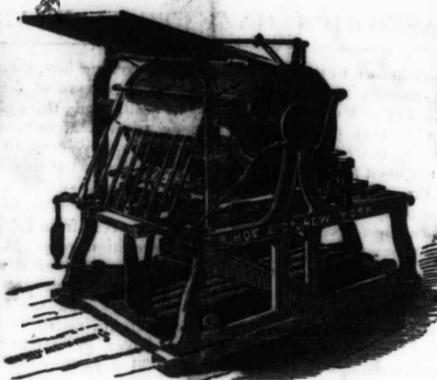


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, January 9, 1856.

New Series. No. 307.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE,
Published by Haszard & Owen,
Queen Square,
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.
AND CONTAINS,
THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD.

Coach and Sleigh Making.

ROBERT McINTYRE returns thanks for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and would inform the public, that he keeps on hand, and makes to order,—

Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, &c.
Upper Queen Street,
October 13th, 1855.

Harness and Coach Hardware.

EDWARD DANA,
MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER
99 Kilby Street, (near State), Boston.
OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Engineered Cloth, Patent and Casement Leather; all of first quality. Superior malleable iron on hand, and furnished to order and pattern. Full assortment American Harness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.

A good Assortment of WILSON'S
CELEBRATED
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

NEW BOOK

Just issued from the Press of Haszard & Owen,
price 2s.

The Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland

IN its Legislative and Executive Departments, with Appendix containing the Rules and Orders of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly by
JOHN LITTLE, Esq., Barrister at Law.

New Books!

HASZARD & OWEN have JUST RECEIVED this day, per "Majestic," 1 case BOOKS, from Edinburgh, among which, are a new supply of **CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS**, viz.—Chambers' Information, English Literature, Journal of Popular Literature, now series, Jan. to July, 1855.

Pictorial History of England, 1st volume.—A History of the People as well as of the Kingdom, illustrated with many hundred Wood Engravings, to be completed in 10 volumes.
Chambers' Pocket Miscellany. Tales for the Road and Rail. Mathematics. Algebra. Geometry. Arithmetic. Book-keeping & Natural Philosophy and Science, in all its branches, &c.

Also, from Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Latin Grammar; Edward's Latin Delectus; Dymock's Caesar; Reid's English Dictionary; Fulton's Johnston's do.; Hutton's Book-keeping; Bridges' Algebra & Key; Key to Lennie's Grammar; Mangold's Questions; Markham's England; Markham's France; Stewart's Modern Geography; Cassing's Signs of the Times, urgent questions; Protestant Discussion with D. French, Esq., &c.

Chambers's Publications.

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

COPAL VARNISH.

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

Freehold Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a valuable FREEHOLD FARM, 6 miles from Town, consisting of 60 acres of LAND, or thereabouts, 54 of which are cleared, and in an excellent state of cultivation. Nearly the whole has been cleared within the last 12 years. It is situated on the north side of, and adjacent to the West River, and contiguous to Mr. John Hyde's Mill. The House is placed on a commanding situation, well sheltered from the north and north-west winds, and has a splendid view of the river. The farm buildings have been all erected by the present proprietor, and consists of a Barn 63 x 26 feet, including Stable and Cow-house, also a Coach-house and Granary, Out-houses, Green-house and Piggery. Mould to any extent can be obtained from the river. For particulars apply to
NICHOLAS BROWN,
Oct. 23. Kent Street.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR Sale TOWN LOTS Nos. 28, 29, 30, and 62 in the 1st Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, fronting on Water Street and King Street or such parts thereof as may be agreed on. Part of the purchase money may remain unpaid for a limited period, by being secured on the premises.
F. BRECKEN,
Barrister-at-Law.
September, 18, 1855.

Cigars! Cigars!!

40,000 SUPERIOR GERMAN CIGARS received by the Subscriber on Consignment, and for sale at his Auction Mart, corner of Queen and Water Streets.
The above Cigars are for unreserved sale, and will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.
BENJAMIN DAVIES,
Oct. 19.

AMERICAN GOODS.

FROM ALBANY DIRECT, and for SALE at **DODD'S** Brick Store, in Pownall Street:
300 Cooking, Parlour and Air Tight Stoves, which will be Sold Twenty-five per cent. less than any ever imported into this City.
THOMAS W. DODD.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the Land on the St. Peter's Road, near Dr. Essex's, is postponed until further notice.
JOHN ARCH. McDONALD, Agent.
Nov. 26th, 1855. Isl.

Carding Machines, &c.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Power Treenail Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morrice & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown, July 18, 1855. 1y1x1

Sky Light Glass For Sale.

HASZARD & OWEN have a good stock of the above (such as is used in the United States for Sky Lights in the Roofs of Houses), each sheet, 36 x 15 inches, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick.

CHEESE! CHEESE!!

JUST received from Boston, a farther supply of excellent quality, at the KING SQUARE HOUSE.
Dec. 13. BELL & SON.

HARDING OFF SATAN.—A missionary agent stated in his discourse in Brooklyn, some time since, that a gentleman of this city, who commenced life with about \$600, was appealed to, to aid the missionary cause. He gave \$100 for that object. Reasoning with himself as to his gift soon after, the thought entered his mind that he had given too much; but immediately conceiving it to be a suggestion of Satan, he gave another \$100; still troubled by the same adversary, he turns upon the arch-demon thus, "Now, Satan, if you don't be still, I'll give the whole." And he has kept on giving to this day, and has prospered both temporally and spiritually, without any hindrance from the aforementioned tempter.

LOCOMOTIVES ON A HUNT.—The Bloomington (Illinois) pantagraph states, that the cars coming from the south on the Central road, a few nights since, ran over two deer and killed them. The deer, seeing the light from the lantern in front of the locomotive, and not knowing exactly what it was, concluded to remain on the track, but it was a death blow to them.

VERMIGRE BUTTER.—A tub of butter weighing about 200 pounds, was recently discovered several feet beneath the surface of the earth, at Winsted, Connecticut. The spot upon which it was found had been occupied some twenty years before by a country store, and the supposition is that the butter has remained buried all that time. The cask was partially decayed, but its contents, it is stated, were sweet, and without any unpalatable taint or flavour.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES. To every three bushels of buckwheat, add one of good heavy oats; grind them together as if there was only buckwheat—thus you will have cakes always light and always brown, to say nothing of the greater digestibility, and the lightening of spirits, which are equally certain. He who feeds on buckwheat may be grum and lethargic; while he of the oatmeal will have exhilaration of brain and contentment of spirit.—[Philad. Ledger.

The object recommended in the above extract can, we suppose, be secured more readily, by simply adding to the buckwheat a quantity of oat-meal, such as is purchased at the grocers—say in the proportion of one-quarter of oat meal to three-quarters of buckwheat. We have heard the preparation thus made highly spoken of by those who have tried it, as being superior to the ordinary buckwheat cakes. [Hartford Times.

Never trust a secret with a married man who loves his wife; for he will tell her—she will tell aunt Hannah—and aunt Hannah will impart it as a profound secret to every one of her female acquaintances.

We hear from Paris that the shape of bonnets for winter will be very much in the Marie Stuart style; coming further on the forehead, than those worn during the summer.

A TAX ON BEARDS.—A bill has been presented to the Legislature of Tennessee, levying a tax of five dollars upon every gentleman who wears a moustache, and a fine of five dollars upon bachelors over thirty years of age, for the purpose of raising money to increase the school fund. This will prove to be a rather close shave?

MANNY & CO. of Rockford, Illinois, will manufacture four thousand reaping machines this year, and the sum total of their transactions will amount to more than half a million dollars; seven hundred men are in their employ.

DECIMAL COINAGE COMMISSION.—The Queen has appointed Lord Okerstone, and John G. Pabbard, Esq., Commissioners to consider how far it may be practicable and advisable to introduce the principle of Decimal Division into the Coinage of the United Kingdom.

Major Owen, R. E., who during the siege of Sebastopol, lost his right leg in the fragment of a shell, is on the eve of leading to the hymeneal altar Miss Cubit, daughter of Sir Wm. Cubit.

We learn that the practice of using Black Birch for the main piece of Rudders in ships of the six years' grade, having recently been under the Committee of Lloyd's consideration, it is considered by them to be unadvisable for that purpose; and they have consequently given their surveyor at this port (John Tusker, Esq.) instructions to object to the use of black birch for the main piece of rudders in future.

INGRATITUDE.—It was a law of Athens that they who returned not kindness should be prosecuted for ingratitude.

The Great American Hair Tonic.

Bogle's celebrated Hyperion Fluid, for the growth and preservation of the Hair is well known to be without a rival on this continent. Hundreds of imitations have started into an ephemeral existence, since the introduction of this unrivalled Hair restorative, and their doom has been sealed, whilst Bogle's Hyperion Hair Fluid, with a popularity never attained by any other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer." There is no malady, which can affect the Hair, but can be cured by this incomparable preparation. To ladies it is invaluable; and on children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of Hair. It is now patronized by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe.

Bogle's Electric Hair Dye converts red or grey hair into a beautiful black or brown, the moment it is applied, literally dyeing the hair without staining the skin and leaving the Hair soft and glossy without injuring its texture in the least; a decided superiority over all other Hair dyes.

Bogle's Amole Shaving compound renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided luxury.

Bogle's Hebenion removes Freckles and tan from the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknowledged to be the very best article for beautifying the complexion.

To be had, wholesale or retail, of W. Bogle, 227, Washington street, Boston, U. S.

And by all Druggists and perfumers throughout the Canadas, United States and Great Britain. W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.
June 19th. 1 yw

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE *instantaneously* changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it never fails.
—Boston Post

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Inventor and Sole Proprietor.

For sale by Druggists, Hair Dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.

DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND PARTY.

(From the Montreal Herald of Dec. 24.)

We have been favored by E. M. Hopkins Esq., (in the absence of Sir George Simpson,) with the following outline of the proceedings of the Arctic Expedition, which, by instructions from her Majesty's Government, was employed by the Hudson's Bay Company to follow up the clue discovered by Dr. Rae, while engaged on another exploring expedition, also fitted out by the Hudson's Bay Company, of the fate of Sir John Franklin's party.

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that it is scarcely a year ago that we published to the world the first authentic information which had been received of the lamentable fate of the gallant Franklin and his brave comrades. The intelligence which was conveyed to Dr. Rae in the Winter of 1853-54 by the Esquimaux, and in the accuracy of which that distinguished Arctic traveller placed perfect reliance, was received by the public in England with great hesitation, arising, probably, from an unwillingness to believe the mournful facts.

That intelligence was in substance that in the Winter of 1850, the Esquimaux saw a party of whites travelling from the northward toward the Arctic coast, dragging a boat over the ice, intending to use it as soon as they reached open water; that the party, about forty in all, made the land near the mouth of a large river (the Great Fish River of Back) and there perished of starvation, to which were added a number of frightful details of their sufferings, which we will not again inflict on our readers. In proof of the truth of these reports, the Esquimaux exhibited and sold to Dr. Rae a great variety of relics, principally silver forks and spoons, marked with the crests and initials of various officers of the ships Erebus and Terror (Franklin's), and among other articles, a small order, or star, with Sir John Franklin's name engraved on it. These were the tangible proofs conveyed to England by Dr. Rae in confirmation of the tale he collected from the Esquimaux; but his proceedings and conclusions have been frequently called in question, and therefore it will be the more gratifying to him now, that they are fully corroborated, even to minute details of locality, &c., in which he might possibly have been mistaken.

As soon as Dr. Rae had laid his report before Her Majesty's Government, it was decided, that an attempt should be made to follow up the trace he had obtained, commencing at the point indicated by the Esquimaux as the scene of the last sufferings of the party of whites seen by them in 1850.

The organization and management of this new expedition were wisely intrusted to the Hudson's Bay Company. On the 27th of October, 1854, the instructions of Her Majesty's Government and the Company were forwarded from London to Sir George Simpson at Lachine, where he received them in the middle of November. His great experience and well known ability in affairs of that nature enabled him to decide with promptitude on the mode of carrying out the expedition, the men to be employed as leaders and in subordinate capacities, the amount of supplies, craft, and all other requisites for the undertaking; and on the 29th of November, last year, his instructions were dispatched by special messenger to the Hudson's Bay Territories, all parts of which were put under requisition to furnish materiel, the whole to be collected at the rendezvous, Fort Resolution, in Great Slave Lake, by the 1st of June following; and so complete were the plans, and so carefully had all contingencies been provided against, that in no point was there a failure in carrying out his arrangements.

The officers selected to lead the party were Mr. Anderson, a chief factor of the Company, and Mr. J. G. Stewart, a chief trader—both well qualified by experience, courage, physical strength, &c., for the arduous duty. The party consisted of these two officers and fourteen men, and left Fort Resolution, a port of the H. B. Company on Great Slave Lake, on the 23d of June last in two bark canoes, in which they performed the perilous voyage down Great

Fish River—a river known to the world for its dangers and horrors by Sir George Back's narrative. From Mr. Stewart, we learn that he doubts that the party ever could have got safely down that stream to the coast, had it not been for the wonderful dexterity of the three Iroquois voyageurs whom Sir George Simpson had prudently forwarded from Lachine to join the expedition—the three best men of his own canoe.

The party reached the outlet or estuary of the river on the 30th of July, and skirted along its eastern shore as far as Point Beaufort, but found no traces to reward their search. Thence they crossed over to Montreal Island, twelve miles distant, lying near the western shore of the estuary; probably, in that crossing, incurring as great peril as any in the gloomy record of Arctic travels, pushing their bark canoes boldly out into the Arctic Ocean, and forcing their way through drifting masses of Arctic ice seven or eight feet thick. But they were prepared to make any effort to reach the island, which, as well as Point Aigle, near it, had been the places Dr. Rae understood the Esquimaux to mean, when describing where the white party perished in 1850; and they had the melancholy satisfaction of procuring, on that very spot, the fullest possible confirmation of Dr. Rae's report. They also met Esquimaux in that vicinity who had seen the whites, and gave much valuable information. Suffice it to say, that on the island were discovered the remains of a boat, which had been partially destroyed by the natives for the sake of the wood and the metal fastenings.

Although there was sufficient left to identify it as belonging to the Franklin expedition, one fragment of wood (now, as well as some other small relics, in the possession of the Hudson's Bay Company at Lachine) having the name "Terror" branded on it, while another piece has the name of Mr. Stanley, (surgeon of the Erebus) cut upon it, this latter being part of a snow-shoe, evidently of English manufacture, being made of oak, a species of wood no man accustomed to use snow-shoes would ever select for the purpose. No papers or books, and no human remains were found; nor was it likely, as four years had elapsed, since this tragedy was enacted upon a low sandy beach, exposed to the storms of four Arctic Winters, and there is little doubt, that either the sea has washed off or the sand has buried deep the unfortunates who perished on this spot. The Esquimaux were very friendly, and freely displayed all their treasures obtained from the boat, or found near it, and these consisted principally of the oars, used by them as tent-poles, the boat-kettles, the empty preserved meat-cases, &c., but no papers; and the natives stated, with every evidence of sincerity, that none had ever been seen or found.

Everything portable was secured by Messrs. Anderson and Stewart and brought back, and are now on their way to Canada: it would be useless to recount them all, but we may mention bar iron, rope with the Government mark on it, oars branded with the broad-arrow, piece of bunting, (remains of a flag,) a letterholder, a step of a mast, &c.—all clearly European and all Government supplies. Is anything more wanted?

The weather is described as having been "execrable"—constant storms, with ice, snow, rain, sleet, hail, thunder, and whatever else can be conceived that is disagreeable. It is a part of the coast the natives even consider uninhabitable—merely visiting it for a short time in Summer when the deer pass that way.

On the 14th August, when the expedition commenced its retreat from the coast, the ground was covered with fresh fallen snow, and the ice was forming; in fact, *Winter had set in*. Few further details of the last moments of the lost party have been collected; we may mention one mournful incident reported by an Esquimaux woman, who saw the last man die; he was large and strong, she said, and sat on the sandy beach, his head resting on his hands, and thus the last survivor of Franklin's Expedition yielded up his brave spirit. Messrs. Anderson and Stewart retraced their steps to Great Slave Lake, whence the latter continued his journey onward to Red River settlement, and thence via the Minnesota Territory to Montreal, where he arrived on

Friday evening last, direct from the Arctic Sea, after upward of 5,000 miles travel, in open craft, and through uninhabited regions, without a halt. A few facts taken at random may serve to bring home to our appreciation, what this North-west expedition accomplished as it went through.

In thirteen months, to-day, the Iroquois who were sent from Lachine to form part of the expedition returned thither, thus performing in one year the same service that Sir George Back got through in three. For 60 days and nights, the party saw no fire, there being no timber on the Great Fish River or Arctic coast; and during those 60 days they travelled incessantly in open craft in a wretched climate, never had dry clothes or slept on dry blankets, and never eat cooked victuals (except on rare occasions, when they made a little tea by means of a lamp). This party of sixteen in all travelled in bark canoes down one of the most turbulent rivers known even to North-west voyagers; ventured among the ice on the Arctic sea; and returned to their starting point without meeting a single accident to person or property—and, without performing all that was required of them, and had they gone out four or five years earlier, would no doubt have been instrumental in saving the lives of a portion of Franklin's party.

We think the foregoing narrative is ample corroboration of the wisdom of the recent outcry, to put "the right men in the right places."

One word in conclusion as to the Franklin Expedition. The two vessels, Erebus and Terror—left England in 1843—were last heard of in 1845. They probably tried several passages, but were baffled by the ice, and finally in 1848 were crushed, probably in Victoria Straits. Many of the crews perished, but one or more boats got off with the survivors, who took all the stores they could collect and travelled southward toward the Arctic coast, in the hope of reaching some of Hudson's Bay Company's ports. The season of 1849 was probably spent on this dreary journey, and renewed in 1850, where they reached the coast at the mouth of Fish River, but in so exhausted a state that they could merely run their boat on the beach and crawl ashore to die. This seems all that is certain, and all that we can ever know, of the fate of the Franklin Expedition.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The National Intelligencer of Friday says:—

"From the disclosures which took place in the course of last month, of the complicated state of our relations with England, and the critical nature of unadjusted matters between the two governments, there is reason to infer that the present national exposure of the Executive is of far more ordinary importance; and during the inability of Congress to receive the communication and to take such cognizance as may be proper of our foreign affairs, the Executive may by the force of circumstances, or drifting into difficulties which the National Legislature, if made aware of them, might enable him to avoid."

DURABILITY OF IRON SHIPS. The iron ship, Richard Cobden, says the Liverpool Mail, which was built twelve years ago at Liverpool, will repay a visit from any one who is interested in iron ships. She has been twelve years in the East India trade, and has had not the slightest repairs done to her? has never leaked a drop? and will to all appearance, last for an unlimited length of time.

SHIP BUILDING IN MAINE.—Maine, during the last forty years, has built three-eighths of the whole United States tonnage. And though other states have immensely increased their shipbuilding of late, that State still enjoys the same preeminence over them.

THE REALLY GOOD WIFE.—It is a blessed thing for a poor man to have a contented wife; one who will not wish to live in stile beyond her husband's income, just because her next door neighbour does; one who can be happy in the love of her husband, her home, and its beautiful duties, without asking the world for its smiles or its favours.

NEW FOOD.

Attention, as all men know, has of late years been anxiously turned towards the discovery of a plant capable, in whole or in part, of forming a substitute for the precarious potato crop—Many have been suggested. The tuberous oxalis, the arracacha, the lesser celandine, and many more, have from time to time been brought into notice; but each in turn, when weighed in the balance of practical agriculture, has been found wanting.

The star of hope, the eye of hungry Europe is now directed to an Oriental yam, when the combined labours of the "Allies" have suddenly brought forth from an inglorious obscurity of 6000 years. Like the East and West Indian yams already known, it belongs to the genus *discochoea*; but is very different from these in its specific characters. M. Decaisne's experiments lead to the conclusion that it would speedily become a plant of real agricultural importance in France; and Professor Lindley has no reason—judging from its geographical distribution, and its affinity to our hedge bryony, which it much resembles—why it should not suit our climate.

The plant has large perennial rhizomes or roots, the top ends of which are as thick as the fist, and which taper downwards to the thickness of the finger, descending perpendicularly to the depth of a yard, if the soil is loose enough to allow them. The haulm is annual, as thick as a goose-quill, cylindrical, entwining from right to left, two yards in height, of a violet colour, with small whitish specks; and when not artificially supported, it trails on the ground, rooting freely at the joints. In China, this plant has long been in extensive circulation, under the name of *Sain-In*; and M. Montigny, through whom it was introduced from Shanghai to Paris, reports it to be highly productive, and consumed as largely by the Chinese as the potato is by Europeans.

As yet, the applicability of the plant to Britain has not been practically demonstrated; but the French horticulturists, who have been at much pains to enquire into its merits, have arrived at the following conclusions: 1. That in point of flavour and nutritive properties, it is equal to the potato, and in the opinion of Professor Decaisne, superior. 2. That the yield is greater, whilst its freedom from disease renders the crop more certain. 3. That it will grow upon sandy, and what are usually considered barren soils; and thus affords an excellent means of turning waste-land to profit. 4. That it can be propagated with facility. 5. That it may remain in the ground several years without degenerating, but on the contrary, it increases in size, weight, and nutriment "furnishing at all seasons of the year an aliment within the reach of every one." 6. That when harvested, it may be preserved in cellars or sheds, without vegetating, for many months after the potato has become useless for food. 7. It requires a shorter time in cooking than the potato; ten minutes boiling being sufficient.

M. Decaisne, in detailing his experiments, observes: "If a new plant is to have a chance of becoming useful in rural economy, it must fulfil certain conditions, in the absence of which its cultivation cannot be profitable. Now, the Chinese yam satisfies every one of these conditions. It has been domesticated from time immemorial; it is perfectly hardy in the climate of France; its root is bulky, rich in nutritive matter, eatable when raw, easily cooked either by boiling or roasting, and then having no other taste than that of flour (*secule*). It is as much a ready-made bread as the potato, and is better than the batatas or sweet potato."

The system of cultivation recommended by Professor Lindley for Britain is the following:—For propagation, the smallest roots are set apart, and pitted to keep them from frost.—In the spring, they are taken out and planted in furrows, pretty near each other, in well prepared ground. They soon sprout and form prostrated stems, which are made into cuttings as soon as they are six feet long. As soon as the cuttings are ready, a field is worked into ridges, along each of which is formed a small furrow, in which the pieces of the stem are laid down and covered with a little earth,

the leaves ther follow; if dry do strike roots be time late carefully facilitate neral, on bers (rich colour e) a white, cellular ons and taste and might be tainly no

THE NEW The re the Royal taining "Act to and traff is to beo respecta provisio characu the mes called power t on the expect, in variu especia inga ho dr means solves liquor. A ve portion impo of this by law tum ar which immor loss of spirita feel a enforc have i ing, t Provi very liqua ject u woul reven tery W Liver daily felt e them Janu

before it the arbit bability, with ch decided fere wit Great E is to beo respecta provisio characu the mes called power t on the expect, in variu especia inga ho dr means solves liquor. A ve portion impo of this by law tum ar which immor loss of spirita feel a enforc have i ing, t Provi very liqua ject u woul reven tery W Liver daily felt e them Janu

HA

W the lute now are cert sayi diffi wha tha ver; it, mal gin not of, hav spa fric the got wo on, per all au

the leaves being left bare. If rainy weather follows, the cuttings strike immediately; if dry, they must be watered until they do strike. In fifteen or twenty days, the roots begin to form, and at the same time lateral branches appear, which are carefully removed from time to time, to facilitate the swelling of the roots. In general, one plant produces two or three tubers (rhizomes), which are of a coffee-colour externally, but consist internally of a white, opaline, very friable, slightly milky, cellular mass, filled with flour, which softens and dries in cooking till it acquires a taste and quality of a potato, "for which it might be mistaken"—possibly in taste, certainly not in appearance.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY:

The receipt from Fredericton, on Saturday, of the Royal Gazette Extra, dated 31st Dec., containing an order in Council allowing the "Act to prevent the importation, manufacture, and traffic in intoxicating liquors," passed at the last session of the Legislature of this Province, to be left to its operation, puts an end to all further speculation on the subject of the law in question going into effect on the 1st of January next.

We expressed our opposition to the measure before it passed the Legislature, on account of the arbitrary nature of its provisions, and the probability, that it would interfere with our trade with other countries; but now that it has been decided by the British Government not to interfere with the commercial relations and treaties of Great Britain with other countries, and that it is to become the law of the land, it should be respected by all law-abiding subjects, and its provisions are found to be of so detrimental a character as was supposed by its opponents. When the measure was first proposed, its repeal will be called for, by the voice of public opinion—a power that cannot be long disregarded. But if, on the other hand, as some of its advocates expect, the law will prove of essential benefit, in various ways, to the community at large, and especially to those, a great part of whose earnings have hitherto been wasted on the "poisonous draught," by causing them to spend the means for food, clothing and comforts for themselves and families that they now expend on liquor.

A very general opinion prevails among a large portion of this community that it will be found impossible effectually to carry out the provisions of this law, and that it will be completely evaded by lawless persons bringing into the Province, and other strong drink to any extent, by which smuggling will be encouraged, and other immoral practices induced, to say nothing of the loss of revenue by this wholesale importation of spirits free of duty. The friends of the measure feel sanguine however, that the law will be enforced, and we are informed, that arrangements have already been made for this purpose.

If our Temperance friends are correct in thinking, that ardent spirits can be excluded from this Province, the loss of revenue may possibly be very trifling, as the money now expended on liquors, might then be expended on articles subject to duty, the increased consumption of which would materially aid in making up the loss of revenue that will be occasioned by the Prohibitory Law.

We understand that two vessels bound from Liverpool to this port, with liquors on board are daily expected to arrive, and some anxiety is felt respecting the enforcement of the law against them, should they not get in before the 1st of January.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday January 9, 1856.

We are as yet—Wednesday morning—without the Mail, and of domestic news there is absolutely nothing. Whence comes the phrase "no news is good news?" It is said, that proverbs are the accumulated wisdom of ages, and it is certainly true, that most of these household sayings are correct in the main, though it is difficult sometimes to guess the source from whence they are derived. Some have said, that that it takes its origin from the converse proverb, "Ill news flies apace." We do not think it, for a single negative has never been held to make an affirmative. We should rather imagine, that in those days when railways were not, nor electric telegraphs even thought of, and where news, when it did come, must have been not only old, but including long spaces of time, our simple ancestors gave their friends credit for being so well employed, that they had not time to write, that the world was going well with them, all hands busy, and the work of accumulation going quietly and silently on, but inevitably leading to increase of independence and of comfort. When, therefore, all is quiet throughout the country, we think it augurs well for its happiness and progress,

however much it militates against making our paper attractive to some readers—for there are those to whom the words "HONESTY," "DREADFUL MURDER," "AWFUL CALAMITY," "UNPARALLELED ATROCITY," and headings of this sort give rich promise of something more worth perusal than the most flattering details of abundant harvests, large bullocks, and extra fat swine, which ought, one would think, to be more attractive to an agricultural population than fire, murder, or sudden death, however artistically the details were set forth, and however thrilling and heart-rending the narrative might have been rendered. It is true, that we are not fond of sanguinary scenes, and we never read or heard tell of any wholesale slaughter that gave us any sensations of pleasure but once, and this occurred when conversing with one of our republican neighbors, who after recounting to us the many wonders effected by the means of steam in the United States, broke out with "but to see how real clever things are done in our country, you should go to Cincinnati—Porkopolis call it—the number of hogs to be killed there every day is so great, that to kill them by hand would be an utter impossibility." "Do they butcher them by steam," said I. "Yes, you have heard tell of the great block machinery at Portsmouth in England?" "Yes." "Well, just so, there you know they put a log of elm and a stick of lignum vitae in at one end of the machine, and the blocks come out of the other completely finished, so at Porkopolis, they put their hogs upon an endless roller, and one part of the machine takes them up, cuts their throats, passes them into a revolving steam cylinder, fed with continual fresh steam, this takes the hair off, they are then passed on, cut open, cleaned and cut into pieces and packed without being touched by anything but the machinery. You shake your head—that is, you don't believe it. Well, that's not my fault. Go and see for yourself—Not mentioned in any description of Cincinnati! No, this is so common, 'twould be worth mentioning." This is the only tale of blood that we ever listened to with any degree of gratification.

THE MAILS.—A Colonial Mail arrived at three o'clock to-day. A passenger reports that the British Mails had not arrived at Halifax on Saturday last.

Lecture.—We are happy to inform our readers that the Rev. C. I. Burnett will lecture at the Temperance Hall to-morrow evening "On Character" its influence on the individual and the destinies of society."

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

Last evening, the Rev. Mr. Brewster, delivered extemporaneously, an interesting Lecture on the Colony of Newfoundland. He commented upon its geographical position as being highly advantageous to this Island, in being a barrier to fields of ice and large icebergs surrounding our coasts, and the shores of Nova Scotia. He then remarked upon its fisheries, shewed their magnitude, the large amount of tonnage engaged, and the thousands of men employed in this Branch of Industry, and the enormous value of its exports; and adduced statistics in confirmation of his statement. He admitted, that its soil was not in general adapted for agriculture, and that it must depend on other countries for supplies of the necessities of life. He then stated, that it was rich in mines, which when opened and worked, would be sources of immense wealth. He then alluded to the Americans, in taking advantage of the position of Newfoundland by making it, through steamers and telegraphs, the General Post Office of North America, and after eloquently decanting upon the moral, intellectual and political condition of the inhabitants of that interesting Island, he concluded his Lecture with a feeling and high eulogium upon the kindness he himself had received during a residence of some years among that kind, warm-hearted and hospitable people.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor honored the Institute with his presence. He was met at the door of the Hall by the Office-Bearers and was escorted to his seat, on the right of the Presidential Chair.

Mr John Williams will, on Tuesday evening next, deliver a Lecture on "Cornish Mining," explaining the nature of the Copper Veins of Wads, with the mode of working the same.

GEORGETOWN JAN. 7.

Bark Kate sailed for London this morning. This harbour is now clear of ice below the town, and shipping can come up to the wharf thereby giving an opportunity to many Vessels expected.

Birth,

On the 8th instant, the Lady of G. W. DeBois, Esq., of a Son.

Died,

At Colleton, Lot 60, Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. Daniel Stewart, aged 21 years, leaving 5 children to mourn her early decease.

Married, On New Year's Day, at the Wesleyan Mission House, Cornwall, by the Rev. Thomas Albrighton, Mr Reginald Jackson, to Catherine Willis, both of Lot 43.

IN THE PRESS, and will be issued the forthcoming week, a poem entitled "The Balance of Power."

by JOHN LE PAGE, third master of the Central Academy. To be had at the several bookstores in this City. Contents: Introduction; The escape from Edin; The Waterloo campaign; Peace, 1815; Death of Napoleon and Wellington; Entry of the Russians into Moscow; 1812; Battles of Blenheim and Katalaf; Siege of Salobra; Slaughter at Sinop; Bombardment of Odessa and Sebastopol, &c. Jan 7

THE annual general meeting of the Charlotetown Horticultural Society took place in the Temperance Hall on Wednesday 21 January, 1856 when the following Officers were unanimously elected.

- Mrs Daly, Lady Patroness, John Lawson, Esq., President, Mrs. E. Palmer, M. B. Dry, Esq., Vice Presidents, T. Heath (Medical Esq.), John M. Davidson, Esq., Secretary, Henry P. Day, Esq., Treasurer. COMMITTEES—Mrs. D. Hodgson, Mrs. F. Longworth, Mrs. T. Dawson, Miss Daly, Miss Palmer, Hon. Charles Young, W. W. Irving Esq., George Beer, Esq., J. A. G. Esq., Esq. W. R. Watson, Esq.

By order, J. M. DAUGLEISH, Sec'y. Charlotetown, January 7, 1856. all papers.

CABINET, CHAIR AND SOFA

Manufactory. Queen Square, in the rear of Hassard's Gazette Office. THE Subscriber having engaged a part of the Steam Power belonging to the above Establishment, is now prepared to manufacture every article pertaining to his business. Having left P. E. Island (his former home) several years since, and been during that time, employed in some of the best Shops in the United States, he feels confident, that he can give satisfaction to those who may please to patronize him; he has obtained a knowledge of the modern and improved styles of Cabinet work, and as an aid to his business, has introduced some of the most approved Labor-saving Machinery, and also, a supply of the best WOODS used in Cabinet work, consisting of MAHOGANY PLANK, WALNUT and ROSEWOOD, which with BEECH, MAPLE, BLACK BIRCH, &c., he can make up to order in the best style and shortest notice.

Turning, straight and sweep-sawing executed with dispatch and accuracy. Dishing and Boring also done. J. RICK HICKEY. January 1st, 1856.

AUCTION.

(To close Assignments.)

THE Subscriber is hereby announced to the public, that he will offer at Auction at his Sale Room, Queen Street, Water Street, on Thursday, 17th January, at 12 o'clock, the following articles, viz—

- 3 casks BRANDY, (Hennessy's brand,) 9 casks VINEGAR, 1 coil 6 inch Striped ROPE, 4 do 4 1/2 do do do, 1 Set Plates and Braces, Spiler Hoops, Tent and Mast Hoops, &c., fit for a Ship about 600 Tons, Ribs and Poles, 2 cooking Stoves, 2 six-light do, 2 box do (new), 1 handsome Hall, do and 3 Franklin. Also, 6 Barrels prime split No 1. Nova Scotia, and 20 bbls. No 2 Newfoundland HERRINGS. Terms, Cash down. BENJ. DAVIES, Auctioneer. January 9, 1856.—Ex & Adv 2i

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

The Great New and Wonderful European Discovery!!!

YOUR OWN PORTRAIT PAINTER FOR 50 CENTS!!

Portraits, Views, &c. TAKEN BY THE SUN'S RAYS.

By this New Process, any person can produce, in a few seconds, true Life-like PORTRAITS of their friends; LANDSCAPES, VIEWS, BUILDINGS, &c. No knowledge of drawing required to produce these Wonderful Works of Art and Beauty. Printed Instructions, containing FULL PARTICULARS for practicing, by any one, this beautiful and fascinating Art with ease and certainty, will be forwarded, (prepaid,) by return Mail, to any address, on receipt of 50 cents, or postage stamps for the amount, and addressed to MR. COX, No. 161, GRAND STREET, New York City. Every applicant may depend upon being duly supplied, as if it is no humbug!! November 17, 1855.

NOTICE.—Printers of Newspapers inserting the above Advertisement, Reading Displayed—six times, including this Note, and sending on the paper with it in, with bill enclosed, will receive copies of the Work or cash, as preferred, forthwith.

FOR SALE, THE American built SHALLOP "REWARD," lying in Pleasant Harbor, 42 tons Register, built principally with live Oak, Copper-fastened, being in a good state of repair, and well found with Sails, Rigging, Ground Tackle, &c. Apply to the Owners Messrs. DONALD & JOHN McDONALD, Fishers, or to BENJ. DAVIES, Broker. Ch. Town, Jan. 1856.—Ex & Adv 2i

BUILDING LOTS. SEVERAL Town BUILDING LOTS for sale Apply to JAMES N. HARRIS. January 8, 1856.—4i

Varieties on Hand. 100 BBLs. Labrador and Canoe Herrings 10 bbls Pilot Bread 20 bbls Russet, Greening and Baldwin Apples 20 bbls onions 10 bbls pilot bread 6 penchous fine flavored old Jamaica Rum 33 overproof 1000 Bushels Turks, Island and Liverpool salt 50 doz Mason's Blacking 2 doz very superior Buffalo Robes 2 doz dress Trunks 6 Casks Cut shingle nails 50 Cooking, Franklin, Box and other Stoves Rooms, Buckets, Nests of Tubs Pickles, Ketchup, GLASSWARE—Lamps, handsome Jugs, Dishes, Creams, Nappas, Wine, Tumblers. Together with Furniture, the largest Variety of any Establishment in town, viz. CHAIRS—Cane and Wood seat, Rockers, ornamental Cottage, very handsome Cane-bottoms and Common. SOFAS—handsome Mahogany, Spring bottom, BEDSTEADS—Canopy, Cottage, Plain made and four-post Mahogany. FEATHER BEDS—Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses. CLOCKS—both Gothic and OG, CRADLES—Wicker worked, WASH STANDS—and Sinks, TABLES, (Two leaf,) Kitchen, Dressing and Common. 30 Bbls. PITCH, TAR and ROSIN. Bark Kate sailed from Georgetown for London on Monday 7th January. Georgetown harbour is quite clear of Ice.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CALENDAR FOR 1856:

The Almanack of this year is embellished with a number of neat and appropriate Wood Engravings, and besides the usual information, contains, by request of several friends, the day's length for every day in the year.

WANTED—A FARM SERVANT. An unmarried man preferred. Apply at this Office Dec. 20.

To Plasterers & Contractors. THE Subscriber will receive Tenders first of February next, from such persons as are willing to contract for the Lathing and Plastering of his new Building, on Hillsborough Square. All materials except sand, which is in the cellar, to be found by the Contractor. The work to be well finished with 3 Quarts Plastering, on or before the first day of July next. DANIEL BRENNAN. Charlotetown, Jan. 2d, 1856.

New Cabinet-Making Establishment. THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the public, that he has commenced business in the Cabinet-Making line, in the building lately occupied as Sail-loft by Mr. Thos. Williams, one door below the residence of W. E. Clark, Esq., where he trusts, by strict attention to business, neat workmanship and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage. MICHAEL REILLY, Cabinet-Maker. Ch. Town, Dec. 31, 1855.—3i

To the Churches, Ministers, Sabbath School Superintendents and Teachers throughout the British Provinces.— ON the First of JANUARY, 1856, will be published the first Number of a new ILLUSTRATED PAPER for CHILDREN. Prospectuses of Terms and a Specimen Copy of the "CHILDREN'S PAPER," will be largely distributed, free per Mail to all Ministers and friends of Sabbath-day reading for children as far as their address is known to the Publisher, and all who desire to promote the sale of this Publication, hitherto so much desired in the British Provinces, are invited to apply for a Specimen Copy, which will be mailed free. All letters to be Postpaid. Address—Office of Children's Paper, Thos. Nelson & Son, York Chambers, Toronto Street, Toronto, C. W.

SUPREME COURT

On Tuesday the Grand Jury came into Court and after the several presentments were delivered the foreman Peter Macgowan, Esq., addressed the Court in the following terms:—

The Honourables the Justices presiding in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature.
May it please your Lordships;

During the course of the Term, the Jurors have found True Bills on all the indictments submitted to their consideration.

In compliance with your Lordship's charge, the Jurors have made searching enquiry for evidence against persons engaged in retailing Spirituous Liquors without Licence, and in the investigation have necessarily examined a great many witnesses.

Presentments have been made and are now reported, to be dealt with in such manner as the Court may judge expedient.

The Jurors regret to observe, that they discover, from evidence taken before the panel, that the traffic in ardent spirits is greatly on the increase, and that even boys of very tender age, in companies together, are freely furnished with liquor by persons retailing, thus openly in violation of the Law.

The Jurors are of the decided opinion, that the City police should be charged with special power to check and endeavour to suppress places of this description.

The Jurors have considered it their duty to restrict the number of Licences in the City, but have passed all that were considered really necessary.

The following are the only Persons recommended to receive Licence, viz—
For Charlottetown—James Davis, William Feure, Patrick McCarron, James MacNally.

In the Country—Patrick Hamfare, John Richard Bott, Joseph MacNeil, John MacLeod, Neil MacNiven.

The Jurors have originated a prosecution against one John Macdonald alias James Keir—a most outrageous, lawless character, of great bodily strength, roving through the country without any fixed permanent residence, or ostensible means of living, except by a system of intimidation which he invariably practises wherever he roams.

The Jurors beg to express a wish, that this exceeding dangerous person may be apprehended without any loss of time and secured in close confinement, or some serious consequence will surely follow.

The crime of shop-lifting appears to be increasing, owing partly to the careless and tempting manner in which goods are exposed—Large lots of valuable merchandize, are daily exhibited outside the shop doors, and in some instances, piles of Goods are placed on the public streets—affording a great temptation to needy persons of weak and doubtful principles, besides very improperly and inconveniently obstructing foot passengers—and the Grand Jury recommend that the attention of the proper authorities should be called to this public nuisance, with the view of having it abated—If this custom were stopped, it is presumed that the crime would be thus much diminished.

The Jurors now present to the Court the annual list of Fence Viewers and Constables for Queen's County, for the ensuing year. The list has been considerably enlarged to meet the necessity of increasing settlements in several sections of the County.

The names of the Police Officers for Charlottetown have been likewise inserted, it being found expedient that their jurisdiction, in many instances should be extended beyond the precincts of the City.

for self and fellows,
PETER MACGOWAN, Foreman.

8th January 1856.

The Chief Justice briefly stated, that the Grand Jury deserved well of the County for their diligence and assiduity in the prosecution of their important duties and in particular to that part of them which related to the suppression of drunkenness, and with much pleasure and satisfaction discharged them from further attendance.

Since our last, the Supreme Court has been occupied with Jury cases every day. Alexander Forbes was found guilty of Manslaughter at a late hour yesterday. The following complete the list of Criminal prosecutions. We shall give the Civil cases in our next.

Queen Pros. John McGilvray and others, vs. John McDonald alias James Kier, assault; Bench Warrant moved for.

Queen Pros. Solomon Mutch, vs. Michael Curry, Larceny; do.

Queen Pros. William Welsh, vs. Alexander Campion, Assault; do.

Queen vs. William H. Nelis, Forgery; con. fessed.

34 presentments against parties for selling Spirituous Liquors without Licence. We were unable to obtain a correct list of the names for this issue, we will give them in our next.



[Articles under this heading are published solely on the responsibility of the Grand Division, S. of Temperance P. E. Island.]

THE DRUNKARD'S RAGGIT WEAN.

[Sung by Miss Dougal at the Saturday Evening Concerts.]

ATR—'Castles in the Air.'

A wee bit raggit laddie, gangs wan'ren through the street,

Wadin' mang the snaw wi' his wee hackit feet,

Shiverin' i' the cauld blast, greetin' wi the pain.

Wha's the pair wee callan', he's a drunkard's raggit wean.

He stan's at ilka door, an he keeks wi' wisfu' e'e.

To see the croud aroun' the fire a' laughin' loud wi' glee.

But he darna venture ben, though his heart be e'er sae fain,

For he manna play wi'ither bairns—the drunkard's raggit wean.

Oh see the wee bit bairnie, his heart is unco'fu',

The sleet is blawin' cauld, and he's dreepin' thro' and thro'.

He's speerin' for mither, an' he wan'ers whar she's gane,

But oh! his mither she forgets her pair wee raggit wean.

He ken's nae father's lave, an' he ken's nae mither's care,

To sooth his wee bit sorrows, or kame his bed at e'en.

To kiss him when he waukens, or smooth his brow an' e'e,

An' oh! he fears his father's face—the drunkard's raggit wean.

Oh pity the wee laddie, so guileless an' sae young,

The oath that lea's the father's lip' ill settle on his tongue;

An' sinfu' words his mither speaks his infant lips 'll stain,

For oh there's nae to guide the bairn, the drunkard's raggit wean!

Then surely we micht try an' turn that sinfu' mither's heart,

An' try to get his father to act a father's part

An' mak' them lea' the drunkard's cup an' never taste again,

An' cherish wi' a parent's care, their pair wee raggit wean.

—PAUL ROCKFORD.

TEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND.—The editor of the National Era, writing from London, says:—

"I have never before been so profoundly impressed with the policy of the Maine Liquor Law, never before felt so deeply grateful to the persevering advocates of temperance in my own country. Intoxicating liquor, in some form or other, is almost universally used in London. You cannot spend a social evening with a friend, without the decanter being produced; and if you call at a clergyman's house, you are asked to refresh yourself with a glass of wine.—It is useless to attempt any reform among the poor classes, while this bad habit prevails among respectable and wealthy people. This is a lesson long ago learned in America; but they have yet to learn it in England. They do not recognize the truth, that drink in high places encourages it in low places.

JUDGE CRAMPTON'S DEFINITION OF TEMPERANCE.—So long ago as 1831, the Right Hon. Chief Justice Crampton, then Solicitor General for Ireland, in presiding over a temperance meeting in London, said, 'I beg permission to give my idea of a temperate man, because I know that legal subtleties have been set up against the temperance institutions. A temperate man is he whose reason rules his appetite, and an intemperate man is he whose reason is ruled by his appetite. No man in my humble judgment can be considered a temperate man who, to indulge his appetite, will do an injury either to himself or to his neighbour. Now if I am right in that definition, and if I can show, that the man who uses ardent spirits in the most moderate degree is doing an injury to his neighbour, then I dethrone him from the position in which he places himself as a temperate man; and the individual is, according to the true, logical and philosophical definition of the word temperate, an intemperate man. The whole of private conviviality comes under this condemnation, and even those who do not use strong drink to indulge appetite, but in compliance with custom, cannot justify their practice as consonant with the true principle of temperance.—Temperance Chronicle.

Monthly Record of the Church of Scotland
PRINTED BY DAVID HALLIDAY—2s. Island currency, per annum, in advance. Subscriptions for the year 1856, received by
JULIAN W. MORRISON Agent.
1, Charlottetown, Dec. 25

Dry Birch Plank Wanted.
THE SUBSCRIBER will pay CASH for DRY BIRCH PLANK, from 1 1/2 to 3 inches in thickness.—Apply at HASZARD & OWEN'S BOOKSTORE.
PATRICK HICKEY, Cabinet Maker.
Nov. 30th, 1855.

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

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—
Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, 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. Deblouis Esq. Charlottetown.
April 7th, 1854. H. J. CUNDALL, Agent for P. E.

News for the People!
THE GOOD SCIR. 'SHANNON,' has arrived from BOSTON, and brought for DODD'S BRICK STORE, a Choice Lot of all sorts of
AMERICAN GOODS,
which will be sold by the Subscriber Cheap, and on good terms.
THOMAS W. DODD.
Oct. 5.

New Store,—New Goods.
"Queen Square House."
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to announce his REMOVAL from the OLD STAND in Great George Street, to his NEW STORE in Queen's Square, where he is now OPENING the remainder of his FALL SUPPLY of BRITISH and other GOODS. A large variety of FANCY GOODS, suitable for Presents.
WILLIAM HEARD.
Charlottetown,
Queen's Square House, Dec. 24, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to leave the Island, requests all persons to whom he may be indebted, to furnish their Accounts for settlement; and all those who are indebted to him, will please pay the same to Mr. CHARLES WELSH, who is duly authorized to act as the Subscriber's Agent during his absence from the Island.
Dec. 25. W. W. WELSH.

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

LENGTH.	DIAMETER.
1 1/2 inches by 1/2	5-16 3-8
2 "	5-16 3-8
2 1/2 "	5-16 3-8
3 "	1-4 5-16 3-8
3 1/2 "	1-4 5-16 3-8 7-16
4 "	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.

Robes! Robes! Robes!
EXTRA No. 1, BUFFALO ROBES Just received, at the KING SQUARE HOUSE.
BEER & SON.
Charlottetown, Dec. 5, 1855. Isl. Adv. 1m.

Valuable Properties.
TO be sold by Auction, on Thursday, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, that valuable WHARF PROPERTY, adjoining Queen's Wharf, having a water frontage of 120 feet, and fronting on Lower Water Street 40 feet, with the new buildings thereon. This property is so well known for its central situation, being contiguous to the ferry landing and principal streets, it requires but little further description.

A portion of the purchase money can remain on interest for a few years: For farther particulars, apply to Longworth and Yates.

Also, on the same day, at half-past 12 o'clock, that desirable two-story DWELLING HOUSE and LAND, 1/4 of a Lot, at present occupied by the Subscriber, situate in Water Street, immediately opposite the Terrace House. The House is finished in a superior manner, and convenient in every way; it has four large rooms on the ground floor, and a large pantry, two bed-rooms on the second floor and a large attic; a comfortable stable and out-houses attached.

Also, immediately after, the unexpired leasehold interest of half of Town Lot No. 7, in the first hundred, fronting on King Street 160 feet, immediately opposite to Mr. Charles McKenna's, with the large new warehouse and other buildings thereon.

Terms of sale and other particulars made known on application to
A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.
Ch. Town, Dec. 31, 1855.

Stoves!! Stoves!!!
A BETTER ARTICLE, and for less money, than was ever offered for sale in this City. The subscriber has just received, from the City of Albany,—
150 Stoves, of every description of style and pattern, including several new patents; as well as his late STOCK on hand, which he solicits his friends and the public generally, to call and examine to judge for themselves.
WILLIAM B. DAWSON.
October 15.

NOTICE.
Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
THE Co-partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers under the firm of LONGWORTH & YATES, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said late Firm will please present their accounts at an early day for adjustment; and all persons indebted to said Firm are requested to make immediate payment, to either of the undersigned.
FRANCIS LONGWORTH.
ALBERT H. YATES.
Ch. Town, Dec. 31, 1855.—Isl. & R. G. 2w

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE.
Now ready for Inspection,
A LARGE STOCK of BRITISH & FOREIGN GOODS adapted to the wants of the present season.

Ladies' Dresses of the latest style and of every variety in quality and price.
Winter Capes, Bonnets, Caps, Shawls, French Stays, Mohair Caps, Hair Nets, French Blonds, White Blk and coloured Rushees, Widows Caps, Black Velvets, Flowers and Feathers, Fringes, Gimps and Trimmings in great variety, French Merinos, Paramatas, Coubrus, Alpaccas, Orleans, Fancy Cloths, Cloakings, Ribbon Velvets, Bonnet Cap and Sash Ribbons, French and English Kid Gloves, Winter Gloves, Fancy Prints, Patchwork, Damasks and Fringes all colors, Cotton Warp, Pilot, Whitney and Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Lion Skin, Doeskins and Cassimeres, Velvet and Satin Vestings, Railway Rugs.

Merino and Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers
Stockport Florentine Long cloth and Linen Shirts, Shirt fronts, Collars, Mufflers, Silk Hats, Jim Crow Hats, Cloth Caps, Blankets, Red Blue and White Flannel and Serge, Striped Kersey, Hosiery a large selection, Sable, Fitch, Mink, Stone Martin and Musquash Muffs, Riding Boas, Cardinal Capes, Cuffs, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Fur Coats, Caps, Gloves and Mitts, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets and Rugs, Horsehoes, Leather and Carpet Bags, Electro plated goods from the first House in Britain, viz:—

Teapots, Cruet Stands, Toast Forks, Sugar Baskets, Table dessert Tea and Salt Spoons, Table and dessert Forks, Sugar Sifters and Tonges, Butter Knives, &c. &c. Jewellery and fancy goods of the newest kind; comprising, Gold and Silver Watches and Chains, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Rings, Pencil cases, Shirt and Sleeve Studs, Bracelets and Pins, Gold plated goods in abundance, Lava Baskets, Dresden and French Toilet Sets, Bohemian Glass Lustres and fancy ornaments, Papier Mache Work Boxes and Blisters, Ink Stands, Brasses and Alabaster Figures, Toilet Soap and Perfumery, Gentlemen's dressing Cases, Velvet and Chastelain Spoe Cases.

Also, A general assortment of Ironmongery, Indigo, Starch, Blue, Tea, &c.
A few moderator Lamps and Colza Oil said to be the most perfect Lamp yet invented.
Funerals furnished to order.

The goods remaining unsold of former Importations will be marked down to suit present prices and the whole will be disposed of at the lowest possible rate for Cash.
WILLIAM HEARD.
Charlottetown, 1st Jan. 1856.

FREE CHURCH.
THE Committee of Trustees of the FREE CHURCH, having inspected the building, feel much pleasure in stating that they are satisfied with the progress which their contractor is making in the work; and as they are anxious to have the building completed as soon as possible, they hereby respectfully request the congregation and other friends who have not yet paid their subscriptions to forward them with as little delay as possible.

The Committee beg leave at the same time to tender their most grateful acknowledgments to all those whose contributions they have already received.

Any persons who may have a desire to contribute towards the completion of the above piece of Worship will have an opportunity still to do so, and will oblige by handing over their donations to the Treasurer, GEORGE ALLAN.

JOHN SCOTT, Secretary.