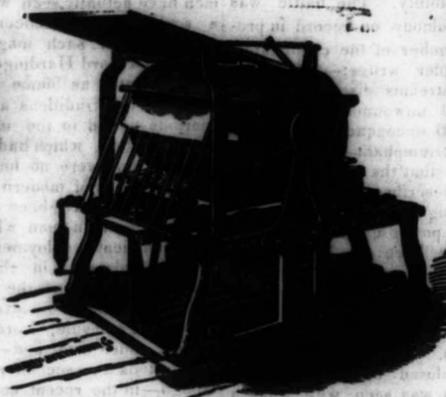


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VARIETIES.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.—The Bishop of Montreal has issued a circular to the arch-priests of his diocese, requesting them to assemble and consider the best means of enforcing the decrees of the Council of Quebec. When it is remembered that the most important of these decrees relate to the Separate School question, the significance of the announcement will be comprehended.—*Toronto Mirror.*

A physician in New York took a quart of strong tea, such as is generally used at ordinary tables, and boiled it down to a pint, and administered small doses to mice, which almost immediately killed them. He then reduced it to a gill, and at that strength one or two drops would destroy rabbits in a few minutes. The tea experimented upon was of good quality. This is encouraging to tea-drinkers.

LARGE IMMIGRATION.—For the week ending Oct. 3d, about 1,000 immigrants arrived daily at Castle Garden, New York, from Europe. In the number were 59 organ grinders with their monkeys. Many of the immigrants were from Sweden. A New York paper says:—Nearly all these immigrants came well furnished with means for reaching their Western homes, or were provided for by friends or their arrival. The Swedish passengers are a fine, healthy and intelligent body of men, women and children, and appear to be well provided with worldly gear.—They held a prayer meeting at the Garden, the service being conducted by Rev. Mr. Hedstrom, Swedish clergyman, of this city.

A BACHELOR, by the name of Evans, was presented to a beautiful widow, also named Evans. The introduction was in this wise: "Mrs. Evans, permit me to present to you Mr. Evans." "Mrs. Evans!" said the spirited bachelor, "the very lady I have been in search of for the last eight years." The fair widow took the remark in very good part, and a pleasant acquaintance ensued. What the future may bring forth this deponent sayeth not.

"I say, boy, whose horse is that you are riding?"
"Why, it's daddy's."
"Who is your daddy?"
"Why, don't you know?—he's uncle Peter Jones."
"So you're the son of your uncle—how do you make that out, young man?"
"Well, I don't know 'zactly how tis," replied the boy, "but you see daddy got to be a widower, and married mother's sister, who is aunt Sally, and so he's my uncle now."

Mrs. Partington says that if dancing girls are stars, it is no reason why they should be regarded as heavenly bodies.
The lady who "took a stitch in her side" has arrived at the conclusion that a stitch in the hole in her stocking would be infinitely more serviceable.
If five and a half yards make a Pole, what is the length of a Hungarian?

CONTINENTAL PRECAUTION AGAINST ADULTERATIONS.—The Bavarian government has followed the example of Prussia by issuing an order to all editors of journals to abstain from publishing advertisements of medicines and quackeries of all kinds

unless the same shall be duly authorized by the police, after chemical analysis by authorized persons. The most stringent rules are in force in Berlin in regard to the sale of poisonous and pernicious substances.

A GEOLOGIST'S GRAVE.—The remains of Dr. Buckland were deposited on Friday week in a most characteristic resting-place in the solid rock below Islip. The rock was blasted, and the body was interred in a cavity lined with Portland cement to keep out the water. He has left by his will all the curious contents of his museum at Oxford to the University.

GOLD MINES IN HONDURAS.—It is stated that rich gold diggings, equal, if not superior, to those of California, have been recently discovered in the Republic of Honduras, contiguous to the coast, by a party of practical American miners, who were induced to visit that country by the flattering reports of its mineralogical wealth, as narrated in the works of Mr. Squiers on Central America. The government and natives are favourably disposed to peaceful foreigners. The climate is healthy, and provisions cheap and abundant.

Be careful how you choose your friends. When you buy a horse, do you not examine him, and beseech a trial? then why take a friend in a state of broken need?

A chap went to California poor, and subsequently became very rich, is now so extravagant that he skates on ice-cream.

An Athenian, who was lame on one foot, joining the army, was laughed at by the soldiery on account of his lameness. "I am here to fight," said he "not to run."

THE RETURNING TIDE.—The ship Western Empire, Captain Soule, cleared from Boston, a day or two ago, for Liverpool, with 300 passengers. It is also stated that the New York packet ships are conveying back large numbers of passengers, principally Irish. How are we to understand the causes of this returning tide?

POISONOUS SUBSTANCE.—It is not generally known, that the substance of which friction matches are made is very poisonous, and, on no account, should they be accessible to small children. We have frequently to record fatal results ensuing from such culpable negligence. On the 11th inst., a small child of Robert Shields, grocer, West Baltimore, gained possession of a box of friction matches, an evening or two since, the poisonous ends of a number of which it unfortunately ate. It was soon after taken with spasms, and, although medical attendance was secured, it died the following morning.

PETER THE GREAT AN EDITOR.—An exchange says:—"The first Russian newspaper was published in 1763, and Peter the Great was its senior editor. The Imperial Autocrat not only took part personally in its editorial composition, but in correcting proofs, as appears from sheets still in existence, on which are marks and alterations in his own hand."

PORTUGAL.—The Portuguese Government has suspended their Consuls in New York and Philadelphia, on application of the American Minister to Portugal, on account of vessels under Portuguese colours having been seized in those ports for being engaged in the slave trade.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE LORD HARDINGE.

It is with very sincere regret that we have to record the death of Field-Marshal Lord Hardinge, which took place on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at his country seat near Tunbridge Wells. Few officers have served so long and with so many opportunities of distinction, and of Lord Hardinge it must be said, that in the field he was ever found equal to the occasion. We do not claim for the gallant soldier who has just departed from amongst us the praise of military genius of the highest order. He was neither a Marlborough, a Napoleon, nor a Wellington, but the work which he had to do he always performed efficiently and well. From the lowest grade he rose to the very highest rank in the British army by his own deserts. He was not connected by birth with any noble family, nor with any influential clique in military circles; and yet he became Commander-in-Chief. Slender indeed was the chance that Henry Hardinge, the son of a clergyman in the north of England, who entered the army as ensign in the year 1798, should have attained the dignities of Governor-General of British India and of Commander-in-Chief. It may be said, that the accidents of life were on his side, but they were no more so than in the case of a thousand others who have passed away, their names unknown. The very turning point of his career affords evidence that he was a man destined to conquer in the battle of life. Lord Hardinge used frequently to tell the story how after the Battle of Corunna, when the English troops were hurrying on board ship, a staff officer was anxious to gain the friendly shelter of the English fleet. The keen eye of Marshal Beresford, who was superintending the embarkation, detected the vigour and capacity of a young officer who was employing himself most zealously in the discharge of his duty. That young officer was Henry Hardinge, and from that moment his fortune was made. He was required to act in the place of the expeditious staff officer, and Lord Beresford never forgot his activity and zeal. At a subsequent period, when Beresford was charged with the important duty of preparing the Portuguese forces to take an active share in the contest with the veteran troops of Napoleon, he remembered the young officer who had done such good service on the beach at Corunna, and summoned him to his aid. He gave him a brigade in the Portuguese service "before he was 25," and after a time, his foreign grade was commuted for British rank. But for this fortunate "accident," as Lord Hardinge used to call it, his fate might have been, according to his own opinion, that of a hundred others. He might have died a colonel on half-pay, after thirty years of hard service in every corner of the British empire. We doubt if this would have been the case. For men of so energetic a stamp—so fitted by nature for the career on which they have entered—"accidents" are ever occurring which they are ever prepared to turn to account.

To give but a suggestion of the actions in which this brave soldier was engaged is to recall the leading events of the most glorious and successful war in which the British arms have been engaged since the days of Marlborough. During the whole of the Peninsular contest he acted as Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the Portuguese army. He was wounded at Vimiera; he was present at Rolica; we have already mentioned the distinction he obtained at Corunna. When Wellesley entered on the scene as acknowledged chief, we find him at the passage of the Douro, at the Battle of Busaco, and actively engaged in organising the defence behind the memorable lines of Torres Vedras. He was present at the three sieges and at the final capture of Badajoz, and at the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo. It was, however, at the battle of Albuera that Lord Hardinge performed the chief feat of his military career. That battle, as is well known, was offered to Soult by Beresford with more valour than discretion. During the progress of it Beresford, as ever, distinguished himself by the greatest personal courage; but the fortune of the day was turned by a happy manoeuvre, executed by young Hardinge without orders, and on

his own responsibility. The battle was one of the most bloody on record in proportion to the number of the combatants. As General Napier writes:—"The rain flowed after in streams discoloured with blood, and 1,500 unwounded men, the remnant of 6,000 unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on the fatal hill." It is thus that the historian of the Peninsular war describes the attack made by Hardinge during that fearful day upon a French division posted upon an eminence formidable for defence:—"Myers was killed; Cole himself and Colonels Ellis, Blackeney, and Hawkshawe fell, badly wounded, and the whole brigade, 'struck by the iron tempest, reeled and staggered like sinking ships.' Suddenly recovering, however, they closed on their terrible enemy; and then was seen with what a strength and majesty the British soldier fights. In vain did Soult by voice and gesture animate his Frenchmen; in vain did the hardest veterans, extricating themselves from the crowded column, sacrifice their lives to gain time and space for the mass to open out on such a fair field; in vain did the mass itself bear up, and, fiercely striving, fire indiscriminately on friends and foes, while the horsemen, hovering on the flanks, threatened to charge the advancing line. Nothing could stop that astonishing infantry. No sudden burst of undisciplined valour, no nervous enthusiasm weakened the stability of their order; their flashing eyes were bent on the dark columns in their front; their measured tread shook the ground; their dreadful volleys swept away the head of every formation; their deafening shouts overpowered the dissonant cries that broke from all parts of the tumultuous crowd, as foot by foot, and with a horrid carnage, it was driven by the incessant vigour of the attack to the furthest edge of the hill. In vain did the French reserves, joining with the struggling multitude, endeavour to sustain the fight; their efforts only increased the irremediable confusion, and the mighty mass, at length giving way like a loosened cliff, went headlong down the ascent." Hardinge fought at Salamanca; he was severely wounded at Vittoria; he was at Pampeluna; he crossed the Pyrenees with the conquering British army; he was at Nivelle, at Nive, at Orthes. After the return of Napoleon from Elba he again entered upon active service, and was attached as Commissioner to the Prussian army. He lost a hand under Blucher at Ligny, and this was his share in the Waterloo campaign. When peace was restored to the world, he did not retire into inactivity, but continued in one important post or another in the service of his country. We do not here pretend to give a catalogue of the successive offices which he held. He was successively Secretary at War, Secretary for Ireland, Master-General of the Ordnance, and, finally, in the year 1844 he was raised to the high dignity of Governor-General of India. The four years during which he held the reins of government in that distant region were memorable even in the eventful history of British India. The events of the Sikh campaign are too fresh in the public recollection to need recapitulation here. No one has forgotten, when the storm of war suddenly broke upon the north-western frontier of our Indian possessions, with what energy the brave old soldier hurried to the scene of action, with what disinterested feeling the Governor-General postponed all questions of dignity and acted as second in command during the fiery days of Moodkee, of Ferozshah, and of Sobraon. Independently of these great military achievements, the Indian administration of Lord Hardinge was in other respects crowned with success. It was he who originated the policy with regard to the kingdom of Oude, which Lord Dalhousie, at a subsequent period, had the nerve and intelligence to carry out to its legitimate fulfilment. In October, 1852, four years after the expiration of his Indian government, Lord Hardinge was raised to the highest post within the ambition of a military man—he was appointed Commander-in-Chief, to succeed the Duke of Wellington. This important post he held until a very recent period, and throughout the eventful epoch of the Russian War. Few

men have actually seen war upon so great a scale, or been concerned in directing operations of such magnitude at home. It was not Lord Hardinge's fault, nor can it be imputed as blame to him, that he inherited the traditions and practices of a glorious period in the military annals of Great Britain, which had served their turn full well, but were no longer applicable to the exigencies of modern warfare. There must have been some extraordinary qualities in a man who could rise to such eminent employments without ever having had—save in the memorable instance of Albuera—the chief direction of any great military achievement in the field. In the Peninsula, Lord Hardinge was always under command—in India he modestly took the second place under Lord Gough—in the recent conflict with Russia his office was rather one of selection than of direct participation, and in his selections he was not very fortunate. The qualities which seem to have recommended Lord Hardinge to honour and fame were, in the first place, unflinching courage in the most terrible trials or in the most unexpected turns of war. He was distinguished, moreover, by a buoyancy of spirit, by a cheerfulness, by a geniality which made him ever acceptable to those around him. Almost to the last, when the weight of years and of lengthened service was beginning to tell upon him, he was a ready and efficient man of business. A character and habits such as those, joined to unwearied zeal and to a neverfailing sense of duty, will be sufficient to account for the honours which he attained without insulting the memory of so gallant and deserving a man with fulsome and superfluous flattery.

TROUBLES AND DISCONTENT IN PARIS.

The condition of the operative classes in Paris has created a sensation; and, as the *Moniteur* is instructed to state, "the Emperor observes it with deep solicitude." No doubt of that. The Emperor has discovered that, in decreeing the erection of palaces, and substituting a street of mansions, two miles long, for houses of the poor in the inferior quarters of Paris, he has made large numbers of the population of Paris homeless. In London a similar error has been committed; but here the responsibility rests with private speculators. The theoretical philanthropy which concerns itself with the dwellings of the poor, would be more successful in its operations, if it were guided by those who are practically acquainted with the subject. Even a Napoleon cannot revel in sumptuous designs for the glorification of his capital, without falling under the inevitable laws of nature and political economy. He has built magnificent houses, having expelled the middle and poorer classes from their homes for that purpose, and now finds that there are not princes enough among his people to inhabit them. All classes are complaining of the exorbitant price of house-room. The poor are compelled to seek quarters on the outskirts of the town, and in places often the most inconveniently remote from their work. Numbers of persons of the middle classes, who left their apartments because they would not submit to an exorbitant augmentation of rent found, themselves in danger of having no house to sleep in. Instances of this are constantly occurring. One of the complaints is, that so many of the new houses are composed of apartments too spacious or too expensive a scale for their elevation. Thus, in the new Rue de Rivoli, 10,000fr. a-year are demanded for third floors, and of fourth and fifth floors, fitted up with gold mouldings and other costly decorations, which, if they were 30 or 40 feet nearer the ground, might suit opulent families; but which are now too high for these, and too high in price for others. The *Moniteur* says, "the rise in house rents has been aggravated by the dearness of provisions;" and here we are introduced to another cause of discontent. Paris has become one of the most expensive capitals in Europe. Formerly it was resorted to on account of its cheapness; but London is now a less expensive place to reside in; and Vienna is scarcely a dearer one. "Ten years ago," says the Paris correspondent of a morning paper, "everybody coming from England to Paris, and

remaining here long enough to live otherwise than at an hotel, was struck by the low rate at which the necessaries of life, as well as its luxuries and amusements, were obtainable. The present time offers a striking contrast with the past. The commonest necessaries, bread and meat and wine, are exorbitantly dear, and as to house-rent, it is something fabulous." The Emperor has caused a detailed report to be presented to him on this state of things; but there scarcely seems to be a necessity for inquiry, the cause of exorbitant rents being obvious. The houses of the poor have been demolished, and the new houses are built in so grand a style, that persons of moderate means, who mean to pay, cannot inhabit them. The only remedy is the building of suitable habitations for the poor.

The French folly has extended to this country, as all French follies do. Costly mansions are built for tradesmen, that moderate profits on an ordinary course of business could cover the rent of, leaving the tradesman a fair remuneration for his toil and outlay. And we all remember the delightful little model labourers' cottages which Field-marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert caused to be erected in Hyde-park, in the Exhibition year; so nicely arranged for the comforts of working men, fitted up with many choice inventions, and which capitalists were expected to build; but which capitalists did not build, for the simple reason that no profit could be expected out of them; and in this commercial nation of ours, men do not lay out money without an expectation of profit. What is wanted is the application of a little common sense in building speculations for the middle and working classes. The article in the *Moniteur* expresses a hope, that the future will bring a remedy for the sufferings of the people of Paris; but this is all, and the operatives, probably, will not be very much benefited by his Majesty's solicitude. Nevertheless, the article verifies the misery of the people of the capital, and confirms the rumours which have been in circulation for some time, that great anxiety is felt in high places respecting the approaching term October 8), when a great number of operatives will be obliged to quit their dwellings, in consequence of having received notice from the proprietors that the rent will then be raised. "The vast changes and improvements the Emperor has carried out in Paris," says the correspondent of the *Times*, "and which, whatever be the fate of his dynasty, will certainly remain for ages a monument of his reign, have supplied employment to multitudes; but, as things now stand, with dear lodgings and dear bread, good wages do but just enable the working man to maintain his family, and that with no great comfort and with little more than the merest necessities of life. It follows, that if the working man has not good wages, the merest necessities of life are beyond his reach. The subject is a grave one: and we readily believe it occasions much anxiety to the Emperor, disturbing even the pleasures which his Majesty and the Empress appear to take in those horrible spectacles, the bull fights, one of which is described in our paper to-day.

NIAGARA ECLIPSED.—The river Shirhawati between Bombay and Cape Comorin, falls into the Gulf of Arabia. The river is about one-fourth of a mile in width, and in the rainy seasons, some thirty feet in depth. This immense body of water rushes down a rocky slope, three hundred feet, at an angle of forty-five degrees, at the bottom of which it makes a perpendicular plunge of eight hundred and fifty feet, into a black and dismal abyss, with a noise like the loud-est thunder. The whole descent is, therefore, eleven hundred and fifty feet; or several times that of Niagara. The volume of water in the latter is somewhat larger than that of the former, but in depth of descent it will be seen there is no comparison between them. In the dry season the Shirhawati is a small stream, and divided into three cascades of surpassing beauty and grandeur. They are almost dissipated and dissolved into mist, before reaching the bed of the river below.

The famous California ballot-box has just been sold by the Vigilance Committee for the enormous sum of \$3500. \$500 in cash was paid down on delivery; the balance by note. The parties purchasing have gone into the mountains, to exhibit the box through the State, prior to fall elections.

The An An William current which sense upon th lities of land, P have b what h "In my tinies," is to co dencies more t latter v miratio are suc mother ensure for my the Pru The —In re nal con ball g Alexan that, th the E the ex Cathol the ba having ander, formed ced wi country ed eac it was vigor ically t olas, s "The This d aptly ill of Henry in a del late Lo Charles Time, b his first high se from P on some other m paushe affair w next d charge honest i This m whole a been ye as 'the that I f His known the gre most ex no spec On th rial f And or with be Provide possib to give on, ab As S House a Govern ty and to poss to mak 'Mr. stock. 'Mr. halt. 'Mr. Up s man ha nothing The dropp his fin as he again. Man can a pose, sup-on Mon the air blotch

News by the English Mail!

Promotions in the Army.—The deaths of the General officers which have just taken place will involve several new appointments and a large amount of promotions in the army. By the decease of Sir Colin Halkett, the Governorship of Chelsea Hospital and the colonelcy of the 45th Regiment, and by that of Lord Hardinge the colonelcy of the 57th Regiment, are rendered vacant. Coupled with the recent deaths of Lieutenant-General Gordon and General Sir H. F. Campbell the decease of Sir Colin Halkett also creates a vacancy on the fixed establishment of General officers, to which Colonel William Booth, half-pay 41st Regiment, the senior on the list—an officer who has served in the Nepaules and Burmese wars—will succeed; Lieutenant Colonel Raymond, now in command of the depot battalion at Winchester, will become Colonel; and Major Bradshaw, on the staff in Australia, Lieutenant-Colonel. These deaths will also cause the promotion of Lieutenant-General Aylmer to be General, and Major-General Cochrane to be Lieutenant-General, by which the latter officer will have to resign the command of the Dublin district. The Duke of Cambridge will also probably have an opportunity of placing three officers on the list of those receiving rewards for distinguished services in place of Sir Henry Somerset, who will be gazetted to-morrow, in all-likelihood, to the Colonelcy of the 25th Regiment, vice Sir H. F. Campbell; and of the two officers to be appointed to the 45th and 57th Regiments. It is, we believe, usual to promote the Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital to the Governorship when an opportunity arises, and the present Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Edward Blakeney, will therefore be most likely to have the appointment. The next death among the General officers will, with those of Lord Hardinge and Major-General James Jones (which occurred on Monday), make Colonel Greaves, late Deputy Quarter-master-General in Ireland, a Major-General.—Globe, Sept. 25.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

A letter from Galatz of the 9th says—"The commission on the frontiers of Bessarabia has traced the frontier from the sea to Bolgrade, where it arrived last evening. This having been done in the course of a week, it may be hoped that the whole frontier can be traced by the end of the month, or by the beginning of October. The commissioners are to leave to-morrow without stopping at Bolgrad. The frontier was traced by means of an ordinary plough, which accompanied the commissioners. The dispute relative to Bolgrad has not yet been terminated, and the commissioners are waiting for instructions about it."

SOLDIER AT NEW ORLEANS.—The Dublin correspondent of the London Times, says that a respectable professional man, recently returned to Dublin from New Orleans, is ready to aver on oath, if called upon, that during his residence at the latter place he had seen John Sadler, the defaulter and supposed suicide, boldly striding through the streets of New Orleans. There could be, he insists, no mistake, as he had been for many years familiar with the marked features of that never-to-be forgotten countenance.

STREET WORSHIP IN RUSSIA.—There is no place in the world where a man with a very small capital can easier gain, if not an honest, at all events a competent livelihood, than in Moscow. All he has to do is spend a few roubles in the purchase of a grimy and obscure saint on canvas, with a tin or gilt glory round his head, and a new frame; to find out a doorway or arch near a thoroughfare where he can place this masterpiece on a table, and get room for himself on a chair, and there, with a old cap or a wooden basin as a money box, sit patiently till his customers come. They are not long in arriving. Behold, here is a mujik coming to market; the pictures catches his eye, he likes it, he makes a few inquiries about it from the proprietor, who assures him that the saint has great interest in the very highest quarters, and has done an immense deal of good to all his clients. The mujik is satisfied, off goes his cap and down bends his head, while his hands busily wander from chest and brow in self

benediction, his wild locks fly over his face and bob back again as with increasing fervour he utters his prayers to the obfuscated image before him. When he thinks he has made a favourable impression he puts his hand in his pocket, drops a few copecks into the saint's treasury, and goes on his way rejoicing. "Surely," said I to a Russian, "these poor people ought to be the best in the world, they say so many prayers." "Ah!" replied he "they have need of all their prayers, they sin so much; and these saints listen so readily they are encouraged to commit all kinds of rogueries."—Moscow correspondent of the Times.

Latest News!

EUROPEAN NEWS.

(Per Telegraph to Reading Room.)

The Cunard Steamship Persia has arrived at New York. Liverpool dates to 4th inst.

The Money market is reported as decidedly more stringent. The Bank of England has advanced its rate of interest to 5 per cent. The stock of Bullion is reported as decreased to the extent of three hundred and six thousand pounds.

Consols for Money are quoted at 92½ to 92¾.

Cotton market quiet. Weather very wet and disagreeable. Market for Breadstuffs quiet. Flour—Steady demand.

No alteration is reported in Wheat since previous quotations. The demand was regular.

Corn in moderate request. No change in prices.

Provision market quiet. Sales limited. Nothing new has transpired relative to Naples or Isle of Serpents difficulties.

We are sorry to find that the Yellow Fever, from which Bermuda suffered so much three years ago, is spreading in those Islands.

The State Elections for Pennsylvania were to come off yesterday.

We are curious to have the results, as upon them will depend the issue of the struggle for the Presidential Chair—a struggle which excites intense interest from one bound of civilization to the other.

The word has gone forth to nations whether the Republic which Washington founded is or is not opposed to the spread of human bondage. The testimony which a pure democracy is prepared to render to the world whether its vital principles is or is not a delusion and a snare, is anxiously looked for.

It is idle for the Southern Slave-breeder to dream, in the contingency of a dissolution of the Union, of annexation to England. Old England would prefer a union with a nation of Cannibals.

The sense of Englishmen—the sense of the civilized world indeed, is, that African Slavery is a dishonor and a reproach to the American Republic, and thus it is that no former Presidential contest has so engaged the attention of people not directly interested in its result, as does the present; simply because the issue bears directly upon great concerns of our common humanity.

A good many years ago Baron Humboldt wrote, to John Quincy Adams we believe:—

"But there is one thing, sir, which grieves me more than I can describe, and that is the policy you have lately adopted in regard to Slavery: I am not so unreasonable as to expect that you should instantly emancipate your Slaves. I know well the formidable difficulties that you have to contend with in solving the problem of Slavery. But what occasions deep sorrow and pain, believe me to all lovers of your country, is to find that, instead of adopting any means, however slow and gradual, to relieve yourselves of it; you are constantly trying to extend and consolidate a system which is not only opposed to all the principles of morality, but, as it appears to me, is pregnant with appalling and inevitable dangers to the future of the Republic itself. Tell your countrymen this from me."—Halifax Sun.

It is anticipated, and we believe with truth that the business transactions on the River Saint John and its tributaries were never more extensive than they are designed to be in the ensuing winter. The late rise in the price of lumber, combined with the moderate freights have tended to this result, and we have no hesitation in stating that fortunes will be made and lost as briskly as ever in connection with the approaching operations.—Frederickton Reporter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor:—

Permit me to make a few remarks through the columns of your intelligent and widely-circulated paper. They are not written for the purpose of offending any person, but simply for the purpose of endeavoring to check public abuses of a grave nature.

You, no doubt, in common with others, have read certain communications which were published in the *Islander* some time ago, the first being signed "Simplex;" the second (a reply to the first), "Complex;" and, doubtless, you could not but despise the motives, deducible from the writings, which actuated the composers. It is likely, too, you were surprised at the lack of discernment in the publisher who introduced such into the columns of his paper. Any well-wisher of his country would like to see its leading journals maintain their dignity, but surely, a journal forfeits this when it unfolds its pages for the reception of such communications as I have just referred to.

From the strife and unpleasant feeling which these have created, the writers should learn, that there is much impropriety in recurring to the public press to avenge an imaginary or real wrong of a private nature. It should teach them, and others also, never to have recourse to such channels, but to steer clear of such an unwarrantable course.

Much blame attaches to the person who contributed the first, but everlasting odium cleaves to him who contributed the second article. This is the first time I have taken my pen in hand to write on this subject, and would not do so now, had not "Complex" been so maliciously inveterate, that he could not let the minister of the "hill church" receive an address from his congregation and reply to the same, without giving vent to more of his unprovoked spleen in circulars; and had not the paper referred to put an untimely stop to the defenses of the attacked party. Any paper that would publish such foul calumnies against any gentleman, especially a minister of the gospel, and then close its columns against redress, is unworthy of the support of any, especially those who call themselves by the name of Christ.

I cannot picture in my mind an act more stupidly audacious—more sacrilegious—or of any act which would contain as much insolent effrontery as that which was committed against the minister of the "hill church" by the writer who then subscribed himself "Complex." What were his motives for writing such, I need not stop here to enquire. Perhaps—

"'Twas envy filled his heart with gall and bitterness,

What made the man of envy what he was, Was worth in others, vileness in himself."

Or perhaps slander filled his—

"mouth with lying words— Slander, the foulest whelp of sin. The man in whom this spirit entered was undone. His tongue was set on fire of hell, his heart Was black as death, his legs were faint with haste To propagate the lie his soul had framed; His pillow was the peace of families Destroyed, the sigh of innocents reproached, Broken friendship and strife of brotherhoods, Yet did he spare his sleep, and hear the clock Number the midnight watches, on his bed, Devising mischief more; and early rose, And made most bellicious meals of good men's names."

His stupidity appears from his supposing, that a minister would write the article signed "Simplex," about the settlement (and part of his congregation), in which he resided. Stupidity may I call it? No, it looks more like design. To me it appears that he had long meditated revenge for something, and was anxiously waiting for an opportunity to wreak his vengeance, for no sooner did "Simplex" appear than he anxiously seized the opportunity; hence we see his haste—written between 9 p.m. and 7 the following morning.

The audacity of the act is evident. No person possessing a tittle of prudence or christian feeling would have acted so unmanly a part. To know that it is sacrilegious, it needs only to be read. It breathes an utter disregard for all that is sacred—for all that is religious; and to let the author of it go unpunished would be a libel on the professors of christianity, and those who regard character. I think any person who values the ordinances of religion, and character, in reproving such, can scarcely help being moved to severity. Indeed, in this case, in the light I view it, coolness would be a crime: yes, as much so as it would have been for Paul not to have reproved sharply Elymas the sorcerer. When we behold a man scampering through the fair cornfields—social and religious society—with the blinding brand of slander hot from Tophet's valley, surely it is but laudable to endeavor to arrest him in his mad career.

As regards the minister's prayers, all I dare say is,— "To his own master he standeth or falleth," and "Complex" will surely fall with his fallen master, if he repent not, and turn from the error of his ways. It is well known, wicked men are not fond of prayers, excepting such as invoke curses on their own heads or those of their neighbors, whom the gospel enjoins to love as themselves.

When "Complex" shall have acquired so much bodily strength, that by placing his shoulder against Ararat, he can overturn it quite easily and roll it into the Caspian Sea, then I shall say, if his mental faculties strengthen in proportion, that his abilities, to a certain degree, will be commensurate to what is required in the man who would successfully and presumptuously attack the ordinances of the christian religion.

"Complex," however, finding that he had overshot his mark, that the minister was not the person who wrote the piece signed "Simplex," made an attempt to apologize, which attempt (I think, any person will say, who understands English,) was equivalent to—I am sorry he was not the man.

A few things only in his circular I deem worthy of notice. His writings remind me in one respect) of the Electric Eel. Each succeeding shock from this animal is weaker than the preceding; and so it is with the writings I refer to; the succeeding one is feebler than its predecessor.

In his letter to the elders and members of the church in Cavendish and New London, he makes "haste," an apology for writing what he did in the piece signed "Complex." A very poor excuse for ill-humour and incompetency. In one place he says, "none of you deem it wrong to criticize Pastor's sermons; why then his public prayer?" Miserable subterfuge! Allow me to tell him why not. In the first case, a minister addresses his fellow creatures for the purpose of edifying them; in the second he addresses God, in his own, and in their behalf. He next adds, "the one act is customary, the other is unusual." True; it is unusual, for none but an impious, full-hardy sinner would attempt the like. And yet he confidently trusts he is a "christian" and a "freeman." Is he a freeman whom the "truth made free?" Such a freeman would not attempt the sacred ordinances of religion, and spitefully reproach a minister of the gospel in the ungentlemanly manner he has done. A freeman! I hope he will learn that he is not at liberty to sow the unhalloved seeds of discord in a minister's congregation—to maliciously attack ministers of religion—or to publicly malign unsullied characters. Verily, if his ability to do evil was equal to his inclination he would be a formidable foe.

In his letter to the minister is contained a good deal of low abuse, to reply to which, would be, in my opinion, beneath the dignity of a minister of the gospel, it being only a reflection of the writer's own tainted mind. In the second paragraph he ironically intimates that a "Mr. C. Crosbie" I hope the gentleman will excuse for quoting his name, is the minister's "elder," whereas that gentleman, I believe, never pretended to belong to the Presbyterian body. It is a pity he should now begin to mangle the figures of speech, after so mercilessly mutilating English composition.

At the commencement of the third paragraph he says, (referring to the reply,) "the character of a minister, you truly remark, should be above suspicion." In the reply no such remark is made. It must therefore have been coined by Mr. B. himself, to answer some purpose. In the next sentence (which is a real jumble of nonsense,) behold the use he makes of it;—I, the writer am a suspicious character. But the most ludicrous part of this sentence is, when he represents the "elder" as having a son who was a "presenter" in Cavendish Church. And what did he present? Was it a child for baptism? Impossible! for the "elder" himself was only married a few months ago. Perhaps it is presenter he means. If however, this and others be typographical errors, he should have corrected them with his own pen before distributing the circulars. It is to me perfectly astonishing, that a man who has seen so much of the world, and "may have had the privilege of hearing" so many public prayers, (not saying he embraced,) should have been ignorant of this bit of education.

It is obvious to all who understand English, that Mr. B's communications contain assertions without arguments, and denials without proving the contrary; and that each of them is devoid of logic, reason, sense, and politeness, and I do hope that the public will not be bored with any more "rejoinders."

FRANK. Cascumpee, October 10th, 1856.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, October 18, 1856.

Pleasant, wholesome and generally agreeable as our climate is, we could, we confess, wish that it were not so variable, and that the duration of the autumn unvisited by severe frost, was in all years similar to the present. Until the day before yesterday, the gardens have kept up their show of verdure, not even the French Bean or Tomato in the kitchen garden, or the balsam, that tenderest of plants, in the flower garden having had their leaves in the least injured. It is impossible to theorize upon this subject. Giving the rein to our imagination, we have contemplated the continent of America, as closely peopled as that of

I have acquired... at by placing...

inding that he had... he minister was...

is circular I deem... itings remind me...

rs and members of... New London, he...

eter is contained a... to reply to which...

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, about 6 1/2 p. m., as Mr. Bourke's Steamer Izo was on her usual trip to Mount Stewart Bridge...

SAD ACCIDENT.—William Seaman, aged 35 years, son of Mr. William Seaman, sen., residing in Triestram Settlement, Lor 34, met with an accident on the 1st October, instant which resulted in his death on Monday night last, the 13th instant.

Europe, New Brunswick, the Canadas, the North West Company's territories, denuded of their dense forests, and converted into fruitful fields, sprinkled over with popular towns, villages and hamlets; the north west wind warmed in its progress by passing through an atmosphere previously heated through, not only by the rays of the sun, either directly, or by radiation from the earth, but combined together with that artificial heat afforded by the innumerable domestic and manufactory fires, and we have asked ourselves the question, would our climate be better or worse for the change.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:— Samuel Marchison, Esq., to be Harbour and Ballast Master at Pinetts, and Wharfinger for the wharf at the north side of Pinette Harbour, in the place of Mr. Angus M. Murchison, who has resigned those offices in consequence of ill-health.

At the Cathedral, New York, on Thursday, 2d Oct., by His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, Mr. Thomas E. Kenny, son of the Hon. Edward Kenney, President of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, to Margaret Jones, daughter of M. Burke, Esq., of New York.

On the 15th inst., at Woodbine Cottage, Charlottetown, the lady of Frederick P. Norton, Esq., of a son.

At Flat River, on the 2d ultimo, Mr. Alexander MacRae, aged 68 years. Deceased emigrated to this island, from Rosshire, Scotland, in the year 1836.

In the Steamer Lady LeMarchant from Richibucto and Shediac, on the 14th inst.—L. P. W. DesBrisay, Esq., Master Theo. DesBrisay, Simon Graham, Edmund Hutchinson, David Walker, Angus Campbell, Frederick M'Donald, George Quinn, —6 in the steerage.—From Shediac, —Miss Brown, —3 in the steerage.

From the shipyard of Mr. Robert Barker, a few days since, at Orwell, a very good Brig. of about 200 tons, called the ELFIN.

At Pasquid, from the Shipyard of Ronald Mac Donald, Esq., for Messrs. Nelson & Son, of Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 16th inst., a very handsome copper-fastened Bark of 700 tons, called the HAMILTON GRAY, built under inspection of Lloyd's Agent.

on passing his dwelling, stooped to remove a log of wood lying in the way of the cart, and at that moment, being close to the house, a part of the brush broke two or three panes of glass, the noise of which falling started his horse, and he fell, the wheel of the cart passing over one of his legs, breaking it in two places, and otherwise seriously bruising his body. He lingered for a number of days in great pain, when death terminated his sufferings. He has left a young widow, two children, and a large number of friends, to lament his untimely end.—Ed.

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Port of Charlottetown.

Oct. 10th, Schr. Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte; deals. 11th, Bark Isabel, M'Donald, Liverpool; goods. Schr. Sovereign, Parry, Peggwash; limestone. Blossom, Maroon, Pictou; coal.

Oct. 9th, Schr. Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou; bal Steamer Lady Le Marchant, Irving; Pictou; mails. 10th, Arab, —, Liverpool; deals.

Beef, (small) lb. 4d a 6d Onions, 1 1/2 a 1 3/4 Do. by quarter, 3 1/2 a 5d Fowls pair, 1s 3d a 1s 9d Pork, 4 1/2 a 5 1/2 Chickens, 1s 4d a 2s

Teacher Wanted. WANTED for the Nine Mile Creek School District, a Teacher of the First Class, with a good moral character. Apply to either of the undersigned Trustees.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS. TO BE SOLD by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the Twenty-ninth day of NOVEMBER, 1856, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, pursuant to License duly granted for that purpose, by his Honor the Surrogate and Judge of Probate of this Island, bearing date the 12th day of February, A. D. 1856.

At Richmond Bay, on Tuesday last, from the Shipyard of Mr. Wm. Ellis, a very fine juniper-built, copper-fastened Ship of about 1200 tons, built under inspection of Lloyd's Agent, to class seven years, called the JAMES YEE.

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Coal Meters and Weighers.

Messrs. J. Williams and Benj. Tremain, being in possession of Weighing Machines, and they having obtained license to use the same, and also having this day taken and subscribed to the Oath of Office. NOTICE is hereby given that the said John Williams and Benjamin Tremain are authorized Coal Meters and Weighers for the City and port of Charlottetown for the ensuing year.

GRAND DIVISION. THE Annual Session of the G. Division of this Island will be opened in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on THURSDAY, the 30th October, inst., at 8 o'clock, p. m.

RECEIVED this day, October 17th, at GEORGE T. HASZARD'S Bookstore: Mrs. Stoves new Work Dress

Ploughing Match. A PLOUGHING MATCH will take place on the Farm of Mr. John Thorne, Keston, Princetown Road on Thursday the 23d instant.

Ploughing Match. A PLOUGHING MATCH will take place on the Royal Agricultural Society's Farm on Tuesday the 29th October, (instant) when the following prizes will be awarded.

AUCTIONS. GREAT AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, Glassware, Crockeryware, Chinaware, &c.

Chain Pump Fixtures! 500 lbs. CHAIN, for Pumps, 4 doz. FIXTURES.—For Sale by—GEORGE T. HASZARD.

LET US REASON TOGETHER



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm.

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

Table listing various ailments such as Ague, Dropsy, Inflammation, Asthma, Dysentery, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Erysipelas, Liver Complaints, etc.

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

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.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR F. E. ISLAND. GEORGE T. HASZARD, Charlotte Town, 4th March, 1856.—[s]

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, 200 Cord of FIREWOOD.

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

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment—800 sides Neat's Leather, 300 sides Harness Leather, 200 sides Light Sole Leather, 500 Calf-skins.

WM. B. DAWSON, October 20.



FALL SUPPLIES BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE CITY DRUG STORE

No. 14, Queen Street.

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

ALSO, IN STORE. A general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c., &c. W. R. WATSON.

CLOTH!

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

AGENTS. Charlottetown.—Messrs. Haszard & Owen. Georgetown.—Hon. Joseph Wightman. Vernon River.—James L. Hayden, Esq. Head of Orwell.—Robert Finlay, Esq. Pinette Mills.—Alex. Dixon, Esq. Mount Stewart Bridge.—Kemble Coffin, Esq. St. Peter's.—Wm. Stearns. JOHN DIXON. Glenfins Mill, June 2, 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 4 inch thick.

Pure Corn Starch.

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

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. B. 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 BRANTON, Esq., Princetown; JEREMIAH SIMPSON, Esq., Cavendish; JAMES FISGON, Esq., New London; RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., Tryon; GEORGE WIGGINTON, Esq., Crapaud; W. S. MACGOWAN, Esq., Souris; HON. JAMES DINGWELL, Bay Fortune, or JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq., St. Peter's Bay. Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856.—[s]

Tar! Tar! Tar!

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

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

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

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq., Charlotte Town. H. J. CUNDALL, April 7th, 1854. Agent for F. E.

1st OCTOBER, 1856

NEW BOOKS received this day, at George T. Haszard's, Bookstore—M'Alay's History, 4 vols. in one, 7s 6d, and in single volumes at 3s 6d. M'Kerzie's 5000 receipts, 6s 3d. Gordon Cummings Hunters' Life, 7s 6d. Jay's Autobiography, 1 vol. Dr. Kitto's Memoirs. The Castle Builders, 5s. The Martins of Cro Martin, by Lever, 3s 9d. J. Montgomery's Poetical works illustrated, 14s. Letter Writers, 1s 3d. Song Books, bound and pamphlets. Cookery Books, 1s 3d. Carpenter's Spelling Books, 9d. Comic almanacs for 1857. 17 000 Buff envelopes, 1s to 1s 10d per 100. English Editions of Webster's Dictionary, 5s 6d to 28s 6d. Am. abridged do. of Walkers do., 2s. Drawing Room Table Book, 4to 20 Engravings, 17s 6d. Albums English and American, illustrated 6s 9d to 29s. Gift Books, richly bound, 7s 6d. Fishers Book of the World, 22s 6d. Confession of Faith. Ramsay's inquiry of Human Happiness. Childrens Books, a variety.

TO MILLERS. Camel Hair Bolting Cloth.

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

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP.

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory Coloured, Engravings, in Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps. THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delicate excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c. by WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4, Sundays excepted.

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

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

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

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

Their almost marvellous power in removing contumacious, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Scarcy Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scoury, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 23s. per bottle. The 25 Packages, by which 21 12s. are saved; and the 120 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house; or otherwise.

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

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

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

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRISTOL, Mass., 29th Dec., 1855. Dr. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Pectoral. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EDWIN KNIGHT, M.D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Cherry Pectoral myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it to be the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should never pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1856. The best remedy we possess for the cure of Whooping Cough, Croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people. HIRSH CONKLIN, M.D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., Norriston, Pa., writes, 2d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in more than six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your PECTORAL by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the pressure in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicine is the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your medicine, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisis, and Bronchitis. WYOMING, Miss., Feb. 4, 1856. Dr. AYER: I will cheerfully certify your PECTORAL is the best remedy I possess for the cure of Whooping Cough, Croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people. HIRSH CONKLIN, M.D.

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Consumption. Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the Cherry PECTORAL affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HORN, New York City, March 5, 1856. DOCTOR AYER, Lowell: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your Cherry Pectoral has done for my wife. She had five months labor under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily falling, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We tried his kindness, as we do your child, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well. Yours with gratitude and regard, ORLANDO SHELLEY, or SHELLEYVILLE. Consumptive, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cure all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they are un- precedentedly pure to the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the four humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or diseased organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cure have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent here named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—Constipation, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Headache, Headache arising from a full stomach, Stomach, Indigestion, Morbid Excitation of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcers and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also by purifying the blood and stimulating the system cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Hoarseness and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other can give you compare with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Price 25 Cts. per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

SOLD BY T. DESBRISAY & Co. General Agents

And by Mr. LEWIS OWEN, Georgetown, EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's, GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud, JAS. L. HOLMAN, St. Eleanor's, JAMES FISGON, New London,

A CARD.

HAMMOND JOHNSON, M. D. (PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.) May be consulted at the Dispensary, or at his father's Residence. July 17. Ch. Town, P. E. I.

Shingles, Lumber, &c. PINE BOARDS, (a good article), Spruce Boards, Deals, Scaunting, Studding, Juniper Posts, Laths, Birch Plank, SHINGLES, (Pine, Cedar and Fir), 100 pair WINDOW SASHES, (8x10 & 10x12) JAMES N. HARRIS. August 11, 1856.

Wanted to Purchase, OATS, OATMEAL, BUTTER, LARD, Macerel, Cod Oil, Codfish. JAMES N. HARRIS. August 11, 1856.

Dying and Cloth Dressing.

JOHN McP. FRASER of Pictou, Nova Scotia, respectfully intimates to his numerous friends, and the Public, that owing to the large patronage extended to his establishment, he is enabled to reduce his prices from one shilling, for dyeing and full dressing Black and Brown, to twopenny, and other work in proportion. Cloth entrusted to his Agents, will be done with his usual care and dispatch. AGENTS. Charlottetown—PETER M'GOWAN Esq. Georgetown—FINLAY M'NEIL Esq. White Sands—DAVID JOHNSTON Esq. August 30 1856.—All papers 2m

A Good Investment.

A MOST rare opportunity is here offered the Public, particularly Capitalists and Speculators, either in the Island or neighbouring Provinces. The Subscriber, now residing in the United States, hereby offers at private sale, either the whole or part of his REAL ESTATE in Prince Edward Island, consisting, in part, in some 60 VILLAGE LOTS in the Village of Summerside, Lot 17, in which is included about 300 feet along the Shore of the Harbor of Bedouque, and which is laid out in WATER LOTS, and the front secured with a Breast-work of considerable expense, and on which is the best location in the Village for a Wharf. On part of these Lots stands Two DWELLING HOUSES, one STORE and WAREHOUSE, and one Carriage Factory. Immediately adjoining the Village is a FARM of about 80 Acres, 50 of which is under a good state of cultivation, and the balance well covered with a splendid growth of wood. There are also a large BARN, a small FARM HOUSE, Out House, a Well, and a large Spring of Superior Water on the premises. This Farm being situated on the north side of Bedouque Bay, and gradually descending south to said Village, rendering its location pleasant; and, as it commands a full view of the Straits, with New Brunswick in the distance, makes it a very desirable site for a residence; a large portion of which, however, will be required to supply the growth of the Village, and for Building Lots in the rear. This property is second to none in the Island in point of beauty and for healthy locations. Much might be said of the many business advantages, &c., of Summerside, and of its proximity to Shediac, the terminus of the Rail Road; but it is presumed an intending purchaser will make himself well acquainted with all such information before closing such a purchase. Also is offered on Townships Nos. 15, 8 and 3, in Prince County, some 550 Acres of LAND, and on Lot 25, two FARMS, subject to long Leases, paying annually £9 14s. currency. All this property will positively be sold, therefore, bargains may be expected. For Terms, and further particulars, apply to P. BAKER, Esq., Bedouque, or to Messrs. BEER & SON, Charlottetown, with whom plans of said Village Property can be seen, as also in the Registrar's Office. May 10, 1856. J. WEATHERBIE.

MAILS.

Summer Arrangement.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:— For New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, via Summerside and Shediac, every Monday and Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, and direct to Shediac, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," every Friday afternoon, at one o'clock. For Nova Scotia, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, and every Thursday morning, at ten o'clock. For Newfoundland, every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. For England and Bermuda, to include the correspondence for the West Indies, every alternate Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, viz:— Tuesday, the 3rd and 17th June, The 1st, 15th and 29th July, The 12th and 26th August, The 9th and 23rd September, The 7th and 21st October, The 4th and 18th November. Letters to be registered and Newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing. THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General. General Post Office, May 24th, 1856. N. B. The Steamer "Lady Le Marchant" will leave Shediac every Tuesday morning at six o'clock, and Pictou every Wednesday and Friday morning at eight o'clock, and will leave Charlottetown for Shediac every Friday at two o'clock.

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. RANKIN & Co. April 13, 1855.

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.

WILLIAM CONROY, IMPORTER & DEALER IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOODS, OF THE BEST QUALITY, IN ALL THEIR VARIETY. Scale of prices as cheap as any in the City. STORE IN RIDER'S BUILDING, NEAR THE TEMPERANCE HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN. Tea, Sugar, &c. Confectionery. Cutlery. Jewelry. Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, that beautifully situated FARM, on the Malpeque Road, distant about 5 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, the property of Dr. DAY. It contains 155 acres, of which about 100 are in a good state of cultivation, the residue being covered with a mixed growth of hard and soft wood, including suitable Fencing material. Upon the premises is a comfortable 1 1/2 story DWELLING HOUSE, 45 feet by 35 feet, with a BARN 45 by 25 feet, and a Well of water at a short distance from the farm yard. The Property is enhanced by a permanent stream of water which flows through it; and altogether is adapted for Farming purposes. It is held under Lease for 999 years, of which 973 are unexpired, and is subject to the yearly rent of One Shilling per acre only. Possession can be given in April next, or earlier, if required. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of JOHN LONGWORTH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Charlottetown, who is fully authorized to treat for the sale. Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND UNDER RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Being strictures on the policy of the Provincial Legislature, since the year 1851. BY W. H. POPE, ESQ., BARRISTER AT LAW. THIS Pamphlet contains the arguments furnished by the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Her Majesty's Attorney General to Sir Alexander Bannerman, in favor of the Elective Franchise Bill—a most extraordinary production, and one well calculated to illustrate the position of officials generally, and of the Attorney General in particular—under Responsible Government. P. p. 36. Price 9d. CHARLOTTETOWN.—HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square. ST. ELEANOR'S.—JAMES J. FRASER.

Charts, Charts, BELLE ISLE to Boston, including Gulf and River St. Lawrence, with a large book of sailing directions, 24s.

Canoes to Philadelphia, including Bay Fundy, (with do., 2s. Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Newfoundland, 17s 6d. Nova Scotia and Bay Fundy, 12s 6d. Northumberland Straits, (2 parts) 3s 6d each. Atlantic General Chart, English Channel. A full Chart of the South of Ireland, St. George's Channel, the English Channel, and of the North Sea to Yarmouth and Amsterdam, 21s. South of Ireland to St. George's Channel, 12s 6d. St. George's and English Channel, with sailing directions, 25s. Parallel Rulers, Mathematical Instruments, for sale by— HASZARD & OWEN. June 20, 1856.

The Art Union of Glasgow.

PATRON: His Royal Highness the Prince Albert.

PRESIDENT: His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chateaubault.

THE object of the Art Union of Glasgow is, briefly, to aid in extending amongst the Community a knowledge of the FINE ARTS, by the purchase and dissemination amongst the Members of Meritorious Works.

A Subscription of ONE GUINEA constitutes Membership for One Year. The whole Subscriptions, after deducting the necessary expenses, are devoted to the purchase of PICTURES, DRAWINGS, SCULPTURES, ENGRAVINGS, and other WORKS OF ART. Each Member for the present year, for every Guinea subscribed, is entitled to the following privileges:— I.—To a Copy of each of the following beautiful Line Engravings on Steel:— THE FIRST BORN, after the Painting by W. COPE, Esq., R. A., Engraved by T. VIGNON, Esq. THE VILLA FOUNTAIN, after the Painting by W. L. LITCH, Esq., Engraved by W. FORRESTER, Esq.

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

NOTE.—Subscribers for more than one Share have the following privileges:— TWO SHARES.—Two Chances for the Prizes, and of each of the Engravings for the year, Two Prints or a Proof on India paper. FIVE SHARES.—Five Chances for the Prizes, and of each of the Engravings for the year, Five Prints or a Proof before Letters. TEN SHARES.—Ten chances for the Prizes, and of each of the Engravings for the year, Ten Prints or an Artist Proof.

Subscribers for this year can take a Print of a former year in place of this year's; but of former Engravings, there are no Proofs to be had. The following is the list of former Prints, issued by the Society:—viz. THE HERMIT—ITALIAN SHEPHERDS—PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD—HARVEST—MAY MORNING—WHITTINGTON—HAGAR AND ISHMAEL—HEATHER BELLES—THE KEEPER'S DAUGHTER—THE RETURN FROM DEER-STALKING—AND COMING OF AGE. There are a few Proofs before Letters of Deer-Stalking on hand.

OF ARTISTS' PROOF, AND PROOFS BEFORE LETTERS, a very few will be printed, and these will be delivered strictly in the order, that Subscribers names are received, a few of each being retained for Subscribers; names abroad. The Engravings being on Steel and in Line, no inferior impressions will be issued. The Committee most respectfully yet earnestly solicit those Gentlemen who are already Members of the Society to do what they can to increase the number of the Subscribers, and thus put the Society in a situation to advance still more than they have yet been able to do the cause of Art in the United Kingdom.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received at the OFFICE of the SOCIETY, 20, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW; by any of the MEMBERS of the COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT; and by the HONORARY SECRETARIES appointed throughout the Country.

ROBERT A. KIDSTON, Acting Secretary. Mr G. T. HASZARD, Honorary Secretary for CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THE COMMITTEE of THE ART UNION of GLASGOW have to state to the Members of the Society and to the friends and lovers of Art, that to obviate the complaints of the delivery of the Prints for the year to the members, they have this year determined to issue in place of one Large Print which would take about two years to print, Two Prints of a smaller size, but which can be printed in such time, as will enable each Subscriber to receive their share during the currency of the year, each being of greater value than the amount of subscription. These Prints are specimens of the very highest class of Art both in their subjects and in their execution, and may indeed be designated Gems of Art; they have also by adopting two plates for the present year, been able to make such arrangements as will enable them, in all future years, to continue the giving the Engravings on payment of subscription, and at the same time secure to the Members works of the highest class.

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

Having explained as to the delay that has taken place in delivering the prints of "COMING OF AGE" the Committee hope, that the Members will be satisfied with the explanation, and having seen such fine Engravings this year, that they will continue their support to the Society, and that this year there will again be a large increase to the list of subscribers. Having said so much regarding the Engravings they will only shortly draw attention to the Prizes to be distributed among the Members at the annual

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

In conclusion, the Committee trust that as THE SOCIETY is now HIGHEST ON THE LIST of such INSTITUTIONS IN THE WORLD, by the exertions of their friends they will still be enabled to keep this position, and the Committee are determined that no effort on their part will be wanting to insure this being attained.

ROBERT A. KIDSTON, Acting Secretary. Subscriptions will be received, and specimens can be seen at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Bookstore.

TO LET. THREE or four Rooms in a respectable part of the city, suitable for a genteel family. Enquire at the office of this paper. Aug. 13, 1856.

Dissolution of Co-partnership. THE co-partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers under the name of HASZARD & OWEN, as Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due the said firm are requested to be paid to either of the subscribers before the 15th October next. GEORGE T. HASZARD. GEORGE W. OWEN. August 15th, 1856.

THE BOOK-SELLING and STATIONARY business will be conducted as at present, by GEORGE T. HASZARD, for which he solicits a continuance of public patronage. The Printing business will be continued in the same building, by Mr. Haszard until the first of January next, after which period it will be under the management of a person of long and tried experience.

New Importations.

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

IRON. Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted, Superior Metric Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 20s each.

Mortice Latches, low priced Rim Locks and Latch Locks, Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article, Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argille door knobs, Electro Plated Drop Escutcheons, Screws, a large lot, Excelsior Screw Auger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch, Chisels, all sizes, Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices, Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by GEORGE T. HASZARD. Oct. 24, 1856.

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

A good Assortment WILSON'S Botanic Medicine Thomsonian Preparations, with full directions for FAMILY USE.

B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S Compound Sarsaparilla, Neuropathic Drops, Wild Cherry Balsam, Dysentery and Cholera Syrup and Wild Cherry Bitters.

For Sale by Haszard & Owen, Sole wholesale Agents for Prince Edward Island.

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE NOW contains an immense assortment of BRITISH AND FRENCH MANUFACTURES (the newest make and patterns) just arrived per ship "INTENDED" direct from England, which is offered for sale at a small advance on cost. WM. HEARD. Charlottetown, July 3, 1856.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MISSIONARY LETTER FROM A QUEEN. The Queen of Karroonga, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, having about four thousand inhabitants, who are converted to Christianity, addressed the following letter to the Treasurer of the London Missionary Society.

Dear Sir—Love to you through the Lord Jesus the Messiah. You know that ours is a land of poverty, and that we have no gold or silver here. Firewood, sweet potatoes, and poultry, are the only means by which we can obtain money.

At the annual meeting of 1855 we found that our subscriptions did not amount to what we intended; and we urged one another to increased diligence that our subscriptions might be more next year. One of our number got up and said, "The bag for this year is not full. Let us try if we cannot choke it up before we talk about next year." Then we began to stretch our pockets, and by some means or other we got up to what we promised, and we were very happy, and thanked God for giving us the means.

We are prospering spiritually, and tentorially. Men and women are imitating the good ways of you foreigners, who have come to us with the blessings of the gospel, and whose customs were never before known in this land. We are planning to get more money for the coming year, and we have already obtained something towards it. This is my word to you, Mr. Missionary. Do not be cast down; you have hitherto had much, and I hope you will yet have more. We will do what we can, and would do more; but we have no gold, where gold is found. These are our desires that the word of God may increase among us, and spread throughout the world. The amount of our subscription for 1855 is two hundred and thirty dollars. Signed, NA MARRA.

October 4, 1855.

FRANKLIN'S SON.—The inauguration of the Franklin statue at Boston, Massachusetts, has been the occasion for reviving incidents connected with the life of the philosopher. His only son, William, was Governor of New Jersey at the time of the Declaration of Independence, and did what he could to prevent the legislative Assembly of New Jersey from sanctioning the proceedings of the General Congress of Philadelphia. These efforts, however, did but little to stay the tide of popular sentiment in favour of resistance to tyranny, and soon involved him in difficulty. He was deposed from office by the Whigs to give place to William Livingston, and sent a prisoner to Connecticut, where he remained about two years in East Windsor, in the house of Captain Ebenezer Grinn, near where the Theological Seminary now stands. In 1778 he was exchanged, and soon after went to England. There he spent the remainder of his life, receiving a pension from the British Government for the losses he had sustained by his loyalty. He died in 1813, at the age of eighty-two. The opposition of the son to the cause the father espoused produced an estrangement between them, and in Franklin's will, speaking of his son, he says:—"The part he acted against me in the late war, which is of public notoriety, will account for my leaving him no more of an estate he endeavoured to deprive me of."

THE YOUNG RAISERS ABROAD.

When quite a youth Franklin went to London, entered a printing office, and inquired if he could get employment as a printer? "Where are you from?" inquired the foreman.

"America," was the reply. "From America?" said the foreman, "from America speaking English as a matter of course? Well, do you really understand the art of printing? Can you set type?"

Franklin stepped to one of the cases, and in a very brief space, set up the following paragraph from the first chapter of the Gospel by St. John: "Katharine saith unto him, Can any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, Come and see."

It was done so quick, so accurately, and contained a delicate reproof, so appropriate and powerful, that it at once gave him character and standing with all in the office.

TRANSPLANTING OR ENGRAFTING.—Evergreen trees, says the Plogman, are as safely and easily transplanted, as apple trees, provided the transplantor knows how to do the business. He must take a sod with the tree; for the bark on the roots is so tender that the tree cannot be pulled up with safety. Take a sharp spade, and cut the roots twelve to eighteen inches from the trunk, in case it is six feet high, and take up a sod corresponding with this cut. The bark on the roots of evergreens is so tender that on pulling up the young tree it peels off, and the root is left bare. Pines taken out of a thicket, where they have not often seen the sun, are not so likely to thrive as those that have been more exposed. Take them from open grounds where they are not wanted, and there is no trouble about transplanting.

ERRORS OF ENGRAVING.—The different meanings that may be given by emphasis is shown in Lord Edward Fitzgerald's apology to the British House of Commons. In a moment of great excitement, Lord Edward said: "Sir, I do think that the Lord Lieutenant and the majority of this House are the worst subjects the King has." This was followed by loud cries of "To the bar," and "Take down his words," and three hours were spent in ineffectual attempts to induce him to apologize. At last he reported to have said, with some humour, "I am accused of having declared that I think the Lord Lieutenant and the majority of the House the worst subjects of the King; I said so; 'tis true, and I am sorry for it."

VALUE OF DIET.—Mr. R. S. Whitefield, resident medical officer of St. Thomas's Hospital states that the corporation of Antwerp now receive 130,000 francs a year for the sweeping of the streets and the contents of the cesspools, contractors converting the nuisances into powerful granite. Formerly the Corporation used to pay 20,000 francs yearly to get rid of the city refuse. At Paris and Milan "town granite" is manufactured which has extraordinary powers as a fertilizer.

THE MURDER RAZOR.—A melancholy proof of the great distance a Minnie rifle will carry a ball has been given at Magdeburg. Some soldiers were firing at a target at 1000 paces. Labourers were at work 700 paces beyond—that was thought to be safe distance; but one of the poor fellows was mortally wounded by a bullet. [A sheep has been accidentally killed in England with the English rifle from a distance of 3500 yards.]

IMPROVEMENT IN INDIA RUBBER OVERLAPERS.—A ventilating India rubber overlap has been invented by Mr. J. A. Pease of New York. By this improvement the unhealthiness and unpleasantness arising from the use of rubbers is entirely obviated. The inner surface of the rubber is ribbed or corrugated, and thus allows a circulation of air between it and the boot over which it is worn. The perspiration of the foot is thus allowed to pass off, the health is promoted, and the comfort of the wearer greatly increased.

PLUMBER'S RAZOR.—The famous Sir Boyle Roche once remarked, "Single misadventures never come alone, and the great part of all possible misfortunes is generally followed by a much greater."

HARRY ACCIDENT.—A man in Florida, who swallowed an orange seed last fall, has a breath so fragrant of orange blossoms that he has been called "Orange Blossom" out of all possible misfortunes is generally followed by a much greater."

MR. PARTRIDGE SAYS.—If she should ever be cast away, she would prefer meeting with the catastrophe in the "Bay of Biscuits," so that she should have something to live on.

BY WILLIAM DOOD.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. THE following LANDS and PREMISES will be respectively submitted to Public Competition, at the Court House, Colonial Buildings, CHARLOTTE, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of OCTOBER next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, viz:—

PASTURE LOTS Nos. 223, 224 and 225, in the Parish of Charlotte, fronting on the St. Peter's Road, and situate about three miles from Town, containing in the whole 39 acres a little more or less.

Also—That beautifully situated PROPERTY forming part of COMMON LOT No. 19, in the Parish of Charlotte, fronting on the Hillsborough, and in the immediate vicinity of Government House, lately in the occupation of Captain Bessley, R. N., bounded on the south-west by the Road leading to Government House, and on the east by West-street, and extending on said Street 233 feet, a little more or less, with the large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, OUT-BUILDINGS and apartments thereto belonging. The contingent annuity instantly charged on these Premises for the use and benefit of Mrs. Wilson, having been fully transferred to the residence of Mr. David Wilson, in Richmond street, this valuable Property (on Common Lot 19) will be sold in fee simple, and freed and discharged of all incumbrances.

Also—That valuable piece of Ground, with the DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES, known as the present residence of Mr. David Wilson, fronting 60 feet on Richmond-street, and extending in depth 50 feet, a little more or less, forming part of "YOUNG LOTS Nos. 4 and 5, in the second hundred of Town Lots in Charlotte. This property is subject to an annuity of £250 currency per annum, charged thereon for the use and benefit of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wilson, (in case after the decease of her present husband, in case she shall survive him), and so long as she shall remain his widow and unmarried, and it will be sold subject to the said annuity.

For terms of sale and further particulars, enquire of the undersigned Trustees for Sale, &c., under Deed of Release and Conveyance, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1855, executed by the above named David Wilson and his said wife, with the other parties therein named, to the undersigned, and duly registered, and as the same is amended by an addenda thereto, dated the 10th day of May ultimo, endorsed thereon, and also duly registered. Dated at Charlotte, this 10th day of September, 1856. JOSEPH HENSLEY, JOHN LONGWORTH, ROBERT STEWART, Sept. 15.

FASHIONABLE

Boot and Shoe Establishment.

RICHARD FAUGHT, grateful for former patronage, begs to announce to the customers and the public generally, his return from the United States; and having had three years' experience in the most fashionable establishments there, and having acquired a thorough knowledge of the improvements of the day, requests (at the old stand, Queen's Square), a continuance of past favour. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes sold with India Rubber soles; and Ladies' Rubber Boots and Shoes newly repaired. October 6th, 1856.—St.

Lescher's Starch, &c.

10 BOXES Lescher's best London Starch, 5 lb. Glendal Patent do.

1 cart, Thomb Blue, ex Asia Rubber, W. E. WATSON

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

The Old Established

HOUSE

CHARLOTTE, MAY 1855.

T. DESHERIAUX & Co.

HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, the following Assorted and Varied Assortment of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, French Cologne, Soap, and other Toilet requisites; Goshall, Oils, Colours, and Dry Stuffs; Franks, Spices, Cantonments, Medicines and other Languages; with all the Patent Medicines in vogue, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See Appendixes "Zell's Directory"). The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and if quality be considered, as well as the lowest prices, then they can be procured in the most liberal manner.

Charlotte, May 15, 1855.

WARRANTED Pure and Fresh, sold by the Bottle, or in any quantity wanted. W. E. WATSON.

ODD LIVER OIL.

WARRANTED Pure and Fresh, sold by the Bottle, or in any quantity wanted. W. E. WATSON.

A BARGAIN!

FOR SALE, that pleasantly situated COTTAGE and Premises adjoining the Property of Mr. James DAVIS, and fronting on King's Square. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, JAMES J. BEVAN, Charlotte, Oct. 9, 1856.

City Livery and Sale Stables.

HAVING enlarged my Stable, I am now prepared to take Horses for SALE and BOARD, by the day or week. Gentlemen having Horses to dispose of, will find this an excellent Stand, the Stables being roomy and comfortable, and Greenhouses, Harness and Carriages for HIRE—second to none in the City. Please call and examine for yourselves. J. H. GATNER, Sept. 4th, 1856.—vif.

Jakeman's Livery & Sale Stables, neopened at the old STAND, Grafton Street.



HAVING enlarged my Stables I am now prepared to take Horses for sale and board, by the day or week. Gentlemen having horses to dispose of, will find this an excellent stand, the Stables being roomy and comfortable and greenhouses being roomy and comfortable and second to none in the City. WM. JAKEMAN, Sept. 14th, 1856.

SELLING OFF CHEAP.

PATRICK STEPHENS begs to leave respectfully to inform the customer and the public in general, his intention of making an alteration in the business, and of selling off his stock at Montague Bridge, HARDWARE, CROCKERY WARE, and FANCY GOODS, at very reduced prices, from this date until the 15th October next, after which time the remainder of the Stock will be removed to his establishment at Orwell, where they will be sold together with the Fall Supplies, exposed to arrive in a few weeks at the usual low prices.

Any person having demands against the above stock, will please send in their claims to the Subscriber at Orwell, where they will be settled; any accounts due him remaining unsettled after the 15th November next, will be handed over to John Longworth, Esq., to be paid for without further notice. A vessel to load Produce will be at Orwell, and another at Montague Bridge, on or about the 15th October next, when it is expected that all parties indebted to the Subscriber will be ready with their Produce, and cause no detention to either vessel. The Store and Dwelling at Montague Bridge, with or without the Granary and Building Land adjoining, will be let at a moderate rent, for one, two or three years—possession can be given next month. PATRICK STEPHENS, Orwell, Sept. 20th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

CARGO OF HARDWOOD, TIMBER, DEALS AND STAKES, now ready to be shipped at Montague Bridge, consisting in part of the following—About 150 tons of square Birch Timber, from 15 inches upward. About 20 tons of "Beech do. do. and from 40 to 60 M deals. About 30 square, and a quantity of Lathwood for Storage. About 100 tons small and large timber, suitable for Shipbuilding. The lot will be sold cheap to clear out the Boom—Also, deliverable at Orwell about 150 tons of square Birch Timber, from 15 inches upward.

THE BRIG on the Stocks at Vauxor Rivers, and the MATTERILLS in the YARD, will BE SOLD at a low figure. Enquire of PATRICK STEPHENS, Orwell, or BENJ. DAVIES, Charlotte, September 15th, 1856.—Ed. Ex. 1 m.

PAPER HANGINGS!

—VERY RECEIVED—5,000 PIECES FROM BOSTON, HASZARD & OWEN, Aug. 16, 1856.

WESTMORELAND HOTEL.

Sheddo. THE Subscriber in returning thanks to the several public generally for past patronage, assures those who may still favor him with their support, that they will find good entertainment, and every attention paid to the care of luggage, &c., by calling at his Hotel situate on the Main Post Road, within a few minutes walk of the public Wharf, to which the Produce and provisions ply regularly to and from F. E. Ireland. Communications to and from the Board or other places in the Province at the cheapest rates, with careful Drivers. Notice of any kind connected to shall have for sale or to be forwarded to the Board, shall have my best attention. PETER SCHURMAN, Sheddo, New Brunswick, April 20th, 1856.

To Christian Missionaries, &c. GEORGE T. HASZARD keeps constantly on hand, a variety of Theological Works; and is prepared to sell them at the publisher's price.