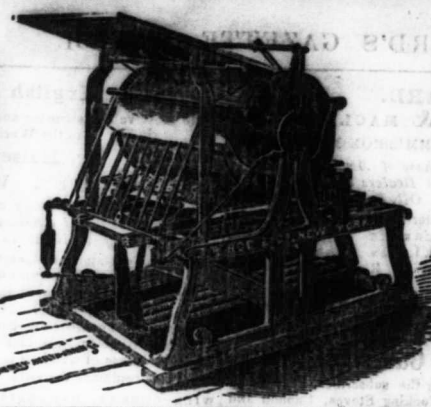


SEEDS,
"HALL,"
Establishment,
via Halifax
and FLOWER
the growth of
seed per Ship
AY & Co.

HASZARD'S FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE JOURNAL & ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, May 30, 1856. New Series. No. 346.

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.

Harness and Coach Hardware.
EDWARD DANA,
MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER
29 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 Har-
ness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION
GIVEN TO ORDERS.

Wants a Situation.
A TEACHER of many years' experience, duly
licensed and capable of teaching the English
and French languages, would prefer the situation of
teacher in a respectable private family, as a com-
fortable home (not salary) is his principal object:
would have no objection to act as book-keeper in a
respectable establishment—address N. H.—Post
Office, city of Charlottetown
April 4, 1856.—All papers.

COALS! COALS!!
40 CHALDRON Picton COAL, Just arrived and
for Sale by **JAMES PURDIE.**
Charlottetown, Dec. 5.

Seed Wheat, Seed wheat.
50 BUSHELS of Golden Straw WHEAT—
superior for Seed—for Sale by
CHARLES STEWART,
French Fort.
March 26, 1856.

200 TONS OF SALT!!
for Sale on Arrival.
DAILY EXPECTED by the Ship "**ELLEN**"
from Liverpool 200 tons SALT, low for cash.
BENJAMIN DAVIES, Broker.
May 3, 1856.

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 fol-
lowing 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 enter-
ing.
Those studying the first three branches would
require to be in attendance at 7 o'clock, and those
in the others at 8.
Mr. McK. flatters himself, that his long and
well-tryed 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 com-
municated 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 endeav-
or to merit the confidence of all who may favor him
with business in the above line. Feb. 11, 1856.

TO BE SOLD.
THE Farm at present in the occupation of Mr.
Andrew Smith, at the Cross Roads, Belfast.
For particulars apply at the office of T. HEAL,
HAYLAND, Esq. Barrister at Law.
Charlottetown, April 25th, 1856.

Prospectus.
The Colonial Times.
AT an early date after the opening of the naviga-
tion, we intend publishing in Chatham, under
our own immediate superintendance, a large quarto
weekly newspaper, called the
COLONIAL TIMES.
We consider it quite disputable to this section of
the Province, possessing as it does so much influence
and talent, that it has allowed its interests to be
represented for nearly half a century by one paper,
while another well conducted Journal could be sup-
ported with so much ease. We have resolved, that
this state of things shall exist no longer, and are
gratified with the cordial reception our proposal has
met from all classes of the community.
The COLONIAL TIMES shall be devoted to the
advancement of Education, Agriculture, the Fish-
eries, Commerce, Literature and Science.
Eschewing all sectarianism, we shall represent
equally the different denominations of Christians.
While we avoid, as much as possible, entering the
arena of politics, our columns shall be open to the
discussion of all important questions, with this
proviso, that no scurrilous attacks on any man's private
character shall ever disgrace our pages.
We intend, as far as possible, to encourage and
develop local talent. With this object in view—as
well as to make our pages the more interesting—we
shall endeavour to procure one or more original arti-
cles weekly. When desired, the names of contribu-
tors will be kept strictly private.
Our best efforts shall be used in the advancement
of every useful local institution; all, therefore, who
take an active part in promoting the welfare, elevat-
ing the character, or advancing the interests of the
people, will find in us a faithful friend; their efforts
will not be allowed to pass unnoticed.
We shall advocate the introduction of Railways,
and other internal improvements, best calculated to
develop the resources of this most valuable, though
much neglected, section of the British American
Colonies.
We shall furnish our readers with the latest news,
foreign and domestic. Selections from the English,
Irish, Scotch, American and Colonial papers will be
given under their respective heads.
The market prices current shall be revised weekly
for the benefit of our country subscribers.
For the entertainment of those who love a good
story, every issue of our paper will contain one,
carefully selected, and attractive; its length how-
ever, will be limited.
The COLONIAL TIMES shall sustain an unques-
tionably moral tone, so that parents may safely
place it in the hands of their children; and as we
have always felt a particular interest in this class,
we shall not fail to reserve a corner for their special
benefit.
Content that we shall be nobly sustained in our
present enterprise by an intelligent public, our pre-
parations for publishing are going forward with all
possible haste.
Our terms will be Ten Shillings per annum,
payable half yearly in advance, or Twelve and Six-
pence at the end of the year. DAVIS P. HOWE.
CHATHAM, 10th March, 1856.
Subscriptions received at Haszard and Owen's
Bookstore.

Cigars! Cigars!!
FOR SALE at VERY LOW PRICES. The Sub-
scribers have received—
22,000 superior Cheroots,
on Consignment, with instructions to effect a speedy
Sale.
HASZARD & OWEN.
Church of England Prayer Books
HASZARD & OWEN have received a large
supply of the above and are prepared to sell
them at the following low prices, viz.
Roby 22mo. Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s 6d.
" " Capa Marocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 3s.
" " Marocco, 4s 6d.
Minton 22mo. Crown, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 3s.
Nonpareil 22mo. 3s.
Pica 24mo. 5s 6d.
8vo 9s.
Calf. 12s 6d.

ALBION HOUSE,
STREETLY & COUCHMAN
BE respectfully inform the inhabitants of Char-
lottetown and its vicinity, that they have taken
the store lately occupied by MR. NEIL RANKIN,
and have opened it under the above title with a
magnificent and
MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF **DRY GOODS**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
This stock having been purchased with great ad-
vantage, 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 everything that is supplied
by the most extensive houses in the first Cities of B.
N. America, from the minutest article in Haberdash-
ery, 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 lib-
erality, and continue to offer to purchasers advantages
which will, we have no doubt, be appreciated.
STREETLY & COUCHMAN.
Charlottetown, May 17, 1856.

WESTMORELAND HOTEL,
Shediac.
THIS Subscriber in returning thanks to the travel-
ling public generally for past patronage, assures
those who may still favor him with their support,
that they will find good entertainment, and every
attention paid to the care of luggage, &c., by calling
at his Hotel situate on the Main Post Road, within a
few minutes walk of the public Wharf, to which the
Packets and steamers ply regularly to and from P. E.
Island.
Conveyances to and from the Bend or other places
in the Province at the cheapest rate, with careful
Drivers.
Island produce of any kind consigned to me either
for sale or to be forwarded to the Bend, shall have
my best attention.
PETER SCHURMAN.
Shediac, New Brunswick, April 23d, 1856.

GAS WORKS.
NOTICE is hereby given that the dividend
declared May 6th, at the general meeting of
Shareholders in the Charlottetown Gas Light Com-
pany 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.

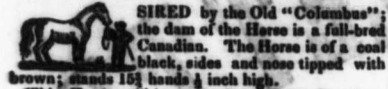
MANCHESTER HOUSE, Queen St.
Per "Majestic," from Liverpool.
NOW opening, and will be ready for inspection in
a day or two, a large and carefully selected
supply of
British Merchandise,
including every variety of Dry Goods, suitable for
the season, and in the newest style of Fashion;
Among which are the following—
Straw, Tweed, Chip, Manila Fancy, Crape,
and Glace silk BONNETS.
Girls' Battiste, and Girls' and Boy's Straw HATS
RIBBONS, PARASOLS, SILK MANTLES.
Muslin and Embroidered DRESSES.
Black and Coloured BALMAINES, Mousseline
DE LAINES,
ALPACAS, CASHMERE, FANCY PRINTS.
White and Coloured CATTLE STAYS, Collars,
Habit Shirts and Sleeves.
Infant Cashmere HOODS, and Muslin Tucked
ROSES.
Laces and Edgings, CURTAIN MUSLIN and
FRINGES.
Damask Moreans, Marcellis Toilet Quilts and
Covers.
White Shirting, French Fronts,
White and Grey SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
White Fests, Children's Dresses,
Table Linen and Towelling, &c. &c.
With a large and choice assortment of other
Goods, all of which will be found worthy of the
attention of customers, and will be offered at prices
extremely low.
For further importations hourly expected per
"Thomas Beagle" from London.
SAMUEL McMURRAY,
Queen Street.
May 13, 1856.

Latest News!
TELEGRAPH DESPATCH.
To the Halifax Merchants' Exchange Reading Room.
The Am. Steamship Baltic, has arri-
ved at New York. Liverpool dates to the
14th instant.
Cotton Market unchanged, sales dull
at previous prices.
Breadstuffs—Prices a shade lower,
transactions small.
Flour dull, but prices not quoted lower.
Wheat—No change in prices.
Corn in better demand, at small ad-
vances upon previous prices.
Provisions in better demand but un-
changed in prices.
Sugar Market firm with an upward
tendency.
Consols for Money 93 to 93 1-4.
Russia has demanded explanation re-
lative to secret Treaty guaranteeing in-
dependence of Turkey.
Mr. Crampton, it is probable, will be
demanded on Thursday.

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE PANAMA RAILROAD!
The mail steamer George Law, from Aspi-
wall, arrived at New York on Friday last. She
brings the California mails to 21st April, 800
passengers and \$1,700,000 in gold dust.
A terrible accident had happened on the Pan-
ama Railroad, by which large numbers were killed
and wounded. The Aspinwall Courier of the
7th inst. says:—
Yesterday morning, three trains left this city
for Panama, with the passengers of the steamer
George Law, in numbers 900.
A baggage train preceded the passengers, and
the engine ran off the track on Obispo Bridge some
fifteen miles this side of Panama.
Passage being impossible after this mishap, it
was determined to send the passengers back to
Aspinwall. At Matachin, two miles this side of
Obispo, one of the two engines gave out, and the
other engine had to take both trains, consisting
of some twenty cars.
About half a mile the other side of Gatun
Bridge, the second car from the locomotive ran
off the track, from some cause now inexplicable,
and eight others followed; some were piled up
on top of others across the track, and others were
rolled off on either side.
These cars were filled almost entirely with
steerage passengers.
As soon as possible, after the crash, tidings
were sent to this place—and a train was despatched
for the purpose of bringing the wounded.
Over fifty were brought down, two of whom
died before they could be removed to the hospital.
After these were all as well as possible, the
train, with additions, was returned to bring down
the uninjured passengers that had been left at the
place of the accident.
This train returned at 4 o'clock this morning,
with a few more wounded, and the most of the
passengers.
At the latest advices from the scene of this sad
affair, the wreck had not been yet entirely cleared
but some thirty bodies had been taken out.
But very few ladies and children were injured.
The great feature of interest in San Francisco,
has been the serious consideration by the Com-
mon Council to grant to Messrs. Denis, Parsons
and others, the right of wharfage and dockage of
the entire water front of the city for a term of
twenty-five years, in consideration of the grantees
constructing a sea-wall or bulk head, upon a plan
proposed by themselves. The wharfage receipts
are said to be \$500,000 per annum, and at this
rate (and it will be far more in future) the re-
ceipts for the twenty-five years would amount to
twelve and a half millions, while it is thought
that the sea-wall can be built for three millions.
A large fire occurred in Placerville on the 10th
ult., doing damage to the amount of \$50,000.

New Spring Goods!!
—AT THE—
"Manchester House," Queen St.,
Per "Majestic," from Liverpool.
NOW opening, and will be ready for inspection in
a day or two, a large and carefully selected
supply of
British Merchandise,
including every variety of Dry Goods, suitable for
the season, and in the newest style of Fashion;
Among which are the following—
Straw, Tweed, Chip, Manila Fancy, Crape,
and Glace silk BONNETS.
Girls' Battiste, and Girls' and Boy's Straw HATS
RIBBONS, PARASOLS, SILK MANTLES.
Muslin and Embroidered DRESSES.
Black and Coloured BALMAINES, Mousseline
DE LAINES,
ALPACAS, CASHMERE, FANCY PRINTS.
White and Coloured CATTLE STAYS, Collars,
Habit Shirts and Sleeves.
Infant Cashmere HOODS, and Muslin Tucked
ROSES.
Laces and Edgings, CURTAIN MUSLIN and
FRINGES.
Damask Moreans, Marcellis Toilet Quilts and
Covers.
White Shirting, French Fronts,
White and Grey SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
White Fests, Children's Dresses,
Table Linen and Towelling, &c. &c.
With a large and choice assortment of other
Goods, all of which will be found worthy of the
attention of customers, and will be offered at prices
extremely low.
For further importations hourly expected per
"Thomas Beagle" from London.
SAMUEL McMURRAY,
Queen Street.
May 13, 1856.

The splendid Entire Horse "NEW LONDON FEAR NOT."



Sired by the Old "Colombus", the dam of the Horse is a full-bred Canadian. The Horse is of a coal black, sides and nose tipped with brown; stands 15 1/2 hands 1 inch high.

This Horse will leave the Subscriber's Premises, commencing the season on Monday the 5th of May:—Will go through Iriestown. Call at Mr. (Davidson's) Mill at the hour of 12 o'clock, and remain there till 2. And will station at Mr. (Tuplin's) Mill from 5 o'clock until 8 o'clock the following morning.

On Tuesday the 6th of May, he will proceed down the South-West River Settlement. And will call at Mr. (Grubman's) Cross at 11 o'clock, and remain until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He will then proceed on to Hope River, station at Mr. (Hogan's) Mill from 5 o'clock until 8 o'clock the following morning.

On Wednesday 7th May, he will go through Cavendish. Will call at William Henry's at 11 o'clock, and remain there until 1. And will station at Mr. (Bullman's), in Rustico, from 5 o'clock in the evening till 8 the following morning.

May 9th, will call at Mr. (McNeill's), Wheatley River, at 11 o'clock, and remain there until 1 o'clock. Will proceed through the Covehead Road, and will station at Mr. (W. Kelly's) from 8 o'clock until 8 the following morning.

May 9th, will call at the Five-Mile House at 11 o'clock, and remain there until 10 o'clock. Will proceed to Charlottetown, and will station at James McNally's, Tavern-keeper, from 4 o'clock, and will remain there until 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday.

May 10th, will go to John McLean's, North River, and will remain there until 9 o'clock on Monday.

May 12th, will continue round by Pys' Corner, North River, through Dog River Settlement station, West River.

May 14th, stations at John McMorow's, DeSable, Back Road, from 5 o'clock till 8 the following morning.

May 15, will station at Mrs. Todd's, Anderson's Road, from 10 o'clock till 1. Will continue up South-West Settlement, Bodeque, station at Felix Mulligan's, from 5 o'clock till 8 the following morning.

May 16, will station at Glover's Barret's Cross, at 12 o'clock, and remain until 2. Will continue then through Indian River Settlement, station at Neil Sinclair's, Oyster Cove, from 5 o'clock in the evening till 8 o'clock the following morning.

May 17, will be at home at 4 o'clock, through Malpeque.

This is a well known Horse, and of a superior character, raised by Alexander McInnis, of Seven-Mile Bay. I will warrant one and all, any man giving me two, I warrant them at £1 17s. This Horse will continue the season once a fortnight for 6 rounds.

CARD. STEWART & MACLEAN, SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c. FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N. B. REFERENCE: Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jas. FURDIE, Esq., St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co. April 18, 1855.

Superior Cooking Stoves Scotch Castings.

JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, from Glasgow, a quantity of Cooking Stoves, Cannon and Close Stoves, (all sizes); Wilkie's Plough Mounting, Door Scrapers, Umbrella Stands, Sash Weights, Cart and Gig Boxes, Pot Metal, and a variety of other Castings. The superior quality and durability of these Castings are well known to the public. To be had at the Store of HENRY HASZARD. Ch. Town, Great George-St. October 29d, 1855.

Chambers' Publications.

HASZARD & OWEN are Agents for Principals of the sale of Messrs. Chambers' Publications. A catalogue of the Books of this eminent firm can be had on application; among the Books published, will be found such as are suited for Schools, public and private, Libraries, &c., and embracing in a cheap and popular form, the literature of the day.

WILLIAM CONROY, IMPORTER & DEALER IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOODS.

OF THE BEST QUALITY, IN ALL THEIR VARIETY. Scale of prices as cheap as any in the City. STORE IN RIDER'S BUILDING, NEAR THE TEMPERANCE HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN. Tea, Sugar, & Confectionery. Cutlery, 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 5 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, the property of Dr. DAY. It contains 155 acres, of which about 100 are in a good state of cultivation, the residue being covered with a mixed growth of hard and soft wood, including suitable Fencing material. Upon the premises is a comfortable 1 1/2 story DWELLING HOUSE, 45 feet by 25 feet, with a BARN 45 by 25 feet, and a Well of water at a short distance from the farm yard. The Property is enhanced by a permanent stream of water which flows through it; and altogether is adapted for Farming purposes. It is held under Lease for 999 years, of which 973 are unexpired, and is subject to the yearly rent of One Shilling per acre only.

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. ELEAZAR'S.—JAMES J. FRAZER.

Freehold Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a valuable FREEHOLD FARM, 5 miles from Town, consisting of 60 acres of LAND, or thereabouts, 54 of which are cleared, and in an excellent state of cultivation. Nearly the whole has been cleared within the last 12 years. It is situated on the north side of, and adjoins, the West River, and contiguous to Mr. John Hyde's Mill. The House is placed on a commanding situation, well sheltered from the north and north-west winds, and has a splendid view of the river. The farm buildings have been all erected by the present proprietor, and consists of a Barn 63 x 26 feet, including Stable and Cow-house, also, a Coach-house and Granary, Out-houses, Green-house and Piggery. Manual Hind to any extent can be obtained from the river. For particulars apply to NICHOLAS BROWN, Kent Street. Oct. 22.

Great English Remedy! The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World: Dr. Halsey's FOREST WINE!

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

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.

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

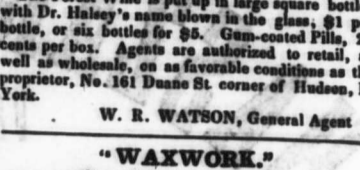
GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.

New York, January 9th, 1848. Dr. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years; and having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicine, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable. Previous to taking the Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke desparingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and I doubt not, that there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines in consequence of the deception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unprincipled men in flaming advertisements. But, what a pity it is, that the deception used by others should be the means of dissuading many labouring under disease from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Humbly 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 sixteen pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills, and two bottles of the Wine. Would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies. Yours, &c., JAMES WILTON.

NERVOUS DISORDERS

Are diseases of the mind as well as of the body, usually brought on by troubles and affliction, and are most common to persons of delicate constitutions and sensitive minds. Low spirits, melancholy, frightful dreams, and fearful anticipations of evil from the slightest causes, generally accompany nervous disorder. The Forest Wine and Pills are an energetic remedy in these complaints. Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph C. Paulding, dated PHILADELPHIA, September 7th 1848. Mr. G. W. Halsey—Dear Sir:—Your Forest Wine and Pills have cured my wife of a dreadful nervous disorder with which she has been affected for many years. Her body was almost wasted away. She was frequently disturbed in her sleep by frightful dreams, 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. J. C. P. ULDING. Dr. David Marois, 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. Lampson & 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"

"WAXWORK."



THE handsome and well-known Horse "Waxwork," imported from England by the Royal Agricultural Society in 1853, will serve for the season at the following places, commencing on the 20th of April:—

He will, on Monday the 5th of May, go on the Anderson Road as far as Mrs. Dixon's Mills. Thence on Tuesday, proceed on as far as Mr. James Bullpitt's, Crapaud. Thence on Wednesday, return on the Argyie shore, as far as Mr. John M'Phail's, Black-Point. Thence on Thursday, go on to Mr. Archibald McDougald's, Nine-mile Creek. Thence on Friday, cross to Mr. Wm. Ross's, and stand from 12 till 3. Thence go on to Mr. Alexander McLean's, Long Creek. Thence return home on the Tryon Road.

He will on the following week go on the New Glasgow Road, and stand at Mr. Christopher Bullman's. Thence on to Mr. Dickinson's, New Glasgow. Thence on to Cavendish. Thence return on the Glasgow Road, as far as Mr. John Clark's. Thence on Thursday return home at the Subscriber's Stables, Old York River Road. And in Charlottetown on Saturday, once a fortnight, at the Stables of Mr. Jonathan Collings, and alternately once a fortnight to the above named places for the season.

This Horse stands 16 1/2 hands high, and is of a handsome grey color, with remarkable good action, and his stock very much admired through the Island. TERMS—12s. for the season; the money to be paid the first time of serving. JOHN STOCKMAN, Old York River Road. April 8, 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 Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 20s each. Mortise Latches, low priced. Rim Locks and Latch Locks, Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article, Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argillo door knobs, Electro Plated Drop Escutcheons, Screws, a large lot, Excelsior Crow Auger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch, Chisels, all sizes, Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices, Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Oct. 24, 1855.

Carding Machines, &c.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers. Power Treadmill Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Merrice & Son, Sackville, 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. WM. MURPHY, Manager. March 10, 1856.

THE First Horticultural Show, for Flowers, and Vegetables, will be held on, or about THURSDAY, the 10th of July next. Further particulars will be seen in future advertisements.

By order, J. M. DALGLEISH, Sec'y. Committee Room, 21st April, 1856.

TEACHER WANTED.

OF the first class for the Ebenzer School, Lot 24. Apply to ROBERT SEAMAN, SAMUEL BOUNDY, Trustees.

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 SMITH, (M'GILL'S FARM,) near Spring Park, for the season. JAMES BYRNES. North River, May 13, 1856.

Wanted to Charter.

FOUR VESSELS, from 300 to 500 tons, to load with Timber and Deals at GARDER BASIN, to call at Cork for 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 3d, 1856.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, likely a page number or edge marker.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

SIR;

Having disposed of the argument from the Abrahamic covenant, and shown that there is nothing in it, to warrant the expectation of the restoration of the Jews; their original connexion with, and typical relation to, the land of Canaan being dissolved, when the Jews themselves ceased to be types of the spiritual seed of Abraham, I now proceed to the argument from prophecy. It may be, that, though the land of Canaan relatively to other countries, and the Jews to other people, can never possess peculiar sacredness of character, (the hour having long since come, when neither in Jerusalem, nor in any other place in the land, are men to worship the Father, that is to say, exclusively, or preeminently, and when anywhere may He be worshipped in spirit and in truth,) it is determined in the councils of God that the Jews shall rec occupy their ancient territory. If so, the Divine purpose, may be expected to be disclosed in prophecy.

In the view of many, it is acknowledged, that the restoration, is in the clearest manner predicted. Thus speaks "Inquirer," and the argument he makes use of, is very generally employed. "Let any individual free from prejudice, review the history of the Hebrew people; consider their deliverance from Egyptian bondage, on the very day the 430 years were accomplished; their entrance into Canaan on the expiration of their 40 years wandering. Their captivity in Babylon, and their return thence, after the predicted 70 years, &c. These things have been literally accomplished, and the same God has declared He 'will gather Israel as a shepherd does his sheep.'" "That he will set his hand the second time to recover the remnant of his people &c. Isaiah XI, 11, 12." "As the threatenings have been literally accomplished, where is the authority that the promises are not literal also?"

So says "Inquirer," and others before him. The argument we allow, is plausible, and may impose upon superficial thinkers. But to show, that the principle of interpretation, laid down by him, is not founded in truth, I would refer to the prophecies, concerning the Saviour. All that he did, and said, and suffered on earth was predicted with great minuteness, and the predictions have been fulfilled to the very letter; and it might have been supposed, with as much reason antecedently to the event, as in regard to the restoration of the Jews, that the predictions relating to His exaltation and kingdom, would be accomplished to the very letter also. What reason, it might have been asked, is there, why we should adopt a different principle of interpretation, in explaining the prophecies, referring to his exaltation, from what we do, in expounding those relating to his humiliation? It is plain, however, they have not been literally accomplished. He did not literally bruise the head of the serpent. He did not literally go down to the enemies country, and tread his foes in his anger, and trample them in his fury. He did not come up thence, travelling in the greatness of his strength, with dyed garments. He did not literally go up with a shout, nor lead captivity captive, followed by a retinue of 20 thousand literal chariots, nor sit upon the literal throne of his father David or at the literal right hand of God, &c. Admitting then, that the prophecies relating to the dispersion of the Jews, have been literally fulfilled, it by no means follows, that those predicting their restoration, or apparently so, must also be accomplished to the letter.

The reverse, indeed, may rather be expected. The coming of the Messiah, and the introduction of the kingdom of heaven, under him, so deeply affected all existing relations, and elevated the divine administration, so far above its former level, that another rule and measure, than what was observed before the advent, might be expected to hold, for what was to come after. Prophecies which have received their fulfilment, under the past dispensation, cannot be taken as a guide, although couched in the same phraseology, in our interpretation of such, as fall to be accomplished during the present. Who does not know, that, while both old and new Testament worshippers, are alike declared to have had the gospel preached to them: to be enters at an altar; to offer sacrifices incense and a pure offering; to have their persons purified by the blood of sprinkling and their bodies washed with pure water; the ideas conveyed by such expressions, are very different under the different dispensations. If the ideas, which such expressions conveyed, under the former economy, have been modified, elevated and enlarged, by the introduction of the kingdom of heaven, may it not be reasonably supposed, that the same cause, must have similarly affected, the utterances of prophecy, remaining yet to be accomplished?

It is the characteristic of prophecy, moreover, to take its form and shape, from the occasion and circumstances that gave rise to it. Predictions of new Testament ideas, were cast in the mould of old Testament relations. To interpret them literally will convey a false impression. The real substance of the prophecy, can only be obtained by looking through the form; in which for the time, it happened to be embodied, or the mould in which it happened to be cast. The first promise of deliverance, received its form, from the manner of temptation and fall. As far as I know no one ever expected, that, what to be done, was the bruising of the head of the outward serpent. But what was true of the first promise is true of by far the greater part of the delineations given, of prospective blessedness and glory, when the scene is laid, at least, in a state of things essentially different from the present. It was under the form and aspect of circumstances present, to the ancient Jews, that the future was pictured to their mind. It was thus only, that they could form a conception, at all approximating to the reality. But it would be very absurd, to expect the prophecy to be fulfilled, according to the letter, of the form or shape in which it was given. Thus to a downcast and mourning people, it was predicted, that the Messiah would come to give them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the

spirit of heaviness. Was it to be supposed, that the Messiah would go about with vessels of oil and change of raiment? For the same reason we read of there being many mansions, in the house of our heavenly Father, whither, the redeemed are to go: of remembrance books, to be opened on the day of judgment: of a tree of life, in the midst of the paradise above; of crowns of purest gold, &c. The unseen future, is clothed in the hue and aspect, of what is known and familiar, that the idea may assume in the mind, a more vivid and substantial existence. It is for this purpose, that prophecy throws its delineations of coming good or evil, so much into the form of existing relations and current or past transactions, which were all so ordered and arranged by God, as fitly to represent and image forth, the things, that were to be hereafter; hence the glowing character of these delineations, which, but for such reference, to the present and the past, must have been comparatively cold and lifeless.

With these remarks, we proceed to examine the references, given by my learned opponents, as decisive of their view of the question. And, the first, I select is that, on which "Inquirer" seems the most to depend. It is to be found, in Isaiah, XI, 11, 12. He sees no reason, why those verses should not be understood literally, like the predictions relating to the captivity. And, it will be observed, that he has marked with special emphasis, the words, "the second time," apparently, for this reason, that the reader may be convinced that the accomplishment of the prophecy cannot be referred to the restoration in the days of Ezra or Nehemiah. Now, I affirm, that, if the "unprejudiced reader" will look through the whole passage of which the verses form a part, he will be satisfied, that "Inquirer," is entirely mistaken in his view; the providence of God, the great interpreter of prophecy, having rendered a literal fulfilment, an absolute impossibility. The passage affords the clearest and most incontrovertible evidence, that it is to be interpreted on the principle I have laid down. Why are these countries only mentioned? These are not the countries in which the Jews are alone or principally to be found. Are they to return, in the first instance, to Egypt as Hosea also affirms, if he is to be understood literally, VIII, 13. Are they to enter the land of Canaan after retracing the steps of their forefathers, spelling the people, as they had done the ancient Egyptians, and witnessing the like stupendous miracle? Are the Philistines, the Edomites, Moabites, &c. to be also restored to their own land, and to stand in their ancient relations, to the restored Jew? Must we deny all history, and prostrate our reason to believe all this. It would be as possible for the Philistines, &c. to re-appear, as it would be, for the Saxons, Danes, Normans, Celts and Romans, to emerge from their common descentants the English. No man, contends for the restoration of the Edomites, but in this passage, there is as much consolation for him as for the Jew, so far as is implied, in restoration to his own land. Admit the one to be predicted, and the other must be received. The distinct and separate existence of the Edomites and the Philistines &c., again, is however, physically impossible, and by consequence their restoration. These people therefore must be typical. But if they are, if the countries from which the monarchies in spite of which, the restoration is to be effected, must be understood typically, are we not bound, in consistency, to regard as typical, the people who are to be restored, the country, to which they are to be restored, and the restoration itself. If one be typical all must be. How incongruous were it to mix up in one prediction, a typical foe and a literal Israel, a typical Egypt and a literal Judah. The subject of the restoration and deliverance, it is obvious, is not the natural Jew at all, but the believer of whom he was the type, and the restoration or deliverance is, not to be literally such as in former times was experienced by the natural Israel; but one from sin and death of which the former was typical. The restoration is the same as that predicted in the 68th Psalm, 13 v., and Luke 1, 74.

It has ever been, we may observe, the general character of God's communications to his Church, that they stand associated, with manifold circumstances, of place and time, and when prospective, they necessarily bear on them, the type of past and present realities. For all former good to the Church and evil to the adversaries of God, is a pledge of similar good or evil hereafter, in like circumstances to arise. Hence the great mass of God's promises to the Church, take the form of a recovery, a restoration or restitution; the state of things before the fall being made the type of one class; the signal deliverance from Egypt first, and afterwards from Babylon, the type of another; the rest,fulness of enjoyment and manifold goodness, enjoyed in the time of David and Solomon, of a third, &c. All these promises, therefore, being drawn out in the form and pattern of former things are to be accepted as conveying "image of the things" not as holding out to our expectation, the recurrence of those events which, were merely the shadow of the good things to come.

This must be taken as a specimen of the manner in which the other reference might be handled. I proceed to select one, and the one apparently the most pointed and decisive made by another opponent. In justice to me, and morality his real name should be published. Why should he represent me as opposed to God, or to the Bible, because I don't read the word as he does, which is precisely as a child looks on the works of God, and is led to believe the stars to be twinkling diamonds? Why should he make use of God's name in the way he does? It will not do to say, he quoted the simple and pure words of the Bible, he did so with a cross attached to them they will not bear. In the same way he might assert that all the evil that exists, is the creation of God, and quote his own authority for it.

The reference I mean to examine, will be found in Ezekiel, XXXVII, 29, 28. Let the reader turn to it and he will find three things predicted. 1st, a kingdom, composed of the 12 restored tribes, united under one sceptre, pure and holy. 2d, A King not liable to death. 3d, A temple, which is not to be destroyed. Now, then, to begin with the last; the temple cannot be a material structure, but must be that of which the new Testament speaks which is composed of living stones, built on Christ, the foundation stone, who also, is the chief corner stone. It is by their connexion with Christ that they become living stones, a living temple the residence of the Deity, and fitted to promote his glory. This temple alone, is imperishable. Built and constituted as it is, it will survive the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds. Besides, the new Testament expressly discards the idea, that the temple of Jerusalem, will be rebuilt, and the worship formerly maintained revived. 2d. A King, David by name. Is this David the identical son of Jesse? no, it is Christ, the antitypical David. But Christ is now reigning; 1800 years have passed away, since he was raised to the throne of his father David. Let all the house of Israel, know assuredly, said Peter, that God hath made that same Jesus, both Lord and Christ. Him hath God exalted with his right hand, to be a Prince and a Saviour. Therefore, 3dly. The kingdom over which he is reigning, must have been established, and existing, during all this time, while the tribes of the natural Israel have been lost, or dispersed. It must also be of a character with its King, antitypical and spiritual, and consists, with the definition, which he has given of the nature of his kingdom—not if this world. Need I say it is composed of believers—the 12 tribes of the spiritual Israel, once lost, now gathered from all lands, by his word and spirit. These are firmly united under David the King. Never can be heard in this kingdom the cry of schism and revolt "what portion have we in David." One principle of affection binds all the subjects to Him and to each other. His doctrines only will they believe. His rule only will they obey.

Of the several references made to the new Testament, one only, has a semblance of bearing; on the question, Luke, XXI, 21. The words, however, simply declare, that as the kingdom was to be taken from the Jews, and an earthly centre was no longer needed, the providence of God would so order events that it should never rise from its depression during the whole continuance of this gospel age. Beyond this, it is silent and we must not insert words not to be found in it.

The argument from the expectations and desires of the Jews is most absurd. Has the Christ not come because they look for him as still to come. A good deal more might be said but enough has been said to vindicate my sentiments.

PASTOR.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

SIR.—In the *Islander* of the 24 May, the editor remarks, "That he does not know how the contingent expenses are laid out, but believes they are intended to pay, for those splendid dinner parties to Messrs Cooper, McIntosh, and Laird, at Government House, &c. &c." may be understood by readers near Town, but others are not a little puzzled, to find out the meaning, and the following explanation is offered to them: At the close of the session, the chief officers of the House, invited the members to a parting cup; and on the governor's health being proposed, McIntosh made inquiry, and ascertained that those present had been invited to the governor's parties; with the exception, of the three Members before named. And McIntosh refused to drink to a Governor's health, who would make such invidious distinctions, which refusal was soon blown abroad, and made a part of the town talk.

Such trifles, though lighter than chaff, serves all the better to show, how the winds blow. It shows in the first place, that Mr. Daly has undertaken to govern this Colony, to enable one class of persons to prey upon the other. To uphold conspirators in their usurpation of the public land; so that they may defraud the agricultural inhabitants of their property. And also to defraud the citizens of their common, that property which was set apart, by an order of the king in council, intended for the improvement and ornament of the city. And it shows that out of a representation of twenty-four Members, how very few there are, who strenuously oppose the nefarious measures. And I believe, that besides the party, Mr. Daly has pledged himself to serve; and the party who have pledged themselves to serve him; the rest are invited with the view to countenance and strengthen his party, and enable him to defraud the labouring class, in disobedience of the law and the sovereign's instructions. But when Mr. Daly found, he could gain no support to his measures by inviting those three Members, their dinners would have been a total loss to him; and he deserves credit at least for his economy, to leave out of his list, such men as he could not bend to serve his purpose.

It is seldom that men who aspire to be honored and respected, will do a public wrong without some strong inducement, and it has become a maxim in common parlance; that when men in Office, invested with power and authority, to do what is lawful and right; and yet do that which they know to be wrong, it must be from interested motives. Therefore it is said of such men, that they have been corrupted, and as murder has frequently been committed, for no other cause but to conceal other crimes, so one unlawful act, generally requires many more of the like nature to conceal and secure the first, and as this is peculiarly applicable to the state of this Colony, and on referring so often to these matters, it is necessary that I should show the grounds and the authors of the corruption in this Colony, in a connected form.

After repeated applications to the Home Government by petition, between the years 1787 and 1802 for a settlement of the Land question, it was favourably entertained by the Colonial Minister, and an act passed in this Colony received the Royal assent about the year 1803, to revert the forfeited Lands in the crown, and on its arrival with the Royal Assent, that circumstance was whispered to a few. But while those measures were coming to maturity, the governor and others were possessing themselves of the Townships, of I believe, more than half the Island. And instead of reverting the forfeited Land in the crown, the Colonial Government recalled their whippers, turned traitors, concealed and denied that the Royal assent had been given to the act, usurped the Royal authority and vested the Lands in themselves for nominal or trifling sums. But for the government of a small Colony, to usurp the Royal authority, and deprive the labouring class of their rights, required the consent of some who had no township, and the secrecy of others who were privy to the design, and the silence of those who had a right to enquire into such matters. Consequently, an agreement to such conditions as would secure the traitors in their usurped possession of the Townships, could be obtained only by making all the rest partners in crime. To understand such matters it must be borne in mind, that the receivers of stolen property, are equally guilty with the thief and the corrupter as guilty with the corrupted. Therefore the consent—the secrecy—and silence—was purchased with Charlottetown common: To do this, was more criminal than the former. The sovereign was belied—the Royal instructions subverted—and false grants executed in the NAME OF THE KING TO A FRAUD, and that fraud to bribe traitors with the people's property and the value given to that property by the people of Charlottetown, and those grants wherein the king is made the principal to defraud the people of Charlottetown, were given and accepted, upon conditions, and with a mutual understanding, that the parties were to assist each other, to hold possession of the public property.

This plot for villainy, has no parallel in history, and without doubt or exception, is a complete machine to perform the robbery; a slack cog or pin, would have deranged the whole machinery. The usurpers here who had been the leading men for the land settlement, sought no more for an escheat; but blindfolded the people in the Island, and misrepresented matters to the Colonial office, and the usurpers in England supported their measures; and nominated governors to deceive the Sovereign, and subvert the Law. The usurpers of the Townships could not have retained the land, without the countenance and support of the usurpers of the common. For if an independent governor had established a court of Escheats, they would have lost the common. Therefore they must be taken as a whole, to be all guilty or none guilty. And the present authorities by changing the name from *Tory to Liberal*, have not mended matters, but have added to the former iniquity. They have deceived the Queen and the people. They deceive and heap dishonor on the Sovereign when they say they have the royal assent to take the public money to purchase forfeited lands from usurpers and impostors; and they deceive and rob the people, when they compel them to refund the money which has been given for forfeited land, without investigating the titles. Any person of common sense may see, that with those and many other additions, the whole machinery of government, under the name of liberal, is of a more villainous and corrupt nature than it was before.

But to return to the example which they have followed, we find that for a period of 12 or 14 years, the Government and leading men persevered for an escheat of the forfeited lands, and when that was conceded, a party escheated the forfeited lands to themselves, and Charlottetown common which was not forfeited, was taken to bribe the rest, to prevent any escheat. And then every sound about an escheat, or a settlement for the people was hushed to silence. And the better to conceal such transactions from vulgar eyes, it was covered with religion which would have been deemed sacrilege to uncover, or pry under, and accordingly the chief traitor and instigator, the name of Edmund Fanning was to be looked up to as a saint, by those who received the benefits, and set up as an example of innocence on a tablet to grace the Episcopal church. Now if Mr. Daly succeed, in running this Colony in debt, £200,000, to complete the robbery which general Fanning began, he will be equally deserving of having his name set up as a saint, in a niche beside the generals, and then there will be a sight for the sincere christians to look upon, and think of, when he worships his creator, in the church of his fathers, to see the House of God turned into a den of thieves.

N. B. It requires no act to establish a Court of Escheats, the Government can establish that court any day.

Wm. Cooper.

Sailor's Hope, 22d May, 1846.

Lord Brougham, who knows a little of every thing, and talks about it all the time, wrote the following epitaph on himself:

"Here, reader, turn your weeping eyes,
My fate a useful moral teaches:
The hole in which my body lies
Would not contain one half my speeches."

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

At the close of 1854, when Ministers had hastily carried their Foreign Legion Bill, when every post was bringing tidings of suffering before Sebastopol and at Scutari,—when thousands asserted that the Russian works would never be taken, and all agreed that many months and a larger army were required to take them, the Government of this country bethought itself of the New World, and the many adventurous spirits which it contained cut off from the excitement, and aspiration of European warfare. It had been represented at the beginning of the war, that there were large numbers both in the British Provinces and the United States who would be glad to enter for a time the military service of Great Britain.—The Government therefore gave directions that recruiting-officers should be established within the British territory, where volunteers might be received and enrolled. Now, it is not denied, and never was concealed, that among such volunteers, it was expected that many natives or denizens of the United States would present themselves. The law of England on this subject differs from that of the American Republic. No Englishman is allowed to take service under a foreign power without the royal assent, whether the enlistment takes place within the Queen's dominions or not. In the fact, the policy of this country, as embodied in its law, is to prevent any of its lieges transferring their allegiance so decidedly as to fight in the ranks of foreign armies, and this prohibition is not merely based on the principle of neutrality, for it even applies to persons joining the service of the Queen's enemies. America has no such restrictive law. She has been content to secure her neutrality, by ordering that no enlistment shall take place on her soil, but she has never by any law denied to her citizens the right of entering a foreign service, when beyond the limits of her territory, and a person so doing commits no offence, according to the American law, unless he fights against his own country. This distinction, obviously the result of difference in the age of the institutions, and situations of the two countries, was well known to the statesmen of both, and formed little more than a year ago the subject of a conversation between the British Minister at Washington and the American Secretary of State. The intentions of the British Government were stated by Mr. Crampton to Mr. Marcy in March 1855, and the reply was, "that the neutrality laws of the United States would be rigidly enforced, but that any number of persons who desired might leave the United States and get enlisted in any foreign service." So the Canadian and Nova Scotia recruiting offices were opened with the full assent of the American Government.

In a short time however, it was found that a discussion might arise, likely to counterbalance all the benefit to be derived from any addition of American recruits. It may easily be supposed, that in the prosecution of such an enterprise an overt act of enlistment might often be inadvertently committed. If one German who was about to set off for Canada prevailed on another to go with him, the former might be constructively held a British agent, and the other said to be illegally enlisted. So our Government much to its credit, determined to make an end of the scheme. Before any remonstrance had been received, before the American authorities were known to have noticed the matter, Ministers sent on the 23rd June, orders to discontinue all further proceedings in the matter of enlistment for the Foreign Legion.

On the 6th of July, Mr. Buchanan, the American representative in London, addressed a note to our Government, declaring that certain persons had violated the neutrality laws of the States, and expressing, in the name of the Pre-

sident, a hope that her Majesty's Government had not authorized the proceedings complained of. The reply of Lord Clarendon was full and satisfactory. It stated his belief, that no authorized official had transgressed the law, and explained how the British Government, fearing lest some offence might be inadvertently committed, had of its own free agency a fortnight before, sent out orders to put an end to all enlistment of foreigners within the North American provinces. So fully was Mr. Buchanan impressed with the notion, that a satisfactory answer had been given, and that the matter was at an end, that when another communication from Mr. Marcy dated July 15, came to hand, he actually suppressed it, observing from the date that it had been written before Lord Clarendon's answer had reached Washington. No more was heard by our Government in the affair till late in the year. In September, Mr. Marcy addressed the British Minister at Washington, strangely taking no notice of the former correspondence, and yet bringing no new charges, but dwelling again on transactions which it was fully believed had not been finally disposed of. Again, however, an answer believed to be satisfactory was returned but Mr. Marcy was not satisfied. On the 13th of October, he again addressed the British Cabinet through Mr. Buchanan, asserting that recruiting was still carried on, and demanding that it should be discontinued and all persons enlisted within the United States at once discharged. This despatch is chiefly valuable, as showing that so late as October last, the President's Cabinet complained of nothing but actual recruiting within the States, and did not deny the right of any native or resident to engage in foreign service, provided the agreement were not made within the limits of the Republic. Lord Clarendon again replied at great length, that no illegal proceedings had been committed by British agents, that the recruiting had in fact ceased for four months, and that no illegally enlisted persons were, as far as his knowledge went, in the British service.

It was natural to think, that now, at least all was over, but such an expectation was to be disappointed. Mr. Marcy suffers two months and a half to elapse and then returns to the subject, but with largely increased demands.—He now, in the most unaccountable manner, asks for the recall of Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, and the consuls at New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati. It will hardly be believed, that no new event had been brought to light since October, and that all the United States Government knew at the close of the year it had known for months before, when it urged no such requirements, but the most singular feature of this despatch is, the new principle of public law which it lays down. It has been said that a difference between the enlistment laws of Great Britain and the United States had been long recognised. It had been discussed by Mr. Crampton and Mr. Marcy, and the latter had fully admitted that no law prohibited a citizen of the United States from enlisting at Quebec or Halifax. But now Mr. Marcy talks of the policy of the United States which was contravened by the enrolment of its citizens anywhere. This is evidently an afterthought, intended to strengthen the demand for Mr. Crampton's recall it, is of course, easily disposed of by Lord Clarendon, who states that a nation's policy must be judged of by its law and that if America did not prohibit its citizens from enlisting another power could do no wrong in receiving them when they offered themselves. Lord Clarendon's despatch of April 30 goes through the whole discussion, and we think must decide the opinion of any man capable of impartiality and reflection.—London Times.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, May 31, 1856.

WHAT is Responsible Government? The only reply to which—at least that we know of—is "a question more easily asked than answered." If we are to believe the Editor of the Examiner, Mr. Coles, Capt. Swahey, and others, it is a miniature copy of the British constitution, in which the Governor represents the Sovereign, the Legislative Council, the House of Lords, and the Assembly, the House of Commons. The analogy as regards the latter is as complete as well can be; both are the representatives of the people, exercising the same functions and governed by the same rules of conduct and practice; with respect however to the Legislative Council, except that it is a chamber of Legislation and as such has a voice in the enactment of the laws, the analogy wholly ceases. The members of these Legislative Councils for the most part, are selected by, and hold their offices at, the will and pleasure of the Crown; or as it now happens, they are chosen out of their own adherents by the party in power. The House of Lords are possessed of the greatest part of the real estate of the kingdom, and of course, exercise a vast influence on a great and powerful body of which they are connected intimately with the Commons by means of descendants and other relations, for the children of peers are all commoners, and thus as a body they are extremely powerful, for they not only represent themselves in their own House of Peers, but they have a considerable share in the representation of the Commons by means of their children, kindred or dependents. The Governor represents the Sovereign, when in the Queen's name he assents to the local laws, or when, in the same name, he extends mercy to the criminal whose life or liberty has been forfeited to the law. In all other respects, he is the officer of the Government of the day, in the parent state, is removable at pleasure, and is coerced and bound by the letter of his instructions, whether public or private.

When Lord John Russell or Earl Grey determined upon giving what is termed by some, "Responsible" by others "Departmental Government," they but looked at the surface of things and must have totally forgotten that one of the most important ingredients was an "Hereditary Aristocracy," a body whose rank, wealth and independence were such, that it might successfully resist the encroachments of the Crown as at Rummelyde, and yet whose material interests were so identified with those of the Commons as to not only disarm jealousy, but add to its respect from the certainty of succession in some of the third order, and by the possibility to all of being enrolled in its ranks by success in the avocations of Law, the Army or Navy, or by distinguished merit or influence in the House of Commons. It seems to have been forgotten also, that there is not even at least in these American Colonies aristocracy of wealth, for where all hereditary succession to real estate has been (and properly) abolished, there are few families able to afford well educated men, whose accustomed comforts and luxuries amply provided for, are enabled to devote their time and talents to the public service. In these colonies generally every man of talent is a man of occupation, and has some profession, trade or calling necessary to the subsistence of himself and family. The consequence has been, that the aspirants for office are for the most part needy men, and what is worse, men whose antecedents have not been the means of qualifying them for political life, but on the contrary rendered them totally unfit for it. Hence none of the Responsible administrations have carried with them into office the prestige of either wealth, great influence or superior talents. Elected by comparatively ignorant constituencies they have been generally of the same stamp with the electors. Hence they have endeavoured to imitate their prototypes of Downing Street, but have been successful only in their rapacity for power and the influence and emoluments of place. These remarks may seem to many somewhat out of place, in commenting upon the dissolution of the Provincial Parliament of New Brunswick, but upon reflection, they will see that it has much to do with it. In England, so long as the Ministry can maintain a majority in Parliament, it is perfectly safe, and a Sovereign who would attempt to order a dissolution would be very soon convinced, that however the theory of the constitution might warrant such a measure, the practice would interpose an insuperable obstacle to it; yet the Governor of a Colony who holds a more vicarious office can do that which the King or Queen is unable to do. The Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick has, it seems, dissolved the Assembly against the advice of his Council, at the request of certain petitioners, who it seems have been dissatisfied with the proceedings of the House. The St. John Morning Courier terms it "the use of a prerogative which has never been used in this way before in British America since the establishment of Responsible

Government." He is mistaken; the Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island, Sir Alexander Bannerman, set the example and was banished from civilized life to the Bahama Keys; a well deserved punishment for such an unconstitutional act. These things show the extreme folly and nonsense of making comparisons between the Government of the Colonies and that of the Mother Country. In the latter, as we have observed, the thing could not happen. A jealousy of the power of the Crown pervades both Lords and Commons, and the idea of the Crown acting on its own responsibility would awaken in it that spirit of action that would remind the tenant of the times of Charles the First.

Even if it were possible to suppose, that the Queen could be so infatuated, as to entertain such an idea, to whom could she entrust the seals? Who would accept them if offered? The minority could not consistently with the acknowledged principles of Government take them. And should the same party return to power, a contingency in that country almost certain to happen, an impeachment of the holders would be as certain and sure to be followed by exemplary punishment. But with such a body of men as the Peers combined with the gentry and Yeomanry of England, such an occurrence could not happen. It is only in the Colonies, that such an anomaly could be found. We refrain from making any further observations at present, we shall be most anxious to see the upshot of the matter. If such acts are constitutional, there is an end of Responsible Government, or rather it is a mere sham, a disreputable farce.

The Edinburgh Review for April has been received: Its contents are as follows, viz: 1st. Modern History. 2. The Corroctor of the Shakespeare. 3d. The Greek People and the Greek Kingdom. 4th. Body and Mind. 5th. The Austrian Concordat. 6th. Sir Isaac Newton. 7th. Ruskinism. 8th. French Judgments of England.

Haszard & Owen, Booksellers, Queen Square, Agents for this and the other Reviews and Magazines, published by L. Scott & Co., New York.

We would caution the buyers of imported Lumber not to take the Surveyor's mark on the article, as it comes from the vessel, without proper examination by a sworn City Surveyor. We were shown an evening or two since a pile of Lumber from New Brunswick, landed on Powell Wharf, apparently surveyed, and with great care, and marked in red chalk.

On several of the boards being remeasured by Mechanics of the first respectability, every board turned out more or less short of the measure marked; sometimes a foot, at others 10 or 11 inches were wanting. A serious fraud may be thus easily committed upon the ignorant or unwary.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS.—We see various rumours in the Colonial and American papers in regard to the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, but we believe the following, taken from the Boston Journal of the 22d of May is the latest and most authentic news on the subject.

THE ENLISTMENT DISPUTE. The National Intelligencer mentions that the reply of Lord Clarendon to Mr. Marcy's despatch of Dec. 28, has been received by our government, and adds:

"Rumour adds, likewise—we are pleased to learn, but how truly we are, of course unable to say—that the reply of the British Cabinet, while they decline acceding to the American demand for the recall of Mr. Crampton, adduces a mass of testimony not before known to our government, and a variety of elucidating circumstances and facts tending very much to mitigate the gravity of the offence charged against the British Minister, and altogether presenting so softened a view of the case, as to justify our government in not only not insisting on the expulsion of the offending Minister, but accepting the expressed regret of the British government for its unintentional offence as a sufficient reparation for the disrespectful act we have complained of."

This statement of the Intelligencer coincides with information received from other sources in Washington, and may be regarded as pretty nearly correct.

The Lady Le Marchant arrived with the mails from Picou, yesterday, she brings little or no news. The following is the list of the Passengers politely handed us by Capt. Irving: Messrs. Dugald McKinnon, James Muirhead, Colin McLennan, J. H. Lane; Rev. A. M. DesBrisay and Lady.

Launched at Quebec, a few days since, a very fine Ship of about 900 tons, called the Elizabeth Yeo, built for Messrs. James Yeo & Son, of P. E. I. and Appleton.

Died, In this City, yesterday, suddenly, Mary Eliza, only daughter of the late Lawrence W. Gall, Esq., aged 6 years and 5 months.

At the residence of Rev. Donald M. Stephen Towns, Quarris, daughter of De Sable. By the Rev. Miss Jane: Bl... At Gaysboro... bride's father, John M. Murray... District, the... BERRY, Weekly... to LUCRETIA A... J. Cunningham... Port... May 29th, Le... melle H. I... Pollard, Sh... Pughwash; li... Vine Camp... May 28th, le... 29th, Lady I... Sarah, Moor... Charlotte... Beef, (small)... Do. by quarter... Park. Do. (small)... Metton, Lamb-per q... Butter (fresh)... do. by tub 1... Tallow, Flour, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal... HAVI... Barrister... NOT... OLD C... W... T. HEATH H... FREDERICK B... J. FEL... Ornament... rings... Estima... Near t... T... Under the... Sons of... THERE... THE M... JUNE next... The use... public gen... this Socie... Speeches... Gentlemen... And Mr. L... culiver the... TICKET... W. Morris... Stamp's... By or... F... FOR... situation... rough Str... LEAM B... Charlotte... A STIC... who... weeks sin... ving prop... within ter... Charlotte... CIATT... con... form, Gro... vis: All... All ov... All fa... SEVER... for... Townshi... Also... town, an... For p... HAZON

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Donald McDonald, on the 23d May, Mr. Stephen Trowdale, Crapaud, to Isabella MacQuarrie, daughter of Mr. John MacQuarrie, De Sable.

Port of Charlottetown

May 29th, Lady Le Marchant, Irving, Shediac; mail: H. Ingram, Land, Pictou; mail: Mars, Pollard, Shediac; lumber: Sovereign, Purdy, Fugate; limestone: Sarah, Moore, Pictou; bal. Vine Campbell, Shemogue; boards.

May 29th, Irene, Boudrot, Pictou; bal. 29th, Lady Le Marchant, Pictou; mail: Schr, Sarah, Moore, Pictou; bal.

Charlottetown Markets, May 28,

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Butter, Eggs, Oats, Potatoes, Turkeys, Fowls, Eggs, etc.

A CARD. HAVILAND & BRECKEN, Barristers & Attorneys at Law, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., &c. OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE BUILDINGS, WATER STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

J. FELDWICKE, DAVIS & CO., Ornamental and Decorative Painters, Carriage Painters and Paper Hangers. Estimates for work given to any extent. BOSTON STREET, Near the residence of Mr. JOHN HEARTE.

TEA SOIREE.

Under the Banner of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of this Island. THERE will be a TEA SOIREE held in the TEMPERANCE HALL on Monday, the 10th JUNE next, at 6 o'clock, p. m. The members of Sub-division Divisions and the public generally are respectfully invited to patronize this Soiree.

A GOOD CHANCE.

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

TIMBER FOUND.

A STOCK of HARDWOOD TIMBER came on shore at the Subscriber's premises, about two weeks since. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. If not claimed within ten days it will be sold by public auction. LOUISA GALL. Charlottetown, May 25th, 1856.

PASTURE TO LET.

CATTLE will be taken in to graze for the season on the Royal Agricultural Society's farm, from the first June next, at the following rates, viz: All under 2 years old, 2s. All over 2 years old, 3s., paid in advance. All fence breakers will be turned out. Apply to WM. W. IRVING, Sec'y. R. A. Society.

For Sale or to Lease.

SEVERAL valuable Building Lots well adapted for business 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 BERTS, or to the undersigned. JOHN BALL.

Per "THOMAS BEGGIE" from London.

MANCHESTER HOUSE, QUEEN STREET

The remainder of the Spring Supply at the MANCHESTER HOUSE, QUEEN STREET 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. SAMUEL M'MURRAY. May 30, 1856.

"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

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.

BOSTON HOUSE.

Refreshment and Coffee Saloon! Tanton's Building, Upper Great George Street. THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of this City and the Island generally, that he has moved to the above stand, where he will continue to carry on the SALOON in connection with a HOTEL, and he trusts by strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of public patronage. G. J. McDOUGALL. Private entrance for Ladies. N. B.—The above establishment will be open to the public on and after Saturday, the 22nd instant. Charlottetown, March 17, 1856.

CITY SURVEYOR.

THE City Council has appointed Mr. Thomas Flindwell, Surveyor of Highways, Streets, Squares and Bridges, in accordance with a By-Law of the City, for the ensuing year. WILLIAM B. WELLNER, City Clerk. City Council Office, Charlottetown, 7th May, 1856.

Carriage Bolts.

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large Stock of the above—of the following sizes:— LENGTH. DIAMETER. 1 1/2 inches by 1/2 6-16 3-8 1 3/4 " " 1/2 5-16 3-8 2 " " 1/2 5-16 3-8 2 1/2 " " 1/2 5-16 3-8 3 " " 1-1/4 5-16 3-8 3 1/2 " " 1-1/4 5-16 3-8 7-16 1/2 4 " " 1-1/4 7-16 3-8 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.

Boat Found!

GOING adrift out of the Harbor, a BOAT, about thirteen feet keel. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses on application to— EWEN McKINNON, Cause Point. May 3, 1856.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for JUNE just received at HASZARD & OWEN'S Book Store

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

City of Charlottetown. NOTICE is hereby given that Tavern Keepers and all other persons desirous of taking out City Licences 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.

SPRING SUPPLIES.

HASZARD & OWEN, have received ex Elton from Liverpool, part of their Spring supplies, among which will be found Post, Foolscap, and Post paper, of every description and quality. Ruled Papers from Note size to Demy. Ledgers, Day and Account Books of every variety. Bill Books—receivable and payable, Pens, Penholders, Blacklead, and slate pencils—a large stock. Envelopes, Cloth lined, official and other sizes Wrapping paper, Brown, and Gray of all sizes. Music and Drawing Books. Bibles and Psalm Books of various sizes.

NEW GOODS! SPRING 1856.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving per Majestic and Isabel from Liverpool, and Thomas Begbie from London, 209 Packages Merchandize, 10 Tons Bar Iron, which with goods on hand will be found one of the most Extensive Stocks in the City for sale at their usual low prices. Wholesale customers supplied at low rates. The present importation consists of 31 Chests Prime Congo TEA 10 Chests Prime Congo TEA 60 Boxes London SOAP, 4 Trunks BOOTS and SHOES, 2 Cases Ready made Clothing, 2 Cases "Townsend's" HATS and CAPS, 2 Do Ladies dress goods in Alpacas, Lustres, Orleans, &c., 1 Do Light dress goods, in Merinos, Bareges and French Cloths, 1 Do Summer Shawls, 1 Do Summer Coatings, 2 Do Straw Bonnets and Hats, 1 Case Silk and Ribbons, 1 Do Hose, 1 Case Dress Trimmings, 1 Do Carpets and Woolsens, 3 Bales Cotton Warp, 1 do Grey Calicoes, 1 Do White and Printed, 2 Kegsheads paint Oil, 30 Kegs White Paint, 2 Barrels Crushed Sugar, 1 Do Fresh Currants, 3 Cases Ironmongery, 30 Bundles refined spring Steel, 6 Kegs Mustard, 10 Packages Sausages. D. & G. DAVIES, Charlottetown, 28th May, 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 McDONALD, Glenisdale, 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 Castle Thomas, from actual survey of William Curtis, Assistant Surveyor General, made July 1st 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 said Estate on the Northern edge or side of the Foot 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 Pieces by Divisions. For further particulars, and conditions of Sale, apply to the Subscriber at Glenisdale, or at the Office of the Honorable Joseph Hensley, in Charlottetown. JOHN ARCH. McDONALD, Administrator of the Estate of the said late Honorable Donald M'Donald. Charlottetown, 16th May, 1856.

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. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

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. They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

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:—

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints
Blisters on the skin	Female Irregularities	Lambs
Bowel Complaints	Fever of all kinds	Piles
Cholera	Fits	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Indigestion	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Sore Throat	Stomach and Gravel	Tumours
Secondary Symptoms	Tie Dolorous	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.
Ulcers	Veneral Affections	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and 50, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—
2s. 6s. 9s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

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. HASZARD,
Sole Wholesale Agent for P. 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 Juniper POSTS and RAILS, LONGERS, PICKETS, LATHS, LADDERS of different lengths, 200 Cord of FIREWOOD.

ALSO,
FINE TIMBER, in Lots to suit purchasers.
BENJAMIN CHAPPEL.
April 12th, 1855.

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment—
300 sides Neat's Leather,
200 sides Harness Leather,
200 sides light Sole Leather,
500 Calf-skins.
W. B. DAWSON.
October 20.



FALL SUPPLIES
BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE
CITY DRUG STORE
No. 14, Queen Street.

100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow
PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 bbl.
Sperm, do., 1 bbl. Olive do., 1 bbl. machinery do.,
bbbls. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint),
paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Mad-
der, Cadbear, Bluestone, Copperas., Alum, Starch,
Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder,
Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sago and Corn Starch.

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

TOWNEND'S PARIS HATS.

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

Prices—Good Silk Hats from 6s to 14s 6d.
Good Velvet do 16s 6d to 20s
Superior do 24s 6d to 32s 6d.
Also—A great variety of English and American
soft, felt and Kossuth Hats, 30 doz. cloth caps, in-
cluding 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 re-
served rent of one shilling Currency per acre. An
indisputable title will be given.
R. STEWART.
Charlottetown, March 21st, 1855. Ex. only

Schoolmaster Wanted,

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

DONALD SHAW
HUGH M'LAUGHLAN,
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
DUGALD M'EACHERN,
HECTOR M'FADYEN.

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

Sky Light Glass For Sale.

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

Pure Corn Starch.

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

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE above Company now insures all kinds of
Property, both in Town and Country, at ONE-
HALF THE PREMIUM usually charged by Foreign
Companies. Persons insuring in this Company have
their share in the profits, which amount to above One
Thousand Pounds within the few years it has been
in operation, and the interest now received on the
Capital overpays the annual expense of working the
Company. For all particulars, inquire at the Sec-
retary's Office in Kent Street, Charlottetown; W.
B. AITKEN, Esq., Georgetown; JOHN HASZARD,
Esq., St. Eleanor's; JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Sum-
merside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Bedouque;
EDWIN PARKER, Esq., Traveller's Rest; JAMES
BRANTON, Esq., Princetown Royalty; JEREMIAN
SIMPSON, Esq., Cavendish; JAMES FERGUSON, Esq.,
New London; RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., Tryon;
GEORGE WIGGINTON, Esq., Cmpaud; W. S.
MAGGOWAN, Esq., Soaris; HON. JAMES DING-
WELL, Bay Fortune, or JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq.,
St. Peter's Bay.
Charlottetown, 4th March, 1855.—Ed

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

Notice to the Trade.
WE offer inducements to purchase of us before
going to the United States. 1st: being con-
nected with one of the largest Fancy Goods' Houses in
Boston, we are prepared to furnish American manu-
factured Goods at the lowest possible rates. 2d: We
import our English, French and German Goods di-
rect, therefore saving to the Provincial Purchasers
from 15 to 30 per cent duty, which must be paid
when purchased in the United States. And we
hope by strict attention to business, aided by the
superior facilities which we possess to merit and
receive a liberal share of your patronage.
Very respectfully yours,
F. A. COSGROVE & CO.
P. S. All orders promptly attended to.

TO MILLERS.
Camel Hair Bolting Cloth.

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

Silent Sorrow.
CERTAIN HELP.

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Expla-
natory 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 phys-
ical 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 ex-
cepted.

bold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London;
Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, West-
moreland-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 opportuni-
ties of observing the peculiarities relating to the
physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the
disorders referred to in the above work, and hav-
ing 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.

PEW'SONS 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, Weak-
ness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society,
Steady or Business, Trembling and shaking of
the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency,
Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive
Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Falls in the
Head, &c.

Their almost marvelous power in removing conta-
minations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore
Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scabby,
Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be
believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 22s. per bottle. The
25 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved: and the
£10 Package, 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, Deb-
ility, 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 imitate which
is felony.
Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square
Charlottetown

CABINET, CHAIR AND SOFA
Manufactory.

Queen Square, in the rear of Haszard's
Gazette Office.
THE Subscriber having engaged a part of the
Steam Power belonging to the above Establish-
ment, is now prepared to manufacture every article
appertaining to his business. Having left P. E. Island
(his former home,) several years since, and been
during that time, employed in some of the best Shops
in the United States, he feels confident, that he can
give satisfaction to those who may please to patronize
him; he has obtained a knowledge of the modern and
antique styles of Cabinet work, and as an aid to his
business, has introduced some of the most approved
Labor-saving Machinery, and also, a supply of the
best WOODS used in Cabinet work, consisting of
MAHOAGANY, BLACK WALNUT and ROSEWOOD,
which with BIRD-EYE MAPLE, BLACK BROWN,
&c., he can make up to order in the best style and
shortest notice.
Turning, straight and sweep-sawing executed
with dispatch to any pattern.
Drilling and Boring also done.
PATRICK HICKEY.
January 1st, 1855.

Cod 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, Cymbrin Lodge, Es-
tablishment, except the following days, viz,
6th and 20th May; 3d and 17th
June, 1st and 15th 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 15th July. And will travel back to his
Stable on the Thursday following. He will be at
Glasgow Bridge and Cavendish, the 13th and 27th
May, 10th and 24th June, and 8th and 22d July.
TERMS.—Twenty Shillings for the season. Mares
can be accommodated with pasturage at Cymbrin
Lodge at 2s. 6d. per week, for the season.
WILLIAM HODGES.
Cymbrin Lodge, Rustico,
30th April, 1855.

WILLIAM H. HOBBS,
Brass Founder and Machinist.
Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street,
Charlottetown.
KEEPS constantly Manufacturing all kinds of
Brass and Cast Iron castings, such as, Ships'
Rudder Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornamental
Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and
Bolts, 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 Cop-
per, Brass and Composition.

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

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

To Theologians.
HASZARD & OWEN have on hand Dr. Kitter's
Cyclopaedia and general works; Dr. Chalmers'
Dr. Jay's Works; Kyle's, Bonar's and Hooker's
Works, mostly complete; Pearson on the Creed, do.
on Infidelity, (price 12s.); Dr. Dick's Theology;
Dr. Theol. 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.
HASZARD & 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, 1610,
CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855.
T. DESBRISAY & Co.
HAVE just received, per late arrivals from Lon-
don, 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, Medicinal 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 Advertisement.) 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 prepared in the
Market.
Charlottetown, May 12, 1855.

THE Dr. W—
having occasion
by his wife and
compish the jo
own carriage,
well-fed horse
bones to the ter
chaise and the
for drawing the
One part of b
and maintaino
being a very h
of his cattle, m
carriage at the
ing to the top
loitered, to loo
indulging in a
pearance, and
might produce
suffer his fami
derably in ad
hastened to m
stepping out
fellow leaped
stones, and a c
club with a d
ney!" with a f
perfectly appa
The Bishop
ver he had loc
it would satisf
for no sooner
in a capacious
then with an
and an awful
"And is it v
letting you o
It's the gould
brains. Arra
shaking there
but lug out y
bate you as y
His lordshi
well-filled pur
cents, "My g
ill use me—f
depart."
"Fair and n
not a good fu
yet. I must
I'll engage
payable at t
or you'll sup
It was gi
showed that
his servants
had disappea
instinctive m
escape from
"Wait aw
with you. H
and then yo
Now it hap
ticular regard
from its bein
cause it had
first patron,
"Surely
me my watc
have done."
"Who a
varmint?
nature? D
I'd be sorr
bether just
that's holy
And he jo
hand to his
of the forme
weapon, t
it into oper
heeded by g
golden time
handed it
chain and s
ture in his
it; and giv
that it had
of safety, h
"And a
the blessed
a scratch o
little finger
It need
Bishop to t
of his worl
a' hard ca
rushed he
when he p

THE IRISH ROBBER.

Dr. W——, the Bishop of Cashel, having occasion to visit Dublin, accompanied by his wife and daughter, determined to accomplish the journey by easy stages, in his own carriage, and with his own sleek and well-fed horses, instead of trusting his bones to the tender mercies of an Irish post chaise and the unbroken "garrons" used for drawing those crazy vehicles.

One part of his route was through a wild and mountainous district; and the Bishop being a very humane man, and considerate of his cattle, made a point of quitting his carriage at the foot of every hill and walking to the top. On one occasion he had loitered, to look at the extensive prospect, indulging in a reverie upon its sterile appearance, and the change that agriculture might produce, and in so doing, chanced to suffer his family and servants to be considerably in advance. Perceiving this, he hastened to make up for lost time, and was stepping out with his best speed, when a fellow leaped from behind a heap of loose stones, and accompanying the flourish of a club with a demotic yell, demanded "money!" with a ferocity of tone and manner perfectly appalling.

The Bishop gave the robber all the silver he had loose in his pocket, hoping that it would satisfy him; but he was mistaken, for no sooner had the ruffian stowed it away in a capacious rent in his tattered garment, than with another whirl of his bludgeon, and an awful oath, he exclaimed—

"And is it with the likes of this, I'm after letting you off? a few paltry pennies. It's the gould I'll have, or I'll spatter your brains. Arrah, don't stand shivering and shaking there, like a Quaker in the ague, but lug out your purse, immediately, or I'll bate you as blue as a whetstone."

His lordship most reluctantly yielded his well-filled purse, saying in tremulous accents, "My good fellow, there it is, don't ill use me—I've given you all, pray let me depart."

"Fair and softly, if you please: as I'm not a good fellow. I haven't done with you yet. I must search for your note case, for I'll engage you have a few bits of paper payable at the banks; so hand it over, or you'll sup sorrow to night."

It was given up; a glance at the road showed that all the hope of assistance from his servants was unavailing. The carriage had disappeared, but the Bishop made an instinctive movement as though anxious to escape from further pillage.

"Wait awhile, or maby I shall get angry with you. Hand over your watch and sale, and then you may trudge."

Now it happened, that the Divine felt particular regard for his watch—not so much from its being of considerable value, but because it had been presented to him by his first patron, and he ventured to expostulate.

"Surely you have taken enough; leave me my watch, and I'll forgive you all you have done."

"Who ax'd your forgiveness, you old varmint? Would you trifle with my good nature? Don't force me to do anything I'd be sorry for—but, without any more bother just give me your watch, or by all that's holy!"

And he jerked the bludgeon from his right hand to his left, spat on the thorny palm of the former, and regressed the formidable weapon, though seriously bent on bringing it into operation; this action was not unheeded by his victim—he drew forth the golden time-piece, and with a heavy sigh handed it to his spoiler, who, rolling the chain and seals around it, found some aperture in his apparel into which he crammed it; and giving himself a shake to ascertain that it had found, by its own gravity, a place of safety, he said—

"And now be off with you, and thank the blessed saints that you leave me without a scratch on your skin, or the value of your little finger hurt."

It needed no persuasion to induce the Bishop to turn his back upon the despoiler of his worldly goods, and having no weight to carry, he set off at what equestrians term a "hard canter"; scarcely, however had he reached the middle of the precipitous road, when he perceived his persecutor running

after him. He endeavored to redouble his speed. Alas! what chance had he in a race with one whose muscles were as strong and elastic as highly tempered steel!

"Stop, you nimble-footed thief of the world!" roared the robber—"stop, I tell you! I've a parting word with you." The exhausted and defenceless clergyman, finding it impossible to continue his flight, suddenly came to a stand-still. The fellow approached, and his face, instead of its former ferocity, was lit up with a whimsical roguishness of expression, as he said—"and is it likely I'd let you off with a better coat on your back than my own? and I will be after losing the chance of that elegant hat and wig? Off with them this moment, and then you'll be quit o' me."

The foot-pad quietly divested the Bishop of his single-breasted-coat—laid violent hands upon the clerical hat and full buttoned wig—put them on his person, and then insisted on seeing his late apparel used in their stead; and with a loud laugh ran off, as though his last feat had been the most meritorious of his life.

Thankful at having escaped with unbroken bones, his lordship was not long in overtaking his carriage, the servants could not repress their laughter at seeing their master in such a strange and motely attire; but there was in his face such evidences of terror and suffering that they speedily checked their risible inclinations, particularly, when they learned by a few brief words the danger he had undergone. "My dear W.—!" exclaimed his affectionate wife, after listening to the account of the perils to which her husband had been exposed, "for heaven's sake, take off that filthy jacket, and throw it out of the window. You can put my warm cloak over your shoulders, till we reach the next stage, and then you will be able to purchase some habit better suited to your station and calling."

"This is more easily said than done, my love," he replied; "I have lost all the money I possessed; not a guinea is left to me to pay our expences to-night. My watch too that I so dearly prized! miserable man that I am!"

"Never mind your watch, or anything else just now—only pull off that mass of filth, I implore; who knows what horrid contagion we may all catch, if you persist in wearing it?"

"Take it off, dear papa," observed the daughter, "but don't throw it away; it may lead to the detection of the wretch who robbed you."

The obnoxious garment was removed; and the young lady was about to place it under the seat, when she heard a jingling noise that attracted her attention; and on examination, found in various parts of the coat, not only the watch, pocket book, purse and silver, of which her father had been deprived but a yellow canvass bag, such as is used by farmers, containing about thirty guineas.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL TEACHER.

Some time since, while paying my annual visit to one of our large towns (writes a missionary in Iowa), I met a distinguished lawyer of the place, who had just indulged a hope in Christ. The Sabbath that I was there was the first that had occurred after his conversion. He hastened to the Sabbath-school, and made there a most impressive address. He said, that his first serious impressions were received in a Sabbath-school, of which he was a member, while a boy; that he had not been in a Sabbath-school for twenty-five years; that his sceptical career commenced, when he forsook the Sabbath-school; but that the influence of early Sabbath-school instruction had ever followed him, until here, in this distant West, the truth treasured up, by the application of the Holy Spirit, had been made the power of God and the wisdom of God, unto his salvation. He is now thinking seriously of entering the ministry.

Sabbath-school teacher! almost discouraged, it may be, and ready to think your labours vain, persevere! You are sowing seed that may bear fruit, when you are in your grave.—*Puritan Recorder.*

In writing of authors and books, the thought is naturally suggested, who, of all the men and women, whose ideas have stirred the blood of the world, are still active members of society? ROGERS, and WORDSWORTH, SOUTHEY, CHARLOTTE BRONTE, and ARAGO, and other great names in literature, have lately disappeared from among the living; but in their places rise up hosts of strong-armed and lusty successors. The names in Science are still valuable; so in Theology, in Romance, and in History; and age has not withered the "infinite variety" of VICTOR HUGO, of LAMARTINE, or BRYANT. LAMARTINE, struggling with adverse fortune, and reduced by political convulsions to the verge of bankruptcy, with his estates embarrassed and his spirits depressed by misfortune, has set himself deliberately down, like a second SCOTT, to wipe out mortgages with his pen, and, through his agents, appeals to his friends in America for aid: let us give it, and cheerfully. His Familiar History of Literature will occupy two years of publication in serial numbers. BERANGER has written some stirring lines, addressed to "the students," which no French publisher dares print, but which circulate about Paris in manuscript, and, having found their way to this city, are now going the rounds of the newspapers. VICTOR HUGO, in exile, fulminates anathema maranatha against the third NAPOLEON, and defends the memory of the patriots. Our own poets are marshalled by Mr. BRYANT, who steadily pursues his newspaper life, and allows the muse full sway only on rare occasions. The younger American poets work lustily, full of Yankee fire and spirit, and rich in imagery, that is free of Yankee stiffness: so that the year hardly runs by without new announcements from LONGFELLOW, LOWELL, WHITTIER, Saxe, HOLMES, or TAYLOR. Mr. THACKERAY, having taken up the operation of dissecting dead monarchs, and performing it to the great satisfaction of the students who were present at the demonstration, has just turned his steps homeward, after a lengthened stay among us; he bears with him the hearty good wishes of the friends whom his visits have called about him; his last public appearance was at the recent dinner of the St. George's Society, in this city, where he made a sparkling little speech, full of his old humor. CHARLES DICKENS, having found in Paris the materials he needed, is writing the history of "Little Dorrit," republished here simultaneously with the London edition. G. P. R. JAMES, settling down into a steadfast admirer of free acres and broad fields, has invested largely in western lands, and remains for the present in the United States. DOUGLAS JERROLD is editing Lloyd's Weekly newspaper. ROBERT BROWNING, the HOWITTS, CHARLES KINGSLEY, CARLYLE, BULWER, and DISRAELI, have been brought more or less prominently before the reading public within a year—DISRAELI chiefly in politics. LAYARD and HUGH MILLER quietly discuss men's and nature's marks upon old stones, and read lessons from them. Mr. HORACE MAYHEW, taking up a new branch of investigation, has commenced with the reform of the swell-mob in London—gentlemen who make £50 at a single pull, but who would now live honestly, if they could; we hope Mr. MAYHEW may hew the rough material he has to work into something better than it is, but the task is unpromising. VON LIEBIG and HUMBOLDT, SIR CHARLES LYELL, FARADAY, AIRY, SIR DAVID BREWSTER, are still at work in the foreign scientific field, and so are AGASSIZ and GUYOT, HENRY BACHE, MAURY, MITCHELL, and ALEXANDER, here. It is hoped that LIEBIG, AIRY, and possibly HUMBOLDT, may be induced to visit this country during the coming summer, in season to be present at the annual meeting of the American Association at Albany. The historians are busy: Mr. BANCROFT, with his History of the American Revolution, Mr. IRVING with WASHINGTON, Mr. MACAULAY with WILLIAM, THIERIS with the Continent, ALISON with the continuation of his History of Europe, ILL MARVEL with Venice. Mr. EVERETT has been lecturing to immense audiences upon the life and career of WASHINGTON; and Mr. CURTIS has discoursed, with power and beauty of the modern school of the English

Fiction. Mr. EMERSON and the Reformers are not just now prolific, and the public misses them. The American clergy, with names that stand high in theology, survive to a good age, and lack none of their accustomed industry; they are fitly represented by the respected class which is headed by Dra. Wayland, and Spring, and Bethune, Sprague, Cox, Alexander, and Barnes. We have neither the time nor space requisite to dwell more fully upon this subject. It is sufficient for our immediate purpose to recall the names of the living authors whose pens are not yet laid aside, and whose health and vigor, we are glad to know, are still unabated.

THE CORN-GROWING DISTRICTS OF CENTRAL RUSSIA.

With a different policy than that which has hitherto swayed the destinies of Russia there is hardly a limit to her capabilities of production. She possesses forests able to supply navies to every sea-power in the world, and corn regions extensive and fertile enough to make her the granary of kingdoms. All that is wanting is a better system of farming, and a law to protect the rights of labour, and give the peasant an interest in his toil. The tract of country between Riazan to Koursk, for example extending through the three Governments of Riazan, Toula, and Orel, along a line of 335 miles, is rich beyond that of any other country in Europe. It lies stretched out, an immense tract of the finest corn land, with hardly the intervention of a single barren acre. As yet however, agriculture is but in its infancy. There is plenty of industry, but little method. The peasant toils from morning till night with old-fashioned, unwieldy implements, cropping on from year to year without rotation of crops, or variation of manures, and without any inducement to trouble himself about such advantages. In addition to grain crops, a considerable portion of the land is occupied by hops, tobacco, hemp, flax, cucumbers, and vegetables of every kind. Many of the farmers also rear horses, sheep, and cattle in immense numbers. It is not, however, to be supposed, that the returns are equal to those of good land in England or Scotland, where farming is in so high a state of improvement. Compared with France, the Russian crops have the advantage, though the soil is not superior, owing to the severer industry of the cultivators. In Russia, the returns are often ten measures for one sown, while in France they seldom exceed six. Each of the Governments we have named, is able to export from three to four millions of tchetverts annually. The farms are generally small, and for some years, the large proprietors have been at considerable pains to improve the system of farming, by establishing model farms, and by procuring experienced stewards from other countries. But great difficulty has been experienced in the attempt to induce the people to accept these innovations. In spite of this, however, the Governments mentioned present an almost unbroken field of great fertility, exhibiting miles upon miles of fields, rarely interspersed with trees, but boasting a prodigious number of windmills, which of themselves suffice to show the productiveness of the land, the knolls of ground being in many cases completely covered with them. There are also not a few brandy distilleries and watermills, situated in low hollows along the streams. Half the cost of life and treasure wasted in the late war, and in the maintenance of threatening armaments, would turn these resources to enormous advantage. And this is only a sample of what may be said of a great portion of Russia. Her powers of water carriage may also be converted into sources of immense wealth; and, indeed, all that is wanting to give Russia that eminence which her Czars have sought to gain for her by war, is the full development of those appliances which are consummated only by peace.

The Warsaw journals state, that the re-opening of the English Protestant church in that city has been authorized by the Russian Government.

SOFA
WASZARD'S
part of the
Establish-
ment
E. Island
and been
best Shops
not be can
to patronize
modern and
aid to his
approved
ply of the
consisting of
WOOD,
K BRANCH,
style and
ing executed
MICKEY.
old by the
NTON.
Edward."
the season
Lodge, Rap-
ing days, viz.
and 17th
travelling
will be on
18th June;
back to his
will be at
and 27th
2d July.
ason, Maria
at Cymbria
HODGES.
BS,
hinist.
King Street,
all kinds of
such as, Ships'
ornamental
Capotons and
Shing Machine
warranted of
for old Cop-
C.
Starob,
do,
eddin.
WATSON
INGS!
STON,
& OWEN.
and Dr. Kitto's
Dr. Chalmers's,
and Hooker's
the Creed, do.
Theology;
besides a large
CAL WORKS,
ve, they can
re, &c.
constantly on
Works; and are
prices.
ALL.
ublished
1810.
1886.
Oo.
ivels from Lon-
d Hallfax, their
the whole, an
ment of
RFUMERY,
Toilet requisites;
Fruits, Spices,
Lanages; with
and every other
ments in Great
vertiser.) The
once recommend
dard, at so low,
prepared in the
and 2000

(Published by Order of the City Council.)

A Law relating to Dogs and for the purpose of taxing the same.

Assented to, May 15, 1856.

BE it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown, as follows:

Sec. 1. That from and after the first day of May next, and in each succeeding year, there shall be imposed, levied and paid in lieu of the present tax, the following annual tax or duty on all Dogs which shall or may be owned, kept or harboured by any person or persons residing within the City from and after such first day of May next, that is to say—for one dog the sum of four shillings, and for each additional dog the sum of five shillings.

Sec. 2. The following notice and certificate shall be deposited with every householder by the collector of Dog Tax.

DOG TAX.

"You are hereby required to give and subscribe a just and true account and return of each and every Dog owned, kept or harboured by you or by any person lodging or residing with you for the year ending the first day of May 1856. The following certificate is left with you to be filled up and transmitted to me within six days from the delivery thereof.

Collector of Dog Tax for City of Charlottetown.—A. C.

Housekeepers neglecting or refusing to make return or making false returns are liable to a penalty of twenty shillings.

FORM OF RETURN.

I hereby certify, that the number of Dogs kept or suffered to be kept by me since the first day of May 1856, is, viz: By myself dog, by persons lodging or residing with me, to wit: By

Sec. 3. Every person who shall neglect or refuse to make due return of the Dogs in his or her possession, or in the possession of persons lodging or residing with them within the time specified, or who shall give a false statement to the collector of dog tax relative to the number of dogs owned by them, or suffered to be about their premises shall, on conviction thereof in the Mayor's or Police Court subject themselves to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings for each dog.

Sec. 4. Any person becoming possessed of any dog or dogs during any part of the period between the first day of May, 1856, and the first day of May, 1857, or during any part of any succeeding year thereafter ending as aforesaid, shall be as liable to the tax on such dog or dogs imposed by this Law as if he had possessed, kept or harboured such dog or dogs for a whole year, and the collector thereof is hereby empowered and required to demand and enforce such tax of and from the owner of such dog or dogs.

Sec. 5. The dog tax aforesaid shall be paid on or before the expiration of ten days after it has been applied for by the collector, who shall then cause any delinquent to be summoned before the Mayor's or Police Court, and on conviction, warrant of distress shall issue, and the party be subject to imprisonment not exceeding fourteen days.

Sec. 6. The owner of a bull dog shall not permit him to go at large, unless sufficiently muzzled to prevent his biting or doing mischief under a penalty of ten shillings.

Sec. 7. Every fierce, malicious or dangerous dog shall be kept muzzled and chained by the owner, and not permitted to go at large, either within or without his or their enclosure or premises, under a penalty of ten shillings, and in addition thereto, the dog may be killed by order of the Mayor or presiding Councillor.

Sec. 8. Any person walking, riding or otherwise peaceably demeaning himself may kill any dog that shall suddenly attack him anywhere out of the enclosure of the owner of such dog; and any person may kill any dog that shall be found out of the enclosure or immediate care of its owner, attacking, worrying or wounding any child or other person, or worrying, wounding or killing any neat-cattle, sheep, lambs or other domestic animals.

Sec. 9. The person owning any dog which may assault or bite any person when passing quietly through or along any street or squares of the city—or other place out of the enclosure of the said owner, shall kill said dog or remove it from the city, and keep it so removed under a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds, and shall be subject to pay the amount of any damage which may have been done, and on neglecting or refusing to pay said penalty or damage with costs, shall be subject to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 10. When the owner of any dog which is dangerous to retain alive—shall be ordered to kill such dog, and neglects or refuses to do so, such dog shall be killed by order of the Mayor or presiding Councillor at the cost of the person so neglecting or refusing, who shall in addition, forfeit a sum not exceeding five shillings for each and every hour said dog remains alive after such order has been given.

Sec. 11. Every person who may be guilty of

notting, urging or encouraging dogs to fight may be taken into custody by the Police Constables, and be fined in the Mayor's or Police Court any sum not exceeding twenty shillings for each offence, and such dogs shall be forcibly separated and kept from fighting again at the expense of the owner or person setting them to fight.

Sec. 12. Dogs found fighting or worrying each other on the streets or squares may be separated by the police constables, if present, or persons present, not being public constables, are hereby authorised to despatch such dogs, and any persons interfering with the police or other persons separating such dogs, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings for each offence; and in separating fighting dogs any of them shall be injured or killed, the police so separating them shall not be liable to any action for such injury or destruction.

Sec. 13. Every owner of a bitch who shall suffer said bitch to run at large during the season of her being in heat, shall for each and every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Sec. 14. If any person shall wantonly or maliciously throw any stone, stick or any other hard substance at any quiet dog, or shall otherwise lame, wound or injure, any dog quietly passing along any thoroughfare outside of the enclosure of its owner, the offender shall be fined in a sum not exceeding twenty shillings.

Sec. 15. On complaint being made to the Mayor, of any dog within the City, that by barking, biting, howling, or in any other way or manner is disturbing the quiet of any person or persons in the immediate neighbourhood, the Mayor shall issue notice thereof to the person owning or permitting such dog to be kept, and in case such person shall neglect to cause such dog to be moved from such neighbourhood or kept without the city, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five shillings for every day such dog is retained, after such notice is given.

Sec. 16. In all cases in this law where the word "owner" is mentioned, it shall imply the keeper or harbourer of a dog as well as the owner; and where the masculine gender only is mentioned it shall imply the feminine also.

Sec. 17. In cases where fines or penalties imposed under this law with costs, shall not be paid, warrants of distress shall issue and when imprisonment has to be resorted to, the period not to exceed thirty days.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor.

W. B. Wellner, City Clerk.

A Law relating to Public Pumps, Wells, Cisterns, Reservoirs, and Fountains.

Assented to May 15th, 1856

Whereas the power and authority of the pump and well assessors is by the Act of Incorporation transferred to the City Council, and it is necessary to make provisions for the proper care being taken of all public pumps and wells now in use in this city, as well as those that may hereafter be provided, and to regulate the use of the same:

Be it therefore enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown:

Sec. 1. Any person convicted of injuring the pumps, wells, cisterns, reservoirs or fountains, or fouling the water therein in any way or manner, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding Ten Pounds.

Sec. 2. No well, cistern or reservoir shall be sunk or constructed in any of the public streets, at a greater distance than eighteen feet from the line of houses on either side of such street.

Sec. 3. The bond of the contractor for public pumps and wells shall in future contain conditions to the effect—that no pump or well shall be suffered by him to be out of repair for more than twenty-four hours (Sunday excepted) and that if he shall permit the same to occur, the City Council shall have power to cause such pump or well to be put into immediate repair the cost whereof and all damage in consequence thereof shall be borne by the said contractor—and also, that he shall not permit the ice to accumulate outside the pumps, as specified in the tenth clause of the nuisance Law.

Sec. 4. Persons requiring a large quantity of water for shipping, mixing mortar, or for other purposes, shall not be permitted to take such large quantities from any one well, cistern or reservoir, without special permission of the Mayor or presiding Councillor, under a penalty not exceeding thirty shillings for each offence.

Sec. 5. No person shall be permitted to place about said pumps, wells or reservoirs, any quantity of casks, and keep them there longer than is necessary for filling and removing the same, under a penalty of two shillings and sixpence per day for each cask; and said casks may be removed by order of the Mayor or presiding Councillor at the cost of the owner or other persons, placing such casks about such pumps, wells or reservoirs.

Sec. 6. Any person, guilty of taking away, moving or displacing any of the troughs

belonging to the pumps and wells, shall on conviction thereof in the Mayor's or Police Court, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings, for each offence.

Sec. 7. When any person shall be convicted of a breach or breaches of this law, the fine or penalty shall be recovered by summons with costs in the Mayor's or Police Court and warrant of distress shall issue, and when imprisonment has to be resorted to, the period not to exceed sixty days.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor.

William B. Wellner, City Clerk.

THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEIVING A LESSON.—During Queen Victoria's residence, some years ago, at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, her children were accustomed to ramble along the sea shore. Now it so happened, on one occasion, that the young Prince of Wales met a boy who had been gathering sea shells. The boy had got a basket full. The young Prince, presuming upon his high position, thought himself privileged to do what he pleased with impunity.

So without any notice, he upset the boy's basket and shells. The poor lad was very indignant, and observed, "You do that again, and I'll lick you." "Put the shells into the basket," said the Prince, "and see if I don't." The shells were gathered up and put into the basket.

"Now," said the lad, "touch 'em again, if you dare," whereupon the Prince again pitched over the shells; and the lad "pitched into him," and gave him such a licking as few princes ever had. His lip was cut open, and his eyes of a colour which might have well become the champion of a prize ring. His disfigured face could not long be concealed from the royal mother. She inquired the cause of its disfigurement.

The Prince was silent, but at last confessed the truth. The poor boy was ordered before the Queen. He was asked to tell his story. He did so in a very straight-forward manner. At this conclusion, turning to her child, the Queen said:—"You have been rightly served, Sir. Had you not been punished sufficiently already, I should have punished you severely. When you commit a like offence, I trust you will always receive a similar punishment." Turning to the poor boy, she commanded his parents to her presence the following morning.

They came—and the result of the interview was that her Majesty told them she had made arrangements for educating and providing for their son, and she hoped he would make good use of the advantages which would be placed within his reach.—Birmingham Journal.

THE USEFUL AND THE BEAUTIFUL.—The tomb of Moses is unknown, but the traveller slakes his thirst at the well of Jacob. The gorgeous palace of the wisest of monarchs, with the cedar, and gold, and ivory, and even the Temple of Jerusalem, hallowed by the visible glory of the Deity himself, are gone; but Solomon's reservoirs are as perfect as ever. Of the ancient architecture of the holy city, not one stone is left upon another; but the pool of Bethesda commands the pilgrim's reverence to the present day. The columns of Persepolis are mouldering into the dust; but its cisterns and aqueducts remain to challenge our admiration. The golden house of Hero is a mass of ruins; but the Aqua Claudia still pours into Rome its limpid stream. The Temple of the Sun, at Tadmor in the wilderness, has fallen; but its fountains sparkle as freely in his rays, as when thousands of worshippers thronged its lofty colonnade. It may be that London will share the fate of Babylon, and nothing be left to mark its site, save mounds of crumbling brickwork; but the Thames will continue to flow as it does now. And if any work of art should still rise over the deep ocean of time, we may well believe that it will be neither palace nor temple, but some vast reservoir. And if the light of any man should still flash through the mist of antiquity, it will probably be that of the man who, in his day, sought the happiness of his fellow-men rather than glory, and linked his memory to some great work of national utility and benevolence. This is the glory which outlives all other, and shines with undying lustre from generation to generation; imparting to its work something of its own immortality, and in some degree rescuing therefrom the ordina-

ry monuments of historical tradition of more magnificence.—Buffalo Christian Ad vocate.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—We learn by a telegraphic despatch from Washington, that the United States Government have resolved to dismiss Mr. Crampton the British Minister, and that he will receive notification to this effect to day. It is reported that Mr. Crampton will immediately leave Washington, close up his house, and proceed with his Attachés to Canada, and will probably take up his residence at Toronto, thus leaving no direct communication between the two Governments.

It is also understood that Mr. Dallas, the U. S. Minister at London, will receive his passports, and retire to Paris.

Meantime we learn that Mr. Ferley, the British Fishery Commissioner, has orders to proceed to the United States for the purpose of continuing the coast survey commenced last year, until further notice.

It is difficult to predict what will be the result of this state of things. If President Pierce is determined to carry matters to extremes, the sooner this determination is known the better. Great Britain was never so well prepared for war, and perhaps the United States could not provoke hostilities at a more unfavourable moment for themselves. A war between the two nations would be most unpopular on both sides of the Atlantic, but it would be most disastrous for the Americans.

We shall wait with much interest for further developments.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—A correspondent of the Aberdeen Free Press thus describes the Princess Royal, as seen at the recent drawing-room at St. James's:—"With the remembrance, as if it had been yesterday, of the boom of the guns which announced her birth, I was scarcely prepared to behold her a fine grown woman, taller by a couple of inches than her mother, and carrying herself with the ease and grace of womanhood. It is no stretch of loyalty or courtesy to call the Princess Royal pretty. She is perfectly lovely. The regularity of her features is perfect. Her eyes are large, and full of intelligence, imparting to her face that sort of merry aspect which indicates good humour. The nose and mouth are delicately and exquisitely formed, the latter giving effect of great sweetness. The Princess is more like her father than her mother. She is like the Queen in nothing but the nose. In all other respects she is a female image of her father. I should add as interesting to your lady readers, that she wears her hair slightly off her forehead; not pushed back in the Eugenie fashion, but brushed latitudinally from the temples, and raised at the side above the ear in bandeaus (really the ladies must excuse me if I am talking nonsense: for I have not given that hostage to fortune which would enable me to speak ex cathedra.)—Well, at any rate, the Princess is fair enough, and lovely enough to be the heroine of a fairy tale, and the Prince Frederick should consider himself a lucky fellow."

THE CUNARD COMPANY IN FRANCE.—The approaching establishment, by the Cunard Company, of a line of steamers between New York and Havre, has increased the anxiety of interested parties to have the question of the establishment of transatlantic lines of French steamers, which has been so long on the tapis, settled without delay. These parties represent that the national interest of France demands that a foreign company shall not be allowed to snatch up all his traffic before the French lines can get fairly into play, and that the company or companies must be allowed a liberal subvention from the government to enable it or them to compete with the Cunard Company.

The London Times was established in 1788 by John Walter, and on his death, in 1838, inherited by his son John, at present a member of Parliament. The establishment is valued at £750,000 sterling. Its editor in chief receives an annual of £5000; and its Paris correspondent 50,000 francs per annum.

Est Publics Is issue THE LAT DE FOR S Pipes, Jo in diamet method of Charles A 8 Bo For Sole w LIFE Equi Bo Ley, F Ege, Det charge other scriber town. Apr A tus road Prov E of h and the ey In 30 mo