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# Haszard's Gazette,

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, February 21, 1855. New Series. No. 216.

**Haszard's Gazette.**  
GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher  
Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning  
Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.  
TERMS—Annual Subscription, 12s. Discount for cash  
in advance.

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

**NEW FIRM.**  
GEORGE T. HASZARD, would respectfully  
intimate that he has taken into partnership  
Mr. George W. Owen. The Printing, Bookselling  
and Stationery business heretofore carried on by him,  
will from the 1st of January next, be conducted  
under the Firm of  
**Haszard and Owen.**  
Mr. Haszard will attend more particularly to the  
Printing department, and Mr. Owen to the Bookstore.  
By this means and with increased Capital, they hope  
especially to merit the patronage of the Public.

**S. L. TILLEY,**  
Wholesale and Retail Druggist  
15, KING STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.  
DEALER IN  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRUGS,**  
CHEMICALS,  
Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Spices, Paints,  
Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnish, &c., Confections  
in great variety. 6m

**THOMAS DOUGLASS,**  
5, PLATT STREET, NEW YORK,  
Importer and Dealer in every description of  
Foreign and Domestic  
**HARDWARE,**  
HEAVY ENGLISH GOODS BY THE PACKAGE.  
SOLE AGENT FOR  
**Bee's Braces, Turnscrows, &c.**  
MANUFACTURER  
Of the Premium Steel Squares, Premium Augers and  
Bits, Axes, Socket and Firmer Chisels, Patent  
Hollow Augers, &c.  
Agent for Burlington Wagon Axles.  
DAVID KINGSLAND, & Co., Manufacturer,  
Burlington, Vermont.

**NOTICE**  
THE undersigned, by Power of Attorney from  
the Rev. John McDonald, late of this Island,  
but at present of Chichester, in the County of Sussex,  
England, bearing date Nineteenth Day of December  
1854, has been appointed Agent to manage his Estates  
in this Island, and he hereby notifies all Tenants or  
others indebted for Rent, or otherwise, to pay the  
same to him.  
**JOHN R. BOURKE.**  
Mill View, Lot 49, Jan. 8, 1855.

**WHEREAS** certain persons have been cutting  
down trees upon my Lands, and have carried  
away wood therefrom, without License from me—  
This is to give notice, that all persons having so  
trespassed, or who shall, hereafter, so trespass,  
shall, on discovery, be prosecuted according to Law.  
**J. M. HOLL.**  
Kenwith, Township 32, Dec. 27.

**MONEY TO LEND**  
ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.  
**T. HEATH HAVILAND.**  
Barrister at Law,  
Queen Square, Charlottetown.  
November, 11th, 1854.

**Administration Notice.**  
ALL persons having legal demands against the  
Estate of the late Mr. Roderick Morrison,  
Farmer, of Rustico, deceased, are hereby notified to  
furnish the same, duly attested, within twelve  
months from this date: and all persons indebted to the  
said Estate are requested to make immediate pay-  
ment to  
**WILLIAM MATHEWSON, } Administrators.**  
**JAMES MATHEWSON, }**

**CORRESPONDENCE.**  
(For Haszard's Gazette.)  
No. 3.  
**Ought Vocal Music to be generally  
cultivated?**

It has been almost universally believed, that  
the peculiar powers, necessary for the successful  
cultivation of the art of singing, have been dis-  
tributed with a hand so very unequal, that the  
few who are favoured become musicians with-  
out difficulty, and almost without instruction or  
effort, while the attainment of any valuable de-  
gree of musical skill by the vast majority is en-  
tirely hopeless.

In this supposed decision of Providence, man-  
kind have generally acquiesced, and have  
allowed this art to remain solely in the pos-  
session of the few, not because they have  
regarded it as of little value, but because they  
have considered its attainment impracticable.  
A change is however, taking place upon this  
subject, in the public mind, proofs of the  
general, if not universal power, to understand  
the distinctions of musical sound, and to con-  
trol in accordance with them, the modulations  
of the voice, are multiplying. The number of  
the young who receive instruction, and make  
successful progress in the art, is rapidly in-  
creasing, and as the hope arises, that this  
acquisition may be made by all, it is viewed  
with more attention, and its various advantages  
are more and more highly appreciated. If the  
point be conceded, that the art of singing is to  
a certain degree attainable by all, few will  
doubt, that it ought to be generally cultivated.  
Whoever acknowledges the high rank which  
music demands, and deserves to bow in christ-  
ian devotion, will not consider a due degree  
of attention to it, a matter of little moment.  
It is a most important means of promoting  
devotional feelings, and it is far more power-  
ful in its effects upon those who join in it, than  
upon those who merely listen.

The musical talent is given us by our Maker:  
it is a responsible and sacred one; and can we  
do otherwise than yield to the constraining  
obligation, "to stir up the gift that is in us."  
Few can plead incapacity, and no one has a  
right to do it, until he has subjected his pow-  
ers to a rigid examination.  
No faculty, however vigorous, springs spon-  
taneously into action, some labour is necessary  
to unfold its latent energies, as well as to foster  
them.

It is not only our duty to improve our own  
faculties, but also to develop and cultivate  
those of our children. Pres. Edwards says,  
"not only should persons make conscience of  
learning to sing; but parents should conscien-  
tiously see to it, that their children are taught  
this, among other things, as their education  
and instruction belong to them." The business  
of common school instruction generally, is  
nothing else than the harmonious development  
and cultivation of all the faculties of children;  
hence, music as a regular branch of education,  
ought to be introduced into schools. The  
musical talent, as well as others, ought to be  
incited, developed, cultivated and rendered  
strong.

MUSICUS.  
(Communicated.)

**FREQUENCY OF EARTHQUAKES.**  
A correspondent of the New York Courier,  
who keeps hourly thermometrical observations,  
says, that earthquakes produce changes in the  
atmosphere that rests upon the earth, and  
exert an influence upon it to a greater and  
wider extent than persons who are not in the  
habit of observing the phenomena in connexion  
with atmospheric changes, have generally sup-  
posed.

"Within the field of our research during a  
period of fifteen months, commencing with  
January, 1852, and ending in March 1853,  
(four hundred and five consecutive days) we  
have recorded earthquakes that have been ac-  
tive on one hundred and seventeen of these  
days, on each of which, the place and places  
where the earthquakes were felt are particu-

ly stated and the day of the month also. In  
addition to these thus particularly specified,  
we have recorded many earthquakes during the  
same fifteen months; the places where they were  
felt are stated, but the day of the month could  
not be ascertained from the published accounts;  
and others also in considerable numbers, where  
neither the day of the month nor the month of  
the year is mentioned, but which were within  
said fifteen years.

The field of our research embraces but a  
small portion of the globe. Large districts of  
our earth are uninhabited, and of the inhabited  
districts there are many where there are no in-  
telligent minds to observe and make record  
of the phenomena, and others where there are  
no newspapers to convey intelligence.  
The conclusion we have arrived at, from  
these observations made without any interrup-  
tion for a series of years is, that all great and  
sudden changes of the temperature of the at-  
mosphere, are produced by the earth, and  
these changes effect those who breathe it both  
physically and mentally to a greater or lesser  
extent."—*Annual of Scientific Discovery for*  
1854 page 329.

(Communicated.)

**THE EARTHQUAKE.**  
We have been favoured by a subscriber, with  
the following extract of a letter, received from  
St. John, N. B. dated the 12th, inst.

On Thursday morning last, about 20 minutes  
before 7 o'clock, we had a very smart shock of  
an earthquake, which lasted nearly half a  
minute.—It almost shook the doors off their  
hinges in one house,—the noise was appalling—a  
roaring, unlike anything I ever heard. Mrs.  
S. and I were awake, and for a few seconds,  
did not know what it meant.—many were  
startled from sleep—some jumped out of bed,  
and ran to the street, very much terrified; the  
dishes in some houses were thrown from the  
shelves; the bells set ringing; and the stoves  
were shaken to such a degree, that some ser-  
vants thought they would have tumbled over.  
The oscillation of the earth was very percep-  
tible; and our furniture in the room, was  
shaken very much. We have great cause to be  
thankful for our deliverance from the awful  
catastrophe, that might have followed, had  
God seen fit to make it more severe. However,  
notwithstanding their gentle warning, there is  
to be a ball nearly every night this week, in  
the city.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.  
Sir,—There are no persons who know the  
Publications of the Messrs Chambers, but must  
acknowledge that they have done an immense  
deal for the improvement of the middle and  
labouring classes; that their aim has been to  
put publications that will instruct and improve  
the people within the reach of all, and they  
must feel proud, that their labours have been  
crowned with complete success. The Messrs.  
Chambers have risen in life from the keeping a  
small Stall, for the sale of old Books, to the  
possession of one of the largest publishing  
establishments in Scotland: but they are, by no  
means, wealthy; they have always liberally  
paid those persons whom they have employed for  
their literary and bodily labor; they have  
travelled many countries for the purpose of  
acquiring information, and they have liberally  
imparted it to the readers of their publications.  
The study of the Messrs. Chambers has always  
been the advancement and amelioration of the  
people, and they have advocated whatever they  
deemed conducive to the prosperity and well  
being of the people. I have always been a con-  
stant reader of their journal, and so eager am I  
for its perusal, that I get a copy (though at a  
cost nearly equal to the price of the publication  
itself) through the post. The following extract  
from an article on "the Questions of the Age,"  
I would wish you to transcribe into your paper,  
and I would fain hope that such men as the

leader of the Government and those who say  
they have the interests of their fellows at heart,  
would read and ponder over the suggestions so  
delicately and with such good feeling brought  
before their notice. I am yours truly,  
AMOR PATRIÆ.

February 17th, 1855.  
"One of the most remarkable of the newly  
turned-up questions refers to the individual's  
right to besot himself. At no time up to the  
present, could any doubt have been intimated  
on this subject. Had the question been but  
propounded 'in our hot youth, when George  
the Third was king,' what merriment it would  
have given rise to! Gentleman and commoner  
alike, nay, perhaps, the respectable parson  
himself, would have scouted the idea. There  
was a belief, indeed, that too much drink did  
harm, and that many especially of what were  
then called the lower orders, drank too much;  
and sometimes one heard a stray philanthropist  
bewailing these facts. But the evil was gen-  
erally regarded, only as one of the common ills  
that flesh is heir to, and to which we were  
therefore called on to submit with resignation.

Different now, when benches of magistrates,  
acting at their own discretion, are continually  
cutting off licences, and the legislature finds  
itself in a manner compelled to restrict the  
hours during which public-houses shall be  
open. View the expediency of the case as we  
may, there is no denying, that this is a course  
of procedure which takes its rise in the  
opinions and wishes of a certain portion of the  
community. It is undoubtedly an effort of  
society to reduce an evil with which it has long  
been afflicted.

"To many, we are well aware, it appears  
altogether detestable, as being at once an in-  
terference with private rights and liberty, and  
an attempt to effect by mechanical, and neces-  
sarily vexatious means, that reform which can  
only be well accomplished by general moral  
improvement. These objections sound well;  
but it is a nice point to decide, where the com-  
promise, we make of individual rights when we  
enter society, should end, and we suspect that  
the serviceableness of mechanical means of  
reformation can only be determined by experi-  
ment. If there be a majority of society, which  
says: 'We will not allow you by your gross  
tastes to keep public-houses in existence at all,  
since they corrupt many who might other-  
wise lead temperate and respectable lives,' we  
do not see how an indifferent minority is to  
present an effectual opposition. And if it be  
found, that the shutting up of public-houses on  
a particular day does abate the notable public  
symptoms of intemperance for that day, or the  
closing of them entirely does in a great measure  
extinguish these symptoms throughout the  
whole week, we do not see, how the said ma-  
jority can be prevented from taking those steps,  
if so inclined. How the facts really stand on  
these points, is not the subject we have at pre-  
sent to deal with; but we may express our  
entire and unhesitating faith in the statistics  
which shew, that there is a connection between  
the facility of obtaining liquor as to both place  
and time, and the consumption of that liquor,  
and all the usual consequences thereof. If  
this be a truth—and the influential part of  
society is now or shall become sensible of it—  
we conceive, that a narrowing of that facility,  
down to its total abolition, is far from being an  
improbable course of events in Britain.

"For the present, all is problematical; but  
while the struggle of the question is going on,  
we may make a few remarks on the commercial  
interests concerned. One cannot, of course, but  
feel for the man who is threatened with the  
loss of his little trade; and even for the  
capitalist, whose larger concern, the distillery,  
may some day be left unproductive on his  
hands. Grant the hardship to them, and let it  
not be spoken of with any approach to levity.  
But let it be remembered, that there is a larger  
public interest concerned on the other hand.  
Those who are engaged in any branch of the  
liquor-trade, should well see how questionable is  
the permanence of a system involving so much  
misery to mankind, and which many believe to be as  
much a cause as an effect of the moral depravity  
connected with it. They should set their houses  
in order, and at least be contriving so that, if  
fall they must, they shall destroy by their fall



as little of their realised means as possible. They ought to be on the constant outlook for other and better methods of employing their time, their industry, and their money. Let them not be too easily carried away by the idea that what they do live by, they ought to live by, or that they have any vested right in the dealing of perdition to the bodies and souls of their fellow-creatures, for most undoubtedly there is no solid ground for the soles of their feet in these ideas. The most moral of trades is liable to decline under changes of taste and of fashion; and it is the duty of those who suffer by such changes, not to sit down and cry how hardly they are dealt with, but to try the next best course of remunerative industry which is available to them.

"The time has now come, indeed, when many besides them should look out for changes affecting their occupations and means of subsistence. In the simple fact, that money spent in any sort of extravagance or dissipation is now known to be money lost, not merely to the spender, but to the community, we see a revolution which must sooner or later lead to new relations in business. The spendthrift has lost one great protection to his self-respect, in knowing that he does no real good to anybody more than to himself. In the assurance that the millions spent annually on intoxicating liquors are millions utterly lost to the community, since the industry devoted to producing these liquors had to be sustained out of the products of other industry, the unthinking multitude itself has received a correction which cannot fail to tell upon its conduct. There are probably other trades that may find the frost of this truth of political economy. There is a growing tendency in society to act upon principles established on a scientific basis, and there is no saying how far this may go, or what forms it may ere long take. So let the ministers of idle luxury and sensual indulgences of all kinds be warned.

"There is another consideration which we would, with all delicacy and good feeling, bring before the minds of those engaged in making and selling liquors. They cannot but own that their industry is injurious to mankind. They are men, and cannot but feel concerned to think that such is the case; and some uneasiness must therefore rest in their secret minds regarding their occupation. Now, if they are forced out of this line of life, and forced upon some course of industry which comports with the good of their fellow-creatures, there will assuredly be a cessation of the uneasy and self-reproaching feeling which has hitherto harassed them, and very probably they will have cause to rejoice that they were compelled to bring their interests into harmony with those of their neighbours, and thus secure a more agreeable store of sensations. If such compulsion have in it aught of hardship, it is hardship of a kind by no means new, for many are the instances of men being driven to do that which redounded to their own advantage, and blessing afterwards the necessity which they at first deplored."

**Proceedings of Charlottetown Mutual Fire Insurance Company.**

**MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS.**

Kent Street, Feb. 5, 1855.

William Heard, Esquire, President, in the Chair.

Present—Messrs. J. Trenaman, W. C. Trowan, J. Rider, T. Williams, J. Ings, H. Haszard, G. Beer, and P. McGowan.

Read the minutes of the last meeting, whereupon the Secretary stated that ten individuals had recently taken out Policies agreeably to the terms of the constitution. The President stated that his term of office having now expired—the term of the several officers having expired on 31st Jan., it became the duty of the meeting to proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing twelve months. Mr. Beer proposed, that the President do leave the Chair, and that it be taken by Mr. Henry Haszard. Mr. Beer then proceeded to pass several compliments on the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Heard had discharged the duties of the office for the last three years, and proposed.

That William Heard, Esq., be re-elected President of the Company for the ensuing year. Passed unanimously.

Whereupon Mr. Haszard communicated the same to Mr. Heard, who, in a very neat speech, expressed his thanks and willingness to continue in the office of President. The following appointments were severally proposed and carried:

Henry Palmer, Esquire, Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. John Ings and Mr. Peter McGowan, Auditors of Accounts.

Appraisers—East Ward—Mr. John Rider and George Beer, Esquire.

For Charlottetown, West Ward—Mr. Richard Hartz, Mr. John Ings, Mr. Peter McGowan.

The Board entered into a lengthy free discussion on the propriety of accepting good and

suitable risks situated in the country parts, and finally adopted the principle to accept certain risks that may be offered in future.

The appraisers were instructed to examine several premises now applying for Policies, and to report thereon to the Secretary.

Having reconsidered the amount of premium charged on premises occupied as Druggist Shops, brought forward by Mr. Trowan, the meeting determined to abide by the charges already fixed.

The Board made an order respecting the investment of the balance of cash in hand, as audited on the 31st December last, to produce six per cent. per annum, to be invested in such manner as to command any portion of such money, should loss occur to require it.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the President expressed a hope, that the Directors would continue to be punctual in their attendance at the monthly stated times of meeting, as the usefulness and ultimate success of the Company entirely depended on the business being promptly and wisely dispatched. Adjourned until the first Monday in March.

**INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.**

**A VISIT TO THE TRENCHES.**—The following is from a letter written on board the Indiana, and dated "Before the Camp, Crimea, Dec. 25, 1854:—

"The French camp alone extends upwards of 9 miles inland. Sebastopol lies about 11 miles from us. On the 22d our captain expressed a wish to see the camp, and off we went at nine o'clock in the morning. After passing through the French camp, our desire to see the entrenchments became very great, so the captain went to the hut of the General (it is not better than a hut, being built of mud) to ask permission. He very kindly granted, finding we were English, and sent a guide with us. Travelling in these parts is very disagreeable; for five miles our path was across fields completely ploughed with shell and shot from the enemy. At length we reached the trenches. It really is astonishing to see what extraordinary amount of labour must be expended in throwing up these works; it is just like passing through a maze. During the first part of our journey through the trenches, the heavy shot and shells flew over our heads almost like flocks of birds, but by our keeping close under the entrenchments we were tolerably free from harm. We at last halted; our guide told us we were then as near, as it was prudent to go. We inquired how far we were from Sebastopol? He said, "Nearly 400 yards." The Captain said, "Can we go any nearer?" He said, "Yes; but if you get something for your pains, don't blame me." We reassured him on that point, and on we went, nor were we at all sorry to get clear of it. The position of our men in this entrenchment was fearful. We were compelled, for about half a mile, to almost crawl along through thick mud up to our knees. This trench was filled with Riflemen, whose duty was to keep a sharp look-out through very small crevices, for the purpose of picking off any poor Russian who chanced to show a head. The Russians were carrying on the same sport with our men. One poor Frenchman on my left received a shot which killed him instantly, while another within four feet of us had one passed through his arm and side. We now began to think it time to retreat, but scarcely had we turned, when a large shell fell in the trench thirty feet in advance of us. We looked at each other with astonishment, afraid to make the inquiry, Who was hurt? The soldiers laughingly exclaimed *pas bon*, and returned an immediate answer, discharging three immense bombs, one of which took up its abode in one of the largest houses in the town. We had a fine view of Sebastopol. I should have told you, we were within 110 yards of the town when we turned back. The fields are completely black with the number of shot and shell from the enemy. Those in the trenches have the worst berth. They are on duty twenty-four hours every third day; but it is the night they so much dread; it is during the darkness that the Russians make their fearful sorties. I assure you, we can see most fearful firing all through the night. On the night of the 20th, they made one of these sorties, in which we lost upward of 100 men, besides a large number wounded. No one can form any idea, unless they visit the trenches, of the dreadful nature of these sorties."

**HOW THE ZOUAVES DO THEIR WORK.**

The German Universal Gazette has the following amusing anecdote, said to have occurred before Sebastopol. The French having remarked unusual activity among the garrison of the Quarantine Fort, were anxious to know the cause of it, and for that purpose determined to get hold of some Russian sentinel at the outposts. But that was no easy matter, the sentinels being usually on the alert, and taking good care to keep out of danger. At last a Zouave offered to furnish the article in question. That very night a watchful Muscovite heard a rustling amongst the bushes. He cried, "Who goes there?" but the only answer he received was a grunt. Thinking he to himself, "This is some fat pig that has deserted from the enemy. Bless me, if I could only get hold of it, and smuggle it into the fort, so that our officers may not lay hold of it!" With this view, he returns the grunt; the conversation become interesting to both parties, and at last the worthy Russian sees the object of his desires approach. He lays down his musket to seize it; but, O horror! the treacherous beast turns the tables upon him, throws him down and gags him in no time; then, with a low whistle he calls five Zouaves to his aid, who carry off his victim to the French camp in triumph.

**A COMBAT.**

A sergeant of the 47th took a Russian officer prisoner at Inkermann. He tells the tale to his wife:—"The last round of ammunition I possessed was in my firelock, when this brave officer rushed at me like a lion. Just as he advanced within about twenty yards of me, with his sword in hand, I fired, and put the ball right through his left breast, close to his shoulder. This appeared, as if only to raise his temper, and he continued to close upon me. I then saw an officer of the guards lying dead at my feet, and throwing down my firelock, I snatched his sword out of the sheath, at the same time advancing to meet the brave foe. But he soon found he had to contend with a person who could wield a sword as well as himself. The first plunge he made at me was for my heart, but ere it reached that vital part, I knocked the weapon about twelve yards out of his hand. One moment more, and my sword would have been through his body, for my temper was properly up, but a French officer, seeing the whole, caught my arm, and requested me to spare his life, but to take him prisoner. Acting on this advice, I very soon took him by the collar of his coat, and marched him to the rear a prisoner. For the sword which saved my life, I afterwards got 10s. from an officer. That left me master of £4, and it made me feel a proud man, that I had such a nice sum to send home to you and the children to provide you with a good Christmas dinner, and for which I am deeply thankful to Almighty God, as also for protecting me through that awful day of danger."

**AN AFFECTING INCIDENT OF THE WAR.**

We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter received by a lady resident in this neighbourhood, from a friend in Devonshire:—"I have just been reading a private letter from a young baronet in the Guards who mentions that on searching the person of his friend Lieutenant A—, wounded in the battle of Alma (and afterwards died on the field of battle) he found a small Testament, which he had observed him reading the evening previous, as he lay wounded, and on turning over its pages he found bloody finger-marks on the 14th chapter of St John's Gospel—"In my Father's house are many mansions." This touching fact seemed more interesting coming direct from the field of battle, written on the cap of a young baronet, possessor of large estates, and who is now without a blanket to cover him, or water for ablution, or change of linen since the battle of Alma, yet not one word of murmuring, but sweet, loving messages home. Charles Dickens writes much of the nobility of feelings hidden in the bosoms of the poor—the upper grades of society have mines of wealth hitherto unknown, but which the battle-field is richly revealing."—*Macclesfield Courier*

A French officer in the Crimea mentions an anecdote of a little dog who came from the Inkermann side of the valley, and pulled

the soldiers' coats so much that a party was sent with him, and they followed him to a wounded Russian (his owner), who had been lying concealed by the brushwood since the battle.

**THE BALAKLAVA RAILWAY.**

The men and materials for the construction of a Railway from the port of Balaklava to the works before Sebastopol have been shipped from England, by Messrs. Peto, Betts and Brassey, in seven steamers and two sailing ships. Mr. Beatty, the engineer in chief, went out to the Crimea by way of Marselles, and arrived at Constantinople on the 23d December. He was accompanied by Mr. Kellock, as assistant engineer, and also by Mr. Campbell, who was associated with him in this Province. Mr. Campbell, it will be remembered, is son of the late Sir Donald Campbell, Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island. The cashier of the expedition is Mr. Charles Camidge, who resided some years at Sheldiac, in this Province, as principal of the Grammar School there, and who was formerly connected with railways in England.

The most elaborate and perfect arrangements have been made by Messrs. Peto & Co., to ensure the success of their undertaking. The railway labourers who have been sent out are described as picked men of the best description; and it is said that a finer body of men never left the shores of England for any foreign enterprise.—*Nbrk.*

**LIQUOR TRAFFIC.**

Let those who fancy that the Liquor Traffic cannot be put down by Law, read the following article from the *New York Times*. Surely, if so much can be done in a city like New York, famed for its rowdiness and the number of its grog-shops, with the comparatively feeble weapons put into the hands of the Magistrates by the License Law, great results may reasonably be anticipated from the stringent provisions of a thorough anti-liquor law.

**NO LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.**

Yesterday was a dry day in town. 'Twas a cool, tight day—the wind sharp and piercing, the sun bright and pleasant enough, but the water in the gutters stood as stiff as ever, and only the tops of the mud heaps were thawed. A dry day out of doors, but a drier one in doors. The old soakers that came out of their cribs to get their "eye-openers" found the doors shut of their haunts. They tried the door that leads into the alley, but a "Star" stood there so solemn and observant, that they went back again with the cobwebs in their throats undisturbed. The men came out yawning to get their "eleven o'clock," but the corner grocery was closed, and it was of no use to thump on the shutters. Nobody was inside evidently. They sat down on the barrels outside and on the edge of the coal-bin, and talked over Mayor Wood's droll way—these men that voted for him and threw up their hats for him, and took treats for him, and "did expect decent treatment." "There was an alien look" about them, sure. Some thought that Governor Clark had made a Maine Law, and some cursed the Know-Nothings, who must have done it.

"Gentlemen men" shook hands on meeting in the streets, and said to each other, "Let us drink!" and stepping into saloons of mixed characters, where oysters are eaten at times, and marching up to the bar, saying, with the air of men perfectly assured, "Brandy for two," were shocked to hear the bar-keeper reply, "No brandy sold here to-day—by order of the Mayor." Very "gentlemen men" felt as if they had eaten salt fish for breakfast, and chewed pipes over since. They thrust unusually large quids of tobacco into their cheeks, and shewed never so vigorously. It was awfully dry yesterday.

Politicians who crowd each other in our great hotels, the swarms that blacken their saloons, were horrified at seeing neat cards stuck up in sundry places. "No liquor sold here on Sunday." There were indeed, sudden rushing to private rooms, and an unusual number of bells pulled, and servants glided rapidly up and down stairs bearing bottles; but yesterday in the finest of the white-fronted marble hotels as in the dirtiest of the "low groceries," drinks were not to be had at the bar. All honor to Mayor Wood, who has done it. Yet the Church-going people had no hint of the revolution that was wrought.—There was no rioting in the streets—no blood shed. But Mayor Wood did yesterday just what has been again and again repeated by the opponents of a prohibitory law as a thing impossible to be done—he stopped the liquor sale in New York, almost, if not quite, entirely.

Not Mayor Wood alone, Mayor Hall of Brooklyn City as faithfully fulfilled his promises to the public. In person yesterday, he with the Chief of Police, perambulated the Consolidated City. Our report says that in Williamsburg there was but one shop found open; this the two officials entered, saw for themselves the evidences of a violation of the law, and announced their errand to the keeper, after which, as may be presumed, his customers went dry. We have fallen upon new times. The idea of having laws enforced is a great innovation, but it suits the people and wins for the reformers who effect its golden opinions from all whose opinions could possibly be framed of any other than the baser metals.



COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, February 14.

Hon. Col. SECRETARY having presented the correspondence relative to the purchase of the Worrel estate, after the same had been read by the clerk, said, —Mr. Speaker, as the government deem it but right that every information with reference to the subject-matter of the documents just read should be furnished, not only to the tenantry living on the estate, but to the public at large, I move their publication. And I can inform the House that the government will be able to sell the best lands, those fronting on the rivers and main post roads, at 12s. 6d. per acre, and those on the Cardigan and other roads at 10s. per acre, the wilderness lands from 5s. to 10s. per acre. I will also state, sir, that the bonds formerly given to Mr. Worrel by parties wishing to purchase, and by which they agreed to pay 30s. or 40s. per acre, will be cancelled, and they will be allowed to purchase at the rate of 12s. 6d. per acre, with two years' interest on their bonds. A further boon will be granted to those tenants who are in arrears by a remission of all save two years' rent, while, in many instances, eight or ten years' rent is due. To this no tenant can reasonably object. By the agreement made with Messrs. Pope & Co., all debts due from the estate were to be transferred to the government. Sir, the government was informed by them that they had received no money since they had purchased the property. But shortly after that statement had been made a person came to me with a receipt acknowledging the payment of £50, and Messrs. Pope & Co. had to submit to the deduction of that amount from the purchase money.

Mr. COOPER.—I do not intend, Mr. Speaker, to object to the motion for publication. On the contrary, I think it right that all publicity should be given to the documents. I cannot, however, approve of the conduct of the government in concluding the purchase, without previous investigation of the title they were about to acquire.

Hon. Mr. PALMER.—Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to the publication of the papers we have just heard read; but, sir, I should like to know in what manner, and through what channels it is intended to make them public. Is it intended that they shall be published merely in the *Royal Gazette*? Sir, I hope they will appear in all the newspapers in the Island, for not only the tenantry on the estate, but every man in the Colony is deeply interested in the matter. If so large a sum of public money has been applied to the purchase of this particular property, every tenant, ay, every tax-payer, should know what had occurred. All parties, whether tenants to Lord Selkirk, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Currier, or any other proprietor, should know the course pursued towards the Worrel tenantry, and have a right to expect that the same favor would be shown to them. I therefore trust that the correspondence will be published in all the papers, although I do not believe that the bill will be self-sustaining, nor will it confer all the benefits anticipated by its advocates.

Hon. Mr. MOONEY.—Mr. Speaker, one would suppose, from the tenor of the last speaker's observations, that the Hon. Secretary wished to restrict the publicity to be given to those documents. Sir, such never was the thought of the Hon. Secretary, or of the government. We wish all the papers to publish them. I, Sir, may state that I never was opposed to the purchase, although it was stated in one of the public journals that, when the Executive Council were deliberating on the propriety of concluding the purchase, I was at Flinty Glen and the Hon. Mr. Warburton in the United States. Sir, that statement is false. At the time alluded to, I was not at Flinty Glen, nor was Mr. Warburton in the States.

Mr. M'INTOSH. I am inclined to think, Mr. Speaker, that the Government were justified in effecting the purchase. It has been said that Mr. Cox was in too great a hurry to buy his land; in my opinion the same remark will apply to the government, they were, I fear, in too great a hurry also, and will find some difficulty in making all the land available. Their first duty however, was to enquire into the title of those from whom they purchased, but I trust, Sir, that matter will be quietly settled.

Hon. Mr. LORD. Mr. Speaker, I feel satisfied that the tenantry will soon feel the good effects of the course pursued by the Government in this matter. They will no longer be compelled to take their lands under short leases; at the caprice of Landlords or their agents. I agree, Sir, with the Hon. Member, (Mr. Cooper) that the tenants have not hitherto received justice, but why now stir up old grievances? The Hon. Member (Mr. Palmer) seeks to make political capital against the Government by assertions, in making which, I do not think him sincere, he must know that the Bill will be self-sustaining. Right glad will the people be, to obtain their lands at 5s. or 6s. per acre. And I feel confident, that in 6 or 7 years not more than 1000 acres of the wilderness land will remain unsold. Why Sir, the timber alone on those lands will more than pay the price. It will be for the interest of the proprietors to sell their lands to the Government at a fair rate. Mr. Cox, by his haste has paid some 50 or 60 per cent more than he would have had to pay, if he had waited and bought from the Government. I and my colleagues in the Government have not the slightest objection to the correspondence being published in all the papers, although, Sir, if the present position of parties in this House were reversed, I doubt whether equal liberality would be manifested.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN. The question before the House, Mr. Speaker, is simply, shall the papers be

published or not? I think it right that they should appear in all the Newspapers, as it is but just to the whole people of the Island that they should be informed of the course pursued by the Government in this matter, and I say this, approving of their action in the purchase of the Worrel Estate.

Hon. Mr. PALMER.—Mr. Speaker, I did not anticipate that such a discussion would have arisen on the motion before the House, and consequently, was not prepared for it. I took it for granted, that the question would be brought forward in Committee of the whole House, on the general state of the Colony. I wish, as I stated before, that all publicity on the subject should be afforded to the people, as every individual is deeply interested in the matter—we have heard it often repeated, Sir, that this Bill would be self-sustaining—I for one do not believe it, it is, however, good policy for the Government and Hon. Members who support them, to induce the people to think that it will be so; and no doubt, we shall see the parrot cry of this measure being "self-sustaining," emblazoned on their banners at the next General Election. Time, however, will show how far this Bill is entitled to the appellation, and when you calculate the amounts of Land and School Assessment lost to the Revenue while Government retains the property, the large sums to be disbursed in salaries to Commissioners Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors, Wood rangers, and Deputy Wood rangers, the accounts will show the measure not to be self-sustaining as its friends predict it will be. And, Sir, I do not consider the report of the Commissioners entitled to such credit. The Government have made an improper selection of individuals to act as Commissioners; in saying this, I mean not to say any thing disparaging of them as individuals, but I do say, that men of different stamp, and in other situations should have been appointed. One of them, —Mr. Dingwell—is a land speculator and a partisan and warm supporter of the Government in this House, he has a right to purchase the lands he was employed to survey; and, Mr. Speaker, I consider the Hon. Captain Swabey a very improper person for the Government to appoint. The office of Commissioner of Public Lands, with a salary of two or three, or perhaps hereafter, four or five hundred pounds, was before his eyes, at stake on the purchase and he should not have been appointed a Commissioner of Public Lands until the lands had been purchased by the public! Mr. Ball, too, was equally interested in obtaining the appointment. It was not to be expected that he would concur in making report adverse to his prospects of putting fat pickings into his own pockets. On grounds such as these, Sir, I say we have not a report entitled to that confidence which would be reposed in one made by disinterested individuals, and it was the duty of the Government to have appointed as Commissioners, men who were impartial, and free from the influences I have mentioned; and I agree, with the Hon. Member (Mr. Cooper), although I do not generally coincide with him in opinion, that the Commissioners should have investigated and reported upon the titles to the lands, and thus have put a stop to the agitation of that question. Had disinterested Commissioners reported on the validity or imperfection of the titles, the public mind would have been quieted; but now, Sir, the whole question of Echeat is revived. Who could have expected any other result from the report of such Commissioners, the mere servants of the Government, bound by regard to their pecuniary interests to report as Government wished? I repeat, Sir, my belief that the measure will not be self-sustaining, and we find the Hon. Col. Sec'y himself admitting that there may be a deficiency.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY.—Really, Mr. Speaker, I do not remember ever to have seen the Hon. Member for Charlestown so good humoured and so fluent; it must be the result of his sudden agreement with the Hon. Member (Mr. Cooper). But, Sir, with reference to the objections of the Hon. Gentlemen, I must inform him that the Act rendered it incumbent on the Government to appoint six gentlemen as Commissioners to report upon the value of the lands. You, Sir, were one; and does the Hon. Member mean to attribute interested motives to you? Messrs. Dingwell and Beaton were equally disinterested. And the law also expressly required the appointment of the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Lands and the Surveyor General. The Hon. gentleman has seen fit to characterize Mr. Dingwell as a land speculator, and consequently unfit to act on the commission! I deny that Mr. Dingwell is a land speculator, but, were he one, it should be borne in mind that the law restricts any individual from purchasing more than 300 acres; and the Hon. Member (Mr. Dingwell) would be acting in direct opposition to his own interests, as a speculator, if he put a high valuation on the land; no better arrangement than that entered into could have been made. The Hon. gentleman says, that the Commissioners should have investigated and reported upon the titles to the land; that, Sir, was no part of their duties, they were but to estimate the value, and the investigation of the titles was the province of the Hon. Attorney General. It is unfair for the Hon. Member to attribute interested motives to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, when he well knows that the Law specifies £300 as the amount of his Salary. Why then should he stretch that amount to £500 or £600? His allusions to the present Surveyor General, are equally unjust and unfounded; and, Sir, had Mr. Wright been Surveyor General, I feel sure we should have heard no such complaint. But, Sir, why did not the Government, the then leader of which, Hon. Mr. Hall, was a trustee of the Estate, conclude the purchase? I for one am quite willing to give the Hon. gentleman the benefit of his opinion, and allow him to wait till the closing of the matters of the estate, and I have no fear of the result, knowing that the Government have acted with due caution, and that, although the amount be large, the price is reasonable. Why, Sir, when I stated that the price would probably be five shillings sterling per acre, I was laughed at for making so low an estimate; and now we have purchased at five shillings currency. If the Hon. Member for Charlestown wishes to impugn the conduct of Government in this matter let him bring it

on the general state of the Colony when the Government will be prepared to justify their conduct.

Hon. Mr. PALMER, supposed the report would be submitted to the opinion of the House, he was not prepared to go into debate, but merely wished that all publicity should be afforded, at present for the purpose of eliciting the expression of public opinion.—It was the duty of the Government to bring the matter before the House.—The reason why the late Government did not purchase the property, was that the trustees had sold it before that Government was appointed: this could be proved by a reference to dates.

Legislative Summary.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Feb. 19.

Hon. Mr. MOONEY presented a petition from Malcolm MacKenzie, School Teacher, praying allowance of his salary for six months, which had been withheld on account of the number of pupils being less than the number required by law—and the House decided to refer that and similar applications to a Special Committee to examine and report upon, and the following gentlemen were appointed as the Committee, viz:—

Hon. Mr. MOONEY, Mr. MUNRO, Mr. DINGWELL, Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY, and Hon. W. LORD.

Mr. PERRY presented a petition from James Gillanders, Teacher, which was referred to the Committee.

Hon. Mr. MOONEY presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Townships 14, 15, 16, and 17, praying grant in aid of individual subscriptions to build a bridge across Haldimand River.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The Hon. the Speaker laid before the House the Import and Light Duty accounts, for the district of St. Peter's for the past year.

The Hon. Col. Secretary by leave, introduced a Bill for establishing a Normal School and in further amendment of the free education Act which was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

After which the House went into Committee of the whole on the Tenants Compensation Bill.

After an animated discussion an amendment moved by Mr. Cooper, to extend the provisions of the Bill to Tenants whose leases had expired, was negatived by the following division.

For the amendment.—Messrs. McIntosh, Cooper, Hon. Mr. Montgomery, Hon. Mr. Longworth.—4

Against amendment.—Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN, Hon. Mr. Warburton, Hon. Mr. Whelan, Hon. Mr. Cole, Hon. Mr. Lord, Hon. Mr. Mooney, Hon. Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Dingwell, Munro, Perry, Muirhead, Laird, Douse.—13.

Committee rose and progress was reported when the House adjourned.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, February 21, 1855.

That it is upon the successful exertions of her agricultural industry, that Prince Edward Island must look for the means of present and future prosperity, and, as the source of all ultimate advancement is a truth so obvious, that it needs but to be mentioned, to be acceded to. Every thing, therefore, that tends to develop the resources of the country in this particular, and to excite the latent energies of both the soil and the people, must be looked upon with an interest proportionate to its importance. Professor Johnston's account of the neighbouring Province of New Brunswick, and his comparison of its agricultural capabilities with those of the States of the adjoining Republic, has had there a great influence in raising the character of the farmer, both in his own estimation and in that of the public, thereby stimulating him to exertions, the result of which will be the accumulation of individual wealth and the advancement of public prosperity. Already has that province so begun to feel the advantages of having employed a man so eminent in laying before their agricultural population the nature of its soil, its peculiarities of climate, its geological structure, the errors that have prevailed in developing its resources, and the means of remedying those errors, that, at no distant period, New Brunswick is, we think, destined to change its appellation of a lumbering to that of a farming country; and, instead of importing agricultural produce to a considerable extent, as she has hitherto done, she will become an exporting one.

That the Royal Agricultural Society of Prince Edward Island has done much for the cause, the promotion of which is the end and aim of its institution, we are fully prepared to admit, and shall hail with pleasure any new exertions on the part of that body, to lead the way to new improvements, or to stimulate industry, or rouse up latent ambition by prizes or rewards for excellence, in old and established modes of practice. We cannot congratulate the Society however, upon the success of one of its measures, from the adoption of which much good was confidently predicted, and as anxiously expected; we allude to the appointment of Mr. Stark as a Lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry. For Mr. Stark personally, we have a high respect, and wait with some anxiety for his report as School Visitor; that of Lecturer on

Agricultural Chemistry we have before us, and as it is a public document, and Mr. Stark paid from the public fund—through the medium of the Royal Agricultural Society—we conceive that both the Lectures and Lecturer are legitimate subjects for public criticism. Previously to the appointment being filled up, we intimated an opinion, that if the two offices were conjoined, one of them would suffer, and our reason for forming such an opinion was, that a certain degree of enthusiasm was necessary to success in either employment, and that to give the requisite attention to both, would so divert the mind of him who should make the attempt, that it neither could nor would be well attended to. It is true, that our idea of the duties of a Professor of Agricultural Chemistry is upon a somewhat more extended scale than that—if we judge from results—of Mr. Stark. We should have expected, that no time would have been lost in making an analysis of the waters of the different natural springs which well out of the ground in every part of the Island, the chemical contents of which would go far in enabling one to form an opinion of the nature and capabilities of the soil through which they had traversed, and by the percolations of which they had been fed. And this might have been essayed in winter as easily as in the summer, and with as important effects. A series of agricultural experiments should have been begun upon the soil itself, in all its various differences, from that of the forest in its virgin purity, as when that forest had been cut down, rolled and burnt, before the crop was put in, and after it was taken out, and before and after every subsequent crop; upon the hills, in the valleys, by the sea-side, and in the interior. An agricultural chemist, without his instruments for making the requisite tests, is a workman without tools. Any man may, as Mr. Stark has done, read one lecture, or three, compiled from the best and most modern works on the subject, but, what better informed are his audience, at the end of the recitation, than they would be if they took some good work, "Johnston's Lectures," for instance, and read it at their leisure! And even then, with the book constantly at hand to refer to, without an experimental knowledge of Chemistry in general, little or no progress or can be made. Before a man can lecture well, or in a popular manner—the only way in which lectures can be given to the unlearned with any good effect—he must be thoroughly versed in the subject, ready to answer any question that may ask him relative to it, and competent so to frame and diversify his answer, as to make it plain and easy to be comprehended by common minds. For this purpose, the lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry must have as a thorough knowledge of the physiology and economy of vegetable nature as the surgeon those of animal, and as competent to describe the functions of the roots, stems, leaves, and flowers of plants, as the latter of the bones, muscles, veins, arteries, intestines, or other parts of human frame. And to acquire the requisite information, in either of these branches of knowledge requires not only time, study, and attention, but the requisite opportunities. The surgeon must betake himself to the anatomical theatre, and avail himself of the learning of the lecturer, and the subject displayed on the table; but he must not rest here, he must apply the principles, learned in public, to practice in his private study, and no part of the human frame, either visible to the naked eye, or attainable by means of microscopes, must be suffered to escape him. So it should be with the student into the arcana of nature; he must be first well instructed by those who have attained to eminence, and afterwards be must apply himself assiduously, to make himself master of all the details. Now, we very much doubt, whether Mr. Stark has had either time or opportunity to make any progress in either, and, until we shall be better informed on this point, we shall consider the £100 given to Mr. Stark as misapplied, for, by his own showing, he has effected nothing, and there are no fruits of his labours, as an Agricultural Chemist, available to the farmer, which would compensate for the expenditure of such a sum yearly.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—In consequence of William M. Howe, Esq., having been so engaged with his duties, as Reporter to the House of Assembly, he could not prepare his Lecture as announced. T. Heath Haviland, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents, kindly came forward, and read a very interesting paper, "on the causes that led to the severance of the United States of America, from the Mother Country." After the Lecture, a very animated discussion followed, during which some constitutional Lawyers that were present, introduced and discussed some debatable points.

On next Tuesday evening, John M. Stark, Esq., will lecture, "on Education as applicable to this Island."

NO MAIL.—We have had no Mail since our last issue.

As soon as the Mail arrives, we will publish an extra sheet. We are determined our readers shall receive the same amount of reading matter, if not more, as if we published our sheet twice a week of the usual size.

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RAILWAY.

Construction of a lava to the works tipped from Eng- and Brasse, in ling ships. Mr. went out to the id arrived at Con- er. He was ac- assistant engineer, o was associated Mr. Campbell, it Mr. late Sir Donald of Prince Edward of Mr. ed some years at principal of the who was formerly land.

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in town. Was a arp and piercing, t enough, but the stiff as ever, and caps were thawed, but a drier one in t came out of their ers' found the doors tried the door that Staff stood there so hat they went back their throats undis- yawning to get their corner grocery was o thump on the shut- ively. They sat and on the edge of Mayor Wood's droll or him and threw up i treats for him, and i treats was out. "There was ent." Some thought ure, a Maine Law, and de a Maine Law, and ings, who must have

sk hands on meeting each other, "Let us saloons of mixed cha- eaten at times, and ying, with the air of rudy for two," were er reply, "No brandy of the Mayor." Very if they had eaten salt ed gives over since. quids of tobacco into ver so vigorously. It

ch other in our great slacken their saloons, eat cards stuck up in old here on Sunday." a rushing to private ber of bells pulls, and nd down stairs bearing he finest of the white- he dirtiest of the "low ut be had at the bar. who has done it. Yet id no hint of the revo- d. There was no rioting d. But Mayor Wood been again and again of a prohibitory law as done—he stopped the almost, if not quite,

Mayor Hall of Brook- led his promises to the ay, he with the Chief the Consolidated City. Williamsburg there was this the two officials ves the evidences of a announced their errand , as may be presumed, We have fallen upon having laws enforced in sits the people and wins let its golden opinions ould possibly be framed r metals.



MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—In the communication which a correspondent sent us, on the subject of the discussion after Mr. Haviland's lecture on "Chivalry," published on a part of the Editorial in our last issue, he has inadvertently stated that one of the sons of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor reproved Mr. Mooney, for his remarks upon our brave men in the Crimea, whereas it was not one of His Excellency's sons, but Mr. F. Brecken who administered to Mr. Mooney, a very sharp reproof.

MEETING AT TEMPERANCE HALL.—Rev. Mr. McMurray and Mr. Harris will address the Meeting, on Thursday next. Instrumental and vocal music as usual. A collection to defray expenses.

A collection will be taken up (D. V.) in St. Paul's Church next Sunday (the 25th inst.) towards defraying the expense of the Gas fittings.

Married.

At Charlotetown, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. John McMurray, Mr. John Elder, to Miss Sarah G. Strang, both of Searletown, Bedeque.

At Charlotetown, on Saturday the 10th inst., by the Rev. W. Snodgrass, Mr. Donald Campbell, Township 58, to Miss Flora Gillis, Township 57.

Last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Albrighton, Mr. Peter Gregor, Cove Head, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Arthur Owen, Esquire.

Died.

On the 7th inst., Mr. John Lowry, Miller, aged 70 years. Deeply regretted.

Passengers.

In the Mail Boat to Cape Tormentine, on the 12th inst., on their way to England—James Yee Esq., and Mrs. Yee.

Legislative Council Chamber.

February 20th, 1855. RESOLVED, That the following Standing Order of the House be twice inserted in each of the Newspapers published in Charlotetown, for the information of the public, viz:

ORDERED, That no Bill, Resolution, or other proceeding, founded upon any application addressed to the House of Assembly, be sustained by the Council, unless an application to the same effect, with such documents as may accompany the same, be also presented to the Council in General Assembly. CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. L. C.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received until Thursday the 15th day of March next, at the Residence of the Rev. JAMES McMURRAY, Charlotetown, for the erection of a Chapel, at Cornwall, 40 feet by 30. Plans and Specification to be seen at H. Smith's, Prince Street.

N. B. Scantling, Rough Boards and Flooring to be supplied by the Committee. The Committee do not bind themselves to take the lowest Tender. Charlotetown, 19th Feb. 1855.

Teacher Wanted.

FOR THE CAMPBELLTON SCHOOL, Lots 5 and 7, there will be £11 10s given in addition to the Government allowance. Application to be made to the subscriber, by order of the Trustees. EUGENE McCARTHY, Chairman. Lot 7, February 9th, 1855.

Prince Edward Board of Missions.

THE half-yearly session of the Board, will commence at the Meeting-house of the first Baptist Church, Lot 48, on Monday the 5th of March at 12 o'clock. JOHN SCOTT, Secretary. Feb. 15th, 1855.

JAMES N. HARRIS has replenished his Stock of FURNITURE, desires purchasers to call and see his Cottage and other Bedsteads, including a four post Mahogany, large Kitchen and other common Tables, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Washstands, Chests, Toilet Tables, Sofa, Chests of Drawers, Commodes, Chairs, Stretches, Franklin and other Stoves. Jan. 17, 1855. 3w.

NEW GOODS—Fall 1854.

EX Citey from London, Peeping Tom and Annie Hall from Liverpool, Olive Branch from Halifax, the Subscribers have completed their importations for the season, which having been selected by one of the firm at some of the first Houses in London, Manchester, Glasgow, and Birmingham, they are enabled to recommend them to their customers and the public, and offer them for sale at extremely low prices for Cash. The assortment consists of—

- 10 Cases and 8 Trunks Ready-made Clothing, 11 Trunks Boots and Shoes, 5 Cases Hats & Caps, 5 do Silks & Silk Dresses, 4 do Ladies' Robes, 4 do Coburgs, Orleans, Alpaccas, 1 do Millinery, 1 do Gloves, 2 do Shawls, 2 do Jewelry, 10 bales Paper Hangings, 8 Bales Cloths, 5 do Carpetings and Rugs, 5 do white & grey Calicoes, 2 do striped Shirting, 2 do Flannels, 5 do Linen Drapery, 50 Packages Ironmongery, 30 Chests Tea, 10 Tons Bar Iron, 5 Hhds. Sugar, 2 Tons Pot Metal, &c., &c. D. & G. DAVIES. Queen Square, Nov. 16, 1854. on

AUCTIONS.

Now or Never! Look Here!

THE Subscriber will sell by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 1st March next, at the Store of Mr. W. B. DAWSON, Grafton Street, the whole of his large and varied Stock of GOODS, remaining on hand, consisting in part, of—

Chests Tea, Kegs Tobacco, hhd. Molasses, bbls. Crushed and Brown Sugar, bags Coffee; Cooking, Franklin and Air-Tight Stoves; Buckets, Brooms, nests Tubs, wash Boards, boxes Glass, 25 cases Boots and Shoes, Clocks in variety, cases Hats, Cane and Wood seat Chairs, Rocking, Arm and Office Chairs, Children's do.; Extension, Card Centre, Tea and Toilet tables; 2 square black Walnut do., wash Stands, Towel Stands, 6 mahogany Chairs, Cradles, lot Glassware, a large quantity of Confectionary, 20 boxes & 2 bbls. Lozenges, Spices, bbls. Walnuts, bags Filberts, 1 bbl. Almonds, bbls. Pilot Bread, do. Crackers, do. ship Bread, 2 bbls. Rice, bbls. Lard Oil; 12 bbls. Onions; Room Paper; 1 case Scenery Window Shades.

Lot Dry Goods, consisting of white, grey and lining Cottons, Checks, Bedticks, Flannels, Irish Linen, Sheets Satinets, Tweeds, Drills, printed Cottons, &c.; lot of Agricultural Implements, Ploughs, Spades, hay and manure Forks, Shovels, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, garden and turnip Hoes, scythe Sneaths, hay Knives, Crockeryware, Milk dishes, butter crocks, stone bottles, baskets, grass and rope mats, bags salt, a large assortment of toys, chimney ornaments, dressing cases, work boxes, port monies, cloth, hair, and tooth brushes; bottles cologne; side, rack, and back combs.

Also—A lot Ready made CLOTHING, 12 sides SOLE LEATHER; 100 sides Neats do., 100 sides Harness do., 12 dozen Calf Skins, 1 tanners' improved Bark Mill; curries, shoemakers' and carpenters' TOOLS; also a great variety of other articles. TERMS.—All sums over £5, 3 Months; over £10, 6 Months; on approved Joint Notes. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. Charlotetown, February 12.

JOHN T. THOMAS

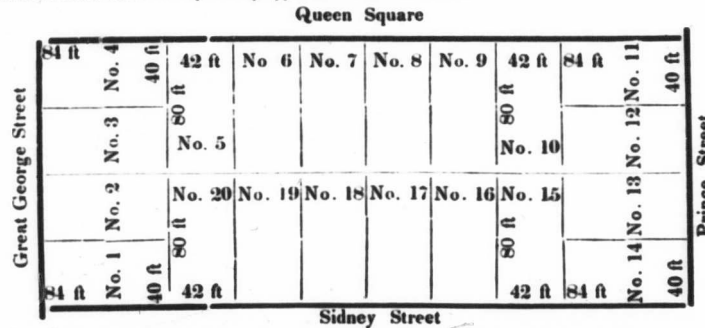
WILL be obliged to all persons indebted to him, (by Note of Hand, or Book Debt), by an immediate settlement.

TENDERS will be received, until the first day of March next, for finishing the inside of Lot 16 Church. Plan and Specification will be seen on application to the Committee Messrs Donald Campbell, Arthur Ramsey and Thomas Linkletter. Tenders are to be addressed to the undersigned, By Order of the Committee. RODERICK McDONALD. Lot 16, Feb. 5, 1855.

RARE CHANCE OF A VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE IN CHARLOTTETOWN

To be Sold in BUILDING LOTS, containing one-quarter of a Town Lot each.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the Seventeenth March next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, all that valuable BLOCK OF LAND, situate in the centre of Charlotetown, known as FANNING'S GARDEN, consisting of FIVE TOWN LOTS, which, for beauty of situation, either for private residences or business stands, cannot be surpassed. They front on Queen's Square, Great George, Sidney and Prince Streets, being conveniently situated to all the places of public worship in Charlotetown. The Colonial Building, Markets, &c., makes them most desirable. These LOTS having been recently purchased in one Block, will now be offered in Building Lots, containing a quarter of a Town Lot each, to suit purchasers, according to the plan hereunder, and further particulars made known at any time by application to the Auctioneer.



TERMS OF SALE.—20 per cent deposit on the day of Sale, the remainder of one-half on the 10th day of April next, and the remaining half in 5 years from the day of Sale, with interest thereon, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises. An indisputable title will be given. BENJ. DAVIES, Auctioneer. Charlotetown, February 15, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned gives Notice, that by Deed bearing date Eighteenth Day of December, 1854, from Arthur Napin Moleworth, Esq., and Harriet Moleworth, his wife, all that part of Township No. Thirty-Seven, in this Island, formerly owned by them, was duly conveyed to him. All Tenants, or others, indebted for Rent, arrears of Rent, or Stoppage, are hereby called upon to pay the same to him; no other person having any authority to receive the same. JOHN R. BOURKE. Mill View, Township, No. 49, Jan. 8, 1855.

Any person found trespassing on the above Estate will be prosecuted according to Law.

DOYLE'S Pocket READY RECKONER for Timber, Plank, Boards, Saw-Logs, WAGES, BOARD and 6 and 7 per cent. INTEREST TABLES. For Sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

AUCTIONS.

Information for the People.

THE UNSOLD ARTICLES from the late Sale of the Hon. Colonel SWABBY, will be sold at the Auctioneer's Sale Room on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock,—Comprising, Mahogany and other Chairs, Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Sleigh and Furs, Box do., Gig Harness; Case of Pistols, Handsome Sideboard, Lady's work Table, Set Dish Covers, Dessert Set, Window Curtains, Table, Bed, and other Linen. A Lot of Kitchen Utensils, and several other very useful articles—the whole can be viewed at the Sale Room any time previous to the day of Sale. W. H. LOBBAN, Auctioneer. February 7, 1855.

Valuable Real Estate.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to dispose of, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House, in GEORGETOWN, on Wednesday, the 14th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following Valuable REAL ESTATE, the property of the late JOHN HADLEY, situate in the Royalty of Georgetown, distant from the Queen's Wharf about 3 of a mile on the Road to Charlotetown, viz:—PASTURE LOTS Nos. 43 and 31, containing sixteen Acres of Land, Twelve of which are ready for Crop, with the Cottage and large Barn situate thereon. The Cottage comprises a Dining-room, Drawing-room, two Bed-rooms on the lower floor, together with the Kitchen, Scullery, Wash-house and attic Bed-rooms. There is a Cellar under the whole and a Pump-well of excellent water at the kitchen door. A small Garden of fruit trees adjoining the Cottage. Likewise, Pasture Lots Nos. 75 and 77, situate on the Western Royalty Road, adjoining the Property of John McDonald, Esq., containing sixteen Acres of Land of most excellent quality, ready to take crop, the whole forming a handsome small Estate, in an eligible situation, to ensure a remunerative return for laid out capital. For title and any other information respecting the Estate, application is to be made to W. SANDERSON, Auctioneer. Terms at Sale. Georgetown, Jan. 29th, 1855. 6i

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not previously disposed of at private sale), at GEORGETOWN, on Thursday, the Twenty-first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, TOWN LOT Number 8, Third Range, Letter (B), with the HOUSE and OUT-HOUSES on the same. This Lot is, eligibly situated, adjoining Wm. SANDERSON, Esq.'s, Premises, and near the Episcopal Church. For further particulars, apply to Messrs J. HUMPHREY & Co., Halifax, or D. WILSON, Charlotetown. Jan. 15, 1855.

In the House of Assembly.

Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1854. RESOLVED, That no Petition praying aid for Roads, Bridges or Wharfs, or for any object of a Local or private nature be received after TUESDAY, the sixth day of March next. ORDERED, That the foregoing Resolutions be inserted in all the Newspapers published in Charlotetown. JOHN McNBILL, C. H. A.

To Daguerreian Artists.

RARE CHANCE. Two first-rate CAMERAS for sale, with instruction in the art. One of Harrison's best quality Bellows Camera, new. W. C. HOBBS. Jan. 7th, 1855.

BRITISH EDITIONS OF Standard American Literature.

NOW READY, Price 7s 6d. each, cloth—each complete in one large volume, closely printed. Rev. W. E. Channing's Literary Works, Rev. W. E. Channing's Theological Works, Rev. Orville Dewey's Works, Rev. Jacob Abbott's Works, in 1s. and 1s. 6d. volumes. For Sale by HASZARD & OWEN, Booksellers and Stationers.

WILLIAM C. HOBBS, Brass Founder and Machinist.

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

Just Try

WEE JAMIE DUNCAN'S New Establishment of

Tin, Copper, Iron, and Plumber Work. Next door to the residence of the Hon. Geo. Cole. From his late experience in the Old Country, and by strict attention to the execution of orders, he hopes to meet a share of public patronage. P. S.—Jobbing punctually attended to.

House to Let.

TO LET, part of that new HOUSE, fronting on Kent Street, possession given immediately. Apply to THOMAS W. DODD. Fownal Street, Nov. 24. 1f

NOW RECEIVING, via GEORGETOWN, per Brig. Thomas from St. John's Newfoundland, CODFISH, LABRADOR HERRINGS, CAPLIN, SOUNDS AND TONGUES, warranted all the very best quality. Wholesale and Retail. Feb. 9. JAMES N. HARRIS.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of JOHN McKINNON, late of Lot 49, Farmer, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment. MARY McKINNON, Administratrix. Lot 49, Feb. 8, 1855.

Hides! Hides!! Hides!!!

FOUR pence per lb. in Cass will be given for any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at the Tannery of the Subscriber. W. B. DAWSON. Oct. 21. (All the papers.)

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and GARDEN at present occupied, and belonging to WILLIAM FOARNS, Esq., R. N., either with or without Town Lot No. 88, fronting on Fitz Roy Street. Jan. 12th, 1855. on

LONDON TRADER.

THE new and splendid SHIP "LADY RAGLAN," 500 Tons, copper fastened, DONALD M-KAY, Commander, (L. 1 for 7 years) built expressly for the Trade, will positively sail from the above Port for Charlotetown on 1st April; has a half poop and will be fitted with spacious and airy State Rooms for Passengers, and is commanded by one of the most experienced navigators in these parts. For rate of Freight and Passage, apply in London to Messrs. Keal & Roberts, 3 Rood Lane, Fen Church-street; at Charlotetown to SAMUEL NELSON & SON. Charlotetown, Jan. 6th, 1855.

Farm for Sale.

THE LEASEHOLD INTEREST of 106 acres of LAND, on the Cross Road from Brackley Point Road to Winsloe Road, 6 1/2 miles from Charlotetown, between 50 and 60 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; a Frame House, nearly new, 36 x 27 feet, with 13 foot wall, and out building 76 feet long, with a Well at the door, and a good Spring on the back of the Farm, and an abundance of river-mud, the remainder is covered with Firewood, Longers and Building Timber. Enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. R. WILLIAM HORNE. Lot 33, Dec. 15, 1854.

GEORGE BEER, jun., will thank all persons indebted to him previous to the 31st December last past, to call and settle their respective amounts without delay. Charlotetown, 7th Feb. 1855. 1st Ex Adv