

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

PUBLISHED ON EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, August 6, 1856. New Series, No. 365.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE
 Published by **HASZARD & OWEN**,
 Queen Square.
 Is issued twice a week, at 16s. 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, Ribs, Shafts, Embossed Cloth,
 Patent and Expanded Leather, all of first quality.
 Also various malleable Iron on hand, and furnished to
 order and pattern. Full assortment American Har-
 ness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION
 GIVEN TO ORDERS.

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

EDUCATION.
A Rare Chance for Young Men.
MR. A. A. MACKENZIE wishes to inform
 the Young Men of this City, that he has
 opened an Evening Class in the Temperance Hall,
 and is prepared to give instructions in the follow-
 ing 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-tried experience in the practice of teaching
 Evening Classes, will enable him to convey a far
 greater amount of practical knowledge to his pupils
 in a given period of time, than has been commu-
 nicated by any of his predecessors.
 Charlottetown, Feb. 21st, 1856.

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

Carriage Bolts.
HASZARD & OWEN have received a large
 Block of the above—of the following sizes:—

LENGTH.	DIAMETER.
1 1/2 inches by 3	5-16 3-8
2 "	5-16 3-8
3 "	5-16 3-8
3 1/2 "	5-16 3-8
4 "	1-4 5-16 3-8
4 1/2 "	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.

COPAL VARNISH.
A FEW Tins of superior **COPAL VARNISH**
 for sale by
H. HASZARD.
 Charlottetown, July 2d, 1855.

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, 20s.
 All over 2 years old, 30s., paid in advance.
 All fence breakers will be turned out. Apply to
WM. W. IRVING,
 Sec'y. R. A. Society.

Hardware Hardware!!
JUST RECEIVED from the United States, and
 for Sale by **HASZARD & OWEN**—
 Mortise Locks and Latches, from 8d to 20s each,
 Rim, western, story door and plate Locks, &c.,
 Small Locks, (a large stock),
 Wardrobes, hat and coat Hooks, 4s to 6d per doz.
 Iron and woodpeck Bench Screws,
 Clamp and Riggers' Screws,
 Wilson's Drives, (gear-wheel'd), &c. 2s 3d a 16s,
 Mineral, porcelain, silvered Door-Shutter and Draw-
 er Knobs,
 Mahogany, walnut and japanned Drawer Knobs,
 Coal Chisels and Tinmiths' Tools,
 Pencil Sharpeners,
 Grindstone Fixtures, from 7s 6d a 12s
 Circular Saws and Arbors, and Leather Belting,
 Hammers, (a large assorted Stock)
 Hatchets, (chipping, claw, lathing, broad, &c)
 Narrow and Broad Axes and Adzes,
 Plumbs and Levels,
 Screw Plates and Dies,
 Web Saws and Handies, lever Saws
 India-Rubber Peeling, combs, toys, hat, ball, &c

STEAMER
Lady Le Marchant
PHILIPS F. IRVING, COMMANDER.
 Under contract with the Provincial Govern-
 ment carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

Tin & Copper Worker,
GAS-FITTER, &c.
THE undersigned, grateful for the encouragement
 he has received since his return from Califor-
 nia, begs leave to inform the Citizens of Charlot-
 tetown, that he has, in addition to the Copper and
 Tinmith business, undertaken **GAS-FITTING**,
 (with the approval of the Gas Company, they having
 declined this branch of their business,) to which and
 his former business, (the public may depend, he will
 give every satisfaction, and dispatch all orders, with
 which they may favor him.
JAMES MILLNER.
 Charlottetown, June 15, 1856.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD by private Sale, a valuable free-
 hold farm, containing two hundred (200) acres
 of land, fifty of which are in a state of high cultiva-
 tion, on which is a new dwelling house finished,
 length 36 feet, by 26, with a Barn, finished also, 56
 feet by 27, a well of water convenient; a never
 failing stream runs through the rear, fitted for
 machinery or pasturage of cattle. This valuable
 property is situate 8 miles from Georgetown, and
 22 miles from Charlottetown. For further particu-
 lars, apply to
PETER STEWART,
 New Perth.

A CARD.
HAVILAND & BRECKEN,
Barristers & Attorneys at Law,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., &c.
OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE BUILDINGS,
Water-Street, Charlottetown,
P. E. Island.
T. BRATH HAVILAND,
FREDERICK BRECKEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.
QUEEN VICTORIA'S CHILDREN.—The
 whole household is up betimes; the young
 people breakfast at eight and dine at one.
 During the forenoon they keep to their
 books. Then the boys are drilled in
 military exercise, while the girls, we sup-
 pose, practise calisthenics. By this time
 dinner is ready; and when its toils are
 surmounted, the children go to the riding-
 school, from which they proceed, the
 princesses to drawing and music, and
 the princes to a carpenter's shop, where
 they hammer, and saw, and turn till they
 are tired; after which they occasionally
 spend some time in a laboratory fitted
 up for their particular use. The school
 is now ended; and while the girls go out
 to play or ride, the boys go out to walk,
 play, ride or shoot till tea-time. Then
 come the preparations for the lesson to-
 morrow, and then to bed.—Such accord-
 ing to the English papers, is the daily
 life of the Queen's children, and when
 we add that, morning and evening, they
 are trained in the truths of religion, we
 believe, that we have before us the fact
 that the first family in the empire is re-
 gulated in a fashion, which it were well
 for a good many other families if they
 would but imitate.—*Toronto Globe.*

Chinese Potatoes.—The Chinese
 potato, so much talked about, ought to
 be mealy, because it comes from the
 floury land.

There should be no drones in the hu-
 man hive; but those who, not needing
 to toil for themselves, toil for the good
 of others, are doubly honourable, as their
 toil is voluntary.

Barbarous Conundrum.—When does a
 man shave with a silver razor?—When
 he cuts off his heirs with a shilling.

The story of a man who had a nose so
 large that he could not blow it without
 the use of gunpowder, is said to be a
 hoax.

Spinsters.—There are old maids
 amongst all classes, for all classes
 require them. Indeed it would be a
 poor world without them, and children in
 general would be but poorly reared, if
 they had only their mothers to look after
 them. Maiden aunts, and maiden nurses,
 and maiden friends, are indispensable
 and they belong to no particular class,
 but to all, as do all bachelors. They are
 divine ordinations.

Miss Tulip, in speaking of old bache-
 lors, says they are frozen-out old garden-
 ers in the flower-bed of Love. As they
 are useless as weeds, they should be
 served in the same manner—choked!

Rogers, said Cook one day in the
 wit, "how do you contrive to infuse so
 much irony into your epistolary com-
 positions?" "I find not the least diffi-
 culty in that," replied Sam, "for I al-
 ways write with a steel pen."

Connubial Conundrum.—When is a
 man shaved by jroxy?—When his wife
 goes a shopping in his absence.

Did You Ever?—We often hear of a
 man "being in advance of his age," but
 who ever heard of a woman being in the
 same predicament?

A Thief and the Gallows.—There is a
 kind of saying which alleges that it is not easy to
 cheat the gallows of its own. When the hard-
 ened villainy of ticket-of-leave men is receiving
 so many illustrations the following case occurs
 to our recollection:—In 1849, at the September
 circuit at Jedburgh, a man of the name of Brady
 or O'Brady was tried, along with two companions,
 all of them railway labourers, on a charge of mur-
 dering a shepherd in a riot which occurred at St.
 Boswell's Fair a month or two before. From
 the evidence, the charge against Brady and
 another of three was not so clearly brought home,
 and they were sentenced to transportation for life,
 while Wilson, their companion was found guilty,
 and was executed at Jedburgh. Brady was sent
 to the Australian penal settlement; but, after
 being kept there a year or two, his desperate en-
 ergy of character effected for him an escape.
 When once more at liberty, he had not been long
 without acquiring fresh guilt upon his head, as he
 was found to be one of the parties who attacked
 and plundered the gold escort between the dig-
 gings and Melbourne. During his trial a person
 who had seen him at the Court-house at Jedburgh
 in 1849, and by some other concurrent circumstan-
 ces, satisfied himself that Brady was the same man
 in all the transaction. The gallows, however,
 was not cheated on this occasion, and he and his
 desperate associates in the gold robbery were
 hanged at Melbourne.

SETTLING A DUEL.—Two officers having
 asked King Gustavus's permission to fight
 a duel, he consented, and, having intimated
 to them his intention of witnessing the
 combat, at the appointed hour appeared on
 the ground. Then, turning to the officers
 who were about to engage, he said, "Now,
 gentlemen, fight—fight till one of you fall.
 And I have brought the provost-marshal
 with me to behead the survivor." It is re-
 markable, how suddenly the gentlemen dis-
 covered they could reconcile their differ-
 ences without fighting.

"SARAH, dear," said a husband to his
 wife, "if I were in your place, I wouldn't
 keep that babe so full of butter as you do."
 "Butter, my dear! I never give it any
 butter." "No, but you poured about a
 quart of milk down it this afternoon, and
 then trotted it on the knee for nearly two
 hours. If it don't contain a quantity of
 butter, it isn't for the want of churning."

POMPEY says he once worked for a man
 who raised his wages so high, that he could
 only reach them once in two years.

Boors made from the skin of the white
 porpoise are among the latest novelties.
 These, with rat-skin gloves, must be nice.

The following advertisement lately ap-
 peared in a Jersey print:—"To be sold by
 private contract, a beautiful rooster, a mon-
 key, a parrot, two spaniels, and a tortoise-
 shell tom-cat, the property of a lady just
 married, who has no further use for them."

Wanted.—A supply of "Ottomans,
 for the repose of the Russians. Those
 stuffed with-breadth escapes not desired.

If you put two persons in the same bed-
 room, one of whom has the tooth-ache
 and the other is in love, you will find
 that the person who has the tooth-ache
 will go to sleep first.

"Don't stand there loafing," said a
 professor at Union, to three students,
 standing where they should not.

"We're not loafing," said Nat, "there
 are only three of us, and it takes 'leven
 to make a loaf."

Query for the House of Assembly.—
 Do some of the members feel girlish when
 they make a maiden speech?

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Russian and Austrian newspapers contradict the report that Odessa was to be made a free port, and they add that docks and shipbuilding establishments for the construction of merchant vessels are to be immediately commenced at Sebastopol on a very extensive scale.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF LIBERIA.—From facts recently published, it appears that the important and constantly increasing commerce of Liberia and the west coast of Africa is rapidly passing from the hands of Americans into the control of the English. The diminution of the slavetrade has been followed by the substitution of legitimate cargoes, and the export of goods from Great Britain has remarkably increased. It is said that there are one hundred ships and steamers, varying from two hundred to upwards of one thousand tons burthen, trading between English ports and the coast of Africa. Ex-President Roberts, of Liberia, states that most of the supplies of merchandise of every description go from England.—The only articles going from America, are, flour, beef, pork, tobacco, herrings, mackerel, and some few cotton goods, but this latter article is constantly diminishing. England furnishes salt, crockery ware, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, metals of all kinds, hardware, and all other articles required for a rising and rapidly growing commerce. The palm oil trade is expanding rapidly, and yet is unable to meet the increased demand in England. Only a few years ago, there was not an export of one thousand gallons per annum from Monrovia, but now it has swelled to at least seven hundred thousand gallons. The trade in ground nuts in France is becoming of great importance, and so it is with all the other articles of African produce, the demand for which in England, France, and Germany is far greater than the supply. Western Africa is believed to contain fifty millions of inhabitants, and the natural products of the country are rich and varied, comprising gold, ivory, coffee, sugar, dyes, fruits, nuts, woods, &c. No better field could be asked for commercial enterprise.

ITALY.

On the 2nd instant, the Pope and the King of Naples had an interview at Porto d'Anzio. It is said that these sovereigns have agreed to resist the aggressive policy of the Western Powers.

The Archbishop of Florence is dead.

The special correspondent of the Daily News at Turin, writing on the 4th instant, says that the Austrians will succeed in causing premature outbreaks. At Massa, on the borders of Modena and Lucca, an Austrian commission has condemned more than seventy Italians for supposed political crimes. The names of nine who are condemned to twenty years' imprisonment are given, among whom are three land proprietors and one artist, all with wives and families. Among the condemned is Giovanni Calolari, a native of Piedmont, residing in the Duchy of Modena; consequently the Austrians, who have no legal jurisdiction in Modena, have committed a great outrage on Piedmont in sentencing one of her subjects to twenty years' imprisonment. The writer calls on the Government of England and France to see fair play, and avers that, if they demand the instant liberation of this man, more good will be done, and more Austrian oppression in Italy will be prevented, than can be accomplished by a cartload of protocols.

RETURN OF THE GUARDS TO LONDON.

On Wednesday the 9th inst., after an absence of nearly two years and a half, the three battalions of the Guards, engaged in the late war in the East, re-entered London in triumph. A more heart-rending scene has rarely been witnessed.

Well did these brave men deserve the hearty tribute of admiration and applause which their countrymen were so eager to bestow upon them; for in all the long catalogue of brilliant service which the military annals of England unfold, there is none brighter or more glorious than that performed by the Guards in the late war. One of the most eloquent historians of their exploits in the Crimea (witnessing their entrance into London on Wednesday) thus speaks of the manner in which they acquitted themselves when in front of the enemy:—"During twenty-eight months they have gained more glory and endured more hard-

ship and suffering than perhaps has ever, during the same period, fallen to the lot of any regiments since standing armies were first adopted by the powers of Europe. They have not only trod their own great renown, but in the midst of military oversights and administrative failures, they have conferred a lustre on our national reputation, which, but for the exertions of our troops individually, would have been sadly clouded. When at one time ruin appeared to threaten the whole allied expedition, and when the English nation was bowed down with shame at the conduct of its rulers, the quiet fortitude, and enduring courage of the English soldiers formed the only bright spot in that gloomy picture. Then it was, that the reputation of the Guards rose higher and brighter than all. Then it was, that the brigade was called upon—not in words, though in fact, to sacrifice itself to the exigencies of its untoward position; and it obeyed without a murmur, even to the death." Again he says:—"Would we could think that the troops who dared so much were the same with the men whom London has so triumphantly welcomed back; but unfortunately it is not so. The real Crimean Guards, have left successors, but few survivors to partake their crowning honors. Of the 3,400 Guards who left England in February 1854, less than 300 have returned. For the rest, many are laid among the picturesque hills which overlook the fatal swamps of Varna—many beside the surf which rolls on the wild beach of Kalamita—many repose in their glory under the heights of Alma—and hundreds by hundreds lay in the deep square pits on the black ridges of Inkermann. Seventy per cent. of the Guards, it computed, have thus left their homes in the land which their courage has saved." But in speaking of the ovation of Wednesday last, we need not ask what proportion of the men saw the beginning of the war, or even took part in the great battles of Alma and Inkermann. They who marched before the Palace had, at least, all seen the Crimea, and had nearly all taken some part in the siege.

It is said that the late Emperor Nicholas has left a manuscript work on the political and other events of his reign, and that, by his direction, it is to be published five years after his death.

The preliminary works for the erection of a monument to the Emperor Nicholas at St. Petersburg have commenced. It is to be composed of an equestrian statue on a lofty pedestal, the four sides of which will represent in basso-relievo the four most remarkable events of that Sovereign's reign.

Late from California.

CALIFORNIA.—The Steamer Illinois arrived at New York at noon on the 27th, bringing California dates of July 5, and Panama and Aspinwall to the 19th. She had on board \$1,650,000 in treasure. The Illinois connected with the steamer John L. Stephen, which brought down upwards of \$2,000,000 in treasure. The J. L. Stephens spoke on her passing, the Sierra Nevada, on the 12th, and the Sonora on the 17th, both bound up.

Advices from San Francisco indicate that the State authorities had apparently determined to make no further resistance to the Vigilance Committee.

The startling event of the week was the stabbing of S. R. Hopkins, by Judge David S. Terry, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Hopkins proceeded to the office of Dr. Ashe, Navy Agent, for the purpose of arresting J. R. Maloney, charged with attempting to convey munitions of war to the city for the use of the State. Judge Terry, being present, interfered to protect Maloney, and, together with others, formed an armed party to escort Maloney to the Dupont street armory. Hopkins collected assistance, and attacked the other party in the streets. A struggle ensued, in the course of which Terry stabbed Hopkins with a bowie-knife, who fell senseless. The news of this melee was immediately communicated to the Executive of the Committee, which was then in session, and a general alarm was sounded

for the rally of the committee troops. In fifteen minutes, one regiment of infantry two companies of cavalry, and five companies of artillery were in motion.

In the meantime, Maloney and his party had taken refuge in a brick building, well guarded and fortified. This building was invested on all sides by the Committee troops, and the inmates ordered to surrender. They obeyed without hesitation, and Maloney and Terry were conveyed prisoners to the head quarters of the Committee.

At the same time, the armories of the State troops were invested, and forced to surrender to the Committee. One hundred of the State troops were taken prisoners, but subsequently released on parole.

At the latest dates, Judge Terry was still in custody of the Committee, and Hopkins was still alive.

On the same day Hopkins was stabbed, two vessels freighted with arms for the State authorities, were seized in the Bay, by armed vessels belonging to the Committee. Subsequently J. L. Durkee, commander of one of these vessels of the Committee, was arrested by federal officers, and held in \$25,000 on charge of piracy.

The Committee disclaim any intention to oppose the federal authorities.

Much indignation is manifested at San Francisco relative to the bill before Congress, for quieting land titles in California, said to have been introduced by Herbert.

On the day following the stabbing of Hopkins, the committee arrested a notorious gambler named Dan. Aldridge.

Hopkins was, at last accounts, considered out of danger.

The evil effects of the disturbance at San Francisco are becoming evident. Business is in a languishing condition, and it is only at greatly advanced rates that money can be negotiated. Our merchants and other men of business know better than we possibly can the condition of such matters; but that the complaint of dulness is universal, we have had plain demonstration. This is not the worst of the evil. Our mercantile relations will become daily more complicated, until order shall have been restored. The time is not far distant, when those persons who now are our bitterest enemies will thank us for the conservative policy we have pursued.—Sacramento Journal.

MURDERS IN CALIFORNIA.—It is stated that there have been fourteen hundred murders in San Francisco in the last seven years. There have been murders enough, undoubtedly, and other crimes of every kind; but this number is increased by the exceedingly reprehensible practice said to have been introduced by the coroners of murdering a man several times over for the sake of the inquest fees.

A part of San Francisco is built upon piles over the water, and in some of the streets are occasional openings or traps. By chucking a dead body down one of these, a subject is made for the coroner. The body floats out, is picked up, duly sat upon, a verdict of "found drowned" rendered, and then it is poked down again, and so kept in lively requisition as long as it will last. Occasionally, when trade is dull, we suppose a live man is sent down. This practice, with the cases that come legitimately before him, keeps the coroner in pretty active employment, and make his office a very desirable one; while the sum total of murders is swelled to an amount that corresponds with the general exaggerations which form the peculiar type of California society.—Providence Journal.

A Query for Sceptics.—Is geology to be credited when she asserts that mankind have for thousands of years maintained their existence on a crust?

Unprofitable.—The secretary of an American institution made the following entry on the minutes:—"After giving through the yewzel fowms, there was a collekshun taked up, but nothin' was taked in."

TWO GREAT EVENTS.—Under this head an American editor announces, "The Empress of France has got a baby, and my wife has got another."

FRANCE COUNTY BRANCH ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report of the year to July 7, 1856.

Your committee in reporting for the past year have again to acknowledge the blessings showered down upon us by the Almighty, in abundant crops of every description raised on the island.

The report given by the judges of the wheat crop, was, "that the fields examined by them, were so much injured by the Hessian fly and weevil—more so than ever they knew to be in this County before, yet we are happy to state, the crop—in average—was equal to other seasons of late.

The potato crop—we need not tell you—was superior to any we have had for many years, and we trust in Providence, the blight in that valuable and nutritious root, will be but a thing spoken of and gone by.

The turnip crop exceeded that of 1854, which surpassed all previous years—they have been grown on the island, by 1361 bushels more, from six acres which received premiums, than the six acres of the former year, having the same premiums.

The Hay crop was superior to any we have had for many years, and every appearance of a still more abundant crop this year.

The sale of clover seed this season, is not equal to that of last, owing to the enormous advance in price, being fifty per cent on white, and about twenty on red, which has almost excluded nonsubscribers from purchasing. Another reason, is that more seed has been raised by individuals who could afford to sell it at a less price than the Society's.

For the reasons given above and a deficiency in the amount of subscriptions, also retarding some of the seeds at a less advance than formerly, as your Committee considered your fund would allow—the balance sheet does not show the same progress this year in favour of the Branch, as it has done since the present Secretary has been in office—still we are progressing. The Balance in favour of the Branch in 1854 being £80 5s. 4d. and for the past year £80 17s. 6d.

The Reports and accounts being passed unanimously the appointment of officers for the current year took place as follows:—

Mr. George Jones, President, T. L. McNutt, Vice President.

COMMITTEES.—Wm. Jamieson, Esq., Arthur Ramsey, Esq., Ben. Bearisto, Esq., Jas. Bearisto, Esq., John Townsend, Esq., Mr. Thos. Cairns, sen., H. C. Green, Esq., Wm. Bearisto, Esq., Ben. Darby, Esq., Mr. Robert M'Nutt, Esq., Jas. Campbell, Esq., Mr. Wm. S. Williams.

Persons chosen as eligible for Secretary and Treasurer for His Excellency's selection of one. James J. Fraser, James Campbell, Esq., James C. Pope, Esq.

A vote of thanks was unanimously given to the president for his untiring exertions in forwarding the Branch.

Mr. Jones as President then took the chair moved and carried.—That the report and proceedings of the Branch be published in all the island papers.

Resolved.—That the Secretary for the Branch correspond with the Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society relative to the disposal of the turnip seed remaining on hand.

Financial statement table with columns for 'By Cash paid Royal Agricultural Society', 'Incidental expenses', 'Prizes, compensation & carriage', 'Secretary's Treasurer's salary', 'Cash in hand', and 'Total'. It also includes a section for 'Prize County Branch in Account with Royal Agricultural Society' with columns for 'To Cash balance July 2d', 'Amount of Sales to date', 'Subscriptions for 1856', and 'Balance'. The final total is £388 6s 2d.

JAMES J. FRASER, Secretary and Treasurer

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, August 6, 1886.

The Elections for a Mayor and five Councillors, one for each Ward was held yesterday, the result has been:

- Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Mayor, (re-elected)
Councillors:
Ward No. 1. John Rigg, Esq.
2. Donald M'Isaac, Esq., re-elected
3. Elias Bernard, Esq., do.
4. Neil Rankin, Esq., do.
5. Henry B. Smith, Esq., do.

We are happy to state that the election was conducted in a most regular manner, and that there was no disorder or riot of any kind or any thing approaching to it. There has been a good deal of discussion as respects that part of the Corporation Act which relates to the qualification of voters, and the Examiner has been very liberal of his remarks upon the conduct of the Recorder. As the right of franchise is a matter of serious moment to all classes of the citizens, we shall take an early opportunity of making a few observations upon the subject. We have to apologise for the shortness of this notice but we trust that the circumstance of our time having been so entirely occupied for the last few days with the various questions relative to the election will be accepted as a sufficient excuse.

We must not however omit to state that John W. Morrison Esq., has entered a protest against the election of Councillor Rigg, on the ground that holding the office of City Auditor he was not eligible. As the rule will be brought before the City Council any remarks on the subject would be premature and indelicate.

Mr. Rigg having resigned his office of Auditor, and paid his fine, was duly sworn into office as Councillor.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for July has been received, its contents are:-

- The Crimean Report and Chelsea Inquiry, The Snow Storm, The Athletes and the Three Gifts, Part II., Travels in Ciroassia.—Part II., Metamorphoses: A Tale.—Part III., Greece and Italy, The Scot abroad.—The man of Council, A Special Embassy in 1698, The dispute with America, HASZARD & OWEN are agents for P. E. Island.

Married.

July the 30th, at Cherry Valley, by the Rev. W. Stewart, Mr. David Irving, to Miss Amelia Mearns, both of that place.
On Tuesday, by the Rev. T. Phelps, DENNIS O'MARA BARRIS, Esquire, Solicitor General, to SUSAN, third daughter of the late Alex. Brown.

Died.

Suddenly, this morning, Mr. John Anderson, Master of the Schooner Mary Ann, aged 48 years.
This morning after a severe illness JANE, eldest daughter of Mr. CHRISTOPHER SMITH, Merchant, aged 11 years and 2 months. Funeral to take place to-morrow at 5 o'clock.

Passengers.

In the Steamer Lady Le Marchant, Tuesday, Messrs. F. J. Hogan, John Sutherland, Miss Lentell, Mrs. Beauchamp and 6 steerage.

Launched.

From the Ship Yard of Edward Saville, at Grand River, Lot 55 on Saturday 2d August. The superior Clipper Sch. J. M. Toman, built for Capt. Patrick May of Dublin, who will command her. She is iron-hulled, and classed on the Stocks, at Lloyd's, Burthen 55 tons new m. 154 O. M.

AUCTION,

BY H. W. LOBBAN.
ON THURSDAY the 14th of August next, at 11 o'clock, on the Farm of Mr. ROBERT SAUNDERSON, North River, about 5 miles from the City.—
THE CROP,
Comprising about 13 tons Upland HAY, 30 acres OATS, 4 acres POTATOES, 6 do WHEAT, 2 do BARLEY,
And a lot of TURNIPS, &c., &c.
Terms.—All sums to £5, Cash; from £5 and upwards, a Credit of Three Months will be given on approved Notes of Hand.

Recollect, that THURSDAY, the 14th of August is the Day.
City of Ch. Town, Aug. 4, 1886.—Isl.

A MEETING

OF the inhabitants of Lot 34, will be held at the Five Mile House, on Monday, the 11th August, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proceedings of the last session of the House of Assembly.

Port of Charlottetown.

- July 25.—Sch. Felix, Boudrot, Buctouche; deat. Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte; do. Mayflower, Gerrioe, St. John, N. B.; salt. Eliza Ann, Webster, Shemogue; deat. Virgin, Bears, Antigonish; limestone. 26.—Eglantine, Morisy, Boston; goods. Mayflower, Parly, Pugnash; limestone. Ariel, Moore, Gut of Canso; do.
28.—Elizabeth Mary, Furness; New York; goods. Lively Lass, Robertson, Pictou; coal. Ploughboy, Robertson do.; do. Wm. Nelson, Ogden, Bay Verte; deat.
29.—Aris, Laird, Canso; bal.
30.—Moritana, McAllister, Sydney; coal. Belle, Chappel, Bay Verte; deat. Steamer Rosebud, McCarey, Tatamagouche; passengers.
31.—Sovereign, Parly, Pictou; coal. Copy, Pearson, Shemogue; boards. Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte; deat. Mayflower, Bears, Caps John; limestone.
Aug. 1.—sch. Trial, McNeil, Richibucto; Steads. Carlow, Natasee; Tatamagouche. Ploughboy, McKennie, Shediac; boards.
2.—Sarah Jane Hingley, Pictou; Flour & Meal. Garland, McLeod, Shemogue; deat. Mars Pollard, Buctouche; deat.
3.—Conservative McFadyen, St. John's, Newfoundland; bal. Sarah, Gillis, Pictou; coal. Foant, Beer, Antigonish; limestone. Eliza Ann, Webster, Shemogue; deat.
4.—Lady Jane Grey, Paul, Bay Verte; deat.
5.—Belle, Chappel, Bay Verte; deat.
CLEARED.
July 24.—Unicorn, Gallant, Shediac; bal.
25.—Rosebud, McCarey, Tatamagouche; passengers. Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte; bal. Belle, Chappel, do.; do. Mayflower, Gerrioe, Boston; fish. Providence, Gallant, Sidney; bal.
26.—Mermaid, Gallant, do.; do. Eliza, Ann, Webster, Shemogue; do. Garland, McLeod, do.; do.
28.—Matilda, LeBlanc, Pictou; goods. Wm. Nelson, Ogden, Bay Verte; spirits. Big Agnes, Hubbard, Bay Verte; timber.
29.—Dark Annie, Francis, Shediac; timber. Steamer Rosebud, McCarey, Tatamagouche; passengers. Virgin, Bears, Antigonish; bal. Rival, Hatch, Boston; general cargo. Mayflower, Parly, Pugnash; limestone.
30.—Eglantine, Morisy, Dalhousie; sundries. James Alexander, McDonald, Buctouche; bal.
31.—Bee, Oulton, Bay Verte; bal. Ariel, Moore, Sydney; do. Lively Lass, Robertson, Pictou; do. Belle, Chappel, Bay Verte; sundries.
Aug. 1.—Steamer Rosebud, McCarey, Tatamagouche, passengers.
Aug. 1.—sch. Ploughboy, McKennie, Canso, boards. Felix, Boudrot, Pictou; bal. Belfast-Lam, Jordan, Plymouth, Timber; by J. Rowe, Ploughboy, Robinson, Pictou; bal.
2.—Sarah Jane, Hingley, Tatamagouche; bal. Sovereign, Parly, Pugnash; bal.
4.—Mars, Pollard, Buctouche; bal.
5.—Elizabeth Mary, McDonald, Sydney; bal. Lady Jane Grey, Paul, Bay Verte; bal.
6.—Trial, McNeil, Pictou; bal.

A CARD.

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

TO LET.

ONE half of that beautiful Brick house the property of Mr. George Foster, Stanhope, situated on the south side of Kent Street, and nearly opposite the residence of the Hon. George Coles; for particulars apply to the Subscriber.
JAMES J. BEVAN.
Charlottetown, July 16th, 1886.

SELLING OFF AT COST PRICES.

THE Sale lately advertised is postponed, but the subscriber intending to remove to the country, informs the public that he is selling off his Stock at cost prices. It contains a good variety of
Woolen and other Dry Goods and Outlery,
Carpeting and Rugs to match.
Also, several Chests of good Tea, and one English Cooking Range, &c.
Also by private contract, the Leasehold interest, for 4 years from the 1st of May last, in the premises he now occupies.
All persons indebted to him are requested to settle immediately, or proceedings will be taken.
NICHOLAS BROWN.
Kent Street, 29th July 1886.

Notice to Gas Consumers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS WILSON has been discharged from the employment of the Charlottetown Gas Company, and is no longer empowered to act for or on their behalf in any way whatever.
WM. MURPHY, Manager.
June 9, 1886.

TO LET

IN a Central part of the City, a Building suitable for a Workshop or Warehouse. Please apply at this office.
Ex. 3 ins.

DR. JOHNSON respectfully announces to the public the return of his son (DR. HAZARD JOHNSON) from Harvard and Albany Colleges, United States, and that in future his medical establishment will be conducted in the name of "JOHNSON & SON." He regrets that his country engagements have so frequently prevented a due attention to his town patients, and feels glad in now being able to provide for any future emergency. He is extremely sorry to find that the disreputable system of slander and detraction, so industriously carried against himself for many years, is continued with increasing acerbity against his son. Having himself very quietly borne the assaults on his professional integrity for a long period, he is afraid, that continued silence may be considered as an admission of their truth: in justice, therefore, to himself, his family, and as a duty to the public, he will, very reluctantly, bring the subject to their attention in a form which, (though exceedingly unpleasant to himself) he has no doubt, will be satisfactory to them. At the same time, he can most confidently and conscientiously introduce his son as having had a most complete classical and professional education, at least equal to his predecessors. His previous liberal education and many years' professional training under the best physicians, surgeons, chemists and pharmacists, as that the general practice of England produces, prepared him for the liberal advantages of the "State" Colleges, of which he has availed himself with more than ordinary industry, perseverance and success, having obtained an applauded Diploma from each College. As corroborating this, his father feels it a pleasurable act of justice, to him, to append to these remarks part of a note, received some months ago, from the Dean of Faculty, Harvard College:—
"Boston, March 17, 1886.
"MY DEAR SIR,—I regret that you did not receive my letter during the lecture. I write now merely to say, how much gratified I was during your son's entire sojourn with us; with his promptness, attention, fidelity; he was always at his post, always ready, and I was much pleased to give him a letter to Albany to my old friend Professor Marsh. I feel assured, that his course will be a brilliant one.
"With great respect, yours truly,
"D. HAZARD JOHNSON.
"TO DR. JOHNSON,
"Charlottetown, P. E. Island."
King-square, July 28, 1886. (all the papers)

THE Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy.
REV. M. RICHES, DD., President of the Board of Trustees.
REV. W. TEMPLE, Secretary.
REV. E. EVANS, DD., Governor and Chaplain.
REV. H. PICKARD, A. M., Principal.
CHAS. F. ALLISON, Esq., Treasurer.
THE first Term of the next Academic Year is to commence on THURSDAY, the 14th of August, and the second on the 20th of November.
The Institution will continue to be conducted upon the same principles as heretofore. Everything possible will be done to promote the safety, comfort and improvement of the Students.
The exertions of the honored Founder, and of the Trustees and Officers, to extend the blessings of a sound religious, but not sectarian Education, have been, to a most encouraging extent, successful. During the last Academic Year, not less than two hundred and fifty Students gathered from families of almost every Christian denomination, and from all the various parts of these Provinces, were connected with the two branches of the Institution. Within the last twelve months, nearly two thousand pounds have been expended in still further improving the buildings, and otherwise increasing the Educational facilities afforded in the two establishments.
The Boards of Instruction include twelve Professors and Teachers, all suitably qualified for their respective departments.
Notice is, therefore, respectfully but confidently given, that a thorough Academic Training may be here obtained, by Youth of either sex, under the most favorable circumstances, and upon the most advantageous terms.
The charge for Board, &c., and Tuition in the Primary Department, is £25 N. B. C., for the Academic Year—18 6s. 8d. being payable in advance at the beginning of each Term.
All communications respecting the Male Branch should be addressed to the Principal; those concerning the Female Branch, to the Governor and Chaplain.
31 (July 23, 1886)

ROCKLIN CLOTH MILLS.
Middle River, Pictou, N. S.
The Subscribers having lately increased their business facilities, are prepared to execute any amount of Work in their line, at the shortest notice, and in the best style. In returning thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto afforded by the public of P. E. Island, they respectfully solicit a continuance thereof. The following gentlemen are Agents for the "Rocklin Cloth Mills," who will be responsible for all property delivered to them:—
DAVID STEWART, Esq., Charlottetown,
N. J. BROWN, Esq., St. Eleanor's,
DANIEL GORDON, Esq., Georgetown,
JOHN E. McDONALD, Esq., Gd. River, Lot 56,
MR. HECTOR GILLIS, White Sands,
JOHN HYDE, Esq., Murray Harbour,
JOHN DALZIEL, Esq., North Side, Murray Harbour.
R. & A. FRASER.
July 25, 1886.

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

TO CAPITALISTS.
WANTED in answer by the Charlottetown Gas Light Company upon transferrable Debentures the sum of £1000 at 4 per cent per annum, for three or any greater number of years, the Debentures not to be less than fifty pounds each. Persons wishing to purchase one or any greater number, can obtain the same with any particulars they may desire, upon making a written application to me at the Gas Company's Works
Wm. MURPHY, Manager.
July 22, 1886.

WESTMORELAND HOTEL, Shediac.
THE Subscriber in returning thanks to the traveling 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 baggage, &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, 1886.

MAILS.
Summer Arrangement.
THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:—
For New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, via Summerside and Shediac, every Monday and Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, and direct to Shediac, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," every Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.
For Nova Scotia, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, and every Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.
For Newfoundland, every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.
For England and Bermuda, to include the correspondence for the West Indies, every alternate Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, viz:—
Tuesday, the 3rd and 17th June,
The 1st, 15th and 29th July,
The 12th and 26th August,
The 9th and 23rd September,
The 7th and 21st October,
The 4th and 18th November.
Letters to be registered and Newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing.
THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, May 24th, 1886.

SHINGLES AND BOARDS!
LATELY RECEIVED a few Cargoes of Pine and Spruce Boards and Shingles, warranted of the same prime description as sold to customers last year.
JAMES N. HARRIS.
June 4, 1886.—2w Id. & Ad.

New Spring Goods!!
"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, Tuscan, Chip, Manila, Fancy, Crapes,
and Glace silk BONNETS,
Girls' Battiste, and Girls' and Boys' Straw HATS,
RIBBONS, PARASOLS, SILK MANTLES,
Muslin and Embroidered DRESSES,
Black and Coloured BALDACHINS, Mousseline
DE LAINES,
ALPACAS, CASHMERE, FANCY PRINTS,
White and coloured Contille STAYS, Collars,
Habit Shirts and Shaves,
Infant's Cushters HOODES, and Muslin Tucked
ROBES,
Laces and Edgings, CURTAIN MUSLIN and
FRINGES,
Damask Morocco, Marcellite Toilet Quills and
Covers,
White Shirting, French Fronts,
White and Grey SHIRTINGS and SHIRTINGS,
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.
Further importations hourly expected per "Thomas Begbie" from London.
SAMUEL McMURRAY,
Queen Street.
May 13, 1886.

COAL.
A Cargo SYDNEY COAL. Fresh from the pits, for sale at lowest prices for the season.
Cash or notes at three months.
THOMAS B. TREMAIN.
July 1, 1886.

Vertical text on the left margin containing various notices and advertisements, including mentions of 'Royal Agricultural Society' and 'Cash in favour of Branch'.

News by the English Mail!

SIR W. F. WILLIAMS ON THE HEROISM OF THE TURKS

The members of the Reform Club have given a banquet in honour of the hero of Kara. Sir A. Cockburn, Attorney-General, took the chair. In the course of the evening, while returning thanks, Sir William Williams said, the Turkish force which acted under me in Asia Minor underwent all the privations and terrible trials which they were exposed, in a way which it is impossible to praise too highly. Equal honour is due to the heroic townsmen of that city, and even to its heroic women—I might almost add the children among its population—whose patience and self-abnegation under the greatest misery and distress are well known to you all. Of one fact, however, you may not be aware. On my return from Tiflis over the Caucasus, I met General Mouravieff at Stavropol, and almost the last thing he told me was, that after he entered Kara, in one house he found not less than ten corpses of these heroic men, who, too proud to ask for that bread of which they knew my own garrison and the women and children of the place stood so much in need, had silently died of starvation. General Mouravieff further observed, that he found in many houses one, and in others two bodies of persons who had shared a similar fate. I mention these facts as some proof of the truth of the assertions I make, whenever I have the honour of addressing a public audience, as to the vitality of Turkey, if she is treated by the allies in the way which she ought to be. If a high tone is taken towards the Turks—if they are told, that they must endeavour to reform their institutions and eradicate that corruption which has been the plague-spot on their country—or, when the intervention of the allies is again necessary, it will not take place in the interests of the Turks only—if such a tone is adopted towards them, I have no doubt that Turkey will right herself, and that England and France will reap the fruits of the treasure they have spent and the blood they have spilt in her defence. Above all things, they should be told, that we can never believe that the Central Government cannot repress assassination or the wholesale murder of its subjects in any part of the empire. On this point I will particularly insist in Parliament and elsewhere, for I know every portion of the country from the cataracts of the Nile to the mountains of Armenia. I can give you an illustration of what I mean. In the city of Erzeroum a serious rising of the population took place, not against the Christians, but against a certain sect of Mahometans, when an ambassador's house was forced and his secretaries and servants put to death. I was present when this insurrection of many thousands of armed men occurred, and I see opposite a gentleman who was by my side on that occasion. We went out and calmed the crowd—the ambassador was rescued, and for a time the disturbance appeared to be allayed. Yet the criminals remained in the town, and doubtless the outrages would have been repeated, but for what I am about to relate. In consequence of my representations to the Central Government, bodies of troops, no less than five months after, were marched into the disaffected part of the country, and occupied and surrounded the town, when in the space of half-an-hour, the whole of the culprits were arrested and delivered over to justice. I narrate this circumstance in the hope, that the people of England, in conjunction with the French, will in future insist on the Ottoman authorities immediately marching a force into any district where violence is committed, and require, in fact, that the law shall be vindicated.

OBEDIENCE IN CHILDREN.—It is unspeakable what a blessing it is to a child, what a saving of unhappiness and wickedness in after life, to be early taught absolute obedience; there must be no hesitating or asking why, but what a mother says must at once be done. The young twig bends easily, but remember, that in after-years it grows hard, and you will break before you can bend it. A little steadiness at first will save you many years' sorrow. While you insist upon obedience, however, you must

take care that you do not provoke a child, and tempt it to disobedience, by unreasonable and foolish commands. "Provoke not your children to wrath;" and when it is necessary to punish them, see that it never be done violently, and in a passion, but as a duty.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—The Royal Commissioners have resolved to make the following application of this fund:—A grant of £140,000 for the endowment of an establishment for the maintenance and education of about 3,000 daughters of soldiers, sailors, and marines; with £20,000 to provide a suitable edifice; a grant of £25,000 to provide for the education of 100 sons of soldiers, sailors, and marines; also a perpetual endowment in the Wellington College to the extent of £25,000 for sons of military officers. A like endowment in the Cambridge Asylum, to the extent of £3,000, for widows of non-commissioned officers and privates. A like endowment in the Royal Naval School at New-Cross, to the extent of £8,000, for the sons of naval officers. A like endowment in the Royal Naval Female School at Richmond, to the extent of £5,000, for the daughters of naval officers. A like endowment in the Naval and Military Schools of Portsmouth and Plymouth, to the extent of £5,000—£2,500 in each, for the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines.—Exeter Western Times.

UNIFORM NEGLECT.—The day after the apparition of the Yankee at Her Majesty's levee in a black cravat, the English Funds actually declined. A correspondent draws from the fact the following moral:—"The 'ties' of the two nations must be extremely loose, when 'cravats' can thus affect the 'stocks'!"—Punch.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.—Pensions granted between the 29th day of June, 1855, and the 29th day of June, 1856, include Thomas Dick, D. C. L., in consideration of the eminent services he has rendered to literature and science, £50; Joseph Hayden, in consideration of his useful and valuable additions to standard literature, £25; Mrs. Pauline Du Plat, widow of the late Brigadier General Du Plat, R. E., £100; Psyche Rose Elizabeth Hoste, daughter of the late Admiral Sir William Hoste, £50; Mrs. Fanny Drummond Lloyd, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Lloyd, £100; Samuel Lover, in consideration of his eminent services to literature, £100; Francis Pettit Smith, in consideration of his great and, for a long period, gratuitous exertions connected with the introduction of the screw propeller into her majesty's service, £200; Jane, Emily Sarah, and Louisa Cathcart, the three eldest daughters of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Cathcart, pensions of £100 a year each, £300; John D'Alton, in consideration of his literary merits, and his numerous contributions to the history, topography, and statistics of Ireland, £50; Catherine and Emily Bailey, and Mrs. Mary Ward, daughter of the late Mr. Bailey, of the War office, £50; Thomasine Rose, in consideration of her literary merits, £50; Mrs. Mary Hayden, (widow of the late Mr. Hayden,) £25; John O'Donovan, in consideration of his valuable contributions to ancient Irish history and literature, £50.—Total, £1,200.

THE QUEEN has conferred the title and dignity of Baronet of the United Kingdom on Sir Allan McNab, late Prime Minister in Canada.

A WOMAN BEREAVED IN DENMARK.—Capital punishments are extremely rare in Denmark, and when consequently one takes place, it occasions an immense sensation. The announcement that a female under sentence of death in the prison of Grenaa, Province of Jutland (where it is certain there has been no execution for 300 years), was to be executed, not only plunged the whole town and neighbouring country into commotion, but attracted crowds from a great distance. The condemned was a young woman named Gertrude, daughter of John, a peasant (in Denmark peasants have no family names), and her crime was murdering her husband by discharging a loaded pistol at him. When told that her last hour had come, and that she must prepare to die, she said that she had no need of preparation, and at once quietly put on her cap and shawl, after which she said, she was ready. When the moment came to set out for the scaffold, she refused to be conveyed in a cart, but taking the executioner by the arm walked there firmly. Having run up the steps, she stood near the fatal block, listening with great calm to the reading of the text of her condemnation—a very prolix document. She then took off her cap and shawl, threw them to her feet and then bandaged her eyes with her neckerchief: she then knelt down, and placed her neck on the block. A moment after the axe fell. The extraordinary calm of the woman astonished the spectators, who were upwards of 20,000 in number.

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. HEATH HAVILAND, Esq. Barrister at Law, Charlottetown, April 25th, 1856.

"ALBION HOUSE," STREETLY & COUCHMAN. BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Charlottetown 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 advantage, 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 Haberdashery, to those of the more costly character in Dresses, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, &c. In making this announcement, we trust the public will encourage us in this undertaking, and we pledge ourselves to carry on this business in a spirit of liberality, and continue to offer to purchasers advantages which will, we have no doubt, be appreciated. STREETLY & COUCHMAN. Charlottetown, May, 17, 1856.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY! FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY. By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these, this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows, that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means. ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS. No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scary, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health. SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS. Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing. PILES AND FISIBULAS. These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured, if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot. Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bad Legs, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Sore-throats, Bad Breasts, Burns, Elephantiasis, Sore-heads, Blisters, Fistulas, Sore-nipples, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand, Gout, Soft Corns, Piles, Glandular swellings, Tumours, Coco-bay, Lumbago, Ulcers, Chicago-foot, Piles, Wounds, Chilblains, Rheumatism, Yaws, Chapped hands, Scalds.

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—at 1s 3d; 2s 3d; and 5s each Pot. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients of every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

SPRING SUPPLIES.

HASZARD & OWEN, have received ex direct 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 all the penholders—a large stock. Envelopes, Cloth lined, official and other sizes. Wrapping paper, Brown, and Gray of various sizes.

JOHN BOYER respectfully informs those Ladies and Gentlemen who may wish to purchase of this Cool and refreshing Summer drink, that he has appropriated a large and well-ventilated room for their accommodation. Entrance Hall door, Corner Queen Street, July 8.

Carding Machines, &c. THE Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plates, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Power Treadmill Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morris & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Cath. Charlottetown, July 18, 1856.

A good Assortment WILSON'S Botanic Medicine AND Thomsonian Preparations, with full directions for FAMILY USE. ALSO B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S Compound Sarsaparilla, Neuropathic Drops, Wild Cherry Balsam, Dysentery and Cholera Syrup and Wild Cherry Bitters. For Sale by Haszard & Owen, Sole Wholesale Agents for Prince Edward Island. Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Henley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq. Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. DeBlois Esq. Charlottetown. H. J. CUNDALL, Agent for P. E. April 7th, 1854.

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES, OF ALL VARIETIES. Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street, BOSTON. GREENLEAF & BROWN, AGENTS. A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the Province. February 9, 1856.

Notice to Gas Consumers & others. THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Charlottetown Gas Company have discontinued fitting up shops or private houses with Gas Fittings, and will no longer be liable for any escapes inside the consumers' dwellings. Parties are therefore requested to employ their own Gas Fitter for alterations, repairs, &c. The Company have imported a large stock of all kinds of Gas Fittings, Pipes and Glasses, this spring, which can be had as usual at the Company's Office. WM. MURPHY, Manager. June 9th 1856. Douglas Estate, Lot 19. OFFERS will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of that portion of Lot 19, known as the "Douglas Estate" comprising about 1780 Acres of excellent land. The whole of this property is under lease for 999 years to various tenants at a reserved rent of one shilling Currency per acre. An indisputable title will be given. R. STEWART. Charlottetown, March 21st, 1856. JOHN BOYER. MANUFACTURED and SOLD by JOHN BOYER. June 24, 1856.