm, and an abundance of river-mud, the remainder is covered with **Firewood**, **Langers** and **Building Timber.** Enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

**R. WILLIAM HORNE.**

Lot 33, Dec. 16, 1854.

**Haszard's Gazette.**

**GEORGE T. HASZARD**, Proprietor and Publisher Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.

TERMS.—Annual Subscription, 16s. Discount for cash in advance.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**

For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines 3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance. Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

**Establishment**

**COLO**

House of  
 The Act to  
 swine in Pri  
 third time an  
 Bill to im  
 read a second  
 Mr. COLM  
 on Propriet  
 paid by Ter  
 Force, the ba  
 cation.  
 Mr. PALM  
 introduced in  
 lands was ca  
 purpose of  
 Lands, the j  
 settled. W  
 given to th  
 had been en  
 should be p  
 this compa  
 Colonial Of  
 ing in this  
 force, they  
 constituent  
 the Bill f  
 thus their  
 by saying,  
 why do the  
 Mr. Do  
 injury tha  
 Tenants.  
 liment to  
 enforce the  
 their last  
 He did  
 necessary  
 Mr. Mo  
 should be  
 Proprietor  
 Mr. Co  
 faith of th  
 he knew  
 nial office  
 rather ve  
 than for t  
 to Earl S  
 as a cont  
 priors  
 bear on l  
 Mr. L  
 to the Bi  
 about th  
 cont put  
 tees.  
 Mr. C  
 and he  
 the poe  
 Mr. V  
 taxes, b  
 tees an  
 Mr.  
 tees to  
 Agent  
 Mr.  
 be tax  
 withd  
 Mr.  
 out of  
 more  
 amou  
 Ho  
 recip  
 thoug  
 prop  
 Mr.  
 as 3d  
 it be  
 of 6d  
 Mr.  
 did n  
 shav  
 M  
 on n  
 M  
 did r  
 Mr.  
 acts  
 vote  
 M  
 tax,  
 the  
 T  
 divi  
 on l