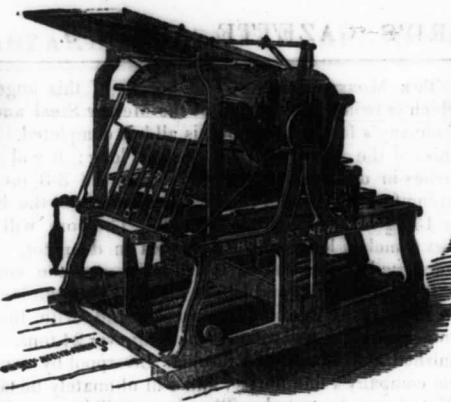


HASZARD'S

FARMER'S COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, April 12, 1856.

New Series, No. 333.

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Charlottetown, March 18, 1856. R. G. 3w.

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CHARLES STEWART,
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LET US REASON TOGETHER



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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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Sore Throat	Stone and Gravel	Various Affections of the Skin
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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.

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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.

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AND THE
FARMER'S GUIDE.

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To Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!!
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54, Gold Street, New York.
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Gleanings from late Papers.

PROMOTION.—Fifth or Royal Elthorne Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia—Ensign Robert Hensley to be Lieutenant, vice Jaquet, appointed to the 23d Fusiliers.

"Omar Pacha has arrived at Constantinople. Great mortality amongst the French in the Crimea. Health of the French at Constantinople was improving. Fortifications at Nicolaieff are being strengthened. Gen. Luders had ordered officers on furlough to return."

It is calculated, from statistical tables, that the number of children born on the 16th of March, to all of whom the Emperor and Empress is godfather and godmother, must be about 2500. Each child is to receive a gift of 300 francs. All the boys are to be named "Luis Eugene;" all the girls "Eugene Louise."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Afflicting accounts have just reached us from Klamath Co. on the North California coast, where about 30 families have been slaughtered by the Indians, and the small coast settlements burned.

The country is in a panic. There are no arms, and an express just arrived here for aid reports that the people there are entirely defenceless, and with no other means of escape. Preparations are on foot for their relief.

Advices from Oregon and Washington Territories are to 29th ult. At Rouge River, the Indians have resumed hostilities, and the little settlement of Wailes at the mouth of the river, had been burned. At Unea Creek, seven of the inhabitants had been killed, and the place is depopulated. Among the victims was the well known trapper and mountain guide, Ben. Wright, and the late sub-Indian Agent for Southern Oregon.

We regret to be informed that Doctor Davidson was drowned by the upsetting of a boat in Musquash River on Thursday night. He had been called to visit a patient on the opposite side of the River, and was on his return home when the unfortunate event occurred.

The deceased was a brother of Messrs. James, Thomas and Hugh Davidson, St. John, N. B.

In this month nature begins to smile, and the buds to burst out laughing, after the dulness of winter. The birds once more present their bills, and their notes are renewed.—Punch's Almanack.

GUM ARABIC.—In Morocco, about the middle of November, that is, after a rainy season, which begins in July, a gummy juice exudes spontaneously from the trunk and principal branches of the acacia tree. In about fifteen days, it thickens in the furrow, down which it runs, either in vermicular (or worm shape, or commonly assuming the form of oval and round tears, about the size of a pigeon's egg, of different colors, as they belong to the white or red gum tree. About the middle of December, the Moors encamp on the border of the forest, and the harvest lasts six weeks.—The gum is packed in very large sacks of leather, and brought on the backs of bullocks and camels to certain ports where it is sold to the French and English merchants. It is highly nutritious. During the whole time of the harvest, of the journey, and of the fair, the Moor of the desert lives almost entirely upon it, and experience proves, that six ounces of gum are sufficient for the support of a man twenty-four hours.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK AMONG THE ICEBERGS.

We gave some particulars yesterday, as received by telegraph, of the loss of ship John Rutledge, on the passage from Liverpool for New York. The ship Germania, from Havre, arrived at New York, reports:

"On the 28th of Feb. a ship's boat was seen ahead of the Germania. A boat was immediately sent from the latter to the rescue, when a sad spectacle presented itself. In the boat adrift were found one living man and four dead bodies, one of the latter being that of a female. The survivor, Thomas W. Nye, of New Bedford, sat amid the dead, frozen in hands and feet, and himself nearly dead from starvation. He and the dead by his side, were all that remained above the waters, out of thirteen who nine days before had left the wreck of the ship John Rutledge' Capt. Kelly, of this port, belonging to Messrs. Howland & Bridgeway. The story of the John Rutledge, as given by Mr. Nye, is as follows:

The John Rutledge sailed from Liverpool on the 16th of January. On the 18th of February, in lat. 45 34, long. 46, 56 W., she fell in with the ice. On the 19th she entered a field of ice, but cleared it. Soon afterwards, however, on the same day, she encountered an iceberg which stove a hole in her bow, and damaged her to such an extent, that at six o'clock in the evening she was a complete wreck and evidently sinking. Nothing remained but for those on board to abandon the wreck as they could. Five boats were lowered, four of which took their loads and left. In the fifth boat, which was the one found by the Germania, the mate of the John Rutledge, Mr. Atkison, and several others were just about entering, when it broke adrift with the thirteen already in it, leaving the mate and those with him to go down with the wreck. Those in the boat now pulled it through the water and ice as they were able, but soon their compass was broken, and amid the snowy and cloudy weather which followed, they knew not which way they went. Days passed on, and one by one the thirteen in the boat sank in death, from the combined effects of cold and starvation, and were thrown overboard, until on the 28th of February, Mr. Nye, with the four dead, among whom was Mrs. Atkinson, the wife of the mate, was picked up by the Germania."

The Germania cruised about in the hope of falling in with the other boats, but it is feared that all on board have perished, as the Germania experienced very severe weather after picking up the boats. The Courier and Enquirer remarks:—

The reader will not fail to notice that the track where the Germania encountered the ice on the 28th of February, and where the John Rutledge was lost upon it on the 19th of the same month, is about the same where the Arago encountered it on the 18th of January, the Atlantic on the 19th of February, the Arago on the 22d, the Baltic on the 27th of the same month, the Persia on the 31st of January, the Africa on the 2d of March, and about the same as that were the Edinburgh on the 27th of Feb., saw what has been supposed by some to be the wreck of the Pacific.—Boston Traveller, 25th inst.

TURKEY.

MARSEILLES, Saturday.

There was a financial crisis at Constantinople. The Exchange on London had risen to 135 piastres the pound sterling.

An order to suspend hostilities had been sent to Omar Pasha and Selim Pasha.

The months of the Danube were free from ice, and the boats of the Austrian Lloyd's had commenced their service. The construction of barracks continued on both banks of the Bosphorus at Constantinople.

The English were planning an encampment in Asia.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS AT ARCHANGEL.

PARIS, Sunday Night.

Letters have been received from Norway announcing that the Russians have made good use of the winter in adding to the defence of the White Sea.

The bar at the entrance to the Bay of Archangel has been rendered impracticable for vessels of large size; and gun and mortar boats of small draught of water would be exposed to a cross fire from batteries on both shores.

The despatches brought by the couriers to Count Orloff on Friday are reported to be entirely favourable to peace. They are said to refer principally to the rectification of the frontier between Turkey and Russia.

A negro woman, in Camden, Arkansas, lately gave birth to four children, three girls and one boy, averaging weight about seven pounds each. The owner of the mother has named them Mississippi, Ouachita, Red River, and Railroad; the boy received the last appellation.

THE MONSTER GUN.—The boring of this huge gun, which is being constructed at the Mersey Steel and Iron Company's forge, Liverpool, is all but completed. When finished the barrel will be 15 feet long; it will be 27 inches in diameter at the muzzle, or 84 3-3 inches in circumference; and 44 inches in diameter at the breech, or 138 1/2 inches in circumference. The bore will be 13 feet 6 inches long, and 13 inches in diameter. When completed it is estimated it will have cost the company £3000 in material and labour alone. The gun is expected to be ready in about six weeks, and, with the trunnions complete, will weigh something over 24 tons. When finished it will be drawn through Liverpool by twenty of the company's fine horses, and will ultimately be taken to Waterloo to be tested. The charge will be over 100 lbs. gunpowder, with one of the shots of 302 lbs. Mr. Clay, the manager of the works, is superintending the whole of the work.

AN ARAB LION HUNTER.—A rival to Gerard, the famous lion killer, has arisen in Algeria. He is an Arab was the killing of a lion and a lioness. In the night of the 21st ult., after a heavy fall of snow, he went into the mountains of Aures, armed not like Gerard with excellent double-barrelled Devisme's rifle, pistols, and a poignard, but with two simple artillery carbines and a butcher's knife; and, before long, he fell in with a lioness and a lion. He killed the former, and wounded the latter in the foot. The lion limped off, but Baba Hassen followed him, and seeing him in a clump of brushwood, again fired, and wounded him between the shoulders. The lion then threw himself on the ground in an agony of pain, with blood flowing profusely from the wound. The Arab sent him another shot, and then went up to him and put an end to his sufferings by plunging his knife into his throat. The man afterwards had the lion and lioness conveyed to Batna. The former weighed nearly 6 cwt. and measured nearly 10 feet; and the latter was also a magnificent animal. Baba Hassen had previously killed three lions.—Galvani's Messenger.

RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND SPAIN.—The Times Paris correspondent says—"It was stated some time since in one of the Polaco papers of Madrid, and again repeated here, that one of the first acts of Napoleon after peace was concluded, would be an intervention against Spanish independence and liberty, by means of open and brute force, like that under the Restoration, or in the sneaking and treacherous system which was so congenial to French statesmen under Louis Philippe. It is, I am convinced, as unfounded as was the panic of English invasion. Louis Napoleon has proved to the world that no man understands his own interests better than he does, and he well knows that interference with the institutions of any country for the purpose of producing a reaction and establishing absolutism would be the commencement of his own ruin. I have good reason to believe that the conduct of the imperial Government to Spain has been most upright and honest, and it is still engaged in removing from the frontier the remains of what may threaten her tranquillity. It desires that Spain should profit by her repose from civil strife to develop her immense resources, which have so long remained fruitless, and her wish is, that the present Government should be consolidated. With respect to a rumour which has circulated among the partisans of Maria Christina here, remonstrances had been made by the French Government to the Spanish on the internal state of the country, I can say that it is most unfounded, and, moreover, that for a long time past the relations between the two Governments have not been better than at the present moment.

The Imperatriz steam transport arrived at Spithead on Tuesday morning, from Balaklava, with the residue of twelve companies of the sledge train, numbering 780 men. They bring home their guns and various stores. The Imperatriz is order to proceed immediately to Woolwich to disembark the men she has brought home.

FEVER IN THE CRIMEA.—A letter in De Nord, from St. Petersburg, says:—"We have just received sad news from the Crimea. Several young people of rank, sent by the Government and the imperial family to the succour of the unhappy victims of the war, have been suddenly seized with typhus, and one of them, Count Pahlen, has been carried off."

A thief at Stockton, the other day, who had stolen a gentleman's watch, was so terrified by a rumour that an appeal would be made to a clairvoyance lady who was performing in the town, that he returned the stolen property before the entertainment commenced.

THE LATE MR. SADLER, M. P.—The verdict of *felo de se* pronounced by the coroner's jury empannelled to enquire touching the death of the late Mr. Sadler, would have had the effect of preventing any religious ceremonial being observed at the interment of the unfortunate gentleman, had not the body already been consigned to its last resting place. On the Tuesday after the late Mr. Sadler was found dead on Hampstead-heath, and after the coroner had given permission for his interment, the body was removed from the workhouse at Hampstead to the house of the deceased in Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, and on the following Thursday morning, at a very early hour, interred in Highgate Cemetery, in the presence of a few of his immediate relatives and others, the burial service being performed by a Roman Catholic clergyman.

EVEN OUR PHYSIC IS ADULTERATED.

Mr. Lindsay Bligh, analytical chemist of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, said he had made examinations of the quality of drugs, and found many of them of very inferior quality. He had found lime juice adulterated, and out of four samples he had examined he only found 1 per cent. of citric acid, and that was in the best sample. If there was not the proper amount of acid it would materially interfere with the use of it on board ship. A great number of samples of chloroform were sent in, but not one of them was of any use; but that might have arisen from decomposition, or being prepared from improper materials. Samples of opium were sent in, most of which were adulterated, and some of them to the extent of 75 per cent. He had examined the milk sent in, and it was reduced in quality, and in one instance he found it adulterated with chalk. The bread was good, with the exception of its being mixed with potatoes. English rhubarb was worth but 3d per lb., while foreign was worth 3s. He had found ground foreign rhubarb mixed with flour and turmeric. He had heard that near Banbury 30,000 tons of rhubarb were grown annually. The roots were taken up and ground. The use of English rhubarb had not been discontinued at the London Hospital. He was of opinion that there should be an inspection of drugs in this country similar to what now existed in Paris, and that offenders should be punished by fine and imprisonment. He had found porter adulterated with narcotic ingredients. He had a case brought before him, where a female was supposed to be poisoned, and it was ascertained that she had been taking cayenne pepper, which had been adulterated with red lead. He was of opinion that alum used in bread was injurious. By the introduction of alum, it prevented the decomposition of bad flour when made into bread.—Mr. Wm. Bastie, chemist and druggist, examined: Drugs were very extensively adulterated. It takes place abroad as well as at home, by wholesale and retail dealers. Scammony comes here adulterated with chalk and flour. Essential oils were adulterated with turpentine at home and abroad. The same with musk, which was adulterated with sawdust, and pieces of the tails of horses were cut up and mixed with it to give it the appearance of the genuine musk. Sweet spirits of nitre were adulterated. White precipitate was not only largely adulterated, but in many cases there was none of the genuine article, a foreign article being (a mixture of chalk) substituted. Red precipitate was largely mixed with red lead. Saffron was mixed with safflower, a kind of dye. There were a great number of what were called by druggists compound powders, and they were technically called "compositis gentian," "compositis aniseed," &c., which meant about one part of the genuine article to six or seven parts of adulteration. The medical man who prescribed those powders was not aware of the proportions of adulteration, so that a surgeon's prescription was rarely complied with. Many druggists were selling adulterated articles well knowing the fact.

HOW DO YOU LIKE YOUR WINE, GENTLEMEN!

Mr. Bastie further said: He had heard of spurious Port wine being made from the following recipe:—45 gallons of cider, 6 gallons of brandy, 8 gallons of good Port wine, and 2 gallons of ripe sloes. He had tasted an article made of such a compound. He believed there was a sufficient amount of adulteration to justify the interference of the Legislature. Many wholesale druggists had a book similar to the one he now produced, containing recipes for the purpose of making compounds, and for adulterating drugs in imitation of those that are genuine. The book was not published, but was handed down from generation to generation. It was originally drawn up by a man named Gray, but the last edition was edited by a Mr. Redwood, who suppressed all the recipes for adulteration.—Mr. Moffat wished the witness to read at length the recipe in the book "For Making Good Port Wine."—The witness then read as follows:—"For making Good Port: 45 gallons of good cider; brandy, 6 gallons; good Port, 6 gallons; ripe sloes, 2 gallons, water, 2 gallons; stew the sloes in 2 gallons of water, press out the liquor, and add to the rest; if the colour is not strong and rough, add tincture of red sanders. In a few days this wine may be bottled; add to each bottle a teaspoonful of powdered catechu, mixing it well. It will very soon present a fine crusted appearance, the bottles being packed on their sides as usual. Soak the ends of the corks into a strong decoction of Brazil wood with alum, which, along with the crust, gives it an appearance of age." The preparation so made was sold at 18s or 20s per gallon.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—One morning last week, a Mr. Proulx, of Nicolet, when in the act of drawing on his pantaloons, lost his balance, and falling forward on the floor of his bedroom, broke one of his arms and two of his ribs.—Quebec Chronicle.

[We re-published several...

(From the...

Ma. Entry meeting of the held at Fred position occupant Gover felt it to be a interests of that those u more and me ments so lieve there not re-echo thing to be not even me over us in t but fornos yet what i the bright e sealing a lif acts of the l sermon in t metropolis, different se standing th of Vice-Pr nearly one of the Chu tiguous di favour. I may they supporters Fredricor the press their chic circulation hold to co by Christ And ha all things lack of ti the caus lately th the oppo constitutive and lately he clergym connect has for cause, a now con ence to Surely induce this S christer Protest in circu to this! Church tquod free us ministe incurri in "th of mations i platform joinly sally tian e of the Lord resull episc corre inere W Men meet natij Chu the e forth repr one den mo "in and dri' lau ha' de' an' epi oil th by ou fo ne w th h a s i f t d

[We re-publish the following letter, at the request of several of our subscribers.—Ed. H. GAZ.]

(From the St. John's Church Witness.)

Ma. Editor.—In your late remarks on the meeting of the British and foreign Bible Society, held at Fredericton, you notice the prominent position occupied upon that occasion by the Lieutenant Governor, and his acknowledgment that he felt it to be a privilege to be identified with the interests of the Society. You add, "We trust that those who are called to rule over us may more and more show their interest in these movements so essential to the welfare of man."

And had it rested here, charity, which "hoped all things," would have led me to hope that a lack of time, rather than a want of love, had been the cause; but, alas, in this diocese we have lately the painful conviction forced upon us, that the opposition of our Bishop to this and other like constituted Societies, is to assume a more positive and aggressive form. At an annual meeting lately held here, we missed from our platform a clergyman who had, I think, for thirty years been connected with the Bible Society; whose voice has for years sounded in our ears, pleading its cause, and urging on our flagging zeal; but who now considers it his duty to draw back, in deference to the known disapproval of the Bishop. Surely that influence must be strong that could induce such a long and tried supporter to desert this Society, and this too when throughout christendom the opposition of Rome is causing Protestants of every name to join hand and heart in circulating the Word of God. And is it come to this! Are we as members of the Protestant Church of England, the chief bulwark of Christendom, whose very existence is linked with the free use and circulation of the Bible, to see our ministers placed under the painful necessity of incurring the episcopal frown, or refusing to join in "these movements so essential to the welfare of man?"

We have lately formed in this city a Young Men's Christian Association. At a preliminary meeting of the ministers of the different denominations, held in the school-room of St. Paul's Church, prayer was offered by the minister of the established Church of Scotland. This brought forth what I suppose I may term an episcopal reprimand, and led likewise to the withdrawal of one of our clergymen from an institution, the beneficial tendency of which is becoming daily more apparent, and classing it as another of those "movements so essential to the welfare of man," and from which episcopal domination would drive the clergy. In short, every good work of late years in this place, in which our clergymen have united with their Protestant brethren of other denominations, has been placed under the ban, and it appears to be a heresy and an offence in episcopal estimation to acknowledge ministers of other denominations to be fellow-workers with themselves in the Lord's vineyard.

In a small tract on "Christian Unity," written by the Rev. H. Wilberforce, then a clergyman of our Church, now a popish priest, we find the following passage—"All dissent is sin, therefore no true Churchman can attend their places of worship, be present at their public meetings, and thus acknowledge them to be ministers, or even hold friendly intercourse with them, however amiable and exemplary in their lives, &c." That such settlements, which emanate from Rome, should have led their author to his proper place, is not to be wondered at; but that they should be practically carried out by a Protestant Bishop in these colonies, is both to be wondered at and deplored. That men can use every week the

prayer that "all who do confess thy holy name may agree in the truth of thy holy word, and live in unity and godly love," and then denounce those who endeavour to make this prayer a reality, is only one more proof to me how a man may become blinded in carrying out a favourite theory, and be led to invade that liberty of action and freedom of speech which is the birthright of every Englishman, and which, if denied to the Romish priest, belongs to the clergy of the Church of England—is not opposed to his ordination vows,—and deprived of which, he would become the mere servant of the Bishop.

Believe me, I write more in sorrow than in anger. I love the Church of England, I love the simplicity of her Ritual, the spirituality of her Liturgy, the catholic spirit which pervades her services, so foreign to that intolerant spirit which, though admitting a common union with Christ, yet refuses to permit communion with each other. As if, in the words of Robert Hall, those whom God forms and actuates by His spirit and admits to "communion with Himself, were not sufficiently qualified for the communion of mortals." It is because I love the Church, that I am grieved to see a course adopted, which, if persevered in, must wear from her the affections of her children, and hinder her in her great mission of giving glory to God on high, and promoting on earth peace and good will amongst men.

VIGILANTE.

Charlottetown, March 17th, 1856.

THE SABBATH IN ENGLAND.

The friends of religion all over the world will rejoice in the intelligence brought by the Africa, that the great question which has agitated the public mind in England for some time past, as to whether the places of public amusement in the metropolis should be thrown open on Sunday, has been decided in the British House of Commons by an overwhelming majority in favor of the law of God. The motion of Sir Joshua Walsley—

"That, in the opinion of this House, it would promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the working classes of this metropolis, if the collections of natural history and of art in the British Museum and the National Gallery were opened to the public inspection after morning service on Sundays"

came up on the 21st ult., and was advocated with great zeal by the mover and by Lord Stanley. Mr. Pollatt, in a speech, moved an amendment, and when the advocates of the measure had said all they had to say in its favor, Lord Palmerston wound up the debate in opposition. The House then divided, and the numbers were:—

Table with 2 columns: For the motion, Against it, Majority against.

It is long since any question of a public nature has so stirred up public attention and public interest as this effort of the enemies of the Sabbath and of evangelical religion. It has enlisted the advocacy of many able men; the pen of Dickens was called into requisition incidentally to secure its success; but it also aroused the opposition of the friends of true religion all over the kingdom, and called forth a degree of ability in the discussion of the subject which has seldom been exhibited in popular debate. The question had been so thoroughly discussed beforehand that little needed to be said when it came up in Parliament, and indeed it was not argued with distinguished ability in opposition to the measure. The British Banner says of the discussion:—"The speech of Lord Palmerston was one of a very off-hand character. He seemed to view the subject as beneath serious discussion, holding that both sides had exaggerated its importance. Mr. Pollatt, satisfied that he had gained his object, withdrew his Amendment. Sir Joshua Walsley replied in a few feeble words, stating that 'he had heard no arguments whatever against his Motion, except those which were of a theological character.' This is very much as if Mr. Cobden had said in the days of the Corn Conflict, that no arguments had been adduced against him but those that were of a pecuniary character. The cowed advocate as a last resource, rose or sank into a puling prophet, warning the House that the cause he contended for 'would one day be asserted in another way.'"

The influence of this discussion upon the public mind has been most happy. It has afforded an opportunity to exhibit the law of the Sabbath in its divine origin and its perpetual obligation, and to impress the subject upon the popular mind. It has also had an influence in bringing more closely together the friends of religion in the various communions, and leading them to sympathize more fully on other matters relating to the kingdom of Christ. In this way much good has been evolved out of what threatened only evil, and we rejoice not only in the result of the measure in Parliament, but in the occurrence of the discussion itself.

THE ROYAL SUMMON.—Our readers will remember that while the Queen of England was in Scotland last summer, she heard a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Caird, a Presbyterian clergyman, on "Religion in Common Life," with which she was so much pleased, as to order its publication. The English bishops were quite horrified, that she should have given her sanction to anything preached by a Presbyterian, and tried to make it appear, that he was a Unitarian. Suspicion was even cast upon the Queen herself. We confess that our expectations as to the spiritual character of the sermon were not highly excited by the royal recommendation, but we have been most agreeably disappointed. It is an admirable discourse, not faultless in style, but presenting a common theme in an interesting light, enforcing it with striking illustrations, and pressing it home upon the conscience. The sermon has excited great interest on the other side of the water; thousands on this side will seek it from mere curiosity, and we wish that tens of thousands might read it, by whatever motive they may be led to take it up.

BAD TRAINING.—Training is not merely teaching a child what it ought to do; it is this, and a great deal more.

There may be a right teaching which does no good; because, along with it, there is a wrong training which does much harm. "Give me some of that," said a peevish-looking boy about seven or eight years of age to his mother, who was seated on the deck of a steamer in which I happened to be lately. The mother had some eatables in her hand. "Hold your tongue, Peter," replied his mother; "you won't get it." "I want that," again demanded Peter, with increased earnestness. "I tell you," said the mother, looking at him, "you shall not get it. Is not that enough for you? Go and play yourself, and be a good boy." "But I want that," reiterated Peter, beginning to sulk and look displeased. "What a laddie!" exclaimed the mother. "Have I not told you twenty times never to ask a thing when I say that you are not to get it?" "I want that," cried Peter, more violently than ever, bursting into tears. "Here!" said the mother, take it and be quiet. I am sure I never, in all my life, saw such a bad boy.

Alas! poor boy, he had more reason, if he only knew it, to complain of his mother. The same boy, Peter, grows up probably, to be a selfish and self-willed young man. His mother sees it, and suffers from it; but she wonders how such a temper or disposition should show themselves in her Peter! and consoles herself with the thought that whatever is the cause of so mysterious a dispensation, from no fault in her could it have come, nor "from want of telling."—Home School, by Rev. N. M. Leod.

While the ultra-American press has been for some time running riot at what England might expect by attempting to go to war with America, we find in the perusal of the leading and most valuable papers issued throughout the Union, that although they have always mildly, but yet with firmness, looked on their own side of the present question at issue as regards their Government, they have not been led astray by a hope to gain a perishing popularity by a deadly onset on Great Britain. As an instance of the just judgment of one of these leading journals in respect to what Canada might be expected to do in the event of such a war, we extract the following from one of the best edited papers published at the capital of the State of New York. In a late number of the Albany Knickerbocker, the editor says:—

"A Boston paper having expressed the opinion that a war with England would lead to the conquest of Canada by the United States, we reply, nonsense; it might lead to its annexation, but not to conquest. Canada has three million inhabitants, the whole of whom are as well acquainted with the rifle as we are. Canada cannot be conquered, and we rejoice that such is the fact."—Montreal Pilot.

JENNY LIND'S VOICE.—A correspondent of the Tribune writing from Vienna, says—"Far be it from me to criticise what is above all criticism! but I cannot help thinking that Jenny Lind's voice has lost in quality what it has gained in power. The bewitching 'Nightingale of the North, is no longer the Jenny Lind of earlier days. She has matured into Madame Goldschmidt."

TRIALS OF AN EDITOR.

BY KATE NEVILLE.

How often we think when reading the news, That an editor could please, if he only would choose so But such a paper as this, why all must agree That a thing of less interest they never did see. But, Sir Critic, reflect ere you make a noise on, That one man's meat is another man's poison, And, lest you persist in your steady denials, We'll give you a few of an Editor's trials.

First; a pretty young lady, sprightly and fair, With a paper in hand, waltzes up to a chair, And hastily glancing o'er all that she saw, She throws it aside with a muttered "pshaw!"

No marriages here— I think it is queer, When there's ever so many, They don't publish any.

Here's poetry, And battles, Sketches, And sieges, And tales, And law-suits, Without ending, A pending,

But no picnics, or concerts, or parties for me, Such trash upon paper I never did see.

Then; a nice young man with a cane and moustache, Who certainly thinks he is cutting a dash, Looks over the list of plays and a-rees, As if vainly trying his fancy to please.

In theatres, In races, Circuses, And chases, Operas, In banquets, Balls, And calls,

And finally wonders what editors mean By printing a paper not fit to be seen.

Sentimental young lady next picks up the paper And reads by the light of a dim burning taper; And wonders if lines here addressed to Miss Kella, Were not written to her by some clever young fellow,

Who's pretty and witty, and learned and wise; But she stops in alarm at the 'dark hazel eyes.'

For her's are deep blue, What a pity 'tis true, And now, Mr. Editor, 'Tis blam'd on you.

What speeches, And lawing, And sermons, And jawing, And news, And clawing, Dispatch; To Match;

But no sketches or tales that I can see— What kind of a man must the Editor be?

Next a grave politician, who with dignity glows, Adjusts his gold spectacles over his nose; Takes a huge pinch of snuff before he proceeds, Then opens the paper and leisurely reads;

Of breaches, Of Senate, And speeches, Of House, And foreign, Of railways, Reports, And courts.

And says as he reads the last column of war, What a strange kind of people these Editors are; These rhymes and these love stories to print, If 'twould do any good, I would give them a hint.

Now a prim old maid the paper espies, And holding it carefully off from her eyes, And frequently muttering "la!" and "da tell!" She manages some way to read very well

The marriages, The robberies, Accidents, And murders, Suicides, All in, Deaths, A breath,

And finishing, wonders what sort of a blunder The whole of the community is under, To support a paper whose print is so small, She wonders how some people read it at all.

Next, an angry contributor, eager for fame, I'm ruined, sir, ruined—my success, sir, is o'er, So many mistakes were no'er heard of before; Look here at this "Sonnet addressed to my Lady," You've made it "A Bonnet and Dress for a Baby," Don't talk of my writing, and say it was that— You're an Editor, sir, but no geat—that's flat.

The farmer complains that his crops are neglected, While so much time is spent in guessing who'll be selected.

The minister says, it should be more sedate, And not so much wasted on matters of State; And thousands of other complaints are made known, Which the Editor's back has to bear all alone; But the worst of it is, they all join in saying, Such a paper as this he can print without paying.

I see better without wine and spectacles than when I use both," said Sydney Smith.

Holloway's Pills, unfailing remedies for Dropsy.—Mr. H Tomkinson, of Bras d'Or, Nova Scotia, was a severe sufferer from this terrible complaint, and water literally oozed through his skin, so that daily change of apparel became necessary, several Physicians were called in, and afforded him temporary relief, but the disease ultimately increased, and his life was endangered, he (like thousands of others) then determined to try the effect of Holloway's Pills, these remedies very quickly mitigated the virulence of the disorder, and by persevering with them for about six weeks, left him thoroughly restored to health; by a few more weeks' continuance of them, he was as strong as ever he was in his life. These celebrated Pills are equally efficacious in liver complaints and correcting bile as disorders of the kidneys.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, April 12, 1856.

UNION OF THE COLONIES.

We have much pleasure in taking the following extract from a late Canadian paper:—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Friday, February 29.—Hon. Mr. Crooks gave notice of the following motion: which was presented last session:—

"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty the Queen, praying that her Majesty would be pleased to cause a measure to be laid before the Imperial Parliament for the dissolution of the Union now subsisting between East and West Canada, and that the Province of Eastern and Western Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, be united under one general government.

"That the Governor General be appointed for the United Provinces by the Queen, and Lieutenant-Governors under him for each of the said late Provinces, to be appointed by her Majesty.

"That the Legislature consist as at present, of a Legislative Council and House of Assembly, the members composing both Houses to be elected by the majority of legal votes, according to the law now existing in each separate Province, until a law to be passed by the general Legislature, according to population.

"That the Speaker of the Legislative Council be elected by the members present for two years, at the commencement of every second session, subject to the approval of the Governor General or person administering the Government for the time being, and the said Legislative Council to have power to appropriate moneys, but not to levy any tax, and to be constituted a court for the trial of impeachments."

"That the Municipal Councils be charged with the internal concerns of each of the said late Provinces with the power now conferred to them by law which may be so altered or amended by the general Legislature as may be deemed necessary for that purpose; and that the Lieutenant Governor in each of the said late Provinces, shall have the same authority over any bye-law they may pass as the Governor General now possesses."

"That the said General Government have the sole control and authority to levy taxes, and over the revenue and expenditure of the United Provinces, of enacting such laws as may be deemed necessary for the good government and prosperity thereof; and to pray that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to give the said United Provinces such name or designation as her Majesty may graciously think proper, and to fix some place in the same United Provinces for the permanent Seat of Government.

Hon. Mr. Crooks gave notice, that he would bring this matter before the House on Thursday next. It was ordered that 200 copies of the motion be printed for the use of the Council.

The Legislative Council of Canada, it will be thus seen, have made one step toward the introduction of a measure long wanted, and which, unless these Colonies are destined to merge into portions of the United States, is sooner or later inevitable. The *Acadian Recorder*, from which we take the above extract, highly approves of the plan, with the exception, it would seem, of the appointment of Lieut. Governor, whose sole function would be, he thinks, the assenting to municipal By-Laws; we differ with him. In every Government there should be a head, call him Lieutenant Governor or what you will, he would represent the Province, be the medium through which the General Government gives its orders, and the one to see the Laws carried into execution. He would be in short under his old title, the Mayor, in effect, of the Corporation; for each of the Colonies, would then be, in its private capacity, if we may use the term, within its own limits a municipal corporation. It would be, we think, politic to keep up as much as possible the same forms; the more gradually changes of Government are brought about, the better, and under the proposed alteration, we should have all the benefit of a local Legislature, with the advantages that a union would undoubtedly bring with it. A parliament composed of these united provinces would carry its proper weight with it, and its decisions and deliberations attended with a dignity and importance, which, standing alone, neither can ever hope to achieve. A court of appeal in judicial matters would be one of the first wants—as it is now one of the greatest—provided for. Instead of going across the Atlantic to have cases in which the parties are dissatisfied with the judgments of the local courts decided, at a ruinous loss of time and money, we should in all probability have a circuit court of the united provinces, and appeals settled at our own door, and in time similarity of laws

pervading the whole state—by whatever name it is called. Of the union of forces and concentrations of power that will be made manifest in the formation of railroads, construction of canals, elongation and multiplication of electric telegraphic lines, and various other arrangements for mutual benefit, and of the great advantages that will result from them, we need not point out; they are obvious. It is not so obvious however, it may be said, as to what great benefits would flow to Prince Edward Island from the completion of such a measure. Isolated by nature, our interests in like manner partake of that isolation. We cannot connect the Island with the Main by means of a railroad, and the Strait of Northumberland is a canal already open to all the world. This is all true enough, but at present we are weak and powerless; as part of a confederation, we should participate in the strength of the whole; connected with the other Colonies to which we should resort on equal terms, the extension of their commerce and the increase of their prosperity would have an equal effect upon our own. We should have all the advantages of our own local government together with those arising from the Union, for it is an undoubted fact, that the amalgamation of a poor and small state with a richer and greater is much to the advantage of the former. It may be said, that Ireland is a proof to the contrary. We would ask however, if Ireland had been admitted to the Union on equal terms, if there had been no religious or commercial jealousy in the way, if the natives of that Island had had equal rights conceded to him with those of the natives of England and Scotland, what might not Ireland have been!

There is one view of this proposed union which will have the effect of reconciling it with all the colonies, and that is that each will still be liable for its own provincial debt, and thus avoid a source of discontent which might otherwise be prejudicial to its prosperity.

We shall probably have an opportunity of knowing, how the proposition is received by the Sovereign and the Parliament. Should it be entertained and acted upon, all discussion respecting Elective Legislative Councils may be dispensed with.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Committee Meeting, April 8, 1856.

Present:—Henry Longworth, Esq., President, Hons. George Coles, Judge Peters, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Bagnall, Mr. Lord, Mr. Wightman, Wm. McGill, Daniel Hodgson, Chas. Haszard, Esqrs.

Read Minutes of last meeting. The Secretary laid before the Board an offer made by Mr. Haviland relative to Mrs. Grubb's farm, at present in the occupation of Mr. John Thorne, which he proposed to Lease to the Agricultural Society for a term of 7 years from the 1st of May next, at an annual rent of £100, the farm to consist of the whole property, excepting the Mansion House and 14 acres adjoining.

It was moved by his Honor Judge Peters, seconded by Hon. Mr. Warburton. Resolved, That Mr. Haviland's offer be accepted, and that the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to arrange with Mr. Thorne for the purchase of the manure upon the farm, as well as a portion of the Hay, Straw, Turnips, &c., and to ascertain what pure bred stock can be bought in the Island suitable for the purposes of the Society, with the prices and other particulars, and report to the Committee on Wednesday, the 16th inst.:

Vis: His Honor Judge Peters, Henry Longworth, Esq., and the Secretary. Resolved, That a Committee to consist of Judge Peters, Hon. Mr. Coles, H. Longworth, Esq., and Mr. Irving, be appointed to draw up rules for the management of the Farm, and to report at next meeting.

Ordered, That the Secretary advertise for 2 Mares and 1 Horse suitable for farming purposes—not to exceed 8 years of age—and that parties having such animals to dispose of will bring them to the Society's Store in Charlottetown, on Saturday the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. Also that the Secretary advertise at the same time for a farm Servant, who must produce a good written character, and be a good ploughman, and seedsman.

Resolved, That one of Ketchum's Mowing Machines to cut a swathe of 4 feet 8 inches wide, with Reaper attached, be ordered from Boston.

By order, Wm. W. IRVING, Sec'y.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Esquire, (one of the Members of the House of Assembly for Queen's County,) a Member of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society for the current year, in the place of the Hon. Robert Mooney, who has resigned.

His Excellency in Council has also been pleased to appoint Mr. JOSHUA GRANT, Postmaster at Cascumpec, in the place of Mr. Herbert Bell, who has resigned that office.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir;

In your last issue, I saw an article, signed "Pastor," professing to be an answer to my queries on the subject of Israel's Restoration to Palestine. My "respectable antagonist" supposes me to be "a Clergyman," but "not a man of intelligence." Without noticing the compliment paid "the body to which I belong," I would simply remark, that the question is not whether I am "intelligent or otherwise," a clergyman or a ploughboy, but whether the opinions of the Rev. Pastor are correct? I would advise all controversialists, never to lower, or to endeavor to lower, or to affect to regard the character of their opponents as insignificant, because, if they be such, the victory—if perchance they gain it—will be but a sorry triumph; whereas, if they exalt, and afterwards conquer, they have gained a laurel worth wearing. Now, Mr. Editor, having read the letter through, and carefully considered the so-called answers, I can see nothing like manly straightforwardness in them. Of all the Queries proposed, only one is noticed, viz., the Abrahamic Covenant, and that in a peculiar manner. According to "Pastor," the Jews were promised no permanent possessions in the land of Canaan, but their temporary residence or sojourn there was merely to typify the heavenly inheritance. If, however, we consider the terms of this Covenant, we shall find, that "all the land of Canaan" was promised to "Abraham and to his seed after him for an everlasting inheritance."

How about this promise!—there is no mysticism whatever, but a plain and positive declaration respecting the *earthly Canaan*. Now, I would ask,—Was this ever fulfilled? If so,—When? Not in the days of Joshua, for the people "were not able to drive out the original inhabitants," but several tribes remained in the land. Not even in the palmy days of Solomon, when they attained the climax of their glory, for then "the strong City of Tyre" had become an independent State under its King Hiram, although it was part of Asher's lot. And since then, the promise has not been fulfilled; but its accomplishment is yet future.

Let any individual, free from prejudice, review the history of the Hebrew people; consider their deliverance from Egyptian bondage on the very day the 430 years were accomplished. Their entrance into Canaan on the expiration of their 40 years' wanderings. The disruption after Solomon's demise, according to prophetic truth. Their captivity in Babylon, and their return from thence after the predicted 70 years. The departure of the Sceptre from Judah on Shiloh's appearance. The destruction of their City and Temple by Titus, to the very ploughing up of the ground on which the Temple had stood; and their present scattered condition among the nations of the earth. These things have been literally accomplished, and the same God has declared, that He "will gather Israel as a shepherd does his sheep." That he "will set his hand the second time to recover the remnant of his people, &c."—Isaiah xi. 11, 12; Jer. xxx—xxxi; Hosea iii 4, 5, &c. These, with many other prophecies of a propitious nature, remain to be accomplished. The prophetic writings abound with assurances of Divine regard. The Prophets unanimously declare Israel's Restoration. "But," says the objector "these promises are to be understood *spiritually*." But, as the threatenings have been, (and history attests the fact,) *literally* accomplished, and, as the same Prophets have predicted restoration,—where, I ask, is the authority to be found, that the promises are not literal also? Will "Pastor" please draw the line of demarcation, and show me where the *literal* ends and the *spiritual* begins? But "Pastor" intimates, that the New Testament is silent on this point, and exultingly asks—"Where is it to be found?" Stop, my Reverend friend, you have surely forgotten the xxiii. 37 of Matt. Luke xxi. 24, and Acts i. 6, where the same is plainly stated.

From the past history and present condition of this interesting race, as well as from the terms of the Covenant made with Abraham, I conclude that a brighter era is about to dawn upon the Jews, when they shall be gathered from their several dispersions, and re-appear on the "heights of Zion" the returned of every clime re-build their City and Temple, and again become "a praise in the earth." This has been a solace to the weary-footed wanderer among the nations, and is held dear by every exiled son of Judah. "Jerusalem," says Rath on Prophecy, "is the centre around which they build in their imaginations, the mansions of their future greatness. No distance of time nor space can separate it from their affections." Their desire to return is strong, innate, and indelible, and every Jew in every clime considers himself an exile, when not within its hallowed precincts.

Still hoping that "Pastor" will answer, or try to answer, the first Queries proposed, I remain, Your's truly, ENQUIRER.

Prospect Place, April 7, 1856.

The best snuff in the world is a snuff of the morning air.

THE MAILS.—We had a Colonial and United States Mail this morning with three days' later news from Europe, which is highly satisfactory. See our last page.

POLICE COURT.

April 1. Johnston Cusick, for stealing fencing from W. H. Hobkirk M. D., committed to stand his trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court for Queen's County.

CONVICTIONS.

April 2. Before Robert Hutchinson, Esquire J. P., John Enman, Miller, Orwell head, for three unstamped weights fined 30s. with 2s. 6d. costs. Alex. McMillan, miller, Georgetown Road, for three weights deficient of the complement required by the Mill Act, and for two unstamped weights, fined 50s. with 2s. 6d. costs. Richard Gill, Newton, for two unstamped weights, and deficient one weight in his Mill.

Married.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst., by the Rev. T. M. Albrighton, Mr. Robert Ings, of Lot 49, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr Robert Match, Lot 48.

At Charlottetown, on Thursday the 10th inst., by the Rev. W. Snodgrass, Mr. James Darrach, West River, to Miss Flora M'Fayden, Lot 65.

At Midgeil, St. Peter's Bay, on the 9th of April, by the Rev. Henry Crawford, Mr. Robert Henry Sanderson, of North River, to Miss Elizabeth Ellen Sanderson of St. Peter's Bay.

At the residence of the Bride's father, on the 27th Feb., by the Rev. H. Dunbar, Mr. Alexander M'Dowall, of Lot 21, to Jane, daughter of Mr John Biggar, of Lot 67.

At Lot 21, on the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. Robert Biggar, of Lot 67, to Esther, daughter of Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie, of Lot 21.

At Lot 21, on the 26th Feb., by the same, Mr. W. Waddell, of De Sable, to Catherine M'Kay, of the Scotch Settlement.

In the Parish Church, Georgetown, on the 2nd instant, Mr. Angus M'Connell, of Pisquid, to Miss Jessie Campbell, of Lot 57. The happy couple were followed by upwards of twenty sleighs, making a gay appearance, and were greeted on leaving the Church with a merry peal from the tower.

By the Rev. Alexander M'Kay, M. P., in St. John's Church, Belfast, Mr. Eben Ross, Flat River, to Miss Ann M'Leod, Uigg.

Died.

At Park Corner, on Saturday the 5th instant, ANN, the beloved consort of the Hon. DONALD MONTGOMERY, aged 47 years. She was an affectionate wife, a kind mother, a sympathizing friend, and as such her loss will be deeply felt; but the memory of the just is blessed.

Charlottetown Markets, April 9.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Item, Price. Includes Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Butter, Tallow, Lord, Flour, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Turkeys, Geese, Clover seed, Fowls, Partridges, Eggs, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Turnips, Homespun yd., Hay, Straw.

Attention.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Sons of Temperance will be held in the Lower Room of the Temperance Hall on MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 6 o'clock, p. m. A punctual attendance is respectfully requested.

By order of G. W. P. PETER DESBRISAY, G. S. Charlottetown, April 11, 1856.

St. James's Church.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of Few holders of the above Church, will be held in the Church on MONDAY next the 14th inst., at 11 a. m., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year.

By order, JOHN WM. MORRISON, Secretary.

GRAND DIVISION.

THE Quarterly Session of the GRAND DIVISION of this Island will be opened in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on THURSDAY the 24th inst., at 5 o'clock p. m.

By order, P. DESBRISAY, G. S. April 9th, 1856.

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

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a quantity of Juniper POSTS and RAILS, LONGERS, PICKETS, LATHS, LADDERS of different lengths, 300 Cord of FIREWOOD.

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

Freehold FARM, situated distant 9 miles from above are cleared & remaining portion &c. There is a rear of the P. April 9, 1856.

Bonsha THIS well-known at West or Dwelling House for 999 years, at currency, with a (one-ninth sterling) 75 acres on the different parties (substantial) Building and 20 feet po converted into the D River, and the hold from the watered, and the Fencing stuff. Mills within a Blacksmith's and other trades. A portion of the Property, a W. IRVING, Office, Charlottetown, April 8, 1856.

ENTIRE 143 hands big the Agriculture Blood and ha very docile in

The NEW

brown; sta This Ho commencing —Will go son's Mill a till 2. And o'clock un On Tues the South- Mr. Graham 3 o'clock i to Hope R until 8 the On Wea dish. Wi and remai Bullman's till 8 the May 6th River, at Will proce station at following May 9 o'clock, proceed McNeally remain Saturday May 1 and will May 1 North B West B May 1 Back B morning May Road, South- Mulligan May at 12 then th Sinclair ing till May Malpeo This charac Mile giving Horse round Te: on the a sing Te round custo Hors keep vers- West

Freehold Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a FREEHOLD FARM, situated on the Princetown Road, and distant 9 miles from Charlottetown...

April 9, 1856.—3ix Princetown Road.

Bonshaw Farm for Sale.

THIS well-known and eligible Property, situated at West or Elliot River Bridge, consists of 200 acres of excellent LAND...

On the Leasehold portion of the Farm there is a substantial Building, shingled all over, 40 feet square and 20 feet high...

A portion of the purchase money may remain on the Property, and for full particulars apply to Wm. W. Irving, at the Royal Agricultural Society's Office...

SALE POSTPONED

Until the 3d of May next.

TO BE SOLD BY Auction, on SATURDAY, the 3d of MAY, at 12 o'clock, at the TOWN HALL, near the Market House...

The splendid Entire Horse

"NEW LONDON FEAR NOT"

SIRED 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...

This Horse will leave the Subscriber's Premises, commencing the season on MONDAY the 5th of May; will go through Irishtown. Call at Mr. Davison's Mill at the hour of 12 o'clock...

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...

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. Ballman's, in Rustico, from 5 o'clock in the evening till 8 the following morning...

May 9th, 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 8 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 McLean's, North River, and will remain there until 9 o'clock on Monday. May 12th, will continue round by Pyles' Corner, North River, through Dog River Settlement station, West River...

May 14th, stations at John McMorrows, 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 Barrett'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 rounds.

Terms.—For insurance, when proved with foal on the 1st March, £1. If no foal, 2s. 6d. 8s. 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 HALLS; Mr. McNEILL, Tavern-keeper, Wheatley River; JAMES McNALLY, Tavern-keeper, Charlottetown; MICHAEL KING, West River, or to Mrs. BARRETT, Tavern-keeper.

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.

AUCTIONS.

AUCTION SALE

of Household Furniture and Farming Implements.

THE undersigned is instructed to offer at Auction on THURSDAY, 1st May next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, on the premises at Spring Park...

Property of Lieut. Colonel Gray.

TERMS.—All sums under five pounds cash on delivery; sums over five pounds a credit of six months, on approved notes of hand.

JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, March 20.

Sale of Valuable Town Lots

BY AUCTION on TUESDAY, 29th APRIL, at 12 o'clock on the premises

4 Valuable TOWN LOTS.

pleasantly situated and near the residence of John Barrow, Esq., being Lots 28, 29, 30 and 62, in the first Hundred of Town Lots.

The property will be put up in Lots to suit purchasers and will be well worthy the attention of parties wishing to build, as each of them commands a fine view of the Hillsborough and the Harbour.

TERMS.—33 per cent to be paid down and the balance to remain upon security.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, April 2, 1856. 1st Ex.

GOVERNMENT SALE!

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY the 17th APRIL, at 12 o'clock, at Peako's Wharf,—

the fast-sailing Yacht & Surveying Tender "SPEEDWELL,"

about 29 tons measurement, with MASTS, RIGGING and SAILS complete, together with a small lot of IRON BALLAST.

JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

April 2, 1856.—1st & Ex

FREEHOLD ESTATE

For Sale

without reserve, on the Premises.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the Thirtieth day of May next, at noon, all that Lot of Land, situate at Summerside, between Crabbe's Hotel, and Peter McPhail's Dwelling House, having a breadth of fifty feet on the Street, with a depth of one hundred and sixty feet on to the shore. On this Lot, there are two buildings erected, one of which is divided into two convenient Shops, and the other is at present occupied by Mrs. Connors, as a Dwelling House and Store. There is also a spacious Granary or Warehouse. The whole yielding an annual rent of £36 currency, and is one of the best stands for business in this thriving and progressive village.

The terms of sale, will be ten per cent deposit, and the remainder on delivery of the Deed. A good title will be given.

For further information, please apply to the Hon. Charles Young, Charlottetown.

WILLIAM WARWICK, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, March 29, 1856. Ex.

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, Es. only

Charlottetown, March 21st, 1856.

Schooner for Sale

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the HULL and SPARS of his Schooner, now building at Wood Island, and to be launched early in April. The above mentioned vessel is 67 feet keel; 21 feet beam, and 8 1/2 depth of hold; frame of hardwood and juniper, and planked completely with hardwood. For further particulars apply to the builder, by letter, postpaid.

DONALD TAYLOR, W. Island.

January 24, 1856.

Sky Light Glass For Sale.

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

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

Notice to Shop and Innkeepers.

THE Subscriber notifies the Shopkeepers, &c., in Queen's County, that he intends shortly visiting their Shops, and those who have illegal weights and measures had better lose no time in sending them to his Office to be Assayed.

JOHN BOYVER, Ass. of Weights & Measures.

Assayer's Office, City of Charlottetown, April 4th, 1856.

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

IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY

AND 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.

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 46 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. flatters 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. Desbrisay'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.

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 6th day of May next.

WM. MURPHY, Manager.

April 9, 1856.

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.

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 annual expense of working the Company. For all particulars, inquire at the Secretary's Office in Kent Street, Charlottetown; W. H. ATKIN, Esq., Georgetown; JOHN HASZARD, Esq., St. Eleanor's; JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Summerside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Bedouque; EDWIN PARKER, Esq., Traveller's Rest; JAMES BEARISTON, Esq., Princetown; JAMES ROYALTY, JEREMIAH SIMPSON, Esq., Cavendish; JAMES FIGGSON, Esq., New London; RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., Tryon; GEORGE WIGGINGTON, Esq., Cansu; W. S. MACGOWAN, Esq., Souris; Hon. JAMES DINGWELL, Bay Fortune, or JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq., St. Peter's Bay. Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856.—1st

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.

Capo Morocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 2s.

Morocco, 4s. 6d.

Minion 32mo. Roan, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 3s.

Nonpareil 32mo. 3s.

Pica 24mo. 5s. 6d.

8vo 9s.

Calc. 12s. 6d.

New Books, New Books,

RECEIVED this day from England via Cape R. Tormentine and Cape Traverse Mail Boat, by HASZARD & OWEN.

Church Services, various sizes, bound in Velvet, Morocco, Antique—in cases extra Gilt, Gilt Rims and Clasps.

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, Panmure, &c.,

Life of Barnum, the Prince of Humburg,

Uncle Tom's Cabin

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.

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.

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 ending to St. Peter's Bay and Mount Stewart. The above Farm contains 130 acres Freehold land, 50 acres of which are under cultivation, 30 more being easily cleared, and the remaining part covered with heavy Timber, Firewood 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.

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 27th MARCH instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Union Road, Lot 33, seven miles from Charlottetown, a valuable Farm, Dwelling House and Out-Houses and all other conveniences thereto belonging, under Lease for Nine hundred and ninety years, at a Rent of One Shilling Currency per acre, containing 78 acres of good Land, with an excellent Stream of Water running through said Farm.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half the purchase money to be paid on the transfer of the Lease; the remainder may remain on interest for five years. JAS. CURTIS, Auctioneer. March 14, 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.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE Inaugural Address to the Young Men's Christian Association, by the Rev. W. SNODGRASS, with appendix, containing the constitution of the Association. Price 6d. Sold by Haszard & Owen. Members will please apply to the Secretary for Copies. Feb. 23.

The Great American Hair Tonic.

Bogie'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 has been sealed, whilst Bogie's Hyperion Hair Fluid, with a popularity never attained by any other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer." There is no remedy, 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. Bogie'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 leaving the hair soft and glossy without injuring its texture in the least; a decided superiority over all other Hair dyes.

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

Bogie's Hebeonon 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. Bogie, 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 in 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.

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Inventor and Sole Proprietor. For sale by Druggists, Hair Dressers, and Dealer in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States. W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.

Selling off at Cost Prices.

A QUANTITY of FALL STOCK, consisting of Yorkshire Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Room and Stair Carpeting, &c., &c. Excellent TEA, at 2s. 4d. per lb. Superior do. at 2s. 10d. do. MOLASSES; at 2s. 10d. per gal. NICHOLAS BROWN. Kent-Street, March 10, 1856.

CARD.

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

EDUCATION.

THE Trustees of the Kent District School are happy to announce to the inhabitants of Kent District, as well as to the citizens of Charlotte generally, that they have engaged Mr. ALFRED A. MACKENZIE as a Teacher, and that the School will accordingly be opened on MONDAY morning next, 18th inst., in the lower part of the TEMPERANCE HALL. The Fee will be 3s. per Quarter, and, according to the 30th Sec. of the Amendment to the School Act, it is required, that the Quarterly Fee be in all cases paid in advance.

From Mr. M.K.'s long experience and reputed skill and energy as a Teacher, and the high success which has always attended his labors both in P. E. Island and Nova Scotia, the Trustees can confidently recommend him to all who may have pupils to place under his tuition. The School-room is very spacious and well furnished, and will comfortably seat 250 pupils, a fact which must commend itself to all parents who wish to enter their children. And, according to Mr. M.K.'s system of teaching, the larger the attendance (up to the number of 250,) the better will he be able successfully to carry out his system, and the greater amount of practical knowledge will he be able to communicate to each pupil.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. M.K. at the School-room, or to Mr. Wm. TROWAN, Secretary for the Trustees.

W. HEARD, F. LONGWORTH, H. D. MORPETH, R. HYNDMAN, W. C. TROWAN, Trustees. February 13th, 1856. N. B.—Mr. M.K. will also open an Evening Class for YOUNG MEN in the Hall on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

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. 36. Price 9d. CHARLOTTETOWN.—HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square. ST. ELEANOR'S.—JAMES J. FRAZER.

FOR SALE

THAT valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY situated on the Wheatly River, about 14 miles from Charlottetown, known as Grigor'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 mud-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 DERRISAY, Attorney-at-Law, Charlottetown, where a plan of the above may be seen, or to— JOHN M. HOLL, jun. March 12, 1856. Kentwith.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, up to the first day of January last, are requested to settle their accounts on or before the 15th day of April next, otherwise legal measures shall be adopted. J. W. MORRISON. No. 3, Queen Street, 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 Sarsaparillas, 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 SARSAPARILLA, 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 desparingly 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 a society as well as ever. J. C. PAULDING.

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 Freights 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 BRAE, 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 Gulph. 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 30 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. Gellar, 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 73 feet long by 26 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 loft the full length of the Barn, and thrashing 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 thorn 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 neighborhood 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 Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Power Treadmill Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morrice & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, 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, consisting of 60 acres of LAND, or thereabouts, 54 of which are cleared, and in an excellent state of cultivation. Nearly the whole has been cleared within the last 12 years. It is situated on the north side of, and adjoins, the West River, and contiguous to Mr. John Hyde's Mill. The House is placed on a commanding situation, well sheltered from the north and north-west winds, and has a splendid view of the river. The farm buildings have been all erected by the present proprietor, and consists of a Barn 63 x 26 feet, including Stable and Cow-house, also, a Coach-house and Granary, Out-houses, Green-house and Piggery. Mudd to any extent can be obtained from the river. For particulars apply to NICHOLAS BROWN, Oct. 22. Kent Street

AN INTERIOR VIEW OF RUSSIA BY AN AMERICAN.

He says: "Being in Russia, any one will be struck with the fact, that the government of the country is a man, and one man only. Everything is controlled solely by the Emperor. You may be taken from your bed at night, and your fate settled without trial, hearing, judge or jury. The police have full power to take any man, and do with him what they are ordered to do; and the man is helpless. No such thing as a trial by jury is known in Russia. I have known instances of persons taken from their house in the night, without recourse, and their history ended: the world ceased to know any thing of them after they were arrested."

"The Emperor is all power, in any and all cases. No Russian, be he nobleman or serf, can leave the soil without the Emperor's permission. Jokoloff, the great sheet-iron man, wished to leave the empire. He had ninety million roubles deposited in the government bank, and other millions in iron. But he could not leave the country, for he would take with him, or spend, too much money abroad. A man can no more leave Russia than an American can leave a State prison. At one of the depots on the railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow, I found a Russian gentleman who was in quasi exile, and his crime having been that, on a visit to the United States, he overstayed his time a month or two, and when he returned, he discovered, that his property had been confiscated; nor was he allowed to live in any one of the capitals, but he was compelled to live in that out-of-the-way place—such vengeance being the penalty for disregarding in the slightest degree the Emperor's will."

"The Emperor is the chief business-man of the Empire. He does everything. Every man who has any authority whatever in the empire gets it from the Emperor direct, and is accountable to him alone. In Russia, no man moves without a passport, and every Russian's name is registered in his police district; if he steps beyond that line, it must be by the Emperor's authority. Once a year, every Russian has to swear before Heaven that whatever the Emperor does, or may do, is right. The privilege is paid for every twelve months. If a Russian wishes to change his residence, even to the next door, he must have permission from the police, wait three days before he moves, and pay for the privilege of locomotion, as he pays for every official paper he takes out; all of which makes it expensive to breathe, much more to move, in Russia. No contract is binding, no title to real estate can be transferred, except on stamped paper. The per-centage that goes to the government as a tax for the sheet depends on the value of the property. Some of these sheets of paper bring the government from five hundred to two thousand dollars. Every Russian is a creature of the Emperor. Everything that belongs to a Russian belongs to the Emperor. The great estates are held by the nobles; but their title exists at the will of the Emperor. He can confiscate their property at any instant; and they are as absolutely his slaves, as are the meanest of his serfs."

"Only one great railway is finished in Russia: this is from St. Petersburg to Moscow. The Warsaw road is completed only thirty miles—from St. Petersburg to Gatchen. A portion of the rest of the road is graded, but nothing more has been done to it since the war began. They have no large canals in Russia; those which exist being only short sluices between the rivers to promote internal navigation."

"Among the public works of the empire, for fortification or defence, the strongest are those of Cronstadt, embracing the fortifications in the Baltic, all of which are built with an eye to the protection of this place. Cronstadt is the sheet-anchor of the capital. It is the chief stronghold of the empire. If Peter the Great could come from his tomb, he would compliment his successors for having carried out his original idea of protecting all approaches to the capital by sea. And yet Cronstadt came very near being taken last year. And it should have been taken. It was only a series of blunders that prevented it. If an American engineer who comprehended English naval affairs could have directed the fleet of Admiral Dundas last year, he would have taken Cronstadt. But the Admiral was afraid of infernal submarine machines; and on the day that everybody expected Cronstadt would be taken, he retired! The English fleet threw shells into the town, which exploded and set the place on fire in several places. The fleet could have come up near enough to have supported their advanced gun-batteries; and if a bold and well directed movement had been made on that day, the town would have been carried or burned to ashes. Such was the opinion of the engineers of the Russian empire, who stood on the ramparts and looked on the scene. They expected it. Thus Russia was saved, for Cronstadt was spared."

"Cronstadt is about two miles in length by half a mile wide. It is strongly fortified on the south side, while it is open on the north. The channel being on the southern side, most of the guns are planted to com-

mand it. But with the light draft of boats which the allies are now building they could pass to the north side and open a deadly fire, where they would be little exposed. When they should once have passed Cronstadt they would be at the gates of St. Petersburg. It is only nine miles."

"But Sebastopol has been the scene of the deepest interest; and it is strange how little the world comprehends the enormous losses that Russia has suffered in that place. When the clouds of war began to blacken over Europe, and it was ascertained that Sebastopol was the point where the allies would strike their chief blow, preparations were made by Nicholas to concentrate his power in that direction and he drained the empire of its best troops. When the war began, a large portion of the best trained divisions of the Russian empire were marched towards Sebastopol, numbering not less than two hundred thousand. Their terrific losses, which were always greater than the allies supposed, were constantly supplied by new drafts upon the best departments of the Russian army. It is not only probable, but certain, that up to the 1st of August, last year, the Russians had lost three hundred thousand picked men, and after the southern side of Sebastopol was taken and the losses were accurately ascertained, the official report sent to St. Petersburg and the reports made in person by the commanders to the Emperor, settled it beyond a doubt, that from the 1st of August till the retreat to the north side of Sebastopol the losses must have amounted to seventy-five thousand more. Such were the private reports of Prince Gortschakoff that were laid before the Emperor."

"When the allies met the Russians at Sebastopol it was very nearly an even game. Europe had passed through an almost unbroken peace for a generation. Nicholas came to the throne when the revolutions of the Napoleon era were subsiding. He had begun life by studying the laws, the languages of the people of all the European states. Nothing was left undone to make him the most complete prince that ever sat upon a throne. Whatever the science, the arts, the experience of other civilized states had produced, became his by inheritance, by study, by combination, or by purchase. He had brought into his empire and clustered around his throne the finest minds and the most flexible resources of the civilized world. When the allies met him at Sebastopol, they had no surprise in store for him. His Gortschakoffs, Mentchikoffs, and other koffs, comprehended the whole system of warfare, from the point where Napoleon left it when he started for St. Helena, better than any other men in Europe. He had, in imitation of Peter the Great, served a long noviciate, and mastered the whole business of empire. It may be fairly asserted by an impartial American that Nicholas and his agents understood their business better than any general among the allies. The whole science of warfare was exhausted before Sebastopol was taken, Russia was not surprised at a single step; she was nowhere taken unawares. They said she could not fight in the open field, but at Balaklava and Inkermann the rolls of English chivalry were wreathed in crape. Americans don't like to hear the allies say that the Russians cannot fight. We all know that Englishmen and Frenchmen can fight; and with the terrific sacrifice the allies made in those open field battles, it is no compliment in their heroism, to say that they did not have a formidable foe to deal with. From the battlements of Sebastopol gleamed the best chivalry of the Russian empire—there witnessed the highest culmination of the military art in modern times."

(By Telegraph to the St. John, N. B. Reading Room.)

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA" AT NEW YORK.

New York, April 4th.
The Asia arrived this P. M. Liverpool dates are to the 22d March.

It was rumored that the treaty of peace would be signed on Easter Monday. In the event of delay, the armistice would be extended to the 30th April.

MARKETS.—Breadstuffs very dull; quotations nominal. Western Canal Flower 31s a 32s. Corn 1s lower.

It is generally believed that the treaty of peace would be signed on Monday, the 24th March. The tenth meeting of the Plenipotentiaries was held on Monday, the 18th, when the Prussian representatives took their seats. The eleventh meeting was to take place on Thursday the 20th. The actual business of the Conference is understood to be over. A committee of representatives, of each Power, is engaged in getting up a treaty of peace. The committee consists of Bourqueney Lord Cowley, Count Buol, Baron Brunow, Count Cavour, and also Aali Pasha. The papers are full of congratulatory paragraphs respecting the infant Bonaparte.

PARIS FRIDAY.—The Empress and young Prince continue to go on well.

The eleventh sitting of the Congress announced for Thursday, did not take place—it will take place to-morrow, 22d.

A letter from Kertch says that the news of the armistice produced a profound sensation of joy along the shores of the Sea of Azoff, and business became suddenly active.

The Imperial foundry established on the left bank of the Don has been closed, and this seems to confirm the intention manifested by the court of Russia to abandon all its maritime establishments on the Black Sea.

Letters from the camp in the Crimea extend from the 2d to the 7th of March, and are chiefly occupied with accounts of the weather.

Genera Codrington has issued general orders dated March 3, forbidding to fire upon the enemy until the expiration of the armistice on the 31st.

The line of the aqueduct running along the left bank of the Tchernys is the line of separation between the English and Russian armies.

There is a report from the Crimea that two divisions of the army—the Highlanders, and the 2d and 4th Division, under Sir C. Campbell, will immediately proceed to Canada.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT VIENNA.—ANOTHER LITTLE PICKING FOR AUSTRIA.

The speech of the Emperor Napoleon has produced a disagreeable impression here, as but slight mention is made of Austria, while England and gallant little Sardinia are brought into the strongest possible relief. According to a letter received from a perfectly well-informed person residing in Paris, Count Buol, the representative of Austria, meets with far less attention than Count Orloff, the Plenipotentiary of Russia, and it is likely enough that such is actually the case. Russia has fought her battles bravely, and obtained the respect of her antagonists; but the policy of Austria has been such that she is equally disliked, and perhaps equally distrusted, by all parties. A Vienna correspondent makes a communication to the Frankfort Post Zeitung that well deserves the attention of the diplomatists now assembled in Paris. The indiscreet Austrian says literally:—"When peace is concluded Count Buol intends again to direct his attention to a matter which was set aside when the European-Russian difference assumed such formidable dimensions. The matter in question is a claim which Austria made on the Porte when Count Leiningen went on his mission to Constantinople. What is desired is the cession of a little strip of land, called the Sutorina, which runs into the Austrian territory in Dalmatia, and has frequently led to quarrels." Now Austria would not only like to have the Sutorina, but also another strip of land which is at Kleck, behind the island of Sabloncello, but she has no more claim to either of them than the Czar has to Moldavia or Wallachia.

A WILLIAM TELL SHOT.—The Boston Post must be held responsible for the following:

"In Putstown, Rensselaer county, New York, Horace H. Wadsworth, with his rifle at arm's length, at twenty paces, shot a potato from the head of a young man named Crogan. The potato was cut in two, and by the force of the ball a wale as big as a man's finger was raised on Crogan's head, and the poor fellow thought his skull was split, though no blood was drawn nor any real harm done. The truth is a party in the tavern, somewhat elated, had been discussing the story of William Tell, and that led to the perilous trial. Crogan says it was the first and last time that he will ever stand as a live illustration of Swiss patriotism."

Mr. John Young, indefatigable in all matters pertaining to the commercial prosperity of his country, is mooted, on behalf of the Montreal Board of Trade, a project no less interesting than new. He proposes, at public cost, a telegraphic communication between Quebec, and a point on the north shore of the Straits of Belleisle, 700 miles East of Quebec, and only 1878 West of Liverpool. There the Canadian line of Steamers should touch. Thence the European news should be flashed along the wires, for the benefit of the Western World. The advantages of this plan, as regards time and distance, are manifest.—New York Albion.

A paper in Ohio tells a good joke of several prisoners who were confined in one of the country jails of the Buckeye State. The jail was old and dilapidated, and one night they escaped from their durance vile, in other words "broke jail"—but instead of escaping, the jailor found them the next morning seated on top of their prison-house pounding the roof with great violence. Surprised beyond measure, he asked them what they were doing, whereupon one of them replied that the house leaked so bad when it rained, they concluded they would just step out and repair the roof.

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