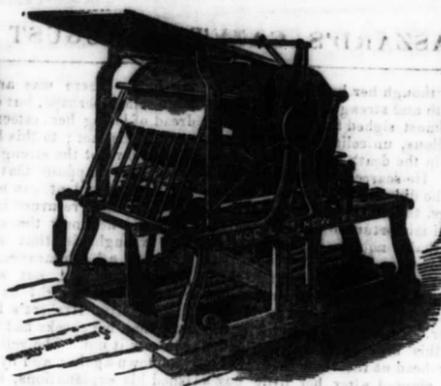


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WM. HEARD.  
Charlottetown, July 3, 1856.

**TO LAND SURVEYORS.**  
City of Charlottetown,  
City Clerk's Office.  
SEALED TENDERS will be received at this  
office, from competent Land Surveyors  
willing to undertake to make a correct plan of  
the City of Charlottetown, from an actual  
survey according to a specification to be seen  
at this office where also all the requisite infor-  
mation may be obtained.  
W. B. WELLNER, City Clerk.  
July 4th, 1856.—Ex., Is., Ad.

THE following clause of the Revenue Act is  
published for public information.  
Aug. 1. WM. E. CLARK, COLLECTOR.  
After three months from the time when this  
Act shall come into operation—no Rum, Bran-  
dy, Gin or Alcohol, shall be imported or  
brought into this Island in casks or vessels,  
not capable of containing at least sixty gal-  
lons, and any person offending against the  
provisions of this section shall forfeit ten pounds  
for every such cask or package, and the liquor  
shall be forfeited.  
The above mentioned Act came into operation  
on the 17th day of April last.

**Hops for Sale.**  
A CONSIGNMENT of 2000 lbs Hops will be  
sold at cost and charges to close sales.  
HASZARD & OWEN.  
August 1st, 1856.

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atus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Rail-  
road, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the  
Province.  
February 9, 1856.

**SUMMARY OF NEWS.**

**SIR ALLAN M'NAB.**—Our readers will  
be glad to learn, that her Majesty has been  
pleased to bestow a Baronetage on this pub-  
lic spirited and patriotic Canadian gentle-  
man. His name has been recently before  
the world as having held for nearly two  
years the responsible post of Prime Minis-  
ter of Canada, under the successive Gov-  
ernments of Lord Elgin and Sir Edmund  
Head. Sir Allan M'Nab is descended  
from a Scotch gentleman who emigrated to  
Canada about a century ago: he was born  
and educated in Canada, and became a  
member of the Canadian bar. For many  
years he was Speaker of the Canadian  
House of Assembly, and as he held at the  
same time the command of the militia of  
Upper Canada, he was able to assist the  
Government materially both in a civil and  
military capacity. In December, 1837, he  
rendered sufficient aid to Lord Seaton,  
then Sir John Colborne, who was in  
command of the British forces in Canada,  
in rescuing Sir Francis Head from the  
rebels at Montgomery's Tavern; a service  
which the latter gentleman records in high  
terms of praise in the pages of his pleasant  
sketch-book entitled "The Emigrant." A  
few months later Sir Allan M'Nab distin-  
guished himself by seizing on the Carolina  
steamer, which was lying above Niagara,  
and was used for traitorous purposes by  
the rebels and disaffected, aided by some  
hostile Americans. He surprised her crew,  
and sent the ship over the Falls of Niagara.  
By this daring act, which Lord Palmer-  
stou held to be fully justified under existing  
circumstances, Sir Allan M'Nab, in the  
opinion of Sir Francis Head, saved Eng-  
land from an open rupture with America.  
Sir Allan is in the prime of life, but a  
widower; his daughter was recently mar-  
ried to Viscount Bury, eldest son of the Earl  
of Albemarle.

**THE CHURCH PROPERTY IN MEXICO.**  
The Mexico correspondent of the New  
Orleans Picayune thus explains the recent  
decree of President Comonfort, concerning  
the property of the Catholic church in  
Mexico:

"The great measure of importance  
which has attracted the most attention and  
conversation is the decree of President  
Comonfort against the real estate of the  
church. You are well aware, that the  
greater part of all the lands, both city and  
rural, in Mexico, are held by the clergy.  
The Government has determined that the  
church shall not hold lands, but must sell  
them within three months, and take mort-  
gages for the purchase money. The de-  
cree commences by saying "that consider-  
ing one of the greatest obstacles to the  
prosperity and improvement of the nation is  
the want of business in, or the free circula-  
tion of a large portion of the lands, the  
foundation of the public wealth, therefore,  
it goes on to say, that property now rented  
from the church or other public corpora-  
tions shall be turned into freeholds to the  
renters, who shall give mortgages for the  
principal of the sum which their rents  
would amount to at six per cent, and they  
shall hereafter pay the interest, instead of  
the rent, as heretofore. This would ap-  
pear as all the same to the classes, as their  
annual payments would amount to the same  
sum and they will then own their lands, in-  
stead of being tenants at will, liable any  
day to be turned out. But the Govern-  
ment exacts a tax or fee of five per cent.

upon the value of the mortgage when it is  
given, which will for this year produce a  
revenue of at least \$5,000,000. It is said  
the clergy are pleased with this decree, as  
they expected one much worse, and as it  
does not deprive them of any portion of  
their income. Comonfort is at this moment  
the most popular President since the war of  
independence."

**SUPPOSED SLAVEN.**—The *Newport News*  
of the 18th instant, gives the following  
particulars respecting the abandoned ves-  
sel which was fallen in with at sea by Cap-  
tain Young, and towed into Newport:—  
"The whaling schooner *Richard*, of  
Provincetown, arrived at this port on the  
15th, having in tow the schooner *William*  
*Lewis*, of Bucksport, Maine. The *Rich-  
ard* has had her in tow 13 days; when  
found, every sail, except the mainsail, was  
set, and the vessel was on her beam ends.  
To right her, the masts were cut away.  
Captain Young, of the *Richard*, finding  
that she was coppered, judged that she  
had a valuable cargo, and therefore held to  
her. Yesterday morning, upon pumping  
her free, nothing but casks of water could  
be found in her hold and a large quantity  
of berth boards. In her cabin was nearly  
a barrel of medicines, salve, &c. Her name  
and place of hail are entirely scraped or  
painted out, and with great difficulty the  
words 'William Lewis, Bucksport,' could  
be discovered. The barnacles and shells  
on her bottom are very large, and many  
persons who know pronounce them as  
prevalent in the waters of the coast of  
Africa. A large quantity of blankets and  
percussion caps of a very large size, has  
also been found on board. The word 'Fer-  
rit' was cut on the side that was out of water.  
No papers or articles of clothing have been  
found. It is thought that she has been en-  
gaged in the slave trade. The United  
States Marshal has taken possession of her  
and the fullest investigation in regard to her  
will be made. She was found in lat. 38  
29, long 73 1-2. She was in the direct line  
of the Ocean steamers, and buoyed up by  
her casks, was in great danger of being  
run into by other vessels.  
"Since writing the above, the floor of  
the forecastle was found to be broken, and  
upon examination, two holes were discov-  
ered by an inch adger. This fact un-  
questionably solves the mysterious circum-  
stances already referred to."

Advices from Hayti announces that the  
Emperor Soulouque was about to acknow-  
ledge the independence of the Dominican Re-  
public, and that a treaty of peace will shortly  
be concluded between the two parties who  
inhabit the Island of St. Domingo. Com-  
missioners are to be appointed by both  
governments for the purpose of fixing the  
boundaries, and the English and French  
Consuls are to act as umpires in any dis-  
pute which may arise. Hopes are enter-  
tained that the peace may be lasting, and  
that much good will result therefrom to all  
parties concerned.

The Emperor of China, instead of pay-  
ing the doctor, as we do, when we are un-  
well, the instant he is taken ill stops the pay  
of his physicians, and does not renew it  
until he is quite well again.

The Kingston City Council, on Monday  
evening, voted £750 towards the expenses  
of the Provincial Exhibition, to be held in  
that city, in September.

A STORY OF ENGLISH LAW  
CHAPTER I.

CATHERINE HERBERT was a young (and rather pretty) widow, the mother of one little boy, and the mistress of a handsome house and moderate competence. She was not a coquette; but left at two-and-twenty the widow of a man whom she had married in obedience to her father's command, a man withal old enough to have been her father himself, it was no wonder that in a year or so after Mr. Herbert's death, neighbours began to speculate upon the probabilities concerning his successor. In something less than another year, they had settled the matter to the general satisfaction; and before the third was half gone, were becoming impatient to know whether the wedding-day was fixed. Presently it became evident that their conclusions had been premature, and at length gossips grew weary; though Mrs Herbert and her lawyer remained a stock-object of discourse, it was generally understood to have become one of second-rate importance.

To the lady herself it was far otherwise, for though she had not given her heart quite so readily as they might suppose, it certainly was given; no one knew this better than herself, unless, perhaps he had known it before she did: if he had not, most probably he would never have known it at all.

George Stuart—such was his name—was the young partner of an old attorney, in whose hands Mr. Herbert had left his wife's affairs. These proved to be rather complicated, and, as a natural consequence, the lawyer and his client frequently met. Stuart was the working-partner, though not head of the firm; and Mrs Herbert grew in the habit of looking to him as her adviser, without considering how far this habit might lead her.

It is not easy to say whether Stuart did consider this; his was not a character easily pronounced upon. Fitted by nature and education to adorn society, he entered it only as often as seemed necessary to avoid the imputation of singularity. Nevertheless, this was the imputation always attached to him, though with what reason few could decide, for he scrupulously avoided every appearance which could have justified it. In dress, manners, habits, and acquirements, he differed nothing from others of his rank; yet there must have been a difference somewhere, for every one acknowledged, though none could define it. A few suggested, that it arose from his somewhat unusual style of countenance; others, more justly, considered this not a cause, but an effect.

Why was this an unusual face? Nothing in his features was extraordinary. He had, of course, the usual items, not excepting 'two gray eyes and a chin.' But there was nothing surpassingly handsome in any of them: it was in expression only that his features were remarkable. At first sight, young ladies pronounced him melancholy, young men declared him proud; but both opinions were qualified on a closer acquaintance. There was an odd mixture of gentleness and sternness in the short, firm curve of his lip: it left one in doubt whether the original character had been harsh or tender. So with his eye; its cold, hard gaze was tempered by a peculiar softness, and the beholder was puzzled to know which was the natural, which the acquired expression.

To Mrs Herbert, Stuart's manner was always simply respectful. Self-possessed at all times, even cold and taciturn upon occasions, it was entirely without effort he acquired any influence over her. So completely had this indifference beguiled her from the examination of her own feelings, that it was not until she was startled into fearing the loss of his friendship, that she began to understand how highly she had prized it. He, having perhaps more knowledge of the human heart, perceiving long before she did, whether all this might lead to danger, gradually, very gradually, he sought to lessen the danger. His visits became less frequent; his manners more formal. This was the means by which Mrs. Herbert was awakened to the consciousness of her own partiality; and at the same time struck with the belief, that he suspected and scorned it. This last mortification, however, could not endure long, for not the most fastidious delicacy could have detected anything in his bearing towards her which the proudest woman could have resented; and the deep respect, the almost reverence with which he treated her when they met in general society, soon satisfied her that, whatever his feelings for her might be, contempt certainly was not among them. All this was very tantalizing, and some women might have grown weary; but Catherine Herbert, however much she might feel the bitterness of unrequited affection, could not, if she had wished, have recalled or transferred hers.

But after all, her lot was far from being an unhappy one; her little son was an admirable snuggler against dulness and solitude. Alas! she knew not how much he had ministered to her happiness, until he was suddenly snatched from her. Stunned by the blow, almost wishing that the cruel fever had taken her too, how bitterly, even without knowing it, did she miss the consolations of sympathy! Life seemed henceforward a blank to her, and yet she must

be endured; for though her health had suffered severely, youth and strength forbade the release that she almost sighed for. And George Stuart, cold, callous, unfeeling as he seemed, what was there in the death of an infant to excite his regret? He scarcely dared to ask himself; but when he did summon courage to analyze his feelings, the truth was soon arrived at. It is not till misfortune overtakes the object of its love, that a noble mind understands how deep that love has been. The blow that struck her heart communicated itself to his; and it was in the midst of his sorrow for her bereavement, that he first confessed to himself that he loved her. To himself!—and why not to her? No; this must not be: cold drops stood on his forehead at the thought.

Some weeks elapsed after her little boy's death ere they met. Stuart was unable wholly to conceal his agitation; and she, grateful for his evident sympathy, could scarcely control her emotion. Few words were spoken, yet that short interview gave her more pleasure than she had hoped ever again to know. Did he then love her after all? And if so, why did he fear to let her suspect it? What meant that sudden flush, chased again to deadly paleness? Why did his hand so abruptly relinquish hers, unless through the fear that she should detect its trembling? By such inquiries as these—foolish except to a woman—did she beguile many a lonely hour away. But something else was in store for her.

She had been from home for several weeks, visiting a distant relative, when, on returning, she was informed that Mr. Stuart had called once, and his aged partner twice, in her absence. She wondered at this, for Mr. Morgan rarely took so much interest in her affairs as this proceeding seemed to indicate. It was, in fact, owing to Stuart's earnest request that he had called, Stuart becoming daily more convinced of the necessity for his absenting himself.

It was an unlucky move on his part. Mrs Herbert, fancying that the business must be of importance, called at the office the morning after her return. Both partners were absent, but expected momentarily; and Mrs. Herbert seated herself to await their coming. On a table beside her lay a heap of unopened letters, and she began mechanically to remark the different appearance of each. There were parcels of documents, addressed in the round stiff hand which betokened their legal import; large letters in blue envelopes, with immense seals; smaller ones in delicate cream colour, with arms and crest emblazoned thereon. All these bore the address of the firm, but one, the last which Mrs Herbert took up, was simply inscribed to 'G. Stuart, Esq.'

Now, there was nothing very strange in this. Mrs Herbert knew that private letters were seldom if ever addressed to the office, and most probably the writer of this had erred through inadvertence. But some strange thought must have flitted through Mrs Herbert's brain, for she stood for some moments gazing at the paper in her hand; as if everything else in the world was forgotten. Suddenly she heard the outer door open; and hastily replacing the letter as she had found it, with the address downwards, she flung down her veil and walked to the window.

It was Stuart himself who entered, but Mr. Morgan was scarcely a step behind him. After a quiet greeting, Stuart passed on to the table where the letters lay, and Mr. Morgan proceeded to inform his visitor of the business on which he had wished to see her. Fortunately, he required only assenting answers, and these Mrs Herbert contrived to give, though her attention was otherwise occupied. Mr. Morgan left her to fetch some document from the outer office; and, glad of the relief, she drew aside her veil to breathe more freely. Stuart's hand was on the letter, the lady's letter, and he opened it without observing the address. A strange look shot across his countenance, as the spread sheet met his eye; a look of anger and detestation, subdued at once into scornful pity. But Catherine Herbert knew not what that look expressed; she saw only that it betokened some strong emotion, and the rush of feeling deprived her of the power to think. Her eyes closed involuntarily, but only for a moment; she would not faint; and reopening them, she saw his fixed upon her with a look so eloquent of overwhelming anguish, that all thought of herself was in a moment eclipsed.

By what strange alchemy, is it that in the breast of a true woman the wildest passions are sometimes instantaneously converted into the most gentle? It is not love alone—it is faith: the pure full trustfulness of an undeviating, undetecting spirit. Stuart's look of agony was met by one of love. At that moment, Catherine would not have scrupled to confess it, though never till that moment had she felt it so entirely hopeless. The impulse of jealousy was swallowed up in that of generous affection; and the grateful brightness that started into Stuart's eyes showed that he understood and appreciated her feeling.

Yes, he understood all. At sight of the letter, which to him possessed a fearful interest, he had involuntarily glanced at Mrs. Herbert. The change in her countenance told him how she had interpreted his, and to his own painful emotions was added this of observ-

ing hers. There was another feeling too, more selfish perhaps, but equally natural—the dread of losing her esteem. It was this shroud in his face; to this her look gave answer. Men know not the strength of a woman's love when they suppose that any one shock, no matter how violent, can materially alter it.

Mr. Morgan returned in a very few minutes; little did he know the change those minutes had wrought in that silent couple! They were, to all appearance, just as he had left them—they had not spoken; and though Stuart's heart might be groaning within him, though Mrs. Herbert's lips might be whiter now than her cheeks had been before, Mr. Morgan saw it not. The veil, the thick black veil, was down again; and by the time he had finished his explanations, she had regained her self-command.

The remainder of that day she spent rather sadly. Bidding her servants deny her to every one, she shut herself into her chamber, and indulged in a passion of weeping; yet her tears were not those of unmixed sorrow. There is no nook so small, but hope will find a way through it; and whatever might be the mystery which encircled Stuart, Catherine was satisfied, that it arose from misfortune rather than error.

She was right: but this seemed to afford little consolation to him, as, pacing up and down his chamber, he wore away the night. It was long ere he could think the strong discipline to which he had for years subjected himself was for once powerless; the tumult of his feelings defied all government. Ah, it is easy to bear our own griefs; but the sufferings of those we love it is impossible to see and remain unmoved! Night wasted; day dawned, and still his line of action was unchosen.

CHAPTER II.

George Stuart sat at his desk, little inclined for business, but less for anything else. Fortunately, it was mere routine-work he had to attend to, until Mr. Morgan came in. They were in a private office and alone.

'George,' said the old man, 'you don't look quite yourself to-day. Suppose you shut this up, and take a walk.'

'Where?' Stuart knew that his walk was to be on business.

Mr. Morgan told him. There was a client to be called on in one street, and a deed to be inquired after in another. Lastly, Mrs Herbert must be informed, that her mortgage on a certain cottage was worth next to nothing, inasmuch as it had been previously mortgaged to its full value.

Stuart sat still for some moments, and then coldly and briefly excused himself from the proposed walk. But his partner was not to be so put off. At first, he jested at Stuart's cowardice, wondered at his fastidiousness, and so on; but perceiving that his badinage was more likely to disgust than to amuse, he changed his tone, and seriously, but very kindly, begged to be informed of the reason of his friend's refusal.

Now, George Stuart was not a man to be questioned on his own affairs, and to any other person he might have replied coldly or disdainfully; perhaps he would not have replied at all; but for Mr. Morgan he had a real respect, which was well merited. During the four or five years of their partnership, the young man had been treated by the elder one with uniform kindness and delicacy. If now the latter seemed to be overstepped, George knew well that it was only an excess of the former feeling which occasioned the trespass. So, instead of that impenetrable look of distance by which common inquirers are repelled, he half smiled as he answered:

'It is not always possible to give a reason for our likings or dislikings. It is not enough to say, that I feel disinclined to walk.'

Mr. Morgan shook his head, and laughed a little. 'Come, George; be open with me. How has she vexed you?'

This was too blunt. Stuart looked angry; but in a minute or two replied gently: 'You are mistaken, my good friend. I cannot pretend not to understand you; but you are altogether wrong.'

'I am sorry for that, George. I fear that others have mistaken also.'

Stuart looked up, and encountered a grave, almost disapproving look, which he returned somewhat proudly, and rose from his seat.

'Don't be angry, George. Sit down. I thought you took me for a friend.'

'You have shown yourself one,' replied Stuart, grasping the hand which Mr. Morgan held out to him; 'But—'

'But you will not give me a friendly confidence! Come, George, I have watched you for some time, and I cannot help thinking that you are using poor, pretty Mrs. Herbert rather badly.'

Coming at such a moment, this was a bitter accusation. It was too much for Stuart's overwrought feelings, which could not take refuge in indignation; the kind gentleness of his friend's manner rendered that impossible. He sat down; but when he would have spoken, the convulsive trembling of his lip forbade it. For a moment his head was turned aside, and

his hand pressed his forehead; then the strong will reasserted its mastery, and he calmly crossed his arms upon his chest, while his lip curled, as if disdainful the emotion he had lately exhibited.

'Forgive me, George,' said Mr. Morgan, a good deal startled at seeing how much pain he had inflicted. 'I had no wish to annoy you. I will say no more.'

It is not strange that often something which we deemed an annoyance should at the moment of its removal become precious in our eyes! Stuart had been incessantly annoyed at Mr. Morgan's inquisition, yet now he felt a sort of disappointment. Besides, was he not leaving him under a false impression, though perhaps somewhat altered from the original one? With a strong effort, he requested his friend to stay.

'Resume your catechism, my dear sir,' he said, 'and I will answer you faithfully up to a certain point. Beyond that I cannot go.'

Mr. Morgan twirled his gloves, scarcely knowing what to say.

'Well,' Stuart persisted, 'will you begin?'

'Why, my dear fellow, you puzzle me excessively. I was inclined to chargin you with coldness and want of feeling.'

'That is nothing new,' said Stuart, with a look half sad, half scornful; 'that has been my imputed character for years.'

'But in this particular case, George! To come to the point at once: I am sure you liked Mrs. Herbert once.'

'I have always highly esteemed the lady you mention.'

'You could not, then, intend to shew her disrespect?'

'Disrespect! What can you mean?'

'Have you not to-day, for the third time, declined seeing her? Supposing this were known, what would be the impression produced? I fear, one more favorable to your fastidiousness than to her delicacy.'

'You may be right,' Stuart replied after a while; 'nevertheless, I could only do as I have done. Of two evils, I have chosen the least.'

'Explain yourself.'

'It is not easy to do so. I felt it my duty to break off an intercourse which might perhaps—'

'I understand. But why your duty?'

Stuart was silent.

'Excuse me, are you "set" against marrying?'

'My dear friend, you have reached the point at which I told you that your questions or my answers must cease.'

Mr. Morgan looked disappointed and sorry.

'My confidence would only give you pain, Mr. Morgan,' said Stuart, replying to the look.

'Then you will not tell me! You will not let me know, what this is that burdens your heart and shadows your countenance—that is crossing your forehead with wrinkles, and stealing your hair with grey?'

Half smiling, yet sadly, Mr. Morgan rose from his seat. Stuart rose too, and walked to the window; then, after some moments' reflection, he turned again with a firm though slow movement, and walked back to his seat.

His story was soon told; he made but a simple statement of a few sad facts, leaving his hearer's imagination to fill up the outline. Even so let me tell what he told: few words will suffice. He had loved unwisely, married rashly; had trusted first, to doubt afterwards; had wondered, feared, suspected. Alas for the suspicion which cannot be allayed, except as it has been! Not long had he to endure suspense. Conviction forced itself upon him, and the sunshine of his life was ended.

He had loved, I said, unwisely, for the living object of his love was not like the ideal. With the enthusiasm of boyhood, he had attributed to her all the virtues he wished her to possess, and believed that her love for the noble and the good was as ardent as his own. Oh how many heart-wrung tears, how many hours of unknown anguish, do these crushed hopes and dashed aspirations costus!

In low tones, with eyes bent to the ground, Stuart and his friend conversed.

'Where is she now?' asked Mr. Morgan.

Stuart told him.

'And how does she subsist?'

Stuart explained that he had made arrangements for her receiving a small annuity, on condition that she never in any manner intruded herself upon him. The letter he had received lately was a breach of that agreement.

'Does she write as a penitent, George?'

'Simply as a person transacting business.'

He gave the letter to Mr. Morgan, who perused it carefully, and on laying it down muttered half aloud: 'And almost seeming to think herself the injured party!—You never sued!—he asked a moment afterwards: 'you never sought a divorce?'

'No.'

'Why did you not?'

'There were several reasons,' said Stuart evasively.

'The exposure?'

'Ay, who likes to see himself and his wrongs in the hands of every newspaper editor!—at the mercy of every idler who

amuses himself with the contemplation of misery and guilt!

'And yet, George, I should have thought that your proud high spirit would have borne all this rather than—' He panted.

'You are right, Mr. Morgan. I would have encountered any amount of present pain, if by so doing, I could have redeemed the future from its abiding shame. I would have braved publicity, ridicule, everything, to have regained the proud freedom I had lost. You are right in judging me so, but I was hindered.'

'What could hinder you?' In such a case, your own judgment only should have been followed. You only had suffered, and no one, no one had a right to restrain you!

A smile—but how bitter a smile—curled the lip of Stuart, and his proud nostril expanded with a look of scorn.

'My friend,' he said, 'you are a lawyer: you should know something of the English law of divorce. Do you not understand?' he added, as Mr. Morgan looked up inquiringly. 'Doubtless my cause was good—doubtless I should have gained a decision in my favour; but—his lips and his hand closed quickly—I could not pay for it!'

(To be continued.)

TROUBLES OF THE LYONNESE.

From a friend who has just visited the scenes of the recent inundations in France we received melancholy accounts of the ravages and miseries that have befallen both the country and the town population. It is difficult to say which have suffered most. Lyons itself is built on high ground between the Saone and Rhone; but its numbers had so increased beyond the narrowness of its accommodation, that large masses of its artisan poor were long ago compelled to transfer their residences to the other side of the river, and especially of the Rhone. On its left bank, scattered over a plain as low as its bed, the working-class reared its abodes, and formed a new town of its own, called Les Brotteaux and La Guillotiere. The Rhone, coming from Geneva, sweeps round the northern extremity of these scattered villages, or this plain, in order to enter Lyons; and they are protected from it by two lines of mounds or dykes, which look like fortifications, though their purpose is but to keep out the river. It was through and over these mounds that the stream burst on the last days of May, and precipitated its current through the devoted suburbs. To depict the ruin it has left would be impossible. Stones, mud, and mortar were of course swept away, or assimilated to the soil; and planks, tiles, crockery, or fragments of household furniture, alone remained to bear witness of what once were habitations. Of some of the workshops the ironwork and engines might still be seen firm and exposed, though all the walls and roofs around and above had disappeared. The barracks alone appear intact. Is it that the army, stronghold and institutions, are alone able to defy the ruin which befalls everything else in France? That the minds of the artisan population of Lyons should not be affected by the inundation and its consequences, it would be unreasonable to suppose. The presence of the Emperor, the prompt succour given by the Government, the subscriptions that have poured in from the rest of France, the large and generous tribute from England, may not unfairly be expected to change the long-standing moral and political discontent of the Lyonnese into something more rational, philanthropic, and humane. The Archbishop of Lyons indeed, who is a politician and theologian of the same school and calibre as Polignac, tells the artisans, that the inundation was a punishment sent from Heaven for their habits of working on Sundays; but though these poor people may at times have seen guiltily of each habit for their sake during these dear times, they are nevertheless able to point for answer to the other side of the Rhone, where the well-to-do citizens keep their shops open, and ply the work of business, as well as pleasure, on Sunday, without having suffered in the least from the vengeance of the elements. It is a dangerous doctrine, that of attributing directly to Providence the accidents of nature. In the earthquake which traversed the valley of Viège, while the houses of private individuals were cracked and shaken, the churches and the adjoining habitations of the priests were utterly destroyed. It seemed as if the fury of the storm was peculiarly directed against the latter; and the uncharitable, of course, drew comments therefrom quite as absurd and unjust as those of Cardinal de Bonald, against the artisans of Lyons. Common sense points out, on the other hand, that the churches of Viège suffered most simply because they were the largest and the tallest buildings. In the same way it is the industrious who have suffered most from the inundations, for it is they who have most crowded and multiplied on river sides and at river mouthings, because of the water power which they had learned to employ. In the regions adjoining the Alps there is small fertility on the mountains or on the mountain sides; the bottoms of the valleys have also been made rich by what has poured down the hills. But the valleys are traversed by torrents; and to render available, while protecting the soil from these torrents, has been the chief occupation and care of the industrious agriculturist. And he enjoys the fruit of such labour; it may be, for a long series of years, sixty or seven-

ty perhaps; but rarely has there failed then to come a season of universal rain that swells the torrent, and, raising it suddenly from its bed, inundates, and covers, devastates the whole valley. Of all the countries which have suffered on the present occasion, those adjoining or in the Alps have been most severely visited. In other regions the inundations have brought partial destruction; but in the Alps, not only all crops have been destroyed, but the soil so turned and covered that the labour of a year may not be able to bring the same field again into cultivation. Nor can this labour be even attempted, until the government engineers have restored the roads, embanked the rivers, and forced them to resume their old beds. Let us hope, meanwhile, that the succour so generously poured in from so many quarters will be distributed to the rural population as well as to the towns. Whole families of the former have not only lost their houses, furniture, and cattle, carried off by the torrents, but their very fields have disappeared, and the comfortable and industrious landed proprietor of yesterday is but a beggar to-day. All the attendant circumstances of these inundations, it must be admitted, do very little honour or credit to the French Government School engineers, so expensively kept up. Even in some Alpine valleys, English engineers had been able to construct railways which have not suffered, whereas many of the French royal and imperial roads have been totally destroyed. The great road to the Alps, as the passage was called from Grenoble to Briançon, was only completed in 1852. It is the most recent effort of French road-making science, and it has been completely swept away. The millions sunk in it are lost, and the labour of ten years fruitless. Yet on the other side of the Alps in another valley also traversed by torrents from the most lofty peaks, English engineers constructed, not many years since, a railway (we speak of that from Turin to Susa and the Mount Cenia); and of this railroad not a single foot has stirred, not a single bridge been damaged. The rains were nevertheless just as copious in Piedmont, and nearly as tremendous in their effects, as in France. There are some centuries of Chinese history altogether taken up with the struggles of that people, led by intelligent sovereigns, to conquer their great rivers, to confine them to their natural beds, and to make profit of the alluvial soil created in the valleys by these gigantic streams. A Chinese monarch in his conquest over the waters, not from the slaughter of human foes, and higher places have been assigned to the deified heroes who rescued territories from the rivers, than to those who conquered them from living enemies. It might worthily be the office of a Napoleon of peace to take example from such Chinese demi-gods. One of the floods which occur but once in a century has just visited France, marking 1856 as a year of disaster; and some millions of temporary succour, accompanied by some personal presence and sympathy, have already done much. But a series of works of art that would permanently protect the most rich and industrious regions of that great country from these periodical devastations, would yet more contribute to the glory of the French Imperial Government than even the bold policy of erecting dykes against the encroachments of Russia.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY.

We clip the following interesting report from the article of the London Express, of July 4:

The prospectus of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company is issued. This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the railway and privileges of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railway Company, and for completing the first portion of the line to Woodstock, a distance from St. Andrew's, where the line commences, of about 90 miles. Of this distance, 24 miles are already finished, at a cost not exceeding £2000 per mile. The railway will form a junction at Trois Pionniers with the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways of Canada; and will thus form a main trunk line to the Canadas through British territory. It is mentioned, as indicative of the importance of the undertaking, that the port of St. Andrew's is never frozen, whilst the river St. Lawrence is entirely closed by ice during six months of the year. Amongst the privileges accorded by the colonial government to the original undertaking and newly transferred to this company, are the iron grant of upwards of 200,000 acres of valuable land along the entire line, timber and materials for the construction of the railway, a guarantee of a minimum dividend of 6 per cent. on £80,000 for 25 years commencing on the completion of the line to Woodstock, and the right of making branch lines through any part of the province of New Brunswick. The total capital is fixed at £350,000, in 40,000 shares of £20 each, of which only 17,500 shares, representing

£350,000 stock, are to be issued at present, being the amount required to complete the first section to Woodstock. Of these 17,500 shares, 4000 are to be appropriated to the English proprietors of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railroad Company (forming class C shares), and 2500 to the local government, so that only 11,000 shares, or £220,000, will now be offered to the public. Four thousand of these are class A shares, and to be entitled to a government guarantee of 6 per cent for 25 years, commencing on the completion to Woodstock, with bonus of 16 acres per share. The other 7000 shares will form class B, and will be entitled to 15 acres per share, with 6 per cent interest during construction, but no government guarantee. Separate certificates are in each case to be issued, one representing the right to the dividends of the railway, and the other representing the land. A deposit of £2 per share is to be paid on allotment. The undertaking is provisionally registered under the Limited Liability Act, and is to be incorporated by Act of Parliament. The Earl Fitzwilliam is chairman, and amongst the directors are Mr. H. W. Wickham, M. P., chairman of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, Mr. Henry Maudslay, and Alderman Sir Henry Muggerside.

Too True.—The less you leave your children when you die, the more they will have twenty years afterwards. Wealth inherited should be the incentive to exertion. Instead of that, "it is the title deed to sloth." The only money that does a man good is what he earns himself. A ready-made fortune is like ready-made clothes, seldom fits the man who comes into possession. Ambition, stimulated by hope and a half-filled pocket-book, has a power that will triumph over all difficulties, beginning with the rich man's contumely, and leaving off with the envious man's malice.

IRON HOUSES.—Russian journals state at a late fair at Nijegorard, an iron house was to be seen, composed of antechamber, bed room, and kitchen. The front was ornamented with columns, and had three windows; the walls, roof, staircase, &c., were all of iron. Its weight was nearly 26,000 pounds, and its price equivalent to about \$1280. Two men could take it down in one day, and it only required two days to put it up again.

INDIA RUBBER LINING FOR VESSELS.—A plan has been devised for lining vessels with a continuous coating of India rubber as a safeguard against leakage. It is intended to apply the lining within the frame of the ship, and beneath the ceiling. The edges of the sheets, which are proposed to be from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch in thickness, are to be cemented by heat, and the gun, it is believed, will be as durable as the wood itself.

AN ARAB WIDOW.—When an Arab woman intends to marry again after the death of her husband, she goes the night before to the grave of her first husband. Here she kneels, and prays him not to be offended—not to be jealous. As, however, she fears he will be offended and jealous, the widow brings with her a donkey laden with two goat skins of water. The prayers ended, she proceeds to pour on the grave the water, to keep the husband cool under the irritating circumstances about to take place; and having well saturated him, she departs.

RUSSIAN BANK-NOTES.—The English and French officers in the Crimea who have sold horses and other property to Russians, have made very sorry bargains wherever they have taken bank-notes in payment. Out of Russia the notes are valueless, for there is an ordinance prohibiting their exportation, and if they leave the country and are openly sent

back again, the Customs-officers confiscate them! The French and English were not aware of this, and have been disagreeably surprised by the discovery of the fact. An appeal to the Russian Government is talked of.

PRICE OF A LANDSCAPE BY RUBENS.—

At the sale of Lord Orford's pictures, last Saturday, a celebrated landscape by Rubens, called the Rainbow Landscape, fetched the extraordinary price of \$22,730. The subject of this picture represents a party of peasants returning home at evening from harvest work, soon after a shower, and various others engaged in farming employments; a group of cattle watering, and a brood of ducks hurrying to a pool, display all the magic of Rubens' pencil. A mass of wood on the right forms a perspective, which is lost in a delightful distant landscape; a rainbow, with a grand sweep, unites the colouring of the whole in the richest harmony. This celebrated chef d'oeuvre is one of a pair which formerly adorned the Balbi Palace at Genoa.

A young lady having been invited to a military ball, inquired, with great simplicity, if all the ladies were expected to bare arms!

Why is it impossible for a butcher to be a strictly honest man? Because he steals his knives!

Quin being asked by a lady, why it was reported that there were more women than men, replied, "it is in conformity with the arrangements of nature, madam; we always see more of heaven than earth."

A toper lately asked another, if he believed in the appearance of spirits. To per No. 2 answered in the negative, but added that he believed in their disappearance, as some one had but a short time previous purloined a bottle of Jamaica from his pocket!

A lady on leaving her home, was addressed to the following effect by her little boy: "Mamma will you remember to buy me a penny whistle; and let it be a religious one, that I can use it on Sunday!"

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The committee appointed by the Lords to take into consideration the present mode of carrying into effect capital punishments has presented its report, which contains the following recommendations:—1. That executions should in future be carried into effect within the precincts of the prison, or in some place securing similar comparative privacy. 2. That a certain number of official witnesses be present at the execution, and sign a deposition to having witnessed it. 3. That such spectators as the local authorities see fit to admit be also allowed to be present. 4. That the exact time of the execution be made known to those without, as, for instance, by the tolling of a bell, which shall cease at the moment of execution, and the hoisting at the same time of a black flag.

MURDER IN THE CRIMEAN CAMP.—Close by the Inkerman monument, which has just been completed, a party of Sappers, on the afternoon of the 25th June, discovered the body of a young man who had been recently murdered, his throat being cut from ear to ear, and his clothes taken off. A shoe, stick, pouch, pocket-book, a pair of stocks, and some lined shirts, were found close by; and from the contents of the pocket-book, and expensive character of the articles found, he is supposed to be either a Kamiesh merchant or a travelling gentleman. The socks were marked with the initials J. O., and the pouch, on the lock had the letters A. O. A. At the suggestion of Captain Baynes, all the articles of dress were handed over to the French authorities, and the man was buried next day on the field of Inkerman. Correspondent of the Daily News.

THE THREE GREAT PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

We have for some time been looking in the American papers for some plain statement of the "platform" of the several candidates for the Presidency, which would give outsiders a clear view of party objects in the United States.

Although a rigid adherence to a particular line of policy, as enunciated by a political convention, ought not to be expected of a chief magistrate, yet whoever is elected President may be expected to adopt the general principles of the platform of his party as a guide to the general policy of his administration.

The three platforms, therefore, challenge comparison, and it is proper that they should be widely circulated and carefully examined. The most striking point of difference in these three platforms is, of course, to be found, upon the question of slavery, that great and absorbing question which is second in importance to no other, except perhaps, the more general one of establishing a radical reform in the administration of the government.

There are other points of difference of a very important character in the three platforms. The Republican platform denounces in indignant terms that filibustering spirit which has found an official exponent in the noted Ostend manifesto.

bumbling question, which, involving as it does, the national honor and good faith, and even the issue of peace or war, is certainly of momentous importance to the interests of the country.

The Republican platform declares in favor of immediate and effective government aid for a railroad to the Pacific. The Democratic platform embraces a very non-committal plank, which may or may not have reference to a Pacific railroad. It declares it to be the duty of the federal government, as far as the constitution will permit, to aid in the construction of a safe overland route between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

The Republican platform boldly grasps the question of polygamy in Utah. The past and present administrations have temporized with this foul iniquity, and with the demoralizing practice of the Mormons. By the doctrine of non-interference with the local government of the territories—the doctrine of popular sovereignty—the Democratic party are pledged to admit Utah into the Union with all her anti-Republican demoralizing, uncivilized and anti-Christian institutions.

The Journal very rightly adds, that "the monstrous iniquity of polygamy, is even more disgraceful to the nation than the toleration of domestic slavery."

Another point in the Republican creed which is peculiar to that platform is its assertion of the Whig doctrine of the constitutionality and expediency of appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Against this power the Democratic party is expressly committed by its platform and past action; and upon this subject, which has attracted a large share of attention of late years, the American platform is silent.

There is one point, however, in which all parties or "platforms" agree, and that is the preservation of the Union. Each sees a different way of accomplishing this patriotic object, and each party urges its views with a strength and uncompromising vigor, which seems to those who are looking on, to be more like a disruption than a preservation of Unity.

Without any violent prejudices against the South on account of the "peculiar institution," our sympathies are with the party which determines to prevent the extension of slavery, which we look upon as an institution cursed in itself and calculated to weaken the love of liberty in the white population.—New Brunswick Courier.

Occupation is the safest thing for man. Those who work hard are less open to temptation, and likely to be overcome by trouble than others.

A wretched creature has been arrested for declaring that the kiss of a printer's devil would be very likely to prove a night-mare; that is, an Inky-bus.—Did you ever!

A young lady was accosted by a clergyman in a lane when going to the church, who asked her, why she did not go across the fields: which she replied, "They are too stile-ish for me."

Why is marriage like truth? Because tis a certain-tye.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, August 9, 1856.

The making, of laws and their interpretation when made, are by some people supposed to be among the things easiest of acquisition. Experienced Judges and well-trained lawyers find great difficulty sometimes in ascertaining the precise meaning of the words of an Act of Parliament; not so the Editor of a Newspaper, or a Justice of the Peace: they, however little their previous studies may have qualified them for the task, pronounce at once and without doubt or hesitation, that such and so is the clear and obvious intention of the legislator.

IX. The Mayor and Councillors of the said City of Charlottetown, at the periods hereinafter appointed, shall be chosen by the majority of votes of such persons only as shall be qualified in the terms of this Act, as hereinbefore prescribed. Provided always, that when and so soon as any rate or rates, assessment or assessments, shall be made by and under the authority of this Act, no inhabitant of the said City shall be entitled to vote at the election of Mayor or Councillors as aforesaid, unless he shall have been rated to, and in respect of, the rates or assessments laid as aforesaid; and shall have paid all his rates and assessments which fall due one month before the time of such election, of which payment the evidence shall be the receipt of the City Treasurer, produced at the time of voting, and then lodged with the Returning Officer at any such election.

The first period of the clause is sufficiently plain, and refers to the preceding fifth clause, the provisions of which we will pass by for the present. We then come to the proviso, which is also, we confess, sufficiently precise as to one point, viz., that the voter must have paid all his rates and assessments previously to the time of the election, but when? at any time previously, or one month previously to such election? Now, part of the proviso may be read in two different ways, as will be seen by the different adaptations of the punctuation:—"And shall have paid all his rates and assessments which fall due, one month before the time of such election." If read with the comma after the word "due," the sense is, that the rates must be paid one month before the time of the election. "And shall have paid all his rates and assessments, which fall due one month before the time of such election," placing the comma after "assessments," the sentence is made to import, that if the rates, &c., which are due one month before the election are paid, it will be sufficient, no matter what the date of the receipt might be. Nor are these lawyers' quibbles. The Recorder gave his opinion of the law according to the first of these readings, and no objection was taken to it, although made until the evening before the election. It had appeared to him, that the intention of the law was to enforce the payment of the rates and assessments at a certain day, so that there should be no hurry or running to the Treasurer when the day of the election approached, which would be productive at any rate of inconvenience, and perhaps fraud. It is in fact, struck him to be the obvious reason of the law, and he sought no further. When, however, it was stated, that the words were susceptible of another interpretation, he conceived it his duty, late as it was, to give it due consideration, and the result was, the abandonment of his former opinion, not because it was erroneous in principle, but for the reason, that as the proviso was restrictive of the right of the citizen as respected his elective franchise, the words of restraint should have a strict interpretation, and where in practice, one mode of construction might deprive a number of citizens of the power of exerting their privilege of voting, and the other allow them the exercise of it, he conceived it to be his duty, and the safest plan, to adopt that which would best promote that freedom of election which is the constitutional right of the subject and citizen. But the difficulties in the construction of this particular clause do not end here. It alludes, as may be seen, to certain qualifications of voters which are described in sec. 5:

"All the male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the said City for at least one year then next preceding, and being British subjects, and each of whom shall actually and within the Ward for which he shall vote, then be, and for Two months previously shall have been, actually and in his own right the

bona fide owner of the freehold of one whole Town Lot, Common Lot, Water Lot; or the bona fide owner of a piece of ground of the yearly value of five pounds; or the bona fide owner of the freehold of a Dwelling House, part of a Dwelling House, Store, Warehouse, Office; or Shop, of the yearly value of five pounds; or who shall be in the tenancy, or occupancy of a Town Lot, Common Lot, Water Lot, or piece of ground, Dwelling House, part of a Dwelling House, Shop, or Warehouse of the annual rent of five pounds, payable quarterly, half yearly, or yearly, and no other person shall be entitled to vote at said Elections for such Mayor and Councillors in the said Wards respectively.

Sec. 14 is as follows:—"Persons entitled to vote at the election of a Mayor or Councillors as aforesaid, shall send may vote in any and every Ward in which they may be respectively qualified."

The Recorder stated to the Council, that a difficulty might arise at the polling as to "the production of the receipt," that it might and would happen, that a person duly qualified in every Ward of the City, might wish to exercise his franchise in every Ward, but that, after having deposited his receipt for the payment of the taxes at the place where he was first polled, it would be impossible for him to exercise the right given to him by law, if every other Returning officer had the power of refusing his vote upon non-presentation of the receipt already lodged, and suggested, that the Returning Officer with whom the receipt was first lodged, should give a short receipt to that effect. This was vehemently opposed by Councillors Davies, Barnard and McIsaac, on the ground that the Act intended that none but those who paid property rates and assessments in the different Wards, were entitled to vote in these Wards, for instance—

A, residing in ward 1 and of course paying his assessment there, owns a freehold estate in wards 2 and 3 tenanted by voters who pay rates and assessment by virtue of their occupations there for which they obtain receipts also. A has voted in ward 1 and wishes to vote in ward 2. On coming to the hustings he states his name and qualification as the bona fide owner of the freehold of a dwelling house, which he is willing to swear to; he is then asked whether he has paid his rates and assessments due one month previous to the election? which question he answers in the affirmative; and that he has in compliance with the law lodged the receipt with the returning officer in ward 1, now comes the question, has A a right to vote in ward 2? The Recorder says he has, and gives the following among other reasons for his decision; when a statute gives a right or privilege in express terms such as is given by the 14th section above quoted, it gives every facility for the exercise of such right, nor can it be curbed or restrained except by terms to the full, as express as those by which it is given. The 14th section says "that persons entitled to vote"; now one of the titles to vote is "being the bona fide owner of the freehold of a dwelling house"; so of that there can be no dispute. Before however he can be admitted to vote, he must be rated and assessed, and must have paid all his rates and assessments.

It was the Recorder's opinion that the words of the clause have a decided relation to the person of the voter and not to the property which is the subject matter of his qualification. "Unless he shall have been rated, and shall have paid his rates" are the words of the statute, the personal pronoun alone being used without any qualification. Had the framers of the statute intended, that the receipt should be for the payment of the rates imposed upon the freehold, it would have so stated it, either in the 9th or the 14th section.

It was in the power of the City Council to have rated and assessed the owners as well as the occupants, and in such case the owner would have had a receipt to produce but it has not done so, and therefore as it was impossible for the owner to produce a receipt for the payment of a tax which was never imposed, it would be the extreme of injustice to deprive him of the right of voting given him by the 14th section of the act. It was also in the power of the City Council to have levied the assessments on personal estate only; then every man would have had but one receipt, and ownership or occupancy of land or houses would have been of none avail to enable the owner or occupant to a receipt, and in such case would the owner of the freehold be deprived of his franchise because real property was not taxed?

The true meaning of the Act, said the Recorder was that none but those who had paid their rates should vote, and the evidence of that payment should be the production of the receipt, and that, once produced and left with the returning officer satisfied the exigency of the act which is, that the proper documentary evidence of the payment of rates &c., should be left in a place from whence in the event of a scrutiny or a question it might be produced. The law compels no man to perform an impossibility and he could no more produce and lodge the same receipt at five different polling places than he could have appeared and voted at the same places at the same instant. The Recorder therefore, in the instructions to the returning officers, directed them when such a case occurred, to take the vote, and mark it on the poll

books. — is lodged with the opposing voter and readers will find it is not quite as the Exam acquaintance of a share of the As to the Examiner's power to the duty of that may be fairly degraded endeavors to perform the office, he is and support His office manance of it view—the Council, at individual ever repro to Civic of been allud share in their nor in their be traced: nue, and them this union will with an u of the Cor

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Chas Boef, Do. 1 Fort, Do (Mitts Lamb Veal Butte Tallo Lord Floor Flour Oats

books. — "Has paid his rates, and the receipt is lodged with the returning officer of ward—"

As to the Recorder, if he is the character the Examiner describes, and if "he does all in his power to lead the Council astray," it is the duty of that body to impeach him, so that he may be fairly tried, and if found guilty, deservedly degraded; but if, on the contrary, he endeavors to the best of his ability, rightly to perform the functions of his highly responsible office, he is entitled to the sympathy, assistance and support of every member of that body.

Statement of the Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Charlottetown Tea Party, held July 17th 1855.

Sums realized £103 2 8 Expenses, £3 1 0 Invest'd in war't 100 0 0 Cash in hand, 1 0

August 1, 1855.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADMIRAL.—His Excellency Rear-Admiral Fanshawe arrived here on Thursday in H. M. War Steamer Basilisk.

THE REV. MR. LOCKHEAD will preach at Charlottetown on the First and Fourth Sabbaths in August; and at Georgetown on the Second and Fifth of do; and at Belfast on the Third.

The Rev. Mr. DUNCAN will preach at Charlottetown on the Second Third and Fifth Sabbaths of August; and at Belfast on the Fourth.

Divine service will be held every Sabbath in the new Episcopal Church, Lot 48, at 2 1/2 o'clock, p. m.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr WILLIAM LESTER, of Township Number Forty-six, a Preventive Officer and Landwaiter, in the terms of the Act for raising a Revenue

Married,

At Grand River, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Munro, Brown's Creek on the 24th July, Mr. Alexander M'Leod, Wood Islands, to Miss Margaret Matheson.

On the 5th August, by Rev. Mr. Munro, Mr. John Beaton, Sparrow's Road, to Miss Margaret M'Leod, Princeton Road.

At Georgetown, on the 9th July, by Wm. Sanderson, Esq., J. P., Mr. Murdoch M'Leod, of Grand River, to Miss Ann Weldon, of the same place.

On Saturday, the 2d instant, by the Rev. John M'Murray, Mr. Daniel M'Leve of Wheatly River, to Miss Elizabeth Coles, of Rustico Road.

On Thursday, the 7th instant, by the same, Mr. George Clark, to Mrs. Rebecca Hancock, both of this City.

Passengers,

In do from Pictou, on the 6th—Rev. W. Jarvis, Rev. A. Lockhead, Mrs. Whidden, Mrs. Ross, Messrs. Richie, Brand, John Thompson, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Watt, Frank Hasbali, John Sutherland, H. G. Pines, and Lady, Jacob Browning.

In do, from do, on the 15th—Messrs. K. M'Kenzie, James Scantlebury, E. C. Cook, Donna, Tobin, John Smith, Mrs. Kelly, Rev. John M'Leod.

Barque Brothers, Capt Dorn, for Great Britain, was wrecked on the 5th ult, on Bird Rocks near P. E. Island. She is owned and insured in this city for £3000.—New Brunswick, Aug. 2

Charlottetown Markets, Aug. 9.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Butter, Tallow, Flour, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Fowls, Chickens, Eggs, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Do. new, pot., Green Peas, Timothy seed, Homespun yd., Hay, Straw, Cwt., etc.

"There is now an exhibition in this city" says the Halifax Morning Herald, "a chain, fished up off St. Paul's Island, C. B. last summer, by a fisherman, supposed to be over 150 years in the water,—there is congregated around it a variety of minerals, a vein of coal can be plainly seen running through it. We would invite the public to go and examine it at Messrs. Kendrick & Farquharson's store. The person who has got charge of it informed us, that over £50 had been offered for it.

Soiree in aid of Building a House at Pinette, Belfast.

A SOIREE for the above purpose will take place on the ground near St. John's Church, Belfast, on THURSDAY next, the 14th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Tickets of admission 1s 6d—to be obtained of Messrs. D. Fraser, Edward Roberson, R. S. Findlay, Alexander M'Donald, Alexander Williams, Malcolm Nicholson, and at the tables.

STANDING CROP.

WHEAT, OATS, POTATOES, HAY, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at "DUNHATTON" the Farm of Captain M'INTOSH, about two miles from the City, on the Malpeque Road, the whole of his STANDING CROP, consisting of

- 2 1/2 acres Golden Straw WHEAT. 13 do. very fine black OATS. 2 do. cup POTATOES, A quantity of Early Potatoes in the Garden.

—ALSO— About 10 Tons very fine HAY, in barrack. The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms of Sale.—Purchasers to the amount of £5 and upwards a credit of 4 months will be given, on good and approved joint notes of hand. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, August 8th, 1855.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency SIR DOMINICK DALY, Knight, Lieut. Governor, &c.

ALLIANCE DIORAMIC PANORAMA

IS now ready in GOOD WORKING ORDER, and will be exhibited in the Upper Room of the TEMPERANCE HALL, on— Monday, Tuesday, & Wednesday Evenings AT REDUCED PRICES! Doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Admission, 1s. 6d. — Children, half-price.

AUCTION.

A Rare Chance—Now or Never! THE Subscriber will sell by auction on Tuesday, the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock at Hoopers' Corner, Bedouque,

5 Valuable Business Stands Upon one of which stands a dwelling house containing 8 Rooms, well calculated for a mercantile or other business. The sites are about a mile from Pope's Wharf.

TERMS—Five Pounds deposit to be paid at the close of the sale, and the remainder in one month, when the Deeds will be delivered at the office of Henry Palmer, Esq., Charlottetown. Further particulars made known at the time of sale. JOHN HARPER, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, July 26th, 1855.

AUCTION,

BY R. W. LOBBAN. ON THURSDAY the 14th of August next, at 11 o'clock, on the Farm of Mr. ROBERT SAUNDERSON, North River, about 5 miles from the City,—

THE CROP, Comprising about 13 tons Upland HAY, 20 acres OATS, 4 acres POTATOES, 6 do WHEAT, 2 do BARLEY, And a lot of TURNIPS, &c., &c.

TERMS.—All come to £5, Cash; from £5 and upwards, a Credit of Three Months will be given on approved Notes of Hand.

Recollect, that THURSDAY, the 14th of August is the Day. City of Ch. Town, Aug. 4, 1855.—Isl.

A MEETING

OF the inhabitants of Lot 24, will be held at the Five Mile House, on Monday, the 11th August, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proceedings of the last session of the House of Assembly.

MILLER WANTED

WANTED a single man, competent to take charge of a Grist Mill apply to G. C. Worthy, at Hill's River Mills. July 26th, 1855.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, either by Bond, Promissory note or otherwise are desired forthwith to make payment of the respective sums to Mr George Anderson, New London, who is duly authorized by power of Attorney to receive and give the necessary discharges for the same.

JAMES SEARLE MANN.

A Beautiful Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD by private contract, that beautiful Farm situated on the Malpeque Road, distant from Charlottetown about 5 and a half miles the Property of W. E. Legyt. It contains one hundred acres, of which about 72 acres are in a good state of cultivation, the residue covered with a mixed growth of wood; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling House, with a Barn 62x44 feet. The premises are enhanced by a permanent Stream of Water which flows throughout it. There are two fine Gardens with an abundance of fruit, 24 acres of grass, 18 acres of Oats, 3 acres of Barley, 1 1/2 acres of Buckwheat, 3 acres of Potatoes, 2 acres of Turnips, the Crop will be sold with or without the property. For further particulars apply to W. E. Legyt on the premises, or Henry Palmer Esq. Notary Public, Charlottetown.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,

2d August, 1855. SEALED Tenders will be received at this office, until Wednesday 13th August instant, at 12 o'clock noon, from persons willing to Contract for the sinking and walling up of a well in Easton Street, near the City Marshall's. The lower part of Chamber of said well to be sufficiently large (at least 6 ft. diameter) and deep to contain a good supply of water at all seasons of the year. Tenders to express the price per foot in depth. Contractor to provide all materials. W. B. WELLNER City Clerk.

VALUABLE PROPERTY! In Prince County, for Sale.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st Premises, at Casumpeque, on MONDAY the 1st SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) that valuable BUSINESS STAND, comprising three acres, held under lease for 999 years, with the DWELING HOUSE, STORES, and other appurtenances thereto belonging, now in the possession of HERBERT BELL, Esq. This Property, having a front on two public roads, and being situate in the midst of a populous and thriving District, and stands unrivalled for business purposes. Yearly Rent, £ 25, increasing in 1862 to £3, at which it remains. For terms and further particulars, enquire of W. R. WATSON, Esq., Druggist, Charlottetown. Charlottetown, July 5, 1855.

SELLING OFF AT COST PRICES.

THE Sale lately advertised is postponed, but the subscriber intending to remove to the country, informs the public that he is selling off his Stock at cost prices. It contains a good variety of Woollen and other Dry Goods and Cutlery, Carpeting and Rags to match.

Also, several Chests of good Tea, and one English Cooking Range, &c. Also by private contract, the Leasehold Interest, for 4 years from the 1st of May last, in the premises he now occupies. All persons indebted to him are requested to settle immediately, or proceedings will be taken. NICHOLAS BROWN. Kent Street, 29th July 1855.



NEW LINE! CONNECTING CHARLOTTETOWN WITH Halifax and St. John, N. B.

THE STEAMER ROSEBUD, B. M'CARREY, Master, is intended to sail during the season, weather permitting, to and from Charlottetown and Tatamagouche, N. B. Leaving Charlottetown every Tuesday and Friday morning at 9 o'clock, and Tatamagouche every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 o'clock P. M.

Passengers for Halifax arrive in Truro the same evening.—Passengers for St. John, and the United States, arrive at Amherst the same evening and at St. John, the following day. The great facilities offered for travelling comfortably—expeditiously and at reduced Fares by this route must be apparent to all who are accustomed to the other line.

Fare to and from Tatamagouche \$2. Coach fare to Halifax 6\$. To Backville \$24. Further particulars made known on application to WILLIAM HEARD. Charlottetown, July 19, 1855.

TO LET

In a Central part of the City, a Building suitable for a Workshop or Warehouse. Please apply at this office. Ex. 3 ins.

PACKET!

Between Charlottetown, P. E. Island, and Bay Verte, New Brunswick.

THE Subscriber has placed the new Schooner "BELLE" on the line between the above Ports. She has comfortable Cabin accommodations for Passengers, and he intends running her until the close of the Navigation once a week each way.

Leaving Bay Verte on Tuesdays, AND Charlottetown on FRIDAYS, at 8 a. m.

Persons desirous of travelling by this route, will receive every attention.

REFERENCES.—At Bay Verte, Mr. JACOB SILLIER and Mr. STEPHEN GOODIN. At Charlottetown, Mr. BENJAMIN CHAPPELL. WILLIAM CHAPPELL, Master. Bay Verte, June 20, 1855.

Charts, Charts,

BELLE ISLE to Boston, including Gulf and River St. Lawrence, with a large book of sailing directions, 24s. Canoe to Philadelphs, including Bay Fundy, with do, 25s. Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Newfoundland, 17s 6d. Nova Scotia and Bay Fundy, 12s 6d. Northumberland Straits, (2 parts) 3s 6d each. Atlantic General Chart. English Channel. A full Chart of the South of Ireland, St. George's Channel, the English Channel, and of the North Sea to Yarmouth and Amsterdam, 21s. South of Ireland to St. George's Channel, 12s 6d. St. George's and English Channel, with sailing directions, 25s. Parallel Rulers, Mathematical Instruments, for sale by— HASZARD & OWEN. June 20, 1855.

ROCKLIN CLOTH MILLS. Middle River, Pictou, N. S.

The Subscribers having lately increased their business facilities, are prepared to execute any amount of Work in their line, at the shortest notice, and in the best style. In returning thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto afforded by the public of P. E. Island, they respectfully solicit a continuance thereof. The following gentlemen are Agents for the "Rocklin Cloth Mills," who will be responsible for all property delivered to them— DAVID STEWART, Esq., Charlottetown, N. J. BROWN, Esq., St. Eleanor's, DANIEL GORDON, Esq., Georgetown, JOHN E. McDONALD, Esq., Gd. River, Lot 56, MR. HECTOR GILLIS, White Sands, JOHN HYDE, Esq., Murray Harbour, JOHN DALIEL, Esq., North Side, Murray Harbour.

R. & A. FRASER. July 25, 1855. 2m

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON. ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £5,000,000 Sterling. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

TO BRICKMAKERS!!!

TO LET, and immediate possession given, THAT very eligible and conveniently situated BRICK YARD, with the Apparatus necessary for Brick making, consisting of a Pegging and Moulding Machine, of recent American Invention, which can be worked by a Horse Power; also, a Machine for making Pressed Bricks, with Barrows, Boards, &c., &c. The clay is of very superior quality and free from stones, and there is abundance of water very convenient. There is a Dwelling House on the premises, and attached to the Brick Yard are 16 acres of Land Fenced, part of which is cleared and under cultivation.

It is situated 3 miles from the City close to the Cloth Mill, and near the Queen's Arms on the Western Road. There is a passage from the Yard to the Princetown Road, a short distance from the Red Lion Inn, and a path also to the Royalty Road leading to Poplar Island Bridge. Water carriage is not more than 25 chains distant. As Wood and Boards are getting scarce and expensive, the principal Buildings hereafter will have to be erected with Brick or Stone. This place offers advantages to an industrious and enterprising person who understands the business, being so near the City, and the demand for Bricks being so much on the increase. For terms and particulars apply to the Owner, JAMES D. HASZARD, or at the Store of Messrs. Haszard & Owen. April 29, 1855.

DRAIN WATER PIPES.

FOR SALE at the QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE, a quantity of superior Salt-glass Stone-ware, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, &c., from 3 inches to 10 in diameter, supplying the cheapest and most efficient method of conveying water under ground. WILLIAM HEARD. Charlottetown, 22d April, 1855.

Notice to Gas Consumers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS WILSON has been discharged from the employment of the Charlottetown Gas Company, and is no longer empowered to act for or on their behalf in any way whatever. WM. MURPHY, Manager. June 9, 1855.

LET US REASON TOGETHER



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all climes, ages, sexes and constitutions.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit, that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

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

- Ague Dropsy Inflammation
Asthma Dysentery Jaundice
Bilious Complaints Erysipelas Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin Female Irregularities Pleurisy
Bowel Complaints Lumbago
Cholera Fevers of all kinds Piles
Constipation of the Bowels Rheumatism
Consumption Head-ache Retention of Urine
Debility Indigestion Scrofula, or King's Evil
Sore Throats Stone and Gravel Tumours
Secondary Symptoms Venereal Affections Worms of all kinds
Ulcers Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

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

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

South Side of Hillsborough Square (Immediately opposite the Site of the New City Market House)

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

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

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment:— 200 sides Neat's Leather, 200 sides Harness Leather, 200 sides light Sole Leather, 500 Calf-skins.

WM. B. DAWSON, October 20.



FALL SUPPLIES BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE CITY DRUG STORE

No. 14, Queen Street.

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

Also, in Store. A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c. &c. W. R. WATSON.

CLOTH!

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

AGENTS. Charlotetown.—Messrs. Haszard & Owen. Georgetown.—Hon. Joseph Wightman.

Vernon River.—James L. Hayden, Esq. Head of Orwell.—Robert Finlay, Esq. Pinette Mills.—Alex. Dixon, Esq. Mount Stewart Bridge.—Kemble Coffin, Esq. St. Peter's.—Wm. Sterns, Esq.

JOHN DIXON, Glenfinlas Mills, June 2, 1856.

TOWNEND'S PARIS HATS.

THE Subscriber has on hand, the largest Stock of SILK and PARIS HATS in the City of the newest styles, imported last Autumn to meet the Spring demand.

PRICES.—Good Silk Hats from 6s to 14s 6d. Good Velvet do 16s 6d to 20s Superior do 24s 6d to 32s 6d.

Also—A great variety of English and American soft, felt and Kossuth Hats, 30 doz. cloth caps, including English and American Regulation Navy caps, Glazed Straw Hats, American wide awake do., &c. D. & G. DAVIES, Feb. 28.

Sky Light Glass For Sale.

HASZARD & OWEN have a good stock of the above (such as is used in the United States for sky lights in the Roofs of Houses), each sheet, 6 x 15 inches, and 1/2 inch thick.

Pure Corn Starch.

DALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich PUDDINGS, nice Blanc Mange Pies, Custards, Cakes, Glazes, Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great variety for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by JOHN DIXON, W. R. WATSON.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE above Company, which insures all kinds of Property, both in Town and Country, at ONE-HALF THE PREMIUM usually charged by Foreign Companies. Persons insuring in this Company have their share in the profits, which amount to above One Thousand Pounds within the few years it has been in operation, and the interest now received on the Capital overpays the annual expense of working the Company. For all particulars, inquire at the Secretary's Office in East Street, Charlotetown; W. B. AITKEN, Esq., Georgetown; JOHN HASZARD, Esq., St. Elizabeth; JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Summerside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Bedouet; EDWIN PARKER, Esq., Traveller; HENRY JAMES BEARINOT, Esq., Princetown; JEREMIAH SIMPSON, Esq., Cavendish; JAMES FINGGON, Esq., New London; RICHARD HUBSON, Esq., Tryon; GEORGE WIGGINTON, Esq., Capri; W. S. MACGOWAN, Esq., Scaris; HENRY JAMES DINGWELL, Esq., Fortiano; or JOHN BUTHERLAND, Esq., St. Peter's Bay. Charlotetown, 4th March, 1856.—[s]

Tar! Tar! Tar!

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

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

Notice to the Trade.

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

TO MILLERS. Camel Hair Bolting Cloth.

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

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP.

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

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c. By WAITEK 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; West, 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 VIVE, 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, Scoury, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s, 6s, 11s, and 3s, 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, Distention of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c. &c. &c. THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, see the most 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 are given 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, 4s, & 3s, 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 Charlotetown

R. A. STRONG, By recent arrivals has COMPLETED his SPRING SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE! Which he can confidently recommend as well worth an inspection. It will be found to embrace a very general assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, together with a large variety of Ladies', Misses' & Children's Boots, Slippers & India Rubber Shoes, as also, his usual Stock of Groceries, Dye Stuffs & West India GOODS.

The whole of which is offered at very reasonable prices at his Establishment, (CORNER STONE, DAWSON'S BUILDING, UPPER GREAT GEORGE STREET.) June 11, 1856.—[s]. Ex. & Adv. 41.

Cod Liver Oil. WARRANTED Pure and Fresh, sold by the Bottle, or in any quantity wished.

W. R. WATSON.

Stallion Horse "Prince Edward."

WILL serve Mares for the season at his Stable, Cymbrin Lodge, Rustico, except the following days, viz. 6th and 20th May; 2d and 17th June, 1st and 15th July, when he will be travelling to Charlotetown, where it is intended he will be on Wednesday 7th and 21st of May; 4th and 19th June; and 1st and 15th July. And will travel back to his Stable on the Thursday following. He will be at Glasgow Bridge and Cavendish, the 13th and 27th May, 10th and 24th June, and 8th and 22d July.

FEES.—Twenty Shillings for the season. Mares can be accommodated with pasturage at Cymbrin Lodge at 3s. 6d. per week, for the season. WILLIAM HODGES. Cymbrin Lodge, Rustico, 30th April, 1856.

WILLIAM H. HOBBS, Brass Founder and Machinist.

Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street, Charlotetown. KEEPS constantly Manufacturing all kinds of Brass and Composition castings, such as, Ships' Rudder Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornamental Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and Bells. Composition Mill Bushes and Threshing Machine Brasses, &c. &c. All of which are warranted to be the best material. P. S. The highest price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Composition.

Lescher's Starch, &c.

10 BOXES Lescher's best London Starch, 5 do. Glenfield Patent do, 1 cwt. Thumb Blue, ex Anne Reddin. W. R. WATSON

PAPER HANGINGS!

—JUST RECEIVED— 3,200 PIECES FROM BOSTON, And for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Aug. 16, 1855.

To Theologians.

HASZARD & OWEN have on hand Dr. Kitto's Cyclopaedia and general works; Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Jay's Works; Kyle's, Bonar's and Hooker's Works, mostly complete; Pearson on the Creed, do. on Infidelity, (prize Essay); Dr. Dick's Theology; Dr. Theod. Dick's complete Works, besides a large STOCK of Miscellaneous THEOLOGICAL WORKS, too numerous to mention. What is not in the above, they can supply at an early date.

To Christian Ministers, &c.

HASZARD & OWEN keep constantly on hand, a variety of Theological Works; and are prepared to sell them at their publishers' prices.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

The Old Established HOUSE, 1810, CHARLOTTE TOWN, MAY 1855. T. DESBERISAY & Co.

HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an Extensive and Varied Assortment of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall, Liverpool.) The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the Market. Charlotetown, May 12, 1855.

A Good Investment.

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

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

NEW GOODS! SPRING 1856.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving per Majestic and Isabel from Liverpool, and Thomas Begbie from London,

209 Packages Merchandize, 10 Tons Bar Iron, which with goods on hand will be found one of the most Extensive Stocks in the City for sale at their usual low prices.

- Wholesale customers supplied at low rates. The present importation consists of 31 Chests Prime Congou TEA, 10 Chests, 60 Boxes London SOAP, 4 Trunks BOOTS and SHOES, 2 Cases Ready made Clothing, 2 Cases "Townsend's" HATS and CAPS, 2 Do. Ladies dress goods in Alpaca, Lingerie, &c., 1 Do. Light dress goods, in Muslins, Bareges and French fabrics, 1 Do. Summer Shawls, 1 Do. Summer Coatings, 2 Do. Straw Bonnets and Hats, 1 Case Silks and Ribbons, 1 Do. Hosiery, 1 Case Dress Trimmings, 1 Bale Carpets and Westons, 3 Bales Cotton Warp, 1 do. Grey Calicoes, 1 Do. White and Printed, 2 Hopsheads paint Oil, 20 Kegs White Paint, 2 Barrels Crushed Sugar, 1 Do. Fresh Currants, 2 Casks Ironmongery, 20 Bundles refined spring Steel, 6 Kegs Mustard, 10 Packages Sundries. D. & G. DAVIES, Charlottetown, 28th May, 1856.

King's Square FURNITURE WAREROOM.

THE Subscriber tenders his thanks to his customers and the public in general, for past favours, and solicits a continuance of public patronage, by new offerings.

Large Assortment of Furniture, of the best description, the latest patterns, and on the most reasonable terms of any offered for sale in the city, consisting of Rose and Zebra wood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Birch and Loo Tables, and Chiffoniers, with marble tops; Easy, Hall, Drawing, and Dining-room Chairs, Hall tables, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Sideboards, Butler's Trays and stands, Sofas, Couches, Bureaus, Bideas, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilets, Lookingglasses, Gilt Mouldings for Picture frames, &c., &c.

UPHOLSTERING and Turning of every description done at the shortest notice. FUNERALS completely furnished, with HEARSE and Mourning Coaches. Also, To hire, HOUSES and VEHICLES, suitable for one or more horses, and superior to any now offered to the public, for hire, and at the lowest prices.

Two excellent double Waggon for Sale, one quite new. AAK BUTCHER, Charlottetown, June 2.

CARD.

STEWART & MACLEAN, SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c. FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N. B. REFERENCED: Charlottetown, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq., St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co. April 13, 1856.

Superior Cooking Stoves Scotch Castings.

JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, from Glasgow, a quantity of Cooking Stoves, Cannon and Close Stoves, (all sizes); Wilkie's Plough Mounting, Door Scrapers, Umbrella Stands, Sash Weights, Cart and Gig Boxes, Pot Metal, and a variety of other Castings. The superior quality and durability of these Castings are well known to the public. To be had at the Store of HENRY HASZARD, Ch. Town, Great George-St. October 23d, 1856.

Chambers's Publications.

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

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

OF THE BEST QUALITY, IN ALL THEIR VARIETY. Scale of prices as cheap as any in the City. STORE IN RIDER'S BUILDING, NEAR THE TEMPERANCE HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN. Tea, Sugar, &c Cutlery, Confectionery, Jewellery. Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, that beautiful fully situated FARM, on the Malpeque Road, distant about 5 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, the property of DA. DAY. It contains 155 acres, of which about 100 are in a good state of cultivation, the residue being covered with a mixed growth of hard and soft wood, including suitable Fencing material. Upon the premises is a comfortable 1 1/2 story DWELLING HOUSE, 45 feet by 25 feet, with a BARN 45 by 25 feet, and a Well of water at a short distance from the farm yard. The Property is enhanced by a permanent stream of water which flows through it; and altogether is adapted for Farming purposes. It is held under Lease for 999 years, of which 972 are unexpired, and is subject to the yearly rent of One Shilling per acre only. Possession can be given in April next, or earlier, if required. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of JOHN LOGGWOOD, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Charlottetown, who is fully authorized to treat for the sale. Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED, BY PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND UNDER RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Being strictures on the policy of the Provincial Legislature, since the year 1851. BY W. H. POPE, ESQ., BARRISTER AT LAW.

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

Freehold Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a valuable FREEHOLD FARM, 6 miles from Town, consisting of 60 acres of LAND; or thereabouts, 54 of which are cleared, and in an excellent state of cultivation. (Nearly the whole has been cleared within the last 12 years. It is situated on the north side of, and adjoins, the West River, and contiguous to Mr. John Hyde's Mill. The House is placed on a commanding situation, well sheltered from the north and north-west winds, and has a splendid view of the river. The farm buildings have been all erected by the present proprietor, and consist of a Barn 63 x 26 feet, including Stable and Cow-house, also a Coach-house and Granary, Out-houses, Green-house and Piggery. Muesel Mud to any extent can be obtained from the river. For particulars apply to NICHOLAS BROWN, Oct. 23. Kent Street.

The Art Union of Glasgow.

PATRON: His Royal Highness the Prince Albert. PRESIDENT: His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chateaufort. THE object of the Art Union of Glasgow is, briefly, to aid in extending amongst the Community a knowledge of the FINE ARTS, by the purchase and dissemination amongst the Members of Meritorious Works.

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

1.—To a Copy of each of the following beautiful Line Engravings on Steel:—THE FIRST BORN, after the Painting by W. COPE, Esq., R. A., Engraved by T. VERNON, Esq. THE VILLA FOUNTAIN, after the Painting by W. L. LEITCH, Esq. Engraved by W. FORBES, Esq.

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

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

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

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

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

Subscribers for this year can take a Print of a former year in place of this year's; but of former Engravings, there are no Proofs to be had. The following is the list of former Prints, issued by the Society:—viz. THE HERMIT—ITALIAN SHEPHERDS—PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD—HARVEST—MAY MORNING—WHITTINGTON—HAGAR AND ISHMAEL—HEATHER BELLES—THE KEEPER'S DAUGHTER—THE RETURN FROM DEER-STALKING—AND COMING OF AGE. These are a few Proofs before Letters of Deer-Stalking on hand. Of ARTIST'S PROOF, AND PROOFS BEFORE LETTERS, a very few will be printed, and these will be delivered strictly in the order, that Subscribers names are received, a few of each being retained for Subscribers, names abroad. The Engravings being on Steel and in Line, no inferior impressions will be issued. The Committee most respectfully yet earnestly solicit those Gentlemen who are already Members of the Society to do what they can to increase the number of the Subscribers, and thus put the Society in a situation to advance still more than they have yet been able to do the cause of Art in the United Kingdom.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received at the OFFICE of THE SOCIETY, 20, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW; by any of the MEMBERS of the COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT; and by the HONORARY SECRETARIES appointed throughout the Country. ROBERT A. KIDSTON, Acting Secretary. Ma G. T. HASZARD, Honorary Secretary for CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. THE COMMITTEE of THE ART UNION of GLASGOW have to state to the Members of the Society and to the friends and lovers of Art, that to obviate the complaints of the delivery of the Prints for the year to the members, they have this year determined to issue in place of one Large Print which would take above two years to print, Two Prints of a smaller size, but which can be printed in such time, as will enable each Subscriber to receive them during the currency of the year, each being of greater value than the amount of subscription. These Plates are specimens of the very highest class of Art both in their subjects and in their execution, and may indeed be designated Gems of Art; they have also by adopting two plates for the present year, been able to make such arrangements as enable will show, in all future years, to continue the giving the Engravings on payment of subscription, and at the same time secure to the Members works of the highest class.

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

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

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

In conclusion, the Committee trust that as THE SOCIETY IS NOW HIGHEST ON THE LIST of SUCH INSTITUTIONS in the WORLD, by the exertions of their friends they will still be enabled to keep this position, and the Committee are determined that no effort on their part will be wanting to insure this being attained. ROBERT A. KIDSTON, Acting Secretary. Subscriptions will be received, and specimens can be seen at HASZARD & OWEN'S Bookstore.

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

INNA FORGET THAT WEE JAMIE DUNCAN IS THE Gas-fitter. June 16, 1856.

200 BARRELS FLOUR!! JUST ARRIVED from MONTREAL, per Sch Victoria, pronounced by the Bakers and other good judges, to be a sound and superior article. Real Family Flour. JAMES N. HARRIS, Adv. Ist. 3w. June 7, 1856.

MAYOR'S OFFICE. City of Charlottetown. NOTICE is hereby given that Tavern Keepers, Truckmen and all other persons desirous of taking out City Licences may obtain the same on application to the City Clerk at the City Hall, between the hours of Eleven a. m. and Two p. m. By order of His Worship the Mayor. W. B. WELLNER, City Clerk. Charlottetown, 27th, May 1856.

GAS WORKS. NOTICE is hereby given that the dividend declared May 6th, at the general meeting of Shareholders in the Charlottetown Gas Light Company will be payable at the Company's office from 10 to 2 o'clock on and after the 7th inst. By Order, GW. MURPHY, Manager. May 6th, 1856.

Dwelling House and Land FOR SALE. THE DWELLING HOUSE belonging to Mr. Thomas Keoughan, and now occupied by Mr. Edward For, Pensioner, adjacent to the Government Pond and adjoining the premises of Mr. John Cavanagh, Pensioner. The above Freehold Property having a substantial HOUSE, 15 x 21 feet, and recently built, will be found well worthy of attention. For further particulars inquire of the owner, next door. THOMAS KEOUGHAN, Jan. 25, 1856.

New Importations. BRUSHES in great variety, and of all sizes, do. spirit levels assorted sizes, do. do. do. with plumb and side light; Bench screws, (Birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to 4s 6d each.

AXES, Hatchets and Hammers assorted, Superior Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 6d to 2s 6d each. Mortise Latches, low priced. Rim Locks and Lifted Locks, &c. Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article. Glass, Porcelain, Mica and Argillite door knobs, Electro Plated Drop Escapements, Screws, a large lot. Excellent Screw Auger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch. Chisels, all sizes, Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices, Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Oct. 24, 1856.

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

Blood Horse "SALADIN." THE above well known Horse, imported by the Royal Agricultural Society, will be in the City once a fortnight, [SATURDAY] from the 10th May inst., and will stand at the Stables of Mr. GEORGE BARRIE, (McGill's Farm,) near Spring Park, for the season. JAMES BYRNES, North River, May 13, 1856.

**COLONIAL.**

Two vessels arrived at Gloucester on Wednesday from the Bay of St. Lawrence, with two hundred to three hundred barrels of mackerel each, the first arrival this season. Their report is quite favorable for the catch, although the first fares will be of poor quality.

**DEATH BY LIGHTNING.**—On the 18th inst., Mrs. Jane Wilbur wife of Mr. James Wilbur, of New Horton, Albert, went into the fields to pick strawberries. About 4 o'clock, p. m., there arose a terrific storm of thunder and lightning. Night came on, yet the wife and the mother did not return to her husband and family. At length the neighbors went in search of her, and there beneath some apple trees where she had gone for shelter from the storm, by the lightning's glare they discovered her body horribly disfigured by the destructive element. The tin vessel she carried was partially transmuted, the part remaining was riddled with holes, as though a charge of shot had been fired through it. Her bonnet was found in tatters at the top of one of the trees which was rent in pieces. Her clothes were literally burned to a cinder, and the ground around the spot bore evident marks of the terrific force of this subtle agent. At midnight her body was borne to the household of the late David Wilbur. On Monday the 21st, she was consigned to her last resting place—her funeral being attended by a sorrowful multitude. A funeral sermon was preached by Rev. L. A. Marshall, from John 11:3, 35v.—*Christian Visitor.*

**STORMS IN WESTHORNLAND,** N. B. July 26th. A correspondent writing from Bay Verte under this date says: This neighborhood was visited during the night of the 24th inst., and again in the evening of yesterday by severe storms of thunder and lightning, accompanied by hail of a large size. On the first occasion, several windows were broken by the hail, and considerable damage done to the crops in the adjacent district of Fort Lawrence. Yesterday a mass of electric fluid struck the chimney of the house of Joseph Chapman, Esq., in Point de Bute, which, it split from top to bottom, passing off under one of the sills, and throwing up the earth to some depth. Fortunately no person was in the house at the time, or the consequences might have been fatal. The cattle in the adjoining farmyard showed great symptoms of alarm, and the thunder was terrific. The storm soon passed off, and was succeeded by a serene sky and fine evening. The lightning struck a dwelling house in Shediac a few days ago, and killed two persons. It is much to be hoped, that the frequent thunder and lightning with which we have been visited of late, will be followed by dry weather, as the farmers have just commenced haying and the crop of grass is heavier than usual."

**On Dr.**—That Lt. Colonel Ansell has been appointed Town Major, in place of Capt. James Clark, to join his Regiment in New Brunswick.

The Genesee College, Lima, U. S., has conferred the degree of D. D. on the Rev. Richard Knight, now residing at Carleton, N. B.

**WRECK OF AN ENGLISH STEAMER WITH TROOPS FROM THE CRIMEA.**—The following telegraphic despatch was received at the Admiralty, on Wednesday, from Marseilles:—"The steamer Spartan with 735 English soldiers, proceeding from Balaklava to England, was wrecked on the 6th instant, on the Island of Carres, near Tunis.—All the persons on board have been saved by the French steamer Sphinx, and have been conveyed to Tunis. The ship is lost."

Wet feet are some of the effective agents death has in the field. It has peopled more graves than all the gory engines of war. Those who neglect to keep their feet dry are suicides.—*Abernethy.*

Per "THOMAS BEGBIE" from London.

**MANCHESTER HOUSE, QUEEN STREET**

The remainder of the Spring Supply at the  
has been received by the above vessel, the whole of which will be open next week, embracing a splendid assortment of  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
to which the attention of purchasers is confidently invited, as being a stock second to none in this City for  
**STYLE, QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.**  
May 30, 1856. **SAMUEL M'MURRAY.**

**"QUEEN STREET CLOTHING HOUSE,"**

**M'NUTT & BROWN**

have just received per Isabel from Liverpool, and Thomas Begbie from London, their

**SPRING IMPORTATIONS**

**OF BRITISH MERCHANDISE,**

Consisting of an extensive and carefully selected assortment

**OF**

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**

on sale at the lowest prices for Cash.

City of Charlottetown, May 26th, 1856.

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

**DUNCAN, MASON & CO.,**

A large and well selected STOCK of

**BRITISH MERCHANDISE,**

ex Isabel, from Liverpool.

Charlottetown, May 13. **DUNCAN, MASON & Co.**

**LONDON HOUSE.**

**NEW SPRING GOODS!**

The Subscriber has received per *Majestic* and *Isabel* from Liverpool, and *Thomas Begbie* from London,

and *Thomas Begbie* from London,

A WELL SELECTED SUPPLY OF

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**

—COMPRISING—

**Fancy and Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries of the best quality.**

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

Great George Street, **H. HASZARD.**  
Charlottetown, May 27, 1856.

**COALS.**

**SYDNEY COAL** for sale at the yard of the subscriber, in small or large quantities.

Persons desirous of securing a stock of either Sydney or Pictou Coal will please leave their orders at his office. Commission on cost only charged if taken from the vessel on arrival, and cash prompt paid.

June 26th, 1856. 3v J. N. HARRIS.

**For Sale or to Lease.**

SEVERAL valuable Building Lots well adapted for business-stands situate in "STRATFORD," Township No. 48, at the Ferry.

Also,—Building and Water Lots in Charlottetown, and a desirable site for a Ship Yard.

For plan and particulars, apply to the owner **MAJOR BRETT,** or to the undersigned **JOHN BALL.**

**Bargains! Bargains!**

THE Subscriber intending to change his present business, now offers FOR SALE, at the lowest Market prices:

20 Puncheons Porto Rico MOLASSES,  
100 LIQUOR CASKS,  
Also—A Lot of CORDAGE, suitable for a VESSEL of about 120 tons.

**DAVID A. BARRY.**  
June 12. (all pa 6w)

**BIBLE.**

SEAR'S large type PICTORIAL BIBLE, for family use, containing 1,000 Engravings, 50,000 marginal references, 1,500 pages, map of Palestine, Family Record, &c., well and substantially bound. Price 36s.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to this elegant BIBLE are respectfully informed, that their copies have just arrived per Steamer, and will be delivered immediately.

N. B.—Persons wishing to secure a copy of this complete FAMILY BIBLE are invited to call and enter their Names for the same at the Office of—**JOHN BENNETT STRONG.**

Dawson's Building, Kent-St., Charlottetown, June 21, 1856.—1m

**NEW GOODS!**

JUST ARRIVED, per Brig *Intended*, from England direct, and WILL BE OPEN for Sale on FRIDAY NEXT.

June 28, 1856. **WM. HEARD.**

**FLOUR & CORN MEAL!**

JUST received per Schr. "*Helena*" from New York.

625 Barrels Flour, (warranted a good article.)  
500 Barrels Corn Meal.

**GEORGE F. C. LOWDEN.**  
Charlottetown, 5 July, 1856.

**CHARLOTTETOWN REGATTA**

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

TO TAKE PLACE ON

**TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,**

the 19th and 20th days of August.

**PROGRAMME OF THE FIRST DAY:**

**FIRST RACE AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.**

Between the first class country Sailing Boats, from 20 to 30 feet keel. First prize, £7; second do., £3 10s. Entrance money, 3s. each.

**SECOND RACE AT 12 O'CLOCK.**

To be contended for by country four oared Boats, of 20 feet keel and under. First prize, £5; second do., £2 10s. Entrance money, 3s. each.

**THIRD RACE AT HALF-PAST 12.**

Between the two oared club Boats, of any length. 1st prize £2 10; 2nd do., £1. Entrance money, 1s. 6d.

**FOURTH RACE AT 1 O'CLOCK, PRECISELY.**

Between the first class club Yachts, from 20 to 30 feet keel. 1st prize, £6; 2d do., £2 10s. Entrance money, 6s. each.

**FIFTH RACE AT HALF-PAST 1.**

Between the second-class club Sailing Boats, under 20 feet keel. 1st prize £3; 2d do., £2. Entrance money, 3s. each.

**SIXTH RACE AT 2 O'CLOCK.**

To be contended for by Indians paddling their Canoes. 1st prize, 30s.; 2d do., 20s.; 3d do., 15s.; 4th do., 5s. Entrance free.

**SEVENTH RACE AT HALF-PAST 2.**

Between two oared country Boats, of any length. 1st prize, £2 5s.; 2d do., £1. Entrance 1s. 6d. each.

**EIGHTH RACE AT 3 O'CLOCK.**

Between the second-class country Sailing Boats, under 20 feet keel. 1st prize, £5; 2d do., £2 10s.; 3d do., £1. Unless four boats start, no 3d prize will be given in this race.

**NINTH RACE AT HALF-PAST 3.**

Between Four oared Gigs, open to all the Island and the neighbouring Provinces. One Prize only, amount £10 (ten pounds). Entrance 10s. 6d, each. Two boats or more to start.

The first day's Regatta to finish with the

**TENTH RACE AT 4 O'CLOCK.**

Between Canoes paddled by Squaws, to whom the same number and amount of Prizes will be awarded as to the Indians in the Sixth Race.

**Programme of the Second day's Regatta.**

**FIRST RACE TO START AT 1 O'CLOCK.**

Between the first-class club Yachts. For a Ladies' Purse. Entrance money, 10s. each.

**SECOND RACE AT HALF-PAST 1.**

To be contended for between Indians and Squaws, paddling Canoes, propelled by either sex. 1st prize, 30s.; 2d do., 20s.; 3d do., 15s.; 4th do., 5s. Entrance free.

**THIRD RACE AT 2 O'CLOCK.**

Between Sailing Boats, under 16 feet keel. 1st prize, £3; 2d do., £1 10s.; Entrance money 1s. 6d. each.

**FOURTH RACE AT HALF-PAST 2.**

To be contended for by white men, paddling Indian Canoes. 1st prize, 30s.; 2d do., 15s. Entrance money 1s. 6d. each.

**FIFTH RACE AT 3 O'CLOCK.**

Consolation Stakes for all beaten Sailing Boats, to be entered before 2 o'clock. 1st prize, £3; 2d do., £2; 3d do., £1. Entrance free.

The Entertainment to wind up with the SIXTH RACE, viz: "The Duck Hunt," which will take place at half-past four, between a four oared Gig, without steering apparatus, to catch a punt within half an hour, rowed by one man, the punt to have 100 yards start. Prize 30s. Entrance 1s. 6d. each.

**REGULATIONS.**

1. Subscribers of Twenty Shillings, and upwards will be entitled to all the privileges of Members of the Regatta Club.—2. Boats, not owned on the Island, will be allowed to compete for the Club Plates, by the owners subscribing twenty shillings to the fund of the Club, and also the entrance money.—3. The Boats placed at starting will be decided by lot; all sails to be lowered previously to starting.—4. No 2d prize will be given unless Three Boats start.—5. Boats on the Larboard Tack must invariably give way to those on the Starboard; and in all cases where a doubt of the possibility of the Boat of the Larboard Tack weathering the Boat on the Starboard Tack must give way; or if the other Boat keep her course, and run into her the owners of the Boat on the Larboard Tack shall pay all damages, and forfeit its claim to the prize.—6. Any Boat throwing out Ballast after starting, will forfeit the race.—7. Extra Sail to be used before the wind to any extent.—8. To prevent collisions during the Races, any entered Boat found sailing in the Harbour during the progress of the other sailing matches, will forfeit her chance in the race she is entered for.—9. Any Sail-boat using an Oar, Pole, or Boat-hook, during the race, unless for the purpose of booming out her sails, will forfeit her chance of the prize.—10. All Boats intending to compete must be at Peake's Wharf by nine o'clock.—11. Printed directions for the course of the different races may be obtained from the Secretary on the morning of the Regatta.—12. All disputes to be decided by the Umpires.—13. First class club Yachts to carry a flag at their mast head, red ground, with any device thereon.—Country boats to be distinguished by their private flags—any ground but Red.—14. All entrances to be made on or before the 18th of August.—15. All boats considered country boats, whose owners are not members of the Club.

By order of the Committee of Management,  
**BENJAMIN DAVIES, Secy.**

Subscriptions in aid of the Regatta Fund will be thankfully received by the Committee, the Secretary, and **Mr. MORRIS.**

Charlottetown, July 16, 1856.—All papers.