

HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL
PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, May 3, 1856.

New Series, No. 339.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE
Published by Haszard & Owen
Queen Square,
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.
AND CONTAINS,
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROA.

Wants a Situation.
A TEACHER of many years' experience, duly licensed and capable of teaching the English and French languages, would prefer the situation of teacher in a respectable private family, as a comfortable home (not Salary) is his principal object: would have no objection to act as book-keeper in a respectable establishment—address N. H.—Post Office, city of Charlottetown
April 4, 1856.—All papers.

LOOK HERE!
FOR SALE, the LAND and PREMISES situate on the Corner of Hillsborough and Grafton Streets, and immediately opposite the Property of WILLIAM BEVAN. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber,
JAMES J. BEVAN.
Charlottetown, April 3, 1856.

COALS! COALS!!
40 CHALDRON Picton COAL, Just arrived and for Sale by
JAMES PURDIE.
Charlottetown, Dec. 5.

Seed Wheat, Seed wheat.
50 BUSHELS of Golden Straw WHEAT—superior for Seed—for Sale by
CHARLES STEWART,
French Fort.
March 26, 1856.

MONEY FOUND,
BETWEEN the Charlottetown Ferry and Georgetown, a sum of Money, in a parcel. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses, by application to
HUGH STEWART.
Cross Roads, Lot 48, April 19th, 1856.

EDUCATION.
A Rare Chance for Young Men!
MR. A. A. MACKENZIE wishes to inform the Young Men of this City, that he has opened an Evening Class in the Temperance Hall, and is prepared to give instructions in the following branches, and on the following Terms per Quarter of 48 Evenings each, namely:—
1st, Reading, writing and arithmetic, £0 10
2d, Grammar and composition, 0 15
3d, Practical Geometry and mensuration, 0 15
4th, Trigonometry and mensuration, 1 0
One-half of the Quarterly Fee to be paid on entering.
Those studying the first three Branches would require to be in attendance at 7 o'clock, and those in the others at 8.
Mr. McK. Satters himself, that his long and well-tried experience in the practice of teaching Evening Classes, will enable him to convey a far greater amount of practical knowledge to his pupils in a given period of time, than has been communicated by any of his predecessors.
Charlottetown, Feb. 21st, 1856.

JOHN HARPER,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
(Queen-St. in Mr. Debrisay's Buildings.)
Solicits the patronage of the public, and will endeavor to merit the confidence of all who may favor him with business in the above line. Feb. 11, 1856.

RELIGION IN COMMON LIFE.
A SERMON,
By the Rev. JOHN CAIRD, M. A.,
Minister of Errol.
JUST arrived and for Sale at Haszard & Owen's Bookstore. Price Sixpence.

CABINET, CHAIR AND SOFA
Manufactory.
Queen Square, in the rear of Haszard's Gazette Office.

THE Subscriber having engaged a part of the Steam Power belonging to the above Establishment, is now prepared to manufacture every article appertaining to his business. Having left P. E. Island (his former home,) several years since, and being during that time, employed in some of the best Shops in the United States, he feels confident, that he can give satisfaction to those who may please to patronize him; he has obtained a knowledge of the modern and antique styles of Cabinet work, and as an aid to his business, has introduced some of the most approved Labor-saving Machinery, and also, a supply of the best WOODS used in Cabinet work, consisting of MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT and ROSEWOOD, which with BIRD-EYE MAPLE, BLACK BIRCH, &c., he can make up to order in the best style and shortest notice.
Turning, straight and sweep-sawing executed with dispatch to any pattern.
Drilling and Boring also done.
PATRICK HICKEY.
January 1st, 1856.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
THE above Company now 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 usual expense of working the Company. For all particulars, enquire at the Secretary's Office in Kent Street, Charlottetown; W. B. AITKEN, Esq., Georgetown; JOHN HASZARD, Esq., St. Edward's; JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Summerside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Belesque; EDWIN PARKER, Esq., Traveller's Rest; JAMES BEARSTOCK, Esq., Princetown Royalty; JEREMIAH SIMPSON, Esq., Cavendish; JAMES PIGEON, Esq., New London; RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., Tyres; GEORGE WIGGINTON, Esq., Crapaud; W. S. MACGOWAN, Esq., Souris; HON. JAMES DINGWELL, Bay Fortune, or JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq., St. Peter's Bay.
Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856.—Is!

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

Church of England Prayer Books
HASZARD & OWEN have received a large supply of the above and are prepared to sell them at the following low prices, viz:
Ruby 32mo. Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s 6d.
Cape Morocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 2s.
Morocco, 4s 6d.
Mision 32mo. Roan, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 2s.
Nonpareil 32mo. 2s.
Fica 24mo. 5s 6d.
8vo 9s.
Calf. 12s 6d.

New Books, New Books,
RECEIVED this day from England via Cape Horn Tormentino and Cape Traverse Mail Boat, by HASZARD & OWEN.
Church Services, various sizes, bound in Velvet, Morocco, Antique—in cases extra Gilt, Gilt Rims and Clasp.
Prayer Books, do. do.
Testaments do. do.
Gift Books, a large variety,
Reward do.
DICTIONARIES—Walker's and Johnston's, various sizes and bindings.
Souvenirs,
Russia and its People
Men of the Times, viz: Lords Russell, Palmerston, Aberdeen, Parnore, &c.

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.

THE CONFERENCES IN PARIS—PAINFULLY IMPORTANT REVELATIONS TO ENGLAND.

The Congress continues to sit in Paris. The Count d'Orloff has, it is said, been summoned to St. Petersburg to attend a diplomatic Conference, and during his absence, M. de Titoff will act for him in Paris. By degrees, we are learning the history of what passed at the Congress up to the period of the conclusion of the Treaty. We are indebted to the *Journal des Debats* for a second revelation, and we suspect, that the British public will find it to be painfully important. We are told, that when, in conformity with the terms of the fifth point, by which the allies reserved to themselves the right, in addition to the already conceded four-points, of making such further stipulations, for the sake of guaranteeing the safety of Europe, as they should deem essential—we are told that when, in pursuance of this article, England demanded that the forts erected by Russia on the Southern declivity of the Caucasus should be dismantled, she was overruled. Now, we have only to repeat an opinion expressed on the instant of the Austrian offer of mediation, that it was the duty of the British Cabinet to settle distinctly with the French Government the conditions they would receive, and on no account to depart from them. Had this been done, there never could have occurred that most extraordinary and most dangerous spectacle of allies professing to be thoroughly identified, dividing in the face of the watchful Plenipotentiaries of the enemy, and by dividing rendering further resistance impossible. When Austria offered her mediation, the Ministers of Queen Victoria ought to have known what value the country attached to the positions held by Russia in Asia Minor. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea would be comparatively nothing in the scale with Russian forts established on the borders of both the Turkish and the Persian empires. Russia had already proved, that she set no reliance upon her maritime forces, from whence the conclusion might safely have been drawn that, in her future attempts upon Turkey, she would trust to her armies alone. Having in the face of the world pronounced condemnation on her own fleet; having hid it behind stone walls to sink and burn it when Sebastopol was destroyed, nothing ought to have been plainer, than that her next object would be to keep the ships of war of other nations out of the Black Sea. Hence this project of neutralization, which is held up as a great victory gained by the allies, is, in point of fact, an immense and stupendous gain for Russia. As she could not make head against the British and French ships, it became her policy to have them kept out of the way. Let Russia do what she pleases now—not against Turkey, whom for awhile she will let alone, but against Persia holding the keys of India; and by our own boasted achievement of neutralization, we have debarr'd ourselves the right of menacing and watching her with our fleet. Thus has Russia once more triumphantly confirmed her reputation for diplomatic skill.

COMMERCIAL.
(From Willmer's European Times of April 12.)

The Money market is still very stringent owing to the heavy demands for accommodation, in consequence of the increased activity of trade on the declaration of peace, and the preparations for the payment yesterday of the fourth instalment of the five million loan, amounting to £750,000, besides that of 20 per cent. on the funding of Exchequer bills, making altogether a sum of £1,350,000. There remains but one more instalment to be paid upon each, amounting in the whole to £1,050,000. What the further necessities of the Chancellor of the Exchequer may compel him to borrow will not be known for several weeks to come: the lowest estimate is £5,000,000, the highest £15,000,000. The banks and discount houses are well supplied, and the payment of the April dividends now in progress will tend to make the general market easier, though no abatement of rates is expected for the present. On the Stock Exchange, money has been worth 7 per cent.: it is no lower, as short loans can be had at from 5 to 6 per cent. on Government securities.

The imports of specie during the week amounted to rather more than £5,000,000, principally from Australia. Gold is coming in from the United States; the Exchanges so long unfavourable on account of heavy corn purchases having taken a decided turn. At the same time the demand from France has abated. Coin, however, continues to be sent to the East weekly to a large amount; and the demand from India and China for silver remains unchecked. Nearly all the gold arrived this week has been sent into the Bank of England.

The Grain trade has presented a quiet aspect, and prices manifest a downward tendency. Owing to a change of wind, a large fleet of vessels have arrived from the United States, adding largely to the stocks of Indian Corn, Flour, and Wheat. In any article of the trade, we do not observe a disposition in any quarter to enter freely into purchase, and it appears probable, a rather cautious system will continue to prevail as long as sufficient supplies of home and foreign produce remain available; the extent of these, from week to week, will, in a great measure, regulate the course of prices for some time, as we are not likely to experience speculative influences until we approach much nearer the periods when weather is of more importance than at present in regard to the well-being or otherwise of the crops. Our market has continued without animation, buyers not being willing to go beyond their immediate requirements. Fine qualities of Wheat and Flour maintain their previous value, but inferior descriptions have given away about 2d per bushel, and 6d to 1s per barrel. Indian Corn sells only in retail, and whose sales have been made, ex ship, an abatement of 2s per quarter has been submitted to. Oats and Oatmeal dull.

"A HOLY YEAR"—In consequence of the re-establishment of peace, it is said to be the intention of his Holiness the Pope to celebrate a "Holy year" in this year of grace 1856. The *Daily News* correspondent, making the statement, says:—The Romans themselves are rather aghast at the prospect of twelve months' exhortations and fasting, without carnival, theatres, or other riotous amusements, with the danger moreover of money-spending foreigners abandoning the Eternal City to almsgiving friars and pilgrims."

The splendid Entire Horse

"NEW LONDON FEAR NOT,"



SIRE by the Old "Columbus"; the Horse is a full-bred Canadian. The dam of the Horse is of a coal black, sides and nose tipped with brown; stands 15 1/2 hands 4 inch high.

This Horse will leave the Subscriber's Premises, commencing the season on MONDAY the 6th of May:—Will go through Iriahstown. Call at Mr. Davidson's Mill at the hour of 12 o'clock, and remain there till 2. And will station at Mr. Tappin's Mill from 5 o'clock until 8 o'clock the following morning.

On Tuesday the 6th of May, he will proceed down the South-West River Settlement. And will call at Mr. Graham's Cross at 11 o'clock, and remain until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He will then proceed on to Hope River, station at Mr. Hogan's from 5 o'clock until 8 o'clock the following morning.

On Wednesday 7th May, will go through Cavendish. Will call at William Henry's at 11 o'clock, and remain there until 1. And will station at Mr. Bullman's, in Rustico, from 5 o'clock in the evening till 8 the following morning.

May 8th, will call at Mr. McNeill's, Wheatley River, at 11 o'clock, and remain there until 1 o'clock. Will proceed through the Covehead Road, and will station at Mr. W. Reilly's from 5 o'clock until 8 the following morning.

May 9th, will call at the Five-Mile House at 11 o'clock, and remain there until 10 o'clock. Will proceed to Charlottetown, and will station at James McNally's, Tavern-keeper, from 4 o'clock, and will remain there until 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday.

May 10th, will go to John McLenn's, North River, and will remain there until 9 o'clock on Monday.

May 12th, will continue round by Pys' Corner, North River, through Dog River Settlement station, West River.

May 14th, stations at John McMorrow's, DeSable, Back Road, from 5 o'clock till 8 the following morning.

May 15, will station at Mrs. Todd's, Anderson's Road, from 10 o'clock till 1. Will continue up South-West Settlement, Bedouque, station at Felix Mulligan's, from 5 o'clock till 8 the following morning.

May 16, will station at Glover's Barren's Cross, at 12 o'clock, and remain until 2. Will continue then through Indian River Settlement, station at Neil Sinclair's, Oyster Cove, from 5 o'clock in the evening till 5 o'clock the following morning.

May 17, will be at home at 4 o'clock, through Malpeque.

This is a well known Horse, and of a superior character, raised by Alexander McInnis, of Seven-Mile Bay. I will warrant one and all, any man giving me two, I warrant them at £1 17s. This Horse will continue the season once a fortnight for 6 weeks.

TERMS.—For insurance, when proved with foal on the 1st March, £1. If no foal, 2s. 6d. So for a single chance, paid in hand when served.

Terms by the Season—12s. cash, paid on the last round, or 15s. paid on the last day of October. All customers to pay to the Groom and owner of the Horse, JAMES HELMES; Mr. McNEILL, Tavern-keeper, Wheatley River; JAMES McNALLY, Tavern-keeper, Charlottetown; MICHAEL KING, West River, or to Mrs. BARRETT, Tavern-keeper.

The Great American Hair Tonic

Bogle's celebrated Hyperion Fluid, for the growth and preservation of the Hair is well known to be without a rival on this continent. Hundreds of imitations have started into an ephemeral existence, since the introduction of this unrivalled Hair restorative, and their doom been sealed, whilst Bogle's Hyperion Hair Fluid, with a popularity never attained by any other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer."

There is no malady, which can affect the Hair, but can be cured by this incomparable preparation. To ladies it is invaluable; and on children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of Hair. It is now patronized by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe.

Bogle's Electric Hair Dye converts red or grey hair into a beautiful black or brown, the moment it is applied, literally dyeing the hair without staining the skin and leaves the Hair soft and glossy without impairing its texture in the least; a decided superiority over all other Hair dyes.

Bogle's Amole shaving compound renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided luxury.

Bogle's Hobsonia removes freckles and tan from the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknowledged to be the very best article for beautifying the complexion.

To be had, wholesale or retail, of W. Bogle, 227, Washington street, Boston, U. S.

And by all Druggists and perfumers throughout the Canada, United States and Great Britain. W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify on this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it never fails.

Boston, Post Office No. 1078. Sole Proprietor and Dealer in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States. W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.

TO CARPENTERS, &c.

TENDERS will be received at the subscribers residence until Thursday the fifteenth day of May next, for Framing and finishing the outside of a Presbyterian Church at New Glasgow. Plan and specification to be seen on application to JOHN DARRACH.

N. B. Good and sufficient security will be required for the due performance of the contract. New Glasgow, April 14, 1856. 41x

BOARD.

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. REFERENCE: Charlottetown, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq., St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. HANSEN & 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, 1855.

Chambers's Publications.

HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Prince-Edward Island 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.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his Farm situated on Lot 52, Georgetown, fronting on the Georgetown Road, and intersected by the Road leading to St. Peter's Bay and Mount Stewart. The above Farm contains 150 acres Freehold land, 50 acres of which are under cultivation, 30 more being easily cleared, and the remaining part covered with heavy Timber, Firwood and Longers. There is also a comfortable Dwelling House on the Premises 34x26 feet, and a Barn 34x28 feet. Possession given the 1st of May next.

JAMES S. MUCKLEJOHN.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against JAS. J. MUCKLEJOHN, are requested to send in their accounts, and all indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment. February 20th, 1856.

News for the People!

THE GOOD SCHR. 'SHANNON', has arrived from BOSTON, and brought for DODD'S BRICK STORE, a Choice Lot of all sorts of AMERICAN GOODS, which will be sold by the Subscriber Cheap, and on good terms. THOMAS W. DODD.

Oct. 5.

JUST PUBLISHED, 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 favor of the Elective 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. ELEANOR'S.—JAMES J. FRASER.

FOR SALE

THAT valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY situated on the Wheatly River, about 14 miles from Charlottetown, known as Grigon's Point, lately in the occupation of the Subscriber, containing 105 acres of LAND, 25 of which are in a good state of cultivation, and the remainder covered with a mixed growth of Hard and Soft Wood—is well watered, and is in the vicinity of a mineral bed, from which may be obtained any quantity of manure. There is a new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE on the Premises, also a good BARN, OUT-HOUSES, &c. For terms and further particulars, apply at the Office of BENJAMIN DESBRIAN, Attorney-at-Law, Charlottetown, where a plan of the above may be seen or to JOHN M. HOLL, Jun. March 12, 1856.

Great English Remedy!

The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World:

Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE!

Patronized by the Nobility and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extraordinary Medicine in the World.

Medicine containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparilla, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The Forest Wine is altogether a different article. It contains no syrup to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal properties from the vegetable plants of which it is composed. The Forest Wine combines the virtues of the WILD CHERRY, DANDELION, YELLOW DOCK, AND SASSAPARILLA, with other valuable plants whose properties are all most effective.

Its high concentration renders it one of the most efficient medicines now in use. Sometimes less than a single bottle restores the lingering patient from weakness, debility, and sickness, to strong and vigorous health. Every dose shows its good effects on the constitution, and improves the state of the health. The Forest Wine is recommended, in the strongest terms, for all complaints of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nervous Disorders, Bilious Affections, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Scrofula, and all Disorders arising from BAD BLOOD and impure habit of the system.

SAVED FROM DEATH.

Testimony of Mr. Nathan Mathews, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J. Dr. G. W. Halsey.—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life. When I commenced taking them I laid at the point of death with dropsy, piles and asthma. My Physician had given me up as past cure, and my family had lost all hopes of my recovery. While in this dreadful situation, your Forest Wine and Pills were procured for me, and before I had finished the first bottle of the Wine and box of Pills, I experienced great relief; my body and limbs, which were greatly swollen, became sensibly reduced. Hopes of my recovery began now to revive, and after continuing the use of your medicines for about a month, the Piles and Asthma were completely cured. The Dropsy, through which my life was placed in such great danger, was also nearly gone. I have continued the use of your medicines until the present time, and I now enjoy as perfect health as ever I did in my life, although I am more than sixty years of age. Yours, respectfully, N. MATHEWS.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 19, 1847.

GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.

New York, January 9th, 1848. Dr. Halsey.—Dear Sir,—Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years; and having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable. Previous to taking the Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke desparagingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and I doubt not, that there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines in consequence of the deception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unprincipled men in flaming advertisements. But, what a pity it is, that the deception used by others should be the means of dissuading many labouring under disease from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Humanely speaking, they have saved my life; when I commenced making use of them, I was in a wretched condition, but began to experience their good effects in less than three days; and in six weeks from the time I purchased the medicines, to the great surprise of all my friends, I was entirely cured, and had increased fifteen pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills, and two bottles of the Wine. Would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies. Yours, &c., JAMES WILTON.

NERVOUS DISORDERS

Are diseases of the mind as well as of the body, usually brought on by troubles and affliction, and are most common to persons of delicate constitutions and sensitive minds. Low spirits, melancholy, frightful dreams, and fearful anticipations of evil from the slightest cause, generally accompany nervous disorder. The Forest Wine and Pills are an energetic remedy in these complaints.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph C. Paulding, dated PHILADELPHIA, September 7th, 1848.

Mr. G. W. Halsey.—Dear Sir—Your Forest Wine and Pills have cured my wife of a dreadful nervous disorder with which she has been affected for many years. Her body was almost wasted away. She was frequently disturbed in her sleep by frightful dreams, awakening quite exhausted and covered with perspiration, and at times laboring under the delusion that something dreadful was about to happen to her. By the use of four bottles of the Wine, and a box of the Pills, she is now in perfect health. She has regained her flesh and color, and enjoys society as well as ever.

Dr. David Marcin, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtue than fifty of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla. Messrs. S. S. Lampman & Co., one of the largest and most respectable druggists in Syracuse, in a letter, say: "From what they have heard and seen of Halsey's Forest Wine"

It is an excellent and good medicine, and will undoubtedly become the leading medicine, of the day." The Forest Wine is put up in large square bottles with Dr. Halsey's name blown in the glass, \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Gum-coated Pills, 25 cents per box. Agents are authorized to retail, as well as wholesale, on as favorable conditions as the proprietor, No. 161 Duane St. corner of Hudson, N. York. W. R. WATSON, General Agent

J. S. DEALEY, & Co. SHIP BROKERS AND COMMISSION AND SHIPPING AGENTS, No 64 Beaver Street, New York.

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

Valuable Freehold Property For Sale.

THE Proprietor offers for sale that valuable and well known Property GOWAN BRAN, delightfully and eligibly situated at the head of Souris River, in King's County, Prince Edward Island, commanding a view of Colville Bay and the Gulf. The property consists of One Thousand Acres of superior Land; the Homestead, on which the owner resides, contains Two Hundred Acres; of which between 40 and 50 Acres are in a high state of cultivation, and divided into five-acre fields, substantially fenced. The Dwelling House is 45 feet long by 20 wide, and most conveniently planned, the lower floor contains Drawing Room, Dining Room, two Bedrooms, Nursery, large and small Hall, and commodious Kitchen and Pantry. The upper Floor contains a Hall, two Bedrooms, Servant's room, and large Store room. Cellar, the full size of the House, walled with stone, and partitioned off in to three apartments.

A FLOWER GARDEN in front of the House, enclosed with black thorn hedge and planted with ornamental Trees.

The Barn is 75 feet long by 25 feet, double boarded and barked, and conveniently laid off as a Horse Stable, with five stalls; a spacious Cow Stable with cellar under both; for collecting Manure, a large Coach House and room as Workshop or Granary; a spacious left the full length of the Barn, and threshing Mill attached. A Well of the purest water at the door, which, with the Dairy, are under one roof. A Building 45 feet long used as Sheep, Pig and Sleigh House, a large and productive Kitchen Garden, enclosed with stone fence and planted with Fruit Trees. The whole of the back Land is of excellent quality, well wooded and watered, and laid off in 50 acre Lots, a part of which is let at One shilling, currency per acre.

The property is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Grist and Saw Mills, fronting on the high road to East Point, distant from Charlottetown about 50 Miles. Part of the purchase money may remain on security on the property. For further particulars apply to the owner, on the premises, JOHN MACGOWAN.

Souris, July 24, 1855.

Fall 1855.

Duncan, Mason & Co.

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

GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON.

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

Carding Machines, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Cranek Plates, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Power Treadmill Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morris & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Char-Charlottetown, July 18, 1855. lyxtf

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.

Freehold Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a valuable FREEHOLD FARM, 6 miles from Town, containing 60 acres of LAND, or thereabouts, 24 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 Wolf 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 consists of a Barn 65 x 26 feet, including Stable and Cow-house, also, a Coach-house and Granary, Out-house, Green-house and Piggy. Manual. Had to any extent can be obtained from the river. For particulars apply to NICHOLAS BROWN, Kent Street Oct. 28.

DICKENS' PROSE whose ambition are sufficient to discipline exercise them intellect has finer husband, and admiration to attend be beautiful; and well-fitting ed edges, slipman who patient and ge love more than who never smile; such a of once in our in the backwa

VALUE of an article of life editor in Syd ace-like house On the first fl a tablet infor ken with, every body, of admission costing 10s., were the con

A GREAT in this count of Champag Knickerbock "Some of to this city There were two thousa cents a pou They were who has on bring to me farmers in acres. He the first of they graze pen them with the v bovine pe found. T sale are st good sized man stall-corn. In red head These we at the We the herds gross.

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News by the English Mail.

DICKENS' PICTURE OF WOMEN.—The true woman, for whose ambition a husband's love and her children's adoration are sufficient, who applies her military instincts to the discipline of her household, and whose legislative exercise themselves in making laws for her nurse; whose intellect has field enough for her in communication with her husband, and whose heart asks no other, than his love and admiration; a woman who does not think it a weakness to attend to her toilet, and who does not disdain to be beautiful; who believes in the virtue of glossy hair and well-fitting gowns, and who eschews rents and raveled edges, slipshod shoes and audacious make-ups, a woman who speaks low and does not speak much; who is patient and gentle, and intellectual and industrious; who loves more than she reasons, and yet does not love blindly; who never scolds and never argues, but adjusts with a smile; such a woman is the wife whom have all dreamed of once in our lives, and is the mother we still worship in the backward distance of the past.

VALUE OF EDITORIAL TIME IN SYDNEY.—The author of an article in a late number of Chambers' Journal; descriptive of life in Australia, thus describes his visit to an editor in Sydney:—"At my first call, I came to the palace-like house, the ground occupied by the printing office. On the first floor, among the other advertisements, I found a tablet informing visitors, that the editor cannot be spoken with, unless paid for his valuable time; accordingly every body, without exception, is advised to buy a ticket of admission at the door of the waiting-room—one hour costing 10s., half an hour 6s., fifteen minutes 3s. Such were the contents of this singular price-current of time."

A GREAT CATTLE RAISER.—The greatest cattle raiser in this country, perhaps in the world, is B. Harris, Esq., of Champagne, Illinois. A late number of the Albany Knickerbocker thus speaks of his operations:—

"Some of the finest cattle we ever saw were brought to this city last Saturday, on the Central Railroad. There were thirty-four head, with an average weight of two thousand four hundred pounds. They sold for ten cents a pound live weight, which is equal to \$240 each. They were grown by B. F. Harris, of Champagne, Illinois, who has one hundred head of the same weight still to bring to market. Mr. Harris is one of the largest stock farmers in the world. His farm contains four thousand acres. He kept usually about 500 heads of hogs. About the first of May he turns the cattle on the prairie, and they graze under the control of mounted herdsmen, who pen them at night. By the first of autumn, his herds, with the wide range of rich prairie, reach the climax of bovine perfection, and a more attractive sight cannot be found. Through the winter, those intended for spring sale are stall-fed, requiring 100 bushels of corn to feed a good sized ox. In the winter of 1848-'49, this gentleman stall-fed 982 cattle, and bought 69,000 bushels of corn. In the year 1853, Mr. Harris fed and sold a hundred head of beeves; their average weight 1,966 pounds. These were the extraordinary lot which took the premium at the World's Fair at New York. The average of cattle herds usually marketed will not exceed 1,500 pounds gross."

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 gum, it is believed will be as durable as the wood itself. —New York Commercial.

SALTS FOR STABLES.—If a compound of gypsum and sulphate of magnesia be used on the floors of stables, it will absorb the moisture and ammonia, keep the stables dry and free from offensive smell. The compound salt after it has absorbed all the moisture possible, is removed to be used for manure, and fresh salts applied in the same way. This is an excellent plan for keeping stables dry and healthy.

PARIS FUEL SHOPS.—The fuel required to cook a dinner in Paris costs nearly as much as the dinner itself. Fuel is very scarce, and the American is surprised to find shops all over the city, fitted up with shelves like those in shoe stores, upon which is stored wood, split up in pieces about the size of a man's finger, and done up in bundles, as matches were in the days of the tinder box, steel, and flint; they are about the size of a bunch of asparagus. These little bundles sell at from two to six sous. Larger sticks are bundled up in the same way, and sell at a frightful price. Charcoal is sold by weight, and hard coal being nearly as expensive as wood can be bought in the smallest quantity at any of these fuel shops.

Orders have been issued to Dr. Smith to take measures for the immediate reduction of the medical staff of the army. Orders have also been issued for the reduction of four companies from each regiment of the line that had been placed on a war footing.

The Naval review to be held by her Majesty at Spithead is postponed. According to present arrangements it will be held on Wednesday, April 23, by which date it is expected the ratification of the treaty of peace will have been effected, and the review will be a commemorative celebration in connexion with the event. The tides will suit better for the review on the 22nd than on the 17th, and the ships now on their passage to Portsmouth and others in the course of equipment will be at the rendezvous by the new date, when it is presumed the day will be appointed for general rejoicing. To prevent obstruction to the view of the evolutions by the fleet the Admiralty have ordered that all steamers shall on that occasion burn Welsh coal.

From the Crimea it is reported that the health of the French army is improving. A frightful accident occurred at Kadikoi, were sixteen men lost their lives. It is supposed that they were deprived of life by suffocation, and then burnt.

The war was introduced with pageants, and display appears to be about to become the order of the day, on its termination. On Tuesday last Louis Napoleon reviewed 50,000 men in the Camp de Mars.

From the Crimea there is a report of nothing but rejoicing and sports. The announcement of the birth of the Prince Imperial, was received in the camp of the Allies with salutes of 101 guns; at night Kamiesch was illuminated. On Monday March 24, the Sebastopol spring meeting came off in the valley of the Tchernaya. The races were highly successful, no accident occurred, and both Allies and Russians turning out in great force and magnificence to witness them. The principal race was won by a Frenchman, Viscount Talon.

OLD BABYLON.—Dr. Oppert, of France, has spent two years on the site of old Babylon, examining the cuneiform inscriptions on the bricks and slates. He states that this famous old city, in the days of its grandeur and power, covered rather more than an area of 290 square miles, being about two and a half more than the site of London. But all this space was not inhabited, there being immense fields to supply the city with corn and pasture in case of siege.

We regret to announce the decease of the French Protestant minister, M. Adolphe Monod, which event took place on the 7th instant at Paris, after a long and painful illness.

A public meeting has been held at Gibraltar, for the purpose of considering the necessity of lighting the city with gas; and the immediate establishment of a gas company was resolved.

WILD BEASTS IN INDIA.—The following is from a correspondent at Lahore, dated the 7th of February:—"You are probably aware that the country of the Five Rivers is infested by wolves, bears, and leopards, especially the first-named, which have so multiplied of late as to become a national nuisance. By a loose registry kept in the seven provinces of the Punjab, it appears that the number of children that have been carried off by wild beasts amount to 1564, classified as follows:—1106 by wolves, 334 by bears, and 154 by leopards or cheetahs. The rewards hitherto offered were not sufficient to induce the lusty and the venturesome to make a trade of it, and the various patches of jungle are admirably adapted for the shelter of these beasts, and as barriers to the amateur hunter. Mr. Montgomery has purposed to Government two alternatives, both admirable, and to be expected from a man of his sound sense and penetration. First, that the head-money allowed for such beasts be doubled and even trebled; secondly, if Government should refuse to increase the premiums, that 200 well armed and trained shikarries be engaged by the State, and distributed over the infested provinces." —Indian Paper

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE BAZAAR FUND.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s d	£	s d
Received	285 7 7	Bazaar expenses	4 0 0
Interest on Warrants	1 11 10	Roman Catholic poor	114 3 2
A Fine paid	2 10 0	Church of England do	59 0 1
		Presbyterian do	41 3 4
		Methodist do	39 5 0
Deduct Co. for a bad house note, New York	0 6 0	Invested in a warrant	31 5 0
	289 2 8		289 2 7

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

The following is a translation of the imperial manifesto, published at St. Petersburg on the 1st of April, to announce the signing of the treaty of peace:—

The obstinate and sanguinary struggle which, for nearly three years, has subverted Europe, has at last ceased. It was not Russia that commenced it. Even before it broke out my late august father, of imperishable memory, solemnly declared to his faithful subjects, and to all the foreign powers, that the sole object of his desires and of his efforts had been to protect the rights of our co-religionists in the East, and to put an end to the prosecutions to which they were subjected.

A stranger to all interested views, he never expected that his just complaints (reclamations) would have resulted in the scourge of war; and considering its calamities with a deep feeling of sorrow as a Christian, and as the father of the people entrusted by Providence to his care, he did not cease manifesting his inclination in favor of peace. But the negotiations which were opened shortly before his death, on the subject of the conditions of that peace, which was a necessity for us, all remained without success.

The Governments which have formed a hostile coalition against us had not discontinued their armaments; pending the negotiations they had even increased them; the war had to follow its course, and we continued it with a firm hope in the protection of the Most High, and firm confidence in the unshaken devotion of our well-beloved subjects. Our expectations were justified. During that period of hard trials our faithful and brave soldiers, as well as all our people, without distinction of class, proved themselves as always worthy of their high calling. Along the whole extent of our empire, from the shores of the Pacific Ocean to the shores of the Baltic and Black Sea, one single idea, one single impulse, animated all, and made them spare neither life nor fortune in the defence of their country. Laborers, leaving the plough and their fields, eagerly took up arms for our holy cause, rivaling in courage and self-denial our veteran soldiers. New and striking deeds of renown have marked this last struggle with powerful adversaries.

The enemy has been driven back from the coasts of Siberia, and from those of the White Sea, as well as from the ramparts of Sweaborg; the heroic defence for eleven months of the fortifications of the south side of Sebastopol, erected in the face of and under the fire of the assailants, will be handed down as a record to the remotest posterity.

In Asia, after the glorious victories of the two preceding campaigns, Kars, was compelled to surrender with its numerous garrison, forming the whole army of Anatolia, and the elite of the Turkish troops sent to relieve the place were compelled to retreat. Nevertheless, by the impenetrable and wise decrees of Providence, a fact was preparing conformable to the wishes of our well beloved august father, to our own, and to those of all Russia, and which realized the objects of the war. The future condition and the privileges of all the Christians in the East are henceforth guaranteed. The Sultan solemnly recognises them, and, consequent upon this act of justice, the Ottoman empire enters into the family of European states.

Russians! Your efforts and your sacrifices have not been in vain. A great work has been accomplished, although by other and unforeseen means, and we may now, with a quiet conscience, put an end to those efforts and to those sacrifices by restoring to our dear country the inestimable blessings of peace. To hasten the conclusion of the treaty of peace, and to dispel, even for the future, the very idea of ambitious views or projects which might be attributed to us, we have consented to the adoption of certain precautionary measures destined to prevent a collision of our ships of war with those of Turkey in the Black Sea, and to the establishment of a new frontier line in the southern part of Bessarabia, nearest to the Danube.

The concessions are not great when put in comparison with the charges of a prolonged war, and the advantages promised to us by the tranquillity of the empire, the destinies of which it has pleased God to entrust to us. May all these advantages be obtained by our efforts, united to those of all our faithful subjects. May, with the aid of the Almighty, who has always protected Russia, its internal organization be consolidated and perfected. May justice and clemency preside over its judgments—may the advancement of civilisation and of all useful activity spread with renewed force—and may every one enjoy in peace the fruits of his labour under the protection of laws equally just and watchful for all! Finally, and this is the most important and most ardent of our hopes—may the salutary light of faith, by enlightening the mind and strengthening the heart, maintain and improve more and more that social morality which is the surest pledge of order and happiness.

Given at St. Petersburg the 19th March (31st), 1856, and in the second year of our reign,

ALEXANDER.

The story runs that Louis Napoleon, on Count Orloff's introduction to him, asked "If he brought peace?" which elicited the courteous reply, "Sire, I come to ask it."

THE PEACE.

PARIS, April 7.—The sitting of the Congress fixed for this day has been put off till to-morrow. The commission of Austrian and Russian officers charged with the rectification of the frontier of Moldavia are at present in Paris, awaiting the orders of the Congress to set out on their mission. It is said, that the Russian Plenipotentiaries proposed that Count Buol, Aali Pasha, and M. de Bourqueney should form the commission for the definitive arrangements of the Moldo-Wallachian Government, but that the proposition was not accepted. It is probable, that the choice will fall on persons who have not taken a direct part in the conferences.

We have reason to believe the Earl of Clarendon will not leave Paris until the week after next, by which time it is considered that peace will be ratified.

The *Post* believes, that Lord Clarendon will return to England in about ten days hence, as by that time it is probable that the affairs which required his presence at the congress will have been despatched. Although the principal plenipotentiaries may quit Paris, it is expected, that the congress will sit for some time to come, each power represented by its second plenipotentiary, who, in most cases, is its resident minister.

The *London Gazette* contains a foreign notice announcing that, pending the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, an armistice by sea and land has been agreed upon between Great Britain and her Allies and Russia, and orders have been given for immediately raising the blockade of the Russian ports.

Count Buol has received orders to remain at Paris, to take part in the deliberation on the details which yet remain to be arranged.

It has been decided that the journals of the proceedings of the Congress shall be published. The grand banquet intended to be given by the Emperor to all the Foreign Plenipotentiaries is appointed to take place on the 12th instant.

Le Nord thinks that the exchange of ratifications would be effected on the 20th.

The *Independence Belge* gives the following as the exact words of the portion of the protocol of the sitting of the Congress on the 10th ult., relating to the invitation addressed to Prussia: "Considering that it is in the European interest, that Prussia, signer of the treaty of London, 1841, should participate in the arrangement about to be made, M. Count Walewski is charged, in the name of the Congress, to invite Prussia to cause herself to be represented by plenipotentiaries at Paris."

A sitting of the Paris Congress was held on Tuesday. Italy was the question treated. Austria has at last consented to evacuate the Danubian principalities.

The grand dinner to be given by the Emperor Napoleon to the Plenipotentiaries will take place on the 12th instant. It has been decided that the *procès verbaux* of the Congress shall be published.

PARIS, April 10.—There has been no sitting at the Office of Foreign Affairs to-day, nor is it probable that there will be any meeting before Saturday.

CONDITIONS OF THE TREATY.

The *Opinion* of Turin gives, upon what it declares to be good authority, the conditions contained in the treaty of peace. They are affirmed to be as follows:—

- I. Neutralization of the Black Sea. Russia not to keep more than ten ships of war armed for the defence of the coasts.
- II. Nicolaioff reduced to a merchant port, engagement that no ships of war shall be constructed beyond the number agreed to as above.
- III. Russia to allow consuls from all the powers in the ports of the Black Sea and the Baltic.
- IV. Bomarsund not to be reconstructed.
- V. Russia cedes a part of the territory of Bessarabia, comprising the fortress of Ismail.
- VI. Russia renounces the exclusive protectorate of the Danubian principalities.
- VII. She equally renounces the protectorate of the Greeks of the Ottoman empire.

VIII. The free navigation of the Danube is guaranteed to all states without exception.

The IXth article refers to the commission to be sent into the principalities to study the questions of the frontiers and of the mode of government.

The *Opinion* denies, that any stipulation has been made in favour of Sardinia, and that the Italian question will be discussed at large by the plenipotentiaries in their supplementary sitting. Russia will, it is said, send an ambassador to Paris after the ratification of the treaty.

THE STIPULATIONS IN THE TREATY OF PEACE.

In the *Debats*, M. S. de Sacy undertakes to unveil the transactions of the conference with reference to the fifth article of the well known Esterhazy conditions—that by which the allies reserved the right to produce ulterior conditions in a European interest.

The Russian plenipotentiaries, it is said, did not defend either the military arsenal of Nicholaieff or their naval establishments in the Black Sea, in the Sea of Azoff. The treaty of peace proclaims in the widest and most absolute sense the principle of the neutralization of these two seas. Sebastopol will not be rebuilt. The Russian ports and cities will be accessible to all governments, who will be free to exercise an active surveillance by means of consular agents. All the Russian forts which have been constructed upon the eastern coast of the Black Sea, along the Caucasus until the extremity of the Russian territory, not far from Batoum, will be destroyed, and cannot be replaced.

M. de Sacy intimates, that the demolition of the line of forts extending to the south of the Caucasus, between the Black and Caspian Seas, was demanded of Russia, and that the demand was refused, on the ground that the forts were necessary to the security of the frontier, that no European interest calls for their destruction, and that they cannot be brought within the scope of the fifth article. The allies, it is said, gave way; but it was agreed that the Russo-Turkish frontier on that side should be defined so as to avoid future conflicts, the Russians meanwhile retiring from the Turkish territory.

It is also affirmed that the Turkish plenipotentiaries demanded of Russia an indemnity for the expenses of the war, and for damages sustained through repeated invasions of the Principalities by Russia. These latter damages, it is said, have been frequently admitted by the Russian Government, which has promised reparation, but hitherto has not kept its word. This demand the Russian plenipotentiaries rejected.

The treaty forbids the Russians—so M. de Sacy is assured—the fortification of the isles of Aland. The prohibition is absolute, and admits neither fortified barracks nor entrenched posts.

The question of the future constitution of the Principalities, the *Debats* affirms, has scarcely been advanced beyond the vague principles of the propositions accepted at St. Petersburg, last January, and is beset with difficulties.

The hon member of Inverness-shire, had given notice that he would call the attention of the House of Commons to the subject of Foreign Enlistment, and it is expected that the occasion will be taken advantage of by the Opposition to review and criticize the conduct of the Government with respect to the instructions under which the British Minister at Washington and the Governors of Canada and Nova Scotia have acted.

A detachment of Royal Artillery have embarked on board the *Lady Amherst* for Halifax. The shipment of 3,000 quarter barrels of ball cartridge and powder was effected without delay on Sunday, and the troops, consisting of 83 non-commissioned officers and privates, under the command of Lieut. Watson, and medically attended by Staff-Assistant Surgeon Semple.

FRANCE.

The evacuation of the Crimea appears to have received its commencement.

The Paris papers contain accounts from that peninsula to the 22nd. The French Intendance had chartered a number of merchant vessels for the conveyance of stores from that country, and a number of articles which were to be at first shipped had already been sent to Kamiesch. The health of the troops continued to improve.

The Times Paris correspondent fears that the persistence of Austria in refusing to fix a term for the evacuation of the Principalities is giving some trouble to the Congress, and if persevered in, will cause much more. The same writer says that a considerable reduction of the French army, as soon as every thing is arranged, is contemplated. France has still 610,000 effective men; this number will be brought down to 600,000 directly the treaty of peace is ratified.

It is said, that all the cafes chantants in Paris have received orders to suppress the Anti-Russian songs that they have lately been in the habit of giving.

The Empress Eugenie is entertained every day in her chamber by a concert of the choicest description.

A gas explosion took place on Saturday evening, the 5th, in the cellar of the Cafe Anglais, which wounded the butler, and broke most of the bottles of wine.

The Unvers asserts that the question of the Holy Places, the first apparent cause of the war, has not been touched by the Conferences, but will be amicably settled between France and Turkey.

At the close of the present month, the Empress Eugenie will leave the Tuileries for St. Cloud. The Emperor walks in the little garden before the palace almost every day, accompanied by the nurse who carries the infant Prince in her arms.

The King of Prussia is said to have invited the Prince of Prussia to take up his fixed residence at Berlin. It is anticipated, that the marriage of the Prince's eldest son with the Princess Royal of England will place the august brothers on terms of much greater cordiality.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 25th, in the Nord of Brussels, says:—"The coronation will not take place before the month of August, on account of the extensive preparations which are required. The 31st is mentioned as the day. The health of the Empress-Mother requiring a visit to some of the baths of Germany, it is possible that she will not be present. The ceremony will be performed with the greatest pomp. The costumes worn on the occasion will resemble as closely as possible the ancient ones of Russia. The armorial bearings to be displayed on the occasion have been all submitted to the examination of persons experienced in heraldry. Eighteen carriages, richly gilt, have been ordered for the grand cortege. The war, as you may well suppose, has not allowed any one hitherto to think of all the details of a ceremony so complex and so vast as that of a coronation in Russia."

An extraordinary rise has taken place in diamonds, in consequence of numerous purchases made from Russia; it is not less than 20 to 25 per cent., and our diamond merchants are nearly sold out. These purchases, for Russia, are brought in connection with the approaching coronation of the Emperor Alexander.

Monsignor Patrizi is to leave Rome at the latter end of May, to represent the Pope at the baptism of the Imperial Prince of France. He is to be accompanied by M. Villecourt, Bishop of Rochelle, who will present to the Empress the golden rose conferred on her Majesty by the Pope.

The Boston Atlas says, that the clipper ship *Great Republic*, the largest clipper in the world, has more than answered the expectations of her builder, Mr. Donald McKay, by her unrivalled speed and other excellent qualities, while employed by the French Government in running between Marseilles and the Crimea. With a common single-reef top-sail breeze, she has frequently left the fleetest steamers astern; and she works and steers like a pilot boat. An English merchant, who had made two passages in her, offered \$100,000 for a nine months' charter, which was declined on the ground that she was doing better in her present employment.

DEATH OF LORD DALHOUSIE.—The London Morning Chronicle announces the death of this distinguished nobleman. It is believed that he died at Calcutta, previous to the arrival of the new administrator of our Indian Empire, Viscount Canning, at the metropolis of British India. Previous accounts had informed us that the late Governor General, worn out with disease and the exhausting duties of his high station, had fallen into a melancholy state of weakness and suffering, to which, according to the latest advices, it would appear that he had finally succumbed. The deceased nobleman was second son to the Earl of Dalhousie who for several years administered the Government of Nova Scotia, and who subsequently succeeded to the Governor Generalship of British North America. As the Hon. Mr. Ramsay, he spent some of his earliest years in Halifax, where his gallant father and amiable mother were deservedly esteemed by all classes of the community.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has pardoned 62 political offenders who, in 1849 and 1850, were sentenced by the military courts to terms of imprisonment, varying between 10 and 20 years.

ANOTHER CONCORDAT.

A concordat between Russia and Rome is spoken of as very shortly to appear.

PEACE.

(From the New York Tribune.)

Peace is concluded. The full detail of the treaty will not be officially published previously to their ratification by the interested sovereigns. Whatever those details may be, we sincerely hail the general result. We greet peace for the sake of popular progress, as well as of the immediate interest of humanity. Though the late war was not waged for high liberal principles, peace must result in fostering them; not, however, in the manner expected and prophesied by those who regarded the contest as a crusade for liberty. Rarely, indeed, does war aid freedom, its effect, as a rule, being to impoverish and imbrute the masses, and stimulate hero-worship by a host of fools. Indeed the liberties of this country never so clearly depended as now, on keeping down, preparatory to their abolition, the strength of army and navy; for how many Americans, not having a Cæsar to worship at home, have gone abroad, physically or mentally, to prostrate themselves before the Bonapartean Moloch! In the actual state of Europe, peace alone can uninterruptedly direct her people, though slowly it be, to the goal of complete emancipation. Peace can draw the nations into fraternal relations, and necessitate popular culture and intelligence. Then, and then alone, will the national ignorance and prejudice, which, equally with bayonets, support the monarchs, be dissipated, and the light so breaking in upon the masses under them set them free.

WHAT effect upon us! is a question not in the hopes reply, for most high prices for the produce of the war that ever happened the Island. To prices have had of grain, meat, sorts, have risen dred per cent., other imported proportion. The war had not so things to that sooner or later more clearly economical economy, ultimately reg else. By bread kinds, and had aused, the price was necessary contributing in rents, would upon the price and any inced ponding one in of labor, so the ratio of prices is a trite, but light go." an mand, accom are too apt therefore less the Peninsula ruined, who had we out had made im chase of price in the extrem suddenly out their fine fur houses, and of life. Such attendant on as war must fore, in ever state of peace of the farmer tion of war. our great alve markets whole coast us, and it v take proper markets the The consta towards the across the for food, as we can sup cos. The right of the settled ex think exp produce, t and no ris assure, t enable the pursued y ensues c for old ag to, that in circumst become of their de from this pened w the coun less, will prices th at the p

The not arri Last eve H. Jgr mail of most in day's p The early th owner ment, summe The East v sharp our in autho of go us th they th this, opinion into p

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, May 3, 1856.

WHAT effect will the return to peace have upon us? is a question that we are often asked, not in the hopes probably of getting a favorable reply, for most people have thought, that the high prices for produce, induced by the continuance of the war, was one of the best things that ever happened—at least to the farmers of the Island. To a certain degree, these war-prices have had a beneficial effect, for the prices of grain, meat, and agricultural produce of all sorts, have risen fifty, and in some cases, a hundred per cent., while those of European and other imported goods, have not advanced in proportion. The reason of this was, that the war had not continued long enough to bring things to that level which, like water, they sooner or later come to. There is no truth more clearly established in the science of political economy, than that the price of bread ultimately regulates the price of everything else. By bread, we of course mean food of all kinds, and had the same state of things continued, the price of every article of food that was necessary, either as munition of war, or contributing in any respect to assist the belligerents, would have continued to rise. Now, upon the price of food depends that of labor, and any increase in this effects a corresponding one in the articles that are the produce of labor, so that in fact, after a few years, the ratio of prices becomes correspondent. But it is a trite, but not less true saying "light come, light go," and when there is a constant demand, accompanied with high prices, people are too apt to think it that will last, and are therefore less heedful to save. At the close of the Peninsular War, hundreds of farmers were ruined, who had taken long leases at war rates, and we ourselves remember, that many who had made immense sums of money in the purchase of prizes and prize goods, and were living in the extreme of luxury, found their resources suddenly cut off, and themselves reduced to sell their fine furniture, and give up their expensive houses, and betake them to a humbler mode of life. Such are the inevitable consequences attendant on an unnatural state, of things, such as war must be pronounced to be. We are therefore, in every respect glad of the return to a state of peace, and we think that the prospect of the farmer is better, than before the declaration of war. As an agricultural community, our great aim ought to be to secure as extensive markets as possible for our produce. The whole coast of North America is now open to us, and it will be our own fault, if we do not take proper advantage of it. It is one of those markets that there is no fear of being glutted. The constant emigration from the sea-coast towards the West, and the immigration from across the Atlantic keeps a constant demand for food, and there are some sorts of food that we can supply at cheaper rates than other places. The various questions relating to the right of fishing under the late treaty, will be settled early this summer, and we shall, we think experience a market for some sorts of produce, that will be attended with much gain and no risk. Let our farmers however, be well assured, that if their calling does not tend to enable them to make rapid fortunes, steadily pursued with common prudence, it inevitably ensures competence and a comfortable retreat for old age. Island farmers have this to look to, that in a few, very few years, land, from the circumstance of the surface being limited, will become every year more valuable, and they or their descendants, will find themselves rich from this circumstance alone. As it has happened with Charlottetown, so it will be with the country—land which is now almost valueless, will in less than twenty years, sell at prices that will equal those of valuable lands at the present time.

THE BRITISH MAILS via Cape Traverse, did not arrive in town until Thursday afternoon. Last evening, we had a mail from Pictou by the H. Ingram, with a week's later news than the mail of Thursday. Our readers will find the most interesting matter by these arrivals in today's paper. The Steamer Lady Le Marchant left this port early this morning. We understand that the owner has not come to terms with the Government, for her employment on the station this summer.

THE WEATHER.—We have had a cold North East wind the greater part of this week, and sharp frosts at night.

To Correspondents. Many of our correspondents seem to forget our invariable rule, of having the name of the authors with their productions—as a guarantee of good faith. Those persons who have sent us their manuscripts lately, may know why they have not been attended to. We require this, as we cannot be held responsible for the opinions of every one, that may heedlessly rush into print.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Sir; A letter from the Rev. Chas. Lloyd reflecting on the speeches at the late Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary Bible Society and likely to convey an erroneous impression, having appeared in your paper of the 19th ult. we the undersigned members of the Bible Society and the speakers on that occasion, do hereby declare that no remarks made by us were of a personal and offensive nature, and regret that anything then said should have been so construed by the Reverend gentleman. Your obedient servants, JOHN BHEWSTER, JOHN HANCOCK, DAVID FITZGERALD, JAMES MOORE, CHARLES YOUNG, JOHN ORLEBAR, CHARLES IVES, BURNETT, W. SNOODGRASS. Charlottetown, April 30, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Sir; It is a matter of deep regret that the vexed question of Diocesan Synods has already been introduced here, and that the members of our Church have been directed by their Clergy to elect Lay Delegates for the approaching convention in Halifax. The interval is too brief to admit of a proper discussion of its merits, and perhaps little more can now be done than to refer our fellow parishioners to the letters of "Cura" in the Church Witness, published in St. John N. B., to the able editorials of that paper upon Church Synods and to the noble resistance made to them by the Churches in Halifax. The editor of the Church Witness in his paper of the 16th ultimo suggests the following queries in connexion with recent occurrences in Halifax. "Was the meeting convened by the highest Ecclesiastical authority? The Queen's Majesty under God is the only Governor of this realm and of all other Her Majesty's dominions and countries as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal." (Canon 36) Do we acknowledge this? Have Clergymen subscribed to this at their ordination? If so, do not their ordination vows oblige them to recognize their Queen as the highest Ecclesiastical authority? Was then the Synod convened by Her authority, if not, was it legally convened? Can there be an "inherent right," in a Clergyman to attend meetings that are illegal? Is he not rather forbidden than compelled by his subscription to attend them? Can it tend to the general welfare of the Church to do so? We are constrained to regard the Synod as the proper authority; and we are therefore not pressed with the belief that until it obtains a higher sanction, no canon or regulation it may form, could be forced upon either the Clergy or Laity of the Diocese.

At a meeting of the Parishioners at St. Paul's, Halifax, on Easter Monday, March 24th, 1856, the following resolution was moved by A. M. Uniacke, and passed by a large majority; Whereas by a resolution passed at a general meeting of the Parish on the 15th September, 1854, it was considered injudicious to establish Synods;—and whereas at a general meeting of the Parish held in April, 1855, it was resolved;—that this Parish will not be represented at such Synod. Therefore be it resolved, That this meeting still entertain the same opinion and deem it inexpedient to elect representatives to attend the Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia. At St. George's the motion for the appointment of Delegates was also lost by a large majority. If there be sufficient time, some selections will be made from the Letters of "Cura" contributed to the Church Witness; if not it is humbly hoped that these few hints may serve to draw attention to a "movement" which bodes little good to the progress of Evangelical light and liberty in this unhappy Diocese. Yours, &c., VICIL.

Charlottetown, 30th April, 1856. Ship News. DUBLIN, April 2.—The Barque James, of P. E. Island, was fallen in with waterlogged and abandoned, with decks swept, and main and mizzenmast gone, in lat. 59 N., lon. 19 W., by the Arthur White, Kelly, arrived here. Sailed from Gravesend for P. E. Island—Thomas Begbie, Morris. Loading at Liverpool—Majestic. Cleared from Liverpool—Eileen Isabel. Cleared at Halifax for P. E. Island. April 25—Schr. Unity, Green. 26—Ariel, Moore. Passengers, By the H. Ingram from Pictou on Friday, May 2d, Hon. Major Beets, Mr. Fass, Mr. Anderson, Mr. John Smith, Mr. Wm. McDonald. Errata. In Mr. Cooper's Letter, first column, ninth line from the bottom, for "for the Land sold," read "for the Land would." In the third column, 23d line from the top, for "It is too late," read "It is said to them, it is too late."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. James Proudfoot, of Township No. 23, Farmer, has had his right arm amputated under the following distressing circumstances:—Mr. P. was on Thursday the 17th April, assisting in conducting the operations of a Threshing Machine on his own premises, when, by some fatality, his arm got entangled, and soon became so mutilated, as to render amputation indispensable; this operation has been performed by Dr. Johnston, who has had his patient removed to Town for greater convenience of access to him. He is now at Mrs. Smith's.

For Receipts and expenditure of Bazaar fund see third page.

New Brig for Sale. THE Subscriber is instructed to offer for Sale the HULL and SPARS of a BRIG, now building at Finneste, under the inspection of Lloyd's Surveyor of Shipping, of the following dimensions, viz:—Length of keel, 93 feet; Beam moulded, 25 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet; rise of the floor at midships, 6 inches, and in other respects well adapted to the wants of the English Market. She will be delivered in August next, or earlier, if required. Apply to— BENJ. DAVIES, Broker, 30th April, 1856.—Ex4i Queen-Street.

Boat Found! GOING adrift out of the Harbor, a BOAT, about thirteen feet keel. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses on application to— EWEN McKINNON, Canoe Point. May 3, 1856.

Freehold Property in the Suburbs BY A. H. YATES. TO BE SOLD by Auction on FRIDAY the 9th MAY next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, the remaining portion unsold of those

Valuable Pasture Lots fronting on the BRIGHTON ROAD and near GOVERNMENT FARM, lately the property of the late Lieut. Col. Lane. This property being contiguous to, and delightfully situated so as to command in one view from almost any part of it, nearly the whole of the Public Buildings and City, strongly recommend it as one of the choicest situations, possessing both Town and Country advantages. It will be offered in lots of about an acre each, or less, to suit purchasers, according to a plan which will be submitted at the time of Sale and may be seen any time previous at the office of the Auctioneer. Terms at Sale. Charlottetown April 29th. Isl. Ex.

Household Furniture. TO BE SOLD by Auction on THURSDAY, 15th MAY next, at the residence of the Rev. Mr. SNOODGRASS, upper Prince Street, all that Gentleman's Household Furniture, &c., &c. For further particulars, see Handbills. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, April 15, 1856. Isl. Ex.

SALE OF Furniture, Dwelling House AND BUILDING LOTS. MR. LOBBAN gives notice that he will sell by Auction at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY 13th MAY, at the residence of Wm. Forbes, Esq., R. N., the whole of that Gentleman's Property. The Furniture consists of a handsome Rose-wood Cottage Piano Forte, 6j octaves, Mahogany Wardrobe, Side Board, Cabinet, Book-case, Drawing-room and Dining-room Tables, Chiffoniers, Chairs, Sofa and Couch, Four Feet and French Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Brussels, Kidderminster and Venetian Carpeting, Toilet Tables and Looking-glass. A Dinner service 110 pieces, Handsome Tea service, Breakfast ditto, a quantity of Crockery and Kitchen utensils, set of Dish Covers. A few plated goods quite new with a variety of other articles. Carriage, Buggy, sets of Harness, Saddle and Bridle, also, an excellent Alderney Cow. TERMS OF SALE—All sums under £5 cash; from £5 to £10 3 months credit; over £10 six months credit on approved Notes of Hand. At the same time, will be sold, the Dwelling House with Coach House and Garden, &c., either with or without the adjoining Lots as may be required. Terms liberal. April 26th, 1856.

Stallion Horse "Prince Edward." WILL serve Mares for the season at his Stable, Cymbrin Lodge, Rastico, except the following days, viz, 6th and 20th May; 3d and 17th June, 1st and 15th July, when he will be travelling to Charlottetown, 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 6th and 20th July. Terms.—Twenty Shillings for the season. Mares can be accommodated with pasturage at Cymbrin Lodge at 2s. 6d. per week, for the season. WILLIAM HODGES. Cymbrin Lodge, Rastico, 30th April, 1856.

SALE OF FARM STOCK & IMPLEMENTS By PUBLIC AUCTION, On Thursday the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

AT "Hazlewood," Prince Town Road at present occupied by Mr. DAVID BARRY the following STOCK:— 2 Working Horses 1 Splendid Colt 3 years old 1 Magdalen Island Mare and Filly 1 Filly, (by Mountaineer) 1 Island Cow 1 Ayrshire Cow 1 Superior Alderney and Durham Cow 2 Breed Heifers 3 Leicester Ewes 3 South downs Do. and 4 Lambs 3 Half Leicester Ewes and 4 Lambs 8 Leicester Wethers 1 Superior Leicester Ram 1 Berkshire Sow (with young) 1 Large Barrow Pig Lot Poultry comprising Dorkings Cochins China and Shanghai Lot of Geese and Ducks

FARMING IMPLEMENTS. 2 Wood Ploughs 1 Moulding Plough 1 Cultivator 2 Pair Double Harrows 2 Rollers Lot Rakes, Manure Hay and Potato Forks 2 Trucks 3 Carts nearly new 1 Beer Cart 4 Sets Cart Harness 2 Waggon Harness 1 Light Waggon 1 Box Sleigh 4 Wood Sleds 40 Empty Molasses Pancheons 1 Force Pump and Copper Pipe Sundry articles of Household furniture A quantity of seed Potatoes About 200 Bushels seed Oats A few Bushels Barley Lot Cooking and Franklin Stoves 9 Pancheons Molasses now at the Distillery. Likewise at the same time the Leasehold Interest in 88 acres of Land (all cleared) on which are two Dwellings with the right of Purchase within 46 years, (either the whole or a part thereof) there is now 35 acres ready for Crops, the remainder is sown down to grass, the whole Land is in a good state of cultivation, having been well manured during the last four years by the present occupier.

ALSO A large quantity of manure now on the Farm. Terms, all sums under £5 Cash on delivery, over £5 six months Credit on approved notes of hand. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AND PASTURE LOTS.

THE Subscriber has received instructions to sell by Auction (without reserve) at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 16th day of next month (MAY,) Twenty Building Lots adjoining the City of Charlottetown, comprising part of Common Lot 32, known as Longworth's corner, according to a plan to be seen at his Sale Room; also, immediately after will be offered to public competition, four of the most valuable Pasture Lots in the Royalty of Charlottetown, being Lots 561, 562, 566 and 567. (In one block) and situated on Paul Jones's hill, about four miles from the City.—this property is unequalled in the Royalty for the commanding view it possesses of the Harbor, River, and surrounding Country; about 18 acres are cleared (but not broken up) and the remaining 30 acres are covered with a fine mixed growth of hard and soft wood. A good title guaranteed. Terms at sale. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer. April 26th, 1856. Isl. Ex. Adv.

Gas Company's Meeting. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the Charlottetown Gas Light Company will be held at the Company's Office, at the Gas Works, on TUESDAY the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. WM. MURPHY, Manager. April 9, 1856.

Bank of Prince Edward Island. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. WITH a view to afford all classes an equal chance of participating in the privileges conferred on the Bank, the Act of Incorporation restricts the number of shares which any one individual can in the first instance subscribe for, to forty: The public are hereby notified that the share-list is open at the Secretary's office, where all who desire it may subscribe for shares under this limitation. The above restriction, however, terminates on Wednesday, the 29th day of May next, so that this is probably the only opportunity which will ever be afforded to small capitalists of purchasing shares at par. The first General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Court House, on Monday, the 12th day of May next, 11, a. m., for the purpose of framing bye-laws, and electing Directors, agreeably to the 2d section of the Act of Incorporation. JOHN KENNY, Chairman of Com. THEOPHILUS DESBRIAY, Sec'y. April 17, 1856.

LOUIS OLIVER GAMACHE.

Translated from the French by a Gentleman of Chatham.

It was in the autumn of 1852, that I visited for the first time, the deserted and inhospitable shores of the Island of Anticosti. Slightly elevated, iron-bound, and frequently enveloped by dense fogs, this land is extremely dangerous for vessels entering or leaving the noble River St. Lawrence. The storms of spring and autumn, rage here with the greatest fury, and the many shipwrecks that have happened on its coast, have given a mournful celebrity to the name of the Island of Anticosti. When any vessel was dashed to pieces on this forbidding shore, those of her crew who escaped a watery grave or a more dreadful destruction upon the rocks, were doomed to perish of cold and hunger without even the hope of relief.

Disasters of this nature had become so frequent and so fatal, that the Canadian Legislature was obliged to adopt some measures to prevent, or at least, to mitigate the sufferings of the shipwrecked mariner for the time to come. Two lighthouses were accordingly erected, at a distance of thirty leagues apart; one upon the Eastern Point of the Island, the other on the Southwest; these also serve as depots for provisions intended for distribution in cases of necessity; two other depots were established for the same purpose, one at River Jupiter or Shallop Cove, midway between the two lighthouses, the other about ten leagues below the Southwest Cape, in the Bay of Gamache.

In the autumn I have mentioned, the screw-steamer Doris was employed in distributing supplies at the various stations before the commencement of the stormy weather, having as supercargo, several members of the Trinity House in Quebec, whose duty it was to inspect the establishments under the control of that department. Although my mission was of a very different nature, I had obtained a passage on board the same vessel, and was treated with the greatest cordiality by these officers of the Trinity House.

The Doris had nearly completed the distribution of the supplies having only to visit the last station on the Island, the Bay of Gamache. It was with the greatest anxiety I looked forward to our arrival there, for I had heard of the famed Gamache long years before, and ardently wished for the opportunity of seeing this celebrated personage. What pilot of the St. Lawrence, what Canadian sailor, has not heard of his fame; what village is there from Gaspé to Quebec, where the marvellous tales of Gamache are not related.

In these popular stories, he is always represented as a half savage, who enjoyed the special friendship and protection of Satan himself. "He has been seen" say some of these reports, "on the deck of his vessel, demanding from his invisible assistant, a cap full of wind, and his schooner with a fair breeze and sails filled, would glide over the crystal sea, while all around him the other vessels remained as if spell bound, in a perfect calm. Once on arriving at Rimouski, he gave a supper to his unearthly protector, who did not appear in any fearful shape, but as a human being like himself. Alone, with invisible and mysterious confederates, he has massacred whole ships' crews, and appropriated to his own use their valuable cargoes. On one occasion, when hotly pursued by a cruiser, he disappeared with his schooner, at the moment when his capture appeared inevitable, and nothing remained upon the waters but a bluish flame."

Such tales as these were frequently related even among the English vessels, which in trading to Quebec, sometimes sailed along the coast of the Island, and one of my fellow passengers, an officer in Her Majesty's service, who was about fifteen years of age when he first arrived in this country, told of his bewilderment, while listening to the tales repeated by the English sailors of the terrible Gamache, as the vessel was passing the precipitous heights of West Cape. Another passenger, a young merchant from Montreal, excited our imaginations still more, by telling us of the terrors he endured for two days in hourly dread of being stuck on a spit and devoured in the cave of this Polyphemus of Anticosti.

At length the Doris cast anchor off the Bay of Gamache, in a dense fog. About 8 A.M., the wind having cleared away the heavy banks of fog, a brilliant sun showed us at the distance of three miles, the two headlands that mark the entrance of the harbour. We doubled Point Eagle, and before us lay extended a magnificent sheet of water about five miles in circumference, completely sheltered from all winds but the South. We are in the Bay of Gamache, the only harbour in the whole Island of Anticosti.

On a rising ground at the head of the bay, a number of buildings of a brilliant whiteness, seemed to form a perfect village; but these were nothing more than the dwelling house, barns, and sheds of the lord of the place. Behind this village, a stream, well stocked with trout, winds through beautiful meadows and cultivated fields, and enters the bay at a short distance from the house.

The waters of the Bay afford an abundance of amusement to the sportsman, both for fishing and shooting; while steaming along we scared large flocks of brandt, and also ducks of many varieties, while the seals at a respectful distance examined attentively and with knowing looks, the smoking hull of the Doris as she dashed the spray from her bows. They took her no doubt for some huge whale that had invaded their domains, and prudently kept beyond the sweep of its tail and the reach of its enormous jaws.

Scarcely had we set foot on shore, when a man with white hair, but hale and vigorous, came hastily forward and seized me cordially by the hand, 'I must shake hands with your Reverence first,' said he, 'you are heartily welcome: excuse me, gentlemen, but I must commence with my priest.'

It was Gamache. Our host by his own account, was about 68 years of age, but still all life and activity, his voice strong and sonorous, his language firm and resolute, and when engaged in business he displayed all the energy of a young man.

'You see we live to a good old age here,' he replied on our expressing surprise at his undiminished vigour, 'the sea air is bracing and healthful; see my pony yonder, he does not look like dying yet, although he is by no means young, for he was six years old, when I brought him here, and that will soon be twenty-nine years ago.'

The house, a two-story building, was a perfect arsenal. In the hall, I counted a dozen guns, loaded and primed, some of them double-barrelled, suspended from the beams and walls, amid swords, sabres, pikes, bayonets and pistols. Each room in the house also, contained at least two guns, and the doors and windows closed in such a manner as to be easily barricaded. With these arrangements, two or three men within the building, could sustain a regular siege against a dozen enemies. A cannon placed in front of the house, and covering the approach from the Bay, was better calculated to inspire fear than to be of any real service in case of an attack.

The sheds kept with extraordinary neatness and care, contained long rows of buckets, puncheons and casks of all kinds. 'My stables,' said he, 'are empty now; when my wife was alive, I had generally fourteen or fifteen cows but since her death, they have all dwindled away from want of care. I shall be obliged to marry again, and if you Mons. le Cure, can find for me some one in Quebec to be the third Madame Gamache, you will render to me, and perhaps to her also, a very great service.'

I was not bold enough to undertake such a commission, for I had but little hope of finding a suitable person during the present part of the year. In summer, he spent much of his time cruising in his yacht, and during winter he roved the forest in search of game. It was on his return home after an absence of two weeks on one of these hunting expeditions, that he found his second wife a frozen corpse, and shivering by her side dying of hunger, were his two little children about five or six years of age.

'This is the way you will find me some fine day. Every one has his turn. Ah! well, let us bury her.' This was the only observation he made to the hunter who accompanied him, although he had always manifested the greatest kindness and affection for his wife.

The few hours we spent with Gamache, dispelled all the prejudices we had formed against him. His appearance and manners were rough, but his heart was good. He was himself the first to laugh at the measures he had adopted to acquire his dangerous reputation, and rejoiced in the security it afforded him in so lonely and perilous a situation. We gathered from his own lips some details of his life, and particularly those waggish devices that gained him such notoriety in these quarters.

He was born at L'Islet, his family originally belonged to St. Ilmier-la-Ville, in the diocese of Chartrou. His ancestors for nearly two centuries were settled on the Beauport side, whence they crossed over to the south side of the St. Lawrence. The Gamache manor appears to have derived its name from a member of this family.

Louis Oliver, being of an ardent and adventurous disposition, left his home at the early age of eleven to join an English frigate as cabin boy; his only education he received in the shrouds, under the influence of the boatswain's cat. It may readily be imagined then, that when he returned to his native country, after many years of service in the Royal Navy, he retained all the intrepidity, as well as the roughness of a British sailor. Being unsuccessful in the business he commenced in Rimouski, he left that place for the Island of Anticosti, and settled on that beautiful bay which still bears his name.

This situation was well adapted for the exercise of that love of independence which characterized him, and afforded many opportunities for the enjoyment of his favourite occupations of hunting, fishing, and sailing. With his wife, his children, and one or two servants, he passed the long six months of winter without having any communication with the rest of the world; his nearest neighbours living equally secluded at a distance of thirty miles.

In summer his bay was visited by vessels seeking shelter from the storm, and sometimes by lovers of adventure; he thought therefore of adding by a new scheme, to his means of defence, and resolved upon attaching to his name a prestige of superstitious terror.

A vein of pleasantry was usually observable in all the measures that Gamache adopted for inspiring dread. One day on arriving at Rimouski, after a long fast, he put up at a country inn, and ordered supper to be prepared for two persons in a private room. The table was set for two persons, according to orders, but on the mistress of the house enquired, who was to sup with him, 'what is that to you,' he replied, 'you will be paid, that is enough, now leave me, and don't return, till I call you.' The pretended stranger closed the door, and after discharging successfully the duty of two good eaters, recalled the hostess, who strange to say, did not lose her consciousness on entering the room. The door had certainly remained closed, two chairs were at the table, covers set for two, and one man could not have eaten all that was placed there. Next morning, it was reported through the neighbourhood, that Gamache had passed the night with the devil; that their conversation had been overheard by persons in the house, but that no one dared to repeat it.—Gamache laughed in his sleeve and said to himself—Well, if you are such fools, I'll give you a double dose of terror.—Madam, supper again for two to-night, do you understand? At six the supper was served, and on entering the house, Gamache saw a crowd of men and women who recoiled at his approach.

'Has a gentleman come here dressed all in black,' he demanded of the mistress. 'I have not seen such a person,' replied she, trembling. 'Never mind, I go to wait upon him, keep my door closed.' In a few minutes the inquisitive listeners were whispering near the room, when suddenly the door opened apparently without human agency. He had ingeniously contrived to do this with a stick and string inside the room. On each side men, women and children tumbling over one another in affright, and on recovering themselves, made their escape by the doors and windows. Master of the field without striking a blow, he presented himself before the hostess, who sat alone wondering what was to happen next. 'Well, Madame, has the gentleman in black not arrived yet?'

'No sir, I have not seen him.' 'It matters not he always pays his bill, and I will sup for him and myself.' Gamache not infrequently broke through that monopoly enjoyed by the great fur company, of trading with the Indians along the North shore of the St. Lawrence, and those voyages were attended with considerable danger. The Indians when captured are treated with great severity. Bred in the school of the English, Gamache set his face against all monopolies, and after the example of his teachers, traded freely with the world, and trafficked openly in the very presence of the agents of the company, whose threats he despised as long as their force did not at least double his own, for he could always depend upon the assistance of the Indians who favoured this competition.

On one occasion, when the trade was going on briskly, his schooner being at anchor in the harbour of Mingan, on the north shore of the Gulf, and surrounded by canoes, a sail appeared at the entrance of the harbour. The experienced eye of the old rover at once recognized an armed vessel, from which he had many times before narrowly escaped.

'To-morrow morning early, mes amis,' he said to the savages, 'we will return to business; don't go far away, I merely wish to make these rascals believe I have gone.'

He slips his cable, and while the enemy is tacking ship to fall upon the prey, the fleet of canoes disappears and the schooner under full sail, glides rapidly from the bay. The cruiser immediately gives chase in the vain hope of soon overhauling them, but Gamache's pilot cleverly keeps the advantage he had obtained on starting. Night closes in, and the vessels appear like two dark shades upon the water.

'Now for it, stir the galley fire and let the lubbers see it clearly, we must give them a Jack-a-lantern to chase.' A raft of boards with a tar barrel containing a few brands from the galley fire, is lowered to the sea. 'Bon la, mon garçon,' says Gamache, let go the raft, and while they amuse themselves by chasing it we will make a few tacks and go back to Mingan, the fools will never think of going there to look for us.'

Great was the disappointment and surprise of the crew of the frigate, when after a long chase, their only prize was a small flame that seemed to burn upon the sea. The chase was continued towards the south with of course no result but that of proving to the sailors that Gamache, as well as his schooner, had escaped in the form of a Jack-a-lantern. Equally great was the surprise of the Company's officers at Mingan, when on the following morning they beheld the schooner gently rocked by the swell on the spot she occupied the evening before, and surrounded as usual by Indian canoes.

Some time after this exploit, being at the Port of Quebec, with his schooner, late in the season, a Sheriff's Officer was sent on board to

arrest him for debt. Gamache, suspected the object of the visit, told the officer, he was not acquainted with him, that Gamache had gone on shore but would return shortly, and then invited him to enter the cabin and partake of a bottle of wine. After discussing the merits of a bottle of "Fine Old Port," and spending some time in a conversation which our hero, made as interesting as possible, the Officer returned to the deck and found to his horror and dismay, that the vessel had been some time under weigh, with a fair wind, and the City of Quebec already disappearing from the view, as they glided along beside the beautiful Island of Orleans. To all his threats, prayers and entreaties to be landed, Gamache lent a deaf ear, and the unfortunate myrmidon of the law was carried off an unwilling passenger to the Island of Anticosti, where he spent the winter at the residence of Gamache, by whom he was kindly treated. In the spring, he returned by one of the fishing schooners that frequent the Island, to the bosom of his disconsolate family, who had long mourned him as numbered with the dead.

Although Gamache usually trusted in the good faith of the Indians as a tribe, there were occasions, when he required to be on his guard with some of its individual members. Once when left entirely alone at his house, an Indian canoe which had approached under cover of the rocks, suddenly landed at the beach close by, and a gigantic savage armed to the teeth, having disembarked, and advanced rapidly and with a determined air, towards the house. Gamache knew that he would not hesitate to use force in order to obtain a supply of intoxicating liquor, and being too old to risk a hand to hand fight with such a vigorous opponent, resolved to prevent his gaining an entrance into his fortress. Planting himself at the door, carbine in hand, and with two or three pistols in his belt. 'Arretex—vous, stop,' he shouted in his gruffest tone, but without effect on the savage, who continued to approach. 'One step more and I fire,' the step was taken, but ere he could take a second, he fell wounded in the thigh by a ball. Having disarmed his antagonist, Gamache carried him into the house, washed and dressed his wound, and laid him on a bed. His servants on their return to the house, were not a little surprised at finding such a guest there and attended by their master with so much care. When the Indian's wound was healed, Gamache hinted to him that it was time to leave, and conducting him to the beach said, 'there is your canoe, and some provisions I give you, but rascal that you are, if ever you hear, that Gamache is alone, do not show yourself here, or I shall put a ball through your head, as surely as I have already put one through your black thigh.' This lesson had a salutary effect, not only upon the wounded Indian, but also on the other rovers of his tribe.

This instance of rough treatment, however, was an exception to the uniform kindness with which he received strangers when he did not suspect their intentions to be of a hostile nature, but he sometimes took pleasure in inspiring a salutary dread as he termed it, in those who appeared to fear him. During a fearful gale, a young pilot was once driven in desperation as his only chance of escape, to take shelter in the Bay of Gamache. He had heard the thousand and one tales of this redoubtable person, and nothing, but the certainty of destruction, had he remained longer at sea, could have induced him thus to venture into the very den of the lion. After casting anchor, he would gladly have remained on board of his schooner, but Gamache making his appearance, invited him to the shore, and he thought it the best policy to affect a confidence he was far from feeling. After some delay, he landed, and with many misgivings followed Gamache to the house, where his host welcomed him, and proposed, that while his wife was preparing supper his guest should entertain him with the news of what was going on in the world, which he had not heard for some time. The first look which the young man gave to the walls hung with arms from the floor to the ceiling, sent a chill to his heart; he could have wished himself again on board his schooner tossed by the wildest storm, but alas! he was snared without the possibility of escape. The supper and the evening passed with apparent gaiety, and the young pilot exerted himself to amuse his host by telling his best stories. At length after a profusion of thanks, he rose to return to the schooner for the night. 'No, no! my friend,' said Gamache, 'you must not leave here, the sea is rough, and the night is cold and wet, and you need not go on board since you cannot leave the bay. I have a snug corner up stairs, and to-morrow you may leave, if you are still alive.' The last words, he muttered just loud enough to be heard, and the terrified stranger was shown to his room. 'You may sleep as long and soundly as you please; your bed is soft, for it is made of the down of birds, I myself have killed. I am a good shot, I never miss my mark, when I fire.' The door was closed, and fastened outside, so there was no escape by that quarter; the barred windows also helped to shut hope. His prayers that night were longer than usual; he wished to remain awake that he might be prepared to de-

find himself in a self on the bed overcome by fatigue soon fall asleep. sail and rapidly a loud knock on fearful reality of near him, with a in the other. It too true—that this monster. "but how pale you that Gamache a coward, I have a gun and —has just as the poor for the death str life as dearly give you a settle his pocket a bot after drinking h handed him the pull, it will m Gamache comes you can defend over your head master of the be pearance next t than he enjoyed you were fright went to see y plenty of it. Y you hear peopl er, tell them it is not so black. We certainly before we left have not since and it was wit of Gamache, o September, 185 of his wife as h son had visited at length som found only t GAMACHE.

The follo Examiner : vent Garden when the h now be ber profligacy would be in every famil of their precio police sudd its occup Tartarus As it was, ful compa for such a five o cloe ceiving the interpreted called dead gave the s the Queen is paid to the loyal nation of as to all the fuddl the sound dings and ing upon a rout lik They we the very and folly were, th from the partly fr to their each car the slight And so t the light and unse the devil and doub looked.— What r were fo of amou Who on?—A shoes la The been bl Why ladies? The suppo

found himself in case of attack. He threw himself on the bed resolved not to close an eye, but overcame by fatigue and excitement of the day, soon fell asleep. In his dreams he was setting sail and rapidly leaving the dreaded bay, when a loud knock on the wall roused him to the fearful reality of his position. Gamacho stood near him, with a light in one hand and a gun in the other. It seemed then that all was but too true—that the young pilot had heard of this monster. "I see you are awake already, but how pale you are. I wager you have heard that Gamacho murders everybody, now you coward, I have come to give you, he raised the gun and—hung it on two nails in the wall just as the poor young pilot had nerved himself for the death struggle, and resolved to sell his life as dearly as possible. 'I have come to give you a settler for the night.' He took from his pocket a bottle of brandy and a glass, and after drinking to the health of the stranger, handed him the glass with—'Here, take a good pull, it will make you sleep soundly, and if Gamacho comes to attack you during the night you can defend yourself; there is a loaded gun over your head.' 'Well, comrade,' said the master of the house, as his guest made his appearance next morning with more confidence than he enjoyed the previous evening. 'I saw you were frightened last night, and when I went to see you, I thought I would give you plenty of it. You know me now, and if ever you hear people say, that Gamacho is a murderer, tell them it is false. You see now the devil is not so black as he is painted.'

We certainly came to the same conclusion before we left him to return to the vessel. I have not since revisited that interesting spot, and it was with pain that I heard of the death of Gamacho, which occurred in the month of September, 1854, in a similar manner to that of his wife as he himself had foretold. No person had visited the bay for several weeks, when at length some voyagers landing at the place found only the remains of *LOUIS OLIVIER GAMACHO*.

The following is from the *London Examiner*:—"Had the accident at Covent Garden happened two hours earlier, when the house was full, London would now be bereft of all the flower of its profligacy and harlotry, every flock would be in mourning for its black sheep, every family deploring the untimely loss of its scamp, fond mothers weeping for their precious scapegraces, the detective police suddenly reduced to a sinecure—its occupation gone. A little earlier and *Tartarus* would have been anticipated. As it was, two hundred of this worshipful company were, as the phrase goes for such occasion, 'keeping it up' at five o'clock, when Mr. Anderson perceiving the gaiety to flag (which, being interpreted, signifies that the drunkenness called dead was predominating over riot), gave the signal for the *finale* of 'God save the Queen,' for the strange compliment is paid to Her Majesty of considering the loyal anthem the appropriate termination of orgies as revolting to good taste as to all sobriety and modesty. While the fuddled creatures were listening to the sounds preluding their return to their dens and stews, down came the fire raining upon them as if from Heaven, and a rout like that of *Comus's* crew ensued. They were only two hundred, the last the very dregs of the congregated vice and folly of the night; but, few as they were, their escape was difficult, partly from the condition of their besotted senses, partly from the intense selfishness proper to their worthlessness, which made each care for himself, or herself, without the slightest care or thought for another. And so they straggled forth, *affronting the light of day with their debauched figures and unseemly mummeries. They looked like the devils belonging to the scene of devastation, and doubtless they were little better than they looked.*—In an hour it was all over. What remained of that beautiful theatre were four blackened walls and a heap of smouldering rubbish.

Whose best works are most trampled on?—A shoemaker's; because good shoes last longer than bad ones.

The man "who stood upon trifles has been blown away."

Why are good resolutions like fainting ladies?—They want carrying out.

The man who "retraced" the past is supposed to be a harness-maker.

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. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

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. They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

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	Droopy	Inflammation
Asthma	Dysentery	Jandice
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints
Bleaches on the skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Fits	Piles
Cholera	Fevers of all kinds	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Indigestion	Tumours
Sore Throats	Stone and Gravel	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.
Secondary Symptoms	Tic Doloureux	
Ulcers	Veneral Affections	

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:—
2s. 6s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

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

GEORGE T. HASZARD,

Sole Wholesale Agent for F. 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 T. JUNIPER POSTS and RAILS, LONGERS, PICKETS, LATHES, LADDERS of different lengths, 200 Cord of FIREWOOD.

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

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment—
800 sides Neat's Leather,
300 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., bbls. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cadbear, 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.

TOWNEND'S PARIS HATS.

THE Subscribers have 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 Kosuth 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.

Douglas Estate, Lot 19.

OFFERS will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of that portion of Lot 19, known as the "Douglas Estate" comprising about 1730 Acres of excellent land. The whole of this property is under lease for 999 years to various tenants at a reserved rent of one shilling Currency per acre. An indisputable title will be given.
R. STEWART.
Charlottetown, March 21st, 1856.
Ex. only

Freehold Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a FREEHOLD FARM, situated on the Princetown Road, and distant 9 miles from Charlottetown. 20 acres of the above are cleared and ready for cultivation, and the remaining portion covered with Hardwood and Longers. There is a never-failing Brook running through the rear of the property. For purchase, apply to
HUGH DOLLAR,
April 9, 1856.—Six Princetown Road.

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 4 inch thick.

Pure Corn Starch.

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

HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED from the U. S., and for sale By HASZARD & OWEN.
Hessman and Clemens's Superior Machine ground cutting off and splitting Circular Saws, 18 inch, Circular Saw Arbors, 25 inches,
Marble Latches, Locks, Latch Lock, Lever Locks, and Locks with Night Latch for front door, from 6d to 20s each,
Western and People's Rim Locks,
Wardrobe Hooks, Hat and Coat Hooks, plain and braced 3d to 1s 3d per doz.
Argille, Mineral, Porcelain (with plated shank and roses and plated shanks Porcelain roses) Glass and Silvered (Bronze Mounting), Door Knobs,
Hinges, Butt, T. Hooks and Hinges, &c., superior articles.
Tower and Barrel Bolts, Brass and Iron, 4jd to 2s each,
Axes and Hatchets, assorted sizes, Hammers, Music Steel Screws, Bench do. Wood and Iron, crew Wrenches, &c.,

Schoolmaster Wanted,
FOR the West River District, Lot 65. Apply to the Trustees.

DONALD SHAW
HUGH M'LAUGHLAN,
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
DUGALD M'EAGHERN,
HECTOR M'FADYEN.
Below Bonshaw,
South Side West River, Feb. 5.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has on hand, which he wishes to dispose of at a very low figure:
100 Barrels No. 1 Labrador HERRINGS,
100 Quintals CODFISH,
500 M. Pine and Cedar SHINGLES.
JAMES PURDIE.
February 6, 1856.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wanting the services of children as Apprentices or otherwise, from 10 years old and upwards, can be assisted in procuring such, if early application is made at the office of Mr. T. STEWART, in DesBrisay's Buildings.
Dec. 15th, 1855.

TO MILLERS.

Camel Hair Bolting Cloth.
HASZARD & OWEN have much pleasure in announcing to their customers that they have received this day, a new supply of the above, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8 and 7, which they offer for sale at 10 per cent below former prices.

Silent Sorrow.
CERTAIN HELP.

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory Coloured, Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps.
THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c.
By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.
Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, West-
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 dispatch, and secure from observation.
THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE PAXE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excess, and brought on Spasmodic, 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, Dizziness 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, Scabby, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 23s. per bottle. The £10 packages, by which £1 12s. are saved: and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.
PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c.
THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 23s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.
GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors who thereby obtain a large profit. To protect the PUBLIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" to be printed in white letters on the Stamp affixed to the above, to imitate which is felony.
Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

THE TREATY OF PEACE AND THE RESERVED QUESTIONS.

The *Journal des Debats* has a long article indicating the provisions of "The Treaty of Paris," and more especially relating to the way in which the Congress has filled up the fifth article of the Austrian propositions; the article which, it will be remembered, conceded to the belligerent powers the right to advance special conditions "in the general interest of Europe." The article states, that the Russian Plenipotentiaries did not defend the retention of the military arsenal of Nicolaieff, nor any of the military establishments in the Black Sea or the Sea of Azoff. Sebastopol will not be rebuilt. The Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff are to be completely neutral Seas, and no ships of war, except light ones, for police purposes, will be allowed. All the Russian forts in the Black Sea, from the Caucasus to the limit of the Russian territory, not far from Batum, will be destroyed, and are never to be re-established. With regard to the Russian fortresses upon the northern side of the Caucasus, from the Black Sea to the Caspian, the Allies have given way, but the treaty provides that the frontier which separates Russia and Turkey at this part shall be rectified, and that the Russians shall abandon their conquest, and return from Kars into their own territory. Russia preserves its possession of the Aland Isles, but only on the condition never to fortify them or maintain there a military position. This stipulation is considered very favourable to Sweden; Stockholm being but three or four hours distance by steamer from those islands. The treaty pronounces the suppression of the Russian protectorate in the Danubian Principalities; but the Conference still hesitates between the different systems of political and administrative organisation which have been proposed. Three of its members are to be sent to the spot in order to ascertain the feeling of the people. The choice of these Plenipotentiaries is now under consideration. Whether the withdrawal of the Austrian troops should be immediate, or should be postponed until peace and order in those countries shall be secured (!) has not, as yet been decided. Turkey has demanded an indemnity for the expenses of the war, and has revived old claims for the compensation for the repeated occupations of the Principalities by the Russians. Plenipotentiaries have opposed this claim, and the Congress has not yet come to a decision upon it.

A NEW CONCORDAT.—It is announced that a brief or "concordat" has been entered into between Naples and the Pope. The particular stipulations are not yet known, but it is said that henceforth, all the questions of an ecclesiastical nature in the Two Sicilies will have to be referred to Rome.

The Empress Dowager of Russia is expected at the court of her brother, the King of Prussia, Berlin, in the course of May, and after remaining some time, will take her departure for some of the watering places in the South.

THE EAGLE PEN.—The Eagle pen, which was taken from the king of birds to sign the treaty of Paris, was extracted by M. Feuillet de Couches himself. It requires more than the strength and *savoir-faire* of a *chef de protocole* to deprive this bird of one of its feathers. The task is not an easy one. The Eagle in the *Jardin des Plantes*, in undergoing this operation, was entangled in a strong net. The powerful bird made a long resistance, and in the scuffle with it the workman who took it upon himself to make this extract was dashed to the ground in no very gentle manner. This was done exactly a week previous to the signing of the treaty, as the pen had to be prepared before it could be used for writing.

The cost of towing the steam floating battery *Glutton* from the Crimea to England, was Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, although she has never fired a shot against the enemy.

HEALTH OF THE CRIMEAN ARMY.

The *Gazette* contains a despatch from General Sir W. Codrington to Lord Panmure, enclosing a report of Dr. Hall on the sanitary state of the army, for the week ending March 22d. Notwithstanding the recent arrivals of several drafts of recruits and the cold winds which have prevailed, Dr. Hall reports, that the increase of admissions to the hospital has only been small. Taking the whole force in the Crimea, out of 16 deaths, seven took place in the Land Transport Corps, and out of the 16 three were from the direct effect of drunkenness. The troops stationed at Kertch are equally healthy. The Cavalry Division on the Bosphorus is also very healthy.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains returns which show that, up to April 1st, the quantity of beet-root sugar manufactured in 1856 was 40,183,000 kilogrammes more, and that the quantity sold for consumption or bonded in Government stores was 29,285 kilogrammes more than up to the same time in the previous year.

A letter from Toulon states, that all the Russian prisoners who were remaining in that port have, within the last week, been embarked for Odessa. They were about 100 in number, of whom three were officers.

Two vessels at Marseilles are loading for the Black Sea, and one for the Baltic.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* asserts, that the Congress is still occupied with the Italian question, though it is not well known, what can be done beyond giving advice to the Pope and the King of Naples.

AN EXCUSE.

The Russian diplomatists in Paris have excused themselves from attending the ball given by the Turkish plenipotentiary on the plea, that one of their *attaches* has the measles.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"The Moldavo-Wallachian question is not definitively settled by the Treaty of Peace signed on the 30th of March, but the 'parties that have made peace' have agreed to send a commission into the two Principalities. On its arrival, the commission will proceed to form two general Divans; the one for Wallachia, and the other for Moldavia, whose members are to be elected by the people. As soon as the Divans are duly formed, they will proceed to draw up new organic statutes, and propose such reforms as may appear requisite and desirable. When the project of national Divans is completed, it will be sent to Constantinople, and after being revised by the representatives of the powers, the new constitution will be granted to the Principalities by their Suzerain, the Sultan.

PRUSSIA.

The *Staats Anzeiger* contains an official notice, dated the 3d inst., repealing the prohibition of the export of horses from Prussia.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* announces, that the grand cross of the Order of St. Stephen has been given to Count Buol-Schauenstein, "for his long, faithful, and distinguished services, and his co-operation in the conferences, which led to the peace concluded on the 30th of March."

Messrs. Thomas Brasse and E. Bretts, the eminent railway contractors, sailed in the steamer *Africa*, for New York, en route for Canada, for the purpose of making arrangements with the Canadian Government—which is about to increase the railway system in that country.

THOMAS & DAWSON

WILL BE OBLIGED BY AN

EARLY SETTLEMENT

WITH

ALL PERSONS

Whose Accounts have been furnished up to 31st December last.
26th March, 1856.

LOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.—Established 1834. LLOYD'S REGISTER BOOK, 1856-57.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a new Edition of the REGISTER BOOK OF BRITISH and FOREIGN SHIPPING for the year 1856-57, will shortly be printed for the use of Subscribers, to be issued on the 1st of JULY next.

Parties desirous of becoming SUBSCRIBERS are therefore requested to give timely notice of their wishes, and to send their names and address to the Secretary, by or before the 1st of June.

The Subscription of individuals or firms is £10 10s. per annum, for which a Register Book is supplied.

By Order of the Committee,
GEORGE B. SEYFANG, Secretary,
2, White Lion-court, Cornhill, March 14, 1856.
By Order,
C. R. COCKER.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and GARDEN at present occupied and belonging to WILLIAM FORBES, Esq., R. N., either with or without Town Lot No. 88, fronting on Fitz Roy Street.
Feb. 14, 1856.

BOSTON HOUSE.

Refreshment and Coffee Saloon!
Tanton's Building, Upper Great George Street.
THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of this City and the Island generally, that he has moved to the above stand, where he will continue to carry on the SALOON in connection with a HOTEL, and he trusts by strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of public patronage.
G. J. McDOUGALL.

IF Private entrance for ladies.
N. B.—The above establishment will be open to the public on and after Saturday, the 22nd instant.
Charlottetown, March 17, 1856.

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, Jewelry, Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

F. A. COSGROVE & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY

WATCH MATERIALS,

English, American, 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.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Heasley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq., Charlottetown.

H. J. CUNDALL, Agent for P. E. April 7th, 1854.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for MAY, just received at HASZARD & OWEN'S Book Store.

WESTMORELAND HOTEL, Shediac.

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

Conveyances to and from the Bend or other places in the Province at the cheapest rate, with careful Drivers.

Island produce of any kind consigned to me either for sale or to be forwarded to the Bend, shall have my best attention.

PETER SCHURMAN, Shediac, New Brunswick, April 23d, 1856.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, that beautiful situated FARM, on the Malpeque Road, distant about 8 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, the property of Dr. DAV. 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 35 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 973 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 LONGWORTH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Charlottetown, who is fully authorized to treat for the sale.
Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1856.

New Importations.

BRUSHES in great variety, Spirit levels assorted sizes, do. with plumb and side light, Bench screws, (Birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to 4s 6d each. IRON, Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted, Superior Morrice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 20s each. Morrice Latches, low priced, Rim Locks and Latch Locks, Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article, Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argillo door knobs, Electro Plated Drop Escutcheons, Screws, a large lot, Excelsior 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, 1855.

"WAXWORK."

THE handsome and well-known Horse "Waxwork," imported from England by the Royal Agricultural Society in 1853, will serve for the season at the following places, commencing on the 20th of April:—

He will, on Monday the 5th of May, go on the Anderson Road as far as Mrs. Dixon's Mills. Thence on Tuesday proceed on as far as Mr. James Bullpit's, Crapaud. Thence on Wednesday, return on the Argyle Shore, as far as Mr. John McPhail's, Black Point. Thence on Thursday, go on to Mr. Archibald McDougall's, Nine-mile Creek. Thence on Friday, cross to Mr. Wm. Ross's, and stand from 12 till 3. Thence go on to Mr. Alexander McCann's, Long Creek. Thence return home on the Tryon Road.

He will on the following week go on the New Glasgow Road, and stand at Mr. Christopher Bullman's. Thence on to Mr. Dickinson's, New Glasgow. Thence on to Cavendish. Thence return on the Glasgow Road, as far as Mr. John Clark's. Thence on Thursday return home at the Subscriber's Stables, Old York River Road. And in Charlottetown on Saturday, once a fortnight, at the Stables of Mr. Jonathan Collings, and alternately once a fortnight to the above named places for the season.

This Horse stands 16 1/2 hands high, and is of a handsome grey color, with remarkable good action, and his stock very much admired through the Island. TERMS.—15s. for the season; the money to be paid the first time of serving.
JOHN STOCKMAN, April 8, 1856. Old York River Road.