

Haszard's



Gazette,

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

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New Series. No. 241

Haszard's Gazette.

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

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AUCTIONS.

Auction.

THE Subscriber will sell by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst., at Frogmore the residence of Colonel Ansell, his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Soap stones Stoves, Saddlery, Harness, Garden tools, Wood, Coals, &c.

W. DODD, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown May 12, 1855. 1st. Ex. 1ms.

COLONEL ANSELL being about to leave the Island, requests all demands against him may be sent in for adjustment.

Books! Books! Books!!

BY H. W. LOBBAN.

AT his AUCTION MART on Friday the 1st of June next, at four o'clock afternoon the Books comprising the Library of the Hon. CHARLES HENSLEY—the whole of which may be viewed at any time previous to day of sale at the Auction Mart. May 14, 1855. A. I. E.

House and part of Town Lot

TO BE SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, on the Premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale, a part of a Lot of LAND, with the DWELLING HOUSE thereon, situated in Queen's Street, and measuring 27 feet thereon, and running back 64 feet—part of the Estate of the late THOMAS TELLISZICK. For particulars, apply to JOHN HARPER, or to WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, May 3, 1855. 1m

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

Important Auction of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

BY H. W. LOBBAN.

THE Hon. CHARLES HENSLEY'S HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Horses, Cows, Heifers, Wagon, Gig, Pony Carriage, Sleighs, Farming Implements, &c., will be sold by Auction, on TUESDAY, the 19th July next, at his residence, situate on the Malpeque Road, about 1 mile from Town, commencing at 11 o'clock. Further particulars see Handbills.

TERMS.—Sums to £10 Cash,—from £10 to £20 three months,—from £20 upwards, four months. Where credit is given approved Joint Notes will be required. May 14th, 1855.—A. I. E.

Valuable Stand for Business.

TO LET, and possession given in the month of August next, a DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES, now occupied by Mr. W. HEARD, in GREAT GEORGE STREET.

The suitable position of the premises for Business purposes is too well known to require comment. For particulars apply to Mr. W. HEARD, on the premises, or to Mr. W. SMARDON at the corner, GREAT GEORGE STREET. Charlottetown, 28th Feb. 1855.

JUNIPER POSTS and RAILS, HARD and SOFT CORDWOOD.

Also, 50,000 SHINGLES.

For sale by BENJAMIN CHAPPELL.

(From the London Record.)

THE CHINESE INSURRECTION AND THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 21, 1854.

The relations between the Western Powers and China are now in a critical state, and we are filled with anxiety as to the result of Sir John Bowring's negotiations at the Peiho, where he is now absent with the American Minister, and, if possible, they will press on to Peking. The French Minister has been, for the present, prevented from accompanying them, through a misunderstanding with the French Admiral. It is apparent to every thoughtful person here, that an unholy alliance between Liberalism and Romanism in our public men, is about to work most disastrous effects to Protestant missions in China. The French Minister, having no interests to watch but the ascendancy of the Papacy in the East, is swayed by Jesuit admirers, who accompany him on every diplomatic mission; while Protestant missionaries have been systematically discouraged and hindered from visiting Nankin on board any English steamers. Sir John Bowring is leagued with the French Minister, and both are manifestly under the influence of Romish priests; and Jesuit counsels are likely to urge on the foreign Ministers to an armed foreign intervention against the Nankin party. Sir John Bowring makes it manifest on every occasion, and threatens a violent putting down of Tae-ping-wang. He is understood to be endeavouring to extort from the Manchow Emperor the opening of the Yang-tze-keang to foreign vessels, and access into the whole of the interior. The price to be paid by foreign Powers to the Chinese Emperor for such an unprecedented boon and departure from the traditional exclusiveness of this dynasty, is not expressly stated. It is well understood, however, that foreign help against the Tae-ping insurgents is contemplated, and that the only protection and remedy against so disastrous a policy mainly consists in the firmness and continued neutrality of a Cabinet, in which it is to be hoped Lord Palmerston's constitutional and Protestant views may be influentially felt and acted out. I regret to state, that in Sir John Bowring we have not the slightest confidence as a public man. If he obtain the opening of the Yang-tze-keang to foreigners, either by concession of the Emperor, or by a joint manifesto of the three great Treaty Powers, war will be threatened upon either party, whether Imperialists or insurgents, who may hinder or molest foreign vessels in their ascent of the river into the interior provinces. The Imperialists, already warned at various diplomatic interviews, will be on their guard, and will doubtless suffer foreign vessels to proceed unmolested. But when a foreign vessel arrives off Nankin, the serious danger begins; a danger which, in the management of friendly hands, might easily be got over. Puerile pretensions and punctilios of Chinese Court etiquette, will probably induce the subordinate officials of Tae-ping-wang to claim for foreigners a recognition of him as *de facto* Emperor and "Son of Heaven," in the old phraseology of the Empire. In this delicate and difficult juncture, one long-headed foreign commander may embroil us in a collision—a collision which (I regret to say) would, in my view, be eagerly welcomed and forthwith acted upon by certain high diplomatic persons with all the precipitate partizanship of men glad to have an excuse for

physical force sufficient to indemnify them with their respective Governments, and bent with the eager resolve of religious animosity or latitudinarian prejudice, on exterminating and extinguishing the Tae-ping movement.

The atrocious conduct of foreign captains helping the Imperialists in their attacks upon Chin-keang-foo, and the distrust felt by the Tae-ping Reformers against foreign nations importing the pernicious opium-drug, against which they wage internecine warfare, may account for their present unwillingness to enter into closer relations with European. If Protestant missionaries, fluently speaking their dialect, were first to visit them, paving the way for further general intercourse, rectifying their errors, and giving them the advantage of their counsels, there is great room for hope, that their haughty pretensions would be removed in good time, and the better counsels of moderation and humility prevail.

As it is, however, they appear to get but a moderate portion of justice or conciliation from foreign Ministers; who, uncertain of a lengthened tenure of office, and bent on doing something to distinguish their brief career—even by a violent cutting asunder of the Gordian knot by the sword of armed intervention, rather than by patiently and skilfully unravelling the entanglements, the perplexities, and the difficulties of this critical era in Chinese history—are on the brink of committing irretrievable errors, and taking most disastrous steps. The threats of an assault upon Nankin are too conspicuous in the tone and temper of foreign officials, for us to remain in any reasonable doubt as to their intentions. But will the British Cabinet sanction, or the Christian Legislature of England tamely look on and permit such an outrage and wrong? To prop up the Manchow dynasty by such means is merely to uphold a semi-barbarous and Pagan power—oppressive, illiberal, and exclusive towards foreigners—violent, cruel, and unjust in their domestic government—an epitome, model, and type, of all the vices, crimes, and abuses which blacken the historical page of Oriental despotisms, and the persevering adversary of all civilization from without, or of improvement from within. Opposed to the Manchows is a body of half-enlightened and enthusiastic native Chinese, who, animated by a religio-political ardour, such as has never before been witnessed in the Chinese mind, have gone forth from the extreme south of the empire, bound by religious hopes and actuated by one great object, the overthrow of the foreign Tartar dynasty, and the subversion of national idolatry, until at length the old capital, Nankin, has remained in their hands for nearly twenty months, and their three or four detached armies sweep over the empire with irresistible force, and appear converging, according to the slow tactics of Chinese warfare, for a final reduction of Peking itself.

These men, probably, are now under a cloud in the public estimate of Western Christians; for I fear an unreasonable and unreasoning re-action, beyond just bounds, will have begun to mislead and pervert the views of British and American Christians, since the reported "assumptions" and blasphemies of Yang the Eastern King, the Simon Magus of the Tae-ping cause. But surely we must not let the accidental ascendancy of such an evil spirit (which any day's casualty, or rather judicial punishment from the Almighty, might terminate),

close our eye and blind our judgment to the fact, that the word of God is published and circulated by Tae-ping-wang himself, and that a Protestant version of the Chinese Scriptures among them may thus remedy, and repair, and correct past errors. Truth is more influential than falsehood. Yang's missions and pretensions are no authorized formula or exponent of the Tae-ping movement. In the last book, brought down by H. M. Rattler, from Nankin, and translated in the *North China Herald* of September 16 last, there is much to encourage our mind. In this document, entitled the *Land Regulations and political Economy of the Celestial Dynasty*, the Holy Scriptures and the decalogue are acknowledged, and exalted as the text-book for the education of Chinese youth, and the test of official merit throughout the empire. "The holy books of the Old and New Testament" (*sic*) are alone acknowledged as the depository of religious truth, and the base of moral instruction. For every twenty-five families there is to be a church. The youth are to attend daily, and the adults, of both sexes, every Sabbath. Preaching, thanksgiving and services are to be conducted by an appointed officer. The "Ten commands of heaven" are recognized as binding upon all public officers, and obedience thereto is included among the pre-requisites to preferment and a trial of popular merit.

Judging, therefore, by comparison, it is easily perceived how far greater are the hopes for Protestant missions, from a Bible-honouring and Bible-distributing dynasty, above the cruel and corrupt Tartar dynasty, which is now tottering and well-nigh overthrown. Nothing but foreign intervention can save the Manchuans. I trust that with such men as Lords Shaftesbury, Harrowby, and Chichester, in one House of Parliament, and with Lords Palmerston and John Russell in the other, the British Legislature will not suffer a policy so destructive of the interests of Protestant missions, and of the best hopes of China, to be carried into execution, through the joint machinations of the Romanist party, hating the iconoclast demolishers alike of Buddhist and Romish idols, and of a Latitudinarian and Laodicean Plenipotentiary, who employed liberty and democracy as the ladder on which he climbed to office, and then kicked aside, on the first occasion, the convenient instrument of his own ambition. It is not the first time when Liberalism and Romanism have conspired together against the liberties of mankind and the religious emancipation of the world.

But we do not despair. God will honour, and is honouring the faithful proclamation of his truth in this land.

GLASS GLOBES.—In the first place, the fish requires abundance of air. Now, scarcely any other shape than a globular one contains so much water with so little exposure to the air. Fish, too, require shade, not when we choose to give it to them, but when they feel the want of it; and it need scarcely be observed that all day long a glass globe is in a blaze of light. Still more, the water in a globe must be daily changed; consequently the fish must be lifted out either by the hand or a small net, and this cannot be done without injuring the fish.

REVOLVING VEST.—A tailor in London has invented a waistcoat on the principle of Colt's revolver—a garment with four fronts, useful to secure the charm of variety, or to conceal shabbiness or grease spots, but particularly convenient as lessening baggage, by reducing four waistcoats to one.

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THE WAR.

There is, perhaps, scarcely an inhabitant of this land who does not, in some degree, share the common feeling of interest which animates England, as she gazes in the direction of those regions where our armies are at present engaged in mortal strife. How much, is at stake that involves the interest and security of Europe! How much, too, especially affecting the spiritual prosperity and happiness of men! Touched by the scenes enacting around him, the heart of the Christian is pained with deepest anguish by considerations that more particularly affect those who desire the establishment of the kingdom of peace and righteousness on the earth. Such minds are adverse to all war; and with troubled thoughts they kneel to pray, perplexed how to give utterance to the emotions which oppress them; and in what way to express the longings which cannot find ready utterance, because connected with subjects so incongruous with those which usually occupy them, when approaching the throne of their Father in heaven. They hope, and may even cherish the belief, that Christ's kingdom will be advanced by the results of this contest; but their part is rather that of "waiters," who keep silence," and observe what transpires around them. Their position seems indicated in the 46th Psalm, verses 8, 9, 10, 11. When they behold the "desolations which are made in the earth," they are "still" because they know that God is the ruler of the nations, and that it is in his hand to give the award, and to determine the destiny of the people upon the face of the whole earth.

There are, however, some gleams of light, some indications of a hopeful character, which may encourage these servants of the Prince of Peace. Small things indicate the movement of the tides, great changes begin with gentle under-currents, so slight as to be scarcely perceptible in the beginning; and it requires careful operation and attentive consideration to weigh the probable operation, and anticipate the coming results of such influence. There is one remark made by good and observant minds at the present time. It is the manifest reluctance, the earnest disinclination of men to engage in strife and warfare. So strong, indeed, was this feeling, and so protracted were the negotiations entered into for the purpose of averting if possible, the present contest, that many of the more impatient thought the thing was carried too far, and even to the verge of impropriety, so as even to risk unduly the honor of this nation. Is there not in this fact a pleasing and encouraging promise of good? May not the Christian mention it before God as a plea in favor of his beloved country at this juncture of her affairs?

We were struck and interested, the other day, while reading the life of the venerable Mr. Jay, to find him giving this testimony to the improvement and progression of things during his lifetime: "I have," he says, "a better opinion of mankind than I had, when I began my public life. I cannot, therefore, ask, 'What is the cause, why the former days were better than these?' I do not believe in the fact itself. God has not been throwing away duration upon the human race. The state of the world has been improved, and is improving. What noble efforts are made, in this day, to break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free! How is the tendency to war on every slight pretext, giving way to reference and negotiation! I cannot look at these various progressions without exclaiming, 'What hath God wrought!'" Our venerable friend proceeds to say that, when he first went to London, there were no missionary societies, but those of the Moravian and Wesleyan brethren; "nor had we then that noblest of all institutions since the apostolic era, the Bible Society, nor the Tract Society, nor the Anti-Slavery Society nor Peace Societies, nor the many other kindred institutions which are, at present, all sending forth the truth as it is in Jesus—all carrying on their operations with prayer, and all crowned with encouragement and success, proportioned to their means and endeavours."

In harmony with these hopeful opinions, are many things which a good man may hail as the legitimate result of such labours. There are not wanting these indications, even in the current wordly literature of the day; a different and more modified tone is now adopted. Courtesy and mutual forbearance among those who meet each other on the field of contest are recommended and praised, and the appeal is made no longer to brute force, but to higher and better influences. Pleasing too, and cheering beyond all that we have yet mentioned, are the evidences that among men of war there is a better spirit than there was of yore. Many, very many, among our officers and commanders are men who fear God, who sincerely deplore the evils of that profession which they follow, and whose faithful endeavour it is to mitigate to the utmost of their power the horrors of war. Is it a small thing to know, that Christian officers in the Madras Presidency can now assure us, that there is not one of their regiments in which there is not at least one decided Christian officer, and that there are many which have several? Can we forget, too, the striking intelligence connected with the last campaign of

the Punjab, that there were held in the camp large prayer-meetings of united bodies of pious officers and men, and that in her majesty's twenty-fourth regiment, which suffered so severely at Chillianwallah, a large number of men, amounting to upwards of two hundred were communicants, and many of them devout believers.

Already there have been presented some encouraging prospects of usefulness through the medium of the Bible and Sailors' Societies, and the Tract Society, in connection with the operations of our countrymen in the present war. An interesting letter from Captain H. C. Otter, H. M. S. Alban was published in the Monthly Extracts of the British and Foreign Bible Society, on July the 31st of last year. After stating that the grant of Bibles made by the Society has been very useful, especially those in the Swedish language, which is spoken in the greater part of the Baltic, the captain says: "As every man and child I have met, can read the tracts and Bibles which have been dispensed, I trust that there are good hopes of much benefit being derived from them." In Turkey, also, kindred movements have taken place.

Among those, too, who are opposed to our arms, we have occasion thankfully to acknowledge instances of kindly feeling, and some even of true devout goodness. Such cases are not unfrequent, blessed be God! and they are sometimes unexpectedly brought to notice. Perhaps our readers will find pleasure in reading the following cheering instances of the blessed influence of piety and good will between men unhappily engaged in strife and bloodshedding.

Few events have excited more interest in the course of the present war than the wreck and capture of H. M. S. Tiger near Odessa. A narration of this disastrous affair has been recently given by the first lieutenant Alfred Royer, who was himself an actor in it, and who went as prisoner of war to St. Petersburg where he saw the grand duke Constantine as well as the Emperor, from whom he received his liberty, and permission to England. After the capture of the ship, and the night after the crew of the Tiger had been landed at Odessa, the lieutenant says: "It may afford some consolation to our friends at home to know, that in the confusion of disembarking, there were many who brought away their prayer-books and Bibles, in preference to other property which remained on board." Aye, truly, it may and does afford consolation to the Christian's heart to learn that these poor captives, amid the haste and terror of those scenes, forgot not the treasure of the heavenly word—nay, even preferred it before the goods of the earth!

The Russian general Osten Sacken, showed great kindness to the unfortunate prisoners during their detention at Odessa. He paid daily visits to the captain and officers, and also to the hospital, and seemed much gratified when he saw William Tanner, (one of the men who had been wounded, but who recovered,) engaged in frequently reading his Bible. The general was evidently a man of kindly nature and of religious feelings. "He never visited the establishment" (the lieutenant says,) "without going to the graves of his enemies, and there he might often be seen, absorbed in meditation, offering up supplication to the Lord of Hosts." The amiable lady of this kind general also manifested no less kindness and considerate attention towards the prisoners and the wounded. She supplied them from her own house with various delicacies and necessities, and when the poor boy, Thomas Hood died, she caused an iron railing to be placed around his grave, and planted trees to overshadow it. She had, not long before, lost a son about the age of this lad, and appeared deeply interested for the parents of the deceased, and also for those of the young midshipman, who also died; and to the mother of the latter, she sent a gold locket containing some of his hair.

Our limits do not permit us to add any further details from this very interesting narrative. The compassionate benevolence evinced by these kind individuals towards our countrymen, whom the "chances of war" consigned to their tender mercies, naturally lead us to ask how have their countrymen, who have been taken prisoners by our arms, been cared for? And it is some consolation to know, that a favourable answer may be given to this inquiry. The Russian prisoners, while at Sheerness, were visited by Mr. Hahn, the excellent agent of the British and Foreign Sailors Society, and supplied with copies of the Scriptures, which were received with alacrity. Divine service, too, was performed on board one of the vessels, at which the men readily attended.

Surely every friend of humanity must applaud the attempts of the learned and excellent Grotius to blend maxims of humanity with military operations, and thus mitigate the woes of the most awful scourge that Providence employs for the chastisement of man! "Instead of snoving our love to our country by engaging eagerly in the strife of parties, let us choose to signalize it rather by beneficence, by piety, by an exemplary discharge of the duties of private life, under a persuasion that that man, in the final issue of things, would seem to have been the best patriot, who is the best Christian." These are the words of that elo-

quent preacher, Robert Hall, in his sermon entitled, "Reflections on war," from which wise, beautiful, and pathetic address, we will give one more short passage as a conclusion to this paper.

"To acknowledge the hand of God is a duty, indeed, at all times; but there are seasons when it is made so bare, that it is next to impossible, and, therefore, signally criminal, to overlook it. It is almost unnecessary to add that the present is one of those seasons. If ever we are expected to 'be still, and know that he is God,' it is on such an occasion as this, when we so evidently behold 'the works of the Lord, and the desolations which he maketh in the earth.' It is surely of the utmost consequence to see to it, that our humiliations are deep, our repentance sincere, and the disposition we cherish, as well as the resolutions we form, suitable to the nature of the crisis, and the solemnity of the occasion; such in a word, as Omniscience will approve."—*Cottager's Friend.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

On the evening of the 20th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted his financial budget. The following is the exact statement:—Estimated expenditures of the year:—interest, charges, &c. on existing debt £27,950,000; other charges on the Consolidated Fund, £1,750,000; for army, £16,200,000; navy, £16,700,000; ordnance, £7,800,000; civil service, £6,500,000; for vote of credit, £50,260,000, to meet temporary loans; already borrowed from the savings banks, £2,800,000; miscellaneous unforseen items £2,639,000; Sardinian loan £1,000,000. Expenses, £86,339,000. Revenue from present taxes, £63,339,000; deficiency to be met, £23,000,000.

THE BALTIC.—Two hundred labourers are strengthening the fortifications of Riga. Cronstadt, Sweaborg, Helsingfors, Weiberg and other fortresses on the Baltic have been provisioned for eighteen months, and ships laden with rocks have been sunk at the entrances of the harbors.

120,000 is the present nominal strength of the army concentrated in the Russo-Baltic provinces.

Most of the British advanced squadron was in the Great Belt, detained by ice. But one or two ships had penetrated into the sea.

LATER.—Twelve ships of the line with four steamers, under Admiral Dundas, had come off and anchored at Kyle.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE RAILWAY.—We were informed by the Hon. Joseph Howe, as he passed through the city last week on his return from the United States, that the Railway in Nova Scotia is progressing most satisfactorily; that there is no lack of talent, men or funds to prosecute their plans. He says the cost of the road as far as completed will not exceed £6,500 per mile, and a new contract has recently been effected for a sum not far exceeding £5,000 per mile. Mr. Howe's impression is that so soon as they reach the alluvial soil the cost will be diminished to £4,000 a mile, and for that sum the road could be built through the valley of Hants, Kings, and Annapolis, and a fortune be made by the transaction. As far as they have gone they have not been under the necessity of going out of the Province for money. If the independent farmers along the valley as far as Annapolis would take hold heartily of the matter we believe they could put the road through the entire valley without foreign aid. Such a movement would add immensely to the value of their property, and then they would have the satisfaction of owning the road when completed.—*Christian Messenger.*

RAILWAY SURVEYS.

We have heard from good authority, that an Engineering Staff left here on Monday on their road to Pictou, to commence the railway surveys, preparatory to the location of a line between this city and the Gulf. Another staff will take up the ground at Truro and work eastward—the intermediate portion from Schultz to Truro being occupied by other parties. These preliminary surveys augur well of the disposition of the Government, if the people but back their efforts in the approaching struggle.

Pictou in particular will hail the appearance of a surveying, as an omen of the "goon time coming there." But all we think must depend upon the returns and the class of men who are to compose the new House.—*Chronicle.*

Holloway's Pills a certain Cure for determination of Blood to the Head.—Ellis Hope, one of the most celebrated advocates of temperance admits that he suffered more than any one he ever heard of from determination of Blood to the head, although he was abstemious both in eating and drinking, also in taking rest, yet he was so bad at times, that in the midst of his most eloquent discourses, he was compelled to leave off addressing his auditors, and on several occasions has been carried away from meeting completely senseless. Having seen the good effects of Holloway's Pills, he was induced to give them a trial, and to use his own words, they acted like magic. It is fourteen months ago since he commenced taking this celebrated medicine, which com-

pletely cured him in two months, and he has not had any return of this complaint since. These Pills are wonderfully efficacious in all disorders of the stomach and bowels.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, May 19, 1855.

We would direct the attention of our readers of either sex to the advertisement in another part of this day's paper, announcing the meeting of the Charlottetown Horticultural Society. The experience of every succeeding season has served to convince us, that were only a common degree of attention paid to the raising of fruit and vegetables, our market would, in the course of a very few years, be little, if at all inferior to those of Quebec, Halifax, or St. John. As to soil, there could scarcely be found one better suited for Horticultural purposes, for it may be trenched to any required depth—the greater the better—and having the proper admixture of clay and sand, it needs but lime in very small quantity with vegetable manure—of which last, most people are too sparing—to enable the gardener to effect the greatest wonders of his art. Charlottetown market is miserably deficient in the vegetable line, and one of the principal objects of the society has been to encourage the production of food of this description, by premiums for the exhibition of the finest specimens in market; this has effected some good, and will if persevered in, do more. Charlottetown is beginning now to assume a more dense and compact appearance, and the value of land for building on, increasing every day, so that in the course of a short time there will be few or no gardens within the town. It becomes then a matter of public concern that there should be market gardeners, who will be at all times ready to supply the deficiency. No dinner table is tastefully set out, unless there be a due proportion between the vegetable and the other descriptions of food; and no table is healthfully appointed unless there be a profusion of vegetable food, both for the sake of variety as well as quality. There is nothing in which people so much differ, as in their choice of the products of the garden, nothing in which there is such an universal concurrence of opinion as to their presence being indispensable to both health and comfort. We trust, therefore, that there will be a good gathering on Thursday the 25th inst. The Lieut. Governor has been pleased to allow himself to be nominated as the Patron and Mrs. Daly the Lady Patroness of the Society. It is the intention of the present Committee to propose at the meeting an extension of the constitution, and consequently, of the views of the Society, and it is hoped that this will induce a greater number to become subscribers. As far as its exertions have been extended, it has done an immensity of good, and has proved beyond any question of doubt, that as good fruit and vegetables may be raised, if the proper attention is bestowed upon their cultivation, in Prince-Edward Island as in any of the surrounding Colonies. The public are under great obligations, therefore, to the generous and beneficent lady, the late tenant of Holland Grove, and Miss Grubb, her enthusiastic and persevering daughter, for having been the means of exciting the attention of the inhabitants of the Island, to what will, we are persuaded, be one of the means of increasing their stock of comforts, luxuries, and wealth.

It is to the unwearied efforts of Mrs. and Miss Grubb, that the Charlottetown Horticultural Society owes its existence, and though the absence of the aid and co-operation of these ladies is severely felt, we trust that there is still a sufficiency of public spirit and energy left, not only to keep alive what has been so happily begun, but to preserve and render its existence of more and more benefit to the Town and the Country at large in every succeeding year.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE PROPRIETOR ON A TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES.

The proprietor of this paper being on his way to the United States to purchase stock for the ensuing summer, would be glad to give his readers any information he may have picked up on the route.

We left on Wednesday morning the 9th May, in the Lady Le Marchant, at 6 o'clock, and arrived at Summerside at 11. Strolling round this rising town, we noticed a marked improvement in the number and description of houses to what we observed last year, business however, seems to be very dull, and the stores are not doing much. Mr. Todd has a carriage manufactory, and is turning out some very well finished work, carriages we believe better suited to our roads and our circumstances generally than any imported; when we visited his establishment he was sitting up a stage coach for the road between Summerside and Charlottetown. There are some vessels in progress of building, but they are not pushing them out of hand with the same spirit as they were doing last year. It is a great detriment to this place, that the steamer is unable to go to the wharf. We think the people ought to apply to the Govern-

ment for me no doubt, a be collected in its vicinity Leaving a fair trip to improving plenty of we have find a bed, for some evening for Moncton, a be endowed officers being inst. In p carried out numbers a not having and the sh affairs are ships are very little Unless the & Co. to g we think n up. The but it is g having pic finding the job as the they could that some interest on fact can be give a di Company, and nothing until he h hoped the without e dico and levelled, to be laid incorporate with care used in n nearly ev if there be age, and vehicle co upsetting may be, present o are sure t make the great ma While in saw mill we see n would "n engine of 8 say fitting up the built like oth more pa machines impedim a printin so that t will not literary Marchan have be Steamer place w we are e either to this (T season b have so that w obliged its arri the prom menced take le safely in descripti cidents worthy The E no new consequ issued a the Eng We a of the M Session. want of it likely of the p tended, as a talented their ai On M. Marrow, daughter On the Mr. A. daughter

ment for money to help to extend it. We have no doubt, a considerable sum in aid of it could be collected from the people having property in its vicinity.

Leaving Summerside at 121, we made a very fair trip to Shediac in four hours. This place improving in one respect at any rate, we found plenty of hotels. On previous occasions when we have been there we have been unable to find a bed, this will not occur we think again for some time at least. We left the same evening for the Bend, or as it is now called Moncton, and before this will be read, it will be endowed with the dignity of a city—its civic officers being to be elected on Monday the 14th inst. In prospect of the Railway project being carried out, this place has rapidly filled up and numbers at least 300 houses, but the railway not having been proceeded with as expected and the shipping interest declining, commercial affairs are proceeding at a languid pace, a few ships are in a state of slow progression, but very little business is doing in the stores. Unless the Railway Company compel Jackson & Co. to go on with their contract immediately, we think many of them will be obliged to shut up. The railway at present is at a stand still and it is hard to find out what is the reason, but it is generally supposed that Jackson & Co. having plenty of other contracts on hand, and finding that this is not going to be so lucrative a job as they expected, are trying to back out if they could find a flaw in the contract. It is said that some mistake has occurred in paying the interest on the Bonds, but nothing founded on fact can be learned concerning it, all the papers give a different opinion. The solicitor of the Company, Mr. Ritchie, has been sent to Britain and nothing worth reliance can be obtained until he has been heard from. It is to be hoped they will not let the summer go by without completing that portion between Shediac and Moncton: a great part of it has been levelled, and the sleepers and rails are ready to be laid. Moncton is certainly in want of an incorporation, or some act of Parliament to take care of it. Not the least regularity has been used in building the houses, they are set at nearly every angle of the compass, the streets if there be more than one, are without drainage, and the suburbs are in such a state that a vehicle can hardly approach the town without upsetting. We think the Mayor whoever he may be, would do well to make the city a present of his salary for the first year, for we are sure it will take all that can be raised to make the place in any way respectable. A great many travellers pass through the town. While in the place we visited a very good steam saw mill recently erected by Mr. Salter, and we see no reason why a mill on the same scale would not pay on the Island. He has an engine of about 25 horse power driving a gang of 3 saws, and several circulars, he is also fitting up a carding mill in the upper part of the building. Our Island can never prosper like other places until our government takes more pains to encourage the importation of machinery, or at least until it withdraw the impediments to its importation. Moncton has a printing office, Book-store, and reading room, so that the traveller stopping there for a time will not be altogether, as formerly, destitute of literary food or amusement. Had the Lady Le Marchant sailed direct to Shediac, we should have been at Moncton in time for the St. John Steamer and in all probability arrived at that place within the twenty-four hours, as it is, we are a few hours too late, and will have either to wait until Saturday or take the stage this (Thursday) evening—the latter at this season being any thing but pleasant—but as we have some business to attend to in St. John, that will not admit of postponement we are obliged to take the stage, and are now waiting its arrival—contemplating in the mean time the prospect of a drive of 90 odd miles, commenced in the evening, we must for the present, take leave of our readers, and if we arrive safely in St. John will endeavour to give them a description of that city, with such further incidents in our travel as may occur to us as worthy of notice.

The Rosebud arrived last evening but brought no news of any description, had any thing of consequence been received we should have issued a double sheet, which we will so soon as the English mail arrives.

We are anxious to give our readers some idea of the labours of the Assembly during the past Session, but are at a loss how to proceed for want of the debates. When, we would ask, is it likely they will be completed?

We trust that the Concert for the benefit of the poor on next Tuesday, will be fully attended, as well for the interests of humanity, as a return justly due to the exertions of the talented individuals who so generously lent their aid to an undertaking so laudable.

Married.
On Monday last, by the Rev. John Knox, Donald Macroe, Esq., M. P. E., to Miss Jessie, the youngest daughter of Mr. Peter Robertson of New Perth.
On the 17th inst., by the Rev. T. M. Albrighton, Mr. A. T. Coombs, of Halifax, to Ellen Jane, only daughter of Mr. T. Witter, Charlottetown.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.
ALWAYS RESORTED TO WHEN EVERY OTHER REMEDY FAILS.

New York, September 15, 1852.
This is to certify that my child, three years old, was troubled with worms some six months. I had tried several kinds of medicine, but none of them bore any good; and it was not until I tried Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge that she found any relief. I gave her the contents of one bottle, which brought from her a very large quantity of worms, but they were so completely cut to pieces it was impossible to count them. My daughter is now doing well; indeed she is completely restored to health. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to parents. I would say, by all means keep a supply of this valuable medicine constantly in your houses. I have known many children to die suddenly from the effects of worms. It also not infrequently happens that children are treated for croup, when the choking and coughing is caused altogether by the irritation of worms. Therefore, we say again, keep it always in the house; it costs but little, and may be the means of saving life; and at any rate it will save physicians' bills.

Mrs. Lane, No. 333 Eighth street.
F. S. The above valuable preparation, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.
Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

Port of Charlottetown.
ARRIVED.

May 16th, Steamer Rosebud, Picton; mails, &c., Ellen, Matatal, Tutmagouche; bal. Sovereign, do. do.
18th, Rosebud, Picton; mails, &c.
19th, Steamer Lady Le Marchant, Shediac.

SAILED.
May 17th, Queen of the Isles, Fogere, St. John N. B. produce. Brothers, Hubert, Boston; do. do. Rosebud, Picton; mails, &c. Roward, McDonald, Richibucto; produce.
19th, Brig Orante, Salmon, N. York; produce.

Passengers,
In the Rosebud to Picton, May 17th—Hon. P. Walker, John Rowe, Esq., H. J. Calbeck, Esq., R. B. Hudson, Esq., Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, N. Rankin, Esq., Robert Stewart, Commander Orlebar, R. N., 2 Misses Orlebar, 3 Masters Orlebar, A. Manning, R. Fraser, and 3 in steerage.
In do., from Picton, 18th—W. Duncan, James McDonald, Commander Orlebar, 2 Misses Orlebar, 3 Masters Orlebar, Master Bayfield, Miss Johnson, and 2 in steerage.

Charlottetown Markets, May 16.

Beef, (small) lb.	6d a 9d	Oatmeal,	2d a 2 1/2
Do. by quarter,	6d a 7 1/2	Turkeys each,	5s a 7s
Pork,	4d a 5 1/2	Fowls,	1s a 1s 6d
Do. (small),	4 1/2 a 5 1/2	Ducks,	none
Mutton,	7d a 9d	Eggs dozen,	7d a 9d
Veal,	3d a 6d	Barley bush,	5s a 6s
Ham,	7d a 9d	Oats,	3s 6d a 4s
Butter (fresh),	1s 6 a 2s	Potatoes,	4s a 4s 3d
Do. by tub,	none	Turnips,	1s a 1s 2d
Lard,	9d a 10d	Homespan yd.,	2s 6d a 5s
Tallow,	11d a 1s	Hay, ton,	80s a 100s
Wool,	1s a 1s 2d	Straw,	2s a 2s 6d
Flour,	3 1/2 a 4		
Pearl Barley,	2d		
Clover Seed,	1s 3d		

YORKSHIRE HOUSE.
THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Charlottetown and the public in general, that he has opened a STORE in the premises lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS GREEN, Kent-street, and that he has received per Isabel, from Liverpool, his **SPRING GOODS**, consisting amongst others **CLOTHS**—Olives, blues, blacks, fancy Does, Greys, Flannels, Moleskins, Cords, black Cotton Velvets and Velvetines.
A large variety of Cottons, Cotton Prints, Canvases, Brown Holland, black do., Diapers, Damask Table Covers, green and blue Bains, Bed-ticking; Wide-awake, Alpaca and Lawn Hats, Boys' belts, braces, Benfont Ties, neck and pocket silk Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Reticule Bags and Baskets, Parasols; Dusters, Rice, Straw, Tuscan and fancy Bonnets, purses, silks, satins, Persians, Lining-cotton; Buttons in variety for coats, vests and pants; white and printed fancy Shirts; black silk Velvet; a variety of Ribbons and artificial Flowers; Fancy Vesting, Merinoes, Orleans, Alma and Reglan Dresses and Circassian Robes, white and colored Muslins, Organ-dresses, Black silk Capes, black Aprons, a large assortment of Berlin Wools all colors and shades, Ladies' Boots and Slippers, Ladies' and Gents' Gloves, plain and embroidered Veils, muslin collars, Habit-shirts, Hair-nets and Mohair caps, every description of Tailor's Trimmings.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND JOINERS' TOOLS
of first rate quality, consisting of Table knives and forks, and carvers and steels, all sorts and sizes; Pocket and Penknives, Razors, Scissors, Table, Tea and Dessert Spoons, Metal and Nickel, Silver Bread, Butcher, Oyster, Palette and shoe Knives, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Rasps, Files, screw and pod Augurs, Planes, Hammers, Horse, shingle and other Nails, Saws, and a variety of other articles, including an English Cooking RANGE.

Also—Shortly expected from Halifax, an assortment of WEST INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS, all which will be sold cheap for Cash.
NICHOLAS BROWN.
May 17, 1855. 3i

Great English Remedy!
The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World:

Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE!
Patronized by the Nobility and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extraordinary Medicine in the World.
Medicine containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparilla, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The Forest Wine is altogether a different article. It contains no syrup to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal properties from the vegetable plants of which it is composed. The Forest Wine combines the virtues of the

WILD CHERRY, DANDELION, YELLOW DOCK, AND SARRAPARILLA, 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, Kidney, 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 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 know 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 despairingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and I doubt not, that these 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 causes, generally accompany nervous disorder. The Forest Wine and Pills are an energetic remedy in these complaints.
Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph C. Paulding, dated
PHILADELPHIA, September 7th, 1848.

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

Dr. David Marein, 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. B. 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.

AUCTIONS.

Great Auction Sale!!
On Monday next, May 21st, at Eleven o'clock, of

REAL ESTATE, HORSES, CATTLE, FARMING STOCK AND FURNITURE,
THE property of F. N. GIBBORNE, ESQUIRE, consisting of—
1st. The Household FURNITURE consisting of all that is necessary for a family, and of which a list will be prepared.—The above Furniture is nearly all new, and of solid Mahogany.
2dly.—A good family Wagon, built by O'Brien; also, a Single Wagon, Harness and Saddlery.
TERMS, for Personal Property—All sums under £5, cash on delivery; under £20, 2 months; under £50, 3 months; and above £50, 6 months, on approved notes.

Also,
4thly.—The DWELLING HOUSE and Out-buildings of "WARRINGTON," with two or three Pasture Lots, of about 12 acres each.
5thly.—should the Dwelling House and Lots be sold,—the FARM STOCK, consisting of Horses, Cows, Pigs, &c., all of which are of superior breed.
6thly.—The North and South wings of the new Barn, if Dwelling House be not sold.
Terms for Real Estate—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at time of sale; One-fourth in 6 months; or sooner if conveyance be required; the balance may remain on mortgage for five years, if required.
For further particulars apply at WARRINGTON, or to
W. T. PAW, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, May 17.

Sale at Auction.
On TUESDAY next, 22d instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
AT the Store lately occupied by Mr. CHARLES SAUNDERS, the whole of the Stock lately owned by him, comprising in part Cloths, Flannels, Printed Cottons, Ladies' Dresses, Coburgs, Delaines, Grey Cottons, Tailors' Trimmings, Hats, Caps, Room Paper, Hardware, Dyewood, &c. &c.
Terms, Cash.
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, May 17.

Government House May 10, 1855.
HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will hold a LEVEE at Government House, on Thursday, the 24th instant, at two o'clock.
Gentlemen attending are requested to give a Card, with their name, to the Aid-de-camp in waiting.
M. B. DALY, Private Secretary.

Charlottetown Horticultural Society.
THERE will be a Public Meeting of the Members of the above Society held in the Temperance Hall, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., when an alteration of the constitution of the Society, and various other matters of importance, will be submitted.
All persons desirous of promoting the Horticultural improvement of the Island are requested to attend.
The Lady Patroness of the Society has intimated an intention to attend, and the Hon. Charles Young, the President, will deliver an Address.
By order of the Committee,
J. LAWSON Sec'y.
May 17.

WANTED, for the New Glasgow School, a TEACHER, of the First or Second Class.
Apply to
JAMES SAMPLE,
one of the Trustees.
New Glasgow, May 18, 1855. 4i

1855. LONDON HOUSE. New Spring Goods.
PER "ISABEL," from England, the Subscriber begs to announce the arrival of a large and general Assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment in the newest styles of Dress Goods, Shawls, Bonnets, Children's Hats, Ribbons, Neck-ties, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Mantles, Boots and Shoes, white and black satin and morecco Slippers, Broad Cloths, Dressings, summer cloths, gambroons, drills, ready-made Clothing, India rubber Coats, Tapestry, Brussels, hilder, stair and crumb Carpets, Hearth Rugs, stair Diaper, worsted and union Damask, long cloths, cheap Prints, cotton warps, Ladies' Wash Boxes, Writing Desks and Dressing Cases, together with a variety of other Goods.
Also,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, &c. GROCERIES:
TEA, Loaf, crushed and moist Sugars; Coffee, ground and unground washing and baking Powders, washing Soda, Soap, Starch, Blue, Spices, &c. &c.
The whole having been carefully selected and purchased on the most favourable terms, will be sold at the lowest Cash price at the Store of
H. HASZARD,
Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel, City of Charlottetown, May 18th.

