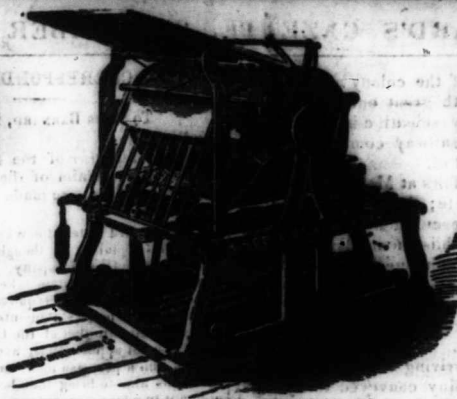


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY



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MISCELLANEOUS.

BRAILLIANT TO THE LAST.—A gentleman writing from Paris, states that M. Place, the French banker who recently failed for the immense amount of sixteen million francs, gave, on the evening of the grand catastrophe, a splendid dinner, to which were invited all the celebrities of a certain grade upon the Bourse together with an equal number of ladies. The feast was of the most recherche kind—the cost probably being not less than twenty-five dollars a head: and the buoyant spirits of the host were the theme of general admiration. When the enthusiasm was at its height a magnificent dessert was placed upon the table, having in the centre a vase of silver gilt, which M. Place ordered the waiter to pass round to the ladies, as it contained a few nuts for their especial cracking. Every lady then plunged her hand within the vase, and drew forth whatever chance bestowed in the shape of some rare jewel, the cheapest of which could not have been worth less than sixty dollars, while some of them were of great price. After this delightful ceremony the generous host took his leave amid the reiterated applauses of his guests. The next day his house was silent and deserted, and a defalcation of sixteen millions was announced before the tribunal of Commerce.

STATISTICS OF THE SOUL.

I would to God that statistics could be taken from within men as well as without. We can count their myriad numbers, record their ages, mark down where they live, register their stocks and count their sales. We know what seas receive their ships, and whether they send from fertile shores the vast productions. But who has yet taken register of the morning hopes and traced them to their evening exit? Who has noticed the mind's distraction, the alert fear, the wronged conscience, the chafed temper, the burning steam of avarice driving on the grinding machinery? Who has shown the daily strokes by which the onward graver has traced those hieroglyphics on the forehead which need no Champollion to decipher? We know what man is in the outside—in his noise and mad whirl; but only God knows, what man is within. Six thousand annual suns have lighted the path of human desire to the eye of God. The registration of 6300 years of trial after happiness lies in the recording books of Heaven. Human history records grossly here and there a feature of the landscape; but in Heaven we see the secret history: not temples but the vanity of the builders or the labourers; not the throne, but the hearts of the restless occupants, not ships and shops, but the rise and result of the goading desire that employed them; not the palace and the mansion, but the dull plethora, walking in feverish desire, relapsing through craving gnawing ennui to gloomy unrest. Looking upon the passage of the human heart through life, God breaks forth and gives the secret of his own joy to man—"It is more blessed to give than to receive." Ah! the chronometer has hitherto been bound up backwards. No wonder it kept us time.—*W. Beecher.*

A SALVE FOR EVERY SORE.—Lord Braxfield was an eccentric Scotch judge, with a bad tempered wife. His butler determined to leave because Lady Braxfield was always scolding him. "John, exclaimed the old judge, "ye've little to complain o'; ye may be thankful ye're no married to her.

From a statement made at the Police Court by Mr. Allen, keeper of the city gaol, it appears that there are 160 prisoners in the gaol at present. Three-fourths, if not even nine-tenths are sent there as the fruits of the grog shops in the city, and yet the authorities license these manufactories of criminals and crime!—*Toronto Christian Guardian.*

ARRIVAL OF THE LOST CABLE.—The brig Ellen arrived yesterday morning, from Sydney, bringing the submarine telegraph cable, lost from the James Adger, and lately recovered. The brig Ellen, it will be remembered, was chartered by the New York, Newfoundland, and London Submarine Telegraph Company of this city, to go in search of this cable.

The cable is in excellent condition, and together weighs about 200 tons. It is a 1½ inch cable, with three copper wire conductors insulated in gutta-percha. A portion of the cable, previous to the departure of the Ellen from Sydney, was taken to lay across the Gut of Canso, and has already been laid. The residue of the cable will be used for similar purposes, where submarine cables are required across channels and rivers. A cable has already been laid where the present cable was originally intended to have been laid.

THE BOAT RACE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND ST. JOHN.—This race is looked forward to with considerable interest. The preliminaries (says the N. Y. Clipper) were recently arranged in Boston, between Mr. Walter Welsh, on the part of St. John N. B., and Mr. Stephen Roberts, in behalf of New York. It was agreed, that the race should be for \$1000 a side, in boats to be rowed by four men each, the men to be respectively of St. John and New York. On making the match, \$200 a side were deposited in the hands of the stakeholder—a second deposit of \$200 a side was made on the 4th of July, and the balance, we are informed, is to be made good on the day previous to the race. The day selected for the race is the twentieth of next month, when the vexed questions as to superiority will be decided on the waters of Charles River, Boston.

On Thursday morning while on board the steamer St. John, we witnessed a most singular meteoric Phenomenon, in the appearance of a bright flame not unlike a rocket, but fifty times larger. It rose at the North West about midway between the zenith and the horizon and then moved slowly and majestically for the space of two minutes, at least, towards the Eastward. It was a most splendid spectacle, and when its luminous body at last disappeared by discharging a myriad of scintillations around it, the atmosphere in its vicinity continued to retain a bright amber colour for upwards of a quarter of an hour.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

"Hear, you young rascal, walk up and give an account of yourself. Where have you been?" "After the girls! Did you ever know me to do so when I was a boy?" "No, sir; but mother did."

O'DONNELL. The character of Leopold O'Donnell given by British writers is far from amiable. They say he was more intimate than he ought to have been with Queen Christina. After twice defeating Espartero, and twice Cabrera, he enjoyed a first-rate military reputation. As Captain General of Cuba, he subsequently earned the reputation of a great administrator, though he was accused, and apparently on sufficient grounds, of increasing his private fortune by an infamous connivance in the slave trade. He returned to Spain, was for eight years the henchman of Narvaez, and just two years ago—in August, '64, if we remember right, was instrumental in upsetting the corrupt ministry of the Count of Sag Lois, and establishing in its stead, with Espartero, that which, at last advice, he had utterly overthrown.

Such is the past career of the man. Next, as to his present situation. The politics of Spain can never be indifferent to us. Since the retirement of Narvaez from the scene some three years ago, Spanish affairs have presented an unvarying succession of civil riots, and sweeping executions. O'Donnell attributes these to a socialistic propaganda, especially active in the great cities. He asserts the fearful fact, that "subversive ideas" have for the first time, made a lodgment in every part of the Peninsula. Against such ideas, Espartero, a talker about reform and progress, was naturally powerless. Some man with a more distinct and determined position alone could combat them successfully, and that man would seem to be, either Narvaez himself, at last dates an honorable exile at Paris, or O'Donnell, or, perhaps, both united remedies and reforms are indeed sorely needed in Spanish administration; perhaps a change of dynasty alone can effect all the changes necessary to a renovation of the State. If so, who is to succeed? Not the son of Don Carlos? Not the young King of Portugal? Not a Montpensier? Who then? Perhaps O'Donnell himself dreams of founding a Spanish dynasty, a task which is supposed to have been prophesied of old, as reserved for his race.

Whether he is to play the part of Pepin, or of Monk, we shall before the year ends, be better enabled to judge. So far no man nor party has stood against him; how much higher he may be destined to go, time only can tell.

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AUSTRALIA.—The screw steamship Royal Charter, under the command of Capt. Bayce, arrived in the Mersey on the evening of Tuesday, the 12th, from Melbourne, after a passage of 78 days, bringing advices to the 25th of May, and which are 23 days later than those previously to hand. The Royal Charter did not leave Port Philip Heads until the 26th of May, although the latest papers received by her from Melbourne are dated the 24th. During the passage she met with a succession of easterly gales and contrary winds to Cape Horn, and in lat. 59, S., long 90 W., she fell in with several icebergs.

She has brought home 327 passengers, 181,000 ounces of gold, and 10,000 sovereigns, besides a large quantity of gold and jewelry in the hands of passengers. The value of the whole of the gold brought by her is estimated at about £800,000 sterling, being, we believe, the largest amount ever brought into the Mersey in one vessel.

The increase in the yield of the gold fields continues, in spite of the temporary obstacles of winter, and the consequent cessation of operations on several of them. The returns of the amounts brought down by escort for the first three months of the present year amounted to 962,040 ounces against 539,337 in 1855.

The rumored discovery of new gold fields has been confirmed, and some which had been abandoned as failures have been turned to again and proved most prolific.

A Government commission, under the presidency of Professor McCoy, and composed of practical and scientific men, had been appointed to explore systematically the auriferous measures of the colony. The government of Victoria is rising in popularity, and instead of labouring under a deficit has a balance of nearly £500,000 to their credit at the banks.

The farmers of the colony are pursuing their labours with great energy, and are introducing many scientific improvements. The want of railway communication is much complained of.

Commercial affairs at Melbourne were in a satisfactory state; there being an entire absence of all speculation and excitement. The banking establishments have reported the same rate of exchange during the months of April and May; the rate of interest on money is quoted at eight to ten per cent. Gold at Melbourne was worth £3 17s. per ounce to diggers.

The escort arriving from the diggings on the 23d of May conveyed thirty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty-eight ounces of gold, and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety pounds in cash.

The wool market was steady, and a good number of foreign buyers had appeared. The quantity offered by auction has been double that of last year.

The demand for tallow was quite equal to the supply. Nothing of importance in hides.

Among the passengers per the Royal Charter were the Rev. Dr. Scoresby and Miss Catharine Hayes. Mr. G. V. Brooke was performing at Bendigo.

BLEEDING A MOUNTAIN.—A very remarkable surgical operation took place at the Blue Ridge Tunnel in Virginia, one night last week. The third set of workmen were engaged in digging, as usual, when one of them, Pat Flagan, noticed the texture of the rock before him changed suddenly from hard to soft, and that the soft was wet. Shortly after a stream of water issued from an orifice he had made. This was succeeded by a heavy rumbling sound, "like the cars," which so frightened the hands that they all made for the open air. Well was it for them that they did so! The sound continued to grow louder and louder for some minutes, till a crash was heard, and immediately a vast stream of water rolled out of the tunnel.

An eye witness says, that the head of the stream was at least ten feet high, and that it swept carts and barrows before it like chaff.—The stream continued to pour a perfect river until about 12 o'clock when it gradually subsided, and was low enough at 3 p. m., to allow us to make a hasty survey of its cause. It now seems that there is, in the middle of the mountain an immense cavern or pocket, in which water from the melting snow has been deposited for years, and that the line of the tunnel taps this cavern near its centre. The cavern will save the State a good deal of money, since nature has opened a road through near three hundred feet of solid rock.—This will expediate the completion of the tunnel greatly.

DR. KANE, AND THE ARCTIC SEARCH.—We published an article from the London papers relative to another expedition proposed by the British Government, to the Arctic regions, to make the final search for the remains of Sir John Franklin and his party, of which traces have at last been found. Dr. Kane, has by common consent, even among the English navigators themselves, been looked to as the head of this expedition, and has been tendered the command in the fullest and most flattering manner by the English Admiralty. He has heretofore declined it; but the strong inducements held out in connexion with lately renewed appeals from Lady Franklin, the officers of the British Geographical Society, and the Ministry, all combine toward inducing him to reconsider his answer, and it may be that he is destined to again venture upon the perilous enterprise of setting forth over the geography of the North Pole, while he performs the last offices for the lost navigators.—Washington Intelligence, August 16.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To SILAS BARNARD, ESQUIRE.

Dear Sir, In the *Advertiser* of the 4th instant, in the debate on the claim of the Gas Company for remaneration you are made to express yourself as follows:

"Mr. Barnard stated, he was not surprised at the Recorder's opinion; he thought he was acting a defence for the Gas Company, and that would be that gentleman seemed to take a peculiar delight, sometimes when not required and always when called upon, to make statements and give his opinion in contradiction to that of the Council, and in opposition to what appeared just and reasonable; he considered him a perverse man, and it appeared to him to be his aim to bring that body into disrepute by arguing it to adopt measures, which if followed out, would bring his Worship and the Council into odium; he had read the Act carefully over, and arrived at the conclusion that the Company's claim was unjust."

May I ask, if you, in your private capacity, had gone to a lawyer, and stated to him the circumstances of an unexpected demand of a neighbor, for damages, which had arisen from some act of yours, the doing of which was perfectly in your opinion justifiable, but had worked an injury to him, and asked his legal opinion as to your liability to reimburse your neighbor, and he replied, stop—let us take a view of the other side of the question; you have stated your case, I will now put myself in the place of your opponent and shew you what can be said in favor of his claim; would you think that by, so doing, he was acting an unfair, a dishonest, or a harsh part towards you? or on the contrary, would you not, as a sensible man, say certainly—let me know the worst, and if you think I am wrong, tell me so at once, that I may pay the demand and save the expense of a lawsuit? Would you, when he had stated the case and assured you that however strange you might think it, the law was in favour of your opponent, and that you had better pay the demand, turn round and abuse him for giving his candid and honest opinion, and accuse him of taking part with your adversary? would you upon your own crude and partial judgment, in defiance of his scientific and well matured opinion, tell your opponent to do his worst, or would you not rather test the correctness of your lawyer's opinion by seeking that of another of equal experience and skill? at all events, would it not be a matter of prudence so to act? I need not require from you an answer to these questions, but would ask, if your private lawyer would be justified in thus acting, why is the same course reprehensible in the Recorder who is the city lawyer? Is he, when his legal opinion on a question concerning the city rights is asked to give that opinion fearlessly and independently according to what he knows or believes to be law, or is he to frame his answer so as to coincide with the already expressed wishes or opinions of a majority of the council? Let me for a moment claim your attention as to what I conceive the relative positions and duties of the City Council and Recorder. In all corporations whether large or small, it has been found necessary to associate with civic authorities a professionally educated legal adviser, and the reason assigned is perfectly obvious; the former being chosen from the mass of the people, are ignorant of the principles and forms of law, and a Recorder, Town Clerk, City Solicitor or by whatever other name the latter may be termed, is added to prevent their going astray, or injuring the community they represent, in consequence of such their ignorance. A Recorder, the highest class of this description of legal civic officers, is considered in the same light as respects his corporation, as the Attorney General with the government. In cases of doubt, as to the legal course to be pursued, the matter is referred to the legal adviser of the city, or to that of the government, and his opinion is, and ought to be, conclusive on the matter. What says our own statute of incorporation, section 39?—"He (the Recorder) is to take the charge and management of all legal business connected with the affairs of the city, to draft or revise all legal documents required by the city, and to act as Counsel and Attorney for the city, in any suits, in any court to which the corporation may be a party." These words one would suppose are sufficiently clear and comprehensive. If the Recorder is to take the charge and management of suits at law, in which the corporation may be involved, is he to take the advice of the Council as to how he is to proceed, what plea he shall put in, or how he shall manage the cause? Are they to whom he has been assigned as Counsel and legal adviser, to turn round and give him legal advice and counsel? Is the client to dictate to the lawyer, or the lawyer to the client? Your own good sense will my dear Sir furnish the reply. You and other members of the Council are angry with me that I claim a superiority over the Council in matters of law, and as you think, permit me to say wrongly—"take a delight in making statements and giving my opinion in contradiction to that of the Council." That differences have arisen between us is true, but am I, or those who differ with me to blame? Let us look for an analogous case or two. On board of a ship, when no coast is in sight, the captain resigns

supreme, as soon as he wishes to enter a harbor, it becomes his duty to make a signal for a pilot, who when his credentials are shown and found to be correct, takes command of the ship, and as far as regards the course to be pursued, his orders are paramount to those of any officer in the ship, the captain not excepted. Just such a pilot is the Recorder. As to the policy to be pursued with regard to city management, the Council are supreme; when however the sunken rocks, shoals and quicksands of the law—and they are fully as fatal, and more dangerous than those on the coast—are to be steered clear of or passed over, the Recorder takes the helm and is responsible for the result. The Council of a city is invested with a high degree of power, but who ever heard of him dictating to the surgeon how the sick and wounded are to be treated, or to the paymaster, how his accounts are to be kept? In all well regulated associations, there is a division of labour, and it is of the highest importance that each keep within their own sphere. The instant the workman of one division interferes with those of another, confusion ensues, and all becomes disorder and discord. You state that you had read the Act carefully over, and had arrived at the conclusion, that the Company's claim was unjust." Does it not occur to you, that it is possible that the premises from which you have drawn that conclusion may be fallacious or unfounded? His worship the Mayor and Mr. Councilor Davies in the case of Murphy, vs Bourke came to the conclusion, that the government had a perfect right to tax passengers landed from boats on Minchin's wharf; their judgment however, was set aside on appeal; such different views do laymen and those with legal educations take of the same matter. A majority of the Council, in the case of the Common, agreed to petition the House contrary to the opinion of the Recorder, and what was the result? the prayer of the petition was unanimously rejected. Should the Gas Company persist in its determination to enforce its claim by an action against the city or its surveyor, I shall have an opportunity of again pointing out the propriety of avoiding a law-suit, and by reducing my opinion to writing, may possibly succeed in making that which appears sufficiently clear to me, equally so to the members of the City Council. In the mean time believe me, no man is better aware of, or more highly appreciates the exertions of every member of the Corporation for the public benefit than I do, and rely upon it, that no one feels a greater anxiety for the prosperity and well-being of the city than myself, and no exertions of mine shall be wanting to render the acts of the Council and its officers free from all imputation of blame, and I will venture to add, that in all cases where my advice is followed, such will be the result. Giving you and others credit for honesty and integrity in your views and actions as members of the Corporation, I ask the same credit for myself, and am with respect and esteem, dear sir, yours faithfully.

THE RECORDER.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 10, 1856.

We found on enquiring at the Electric Telegraph Office, that the English Mail had not arrived at Halifax, at 10 o'clock this morning.

We clip the following from a New Brunswick paper. At the same time we might inform the Halifax authorities, if they are not already aware of it, that we have accommodation, for at least two companies in our city.

MILITARY.—We understand that the Governor of Nova Scotia is shortly expected to visit this Province. He was here about a year ago. General Eyre (one of the Crimean heroes) is also expected in St. John from Canada. We are informed that upwards of 5000 men are to be stationed in St. John, in consequence of the want of Barrack accommodation in Halifax, and their arrival may shortly be expected.—Church Wit.

We have since learned, that Gen. Eyre has arrived in Fredericton, and that he is hourly expected here.

We beg to acknowledge the politeness of our quondam townsman, Mr. J. J. Pippy, now of Woburn, Massachusetts, in furnishing us with files of the Boston papers.

The correspondent of the *New York Tribune* writing from Nova Scotia, thus speaks of that country:—

"To sum up in a few words the advantages of Nova Scotia. Like the United States, it contains within itself, in a much smaller area, all the necessities of life, and it might be independent of the world, though it is dependent on the United States and Canada, for the staff of life. The scenery in many parts abounds in sublimity and beauty. It is well watered and

well timbered, possesses abundant mines of coal and iron, at present unjustly monopolized for the benefit of the creditors of Royal bankrupts. But above all, its healthy air, its sea breezes, and entire freedom from miasmas, qualify it for raising a race of men and women who can work. Though there may be more corn and wheat, peaches and grapes, hogs and oxen, raised on the fertile, but miasmatic valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi, Nova Scotia is the place to raise superior specimens of the genus homo.

There is no little consolation in the thought that, however the impostor may flourish for the season, he cannot long continue to delude mankind. How many men contrive to acquire a brief and flashy reputation, and then sink into disrepute and oblivion! This is especially true of the pretenders to medical skill, who, in an age when diseases abound, seek to inveigle themselves into the confidence of the public, and to impose upon it with their noxious nostrums. We confess that years ago, when we first heard of the universal celebrity of Professor Holloway, we distrusted his lofty claim, and arrogated to ourselves a superiority of discernment which would not allow him to entrap our judgment. Most heartily do we beg his pardon for the unjust imputation. A careful study of his system convinced us that we were indeed mistaken, and that the world, to do him justice, should immediately, as it undoubtedly will hereafter, rank him foremost amongst its benefactors. He has solved the mystery of human diseases, and proved that all medical treatment, from the time of HUNTER, has been based upon false premises. JENNER did not effect a greater revolution in the method of dealing with the small-pox, than HOLLOWAY has done in the ordinary medical routine of the present day.

Died,
On Thursday morning last, Frederick William, youngest son of F. W. Hughes, Esq., Charlottetown, aged four months.

(For the benefit of all concerned.)

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Store of J. McKIE, Esq., French River, New London, on SATURDAY the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m., the—

Hull, Materials & Fishing outfit of the American Schooner "RIVAL," Capt. John Lindsay, as she now lies stranded, on the East side of New London Harbor.

For particulars, see Handbills.
GEO. ANDERSON, Auctioneer.
New London, Sept. 9, 1856.

Labourers Wanted!
ANY number of LABOURERS, including some MASONS, can get employment on the Railroad between the Bend and Shediac in New Brunswick. Wages, (by the day), liberal, with the chance of making well by job work. For particulars, enquire at this Office, or at the subscriber at the Works.
JOHN BROOKFIELD, Contractor.
Bend, Sept. 8, 1856.

A TEA.
Under the Patronage of Lady Daly
WILL be held in the Grounds of Wm. Stewart Esq., "Glen Stewart," in aid of the Church now in the course of erection at Stratford, on THURSDAY, the 18th SEPTEMBER instant. Entrance to the Grounds at 2 o'clock, Tea at half-past 3 o'clock. Contributions will be thankfully received by Mrs. Lloyd and Mrs. William Stewart, on or before the Wednesday previous. Tickets 1s 6d each Children under 12 years half price, to be had at the Store of H. Haszard, Esq., Mr. Harry Beer, and Mr. Solomon Mutch, Stratford, Lot 48.
September 4th, 1856.

ROCKLIN CLOTH MILLS.
Middle River, Pictou, N. S.
The Subscribers having lately increased their business facilities, are prepared to execute any amount of Work in their line, at the shortest notice, and in the best style. In returning thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto afforded by the public of P. E. Island, they respectfully solicit a continuance thereof. The following gentlemen are Agents for the "Rocklin Cloth Mills," who will be responsible for all property delivered to them:—
DAVID STEWART, Esq., Charlottetown.
N. J. BROWN, Esq., St. Eleanors.
DANIEL GORDON, Esq., Georgetown.
JOHN E. McDONALD, Esq., Gd. River, Lot 56.
MR. HECTOR GILLIS, White Sands.
JOHN HYDE, Esq., Murray Harbour.
JOHN DALEIEL, Esq., North Side, Murray Harbour.
R. & A. FRASER.
2m
July 25, 1856.

Bank of P. E. Island.
THE Bank of Prince Edward Island, is now open for the transaction of business, at the office in the Dwelling house of Wm. H. Pope, Esq., Grafton Street. Hours from 10 to 3.
Discount days—Monday and Thursday in each week.
WM. CUNDALL, Cashier.
Charlottetown, 13th August, 1856.

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

Auction of the Effects of the late Hon. Dr. Conroy.

ON THURSDAY, the 19th instant, commencing at 12 o'clock, by AUCTION, at the late residence of the Hon. Dr. Conroy, Water Street the whole of the—

Household Furniture
HORSE (Farmer) (COW, Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Firewood, &c. &c. all of which will be sold without the least reserve.

Mind THURSDAY 19th SEPTEMBER.

ON TUESDAY, the 22d instant, at MOUNT CONROY, Bedford, the Sale will be resumed at 12 o'clock, of the—

Stock Crop and Farming Implements, comprising HORSES, COWS, Horses, SHEEP, Pigs, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, Turnips, Hay, &c. Further particulars, see Handbills.

Terms.—Sums to £5 cash; from £5 to £30 Two months; from £30 upwards Three months. Approved Joint Notes of Hand will be required for the payment.

Sale at BEDFORD 22d instant.
H. W. LOBBAN,
Licensed Auctioneer.
City of Charlottetown, Sept. 4, 1856.

Choice Farm for Sale!

FOR SALE by Auction, on FRIDAY the 12th day of this month, (September), at 12 o'clock on the Premises, that splendid Farm "MOUNT LEGEYTT," on the Malpeque Road. Five and a half miles out, the Property of Mr. Wm. LEGEYTT. It consists of One hundred acres, with a large, commodious DWELLING HOUSE, spacious Barn, Brooks of Water, (permanent), two well-laid out gardens, with every convenience and comfort. It is subject to the annual rent of One shilling per acre per annum. Half the purchase money may remain on Interest for four years.

JAS. N. HARRIS, Auctioneer.
Ch. Town, Sept. 1, 1856.

Greatly Reduced Prices!!

THE large STOCK of DRY GOODS at the "Manchester House," Queen Street, will be offered During this Month, at Prices very much Reduced!!

to make room for HEAVY IMPORTATIONS, expected by first Fall vessels from LONDON and LIVERPOOL.

Those wishing BARGAINS, will find it to their advantage to call at this Establishment.
SAMUEL W. McMURRAY.
Sept. 3, 1856.

Prize Stallion "Prince Edward."

WILL be offered for SALE BY AUCTION at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY September 24th, and sold to the highest bidder. He was four years old the 1st day of July last; he is by Saladin out of a Mare by Woolner's Horse, from a Ronsavettes Mare. He shows a great deal of Blood, and has great strength; his stock is much admired; his action and temper is very good, he was used last winter in harness and was very gentle.
WILLIAM HODGES, owner.
Cymbris Lodge, Rustico,
20th August, 1856.

Masonic Hall Company.

A GENERAL SPECIAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above company, will be held in the Masonic Hall (McDonald's buildings) Queen's Square, on Monday the 15th inst at 8 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of selling the Real Estate of said Company in terms of the act of Incorporation.
By Order, J. W. MORRISON,
Secretary.
Charlottetown, Sept. 3d, 1856.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE.

THE FARMS in possession of Mr. R. H. Edwards. One of 113 acres freehold, nearly the whole of this farm, is cleared and can be confidently recommended as being capable of growing heavy crops of wheat. There is a fine grove of wood adjoining the premises, through which a fine spring runs; the Dwelling house and out buildings are good and commodious. The adjoining farm is a leasehold of 90 acres with the right of purchase, the greater part of this is also under cultivation. They will be sold either together or separately as may suit purchasers.
New Wiltshire, Lot 31, Sept. 4th 1856.

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED a Teacher for the Campbellton School, Lot 7; there will be a liberal sum given in addition to the Government Grant. Application to be made to
EUGENE M-CARTHY

Farm for Sale!

TWO 2000. "CYMBRIA LODGE FARM," containing 230 acres, all inclosed, 180 of which are cultivated, and 50 are under useful ornamental wood. There is a good HOUSE and other necessary Buildings for a farm of that size. Also a GARDEN and small Orchard, well stocked with Trees, which bear a vast abundance of Fruit, (Cherries, Plums, Currants, Gooseberries and Apples). The Land fronts on Whantley River and Rustico Bay, where there are plenty of Fish, (herring, mackerel, codfish, lobsters, trout, and other fish).

Stock, Crop & Implements
May be taken at a valuation if required, the Stock consists of—
9 HORSES and COLTS,
20 Head of Cattle of the Cow kind,
60 SHEEP.

Crop, about—
40 or 50 tons HAY,
25 acres of Wheat, 14 acres of Oats,
7 acres of Barley; 4 acres of Turnips,
2 acres of Potatoes, 1 acre of Carrots.

Immediate possession can be obtained upon good security being given. Further particulars can be obtained from the proprietor on the premises.
WILLIAM HODGES,
Cymbris Lodge, P. E. Island,
B. N. America, Aug. 19, 1856.

FIREWOOD.

40 Cords of Firewood, ready cut and split, of various lengths and sizes to suit customers. Apply to—
JAS. N. HARRIS.
August 25 1856.—1st & Adv 3w

Fresh Supply of Shingles.

ANOTHER cargo of Bay Chaleur, the best yet received this year.—FINE & CEDAR.
JAS. N. HARRIS.
August 25, 1856.—1st 3w

FOR SALE!

THE Schooner "SARAH," of Belfast, two years old, about 26 tons, carries 16 chaldrons of Coal. This vessel is well found, in good order, and is well adapted for carrying Coal between this port and Pictou. Terms liberal. Apply to BENJAMIN DAVIES, Broker, Charlottetown, or to PATRICK STEPHENS, Orwell.
August 18, 1856.—4w

Feathers Feather Beds!

JUST ARRIVED, per Sch. Ornament and other importations—good quality.
JAMES N. HARRIS.
August 11, 1856.—3i

FOR SALE!

THE HULL & SPARS of a BRIGANTINE now nearly finished, laying at Orwell, built for the Newfoundland market, of 82 tons new measurement, and 142 tons old; length about 79 feet, 20 ft. 6 in. beam, and 9 ft. 8 in. deep. Apply to the builder, ALEX. McLEAN, or to—
BENJAMIN DAVIES,
Sept. 2, 1856.—4i
Broker, Ch. Town.

House and Premises.

TO BE Sold by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock noon, The HOUSE & PREMISES, now occupied by Mr. ANDREW FLANNIGAN, having a front of 26 feet on Rochford Street, and extending back 84 feet. The Dwelling House is in good tenable condition. An unexceptionable freehold title will be given, and a portion of the purchase may remain on mortgage of the premises, if required. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, August 29, 1856. HYG&E

Carding Machines, &c.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Power Treadmill Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morris & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown, July 16, 1855. 1y2tf

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent for P. E. Island.

Grist and Saw Mill, Oat Kiln & Dwelling House!

FOR SALE, that eligible situated Grist Mill with the Oat Kiln and Saw Mill, together with the Dwelling House and about sixteen acres of LAND under crop, known as "McFarlane's Mills," and lately occupied by JOHN ALDUS, Esq., on the Montague Road, 2 1/2 miles from Georgetown. Two-thirds of purchase money may remain on interest, payable by instalments as may be agreed on. If not sold at Private Sale before the 18th SEPTEMBER, this Property will be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION on that day at 12 o'clock on the premises. For further particulars, as to price, title &c. apply to THOMAS DUBREUIL, Esq., of Charlottetown, JOHN ALDUS, Esq., Montague River, or to the owner
RODERICK McDONALD,
Morrell River, August 16, 1856. 1st Ex

TO BE SOLD.

THE Farm at present in the occupation of Mr. Andrew Smith, at the Cross Roads, Baillet. For particulars apply at the office of T. BEATH HAVLAND, Esq., Barrister at Law.
Charlottetown, April 25th, 1856.

"ALBION HOUSE" STREETLY & COUCHMAN

DEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Charlottetown and its vicinity, that they have taken the store lately occupied by MR. NEIL HARKIN, and have opened it under the above title with a magnificent and

MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK

DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
This stock having been purchased with great advantages, for taste, variety, quality, and cheapness, cannot be surpassed by that of any House in the Island. It would be impossible in the limits of an advertisement to particularize, but on inspection it will be found to contain every thing, that is supplied by the most extensive houses in the first Cities of N. America, from the minutest article in Haberdashery, to those of the more costly character in

Dresses, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, &c.

In making this announcement, we trust the public will encourage us in this undertaking, and we pledge ourselves to carry on this business in a spirit of liberality, and continue to offer to purchasers advantages which will, we have no doubt, be appreciated.

"STREETLY & COUCHMAN."
Charlottetown, May, 17, 1856.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY!

FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these, this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows, that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scabby, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

FILES AND FISULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured, if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Bad Legs | Cancers | Sore-throats |
| Bad Breasts | Contracted and Stiff Joints | Skin Diseases |
| Burns | Elephantiasis | Scoury |
| Blisters | Fistulas | Sore-heads |
| Bite of Noxious Insects and Bats | Gout | Sore-nipples |
| Chills | Glandular swellings | Soft Corns |
| Coco-bay | Lambago | Ulcers |
| Chinga-foot | Piles | Wounds |
| Chilblains | Rheumatism | Yaws |
| Chapped hands | Scalds | |

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 24, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 40, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—at 1s 2d; 3s 2d; and 5s each Pot.
There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients of every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

CRIMEAN HEROES.—It is gratifying to find, that England has not forgotten the services of her brave army in the Crimea. Men of all ranks who distinguished themselves by their bravery and good conduct, are receiving their reward. The services of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers richly deserve to be recorded and known, and we have great pleasure in publishing the following interesting article from the Times, in which some of their services receive honourable mention:—

Before Parliament rises, there is one publication to which we would gladly call the attention of all our readers, and when we add that it is a parliamentary paper presented by the Queen's command to both Houses, we shall stand acquitted of any tendency to extol it from interested motives. This "Paper" contains the names of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have been selected for recommendation to the Emperor of the French to receive the French military war medal. As many persons as desire to mitigate the feelings of disgust which they must have felt on perusing the proceedings of the Chelsea board would do well to turn to this proud head-roll of heroic achievement. Here we have the names of the men who did the work, while, in too many instances, the so-called leaders looked on and left the army to its fate. Nor must it be taken as any reflection upon the courage of the many thousand gallant soldiers whose names are necessarily unmentioned in a record of this kind. The praise of distinguished valour could only be assigned to those who had conspicuous opportunity for its display. It was impossible to lay before the French Government the names of all the individuals in a regiment who may have distinguished themselves by peculiar gallantry in the field or by extraordinary endurance under the extremities of human suffering. These few words we write, lest there should be any soreness of feeling among the many stout soldiers whose deserts were great, but for whose names no place could here be found. We should add that these are the names of the living—not of the dead. There is no French medal for the men who toiled up the hill at the Alma, for those who saved the allied armies from destruction upon the terrible day of Inkermann, and then succumbed. They sleep in their Russian graves. Of the living, we will now give a few names—we can do no more, for they occupy 34 closely printed pages of a Parliamentary paper.

Sergeant Seth Bond, of the 11th Hussars, served in the Bulgarian campaign of 1853. He bore his part in the affair of Boulganak and in the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann—that is to say, in all the principal actions in which a cavalry soldier could bear a part throughout the war. "At the Alma, when ordered to pursue and capture prisoners, he exhibited great subordination in sparing (at the suggestion of a Staff officer) a Russian who had wounded him; and also at the action of Balaklava his coolness and gallantry were noticed." Might not Colonel Peel have found a better word than "subordination" to characterize such action? A man who could so conduct himself was not likely to act inhumanly even to an enemy who had wounded him. Sergeant Seth Bond, of the 11th Hussars, served in the whole campaign from 1854 to 1856. Driver Robert Smeaton, R. H. A., was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, the Tchernaya, and throughout the siege of Sebastopol. "On the 25th of September, 1854, this man gallantly jumped into the river Belbek, and succeeded in saving the life of a French soldier, who would have been drowned but by the timely assistance rendered by Driver Smeaton." Here is a pretty little incident of Gunner and Driver John M'Arble, of the same regiment:—"On the 18th of June, during the storming of the Redan, Gunner Glass left the advanced trenches of the right attack with a few men, and advanced towards the Redan. On getting towards the Redan, he was badly wounded in three places. Gunner M'Arble crept out of the trenches on his hands and knees, managed to get Gunner Glass on his back, and brought him back into the trenches."

Bombardier Angus Sutherland, in the first bombardment of Sebastopol was severely

wounded in the leg by the bursting of a shell. This untoward incident, however, does not seem to have slackened the zeal of the gallant Bombardier. We find him serving again in April and subsequent bombardments. "At the explosion of the French gun-park, he was the first to volunteer to carry away a number of live shells and carcasses." This article should consist of extracts, and yet so uniform is this record of courage and devotion, that we are utterly at a loss to establish any principle of selection. We find that Colour-Sergeant Charles Sargent, of the Grenadier Guards, embarked with the battalion in February, 1854, and served throughout the whole campaign without intermission. No urgent private affairs claimed the presence of the worthy Colour-Sergeant in England. He served at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, where he was wounded, and was present throughout the siege and at the capture of Sebastopol. This is to say a good deal in a very few words. We earnestly trust this brave soldier has returned in health and strength to England, and is at this moment resting happily from the toils of war.

Privates Philip Balls and Charles Turr joined the first battalion of Coldstreams in Turkey, in July, 1854. They were actually engaged at the Alma and Inkermann, and did duty in the trenches without any intermission throughout the siege. "Corporal Joseph Coulter, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, particularly distinguished himself at the Alma, continuing to fire on the enemy after being severely wounded." Corporal Horsfall, and Privates Daniel Moran and James Colver, of the 1st (Royal) Regiment, are recommended, for continual faithful service in the trenches during the whole of the siege operations. John Clarkson, of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, was at head quarters during the whole of the Eastern Campaign, "zealous and active in the performance of his duties in the trenches; twice wounded,—viz., on the 14th of April and 22d June, 1855." A short note tells us, that Colour-Sergeant John Watts, of the 7th (Royal Fusiliers) Regiment landed in the Crimea on the 14th of September with his regiment, and remained with it until the war was at an end. Here is a note of this brave soldier's achievements:—"Was engaged at the Alma and brought the Company out of action; engaged with the enemy on the 26th of October, 1854 also at Inkermann on the 5th November, 1854, and brought the company out of action; at the taking of the Quarries and both the assaults on the Redan; never absent from his Regiment." We can only regret, that considerations of space forbid us to extract more names and notes from this glorious record.

The Parliamentary document is as interesting as any novel or romance, and has the merit, moreover, of containing truth. It is highly desirable that every publicity should be given to it, in order that the brave men whose names are mentioned, and whose achievements are so briefly summed up in it, should feel that the remembrance of their deeds will not perish from the memory of their countrymen. In remarks of this kind, we can do nothing more than take the regiments in order as they are set down, and pick a name or two from each, not as being the names of the most distinguished where the services of all are so eminent, but in order to call public attention to the existence of the list. The publication of such a list may be the beginning of a better system. We admit that it is fair and reasonable, that every soldier actually engaged in a victorious conflict with the enemy should receive some mark of his presence in the conflict. Nothing, however, would excite greater emulation among the soldiers than the knowledge that those among them who showed themselves most conspicuous for courage and fortitude would also be most distinguished by the admiration of their country.

At St. Thomas, on the 31st July, the Cholera was raging violently, and proving fatal to many. At Crabb Island, the sickness was extremely bad.

A heavy shock of an earthquake was experienced at Antigua on the 20th July.

THE STORY-TELLER OF STAMBOUL.

In the reign of Sultan Murad IV., there was among the humble subjects of his capital a worthy and venerable book-merchant named Schemauddin. He occupied one of the principal stalls in the book-bezestan, and was well known to all the literary world in Stamboul. It is true, this did not imply a very large circle of acquaintance, for there were not many persons who inclined to such matters; but the few among who shared this knowledge between them all knew Schemauddin well, and often visited his repository. He dealt largely in copies of the Koran, and in commentaries thereupon, in which were chronicled the opinions of distinguished lawyers and cadis upon the civil code of the land. There were also the works of the Turkish and Arabian poets and romancers, the songs of Abou Toman and Hafiz. The wild legend of Astar, and the Thousand and one nights. He had, moreover, a secret store, containing choice specimens of the literature of other languages, classic and modern. This was carefully withdrawn from the public gaze, and reserved for the few whose love of learning rendered them less bigoted than the majority of their faith, who would limit the researches of the true believer to the writings of the Prophet alone. Seldom could the letterer have passed the stall of Schemauddin without finding him in learned communion with some reverend man or gray-headed cad, deep in questions concerning law, divinity, or art. Nor would he object, though it was accorded as a favour, to business with the Frank and the infidel, particularly if he approved himself a man of learning; for Schemauddin, though a most devout Mussulman, approached in his heart some distance towards the creed, that common knowledge makes men free of a common guild, and that the learned are brothers all the world over. There had Schemauddin sat for nearly the whole of his life, seldom going from his place of business, till years had come upon him, and his face had grown as yellow and wrinkled as the old parchments upon his stall; and since the business in which he was engaged yielded a handsome return of profits, he hoped, by the blessing of Allah, as he was wont to say, still to occupy his place in the bezestan, until the predetermined day should come, and he should be transplanted to the gardens of Paradise.

But every man has his lot of trouble; and even the quiet life of the book-merchant was not untroubled by care. Schemauddin had an only son, named Selim; and in every respect the hopeful heir of the book-stall was the opposite to his father's wishes. That father was a man of peace, and he had at one time great difficulty in keeping his son from joining the Sultan's army, he was fond of quiet and regularity, Selim was as wild and restless as an untamed colt, the old man had a lingering fondness for money, Selim got it only to spend it with a reckless hand. His father had early marked his unsettled and impulsive disposition; but, hoping that time and regular employment would subdue him, he had taught him to read and write, caused him daily to commit portions of the Koran to memory, and by some strong moral agency induced him to read aloud for a part of each day from some book upon Turkish law. Selim grew clever against his will; but no one could have hated his studies more than he did, and he took every opportunity of showing his dislike to them. It required more than Schemauddin's powers of watchfulness to retain the lively boy; and whenever he fell into a dreary task than ordinary with a customer, or whenever he indulged himself in a dose, his escape was soon to be found in books, bezestan, and everything, and scamper off to a game on the Atmeidan or a bath in the Bosphorus. There was only one class of reading which had the slightest attraction for him—the poems and romances aforesaid. These he read until he had committed them to memory; and the recital of these to himself and his youthful companions formed his great delight. Occasionally, despairing of his own ability to produce any impression on his wayward son, Schemauddin would induce some of his friends, reverend or learned in the law, to remonstrate with his conduct but Selim having ready wit and a strong inclination to fun, always succeeded in turning the tables upon them. As he used to laugh loud at his own repartee, a crowd soon gathered about them; and as they always sided with the mirth maker, the discomfited seniors speedily retired from the contest. Thus Selim held on his course, greatly to the grief of his parent, until he found himself a young man, the choice spirit and delight of a band of youths, as wild though not so clever as himself, but without any of procuring a subsistence, except by dependence on his father.

"My son," said Schemauddin one day, speaking even more gravely than was his wont, "thou art now eighteen years of age, but thou hast learned none of the wisdom proper for manhood. Thou art like the colt of the wild-ass; thou dost not love the calling I would have taught thee; thou seekest not to build the house of thy father. For every man there is an appointed time of death, and I am drawing near to the end of my course."

As the old man uttered these words with great feeling, Selim, who loved his father in his heart, could not refrain from tears.

"I should not mourn, my son; if thou wert industrious, and wouldst fill the place of thy father, the tree that is old and decayed, expects to fall; happy is it if it has cherished a sapling,

strong and vigorous, to grow where it has grown."

Selim bent to the ground before his father, and kissed the hem of his robe.

"I have this day made my will," pursued the man. "I have intrusted it to the care of my friend Mollah Hassan, on whom be the blessing, and I have charged him to see it strictly fulfilled. If thou reformest thy life, and pursue the course I have marked out for thee, thou wilt receive at my death the whole of my property; but if thou continuest wild and reckless as thou hast been hitherto, thou shalt be disinherited, and thy portion shall endow the mosque of which Mollah Hassan is the priest. Arise, my son; thou hast heard my will; may Allah give thee grace to obey it."

For more than a year after this time, Selim laboured hard to fulfil the wishes of his father: he forsook the idle company into which he had fallen; he undertook studies that were most disagreeable to him, and became the model of a dutiful son; he endeavoured, moreover, to repress the love of fun which had distinguished him, though not with very signal success. At times the pent-up steam would burst forth, and frequently at the expense of his father's friends, the Mollah Hassan, the arbiter of his fortune, not excepted; but, setting aside these trifling outbreaks, Selim's conduct was most exemplary, and obtained the often-expressed approval of his father. Yet it was not altogether the prospect of the wealth which induced him to this diligence; his affection for his parent, and his sense of duty, had a share in it, for Selim had many good qualities as the foundation of his character.

At last Schemauddin's apprehensions were accomplished, and he was gathered to his fathers. The old book-dealer was missed from his seat among his literary wares, and his wonted customers stroked their beards and lamented gravely the loss of so much learning. The bezestan seemed to lack its most accustomed presence, and the sole memorials of his having been were a new cypress and a turbaned stone amid the gloomy groves of Scutari.

Selim mourned perhaps more earnestly than a more dutiful son would have done, and determined to observe his father's wishes even more rigorously, now that his presence was removed from him. When a decent time had elapsed; he betook himself to the mollah, the executor to the will, to request that the requisite forms might be complied with, and that he might be put into possession of his father's business and wealth. To his great astonishment, Mollah Hassan received him with bitter revilings and reproaches, and commanded him to quit his dwelling.

"Begone," said he, "thou impious rebel! Thou hast broken the heart of thy father, my loving friend, the camel of my house. Thou hast to gain his wealth; but it is forfeited by thy crimes. Hence! The Prophet's curse be upon thee!"

In vain did Selim protest that he only wished the strict terms of the will to be observed; in vain did he offer to furnish evidence of his father's approval of his late conduct—the mollah was obstinate, persisting that he had not reformed his life, and therefore had no claim to the property. The unfortunate youth applied for advice and assistance to some of his deceased father's friends but they all entertained a prejudice against him, and none of them were willing to exert themselves on his behalf; and when they began to give him grave counsel on his conduct, he found that they had taken greater offence at the mirth he had passed upon them, than at his former idleness and neglectful habits of life. Selim made application to some of the inferior officers of justice, but these had been secretly bribed by the mollah, so that they would take no steps in the matter; and as justice in Turkey at that time was very blind and uncertain, it seemed most likely that the hapless youth would never gain his right.

(To be continued.)

Victoria Cloth and Carding Mills.

THE subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to the public generally, for the very liberal support given to the above mills, for the last five years, and would intimate that he is now prepared to take in Cloth and Wool, and return the same with despatch. The above Mills having undergone a thorough repair, parties may depend on having justice done to anything they may please to forward. JOHN HENDERSON & Son, Brackley Point Road. Agent, Messrs. Beer & Son, Charlottetown. August 12, 1856.

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 1720 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

DRAIN WATER PIPES.

FOR SALE at the QUEEN SQUARE HOYER, a quantity of superior Salt-glazed Stone ware, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, &c. from 2 inches to 10 in diameter, supplying the cheapest and most efficient method of conveying water under ground. WILLIAM HEARD, Charlottetown, 22d April, 1856.