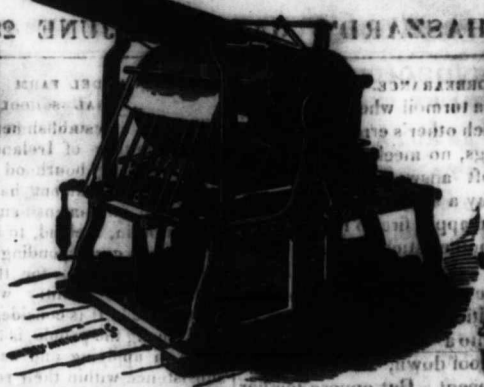


# HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, June 28, 1856.

New Series, No. 354.

## HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Published by Haszard & Owen  
Queen Square,  
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.

AND CONTAINS,  
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

### Public Lands!

THE Commissioner of Public Lands will sell by Auction, at the Colonial Building, Charlotte-town, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of JULY next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the MILLS at St. Peter's, now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Roper, together with 100 acres of LAND, more or less. The lease by which Mr. Roper occupies, will expire on the 1st May, 1857, at which period possession will be given to the purchaser.

Wm. SWABEY, Commissioner.

### Harness and Coach Hardware.

EDWARD DANA,

MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER  
30 Kilby Street, (near State), Boston.

OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enamelled Cloth, Patent and Enamelled Leather; all of first quality. Superior malleable Iron on hand, and furnished to order and pattern. Full assortment American Harness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.

### COALS! COALS!!

40 CHALDRON PICTON COAL, just arrived and for Sale by  
JAMES PURDIE.  
Charlottetown, Dec. 5.

### EDUCATION.

#### A Rare Chance for Young Men

MR. A. A. MACKENZIE wishes to inform the Young Men of this City, that he has opened an Evening Class in the Temperance Hall, and is prepared to give instructions in the following branches, and on the following Terms per Quarter of 48 Evenings each, namely:—

1st, Reading, writing and arithmetic, £0 10  
2d, Grammar and composition, 0 15  
3d, Practical Geometry and mensuration, 0 15  
4th, Trigonometry and mensuration, 1 0

One-half of the Quarterly Fee to be paid on entering.

Those studying the first three Branches would require to be in attendance at 7 o'clock, and those in the others at 8.

Mr. McK. states himself, that his long and well-tried experience in the practice of teaching. Evening Classes, will enable him to convey a far greater amount of practical knowledge to his pupils in a given period of time, than has been communicated by any of his predecessors.

Charlottetown, Feb. 21st, 1856.

### JOHN HARPER,

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

### Carriage Bolts.

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large Stock of the above—of the following sizes:—  
LENGTH. DIAMETER.  
1 1/2 inches by 3/16 2-8  
2 5-16 2-8  
2 5-16 2-9  
2 5-16 2-8  
2 5-16 2-9  
2 5-16 2-8  
2 5-16 2-9  
2 5-16 2-8  
2 5-16 2-9  
These Bolts have neatly turned heads and are offered for sale at from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they can be made for on the Island.

### COPAL VARNISH.

A FEW Tin-cans of superior COPAL VARNISH for sale by  
H. HASZARD,  
Charlottetown, July 2d, 1855.

### A TEA.

Under the patronage of Mrs. Daly.

FOR the purpose of raising a Fund in aid of providing a House of Refuge or Asylum for the poor and destitute of all denominations of the City, will be held 'Beach Hill,' on the Government House Grounds on Thursday the 17th July, at 4 o'clock, p.m. Contributions will be most thankfully received by the Committee of management.

Mrs. J. Brecken, Mrs. C. McDonald,  
" Cattle, Mrs. J. McDonald,  
" B. Davies, Mrs. M. McDonald,  
" Dawson, " Palmer,  
Miss P. Desbrisay, Mrs. Purdie,  
Mrs. Forgan, " Riggs,  
" Gaul, " S. Swabey,  
" Hensley, " Stark,  
" D. Hodgson, " Tucker,  
" Hobkirk, " Walker,  
" Heard, " Watson,  
" Lloyd, " W. Walsh.

Admission to the grounds 5d., children under 10 years 4d. Gates to be open at 3 1/2 o'clock.

Tea and refreshments to be purchased at the Tables.  
There will be an entrance from the Brighton Road as well as through Government House Gate.

Should the day prove unfavorable, the Tea Party will take place the following day.

### STEAMER

Lady Le Marchant.

PHILIPS F. IRVING, COMMANDER.

Under contract with the Provincial Government carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

THIS superior British built STEAMER—coppered and copper fastened, 212 tons Register, 90 horse power, classed at Lloyd's for 13 years, having superior accommodations for Passengers—will run regularly, during the season, on the line between Charlottetown and Pictou, and between Charlottetown and Shediac:—

Leaving Shediac, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, every Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, for Charlottetown; leaving Charlottetown for Pictou every Tuesday at 2 o'clock; returning from Pictou every Wednesday, leaving at 8 o'clock; will again leave Charlottetown for Pictou every Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock; will return from Pictou every Friday, leaving at 6 o'clock; and will go on to Shediac, leaving Charlottetown at 1 o'clock.

For freight or passage, apply at Richibuctou to the owner, L. P. W. DESBRISAY, Esq.—in Shediac to E. J. SMITH, Esq.—in Pictou to Messrs. J. & J. YORSTON.—or in Charlottetown to THEO. DESBRISAY.

June 12, 1856.

### Tin & Copper Worker, GAS-FITTER, &c.

THE undersigned, grateful for the encouragement he has received since his return from California, begs leave to inform the Citizens of Charlottetown, that he has, in addition to the Copper and Tinmith business, undertaken GAS-FITTING (with the approval of the Gas Company, they having declined this branch of their business,) to which and his former business, the public may depend, he will give every satisfaction, and dispatch all orders with which they may favor him.

JAMES MILLNER.

Charlottetown, June 13, 1856.

### FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by private Sale, a valuable freehold farm, containing two hundred (200) acres of land, fifty of which are in a state of high cultivation, on which is a new dwelling house finished, length 26 feet, by 26, with a Barn, finished also, 25 feet by 27, a well of water convenient; a never failing stream runs through the rear, fitted for mowing or pasturing of cattle. This valuable property is situated 8 miles from Georgetown, and 22 miles from Charlottetown. For further particulars, apply to

PETER STEWART,  
New Perth.

### A GOOD CHANCE.

FOR SALE, a pretty COTTAGE and Premises situated on the corner of Grafton and Hillsborough Streets. For further particulars apply to Wm. BEVAN, or to the subscriber, JAMES J. BEVAN,  
Charlottetown, 30th May, 1856.

### LORD RAGLAN.

Public opinion is undergoing a remarkable change with regard to Lord Raglan. A few months ago it was generally believed that he was hardly entitled to rank as second-rate commander. But now the real truth is becoming known and it is admitted that he is not equalled by any officer engaged in the late war. Immediately after the battle of the Alma, he urged the necessity of instantly pursuing the flying enemy but the French commander refused. Again, when the Russian army was in full and disorderly retreat after the failure of the combined attack at Inkerman, Lord Raglan conjured General Canrobert to bring up the right wing of the French army in order to pursue the enemy and complete his destruction, but in spite of the most earnest entreaties, the French commander declined to take the responsibility of giving the order, and it is due to the high character of General Canrobert to add, that he has expressed his regret, that he did not make the proposed movement. Again, the expedition to Kerch, so important and so successful, was planned by Lord Raglan and Sir E. Lyons and it was only by the most urgent appeals that the French General would consent to it. Lastly, it has been well and truly said, that had either Marshal St. Arnaud or Lord Raglan lived to witness the termination of the great enterprise they had begun twelve months before, the victory of the 8th Sept. would not have stopped where it did, and the blow which only needed an eye and a hand to direct it, would have been struck home.

Sir R. Airey, in giving his testimony before the Crimea Board of Inquiry bore the following testimony to Lord Raglan:—

In the Crimea, he said, it was not the bodily strength of the army, but the strong will of the men who composed it which kept them out of hospital. Sick and feeble as they were they had fastened on the enemy's territory and could not be induced to relax their hold. The gallant remnant of that suffering force was destined to be the nucleus of the magnificent army now in full power and strength, returning victorious from the scene of conflict. But to effect that vast change to convert into a mighty armament that little remnant of the column which had so gradually stood at bay against Russia in the Chersonesus almost without food, forage, and land transports, was one of the greatest operations ever undertaken. The General worthy to command such troops in the hour of danger would be one whose high courage and firm will could keep the groups of men together and give them still in the eyes of the enemy the semblance of a powerful force. In the British army they believed, that such a General was Lord Raglan and the gallant officers and soldiers of the French army, ever keen in their scrutiny of a General's capabilities warmly shared in that opinion. After the fight of Inkerman, when for a time he was reduced to act on the defensive, Lord Raglan displayed the singular faculty he possessed of conveying to the minds of all who ap-

proached him the fixed determination of his own. Without dissembling facts, he would clamy withhold his assent from gloomy apprehensions, and would manfully call attention to the special business of the time, and by a power not to be described in words, he threw upon those who conversed with him the energy of his own undaunted nature. Men went to him anxious and perturbed, but they came away firm and determined. By a like happy ascendancy Lord Raglan preserved the home authorities from the danger of any undue apprehensions. He knew that their fears would rapidly spread panic throughout England, and that panic in England would be injurious to the efficiency of the army. He was fully acquainted with the dreadful facts of the time, and, no doubt, communicated them to the authorities at home of whom he used kindly to say, he knew they could not do much but that they would do all they could to alleviate the hardships and the sufferings of the army. It was not by his correspondence with London alone, that Lord Raglan's conduct could be judged. His efforts were felt in his own camp as well as in that of our gallant allies. From Balaklava he sent to the shores of Asia Minor and to Constantinople to Malta, and even to Vienna unhappily, England was distant, and his demands in that direction were slow in producing results. It was in the great straits and difficulties of the army that the greatness and unshaken firmness of Lord Raglan were exhibited, and saved it—not indeed from hardships and cruel losses—but, thank God from all military disasters and enabled it to hold its grasp upon the enemy's territory, which ultimately had held to the capture of his great stronghold. If there had been any glory in the fall of Sebastopol, it would surely not be forgotten that that great result was prepared for by the aducity of the original invasion and the enduring heroism of the winter campaign, and the more the singular history of those events became known the greater would be the pride with which Englishmen would prize Lord Raglan's fame.

### THE DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Sir William Hamilton, the distinguished Scotch metaphysician, died of congestion of the brain. "For about twelve years," says the Athenaeum, "he had been a sufferer from paralysis, which did not affect his mental activity and did not prevent though it impeded, his exertions as a lecturer. He was educated at Oxford and for many years held the Chair of Logic and Metaphysics, in the University of Edinburgh. Hewas a descendant of one of the sternest of the heroes of Bothwell Bridge and a Scottish herald would designate him as Sir William Hamilton, Baronet of Preston. But to the educated world, he will be known by thousands, who care nothing for his ancestry, as the most learned man of his time and one of the most acute in the profound branch of inquiry, which it was his delight to follow.

The Emperor of the French will visit Ireland in July. He will arrive in one of his 74 gun ships.



THE ARAB HORSE

Layard, the explorer of Ninevah, who is as familiar with Arabs as he is with antiquities, gives, in his late work on Assyria, some curious details respecting the true horse of the desert. Contrary to the popular notion, the real Arabian is celebrated less for unrivalled swiftness than for extraordinary powers of endurance. Its usual paces are but two, a quick walk, often averaging four or five miles an hour, and a half running canter; for only when pursued does a Bedouin put his mare to full speed. It is the distance they will travel in emergency, the weight they will carry, and the comparative trifle of food they require which render the Arabian horse so valuable. Layard says that he knew of a celebrated mare, which had carried two men in chain armor beyond the reach of some Aneyza pursuers. This mare rarely had more than twelve handfuls of barley in twenty-four hours, except during the spring, when the pastures were green; and it is only the mares of wealthy Bedouins that can get even this allowance. The consequence is, except in the spring, the Arab horse is lean and unsightly. They are never placed under cover during summer, nor protected from the biting winds of the desert in winter.

The saddle is rarely taken from their backs. Cleaning and grooming are strangers to them. They sometimes reach fifteen hands in height, and never fall below fourteen. In disposition they are as docile as lambs, requiring no guide but a halter; yet in the flight or pursuit, their nostrils become blood-red, their eyes glitter with fire, the neck is arched, and the mane and tail are raised and spread out to the wind.—The whole animal becomes transformed. The vast plains of Mesopotamia furnish the best breeds, and these breeds are divided into five races, of which the original stock was the Kheyleh. The most famous belong either to the Shammar, or to the Aneyza tribes. Their pedigrees are kept scrupulously, and their value is so great, that a thorough bred mare is generally owned by ten, or even more persons. It is not often that a real Arabian can be purchased. The reason is that, on account of its fleetness and power of endurance, it is invaluable to the Bedouin, who, once on its back, can defy any pursuer except a Shammar or Aneyza with a swifter or stronger mare than his own. An American racer, or even an English hunter, would break down, in those pathless deserts, almost before an Arabian became warmed up to his work. Where thorough bred mares have been sold, they have brought as high as six thousand dollars; but these it is understood, are not the best of the race. The Arab who sells his mare, can do nothing with his gold, and cannot even keep it, for the next Bedouin of a hostile tribe who comes across his path, and who has retained his mare, will take it from him, and defy pursuers. Layard thinks that no Arabian of the best blood has ever been seen in England. If this is so, we can scarcely suppose that any have come to America, but must believe the so-called Arabians, given to our Government, at various times, to be of inferior breeds. Rarely, indeed, are the thorough breeds found beyond the desert. It will be a subject of regret, to those who admire fine horses, to learn that the Arabian is considered to be degenerating, the consequence of the subjugation of Arabia, and the decline of the Bedouin tribes.—Phil. Bulletin.

The Empress Eugenie has entered on her 30th year, having been born on the 6th of May, 1826.

"How many genders are there?" asked a schoolmaster.

"Three, sir," promptly replied little blue eyes, "masculine, feminine, and neuter."

"Pray, give me an example of each," said the master.

"Why you are masculine, because you are a man; and I am feminine, because I am a girl."

"Very well: proceed."

"I don't know," said the little, "but I reckon Mr. Jenkins is neuter, as he's an old bachelor."

MUTUAL FORBEARANCE.—The horse will be kept in a turmoil where there is no toleration of each other's errors, no lenity shown to failings, no meek submission of injuries, no soft answer to turn away wrath. If you lay a single stick of wood in the grate and apply fire to it, it will go out; put on another stick and they will burn; and half a dozen, and you will have a blaze. There are other fires subject to the same conditions. If one member of a family gets into a passion and is let alone, he will cool down, and possibly be ashamed and repent. But oppose temper to temper; pile on the fuel, draw in others of the group, and let one harsh answer be followed by another, and there will soon be a blaze which will enwrap them all in its burning heat.

A NOBLE BOY.—A little fellow not more than five years old, hearing some gentlemen at his father's table discussing the familiar line "An honest man's the noblest work of God," said he knew that it wasn't true—his mother was better than any man that was ever made.

"Father," said a cobbler lad, as he was pegging away at an old shoe, "they say that trout bite well now." Well, well, replied the old gentleman, "you stick to your work, and they won't bite you!"

COLD.—For every mile that we leave the surface of our earth, the temperature falls five degrees. At 45 miles distance from the globe we get beyond the atmosphere, and enter, strictly speaking, into the regions of space, whose temperature is 225 degrees below zero; and here cold reigns in all its power. In the chemical laboratory, the greatest cold that we can produce is about 150 degrees below zero. At this temperature, carbonic gas becomes a solid substance, like snow. If touched, it produces just the same effect on the skin as a red hot cinder; it blisters the finger like a burn. Quicksilver or mercury freezes at 40 degrees below zero; that is 73 degrees below the temperature at which the water freezes. The solid mercury may then be treated as other metals, hammered into sheets, or made into spoons; such spoons would, however, melt in water as warm as ice. It is pretty certain that every liquid and gas that we are acquainted with would become solid if exposed to the cold of the regions of space. The gas we light our streets with would appear like wax; oil would be as hard as a rock; pure spirit, which we have never yet solidified, would appear like a block of transparent crystal; we should be able to turn butter in a lathe like a piece of ivory; and the fragrant odors of flowers would have to be made hot before they would yield perfume. These are a few of the astonishing effects of cold.

PAINFUL, BUT LAUGHABLE.—In "Notes of an Army Surgeon" we find the following, which occurred during the siege of Fort Erie:—

I remember, one day, in making my hospital rounds, a patient just arrived presented an amputated forearm and in doing so, could scarcely restrain a broad laugh: titter was constantly on his face.

"What is the matter? this does not strike me as a subject of laughter."

"It is not, doctor; but excuse me. I lost my arm in so funny a way, that I still laugh when I look at it."

"What way?" to equivoque said the patient.

"Our first sergeant wanted shaving, and got me to attend to it, as I am a corporal. We went together in front of his tent. I had lathered him, took him by the nose, when a cannon ball came and that was the last I saw of his head and my arm. Excuse me, doctor, for laughing so, but I never saw such a thing before."

A farmer returning home in his waggon, after delivering a load of corn, is a more certain sign of national prosperity than a nobleman riding in his chariot to the opera.

GLASNEVIN MODEL FARM AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

There is an establishment connected with the agriculture of Ireland which is in the immediate neighbourhood of Dublin. The national Government have annually appropriated an immense sum to the cause of Education in Ireland, to be distributed in proportions corresponding to the subscriptions of individuals for the same objects, in parts of the country where education is most needed. It is considered that the great want among the people, is the want of knowledge in applying and using the means of subsistence within their reach; that there is yet an ample extent of uncultivated land, capable of being redeemed and rendered productive; and that the principal source of wretchedness which prevails in some parts of this country, often to a fearful extent, is attributable to the gross ignorance of the labouring class of the best modes of agriculture and of rural economy. With this conviction the commissioners have determined to connect with their rural schools, a course of teaching in scientific and practical agricultural chemistry of the best modes and operations of husbandry which have been adopted in any country of the nature and character of the uses of the vegetables useful to man or beast, of the improved kinds of live stock, and of the construction and use of the most improved farming implements and machinery, with these views, it is their intention to train their schoolmasters, and to send out such men as are qualified to teach the most useful branches. For this purpose the government have established this model farm which was begun in 1838 and which in a few years sent out nearly a thousand teachers. It seems destined to confer the most important benefits on Ireland, and may be added upon all who will avail themselves of the like institutions. These teachers will instruct their pupils, and these pupils become in their turn the teachers of others, and the good seed thus sown and widely scattered, go on in constantly increasing products, to an extent which no human imagination can measure—within ten years from the opening of the institution, three thousand teachers were demanded. Happy is it for a country, and honourable to that nation, when instead of schemes of avarice and dreams of ambition and visions of conquests, at the dreadful expense of the comfort, liberty, and lives of the powerless and unprotected, the attention of those who hold the destinies of their fellow-beings in their hands, is turned to the improvement, their elevation their comfort, and their substantial welfare. The model farm and agricultural school is situated at Glasnevin about three miles from Dublin. This situation is elevated and salubrious, embracing a wide extent of prospect of sea and land, of plain and mountain, of city and country, combining the busy haunts of men, and the highest improvements of arts, and science with what is most picturesque and charming in rural scenery, presenting itself in its bold mountains and deep glens in its beautiful plantations and cultivated fields, and its wide and glittering expanse of ocean.—The school has connected with it, fifty two English acres of land, the whole of which with the exception of an acre occupied with the farm buildings is under cultivation, and a perfect system of rotation of crops.

The master of the school pays for this land a rent, of five pounds per acre. Twelve poor boys live constantly with him, for whose education and board, besides their labour, he receives eight shillings sterling per week.—They labour six hours daily and devote the rest of their time to study. The course of studies is not extensive, but embraces the most useful branches, such as arithmetic, geography, natural history, and agriculture in all its scientific and practical details. They have an examination or lecture daily. I had the gratification of listening to an examination of fourteen boys brought out of the field from their labour; and cheerfully admit, that it was eminently successful, and in the highest degree creditable to master and pupil. Besides these young men who live on the farm, the young men in the city, of the normal school, who are preparing themselves for teachers of the national schools, are required to attend at the farm and assist in its labours; a portion of the time, that they may become thoroughly ac-

quainted with practical and scientific agriculture in all its branches. The Government being determined, that it shall form an indispensable part of the school instruction throughout the island. The great objects of the establishment are to qualify young men for teachers, by a thorough and practical education in the sciences, and in the most improved methods and operations of agriculture. It is also intended to furnish an opportunity to the sons of the wealthy, who may be placed here as pupils, to acquire a practical knowledge, and a familiar insight into all the details of farming, which must prove of the highest importance, to them in the management of their own estates

—as the crops were uncommonly fine and the whole cultivation and management excellent, I shall detail a few particulars.

The first object, is to illustrate the best system of rotation of crops; and three systems of alternate husbandry: going on; one course of three crops, one of five, and one of nine, and one an especial object, pursued in one department of the farm, was to show the most eligible course of management of a single acre, so as to give an example of the best system of cottage husbandry, for the poor man, who might have only a small allotment of land, whose object would be to feed a cow and a pig, and to get what supplies he could for his family. Such lessons it is obvious, must appear of the highest importance in Ireland, when we consider the condition of its peasantry, and cannot be without advantages to every cultivator of land. Another object aimed at, is to show, that a farm is capable of being kept in condition from its own resources, from the consumption of the principal part of the produce on the land. No manure is ever purchased here, and the manager professes to have an ample supply. Six years trial with crops of the highest productions and indicating no diminution, but rather an increase of yield, seems to have satisfactorily established this point. The provisions for saving all the manure, both liquid and solid, for managing the compost heap, and for increasing its quality, by the addition of every species of refuse that can be found, are complete. The stock consists of seventeen cows, one bull, six young stock, two horses, and one pony, and they are all carefully stall-fed, in clean well littered and well ventilated stables, with ample space before and behind them, and turned out for recreation in a yard two hours per day. The manure heap is in the rear of the stables, is always carefully made up and kept well covered with soil or sods, &c, to prevent evaporation, retain the effluvia and increase the quantity. The liquid manure is collected by spouts, from the stables into a tank, from which it is, as often as convenient, pumped and thrown by an engine pipe attached to the pump over the heap, and that portion of it which is not retained, but passes off is caught, and again returned upon the heap by the same process. The skilful manager of the farm, prefers this method, to that of applying the liquid manure, directly from a sprinkling machine upon the fields. The object of it is, to save the whole. The manure for his crops he prefers to plough in the autumn, and the extraordinary crops grown by him are powerful testimonies in favour of his management.

UNUSUAL P.G.

A MATHS MASTER JOES.—Professor Mitchell closed a recent lecture with the following magnificent illustration. Describing the gradual tendency of the earth's orbit to assume the circular form, he said its short diameter was gradually lengthening, and would continue so to expand, until it should become perfectly circular, when it would again contract to its original shape and dimensions. And so the earth would vibrate periodically, and these periods were measured by millions upon millions of years. Thus, said Professor M., the earth will continue to swing back and forth, to and fro in the heavens, like a great pendulum beating the seconds of eternity.

REUBEN'S GROWING TALL

TALL.—Reuben ain't I growing tall, why Sam, what's your height—seven feet lacking a yard.



LET US REASON TOGETHER



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH.

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

Table listing various ailments such as Dropsy, Jaundice, Inflammation, Bilious Complaints, Erysipelas, Liver Complaints, etc., and their corresponding treatments.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.

GEORGE T. HANZARD, Sole Wholesale Agent for F. E. Island.

South Side of Hillsborough Square,

(Immediately opposite the Site of the New City Market House.)

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

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

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment:— 500 sides Nant's Leather, 500 sides Harrow Leather, 500 sides light Sole Leather, 500 Calfskins. WM. B. DAWSON, October 26.



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 bid. Spurn, do., 1 bid. Olive do., 1 bid. machinery do., 1 bid. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4, a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cochine, Bluestone, Copperas, Alum, Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sage and Corn Starch.

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

TOWNEND'S PARIS HATS.

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

Prices—Good Silk Hats from 6s to 14s 6d. Good Velvet do 16s 6d to 22s Superior do 24s 6d to 32s 6d.

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

Feb. 28.

Douglas Estate, Lot 19.

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

R. STEWART, Charlottetown, March 21st, 1856. Ex. only

Schoolmaster Wanted,

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

DONALD SHAW, HUGH McLAUGHLAN, CHARLES CAMPBELL, DUGALD McEACHERN, HECTOR McFADYEN.

Below Bonshaw, South Side West River, Feb. 5.

Sky Light Glass For Sale.

HANZARD & OWEN have a good stock of the above (such as is used in the United States for sky lights in the Roofs of houses), each sheet, 6 x 15 inches, and 1/4 inch thick.

Pure Corn Starch.

PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich puddings, nice Blanc Manger 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 latest 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. AITKEN, Esq., Georgetown; JOHN HANZARD, Esq., St. Eleanor's; JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Summerside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Beedon; EDWARD PARKER, Esq., Traveller's Rest; JAMES BEARSTON, Esq., Princetown; JEREMIAH STANSON, Esq., Cavendish; JAMES PRINSON, Esq., New London; RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., Tryon; GEORGE WINGETON, Esq., Crapaud; W. S. MACGOWAN, Esq., Souris; Hon. JAMES DINGWELL, Bay Fortune; or JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq., St. Peter's Bay. Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856.

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

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

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

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP. Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Exploratory Coloured, Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps. THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c. By 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 VIVE, 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, 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 contusions, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scarcy, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 22s. per bottle. The £5 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved; and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c. THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 22s. 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 indicate which is genuine. Sold by HANZARD & OWEN, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

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

The whole of which is offered at very reasonable prices at his Establishment, (CORNER CROSS, DAWSON'S BUILDING, UPPER GREAT GEORGE STREET.) June 11, 1856.—lat. Ex. & Adv. 4.

Good Liver Oil. WARRANTED Pure and Fresh, sold by the Bottle, or in any quantity wished. W. R. WATSON.

Stallion Horse "Prince Edward." WILL serve Mares for the season at his Stable, Cymbria Lodge, Rustico, except the following days, viz. 6th and 20th May; 24 and 17th June, 1st and 16th July, when he will be travelling to Charlottetown, where it is intended he will be on Wednesday 7th and 21st of May; 4th and 19th June; and 1st and 16th July. And will travel back to his Stable on the Thursday following. He will beat Glasgow Bridge and Cavendish, the 13th and 27th May, 10th and 24th June, and 6th and 22d July. Terms.—Twenty Shillings for the season. Mares can be accommodated with pasturage at Cymbria Lodge at 2s. 6d. per week, for the season. WILLIAM HODGES, Cymbria Lodge, Rustico, 30th April, 1856.

WILLIAM H. HOBBS, Brass Founder and Machinist. Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street, Charlottetown.

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

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

PAPER HANGINGS! JUST RECEIVED— 3,300 PIECES FROM BOSTON, And for Sale by HANZARD & OWEN. Aug. 16, 1855.

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

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

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855. T. DESBRISAY & Co. HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an Extensive and Varied Assortment of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites, Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall-Avertiser.) The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the Market. Charlottetown, May 12, 1855.



UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, June 17.

GREAT ARRIVAL OF MORMONS.—The packet ship Thornton, from Liverpool, arrived on Saturday bringing 750 Mormons, the most of whom are bound for Salt Lake. The passengers were landed at Castle Garden, where they remain until this morning, when they start in a body for Utah. Among them are 100 Swedes and Scotch, the larger portion being English. They come from all parts of England, from the extreme north to the isle of Jersey, and consist of farmers, mechanics and laborers. Among the mechanics are weavers, carpenters, boot and shoemakers, joiners, miners, potters, &c. The Swedes are mostly farmers, with a few blacksmiths. Our reporters who visited Castle Garden yesterday, was told by one of the Elders who came out with them, that they were mostly old converts, of ten or fifteen years standing, and were brought out at the expense of the Mormon Emigration fund. A good many, however, he stated, came out on their own expense. There seemed to be a preponderance of females among them; so indeed there ought to be, to sustain the system of polygamy which prevails at Salt Lake. The number of children, too, is very large, there being nearly one hundred under six years of age. There were three births on board the vessel during the voyage. The party is accompanied by several priests and elders, who are returning from their foreign mission. The chief of them is Elder James G. Willey, who has spent the last three or four years in England collecting this flock together, and who now returns to conduct them to the promised land. The captain of the Thornton speaks very highly of Mr. Willey's management of the saints during the voyage. He divided the ship into seven wards, and appointed an elder over each ward to attend to the temporal and spiritual wants of the brethren, and see that they did their praying and got their rations at regular hours. The lower deck was divided into three wards—the first ward being occupied by the Swedes and Danes, the second ward by the Scotch, and the third by the single men of all nations. The upper deck consisted of four wards, and was occupied by English families.

Among the passengers was a Mrs. Jervis, from Herefordshire, England, who, it appears, left her husband at home, and taking her two children with her, embarked in company with the saints for the promised land. The husband, however, took the steamer and arrived here ahead of her. Yesterday he entered a complaint before one of our courts, and a habeas corpus was issued to bring up the children, and investigate the merits of the case.

The Mormons are experiencing hard times at Salt Lake. Food is so scarce, that beggary from door to door is as common as in our Atlantic cities. Brigham Young denounces the practice as likely to be an imposture, though he says where any of the saints have gone five days without food, they ought to make their wants known. Rather a task for a man to support ninety wives in a country where food is so scarce.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN ALABAMA.—The Savannah Republican says, that great excitement has been created in Barbour County, Ala., by a number of bloody outrages perpetrated by a man named Matthew Averitt, Jr., and several of his friends. It appears that his claims to a ferry were called in question, and rival interests opposed themselves. The matter has been agitated for some time, and the citizens on both sides of the river have become very much excited, and have repeatedly torn down the gate. On the 2d inst., Averitt and a number of his relatives armed and secreted themselves near the gate, for the purpose of defending it. Upon the approach of a party for the purpose of crossing, and when about to pass through, the concealed men fired upon them, mortally wounding a man and a boy and severely wounding two other men. During the evening, a party of eight men who had come from Georgia to escort the wounded men home across the river were fired upon while in the boat, and seven of them were wounded; one thought to be mortally. An officer, with a posse, was in search of the offenders.

THE SLAVE VESSEL.—The slaver Bramin, at New York, is said to be pierced for four guns, which latter are supposed to be stowed beneath the cargo. She has, also, two suits of sails, with plenty of rigging and spars, for the purpose of disguising her. In fact all her fittings and furnishings are such as to denote, that she was intended for the slave traffic. There has been found on board \$2700 good money, and a quantity of bogus gold coin. Hid away in an old boot, was discovered a parcel of manuscript papers written in the Portuguese language. A cursory reading of the same showed allusion to several merchants and others of New York, and they will prove the means of developing some facts that will implicate certain parties as interested in the slave trade. Five Colt's revolvers were also found, with all the barrels loaded.

Padre Vigil was nearly suffocated on Saturday night in New York, having gone to bed in his room at the Metropolitan with the gas escaping. Not being used to that sort of light, on retiring he blew out the gas, and in a short time his chamber was full of the vapour. When the servant broke open the door, he was greatly prostrated, but medical assistance soon brought him to.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—This great undertaking is estimated to cost over six millions sterling. A branch canal is to be constructed to unite the main work with the Nile.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Saturday, June 28, 1856.

The Supreme Court is more busily employed this, than it has been for several terms past. There is a great want of some improvement in the formation of juries in the first instance, and rules for their better guidance in the trial of causes in the second.

As matters stand, the most intelligent men in our not over-crowded population are selected for Grand Jurors, and a seat in the Petit Jury box is considered merely as a stepping stone to one in the Grand Jury room. It is a maxim that once a Grand Juror always a Grand Juror, and that there would a loss of cost and a species of degradation in being summoned as a Juror for the trial of a cause, unless it was as a Special Juror; in the latter case there is an appearance of distinction that reconciles the party to the performance of a duty which would otherwise be distasteful. But in truth, there ought to be no such distinction. We wish the word Petit was discarded and the word trial, or some equivalent term substituted in its place, and that the same list served for both Juries, and thus the trial by Jury would in reality be an introduction to the Grand Jury and the parties to suits would have the benefit of the experience of talented and older men, and the new jury men be all the better directed in their judgment by association with and hearing the arguments of their seniors on their retirement to the Jury room to consider their verdict. Besides, the old story of keeping twelve men locked up until they all agree, is not worthy of the age, and is being gradually altered by all intelligent communities.

The case of James Stewart vs. John M'Leod and others, was begun on Tuesday and took up that and the subsequent day, the Jury were out all Wednesday night, but could not agree and were discharged on Thursday morning about 12 o'clock without having come to a decision.

This case arose out of the famous Dunstaffnage school case, in which a verdict was given last term for the present plaintiff, who was plaintiff in the other case. The cause of action was a subsequent trespass upon the same land. John H. Gates vs. Andrew Doyle. This case was tried last term, and the Jury dismissed because they could not agree. After a hearing which took up the whole of Thursday the Jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff of £22 for the horse and £9 2s. 6d. for the hire of the same, and allowing the defendant his full set off.

The City authorities have determined on borrowing £500 for the purpose of effecting several improvements in the streets, wharfs &c. 200 Tons of paving stones have been advertised for by the City street surveyors. This looks well—a clean dry street is among the necessities of civilized life.

We received the usual colonial Mails this week, but the papers contain no very striking news of interest. The telegraph to Halifax inform us that four of the present Government of New Brunswick, have been returned for the County of St. John.

ALARMING AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Between two and three o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the premises owned and occupied by Mr. James Scantlebury, which has totally consumed the whole of the buildings used as Sawing Mill, Blacksmith's Forge, Wheelwright and Gigmaker's Shop, and other erections, together with a Dwelling House occupied by Mr. Pollard. A Dwelling House and Blacksmith's Shop occupied by Mr. John Scott, were also burnt. A house, also the property of Mr. Scantlebury, took fire, but was partially preserved by the exertions of the Fire Department, and the adjoining house to the Eastward was in the act of being pulled down when the fire was got under.

The fire, as we have been informed, originated in that part of the building where the furnace was situated. The workmen had been using the Mill till a late hour that night, or as some say, this morning, and would have left the premises but a very short time before the fire took place.

Considering the nature and contiguity of the buildings, and the large piles of lumber, boards, chips, shavings, and other combustible matter that was about, we were surprised as well gratified, to see a stop put to it in so short a time. Providentially, the wind was not high, had it been otherwise, there is no telling where it would have ended.

Mr. Scantlebury's loss in Buildings, Machinery, Stock, &c. is necessarily great, and he has we are sorry to say, not above £600 currency insured.

The Government having engaged the steamer Roadward for next week the pleasure trip to Tatamagouche has been postponed until another time.

POLICE COURT.

June 23—Michael Cushing drunk and disorderly; convicted on confession, fined 5s, with costs—paid. Michael Noonan, for assault and battery on Michael Cushing; parties settled out of court—Cushing paying costs.—William Gordon, for assault and battery on Abercrombie Willock; dismissed.

24—Peter Cairns, for assault and battery on Rosanna McLean; settled out of court—Cairns paying costs.—Wm. Douglas, for assault and threatening bodily injury to his wife; committed to jail for want of sureties to keep the peace.

25—James Webber, second mate, Chas. McNeill, mate, Ronald McLeod, carpenter, and Christopher Holtz, seaman, late of the ship Majestic, charged with a violent assault and battery on Thomas Foley; and Charles McNeill for assault on and threatening the lives of Thomas and James Connors, committed to jail to take their trial in the Supreme Court, the justice considering the said offences to be deserving of a higher degree of punishment than this court can inflict.

MISSING VESSEL.—The Brig "MARY LOUISA," belonging to Gilman M. Ryder & Co., of Cascumpac, P. E. I., sailed from the before named port on the 20th December last, for Liverpool, England, and has not since been heard from.

The "M. L." was a very fine vessel of 239 tons n. m., and 289 tons o. m. Built of Juniper, copper-fastened, and launched at Cascumpac last fall, was laden with Hardwood Timber. The following are the names of the crew:—

Archibald McDonald, of Pictou, N. S., Master. James Harding, Sedgewick, Me. U. S. Mate. David Currie, Kildare, P. E. I., Cook. Thomas Allison, New York, U. S., Seaman. Allan Morrison, Belfast, P. E. I., do. Nicholas Dewar, St. John's, N. F., do. Daniel Coffin, Cape Breton, do.

Provincial and United States papers please copy.

Capt. Irving, R. M. steamer Lady Le Marchant, reports—On Friday evening last, saw a Bark ashore on the bar North of the Jourmain Islands, Cape Tormentine; she had a boat under her bow, and sails set. Strong S. W. breeze at the time.

Also, Schr. Annandale, Beariste stated that he had to put her ashore to prevent her sinking—being very leaky.

Port of Charlottetown

ENTERED.

June 24—Brig Intended, Bale, Bideford; goods, to W. Heard.

25—Steamer Lady LeMarchant, Irving, Pictou; mails. Schr. Sovereign, Purdie, Pugwash; Linastone.

26—Boe, Oulton, Bay Verte; deais, Belle, Chapell, do; do. Amelia Adelaide, LeBlanc, St. John; sundries, Helen, Spence, Tatamagouche; boards, William Nelson, Ogdon, Bay Verte; do.

27—Amegent, Nicholson, Halifax; goods, Plough-boy, McKenzie, coal.

CLEARED.

June 25—Schr. Wave, Connor, Shediac; bal. Venus, Boston, Halifax; produce. Ship Thomas Bagby, Morris, London; timber. Schr. Trial, McNeill, Pictou; goods. Steamer Rosebud, M'Curry, Pictou; passengers. Ariel, Moore, Bay Verte; bal. Bee, Oulton, do; do.

26—Lively Lass, Robertson, Pictou; hay. The Steamer Rosebud arrived on Friday from Pictou, with a number of passengers and some freight.

Married.

At Montague, on the 17th inst., by William M'Kay, Esq., J. P., Mr. James Stewart, Farmer, to Miss Jane, daughter of Mr. Duncan Stewart, all of Lot 52.

At Charlottetown, on Friday 27th inst., by the Rev. W. Foadgrass, Mr. David M'Neil, to Miss Jane Jackson Robertson, both of Cavendish. On the 26th inst., by the Rev. John Brewster, Mr. Donald McKinnon, to Miss Mary Buchanan, both of Belfast.

Died.

At Cardigan River, Lot 41, on Tuesday the 10th inst., suddenly, of paralysis, Mr. John Steele aged 41 years, leaving a disconsolate widow and nine young children to mourn their untimely loss. Requiescat in pace.

At East Point, on the 27th of May, Mr. George Mann expired in the 78th year of his age. His end was peace.

Passengers.

In the Ship Majestic, for Liverpool, on the 25th inst.—Hon James Warburton, F. R. Goodman, Esq., and Lady, Miss Goodman, Messrs. J. B. Pollard, and Lewis Avar.

In the Steamer Lady Le Marchant, from Pictou on the 25th inst., Messrs. Kenneth M'Pherson, Martin M'Ginnis, C. Wentworth, B. S. Judson, J. W. Kellar, George Richardson, Mr. & Mrs. Alex. Scott, Rev. Mr. M'Pherson, Miss Dawson, and four in the steerage.

In do., from Pictou, June 27—Mr. & Mrs. Cundall, two Masters Bayfield, Mrs. M'Neil, Mr. and Mrs. Trememan, Miss Rowe, Messrs. Thomas Clay, Charles Ross, James Roberts, Miss Pike, Miss Tremain, Mrs. Evans.

To the Editor of HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Dear Sir; In closing the correspondence, I beg to make one or two observations upon "Inquirer's" last communication.

1. So far from having overthrown my argument in any one point in the controversy, he has not attempted to grapple with it. In reference to the Abrahamic Covenant, he has not only not attempted to show, that my arguments are un sound; he has not tried to answer the objections I started against his view of that transaction. He has therefore, very wisely sounded a retreat.

2. As a pretext for retreating, he has laid hold of certain expressions in the second of my papers, which he represents as inconsistent with propriety and Christianity. Their consistency with the spirit of true religion, I shall not take the trouble to defend, it is enough for me, that they were consistent with, and required by, the spirit of his communication. It will be recollected, that after my giving an exposition of my view of the Abrahamic Covenant accompanied with proofs, he exclaims with an air of triumph against "the so-called answers," represented me as wanting in "straightforwardness," while, at the same time, he never attempted to refute them, and at the end summoned me afresh "to answer, or at least try to answer" his queries. I should certainly have been deficient in "straightforwardness" had I not addressed myself to such arrogance and insolence, no matter from what quarter they proceed. The person who chooses to call up the spirit of controversy from "the vasty deep," and to tease it when evoked, must abide the consequences.

3. To cover his retreat, he has raised a cloud of dust in the shape of a multitude of references to texts and authorities. In respect to the first, I have proved that he does not understand them, and in regard to the second, I will simply remark, that supposing their writings warrant the inference, they merely counterbalance each other on this subject and its cognate, the Millennium, it is not to be denied, there has been a great abundance of absurd writing.

4. He tells me I am not likely to gain converts; to which I reply, that not a few have been led to think differently from what they were accustomed to do in consequence of my papers—but can he point to one he has converted?

5. He represents his creed as unchanged.—I suspect it has been severely twisted; at all events, he can give no satisfactory reason for it. I wonder what would convince him of his error?—If any of those worthies, as David and Samuel mentioned in xi of the Hebrews, were to rise from the grave and to tell him, that though they lived in the land of Canaan, they did not "renew the promise," that is the thing promised, only "they saw it afar off, and were persuaded of it," would he be believed?

PASTOR.

POWNAL STREET WHARF

City Clerk's Office,

37th June, 1856.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office, until Saturday next, 5th July, at 12 o'clock, noon, from persons willing to contract for the performance of certain repairs on Pownal Street Wharf, in accordance with a specification which may be seen at this Office, where blank forms of Tenders may be had (an order will be received) and every information respecting the same given. By Order of Council, W. B. WELLES, City Clerk.

FARM.

ON THU the re the Bruckle City, commu pricing abou 4 do. Barley do. Hay, 3 STOCK old, and 1 COWS, 3 together w Winnowing The LE 100 Acres c state of cul and Out-h thereon erec goes to th than that it Texas— three month

THURS day.

June 24.



For FRE Charlotte

FROM the F lored li non, the ti Any person ing him at be rewarded Or Adver

THE City effecting for the pur TENDERS: his office fro or any part w the City o The Tend proposed to l the person s same. The Interor tal funds of t principal in t Debenatur the Mayor, a by the City C

City Council

SYDNEY scriber, i Pense Sydney or Pi at his offic if taken from paid. June 26th,

SEVERAL for busin Township Ne ALSO,—B town, and a For plan MAJOR BEN

THE Ent business Market, price 20 P 100 L Also—A L SEL of about June 12.

SEAR'S la family us marginal refe Family Recor Price 35c. NOTICE— are respectfu arrived per d dately. N. B.—Fen complete FAI enter their Na Dawson's E Charlotte



**FARM, MILL, STOCK & CROP.**

**BY H. W. LOBBAN.**  
ON THURSDAY, the 24th of JULY next, at the residence of Mr. JOHN HENDERSON, on the Buckley Point Road, about five miles from the City, commencing at 11 o'clock. The CROP, comprising about 4 acres of WHEAT, 30 do. OATS, 4 do. Barley, 5 do. Buckwheat, 1 do. Turnips, 20 do. Hay, 3 do. Potatoes.

**STOCK**—1 HORSE, 1 MARE, 7 years old, and 1 do. two years old (half blood), 8 COWS, 3 HEIFERS, 16 SHEEP, 4 PIGS, together with FARMING IMPLEMENTS, Winnowing and Threshing Machines, &c. &c.

**THE LEASEHOLD INTEREST** in and to 100 Acres of LAND, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, with the HOUSE, BARN, and Out-houses. Cloth and Carding MILL thereon erected. This Property being so contiguous to the City, it would be useless to say more than that it is for sale positively.

**TERMS**—Sums to £5 cash; from £5 to £10 three months; from £10 upwards four months.

**RECOLLECT**  
THURSDAY, 24th JULY is the day.  
June 24, 1856

**FOR QUEBEC**

THE Brig "INTEDED," RICHARD BALE, Master, will sail with PASSENGERS only, for Quebec on or about the 3d of JULY next. For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to WILLIAM HEARD. Charlottetown, June 28, 1856.

**STRAYED!**

FROM the Pasture of Mr. BENA, a Chestnut-colored HORSE, having a white spot on the nose, the two hind feet white, and switch-tailed. Any person giving information of the same, or leaving him at CAPT. McKAY's, Charlottetown, will be rewarded.  
Or Address—JOHN McKAY, Kildare.

**MONEY WANTED.**

THE City Council having passed a resolution for effecting a loan of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS for the purpose of improving the Streets, &c., TENDERS will be received by the City Clerk, at his office from persons willing to lend the said sum, or any part thereof not less than FIFTY POUNDS to the City of Charlottetown.

The Tenders to express the amount of the sum proposed to be lent with the lowest rate of interest the person tendering is willing to receive for the same.

The interest is payable half yearly from the general funds of the Corporation, and the payment of the principal in ten years, will be secured in the lender, by Debentures under the seal of the City signed by the Mayor, and two Councillors, and Countersigned by the City Clerk.

By order of Council,  
W. B. WELLNER, City Clerk.  
City Council Office, June 27th, 1856.

**COALS.**

SYDNEY COAL for sale at the yard of the subscriber, in small or large quantities.  
Persons desirous of securing a stock of either Sydney or Piton Coal will please leave their orders at his office. Commission on cost only charged if taken from the vessel on arrival, and cash prompt paid.  
June 26th, 1856. 3w J. N. HARRIS.

**For Sale or to Lease.**

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

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

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

**Bargains! Bargains!**

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

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

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

**BIBLE.**

SEAR'S large type PICTORIAL BIBLE, for family use, containing 1,000 Engravings, 50,000 marginal references, 1,500 pages, map of Palestine, Family Record, &c., well and substantially bound. Price 3s.

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

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

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

Per "THOMAS BEGGIE" from London.

**MANCHESTER HOUSE, QUEEN STREET**

The remainder of the Spring Supply at the

has been received, by the above vessel, the whole of which will be open next week, embracing a splendid assortment of

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,** to which the attention of purchasers is confidently invited, as being a stock second to none in this City for

**STYLE, QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.**  
May 30, 1856. SAMUEL M'MURRAY.

**"QUEEN STREET CLOTHING HOUSE."**

**M'NUTT & BROWN**

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

**SPRING IMPORTATIONS**

OF

**BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,**

Consisting of an extensive and carefully selected assortment

OF

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**

on sale at the lowest prices for Cash.

City of Charlottetown, May 26th, 1856.

**BEER & SON**

Beg to announce the arrival per Barque Isabel,

OF A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

**FANCY & DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,**

**HABERDASHERY, &c., &c.,**

Which for style, quality and price, will be found well worthy the inspection of purchasers.

May 24, 1856.—1m

**NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF**

**DUNCAN, MASON & CO.,**

A large and well selected STOCK of

**BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,**

ex Isabel, from Liverpool.

Charlottetown, May 13. DUNCAN, MASON & Co.

**"WEST OF ENGLAND HOUSE,"**

THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT

Have received ex Isabel, their

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**

Comprising their usual Assortment.

21st May, 1856. THOMAS & DAWSON.

**LONDON HOUSE.**

**NEW SPRING GOODS!**

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

A WELL SELECTED SUPPLY OF

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**

—COMPRISING—

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

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH. See  
Great George Street,  
Charlottetown, May 27, 1856. H. HASZARD.

**MILTON TEA PARTY.**

In aid of building a Parsonage,  
Under the Patronage of Mrs. Daly!

A TEA PARTY for the above purpose will take place at MILTON, on the NEWSTEAD GROUNDS, the residence of J. W. JOHNSON, Esq., Five Miles from Town on the MALPEQUE ROAD, on THURSDAY, JULY 10th. There will be one Table of Fancy articles for Sale. Entrance at 2 o'clock, Tea at 4.

The City Amateur Band will be in attendance. All contributions to be forwarded to the care of Mrs. Lloyd, on the previous Monday.

Tickets of admission 2s.; children half price, which may be obtained at the stores of Wm. R. Watson, Esq., H. Stamper, Esq., and Messrs. Howard & Owen.  
June 12, 1856.

**CREAM NECTAR,**

MANUFACTURED and SOLD by—  
JOHN BOUYER.  
June 24, 1856.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY!**

BY GEORGE ANDERSON.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Subscriber's premises, Charlottetown, Lot 27, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of JULY next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, a. m., if not previously disposed of at private sale, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST of 999 years, at 1s currency per acre, of 67 acres of LAND being in a high state of cultivation, with a new DWELLING HOUSE lately erected, 27 x 37 ft. Also, a Wood Shed and Barn, 30 x 40 feet.

The situation of this Property is in the midst of a fine and flourishing Settlement, about 1 1/2 miles from the Shore, where an abundance of manure can be had, and within a short distance of that thriving Seaport settlement, Summerside, where there can be obtained a ready market for all produce. It is a desirable situation for a Mercantile Business, or Boarding House.

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

- 1 HORSE, 2 COWS, 3 HEIFERS,
- 1 Horse Cart, 1 Trunk, 1 Gig,
- 1 Plough, 1 pair Harrows, 1 Roller,
- 1 Janting Sleigh and Furs, 1 Mill, do.,
- 1 Wood Sleigh,
- 1 Set Carriage Harness, 1 Set Cart do.,
- 1 do. Plough do.,
- 1 Wheelbarrow,
- Manure and Hay Forks,
- Scythes, Hoos and Rakes,
- A quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of Stoves, Chairs, Bedsteads, Tables, Washstands, Carpets, &c. &c.

Rargains may be expected, as the whole will be sold without reserve. For further particulars enquire of J. C. Pope Esq., Summerside, or at the subscriber's premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—For the Farm, two-thirds of purchase money to be paid at the time of the transfer of the Lease; for the remainder, a Credit will be given until the 1st day of December next, on approved Security.

For the Stock, Farming Implements, &c., all sums under £5, cash on delivery; all sums over £5, credit will be given until 1st December.  
JAMES SEARLE MANN.  
Charlottetown, June 18, 1856.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY.**

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the Second day of JULY next, (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 Twelfth day of February, A. D. 1856

All the Right, Title and Interest of the late Honorable DONALD M'DONALD, Glenaladale, Township Number Thirty-six, (36) deceased, in and to the following Land and Real Estate:

Namely—All that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being on Division No. 2, on the Plan of the Estate of Cassie I. Iverson, from actual survey of William Curtis, Assistant Surveyor General, made July 1-28, and now filed in the Office of Keeper of Plans, bounded as follows, that is to say—Commencing at the South-East angle of Division No. 3, on the mid Estate on the Northern edge or side of the Post or St. Peter's Road, thence (according to the magnetic North of the year 1764) North one degree and thirty minutes West (N. 1° 30' W.) for the distance of Seventy-eight (78) chains, thence North Eighty-six (86) Degrees East Forty-seven (47) chains and Eighty-eight links, thence South one degree thirty minutes East (1° 30' E.) Eighty-four (84) chains to said Road, thence following the various courses of the said Road Westwardly, to the place of commencement, containing Three hundred and sixty-two (362) acres of Land, a little more or less, and is part of Lot or Township Number Thirty-five (35) in Prince Edward Island.

Excepting out of the above Tract, the Land and premises at the Eastern end thereof, under lease to, or in possession of Mr. James M'Williams, being about Fifty acres of Land, a little more or less; the Tract to be sold pursuant to this Notice, comprising an area of 312 acres, a little more or less.

The above Land will be sold in several Plots or Divisions. For further particulars, and conditions of Sale, apply to the Subscriber at Glenaladale, or at the Office of the Honorable Joseph Hensley, in Charlottetown.

JOHN ARCH. M'DONALD,  
Administrator of the Estate of the said late Honorable Donald M'Donald.  
Charlottetown, 10th May, 1856.



CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents must forward with their names, not necessary for publication but as a guarantee of their good faith, as we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

To the Editor of HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir, The following address delivered before the Belfast Teacher's Association, at its monthly meeting on the 20th April last, being thought at the time too lengthy for publication along with the minutes of said meeting. I now take the liberty of forwarding it to you for that purpose, hoping you will find room for it to oblige.

Yours very truly, W. McPHAIL.

To the B. T. Association.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, You will probably expect something from me in the way of an essay, as I was the first to propose addressing the association formally on a given subject. I fear, however, you will be disappointed. My subject of my time, out of school hours, as you are aware, is required for the performance of duties apart from those of teaching, in which case, I have to be exposed for largely quoting from others well versed in such matters. I propose to allow my remarks to include any or every thing connected with Teaching as a Profession.

Education presents a widely extended field of operation to mankind, mankind I say emphatically. It is in fact if viewed aright, the main business of man in this world. For it will be found that all without exception are engaged in educating those around, either for good or evil, by precept or example. How important then, that a right direction be given to the various avenues for leading the mind out to knowledge, and that the three main agents in this great work—the parent, the teacher, and the minister, and especially the parent, by reason of his greater responsibility for, and nearer connection with his child—shall act co-operatively, and with a single eye to the "chief end" in view, viz: God's glory, man's high and good.

But the question at present is, how shall we as teachers, best promote the noble work of Education? Shall we listlessly go through, as it were, a certain mechanical routine of school duties daily, and when the clock is dismissed at 4 o'clock in the evening, bestow not another thought on the subject till 9 o'clock next morning? Or shall we earnestly throw our whole heart and mind into the business, and make it what it ought to be, our main study? "Our work is of the utmost consequence and interest, so far as it relates both to the present and future wellbeing of those with whom, and for whom we devote our time and talents; and while a due appreciation, correct knowledge, and faithful discharge of appropriate duties, will lead to a most desirable degree of true exaltation, a wrong estimate, a want of clear understanding, or an unfaithful performance of them, will tend to the injury and depression of the teacher and pupils, to an extent proportionate to the degree of the deficiency."

When we consider that there are in our island, thousands of youth of a school going age, whose future success, happiness and usefulness, depend in a great degree upon the nature and extent of their school training, and school influences, with what weighty power for good or evil, does the consideration invest the hundreds of teachers to whose care and training they are intrusted.

"There is probably nothing which tends so much to prevent the development of rare excellence in teaching, as the habit of relying too much upon the experience of others, or of exclusive imitation in the modes of teaching and disciplining a school. Young teachers particularly are tempted to follow in the steps of those who have devoted many years and much attention to the business of instruction. This is all well enough, if the effort to imitate others is not carried to such excess as to destroy all individuality. Teachers, whether of limited or large experience should ever be ready and willing to learn. They should possess a teachable spirit, and endeavour to draw instruction from all proper sources. If otherwise, they will grow wise only "in their own conceit." But while gaining this knowledge, the teacher should be extremely careful that he does not allow himself to become a servile copyist."

A mode of imparting instruction which may seem perfect in one school, will not prove equally efficacious in another. Such can be the case only where there is a precise similarity between the two. Every school, to be at all successful, must have some system, and the teacher to some extent, must be exact and methodical in the execution of his plans, but he should be able to make and execute his own plans, because every man's own system is the best for him, although he may derive important assistance for the experience of others, such may be gained at teachers' meetings, from visits to other schools, from public or private discussion of school questions, and many other sources from all of which the judicious teacher may derive many useful hints."

Yet after having projected and set in operation, perhaps a very excellent plan, let a teacher not expect that the precise and unvarying operation of it will always produce equally gratifying results, therefore let him vary his mode of teaching a little occasionally, if he wishes to have it work well, and continue to interest himself and his scholars. "Variety" is the spice of life and a little of it is necessary in the too often monotonous business of teaching. Cheerfulness is a great assistance to the teacher. "Cheerfulness and kindness, like the sun, warm and gladden; and there is that in the heart of every child that never fails to respond to it. When a little fellow enters school in the morning with his eyes and face sparkling and smiling with animation and pleasure, he should instead of being met and damped by a frown, be repaid by an approving smile from the teacher, and then he will be happy for the day. Pupils soon learn to gauge

by their teachers' countenances as he enters school what the probable nature of his movements through the day will be. In the words of Goldsmith: "Well do the boding tremblers learn to trace The days disasters in his morning face."

Teachers are often too stern and precise in their movements, some one said of a teacher, that he wore a countenance that seemed to say like the almanack, "Look out for a storm about this time" and with more certainty than that predicted by the almanack. Now if teachers would have pleasant scholars they must be so themselves, and be ready to smile at any time, and not unwilling to provoke laughter even in their pupils sometimes. By such a course, and by their observing the teachers diligence, pupils will be incited to diligence themselves, without which all the teachers' efforts will be in vain.

Constant employment in a useful, interesting way, will do much to keep scholars in a good state of discipline. Napoleon is said to say, "If a dog has a bone to gnaw, he will not bite." So when we was Emperor, we kept the Parisians quiet by giving them something to do, and keeping them employed on great public works. Dr. Arnold, (a celebrated English teacher) adopted a similar course in the management of his school. He would not let his boys be idle, lest they should be discontented, and disposed to mischief. He was ever devising new plans, to create in his pupils, fresh interest and diligence in their studies.

"An instructor may possess every literary qualification, and work constantly, and industriously, and yet fail of success, if he has not the requisite skill for wisely governing his pupils." One has truthfully said "If there is any place on the surface of the earth where order is the first, last, and highest law, that place is the school room. Without it there can be no such thing as progress."

A school may be compared to, and indeed is, a large family, made up of many smaller ones, subjected at home perhaps to as many different kinds of discipline, as the human are susceptible of, which they can only be taught to understand and obey in the management of a heterogeneous mass of human nature as it is to be found in a school room. Few regulations, the propriety and justice of which must be obvious to the youngest scholar, will be far better observed and followed than a long list of rules, with threatened penalties annexed.

In maintaining discipline, it is not necessary to be rough and severe, armed with bludgeons, and send out harsh threats full of sound and fury signifying nothing, but prompt, decisive, firm purpose, and uniform action is what does the business. The more noise a person makes in his efforts to obtain order, the more he must make. As the poet has well said, "Be obeyed when thou commandest, but command not often." Continued scolding and whipping will only tend to make bad children worse, and good ones indifferent. A blacksmith brought up his son, to whom he was very severe, to his own trade. One day, the old Vulcan was attempting to harden an old chisel but could not succeed. At last the youth, who was standing near, willing to impart knowledge, which he had gained by bitter experience, exclaimed with an expression full of faith, "Horsewhip it, father, if that won't harden it nothing will."

Most children have little idea of a quiet schoolroom till they can learn it by some such contrast. But the teacher should be regular in his disciplinary efforts; if strict to day, and lax to-morrow, punishing at one time, what he disregards at another, the scholars lose confidence in his judgment, which will have a very unhappy influence.

Again; the teacher should strive to incite in his pupils a desire to do well rather than much, remembering that a little well done, is far preferable to much that is but half done. Thoroughness in all they do, should be impressed upon their minds, so that the exercise of the passing hour, whether it be grammar or spelling, should be made the exercise, and receive undivided attention until clearly understood. The recollection of such a course of training will prove beneficial to them in after life, so that in whatever calling they may be engaged however lowly, if laudable, they shall have learned that to perform its duties well and thoroughly, is the only way to success and honour. "There was once in Boston a noted and very wealthy merchant, familiarly known as Billy Gray. When he was somewhat advanced in years, he was one day inspecting a piece of carpenter's work, and had occasion to censure the workman for not doing his work well.

The carpenter had known Billy in his youth, and rather sensitive to the reproach thus administered, he said, "Billy Gray, what do you presume to censure me for? you are a rich man, true, but didn't I know you when you were nothing but a drummer?" "Well said Mr. Gray didn't I drum well?—eh? didn't I drum well?" "To enable pupils to do their work well, it should be made as easy as possible to them, consistently with a due degree of mental activity on their part, by prescribing short lessons, and taking an intelligent interest in all their studies, and by analyzing minutely, the subject of every lesson. Making it plain sometimes by practical illustrative anecdotes drawn from every day life, rather than text books. But the other extreme of making lessons too simple should be avoided. Knowledge gained without an effort is not so highly prized, as what costs

some labour to attain. Another great means of making pupils do their duty heartily and well, is to secure the cooperation and judicious interest of parents with regard to what their children do in school, and it may be observed that whatever tends to interest the pupils, will most surely, have a favourable influence on the parentage, and it is certainly possible to obtain a right feeling on the part of parents, without securing a corresponding feeling on the part of the pupils, because their feelings and prejudices do not act on each other. The child denounces to the teacher as surely indicate the state of feelings with which the parent regards the teacher, as if the parent himself expressed it, in words. A good way of obtaining this co-operation of parents, is by visiting them at their residences.

As the character and disposition of each pupil must be studied, so as to govern the whole right, so no time or piece is so well calculated to afford an opportunity for that purpose as at their own homes, and when surrounded by the peculiar influences the bear upon them there. Half an hour's conversation and observation in such circumstances, will yield highly serviceable information. These visits, especially if reciprocated by the parents visits to the school, to see and hear the exercises, will have a good effect in stimulating the energies of all concerned. These means or better, must be used for such purposes, for if parents and pupils entertain erroneous views or feelings, the teacher must labour to enlighten them. To complain of their indifference or neglect, will only tend to alienate feeling and make bad worse.

Emulation and prizes are sometimes beneficial in inciting pupils to diligence and superiority, but they are liable to objection. The difficulty of selecting the most deserving out of a class of competitors is great, and when some are selected, others perhaps nearly equally deserving, must be neglected, thus stimulating the few, and discouraging the many. And boys who are trained to regard the attainment of some prize as the chief object of school, are often tempted to resort to dishonourable and selfish means, and disregard the rules of right, and the feelings of others.

Says Sir Walter Scott, "There was a boy in my class at school, who always stood at the head of the class, nor could I with all my efforts, supplant him. Day after day, week after week, he kept his place, in spite of all my endeavours. I at length observed, that when a question was asked him, he always fumbled with his fingers at a particular button on his vest. To remove it therefore became expedient in my eyes, and in an evil hour it was removed with a knife. Great was my anxiety to know the success of my measure, and it succeeded too well. When the boy was again questioned, his fingers sought as usual for the button, but it was not to be found. In his distress he looked down for it, but he could neither see nor feel it. He stood confounded, and I took possession of his place; nor did he ever recover it, nor suspect who was the author of his wrong. Often in after-life has the sight of him excite me, and I often resolved to make him some reparation, but it ended in good resolutions. Thus what one gained by stratagem proved a serious loss to the other. How then shall a teacher form industrious habits in his pupils without emulation? Let him excite their curiosity and love of approbation, and set upon them to a certain extent."

Good judgment and discretion are required in the assignment of lessons, and the mode of conducting recitations, the true design of which should not be to store the mind with words and rules, but to discipline it, and fit it for grasping and comprehending what ever subject may come before it in life, in other words to train it to investigate and think.

Pupils should be made to study their lessons so that they may be able to give clear proof that they understand them when called upon to recite. Many pupils know but cannot tell. They know just where it is, but like a thief's honesty, in a moment of trial it is not there? They seem to be well versed, and ready to communicate, so long as the question asking teacher mangles the discharging red. But when without the assistance of the teacher's question, they are asked to tell what they know of a subject, alas! they suddenly find that their knowledge, like farewell emotions, flies too deep for utterance. Much depends upon the manner of conducting a recitation. From a visit to some schools, one might infer that it was the teacher's part to recite, and that in many cases, to very inattentive listeners, whereas the scholar should be made to feel that it is his duty to recite, and to give clear prompt answers to questions. Many scholars acquire a habit of confidence in relation to their lessons. They may feel pretty certain that one of two answers is correct, but cannot say positively, which. The colour of the article under consideration is either black or white, but they are not sure which, and are much in the same condition as the recruit, who on being asked by his officer, what his height was, replied that the man who measured him said it was "five feet ten, or ten feet five, but exactly which he could not tell at all, though sure he was, one of the two was right." Now who does not see that such indecision is no knowledge? it is mere guessing.

School examinations also, when properly regarded and judiciously conducted, have a beneficial effect. They should not however be considered as an end, but merely as an auxiliary in the great work of education. The examination day should not be looked upon as the day for which all other days are made, and formal preparation for its exercises made, as it tends to form erroneous views of the true nature and purposes of all school training. Occasional visits of trustees and parents, without previous notice, would better afford an insight into the every day movements and state of a school than formal public examinations. At the time of these visits it should be the aim of the teacher to conduct the several exercises privately, so that the school may appear in its usual condition.

Within a few years past, more than ordinary attention has been devoted to vocal music throughout the island, so that in many places it has become a regular exercise, and in some schools it has been profitably introduced. I know two myself. The question may be asked, what good results from it? Singing tends to promote good order in school and to increase the happiness of the pupils. In every school there is more or less of monotony and an occasional tone will do much to relieve it, and will as I have experienced, prove a most agreeable variety for the intellectual taste. The influence of music upon the moral feelings is highly salutary. If as the poet says, "Music has charms to soothe the savage breast," it will certainly require no poetic imagination to show that it has the same effect over the feelings and passions of headless boys. No one, who has witnessed a school engaged in singing, can have failed to observe its salutary effects. No angry look, or morose frowning can exist at such a time. Well was he acquainted with human nature and the springs of action, who said "Let me make the songs of a people, and I care not who makes their laws."

But we should not neglect the means for our own self-improvement, professionally I mean. It is quite desirable that those who are engaged in the same vocation should often meet together for the purpose of mutual improvement. Hence the formation of our Association, and I trust it has already tended to improve our professional character and standing as teachers, as well as to stimulate the pupils of our different schools to renewed exertions. The benefits derived by us from our visitations of each other's schools are neither few nor trivial.

No two scholars are precisely alike, neither is it desirable they should be so. While in all some excellencies will be found, we need hardly expect to find any one so entirely without fault, as to desire the epithet of perfect. To visit another with a view to find fault, is not candid and teachable, and ready to admit, that others have good qualities as well as ourselves, and perhaps better, and however skilful a Teacher I may think myself, I must not expect to find a school in which I cannot reap some benefit. A mere listless attendance on these meetings can do but little good. It should be a leading object and desire with us, to impart some useful thoughts and suggestions to others, while on the other hand, we receive some valuable hints and ideas in return. No one can attend these meetings without gaining something. Moreover, the opportunities which they afford for the cultivation of the friendly and social feelings are of no inconsiderable importance. It is alike pleasant and profitable for those of a common parent often to meet; and "hold secret counsel together." We will return to our appropriate positions of labor with fresh courage, new impulses, clearer views, and more definite aims and designs, for "a vision sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend." I beg leave, gentlemen, to apologise for intruding so far on your time and patience.

W. McPHAIL.

MAN'S DUTY TO WOMAN.— Let him learn to be grateful to a woman for his undoubted achievement of her sex, that it is she who has kept Christendom from lapsing back into barbarism—kept mercy and truth from being utterly overborne by those two greedy monsters—money and war. Let him be grateful for this, that almost every great soul that has led forward or lifted up the race, has been furnished for each nobler deed, and inspired with each patriotic and holy aspiration, by the retiring fortitude of some Spartan—some Christian mother. Moses, the deliverer of his people, drawn out of the Nile by the king's daughter, some one has hinted, is a symbol of the way that woman's better instincts always outwit the tyrannical diplomacy of man. Let him cheerfully remember, that although he achieves enterprises in public, it is the nerve and sensibility of woman that arm the mind and inflame the soul in private life. Everywhere a man executes the performance, but woman trains the man.

That was a timely and a beautiful thought, expressed by a clergyman at the grave of a lovely little child of four summers, from the garden of whose parents, as they all passed through to the churchyard, he had plucked a little "Forget-me-not." When the little coffin was lowered into the grave, the clergyman, holding up the sweet flower in his hand, said: "I hold in my hand a beautiful flower, which I plucked from the garden we have just left. By taking it from its present home it has withered; but I here plant it at the head of this grave, and it will soon revive and flourish."

"So it is with the little flower we have just planted in the grave. It has been plucked from its native garden, and has withered; but it is now transplanted into the Garden of Immortality, where it will revive and flourish, in immortal glory and beauty!"

A sick collier must be regarded as being well when he begins to sneeze.

Great George Street, (Dorchester) 1861.

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your aid...  
For sale...  
in Fancy Art...  
W. R. W.



200 BARRELS FLOUR!! JUST ARRIVED from Montreal, per Sch. Victoria, pronounced by the Bakers and other good judges, to be a sound and superior article.

TO LET ONE HALF of that beautiful Brick House, nearly opposite the residence of the Hon. George Colton. For further particulars, enquire of the Proprietor, Mr. Thomas Foster, Stanhope, or the subscriber.

PUBLIC MEETING. It being currently reported, that the petitions presented to the House of Assembly, for the investigation of the Landlord's title, and to make the Legislative Council Elective, received no consideration or countenance from the Government; but at the close of the Session, they passed an Act enabling for, to separate and narrow up the Districts, to add six more Members to the House of Assembly, to increase the expense of that body, and add to the debt of the Colony.

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.

Valuable Farm for Sale. TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, that beautiful situated FARM, on the Malpeque Road, distant about 8 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, the property of DA. BAY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HAIR TONIC. Bogle's celebrated Hyperion Fluid, for the growth and preservation of the Hair is well known to be without a rival on this continent.

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STEWART & MACLEAN, SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c.

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, Deer Scrapers, Umbrella Stands, Sash Weights, Cart and Gig Boxes, Pot Metal, and a variety of other Castings. The superior quality and durability of these Castings are well known to the public. To be had at the Store of HENRY HASZARD, Ch. Town, Great George-St. October 23d, 1856.

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 RIDGE'S BUILDING, NEAR THE TEMPERANCE HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN. Tea, Sugar, &c Cutlery, Confectionery, Jewelry. Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

Valuable Farm for Sale. TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, that beautiful situated FARM, on the Malpeque Road, distant about 8 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, the property of DA. BAY. 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 enclosed 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.

JUST PUBLISHED. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND UNDER RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT. Being strictures on the policy of the Provincial Legislature, since the year 1851. BY W. H. POPE, ESQ., BARRISTER AT LAW. THIS Pamphlet contains the arguments furnished by the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Her Majesty's Attorney General to Sir Alexander Bannerman, in favor of the Elective Franchise Bill—a most extraordinary production, and one well calculated to illustrate the position of officials generally, and of the Attorney General in particular—under Responsible Government. p. 36. Price 5d. CHARLOTTETOWN.—HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square. St. ELEANOR'S.—JAMES J. FRASER.

Freehold Farm for Sale. TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a valuable FREEHOLD FARM, 6 miles from Town, consisting of 60 acres of LAND, or thereabouts, 54 of which are cleared, and in an excellent state of cultivation. Nearly the whole has been cleared within the last 12 years. It is situated on the north side of, and adjacent to, the West River, and contiguous to Mr. John Hyde's Mill. The House is placed on a commanding situation, well sheltered from the north and north-west winds, and has a splendid view of the river. The farm buildings have been all erected by the present proprietor, and consists of a Barn 65 x 25 feet, including Stables and Cow-houses, also, a Coach-house and Granary, Out-houses, Green-house and Pig-sty. Messrs. Hunt to any extent can be obtained from the river. For particulars apply to NICHOLAS BROWN, Kent Street. Oct. 23.

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Great English Remedy! The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World: Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE! Patented by the Nobility and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extraordinary Medicine in the World.

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

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

Testimony of Mr. Nathan Matthews, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J. Dr. G. W. Halsey—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life. When I commenced taking them I laid at the point of death with dropsy, piles and asthma. My Physician had given me up as past cure, and my family had lost all hope of my recovery. While in this dreadful situation, your Forest Wine and Pills were procured for me, and before I had finished the first bottle of the Wine and Box of Pills, I experienced great relief; my Body and limbs, which were greatly swollen, became sensibly reduced. Hopes of my recovery began to revive, and after continuing the use of your medicines for about a month, the Piles and Asthma were completely cured. The Dropsy, through which my life was placed in such great danger, was also nearly gone. I have continued the use of your medicines until the present time, and I now enjoy as perfect health as ever I did, in my life, although I am more than sixty years of age. Yours, respectfully, N. MATHEWS. Newark, N. J., Dec. 19, 1847.

GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING. New York, January 9th, 1848. Dr. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years; and having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who know me thought my case incurable. Previous to taking the Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke despairingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of an untried remedy; and I doubt not, that there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines in consequence of the deception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unprincipled men in laming advertisements. But what a pity it is, that the deception used by others should be the means of dissuading many suffering under disease from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Happily speaking, they have saved my life; when I commenced making use of them, I was in a wretched condition, but began to experience their good effects in less than three days; and in six weeks from the time I purchased the medicines, to the great surprise of all my friends, I was entirely cured, and had increased fifteen pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills, and two bottles of the Wine. Would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies. Yours, &c., JAMES WALTON. NERVOUS DISORDER. Are diseases of the mind as well as of the body, usually brought on by troubles and affliction, and are most common to persons of delicate constitutions and sensitive minds. Low spirits, melancholy, frightful dreams, and fearful anticipations of evil from the slightest causes, generally accompany nervous disorder. The Forest Wine and Pills are an energetic remedy in these complaints. Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph C. Paulding, dated PHILADELPHIA, September 27th 1848.

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Importations. BRUSHES in great variety. 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 Notices Locks, at prices from 1s 3d to 20s each. Mortise Latches, low priced, and best quality. Rim Locks and Latch Locks, a good article. Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article. Glass, Paraclean, Mineral and Argill door knobs, Electro Plated Drop Escatcheons, Screws, a large lot, Escatche Screw Auger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1/2 inch, all sizes, and in assortment. Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices, Oilstones, Turkey and Hindustan, &c. lately received from the United States, and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Oct. 24, 1855.

Carding Machines &c. THE Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cledlers, Wood Pickers, Power Treadmill Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address: John Morris & Son, Nashville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown, July 18, 1855.

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

THE First Horticultural Show, for Flowers, and Vegetables, will be held on, or about THURSDAY, the 16th of July next. Further particulars will be seen in future advertisements. By order, J. M. DALGLEISH, Secy. Committee Room, 21st April, 1856.

TEACHER WANTED. OF the first Class for the Edmonson School, Lot 24. Apply to ROBERT SEAMAN, SAMUEL BOUNDY, or JOHN DALGLEISH, at the Committee Room, 21st April, 1856.

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

Wanted to Charter. FOUR VESSELS, from 200 to 500 tons, to load with Timber and Deal, at GARDY BASIN, in call at Cony's wharf, on orders. Vessels can take in Cargo from off the PIER. No port charges at the Harbor of shipment. Apply to— BENJ. DAVIES, Broker, Queen-St. May 5th, 1856.



REVOLUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER OF THE EDITOR OF THE BULLETIN AND THE EVENTS WHICH FOLLOWED. Special Correspondence of the N. York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20, 1856. We are in the midst of a revolution which will be recorded as one of the most remarkable in the annals of history—which was designed, and is destined to effect a most important change in the social, moral and political character of the State.

THE MURDER. On Wednesday afternoon last, at about 5 o'clock, the whole city was roused by the report that James William had been shot dead in the greatest business thoroughfare of the city, by James P. Casey, a Sing-Sing convict. Casey was known as a successful ballot-box stuffer—so successful, that on counting the votes in his Ward, it was found he was elected one of the Supervisors of this county, by a large majority, although he was not even known by the voters as a candidate.

THE MURDERER. Would you believe it, when I tell you that James P. Casey was also known as the proprietor and ostensible editor of a Sunday paper, the Times, which paper assumed great respectability, and had hundreds, yea, perhaps thousands of influential supporters? It is too true. What fear had he, then, with all that has embodied the power of this city in his favor, and with the knowledge that no man of his class had ever been punished for murder in San Francisco—what fear had he of the law's retributions. The only danger to him was that of instant execution at the hands of the people. But this was provided against. His friends stood around him, and a carriage was ready to bear him to the jail, which it was supposed would be an ark of safety to him.

But Casey wofully miscalculated the spirit and courage of the better portion of our people.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE. It can scarcely be said, that there was any excitement among the people. At least there was no sudden outbreak—no ebullition of feeling that would naturally follow such a monstrous outrage on a citizen so deep in the affections of the people. And every man's eye flashed when he spoke of it, and every man's countenance expressed a settled determination to avenge Mr. King's wrongs and the wrongs that have been heaped upon this devoted city. Every man felt that the time had come for action all acknowledged that there were but two questions at issue: Shall we forsake this fair city, and deliver it up to the gamblers, thieves, and murderers?—or shall we drive them to the wall?

THE PEOPLE ARMING AND ORGANIZING. The day after the assassination, the honest men of the city met in council. An Executive Committee was appointed, and the names of citizens were enrolled for the public protection. On Friday evening several thousand names were on the list. It was known, that the Sheriff had refused to deliver up the criminal to the Committee—that the jail was full and the adjoining houses covered with armed men to protect him—that holes had been pierced to bear upon the citizens who were organizing to take him out of prison and execute him. On Saturday morning, dray-loads of muskets and ammunitions of war were seen on their way to twelve different depots of the Vigilance Committee. Cannon were rolled through the streets, and placed ready in the Committee's quarters. The people filled all the streets where these preparations were going on, night and day.

Saturday evening, the thronging of names was still going on, but of the many thousands who signed, none knew, says the Executive Committee what was to be done. They only knew that they were good men.

who composed this Committee, and that their part was to obey orders.

PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK THE JAIL. On Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, the division began to assemble at their armories. At 11 o'clock, lines of citizen-infantry were marching from different points towards Broadway, in which the jail was situated. This force numbered 1,500 bayonets. Immediately followed a company 100 strong of rifles, and then the artillery, and a part of a company of horses. Five hundred men, armed with revolvers also marched into Broadway. Eight hundred men remained in the armories as a reserve. The spectacle was a most solemn and imposing one. No bugle's blast or beat of drum was heard—nothing but the heavy tread of masses of armed men. Scarcely a word was spoken by the thousands of spectators who almost choked up the streets. The people in a few minutes covered all the steeples, houses and hills in the vicinity of the jail. The two thousand armed men were drawn up on every side of the building, as if for a siege. The rifles were posted on the roofs of the houses overlooking the prison. A heavy piece of ordnance was planted, pointed dead at the great iron door, and loaded on the spot. A man stood beside it with match lighted. Stones were deliberately carried up the steps, and placed in the gunports of the prison. When all was ready, the demand was made. The city military, and the guard of the sheriff having refused to act, there was no remedy but submission.

CASEY AND CORA TAKEN BY THE PEOPLE. Casey was taken from the prison, placed in a carriage and guarded by a detachment of horse and infantry to the headquarters of the committee. The major part of the military remained in position around the jail. In one hour the Committee again entered the jail, demanded and obtained possession of Charles Cora, the murderer of U. S. Marshal Richardson.

At 6 o'clock, P. M., notice was given that no more proceedings would be had by the Committee until the morrow. The citizens mostly retired to their homes. Three hundred armed men, who were relieved every three hours, kept guard over the city all night, to prevent rows or vengeful fires.

Both culprits were hanged on the following day.

CANADA.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN CANADA.—The Canadian Board of Public Works have reported in favour of the St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal, via the Chambly Canal for nine and a half miles from Johns; and thence across the country to Lake St. Louis, near Caughnawaga; in favour of the enlargement of the Welland Canal as soon as funds can be provided, in favour of a telegraph to Forteau Bay; against the improvement of the rapids by sub-marine blasting; and recommend a survey of the Ottawa route for the improvement of navigation and opening it up to Lake Huron, and also recommend a survey for railway purposes.—An appropriation of £5,000 has been made for this survey.

CANADIAN MILITIA.—The militia raised in Canada, under a recent act of Parliament, are being armed and drilled as rapidly as possible. Although it is but a few months since recruiting for these corps commenced, many regiments are already fully equipped, and on Saturday last, in Toronto, several of them turned out to celebrate the Queen's birthday. The six companies in Kingston, Prescott, Brockville, Bytown, &c., drill twice a day. The government pays the members as it does the regulars. These may be some significance in this.

We received on Saturday morning telegraphic intelligence from Toronto, that the vote for a grant of £50,000 for public buildings at Quebec passed in Committee on the previous night, with a majority of eight, the numbers being 43 to 35. The vote of concurrence will be taken this evening; and as the Rouges are described as voting with the majority, the measure will doubtless be carried.—Quebec Paper, June 9.

THE RUGELEY MURDER.

The most remarkable criminal trial of modern times has terminated in a full and unhesitating conviction of the accused, and William Palmer stands condemned to die by the hand of the hangman. No rational man, who has attended to the astonishing chain of evidence, developed in the course of this extraordinary "inquest of blood," can entertain a doubt that the finding of the jury is right and the sentence of the Court just. William Palmer is to die a felon's death for the wilful, deliberate, cold-blooded, and cruel murder of his intimate associate and friend. The heinousness of crime could hardly be carried further; yet there is but too much reason to fear that this great culprit's guilt was not limited to this single instance of treacherously breaking into the "house of life," but was infamously extended to others in which the victims stood to him in a closer and more sacred relationship than that of mere friendship. Into that field of suspicion, however we are forbidden to enter; it is enough that the proof of guilt has been brought home to him in one instance, and that the claims of public justice are thereby vindicated.

All the circumstances attendant upon this remarkable crime have served to invest it with a more than ordinary amount of public interest. Never in late times has a case of murder roused such universal interest, never have such pains been taken to insure perfect fairness in the inquiry, never have the proceedings extended to such a length. It is now six months since John Parsons Cook expired in agonies at the inn at Rugeley, and from that time to this the public interest has suffered no abatement. The terrible details of this case, and of the two others in which suspicion was raised against the prisoner, have been discussed in every household of the three kingdoms. Popular feeling was so excited in the neighbourhood of the deed that the prisoner's advisers asked and the Crown acquiesced in a change in the place of trial. A new Act of Parliament was passed to enable the Queen's Bench to send the matter before a metropolitan court. The postponement of the trial gave the prisoner every facility in preparing a plausible defence, even the selection of scientific men to detail the events of their practice and to prosecute special experiments. The Crown, of its own free will, furnished the defence with all the evidence which it was intended to bring forward.

Finally, six months after the commission of the crime, the Chief Justice of England, and two other judges celebrated for their experience and acuteness, took their seats on the bench. A jury not taken from among the farmers of a small country district, but selected by chance from the trading class of population numbering 3,000,000 of souls, removed as far as possible every suspicion of unfairness. Then came a trial of extraordinary length and labour. The opening speech of the Attorney-General lasted more than four hours; his reply was nearly as long. The prisoner's counsel defended him in a speech of eight hours. The case for the prosecution lasted six days; that for the defence more than three. The summing-up of the Chief Justice commenced at the sitting of the Court on Monday, and was not concluded until the afternoon of the following day. The men of highest standing in the medical profession gave their evidence for the Crown or for the prisoner. Finally, the jury, after listening with unwearied patience to the arguments and testimony of nearly fourteen days retired to consider their verdict, and after a consultation of something more than an hour returned into Court, and gave that verdict which consigns the guilty prisoner to a murderer's doom.

The life and career of this wretched culprit form a terrible lesson, and marks with fearful distinctness the rapidity of the progress from depravity to crime. It seldom happens as a public writer has well observed, that the downward career of an individual is so plainly brought before the world as a warning to those who are on the threshold of wrong. From gambling to insolvency, from insolvency to forgery, from forgery to murder, of the foulest kind, his life has been sufficiently dramatic to dwell in the recollection of the most unthinking. May his fate also ever remain in the me-

memory of those who endeavour to persuade themselves that even the smallest deviation from the path of rectitude and honour can be taken with impunity, and without the hazard of the most unforeseen and most terrible consequences.

SPANISH BANDITS.—A letter from Madrid of the 27th ult. says:—"The mail was stopped the other day in the neighbourhood of Baylen, by six young men well dressed and armed to the teeth. These robbers had placed themselves in a wood of olive trees, and at the moment the mail came up fired a double volley. The two passengers who were there, one of whom was an English colonel named Campbell, descended immediately. From the latter the brigands took the sum of 5000 reals, and a watch of great value."

A Paris journal asserts that M. de Lamartine's long struggle to preserve his family mansion and estate from sale by auction by his creditors—a struggle which of late years has caused him incessant literary labour—has ended in failure, and that he, in consequence, a ruined and broken hearted man, has resolved on emigrating to the United States of America.

A crowd of literary and theatrical ladies of influence was present at the church of St. Philippe, Paris, a few days since, to witness the nuptials of Mdlle. Dumas, daughter of Alexandre Dumas, and M. Feytaud, a wealthy habitue of the Bourse. During the Mass, the "O Salutaris hostia" was splendidly sung by the celebrated Roger, of the Grand Opera. It is reported that young A. Dumas presented his sister with £2,000 on the happy occasion.

The nation states that three of the Irish political exiles, John Dillon, John Martin, and Kevin O'Doherty, have this week arrived in Ireland, and that Smith O'Brian may be expected here in the course of next month.

The most cheering accounts of the crops are now daily received from every part of Ireland. Every description of crop exhibits the utmost luxuriance, and the farmers have given up all their recent apprehensions. The potatoes have a most flourishing appearance, and it is stated that even in the harvest soils the rain has not inflicted any damage. Some cattle were killed by lightning in the county of Limerick on Tuesday last.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—An extraordinary operation, necessitated by a singular accident, has been performed in the Bristol Royal Infirmary. A young Irishman, named Patrick Haggarty, residing in New-street, St. Philip's, while romping with some of his countrywomen and neighbors, ran after a buxom girl, who was engaged in seamstress work, and gave her a hug in sport. It proved, however, anything but sport to him, for as he pressed the girl to his bosom it turned out all but a fatal embrace, as a needle which was in the breast of her gown literally entered the cavity of his chest, and broke off, leaving nearly three-quarters of an inch of steel in the muscles.—Haggarty instantly felt sick and faint, and was taken to the infirmary, where it was determined to make an effort to extract the needle, so as to prevent inflammation of the heart and death from ensuing. Dr. Green accordingly cut through the outer flesh, and having laid bare the surface of the heart discovered a small portion of the needle fragment protruding, which he drew out with forceps. The delicate operation was most successful, and Haggarty, though not yet entirely out of danger, is progressing favorably.

THE TRULY POWERFUL.—Many are misled by their admiration of what is called a powerful discourse, forgetting that that is the most powerful which best effects the object proposed. The power of a sample of gunpowder, or of a piece of ordnance, is tested, not by the loudness of the report, but by the depth of the impression made on the target. A yankee has just invented a suspender that contracts on your approach to water, so that the moment you come to a puddle it lifts you over and drops you on the opposite side.