

Haszard's



Gazette,

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, June 27, 1855.

New Series No. 252

Haszard's Gazette.

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

TERMS.—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.
For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines 3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2s. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.
Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

AUCTIONS.

MR. B. DAVIES is instructed by the Misses Stewart to offer at public Sale on Thursday, 5th July next, at 12 o'clock noon on the premises, SEVEN VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, not to be equalled as business sites in Charlottetown, being part of their Real Estate, facing on Queen Square, immediately opposite the Market House.
Terms, 20 per cent. deposit to be paid immediately after Sale and the remainder secured by Mortgage, payable in five years in annual instalments with interest, when an indisputable title will be given.
Further particulars made known on application at the Auctioneer's Room, opposite Mr. Peake's Buildings, Queen's Wharf.
April 7th, 1855. E. S.

Important Auction of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
BY H. W. LOBBAN.

THE Hon. CHARLES HERBERT'S HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Boxes, Cows, Hides, Wagon, Gig, Pony Carriage, Sleighs, Farming Implements, &c., will be sold by Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th July next, at his residence, situate on the Malpeque Road, about 1 mile from Town, commencing at 11 o'clock. Further particulars see Handbills.
Terms.—Sums to £10 Cash,—from £10 to £20 three months,—from £20 upwards, four months. Where credit is given approved Joint Notes will be required.
May 14th, 1855.—A. I. E.

Advantageous opportunity of obtaining Building Sites for Business
(IN CHARLOTTETOWN.)

THE Terms of Sale of Mr. DAVID WILSON'S LOTS, sold last Winter, not being complied with, they will be again offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, on the Premises. These Lots are cut up into Building plots to suit intending purchasers, having fronts of fifty feet each on Pownall Street, and forty-two feet on Richmond Street, and are well worth the attention of Mercantile men.
Twenty per cent on day of Sale and the balance on delivery of Deed.

Fruit, Fresh Fruit.

JUST RECEIVED ex Friends from Boston.
Boxes ORANGES and LEMONS, Cases Prunes in bottles, bags assorted Nuts, drums Turkey Figs, bbls. Zante Currants, boxes Muscat Raisins, for sale by
W. R. WATSON.

Pale Ale and Stout Porter.

SIX CASES Barclay & Co's. Brown Stout: 6 do. do. Pale Ale.
W. R. WATSON.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Gentlemen of Charlottetown, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he has lately MOVED to the house recently occupied by Dr. PORR, in Queen-street, and is now ready to receive all kinds of orders in his line of business, which will be promptly attended to, and punctually executed in style which cannot be exceeded in Charlottetown.
N. B.—WANTED, three or four Journeymen, to whom the highest wages will be given, and who must be able to finish their work in first rate style.
JAMES McLEOD, Tailor.
June 15, 1855.

To be let,

FOR such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the Farm, known as SHERWOOD, situate about seven miles from Charlottetown, at Dog River, Township No. 21, containing 130 acres of excellent LAND, 50 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation; upon which are erected a STONE COTTAGE, suitable for a genteel family, and commodious Out-houses. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to J. HAMILTON LAKE, Esq., Pictou, or in Charlottetown, to Wm. FORGAN, Esq. February 26th, 1855. licaw 1st

WANTED to borrow, THREE HUNDRED POUNDS on property worth double the amount. Apply Haszard & Owen's Book Store. May 18. 11

Firewood! Firewood!!
300 CORDS for Sale by the Subscriber.
Also,—FINE BOARDS and DEALS.
W. B. DAWSON.
June 15, 1855.

TO BE LET.

PART of the House occupied by the Subscriber, being four large rooms connected together, also a small Shop. For particulars enquire of
W. C. HOBBS.
June 18th 1855.

Butter, Wool & Sheepskins.
THE Subscriber will pay Cash, for Butter, Wool and Sheep Skins.
ROBERT BELL,
Charlottetown, P. E. I. June 9th 1855. 6 m

TO SURVEYORS.

FOR SALE, a first rate Surveyor's Instrument complete.
W. C. HOBBS.
June 18th, 1855.

HASZARD & OWEN
HAVE JUST RECEIVED from New York and Boston, per Schr. Ann, and are now opening

9 Cases Books and Stationery,
13 Packages Hardware,
1 Case Indian Rubber fancy goods,
8 Bales Wrapping Paper, &c., &c., &c.
Which they offer for sale at low rates for cash or prompt payment.
June 18th, 1855.

For Sale, or to Let,

FOR a term of years, with power to purchase, the following properties, owned by the subscriber:
Three Pasture Lots situate on the Malpeque Road, within two and a half miles of Charlottetown, containing thirty-six acres of land, having a snug cottage and out-houses. Possession may be given forthwith.
The Town Lot and Premises at present occupied by the Hon. Stephen Rice. Possession may be given on the 1st of May next.
The Premises fronting on Queen Square, now occupied by Mrs. Forsyth. Possession may be given on the 10th of May next.
The Terrace House and Premises now in the occupation of Mr. Mawley.
The subscriber will let all or any of the above for a term of years, with or without power to purchase, for any period not exceeding ten years, with interest annually at six per cent.
Application to be made at the office of
CHARLES YOUNG.
Charlottetown, April 2.

Canvas, Twine and Bolt Rope.
ON SALE, by Consignment, 200 BOLTS CANVAS, in assorted numbers, TWINE and BOLT ROPE, which will be sold as low as it can be imported, by
H. HASZARD.

For Sale or to Let,

SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, fronting on the East side of the Malpeque, or Princeton Road, about a quarter of a mile from Charlottetown, and opposite to Spring Park. Apply to
WILLIAM FORGAN.
March 21st, 1855.

Horticultural Society.

THE SUMMER EXHIBITION of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 26th of July next, on the Lawn at Government House.
The following are the articles for which Prizes will be awarded:

FLOWERS:		
Best Bouquet of Roses of Sorts,		£0 6 0
“ “ Moss Roses,		0 6 0
“ “ Flowers grown in the open air,		0 6 0
2d “ “ do do		0 4 6
Best Balsam,		
“ Cockscob,		
“ Double Stock,	in pots.	0 3 0
“ Single do		
“ Carnation,		
“ Double Wallflower,		0 3 0
“ Single do		0 2 2
“ Calceolaria,		0 3 0
2d “ “ do		0 2 2
“ Cineraria,		0 3 0
“ do		0 2 2
“ Geranium,		0 3 0
“ do		0 2 2
“ Flowering Myrtle,		0 2 2
“ do		0 2 2
“ Show of Panicles,		0 3 0
“ do do		0 2 2
“ Fuchsia,		0 3 0
“ do		0 2 2
“ Chinese Primrose,		0 3 0
“ do		0 2 2
“ Pot or Box of Mignonette,		0 2 2
“ do do		0 1 6
“ Rarest House Plant,		0 6 0
“ do do		0 3 0
“ Flowering Plant from the Garden,		0 6 0
2d “ do do		0 5 3

VEGETABLES.		
Best ½ peck new Potatoes,		0 3 0
“ Dozen Carrots,		0 2 2
“ 3 early York Cabbages,		0 3 0
“ 3 Cabbage Lettuce,		0 2 2
“ 3 Cose do		0 2 2
“ 3 Cucumbers,		0 3 0
“ Quart Green Peas,		0 2 2
“ do do		0 2 2
“ do French or Kidney Beans,		0 2 2
“ do Windsor Beans,		0 2 2
“ Dozen early Turnips,		0 3 0
“ do Radishes, (long),		0 2 2
“ do do (Turnip Rooted),		0 2 2
“ do do (Tomatoes),		0 3 0
“ Vegetable Marrow or Squash,		0 3 0
“ Bunch Thyme,		
“ do Sweet Marjoram,		
“ do Summer Savory,		0 1 6
“ do Parsley,		
“ do Onions,		
“ do Echalots,		

Best of any other Vegetable not enumerated, to be recommended by the Judges.
The Show will be open to the public at 2 p. m. Admittance, 9d.
Tickets to be had as usual, at the Book-stores of Messrs. Henry Stamper and Haszard & Owen.
By order, JOHN M. DALGLIESH,
Secretary.

N. B.—Those who have Flowers for the Show will please acquaint Mr. Gates on the day previous, who will convey them to and from the Exhibition.
Any persons having Plants or Cuttings to dispose of, are requested to forward the same to the Show, and to state at the same time, whether the proceeds are to be applied to the benefit of the Society or otherwise.
June 27. (All papers)

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.
THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent, to the assured.
The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.
One of Phillips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.
W. HEARD, President
HENRY PALMER, Sec'y and Treasurer.
Secretary's Office, Kent Street,
August 6th, 1855.

Hardware and Outlery.

HASZARD & OWEN have JUST OPENED, and now offer for Sale, an extensive Stock of HARDWARE, among which are the following:
LOCKS.—Rim, and Mortise of various descriptions, for Parlors, Front doors, Shops, Warehouses, Cupboards, Closets, Ship's Cabins, Wardrobes.
LATCHES.—Patent Stop, Gate, and night.
CARRIAGES and Tire bolts, Patent Awl Hafts with 20 Instruments.—Claw, Rivetting, Carpet and Shoe.
HAMMERS.—Claw, Rivetting, Carpet and Shoe.
AXES & HATCHETS.—For cutting hard and soft wood, Shingling, Road.
AUGER BITS.—From three sixteenths to inch.
Socket Chisels.
Metal and Wood head gimblets.
Hickory Mallets, with screwed handles.
Walnut Bench Screws.
Chisel handles.
Mortise Gauges of various kinds.
Trying Squares and Bevels.
Spring Callipers and Dividers.
Levels, Plumb and levels, and level Glasses.
Knives and Forks, Carvers.
Patty Knives.
Wrenches of various kinds.
Curry Combs, Rein Snaps.
Trunk rivets.
Dinner Bells.
Cow Bells.
Spring Balances, weighing from ¼ to 24 lbs. Very cheap.
Bed Keys.
Well Wheels.
Grindstones fixtures.
Molasses Gates.
Iron squares.
Handled Auger Bits.
Hand and Bench Vices.
Pliers, flat and round nose.
Wood and Iron Braces, Geared Wheel do.
Turkey and other Oilstones and Slips.
Thick Glass for Skylights.
Ladies' Garden Hoes.
Turnip Hoes.
Assortment of Hay and Manure Forks.
Iron pumps.
Door Scrapers.
Cast Iron Sink.
Strainers for Sinks.
Coffee Mills.
Fog horns, useful for calling on a Farm.
Mouse traps.
Cheap and useful! Lanterns, with various other articles too numerous to mention.

TO BE LET,

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises near Government House, at present occupied by Captain Benzley, consisting of a Dwelling House which contains a spacious Dining-room and Drawing-room, Breakfast-room, 7 Bed-rooms, large Kitchen, Servant's Hall, 3 Servant's Bed-rooms, Pantry, Larder, Front-porch, large Entrance Hall, large Inner Hall, Back-porch, 2 Back entrances, Back and Front stair-cases, Scullery, Pump and Wash-House, Lumber-room, and a splendid 6 roomed cellar.
A large and commodious Coach-house, 3 stalled Stable, Harness-room, Cow-house, large Hay-loft and Grain-room, Manure-yard, large Kitchen garden with Fruit trees, &c., Flower garden, elegant front entrance and carriage drive, a large Lawn running down to the Harbour with conveniences for keeping boats, &c. Extensive plantation of young trees of all kinds, large Root-house, Wood and chopping house, and a spacious and commodious yard.
There are front and back gates facing on different Streets, and a never failing well of water on the premises.
This splendid Mansion from its situation commands the finest view of any house in Charlottetown, and from its proximity to Government House and other advantages the Subscriber confidently offers it as the most elegant, comfortable and desirable residence for a gentleman's family in or near Town. For further particulars apply to
DAVID WILSON, Richmond Street.
Sept. 6th, 1854.

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

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

(SECOND NOTICE.)

NEW WORK, BY THE AUTHOR OF "SAM SLICK."

As it will not be fair to judge of the Clockmaker by one extract alone, we give another, which, as a contrast to the first, will put our readers in better humor with it.

NEW WAY TO LEARN GAELIC.

"Well," said I, "ladies, I was brought up to home, on my father's farm, and by education, what little I had of it, I got from the Minister of Slickville, Mr. Joshua Hopswell, who was a friend of my father's, and was one of the best men, I believe, that ever lived. He was all kindness, and all gentleness, and was, at the same time, one of the most learned men in the United States. He took a great fancy to me, and spared no pains with my schooling, and I owe everything I have in the world to his instruction. I didn't mix much with other boys, and, from living mostly with people older than myself, acquired an old-fashioned way that I have never been able to shake off yet; all the boys called me 'Old Slick.' In course I didn't learn much of life that way. All I knew about the world beyond our house and hain, was from books, and from hearing him talk, and he conversed better than any book I ever set eyes on. Well, in course I grew up unsophisticated like, and I think I may say I was as innocent a young man as ever you see."

Oh, how they all laughed at that! You ever innocent?" said they. "Come, that's good; we like it; it's capital! Sam Slick an innocent boy! Well, that must have been before you were weaned, or talked in joining hand at any rate. How simple we are, ain't we?" and they laughed themselves into a hooping-cough almost.

"Fact Miss Janet," said I, "I assure you" (for she seemed the most tickled at the idea of any of them), "I was, indeed, I won't go for to pretend to say, some of it didn't rub off when it became dry, when I was fishing through the world on my own hook; but, at the time I am speaking of when I was twenty-one next grass, I was so guileless, I couldn't see no harm in anything."

"So I should think," said she; "it's so like you."

"Well, at that time there was a fever, a most horrid typhus fever, broke out in Slickville, brought there by some shipwrecked emigrant. There was a Highland family settled in the town, the year afore, consisting of old Mr. Duncan Chisholm, his wife, and daughter Flora. The old people were carried off by the disease, and Flora was left without friends or means, and the worst of it was, she could hardly speak a word of intelligible English. Well, Minister took great pity on her, and spoke to father about taking her into his house, as sister Sally was just married, and the old lady left without any companion; and they agreed to take her as one of them, and she was, in return, to help mother all she could. So, next day she came, and took up her quarters with us. Oh my, Miss Janet, what a beautiful girl she was! She was as tall as you are, Jessie, and had the same delicate little feet and hands."

I threw that in on purpose, for women, in a general way don't like to hear others spoken of too extravagant, particularly if you praise them for anything, they pride themselves on, they are satisfied, because it shows you estimate them also at the right valy, too. It took for she pushed her foot out a little, and rocked it up and down slowly, as if she was rather proud of it.

"Her hair was a rich auburn, not red (I don't like that at all, for it is like a lucifer match, apt to go off into a flare spontaneously sometimes,) but a golden color, and lots of it too, just about as much as she could cleverly manage; eyes like diamonds; complexion, red and white roses; and teeth, not quite so regular as yours, Miss, but as white as them; and lips—flek!—they reminded one of a curl of rich rose-leaves, when the bud first begins to swell and spread out with a sort of peachy bloom on them, ripe, rich, and chock full of kisses."

"Oh, the poor ignorant boy!" said Janet, "you didn't know nothing, did you?"

"Well, I didn't," said I, "I was as innocent as a child; but nobody is so ignorant as not to know a splendid gal when he sees her," and I made a motion of my head to her, as much as to say, "Put that cap on, for it just fits you."

"My sakes, what a neck she had! not too long and thin, for that looks goosey; nor too short and thick, for that gives a clumsy appearance to the figure; but betwixt and between, and perfection always lies there, just mid way between extremes. But her bust—oh! the like never was seen in Slickville, for the ladies there, in a general way, have no—"

"Well, well," said Jessie, a little snappish, for praisin' one gall to another ain't the shortest way to win their regard, "go on with your story of Gaelic."

"And her waist, Jessie, was the most beautiful thing, next to your'n I ever see. It was as round as an apple, and anything that is round, you know, is larger than it looks, and I wondered how much it would measure. I never

see such an innocent girl as she was. Brought up to home and in the country, like me, she know no more about the ways of the world than I did. She was a mere child, as I was; she was only nineteen years old, and neither of us knew anything of society rules. One day I asked her to let me measure her waist with my arm, and I did, and then she measured mine with her'n and we had a great dispute which was the largest, and we tried several times, before we ascertained there was only an inch difference between us. I never was so glad in my life as when she came to stay with us; she was so good-natured, and so cheerful, and so innocent, it was quite charming."

"Father took a wonderful shindy to her, for even old men can't help liking beauty. But somehow, I don't think mother did; and it appears to me now, in looking back upon it, that she was afraid I should like her too much, I consulted she watched us out of the corner of her glasses, and had her ears open to hear what we said; but p'raps it was only my vanity, for I don't know nothin' about the working of a woman's heart even now. I am only a bachelor yet, and how in the world should I know anything more about any lady than what I knew about poor Flora? In the ways of women I am still as innocent as a child; I do believe that they could persuade me that the moon is nothin' but an eight-day clock with an illuminated face. I ain't vain, I assure you, and never brag of what I don't know, and I must say, I don't even pretend to understand them."

"Well, I never!" said Jessie.

"Nor I," said Janet.

"Did you ever, now!" said Catherine.

"Oh, dear, how soft you are, ain't you!"

"Always was, ladies," said I, "and am still as soft as dough, Father was very kind to her, but he was old and impatient, and a little hard of hearing, and he couldn't half the time understand her. One day she came in with a message from neighbor Dearborne, and said she—"

"Father—"

"Colonel, if you please, dear," said mother, "he is not your father; and the old lady seemed as if she didn't half fancy any body calling him that but her own children. Whether that is natural or not, Miss Jessie," said I, "I don't know, for how can I tell what women think?"

"Oh, of course not," said Jane, "you are not waywise and so artless; you don't know, of course!"

"Exactly," said I; "but I thought mother spoke kinder cross to her, and it confused the gall."

"Says Flora, 'Colonel Slick, Mr. Dearborne says—'Well, she couldn't get the rest out she couldn't find the English. 'Mr. Dearborne says—'

"Well, what the devil does he say?" said father, stampin' his foot, 'out of all patience with her."

"It frightened Flora, and off she went out of the room, crying like anything."

"That girl talks worse and worse," said mother.

"Well, I won't say that," says father, a little mollified, "for she can't talk at all, so there is no worse about it. I am sorry though I scared her. I wish somebody would teach her English."

"I will," said I, "father, and she shall teach me Gaelic in return."

"Indeed you shan't," said mother; "you have got something better to do than learning her; and as for Gaelic, I can't bear it. It's a horrid outlandish language, and of no earthly use whatever under the blessed sun. It's worse than Indian."

"Do, Sam," said father; "it's an act of kindness, and she is an orphan, and besides, Gaelic may be of great use to you in life. I like Gaelic myself; we had some brave Jacobite Highland soldiers in our army in the war that did great service, but unfortunately nobody could understand them. And as for orphans, when I think how many fatherless children we made for the British—"

"You might have been better employed," said mother, but he didn't hear her, and went right on.

"I have a kindly feelin' towards them. She is a beautiful girl that."

"If it warn't for her carrotty hair and freckled face," said mother, looking at me, "she wouldn't be so awful ugly after all, would she?"

"Yes, Sam," said father, "teach her English for heaven's sake; but mind, she must give you lessons in Gaelic. Languages is a great thing."

"It's a great nonsense," said mother, raisin' her voice.

"It's my orders, said father, holding up his head and standing erect. 'It's my orders, marm, and they must be obeyed;' and he walked out of the room as stiff as a ramrod, and as grand as a Turk."

"Sam," said mother, when we was alone, 'let the gal be; the less she talks the more she'll work. Do you understand, my dear?'

"That's just my idea, mother," said I.

"Then you won't do no such nonsense, will you, Semmy?"

"Oh no!" said I, "I'll just go through the form now and then to please father, but that's all. Who the plague wants Gaelic? If all the Highlands of Scotland were put into a heap, and then

multiplied by three, they wouldn't be half as big as the White Mountains, would they marm? They are just nothin' on the map, and high hills, like high folks, are plaguy apt to have barren heads."

"Sam," said she a patten of me on the cheek, "you have twice as much sense as your father has after all. You take after me."

"I was so simple, I didn't know what to do. So I said yes to mother and yes to father; for I know I must honor and obey my parents, so I thought I would please both. I made up my mind I wouldn't get books to learn Gaelic or teach English, but do it by talking, and that I wouldn't mind father seemin' me, but I'd keep a bright look out for the old lady."

"Oh dear! how innocent that was, warn't it?" said they.

"Well, it was," said I; "I didn't know no better then, and I don't now; and what's more, I think I would do the same again, if it was to do over once more."

"I have no doubt you would," said Janet.

"Well, I took every opportunity, when mother was not by to learn words. I would touch her hand and say, 'What is that?' And she would say, 'Lach,' and her arm, her head, and her cheek, and she would tell me the names, and her eyes, her nose, and her chin, and so on; and then I would touch her lips and say, 'What's them?' And she'd say, 'Bhileas.' And then I'd kiss her, and say, 'What's that?' And she'd say, 'Pog.' But she was so artless, and so was I; we didn't know that's not usual unless people are courtin'; for we hadn't seen anything of the world then."

"Well, I used to go over that lesson every time I got a chance, and soon got it all by heart but that word Pog (kiss) which I never could remember. She said I was very stupid and I must say it over and over again till I recollected it. Well it was astonishing how quick she picked up English, and what progress I made in Gaelic; and if it hadn't been for mother, who hated the language like poison, I do believe I should soon have mastered it so as to speak it as well as you do. But she took every opportunity she could to keep us apart, and whenever I went into the room where Flora was spinning, or ironing, she would either follow and take a chair, and sit me out, or send me away on an errand, or tell me to go and talk to father, who was all alone in the parlor, and seemed kinder dull I never saw a person take such a dislike to the language as she did; and she didn't seem to like poor Flora either, for no other reason as I could see under the light of the livin' sun, but because she spoke it; for it was impossible not to love her—she was so beautiful, so artless, and so innocent. But so it was."

"Poor thing! I pitied her. The old people couldn't make out half she said, and mother wouldn't allow me, who was the only person she could talk to, to have any conversation with her if she could help it. It is a bad thing to distrust young people, it makes them artful at last; and I really believe it had that effect on me to a certain extent. The unfortunate girl often had to set up late ironing, or something another. And if you will believe it now, mother never would let me sit up with her to keep her company and to talk to her; but before she went to bed herself, always saw me off to my own room. Well, it's easy to make people go to bed, but it ain't just quite so easy to make them stay there. So when I used to hear the old lady get fairly into here, for my room was next to father's, though we went by different stairs to them, I used to go down in my stocking feet, and keep her company; for I pitied her from my heart. And then we would sit in the corner of the fire-place and talk Gaelic half the night. And you can't think how pleasant it was. You laugh, Miss Janet, but it really was delightful; they were the happiest hours I almost ever spent."

"Oh, I don't doubt it," she said, "of course they were."

"If you think so, Miss," said I, "p'raps you would finish the lessons with me this evening, if you have nothing particular to do."

"Thank you, Sir," she said, laughing like anything. "I can speak English sufficient for my purpose, and I agree with your mother, Gaelic in this country is of no sort of use whatever; at least I am so artless and unsophisticated as to think so. But go on, Sir."

"Well, mother two or three times came as near as possible catching me, for she was awful afraid of lights and fires, she said, and couldn't sleep sound if the coals weren't covered up with ashes, the hearth swept, and the broom put into a tub of water, and she used to get up and pop into the room very sudden; and though she warn't very light of foot, we used to be too busy repeating words to keep watch as we ought."

"What an artless couple," said Janet; "well I never! how you can have the face to pretend to I don't know! Well, you do beat all!"

"A suspicious parent," said I, "Miss, as I said before, makes an artful child. I never knew what guile was before that. Well, one night; oh dear, it makes my heart ache to think of it, it was the last we ever spent together. Flora was starching muslins, mother had seen me off to my room, and then went to hers, when down I crept in my stockin' feet as usual, puts a chair into the chimney corner, and we sat down and repeated our lessons. We came to the word Pog (kiss). I always used to forget it; and it's very odd, for it's the most beautiful one in the language. We soon lost all caution, and it sounded so loud and

sharp it started mother; and before we knew where we were, we heard her enter the parlor which was next to us. In an instant I was off and behind the entry door, and Flora was up and at work. Just then the old lady came in as softly as possible, and stood and surveyed the room all round. I could see her through the crack of the door, she actually seemed disappointed at not finding me there."

"What noise was that I heard Flora," she said, speakin' as mild as if she was awfully afraid to wake the cat up."

"Flora lifted the centre of the muslin, she was starching, with one hand, and makin' a hollow under it in the palm of the other, she held it close up to the old woman's face, and clapped it; and it made the very identical sound of the smack she had heard, and the dear child repeated it in quick succession several times. The old lady jumped back the matter of a foot or more, she positively looked scared, as if the old gentleman would think somebody was a kinsin' of her."

"Oh dear, I thought I should have teched right out. She seemed utterly confounded, and Flora looked, as she was, the dear critter, so artless and innocent. It dumfounded her completely. Still she warn't quite satisfied."

"What's this chair doing so far in the chimney corner?" said she.

"How glad I was there warn't two there. The fact is, we never used but one, we was quite young, and it was always big enough for us both."

"Flora talked Gaelic as fast as hail, slip off her shoes, sat down on it, put her feet to the fire, folded her arms across her bosom, laid her head back and looked so sweet and so winnin' into mother's face, and said, 'cha n'eil Beurl,' (I have no English) and then proceeded in Gaelic."

"If you hadn't sat in that place, yourself, when you was young, I guess you wouldn't be so awful scared at it, you old goose."

"I thought I never saw her look so lovely. Mother was not quite persuaded she was wrong after all. She looked all round agin, as if she was sure I was there, and then came towards the door where I was, so I sloped up-stairs like a shadow of the wall, and into bed in no time; but she followed up and came close to me, and held in the candle in my face, and said:—"

"Sam, are you asleep?"

"Well I didn't answer."

"Sam," said she, "why don't you speak, and she shook me."

"Hullo," said I, pretendin' to wake up, "what's the matter? have I overslept myself? is it time to get up?" and I put out my arm to rub my eyes, and lo and behold I exposed my coat sleeve."

"No Sam, said she, 'you couldn't oversleep yourself for you haven't slept at all, you ain't even dressed.'"

"Ain't I," said I, "are you sure?"

"Why look here," said she, throwin' down the clothes and pullin' my coat over my head till she nearly strangled me."

"Well, I shouldn't wonder if I hadn't stripped," said I. "When a feller is so peckily sleepy as I be, I suppose he is glad to turn in any way."

"She never spoke another word, but I saw a storm was brewin, and I heard her mutter to herself, 'creation! what a spot of work! I'll have no teaching of mother tongue here.' Next morning she sent me to Boston on an errand, and when I returned, two days after, Flora was gone to live with sister Sally. I have never forgiven myself for that folly; but really it all came of my being so artless and so innocent. There was no craft in either of us. She forgot to remove the chair from the chimney corner, poor simple-minded thing, and I forgot to keep my coat sleeve covered; yes, yes, it all came of our being too innocent; but that's the way, ladies, I learned Gaelic."

Immense quantities of provisions had been purchased for the Russians on the coast of Azoff.—The conquests of the Allies would deprive the enemy of these resources.

AN OLD STORY WELL TOLD.—A certain man, who had not been particularly fortunate in his affairs went to a foreign country in the hope of bettering his condition, but all his enterprise failed, and in the end he found himself more poor and embarrassed than ever. In this emergency he went to consult an old man, who was famed in his neighbourhood for wisdom and goodness, and laid before him the unhappy condition in which he found himself, and the sort of fatality which followed him everywhere. After many questions as to how he had managed his business, and as to his personal habits, the old man at last asked him if he owed nothing to his printer, and if he had always paid regularly for the papers for which he had subscribed. The ruined man reflected for a moment, and answered "Yes I confess I owe for several years subscription to a paper I formerly received, but I had entirely forgotten so insignificant a debt." "An insignificant debt!" replied the old man; "know sir, that a man

"Where was your Church before Luther?" asked a Roman Catholic of the famous John Wilkes. "Where was your face before it was washed," was the very prompt and pointed answer.

NEWS BY

FRENCH

A letter from second floating launched in a Lave will soon be yards in length a ment consists of gunners; she vi man, and carry the propeller in of of these floating about 1,400 tons weighs nearly 40

A FRENCH OF

A French officer great deal of an English officer, of the British praising our highest possible "You may think opinion I give of you out here you sever. The cav should be the English army nor the other, a best material in cavalry. The perious) of the whatever of the regiment out of yard in good or justice to say, manding their d'armes really cavalry put in battle of Alma, have lost eight ment of the la cated forthwith not so. An bo at Inkermann a ignation of a in point of fa man fell upon as if the later no cavalry. E ry might very cut them up to rate, have pre But what did occasion? No went away in turning from they suffered v artillery. The did not annoy bined with t caused the En at (d'etre bien army. Their ject of a pun imagine, to "Look!" at leads me to the Balaklava. But in our ar the extreme f order and r utter madnes life on the p The order wa on the part o red death to in the infant "And now English infan I will say the hand encoun men in the v whether on a surprise of t good soldier infantry, as kept for fig of guarding formed by o fault of the as possible o keep a goo but with t want of the consequenc enjoyed, w marvellous. English arm private sent give a thou bring forth sufficient ex Then, again are dressed most absurd stock which white leath way to bla favour in waist-belt, English foot by the abc in a great v very fine an trained in make the b

NEWS BY LAST ENGLISH MAIL.

FRENCH FLOATING BATTERIES.

A letter from L'Orient states that the second floating battery, Foudroyante, was to be launched in a few days. The floating battery Lave will soon be ready to put to sea; she is 51 yards in length and 15 in breadth; her armament consists of 16 50-pounders worked by elite gunners; she will be manned by a crew of 200 men, and carry besides 200 marines; her screw propeller is of 220 horse-power. The weight of these floating batteries, when armed, will be about 1,400 tons; their iron sheeting alone weighs nearly 400 tons.

A FRENCH OFFICER'S OPINION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

A French officer of high rank, who has seen a great deal of service, has, in a letter to an English officer, given his opinion as to the state of the British army before Sebastopol. After praising our engineers and artillery in the highest possible terms, the writer proceeds— "You may think me, perhaps, too severe in the opinion I give of the English cavalry, but were you out here you would yourself be still more severe. The cavalry of an army of field service should be the eyes and ears of the force. In the English army that arm is neither the one nor the other, and this with perhaps the very best material in the world to form an excellent cavalry. The superior officers (*les officiers supérieurs*) of the English dragoons know nothing whatever of their duty, beyond how to turn a regiment out of the stables and the barrack yard in good order. But I must do them the justice to say, that the general officers commanding their divisions and armies (*leur corps d'armées*) really don't know how to use the cavalry put under their command. After the battle of Alma, an effective cavalry would never have lost sight of the enemy, and every movement of the latter would have been communicated forthwith to Lord Raglan. But it was not so. An hour before the first shot was fired at Inkermann the English general was perfectly ignorant of a single Russian being near him. In point of fact, the Russian army at Inkermann fell upon the English force just as much as if the latter had no outposts, no guards, and no cavalry. Even at Alma, the English cavalry might very well have followed the Russians, cut them up to a considerable extent, or, at any rate, have prevented their retiring as they did. But what did the English cavalry effect on that occasion? Nothing whatever. The Russians went away in as good order as if they were returning from a parade; the only molestation they suffered was from the guns of the English artillery. The cavalry of Lord Raglan's army did not annoy them in the least. This, combined with their uselessness at Inkermann, caused the English cavalry to be much laughed at (*d'être bien méprisé*) by the infantry of that army. Their leader's name was made the subject of a pun." (The writer here alludes, I imagine, to Lord Lucan being called Lord "Lookon" after Alma and Inkermann.) "This leads me to the desperate folly of the charge at Balaklava. Much has been said of that charge, but in our army there is but one opinion as to the extreme bravery of those who obeyed the order and rode to certain death, and of the utter madness and culpable throwing away of life on the part of those who gave the order. The order was caused by a sort of desperation on the part of the cavalry leaders, who preferred death to being sneered at by their comrades in the infantry."

"And now I come to the consideration of the English infantry. Of this arm of their service I will say that for the battle-field, in hand-to-hand encounters, they are certainly the bravest men in the world; but for guarding themselves, whether on picket or in the trenches, from the surprise of the enemy, they are by no means good soldiers—very far from it. The English infantry, as at present constituted, should be kept for fighting, and for that alone. The work of guarding them in the trenches should be performed by other troops. This defect is not the fault of the officers, who seem to urge as much as possible upon the men how necessary it is to keep a good and vigilant watch at all times; but with the soldiers themselves there is a want of thought, an utter recklessness as to consequences, provided the present hour can be enjoyed, which is to us Frenchmen most marvellous. But this is a fault throughout the English army. From Lord Raglan down to the private sentinel, no one seems for a moment to give a thought as to what the morrow may bring forth; and precedent appears to them sufficient excuse for any amount of blunders. Then, again, the infantry of the English army are dressed and accoutred in a manner the most absurd. They still wear the stiff leather stock which we discharged long ago. The white leather belts, which in our army gave way to black belts five years since, still find favour in their eyes. In place of a single waist-belt, with moveable pouch upon it, the English foot soldier still has his chest confined by the abominable belt across it, which must in a great measure confine his lungs. Although very fine and very muscular men, they are not trained in any way to walk, run, fence, or make the best use of their limbs, as is the case

in our infantry. They are merely taught to hold themselves erect, march with precision, and handle their arms together and as ordered. Individual intelligence or personal perfection in their profession is never thought of. To sum up, the men are as fine, or perhaps finer, than any infantry in the world, but the system is the worst it is possible to conceive. Their own officers, or at any rate such amongst them as are lovers of their profession, see the truth of this, and lament greatly the defects of their army. But what can they do to bring about a better state of things? Nothing. The seniors are so wedded to all that is old-fashioned as to look upon every change as a sort of military revolution."

THE OPERATIONS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

The operations of the allied fleets in the Sea of Azoff continue with unabated energy and success. Intelligence was received yesterday by the Admiralty, dated the 21st of May, from Kertch, that the squadron in the Sea of Azoff had appeared before Genitshi, landed a body of seamen and marines, which drove back the Russian forces, and destroyed all the depots and vessels laden with corn and supplies for the Russian army. Lord Raglan's despatch of the 2d of June relates to the same achievement, and states that 90 vessels were found on this important point, laden with supplies for the army, all which were sunk or destroyed to prevent their escape. Another despatch, which, as we are informed, reached the Foreign-office in the course of yesterday afternoon, states that no less than six millions of rations of corn and flour, destined for the Russian army at Sebastopol and in the Crimea, have been destroyed in the Sea of Azoff, as well as 240 trading vessels. Barely four days had elapsed since the squadron forced the Straits of Yenikale and entered upon this astonishing operation. Berdiansk, Arabat, and Genitshi fell in rapid succession, and before they were conscious of their peril the Russians found their storehouses and magazines in the hands of the enemy, or only to be rescued from capture by instantaneous destruction. The enthusiastic satisfaction which the nation will feel on this occasion is heightened by the remarkable fact that our success has not cost the squadron a single life, one man only having been wounded at Genitshi, though, in all probability, this bloodless victory has inflicted a much severer blow upon the enemy than the hard-fought and dearly-won fields of the Alma and of Inkermann. Russia is prodigal of men, and she has more than once threatened and attempted to overwhelm the gallant bands which have invaded her territory by the multitudinous hosts of her armed serfs. The loss of stores, of food, of wealth, and of the means of transport is a greater calamity to the Czar than the defeat of an army; for, indeed, of what use is an army, and what resistance can it offer, if it is deprived at the very outset of this campaign of the means of subsistence? War in the Crimea has this peculiar character, that five large armies are at this time arrayed within the narrow limits of that peninsula, although the natural produce of the country is insufficient to support any one of them. In ordinary years the Crimea does not produce corn enough for the nourishment of its own scanty population, and last year the harvest was below the average; this year the cultivation of the soil has been neglected. The result is that the armies must all be fed by provisions brought from other countries; that is an operation for which we are now prepared, and which the Russians have hitherto been carrying on by the Sea of Azoff on a gigantic scale. But, although we have not yet invested Sebastopol in the proper sense of that term, we shall soon have invested the Crimea, and, when the supplies are cut off, the greater force of the enemy may be in that country the less able will he be to maintain it there.

Another circumstance which causes us the most sincere satisfaction is, that the rapidity with which this squadron has swept the Sea of Azoff is the first exploit in the present war which the navy have been enabled to perform on their own element. England has not undervalued the admiral's devotion, perseverance, and courage shown by her seamen in this campaign, under many strange and unusual circumstances—their attention to the wounded, their gallant behaviour at the siege, their firm attitude at Eupatoria, and the boldness with which they have navigated the Euxine throughout the winter. But they have had to do with an enemy who sunk his ships and who continues to fight behind walls, and no real opportunity had been afforded to the fleet for an achievement worthy of its power. The occupation of the Sea of Azoff is an unparalleled display of the means of destruction possessed by such a squadron. Under the orders of Sir Edmund Lyons and Admiral Bruat, who were the chief projectors of the expedition, they entered the Straits of Yenikale and landed an army in a position which paralysed the forces of the enemy. The vessels of small draught then instantly proceeded to enter the Sea of Azoff, into which no foreign vessel of war, and probably no trading vessel above the size of a corn brig, had penetrated—a sea resembling a shallow

lagoon, the brackish waters of which are lost in the surrounding marshes. Across this sullen basin, which the ancients called a marsh, and which the most recent travellers who have visited it, compare to a reservoir of pea soup, our steamers ploughed their way. In 24 hours Berdiansk was visited, at a distance of more than 100 miles from the Straits, and on the following day Arabat was shelled. We had foreseen, and had mentioned some days ago, upon the first arrival of this news, that Genitshi would be one of the first points to attack, because it commands the strait between the mainland and the tongue of Arabat, and also the communication between the Putrid Sea and the Sea of Azoff. It is therefore a point of the greatest consequence for transport both by land and water, and we are not surprised to find that the Russians had accumulated there very large quantities of stores for the army.

The Strait of Genitshi, across which there is a ferry, is said to be not more than 60 fathoms wide; but it is deep, and it serves to carry off the waters of the Putrid Sea into the Sea of Azoff. Of the Putrid Sea itself, or Sirwash (as it is properly called), scarcely anything is known, and it is wholly unmarked by soundings in any charts that we possess. It appears, however, to present considerable analogy to the lagoons which encircle Venice, and, though it may be inaccessible to steamers of war, we do not despair of ships' boats performing a service in these waters which might be of the most essential importance to the campaign. The Russians have within the last ten years, as before stated, constructed a road on piles across the Sirwash, at one of its narrowest points, which connects the Crimea with the mainland by a wooden bridge about 200 fathoms in length. This military road, lying between the isthmus of Perekop and the tongue of Arabat, is more practicable for an army than either of these two natural communications, and nothing would be more fatal to the Russians than the destruction of the wooden bridge which completes this line of communication. The distance from Genitshi to the bridge cannot be more than 20 or 25 miles; we are, of course, ignorant of the depth of water there may be in the lagoons, but if it be sufficient to float the ships' boats, and we hold the entrance to this inland water, there is no reason why the destruction of this road should not be attempted.

In any case, however, the success we have already obtained augurs most favourably for the next operations of the combined forces. After some hesitation and some further experience, means have been found to turn against the enemy the resources of the peculiar country in which we are carrying on war, and to apply with irresistible superiority the maritime strength of the allies. Our squadron in the Sea of Azoff is performing the work of another army, and of an army which has not only outflanked the Russians, but cut off their principal base of operations, for, as we have more than once observed to the opponents of the Crimean expedition, there is no other spot in Europe which presents such strategical advantages to the operations of a maritime Power supporting an army of invasion with a powerful fleet. We await with the deepest interest the details of the despatches which will give us the details of these fortunate and glorious exploits, and in the meantime we shall learn by telegraph the effect produced both at St Petersburg and at the Russian headquarters in the Crimea by reverses for which our antagonists appear to have been altogether unprepared.—Times, June 4.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28.—The Banshee has just arrived, bringing news which has gladdened the heart of every Englishman. There is now a real prospect of the reduction of Sebastopol. Kertch was taken on the Queen's birthday, without firing a gun. Why should I endeavour to record from hearsay events of which you will have long and graphic descriptions? One or two facts that have come to my knowledge may be related. The whole of the correspondence between the Governors of Kertch and the military authorities, together with the archives of the place for many years, were found floating in the harbour by a midshipman of the Royal Albert, and are safe in the possession of the English. From these it appears that the want of provisions was much felt in the Crimea, bread having risen to double its former price. A letter was found from the Russian commander-in-chief, ordering the immediate preparation of a hospital for 16,000 sick and wounded, a proof that the Russians expect not only an unhealthy season but a bloody campaign. Arabat will no doubt be at once taken and occupied. This is the point to which all the Russian supplies are brought from Taganrog; a high road runs from Arabat to Simpheropol and Bakhiserai. In a few days we shall have details of this conquest, not less glorious because it was bloodless and easily won. For the present it is only possible to give a bare outline, which I send, for fear your correspondent's letter may have been delayed. On the 23rd a mixed force, consisting of 10,000 French, 5,000 Turks, and 3,500 English, left Kamiesch and Balaklava. The expedition entered the Straits of Kertch on Thursday (the 24th) and reduced the forts blowing up five

magazines. The gunboats silenced the Pavlovskaya battery, destroyed some Russian gunboats, and took several small brigs. The garrisons of Kertch and Yenikale, said by some to be 10,000 strong, by others to amount only to 5,000 were seen to leave and fall back into the interior by the southern road. Meantime, the troops landed without opposition at Amalaki, where they bivouacked for the night. They then moved on towards Kertch. During this time the gunboats were actively engaged beating up the Tamanskoi Gulf, and in reducing the forts on the sand-bank. All the inhabitants fled, and many of the houses were burning on Thursday. By 3 o'clock on Friday Kertch and Yenikale were in the hands of the allies with all the guns in the batteries and stores. The flotilla at once entered the Sea of Azoff, which it will penetrate up to within 20 miles of Taganrog. The enemy had entirely disappeared by Friday evening.

Nearly 3,000 men have set out from Varna to form the nucleus of the Turkish Contingent. Officers have been appointed to five battalions, and in a short time the drill will commence either at Kilo, on the Black Sea, or on the heights which overlook the Sultan's Valley in the neighbourhood of the Bosphorus. Many of the officers are making considerable progress in Turkish; it is said that voluntary examinations are to take place periodically, in which the competitors will be encouraged by the prospect of advancement in the force. In six or eight months it is hoped that the officers will be independent of interpreters.

THE PORTLAND MAINE LIQUOR RIOT.

With respect to the circumstances which led to, and the transactions attendant on the seizure of liquors imported by the Mayor of Portland, so far from bringing discredit upon the authorities of that City and confusion upon the cause of Temperance and the Maine Law, it is calculated to show up their opponents in their true colours. Most disgraceful indeed has been the conduct of all who either incited to, or took part in the riot or were at the pains to circulate the reports which were first printed by our contemporaries. We quote from the St. John Telegraph.

Although that part of the story which represented the Mayor of Portland as purchasing liquors on his own behalf in violation of the law, was too absurd to be believed, we might have felt some uneasiness with respect to his dealing with the rioters, had we not known something of the man, and entertained the best opinion of his judgment and discretion; and although pleased to find that the stories which obtained a ready credence here, were essentially untrue, we cannot say, that we are in the least surprised to find that they have been misstatements from the beginning to the end of the chapter. It was said, that Neal Dow had bought liquors on speculation and in order to make money out of their sale to the City agency; that such sale was in contravention of the Act; that he had resisted the seizures of the liquors unlawfully imported by him and had without cause and illegally ordered the Military to fire upon the people; that an innocent man had been shot, and so forth, and lastly that the public of Portland had condemned Mr. Dow's proceedings and had called upon him to resign. Now what are the facts? And first with respect to the purchase of the liquors. It appears from the testimony given on the trial of the Mayor, that he was one of a Committee appointed by the City Government to procure the liquors for the agency, that they were imported by the Committee under the authority of the Council, stored in a public building, and were marked 'Portland Agency, Portland, Maine,' that a thick-headed Alderman who appears to have been absent when the resolution was passed, hearing some out-of-doors reports with respect to the purchase of liquors by Mr. Dow "on his own hook," and fired with zeal for the public welfare and a virtuous indignation against the man who had condescended to do such things, posts off to the Council meeting and interrogates him on a matter with which, but for his inattention to his duties he would have been familiar, in such a way as to excite the pleasantries of the Mayor and the other members of the Board. Not having brains enough to perceive to what might have been apparent to a child of ten, or else being viciously bent on mischief, he leaves the Council, and on his way home informs a person not over friendly to the Maine Law, that Neal Dow had broken the Law, who communicates the story to others. The Editors of the Argus and the State of Maine got hold of it. It is nuts for them, and without waiting for any confirmation of the story, they published an account of it, and foolishly and wickedly incite the public to acts of violence and outrage. Had it not been for the too ready credulity of these two men, their overflowing zeal for liberty, and their unpardonable precipitancy, it is probable, that the sad events they have been called upon subsequently to record, would not have occurred. These men have much to answer for; the blood of the slain lies in our humble opinion at the door of the men who thus hounded them on to a breach of the peace, and not at that of the authorities by

whom the integrity and majesty of the law were upheld and maintained.

Next with respect to the legality of the purchase of these liquors. The State of Maine either ignorantly or wilfully misled its readers and the public, by affirming that the law contemplated the purchase of liquors by the Agent, the inference being, that the purchase by any one else, even for the use of the agency was an infraction of it, whereas it will appear from an extract from the Act itself, which we give in another place, that the Mayor and Aldermen were the proper persons to make the purchase, consequently that the resolution of the Board and that of the Committee acting in obedience to it were strictly correct.

Next with regard to the conduct of the Mayor and the Police authorities; we think no unprejudiced mind will pronounce judgment against them on a hearing of all the circumstances of the case. A mob collected at night. They make an attack on the property of the public. The conservators of the peace are stationed inside to defend it. They are assailed with stones, one of them weighing twenty pounds. They intreat the rioters to desist, warning them of the consequences.—Instead of thanks, they get abuse for their pains, and are accused of cowardice. Repeated attempts are made to break in the doors. What are they to do! Are they to stand there and see the public property destroyed before their eyes! The State of Maine and its contemporary the Argus, try to make light of the affair—it was only a bit of sport, it was no harm to spill a little liquor in the gutter! That the mob was bent on the capture and destruction of the liquor, there cannot be the slightest shadow of a doubt. That they did what they could to break open the doors, is quite manifest. In their insane attempts to injure and destroy City property, they persevered notwithstanding the firing of the Police over their heads; and there can be no question, that had they succeeded in effecting an entrance, much more serious consequences would have ensued. Either they would have been suffered to accomplish their object without let or hindrance, or else the Police force would have defended the public property at all hazards. Which would you have had them do, Reader?—Give way to a lawless mob, suffer the law of the land to be trampled under foot, or resist the transgressor by force and arms? There can be but one alternative in such cases. There can be no respect for the laws, unless they are promptly and fearlessly vindicated. If the Police were justified (and it will be observed from the accounts which we have published, it was not the Military as has been asserted, but the Police that fired first) in discharging firearms against the rioters, it was as well to do it first as last, and the probability is that less blood was spilled, than there would have been had a combat taken place inside the building. Why should God-fearing and law-abiding citizens sympathize with the Portland mob. If the same resistance were made by a private citizen in defending his property, and a rioter were killed, the public would say, it served him right. It would not be considered necessary or desirable that an individual should wait until he were maimed or a member of his family had been killed, or until his house were fired before firing upon the aggressor; why then wait in the case of a disturbance of the public peace? Is the public property less valuable than that of a private person? Is the life of a man less dear to him because he happens to be a Mayor or a Policeman, or acting in the capacity of a citizen-soldier?—Is he to stand more insults or expose himself the more to injury, than if he were acting in defence of his own life? It would be a strange doctrine to maintain—that the public authorities should wait to be killed (the bill is intentional) before using their firearms. If such a doctrine were to obtain, we wonder who would be fool enough to volunteer to assist in the maintenance of the public peace!

To crown the absurdity of the whole proceedings against the Mayor comes the public meeting. This meeting, convened ostensibly for the purpose of allaying public excitement and instituting an investigation into the circumstances of the case, begins its deliberations by prejudging and berating the Mayor, and ends by sending a deputation modestly asking him to resign his office. Was there ever greater puerility and effrontery than this?—Surely the people (if this assemblage is to be dignified by the name) of Portland must have taken leave of their senses or else they never had any. If they have, they must be heartily ashamed of their proceedings.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Wednesday, June 27, 1855.

Our readers will perceive by the copious extracts from the papers received by Fridays mail, that affairs in the east, have assumed a more promising appearance. The taking of Kerch without loss, and the subsequent capture of Genitchi, have left the Allies masters of the sea of Azoff. The consequence of their successes will be great and important, independently of the immediate injury inflicted on the enemy, by the destruction of the immense supplies which had been collected for the use of the army. A few more such triumphs and a lasting peace will

we trust be the result. Melancholy as is the contemplation of the loss of human beings, and the destruction of the necessities of life on a scale so extended, it is as nothing when compared with allowing a semi-barbarous people like the Russians, to obtain such a preponderance of power, as would in all probability enable them to engage the greater part of Europe. It is more than conjectural that these advantages of success fully followed up will induce Austria and the other northern powers to join the Allies, and enable them to prescribe permanent bound to the ambition of the present, and all future Czars.

(For Hazard's Gazette.)

Sir:

Placards from the Advertiser office have been posted up, calling on "Reformers to attend from King's and Queen's Counties on St. Peter's Road, 18 miles from Town, on the first Tuesday in July next, to take into consideration the Land Question, &c."

I beg to suggest to the Reformers who may attend the Meeting, that they will not allow any official's boy from Town, to serve to them as their spokesman, (as was done last winter,) to divert them from the purposes for which the Meeting has been called. It will be more service to them, if they would take a leaf out of the Royal Agricultural Society's Book, and compel the powers that be, to practice Political Economy, in having the Laws, Royal Gazette &c., printed by tender, which will not only save several hundreds a year to the Public, but also be the means of putting a stop to a very great deal of abominable abuse between the Editor and Libel Newspapers. The Electors have only to say to their Representatives do it, and it must be done. If the Electors are in earnest about Reform they will be peaceable, temperate, firm and determined, and they must be aware of the stratagems of their enemies; let the rallying cry of the Reformers be, Vote by Ballot, Elective Councils, Court of Inquiry and the downfall of Corruption, the one will follow the other, as sure as day follows night, hoping that the people will be successful in obtaining all their just rights and liberties, and that in their endeavours, they will not forget the dying Father's advice to his sons about the bundle of sticks, and that they will bear in mind that the Meeting is for the Electors, and not for the Elected, the Elected have had theirs, it is now the time of the Electors.

A FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE. 18 1/2 Miles from Town, June 18th, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court commenced its sittings for Trinity Term yesterday. John Morris, Esq., was sworn foreman of the grand jury. The Hon. the Chief Justice charged the jury to the following effect:

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

The Calendar of Criminal offences for this Term contains very few cases, and amongst them, one only of a serious character, and therefore Gentlemen, as far as the Court is informed, it is probable your duties in this respect, will not be very onerous.

There are three cases for your consideration against parties charged with deceit, in having obtained goods under false pretences; this offence is a misdemeanor in law. The parties are charged with having fraudulently pretended to have been authorized by third persons to obtain the goods in their names and on their credit. In these cases to warrant you in finding true Bills, it must be made out to join in evidence that the prosecutors parted with their property by reason of the false pretence alleged, which must clearly appear to be false, and that it was obtained with intent to cheat or defraud some person.

There is also a case against several parties, for resisting a Bailiff of a small debt Court, in the execution of his duty, and rescuing a prisoner in his lawful custody, which will require your attention, involving as it does the due execution of the laws of the land, without which no community can long hold together in peace and safety. But by far the most serious case is one against a party charged with counterfeiting the silver coin of the Realm, an offence by statute of this Colony made Treason, and which subjects the party to the penalty of death. To substantiate a charge of this nature, it must be proved both that the coin in question is counterfeit, and that it resembles or is apparently intended to resemble the Queen's Current Silver or gold coin, and it is not necessary to show he was detected in the act of coining, but presumptive evidence, as in other cases will be sufficient, viz., that false coin was found in his possession, and that there were coining tools found in his House or in his possession. In the event of the Crown Officers not deeming the evidence sufficiently conclusive against the party to warrant a charge for coining and uttering counterfeit Coin, which is only a misdemeanor in law, the proof you require to find a Bill, is that the money uttered was counterfeit, and that the party knew it to be such. Counterfeiting the coin of the Realm and uttering counterfeit

coin are novel crimes in this Colony, where happily hitherto nothing of the kind has ever been perpetrated or attempted.

These are the only cases for your consideration which have come to the knowledge of the Court, but you are doubtless aware Gentlemen, that your inquiries are not limited to the cases given you in charge by the Court, but of right extends to all other offences and misdemeanors committed within your County, if any such come to your knowledge, you are bound to present them, taking care however that you present no person on light suspicion merely, but only on a reasonable probability of the guilt of the party, satisfactorily established before you in evidence, and that a majority of your number concur in such presentment, that majority to consist of twelve at least.

The local statutes of the Colony relating to the licensing of Public Houses require the Court to bring the system under the notice of the Grand Jury every term, and therefore it is necessary to observe that your duties and powers under these acts, extend to the granting certificates to parties to enable them to obtain licenses in such localities as you think should possess licensed public houses on their complying with the requirements of the acts in question, and also to exercising a wholesome supervision over public Houses for which licenses have already been granted, and on complaint of disorderly or improper conduct in the keepers of said houses, substantiated before you in evidence, you are authorized to suspend or annul and wholly abrogate the license of the parties, but as your decision is final and admits of no appeal, your duty differing in this respect from the practice of grand juries in ordinary cases, obliges you to hear evidence on both sides, before you make any order affecting the rights of the parties complained against.

By the Acts referred to you are required to prevent all parties guilty of the offence of retailing spirituous or fermented liquors without license, in order that they may be prosecuted for the penalties imposed for such an offence, an Act passed by the Legislature in its last session authorized the granting of certificates to parties to enable them to obtain Tavern Licenses on the recommendation of a majority of the Grand Jury in attendance, altering the practice in this respect, as regulated by a previous statute. The several Acts adverted to, will be laid before you for your guidance, and in the performance generally of your important duties as Grand Jurors, the Court will be happy to afford you its counsel and assistance.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

The day before we left St. John, we visited Messrs. Clerk and Sons' establishment for turning last, planing, sawing and match-making. These gentlemen like a great many others in St. John, have been nearly ruined by fire, they informed us that they had been burnt out just after they got all their machinery in order, and were only now recovering and getting fresh machinery going. By the way while we were in St. John, we hardly enjoyed a night's sound rest from the frequency of the alarms of fire, and the great damage done to property, showed that they were not merely alarms; one night, three houses were burned and another five. The principal fire bell was within twenty yards of our hotel, and in the night it seemed as if it were ringing directly over our heads. The fires were twice distinctly visible, and nearly all the inmates were aroused, but afterwards the fire-bell rather lulled me to sleep, in the States we never heard a fire, leaving all to the firemen, in St. John, however, every body seems to be on the qui vive. It surprised us to see that so many wooden buildings are left, knowing how severely the city had suffered. To return to Messrs. Clerk's establishment. A machine for turning shoemakers' lasts was put in motion for us; to see a lathe turning out so irregular a shaped article as a last was certainly a great curiosity, but it would take up too much of our space to describe it. Then again we saw them sawing up small blocks of wood for making matches, large quantities of wood were on the top of the steam boiler seasoning for that purpose, and we were surprised to see the amount of labour expended on an article sold so very cheap. A saw for making scroll work was in operation. They contemplated doing many other things, but a great part of their machinery was not put up.

There were many other factories, such as we should like to see at work on this Island, which we looked into as we had some spare time on our hands, and which we are sorry to see so little encouragement given to. Many things could be manufactured on the Island cheaper than elsewhere, but persons starting anything new in any place have disadvantages to contend with, such as the want of workmen, and the difficulty of obtaining material, which are quite enough to discourage them, without having to pay a duty on the machinery they import, which machinery as yet cannot be made on the Island. Why should there be a duty on machinery, when in many cases there is no duty on the article manufactured? There is no duty on boards, flour, or cloth sent away to be dyed and dressed, books and many other things, yet

there is a duty paid on the machinery imported to manufacture these things. We do not wish to see any protective duty on home-manufactures, but we should like to see the home manufacture at least put on equal footing with the foreign. But in some cases, there is a protective duty, and a very high one, on a home manufacture, and on one which brings no wealth to the community, we mean on whisky our readers well know, how and why this is protected above all others, but this is not the place to say anything more on this subject, we will take it up at a more convenient season.

Leaving St. John on Thursday, 17th May, we touched at Eastport for an hour to load and receive freight and passengers. Taking our departure from thence, we coasted down the rock-bound shores of the state of Maine, until we arrived at Portland on Friday morning; as we were late for the early railway train, and as the day was beautifully fine, we preferred keeping the steamer, until our arrival in Boston, which place we made at about 6 o'clock on Friday evening. We always prefer a private house to a hotel when we can procure one; on this occasion we directed our steps to the house where our brother lodged last winter, whilst studying at the medical school. We were kindly received and right glad were we to know that he had fallen into such good hands, and that while there he had become so great a favorite with its inmates.

Our next notice will be of what we saw in Boston.

There was no news in the papers by the Lady Le Marchant which arrived from Shediac yesterday.

Some new Advertisements will be found in the first page.

Holloway's Pills, the best Remedy in the World for Female Complaints.—These Pills are particularly recommended to the Canadians for their extraordinary efficacy in female complaints; and they are a like valuable either to the daughter verging into womanhood, or the mother at the turn of life. It has been proved beyond all contradiction, that these celebrated Pills will cure all disorders to which females are peculiarly subject, and enable them to pass their critical periods of life, without exposing themselves to those dangers they too often incur by other treatment.

Died.

At the Lunatic Asylum, on the 25th June, 1855, Ann Rowe, a native of Devonshire, England, aged 54 years.
At North Creek, Charlottetown on Friday, last, Mrs. Worth, wife of Mr. William Worth, aged 71 years.
At Lot 19, Prince County, on the 12th June, Mr. James Hillson, in the 69th year of his age. He was a native of Plymouth, Devonshire, and has left a wife and six small children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and indulgent father.

Port of Charlottetown.

ARRIVED.
June 23d, Schr. Orwell, M'Ros, Shediac; lumber.
24th, Brig. Jamaica, Green, New York; flour and meal to G. Lowden.
25th, Amagent, Nicholson, Halifax; general cargo.
Joseph Elworth, Sidney; coal. Steamer Lady Le Marchant, Shediac; mails.
27th, Thomas, Bourk, Boston; general cargo. Lively Lass, Robinson, Pictou; coal. St. Croix, Egmont Bay; wrecked stores.
SAILED.
25th, Steamer Rosebud, Pictou; passengers. Steamer Lady Le Marchant, do. mails. Rival, Mutch, Cape George.
21st, Mary Ann, Anderson, do. Barque Sir Alexander, Scott, London; timber & deal, by W. W. Lord.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES ANDERSON begs to intimate that he has recently landed an extensive assortment of British, American and West India Goods, of the best quality, and newest styles, and he is prepared to dispose of them at the lowest possible rates, for Cash payments.
No. 1, Queen Street, June 22, 1855.

FASHIONS for 1855.

SILK, SHAWLS, and MANTLES,

At GANAN & Co's New Dry Goods Establishment, CORNER of GREAT GEORGE & KENT STREETS. (1st. Ex. Adv.)

To the Citizens of Ward No. 4.

GENTLEMEN, I HAVE observed in the last number of the Islander Newspaper an account of a public meeting in your Ward, at which it was resolved to present to me a requisition to come forward as a Candidate for the Office of Mayor at the coming Election.

In order to save further trouble and delay, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity respectfully to decline that honor.

With thanks to those unknown friends who have kindly thought me competent to fill a situation of so much responsibility,

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant, WILLIAM CUNDALL.

Charlottetown, June 25, 1855.

RECEIVED BY... Sale by HASZARD... Chambers's Pocket... Frontispieces, 18...

Establishment

CATALOGUE

RECEIVED BY... Sale by HASZARD... Chambers's Pocket... Frontispieces, 18... The Volumes of this... books for Young P... Chambers's Papers... Volumes, at 2s. 6... The Mayflower, by... Red Magrawe, by... The Midshipman, is... To Mount Blanc and... Fun Illustrated, by... Our Heroes of the C... The Light Dragon, ... Rejected Addresses... The Scalp Hunters... Fashion and Famine... Alone, 10th thousand... Susan Hopely, by M... Turkey past and pre... Martin Beck, by A... Mrs. Stowe's Foreign... I've been thinking... The Scottish Chief... Naval Heroes of the... We are all low peop... Gold Colonies of Au... Reveries of a Bachelor... John Fenimore Cort... 2s 6d each, The Path Finder, " Prairie, " Sea Lions, " Last of the Mo... " Bravo, " Miles Walking... Ainsworth's Novels... Lancaster Witches... Rowwood, Windsor Castle, Easy Fawkes, Miss's Daughter, Lilly Dawson, by M... Record of Alderbrook... Reminiscences of a... Lady Blissington's... The Scottish Caval... Charms and Counte... Cing Mars on the C... Pride and Prejudice... Grace and Isabel, Key to Uncle Tom's... Franklin and the A... The Lamp-lighter, Burmah and the B... Landmarks of Hist... Julie de Bourg or t... Previsions of Lady... The Romance of V... Olivia, Adirouck or life... Educational lectures... Zembla, Russia as it is, The Ride Rangers... Compulsory Marria... The Robber, Tales and Sketches... Speculation or the... the Wide, wide... Thaddeus of War... Valerie, Sir Philip Hetheri... Christopher Tadpo... G. P. R. J... Mary of Burgundy... Robber, Henry of Guiso... Darnley, Agincourt, Arabella Stuart, Forgery, Beauchamp, Thirty years since... Pequinillo, Sir Theobald Bro... The Commissioners... Arrah, Neill, A Life of vicissit... Paul Clifford, Pilgrim of the Rh... Eugene Aram, The last days of... Night and morning... Washington Irving... Lever, Dickens, Dick's Solar Syst... The protector, by