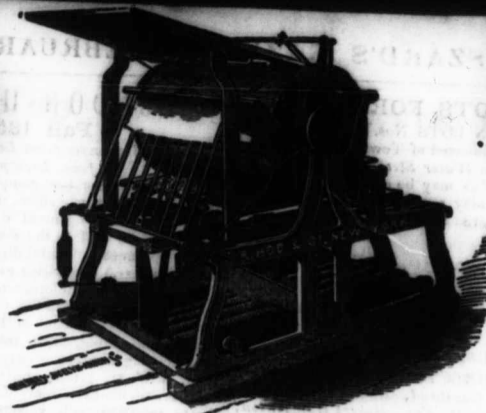


# HASZARD'S

FARMER'S  
COMMERCIAL  
PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

JOURNAL &  
ADVERTISER.  
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, February 23, 1856. New Series. No. 320.

**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  
88 Kilby Street. (near State), Boston.

OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enamelled Cloth, Patent and Enamelled Leather; all of first quality. Superior malleable iron on hand, and furnished to order and pattern. Full assortment American 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 P. E. 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'S PUBLICATIONS,** viz.—Chambers's In-  
formation, English Literature,  
Journal of Popular Literature, new 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's 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,  
Eton Latin Grammar; Edward's Latin Delectus;  
Dymock's Cæsar; Reid's English Dictionary;  
Fulton's Johnston's do.; Hutton's Book-keeping;  
Bridges's Algebra & Key; Key to Lencæ's Grammar;  
Mansell's Questions; Marham's England;  
Marham's France; Stewart's Modern Geography;  
Cumming's Signs of the Times, urgent questions;  
Protestant Discussion with D. French, Esq., &c.

**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.

**ALLIANCE**  
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.  
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.  
**CHARLES YOUNG,**  
Agent for P. E. Island.

**Dwelling House and Land FOR SALE.**

THE DWELLING HOUSE belonging to Mr. Thomas Keoughan, and now occupied by Mr. Edward Poor, Pensioner, adjacent to the Government Pond and adjoining the premises of Mr. John Cavanagh, Pensioner. The above Freehold Property having a substantial HOUSE, 15 x 21 feet, and recently built, will be found well worthy of attention. For further particulars inquire of the owner, next door.  
**THOMAS KEOUGHAN.**  
Jan. 25, 1856.

**FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES,**  
OF ALL VARIETIES  
Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street, BOSTON.  
**GREENLEAF & BROWN,**  
AGENTS.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the Province.  
February 9, 1856.

**JUST RECEIVED,** per Schrs. "SUPERB," from J. Halifax, and for Sale at **DODD'S BRICK STORE,** a splendid  
**LOT OF TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES,**  
which will be Sold Wholesale and Retail.  
**THOMAS W. DODD.**  
Oct. 5.

**Cigars! Cigars!!**  
**40,000 SUPERIOR GERMAN CIGARS**  
received by the Subscriber on Con-  
signment, 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.

**Sky Light Glass For Sale.**  
**HASZARD & OWEN** have a good stock of the  
above (such as is used in the United States for  
Lighthouses and the Roofs of Houses), each sheet,  
6 x 15 inches, and 1/4 inch thick.

**Bricks! Bricks!**  
FOR Sale at the 5 Mile Run, Malpeque Road  
and at the Store of  
**HASZARD & OWEN.**

**BOARDING.**  
A FEW LADIES or a Married Gentleman and  
his wife, can be accommodated by applying to  
**Mrs. H. B. DOUGLAS,** Pownall Street, next door  
above Mr. Fardie.  
Dec. 14, 1855.

**NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.**  
**THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.**

More than ordinary interest has attached this year to the speech from the throne on the opening of Parliament, and the document fully bears out the anxiety which it has raised. Hitherto, it has been customary on the eve of the meeting of the Legislature to communicate to the leading morning journals the contents of the speech, so that before it was actually delivered the public were in possession of its principal features. This rule in the present instance has been departed from; but all the caution which appears to have been taken was not sufficient to prevent the spirit of the speech from oozing out through the press. One of the daily papers, not a very strenuous supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government, seems, some how or other, to have anticipated the delivery of the speech, although the great organ of Printing-House-square was evidently left in the dark.

The tone of the speech is unexceptionable. With respect to the propositions for peace, made through Austria and accepted by Russia, her Majesty speaks in hopeful terms; but she adds that the naval and military preparations for a continuance of the war will not in the slightest degree be relaxed until the terms have been satisfactorily settled. This is the most cheering statement in the document, the one which will give the greatest satisfaction at home and abroad, for the earnestness and decision thus implied will not be lost upon the enemy. Towards the amicable termination of the forthcoming conference this declaration will contribute largely, and the sincerity of the statement is borne out in another part of the speech, where her Majesty, addressing the House of Commons, declares that the estimates will be framed in such a manner as to provide for the exigencies of war, if peace should unfortunately, not be concluded. From the language which has recently been employed by the Muscovite organ in the Russian capital, there can be little doubt that the Czar is sincerely anxious for peace, and nothing will strengthen his good resolution in this respect so much as the quiet but most effective way in which this important topic is handled in the Queen of England's speech to the Imperial Parliament. The speech confirms what was previously known, that the negotiations will be opened in Paris. Reference is made to the treaty with Sweden for preserving the balance of power in the north of Europe, and a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, is declared to have been concluded between this country and the Republic of Chili—the only other foreign topics, irrespective of the war, which are introduced into the document.

The allusions are satisfactory. Many subjects connected with the internal improvements of the country are to occupy the attention of Parliament: amongst these are mentioned a measure for improving the law in the matter of partnerships, and one for bringing the commercial law of Scotland into greater harmony with the law in the other parts of the three kingdoms. We infer from one of the concluding paragraphs in the speech, that the subject of the town dues on shipping frequenting this and other ports of the empire has engaged the attention of the Cabinet, and that a ministerial measure on the subject will be speedily brought forward.

There is one striking omission—all reference to any misunderstanding with America is avoided. This we take to be conclusive that the points at issue are in a fair way of being satisfactorily adjusted, for assuredly, if, as some of the transatlantic journals assert, all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries were soon likely to cease, the circumstance would have found a place in the speech. It is, too, a little remarkable, that the leading journal of Thursday, speculating on the probable contents of the speech, assumed that the American misunderstanding would be one of its primary features. Whether the reason assigned for the omission by Lord Clarendon meets the case we must leave our readers to judge.

A Scotch paper states that the fifth volume of Mr. Macaulay's "History of England" is in the printer's hands.

**WOOLWICH ARSENAL.**—A very extensive paper mill is now being constructed for the manufacture of cartridges upon an improved principle. Hitherto cartridges have been made from paper, but by the new process they will be manufactured from pulp, and be entirely seamless. The labour required for their production will be infinitely less by the new system. A new building for the manufacture of small arms is to be commenced forthwith, on a site near the east wharf, and plans have been approved for a new foundry for large guns which is to be built near the new saw mills.

On the 21st the Pope gave his benediction to the lambs which were to be afterwards shorn, in order to furnish wool for the pallium, which Rome sends to each of the new bishops.

There are now in the Southampton Docks eight large war transports waiting government orders, viz., the Orioco, Great Western, Ripon, Candia, Argo, Queen of the south, Calcutta, and Hydaspes. They will convey about 8000 troops.

The Morning Herald announces that the important question of peerages for life will next week form the subject of a warm debate in the House of Lords, and it adds that, with the exception of the Lord Chancellor, all the law lords are of opinion that the creation of life peerages is unconstitutional.

The Post's Paris correspondent says— "That in all probability Paris will be fixed upon for the Congress, as the Emperor would be so near at hand, and Lord Palmerston could attend personally, thus creating confidence in France and England."

France was never better prepared for war, or more determined not to suspend hostilities until the object of the struggle are fully ensured, whilst the utmost accord continues between the cabinets of London and Paris.

The typhus fever is committing great ravages at Vienna, as many as 12,000 cases having occurred.

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Friday, February 22, 1856.

The BRITISH MAIL arrived last night, (Thursday,) at 8 o'clock, with news to the 2d February. Parliament had been opened by the Queen in person. By telegraph to *Wilmer's Times*, we learn, that the Protocol for Peace was actually signed. We shall be kept in suspense for some time yet, while the plenipotentiaries are sitting.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

SIGNATURE OF THE PEACE PROTOCOL.

Yesterday at noon a protocol recording the acceptance of the Austrian proposals as a basis of peace, was signed at Vienna by the Ministers of Russia, France, England, Austria and Turkey.

THE PEACE NEGOCIATION.

BERLIN, Thursday, Jan. 31.—Count Esterhazy, the Austrian ambassador, has communicated to the Prussian cabinet the draft of the proposal which Austria intends to make to the German Diet, with a view to obtain the adhesion of the Germanic confederation to the preliminaries which have been accepted by Russia. The Saxon premier, M. de Boust, has arrived here.

AN ARMISTICE.

The *Morning Post* says.—We have reason to believe that an armistice will shortly be concluded for a limited period. The exact terms of the armistice have yet to be defined. It may very probably be confined to land operations, as there is no possibility of any collision at sea, and the continuance of the blockade, supposing peace not to be concluded by the time the Baltic is free from ice, would be necessary to our position, as negotiators, and in conformity with general precedent.

RUSSIA AND THE ALAND ISLANDS.

The *Times* Paris correspondent states his belief that Russia has agreed not to re-fortify the Aland Islands. It is said it is probable that Prussia will be admitted to the Conference, only on condition of accepting the propositions adopted by the allies.

FRANCE.

The Queen's speech was published in Paris early yesterday afternoon, and produced a very favourable effect. It is considered moderate and dignified.

TURKEY.

Official despatches from Constantinople state that warlike preparations are carried on with the utmost activity. Omar Pacha's suggestions have been approved.

SWEDEN.

At Stockholm it is officially stated that active preparations for war are being continued. Sweden will be prepared for offensive operations, if necessary.

THREATENED ATTACK ON KERTCH.

On the 9th of January the Russians made an advance upon the ice, with the intention of attacking Kertch, but the vigilance of General Vivian completely disconcerted the enemy.

PREPARATIONS FOR TROOPS AT SHUMLA.

A Trieste despatch, dated the 30th inst., says that news received there from Constantinople announces that, notwithstanding the intelligence relative to peace, General Shirley had sent orders to Shumla to prepare quarters for troops for that place. These troops were to proceed to Shumla in the spring.

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.

Cod Liver Oil.

WARRANTED Pure and Fresh, sold by the Bottle, or in any quantity wished.

W. R. WATON.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR Sale TOWN LOTS Nos. 23, 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.

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. DeBlois Esq., Charlottetown.

H. J. CUNDALL,  
Agent for P. E.

April 7th, 1854.

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 Blouses, White Blk and coloured Rushes, Widows Caps, Black Velvets,  
Flowers and Feathers,  
Fringes, Gimps and Trimmings in great variety,  
French Merinos, Paramatas, Coburgs, Alpaccas, Orleans, Fancy Plaids, Cloakings, Ribbon Velvets,  
Bonnets 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 Lumbs 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  
Rassocks, 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 Sisters 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 Setts,  
Bohemian Glass Lustres and fancy ornaments,  
Papier Mache Work Boxes and Blotters,  
Ink Stands, Bronze and Alabaster Figures, Toilet Soap and Perfumery,  
Gentlemen's dressing Cases,  
Velvet and Chatelain Shoe 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.

Notice to Tenants on that portion of Township No. 27, known as Mrs. Mann's Estate

THE Tenants on the above estate are hereby notified that by Deed of Conveyance, bearing date the 26th day of Jan., last, past, and duly registered in the office of Registrar of Deeds, for the said Island, all the right, Title and interest of Mrs. ISABELLA MANN, in and to the said Township, with all rent and arrears of rent, due thereon, were duly conveyed to J. C. POPE, of Summerside, Esq., and that the said J. C. POPE, by Power of Attorney dated the 31st day of said month of January, duly appointed the Subscriber his Attorney, to demand payment of the said rent and arrears of rent. Now Notice is thereby given to the said Tenantry, that all moneys due by them for Rent, and arrears of Rent, must, without delay, be paid to the Subscriber, at his office in Charlottetown, and that in default of payment, legal proceedings will be resorted to for the recovery thereof.

W. H. POPE, Attorney for J. C. POPE.  
Charlottetown, Feb. 8, 1856.

LONDON HOUSE.

Fall 1855.

Ex. Sir Alexander from London and Majestic from Liverpool.

THE Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of British Merchandise, now forming one of the most extensive and general stocks in the market—(which will be sold on the most moderate terms for prompt payment, a liberal discount made to wholesale customers,) comprising every variety in Ladies' dress materials at extraordinary low prices—Ladies' mantles and bonnets in the newest styles, together with a large assortment of Millinery—Ladies' sets stone martin, sable, fitch, mink, squirrel and other furs, cloaking in great variety, cloths a large assortment, blankets, prints, shirtings, carpeting, hearth rugs, crumb cloths, hosiery haberdashery, ribbons a choice selection, silk velvets, trimmings in great variety, ready made clothing all sizes, boots and shoes, satin slippers, oil floor cloth, with a great variety of other goods.

Also

A large assortment of hardware, and groceries of all kinds, very cheap, to be had at the Subscriber's Store, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel.

H. HASZARD.

Charlottetown, Nov. 1st, 1855.

CHEAP AND SAFE LIGHT!

NEWELL'S PATENT

Safety Lamp & Lamp Feeder

Warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of BURNING FLUID, PATENT OIL, ROSIN OIL, CAMPHENE,

And all other explosive compounds used for production of light.

This INVENTION is applied to common Fluid, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Lamp Feeders, Fluid-holders, Lanterns, &c., &c.

We respectfully invite the attention of the public to NEWELL'S IMPROVED SOLAR FLUID LAMP! which gives a steady, brilliant flame, nearest to Gas that has ever been produced. The cost of burning being only ONE CENT AN HOUR! These Lamps are particularly adapted for Churches, Hotels, Factories, Stores and parlours. Oil Lamps can be altered, using the same shade. Common Fluid Lamps can be changed to Safety Fluid Lamps.

PORTER'S

Patent Burning Fluid and Camphene,

As cheap and good as can be bought in the market. Also, Shades, Globes, Lamp Wickings, Entry Hall Lanterns, Fluid Chandeliers, &c.,

For Sale, Wholesale & Retail, by

Newell, Willard & Co.,  
No. 28 Bromfield Street, Boston.

N. B.—A large deduction will be made from the former prices of NEWELL'S SAFETY LAMPS, &c. The following certificates are a sufficient guarantee of the entire safety and efficiency of the Safety Lamp and Feeder.

We have had an opportunity to test the Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of Mr. John Newell, of this city, in regard to the measure of protection their construction affords. In the trials to which we subjected them, we endeavored, without effect, to produce explosions of the vapor of the fluid mixed with air, and to burst them by the pressure of the vapor alone. The principle adopted by Mr. Newell is that of the well known Davy Lamp. He has so combined the parts, that we are satisfied that all risk of explosive action is removed.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.,

AUG. A. HAYES, M. D.,

Assayers to the State of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Aug 30, 1855.

Mr. John Newell, of Boston, has exhibited to me a Lamp, and also containing vessels, furnished with wire gauze protectors, upon the principle of Davy's Safety Lamp for miners. He has used both these instruments before me with inflammable fluids, and in both, when set on fire, the flame was arrested by the wire gauze, which is coated with silver. If the instruments are faithfully constructed, and carefully attended to, so that the wire gauze does not suffer injury from corrosion, wear or violence, I am of opinion that the protection will prove effectual against explosion. Nothing short of this conviction would induce me to commence the continued use of the burning fluids, so called, as I have thought they ought to be entirely discarded, if not prohibited from use; so frequent and dreadful are the accidents occasioned by ignorance and carelessness. In every case, glass lamps should be given up; and those of metal substituted, on account of the danger of fracture.

B. SILLMAN, senior.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1855.

I have examined Newell's Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder. They are constructed upon strictly philosophical principles, having a tube of silvered wire gauze, with a small perforation in the cap. If well made, they cannot fail to insure protection against these dangerous explosions to which the vapors of burning fluids and camphene are subject, when mixed with air. Their general introduction, I have no doubt, would prevent many distressing and fatal accidents.

E. S. CARR, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry, Albany Medical College, and of Applied Chemistry in the University of Albany.

BEER & SON, T. DEXTER & CO., and W. B. DAWSON are our authorized Agents for the sale of the above in P. E. Island.

Dec. 13, 55

COALS! COALS!!

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

GRAIN SHOW.

THE Annual Show of Grain under the direction of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 5th March, 1856, when the following premiums will be awarded.

Immediately after the Grain Show, the Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held, at which the Report and an Abstract of the Accounts for the present year will be read.

PREMIUMS:

For the best Wheat,	£1 10
“ 2d do	1 0
“ best Two-rowed Barley,	1 10
“ 2d do do	1 0
“ best Four-rowed Barley,	1 10
“ 2d do do	1 0
“ best Black Oats,	1 10
“ 2d do do	1 0
“ best sample Red Clover Seed, not less than 50 lbs.,	1 10
“ 2d do do	1 0

REGULATIONS.

The Grain and Clover Seed to be the growth of this Island, in the year 1855.

Each sack of Grain must contain not less than three bushels.

No prize will be awarded without competition of 3 samples each, of first and second quality. Competitors must be members of the Society.

The Prize Grain will be set up and sold for the benefit of the Exhibitors immediately after the decision of the Judges.

By Order,

W. W. IRVING, Sec'y  
R. A. Society.  
Committee Room,  
January 26th, 1856.

Easter Show

OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, &c., will be held on the Market Square, Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 19th March, 1856.

PREMIUMS:

First Class, Fat Ox of any age:	£3 0
For the best Fat Ox of any age,	2 0
“ 2d do do	1 0
Second Class, Fat Ox, calved since Jan. 1, '53:	£3 0
1st prize,	2 0
2d do	1 0
Third Class, best fat Cow or Heifer:	£2 0
1st prize,	1 0
2d do	1 0
Pen of 3 fat WETHERS:	£1 10
1st prize,	1 0
2d do	1 0
Pen of 3 fat EWES:	£1 10
1st prize,	1 0
2d do	1 0
Best Carcass of PORK:	£1 0
1st prize,	1 0
2d do	1 0

By Order,

W. W. IRVING, Sec'y.  
Com. Room, Jan. 2, 1856.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

The Great New and Wonderful European Discovery!!!

YOUR OWN PORTRAIT PAINTED 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 it is no humbug!!

November 17, 1855.

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

Schooner for Sale

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the HULL, a SPANISH of his Schooner, now building at Wood Island, and to be launched early in April. The above mentioned vessel is 67 feet keel; 21 feet beam, and 22 depth of hold; frame of hardwood and juniper, and planked completely with hardwood. For further particulars apply to the builder, by letter, postpaid.

DONALD TAYLOR, W. Island.  
January 21, 1856.

BUILDING LOTS.

SEVERAL Town BUILDING LOTS for sale Apply to JAMES N. HARRIS,  
January 8, 1856—41

LETTER FROM GENERAL WILLIAMS.

The St. John Courier says:—We publish with pleasure the subjoined letter from this gallant officer, which was recently received in this city by his relatives. While in common with his many admirers, in this and the neighbouring Provinces, we are glad to know of the kindness which he experiences in his captivity, we earnestly hope that his detention at Moscow will be of short duration, and that ere long his talents may be made available for his country's service, in which he has already distinguished himself in so eminent a degree.

GUMRI (Georgia), December 2d, 1855

MY DEAR SISTERS.—I wrote you a few lines from the Russian camp before Kars, on the 22d ultimo. On the following morning, we found the whole country covered with snow, and started for Russia reaching Gumri last night. We have been received with the greatest kindness and hospitality—the Russian officers vying with each other in evincing their respect. I told you in my last how kindly and nobly Gen. Mouravieff had acted, and I feel sure, until we quit the Russian soil in full liberty, we shall experience the same treatment. In two days we go off in carriages to Tiflis, and shall there prepare for our long journey to Moscow and St. Petersburg. Every care will be taken to ensure our safe passage across the Caucasian mountains. (The Russians lost two hundred and fifty officers on the day of our battle.) From Tiflis I will again write via Tabreez, so that the chain of your correspondence will be kept up. Do not write yourselves until I tell you to do so, as all your letters must be opened

Yours affectionately,  
W. F. WILLIAMS.

FORESIGHT OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH.—Nearly a hundred years ago, poor, simple Goldie thus wrote in "The Citizen of the World." The allusion is to the Seven-Years War:

"You tell me that the people of Europe are wise, but wherein lies their wisdom? They are engaged in war among each other, yet apply to the Russians, their neighbors and ours, for assistance. Cultivating such an alliance argues at once imprudence and timidity. I cannot avoid beholding the Russian empire as the natural enemy of the more Western parts of Europe; as an enemy already possessed of great strength, and from the nature of its government, every day threatening to become more powerful. It was long the wish of Peter, their great monarch, to have a fort in some of the Western parts of Europe; many of his schemes and treaties were directed to this end; but happily for Europe he failed in them all. A fort in the power of the people would be like the possession of a flood-gate; and whenever ambition, interest, or necessity prompted, they might then be able to deluge the whole Western world with a barbarous inundation. Believe me, my friend, I cannot sufficiently condemn the politicians of Europe who thus make this powerful people arbiters in their quarrel. If once they (the Russians) get footing in the Western parts of Europe it is not the feeble efforts of the sons of effeminacy and dissention that can serve to remove them."

NAPOLEON I.—Napoleon was far from being a handsome child. His head was too large for his body, and his features were in no way very agreeable. His appearance, as is well known, underwent, subsequently, a great improvement. "What was particularly pleasing about him," says Madame d' Abrantese, when he became a young man, was the expression he infused into his countenance in his moments of kindness.—His smile was captivating; but the forehead which was to be encircled by the crowns of the world—the hands, of which the most coquettish woman would have been vain, were never remarked in the child, and were scarcely discernible in the stripling. Of all the children of Madame Bonaparte, the Emperor was one who gave least expectation of ever attaining to extraordinary fortune.

WHAT IS A MORMON.—A Mormon is a living paradox; he says grace before a cotillion, swears in his sermons, selects his texts indifferently from the Bible, the Book of Mormon, an Almanac or the President's Message, and is perpetually quarrelling for the sake of peace.—His religion is a joke, and he makes the best story teller the chief of the quorum. He assumes dignities, but has not the slightest respect for them; and the effect of his piety is apparently to put him on a level with the greatest reprobates of the time. In short he is the Latter Day Saint, or in other words, the last one you would think of calling a saint.

Information is wanted, of the whereabouts of Enoch Jewel, late of Wesley, who left home the latter part of last November, intending to go into the British Provinces to be absent only a few weeks. He was on a golding tour, carried watches and jewelry, and his long absence causes his family great anxiety, and renders their circumstances very woe. He was of small size and dark complexion. Any information concerning him can be directed to the office of the Machine Union, No.

A YOUNG MAN'S CHARACTER.

No young man who has a just sense of his own value will sport with his own character. A watchful regard to his character in early youth, will be of inconceivable value to him in all the remaining years of his life. When tempted to deviate from strict propriety of deportment, he should ask himself, can I afford this? can I endure hereafter to look back upon this?

It is of amazing worth to a young man to have a pure character. The mind, in order to be kept pure, must be employed in topics of thought which are themselves lovely, chastened, and elevating. Thus the mind hath in its own power the selection of its themes of meditation. If youth only knew how durable and how dismal is the injury produced by the indulgence of degraded thoughts, if they only realized how frightful are the moral depravities which a cherished habit of loose imagination produces on the soul—they would shun them as the bite of a serpent. The power of books to excite the imagination, is a fearful element of moral death when employed in the service of vice.

The cultivation of an amiable, elevated, and glowing heart, alive to all the beauties of nature, and all the sublimities of truth, invigorates the intellect, gives to the will independence of baser passions, and to the affections that power of adhesion to whatever is pure, and good, and grand, which is adapted to lead out the whole nature of man into those scenes of action and impression by which its energies may most appropriately be employed, and by which its high destination may be most effectually reached.

The opportunities of exciting these faculties in benevolent and self-denying efforts for the welfare of our fellow-men, are so many and great, that it really is worth while to live. The heart which is truly evangelically benevolent, may luxuriate in an age like this. The promises of God are inexpressibly rich, the main tendencies of things so manifestly in accordance with them, the extent of moral influence is so great, and the effects of its employment so visible, that whoever aspires after benevolent action, and reaches forth things that remain for us, to the true dignity of his nature, can find free scope for his intellect, and all-aspiring themes for the heart.

ROTSCHILD.—Baron Anselm Rotschild, of Frankfort, is said to have left a fortune of from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 florins. He has left the sum of 1,200,000 florins to continue the alms which he was in the habit of distributing every week, as well as for the distribution of wood to the poor in winter. To the fund for giving a dowry to Jewish maidens he has left 50,000 florins; to the fund for the sick as well as the Jewish hospital, 10,000 florins each; to the Jewish school, 50,000 florins, and sums of 3000 florins to the several Christian establishments. To the clerks who have been more than twenty years in the firm he has left 2000 florins each; to the others 1000; to the juniors from 300 to 500 florins, and many legacies to servants. It is said that he has left to his godson, Sir Anthony Rotschild, of London, £2,000,000, and an equal share with the other nephews and nieces of the residue of his estate.

POPULAR READING.—The *Daily News*, at the close of an article on the propriety of sending good books to the East instead of deluging the hospitals and camps with "tracts," says: "While the world in general supposes the popular rage to be exclusively for fiction, the booksellers can tell that the money of the working classes is spent mainly in scientific works. We ourselves happen to know that in the same space of time which it took to sell little more than two thousand copies of 'a highly popular novel,' by one of our most successful novelists, twelve thousand copies were sold of an expensive illustrated geological work in five volumes."

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—Shortly before the departure of the lamented Heber for India he preached a sermon which contained this beautiful illustration:

Life bears us on like a stream of a mighty river. Our boat at first glides down the narrow channel—through the playful murmuring of the little brook and the winding of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads, the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us—but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is along a wider and deeper flood, amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving picture of enjoyment and industry passing us; we are excited at some short lived disappointment. The stream bears us on, and our joys and griefs are alike left behind us. We may be shipwrecked, we cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens to its home till the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves is beneath our feet, and then land-lessons from our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our further voyage there is no witness save the infinite and eternal!"

FIFTEEN CHILDREN AT A FUNERAL.—Mr. Otis Russell, who died in Marlboro' last week, was the father of sixteen children, all of them by one wife. One of them is a resident of one of the Western States; the other fifteen, with their mother, were present at the funeral.

THE GREAT DIAMOND IN THE IMPERIAL SCEPTRE OF RUSSIA.

In the first volume of the quarto edition of "P. S. Pallas's Travels through the Southern Provinces of the Russian Empire in the years 1793 and 1794," which was taken from a wreck on the coast of Cape Cod, we find a very full and interesting account of "The Moon of the Mountain"—the celebrated diamond of Russian Royalty.

Pallas was Counsellor of State to the Czar Alexander, and during his stay at Astrakan became acquainted with heirs of Grigori Safarov Shafress, the Armenian who sold the precious gem to Russia.

Shah Nadir had in his throne, with this diamond, another of equal splendor called the "Sun of the Sea."

At the time of his assassination the soldiers secured and secretly sold many of the richest ornaments belonging to the Persian Crown.

Shafress, also named Millionshik, or the Man of Millions, resided at Bassora. One day an Arganian Chief visited him, and proposed to sell the diamond, with other precious stones. He was surprised at the low price demanded, and affirming that he had not money enough to buy the jewels, asking time to consult two brothers who were in business with him. The suspicious Chief did not appear again. The Armenian, with the approval of his brothers, went in pursuit of the vender. He wandered in vain in search of the treasure. Shafress at length accidentally met the Arganian in Bagdad, and bought all the jewels in his possession for 50,000 piastres.

The gem of the first water, with a large emerald and ruby, was laid away in brilliant seclusion for twelve years. Then the Armenian, whose fears of losing the Royal plunder were overcome by the love of money, set off with the jewels for a market. Passing through Itham and Constantinople, he directed his course across Hungary and Silesia to Amsterdam, where he made the first public display of the beautiful stones, and offered them for sale. It is said that the English Government was among the bidders. Russia sent for the "Moon of the Mountain," promising to pay the expenses of transmitting it if not purchased. The Russian Minister, Count Panin, through M. Laseref, court jeweller, made the following offer: Shafress was to have the patent of hereditary nobility, an annual pension of 6,000 rubles, i. e., \$4,500 during life, and 500,000 rubles or \$375,000 in cash. The Armenian, feeling that "blessings brighten as they take their flight," became so extravagant in his demands, that the negotiation was broken off and the diamond returned.

Shafress was now in trouble. His outlay had been great, and he had borrowed large amounts. He absconded, and went back to Astrakan. Afterward, Count Grigoricritsh Orlof renewed the Russian offer to purchase; and Shafress accepted 450,000 rubles, or \$337,500, ready money, together with the grant of Russian nobility. About one quarter of the sum was paid to the negotiators, and the rest, which at the death of the Armenian was the dowry of his daughters, was squandered by the extravagance of their husbands. The diamond was secure, and shines on, though Royal eyes which beheld its light with pride of power have lost their fire forever.

Such is the story of the Moon of the Mountain—the ornament of a sceptre which is shaken now in its sweep over the domain of the Sultan. Who shall tell its history in the future?

DR. VULPLEAU AND HIS LOVE POWDERS.—J.C. Merrill, alias Dr. Vulpleau, the love-powder man, whose arrest and subsequent discharge was noticed by us about six weeks ago, was yesterday arrested by Policeman Farley, charged with defrauding various parties in the West, by advertising in the Western newspapers that if any one would send \$2 he would furnish them with a powder, by the use of which they could win the affections of any of the opposite sex who would be induced to swallow the powder. By these advertisements it appears he has received from 30 to 40 letters per day, many of which contained money; and several persons who have bought and tried the powder, and found it wanting in the qualities attributed to it by the Dr. have written to the Mayor about it, and Mr. Wood says he is determined to stop the love-powder business. When the Dr. was first arrested, he promised to make more powders, and to return the money that he should receive to the senders. The Mayor locked him up to await examination.—New-York Tribune.

A pious minister after lecturing a ragged Sunday school class in a most edifying manner, proposed to close the exercise by singing, "Jordan," meaning the hymn "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand." The worthy man was horrified by hearing the whole school immediately strike up "Jordan am a hard road to travel, I believe."

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LATE FROM THE CRIMEA.

(From the Correspondent of the Times)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Jan. 18.—Now that military operations are abandoned, and, indeed, rendered nearly impossible by the weather and the state of the ground, there is no more interesting subject of consideration than the condition of the troops thus condemned to a brief inaction. My own observation and the evidence of numerous officers, both medical and non-medical enable me to say, without hesitation, that there never was an army in the field in winter so well clothed, fed, and lodged, and so healthy as the British army now in the Crimea. Disease, instead of increasing as the season advances, appears to diminish, and I have it on excellent authority that, if we deduct wounded men, the entire number of sick in the army, including the English portion of the Land Transport, does not exceed 5 per cent., while, if you take the army without the Land Transport, which has more than its proportion of illness, it will be little more than 4 per cent. This, it must be admitted is a highly satisfactory state of things, and will appear almost miraculous to persons who have been accustomed to attribute to the "pestilential" Crimean climate a very undue proportion of the disease which arose chiefly from exposure, want of sufficient food and clothing, and neglect of proper sanitary precautions. The fact is, that we have at last learnt to profit by our dearly-bought experience, and it is to be hoped advantage will be taken of it to found a system which shall preclude the possibility in future campaigns, either here or elsewhere, of a recurrence of such sufferings and grievous loss of life as were last winter encountered. The cheapest, wisest, and most humane plan unquestionably is to spend plenty of money on the soldier, to supply him abundantly, keep him warm, and feed him well—of course without pampering him or accustoming him to luxuries. The British soldier is too valuable an article, and too difficult to replace, to be neglected or allowed to perish for want of due provision for his health and comfort. What would we not give to get back those battalions of well-trained veterans who perished in the mud and misery of last winter? Such soldiers are not to be replaced for years, and recruits, however stout of heart and arm, cannot fill the void left by men who have been long under the colours. War, however, makes soldiers quickly, and, although a little more age would be desirable in many of the men out here, we have not much reason to be dissatisfied with the composition of our army in the East. Whichever way one turns, one sees strong, hearty, ready fellows, their cheeks glowing with health, their step springy and active, their appearance contrasting strikingly with the sickly emaciated aspect of some of the French, showing better keep, and also, I incline to think, the superior stamina of our population. Without being by any means hard worked, the men have enough to do to keep them healthy, and occupy time which many of them might otherwise probably misspend. And they do their work willingly and without grumbling. There is no greater mistake than to make mere parade soldiers—to condemn them to idleness except when in action or at a drill. It is the way to foster bad habits and encourage drunkenness. As regards this latter vice, be it said *en passant*, I note a very great difference between this time and three months ago. A drunken man on the road is comparatively a rarity, and the discipline of the army has manifestly gained largely by the amendment. The men are more orderly and steady in their demeanour, more attentive in saluting their officers, in which respect they were so lax last autumn that severe orders were given to enforce a usage highly necessary to the maintenance of discipline; and generally they appear to have a more soldierly bearing and increased self-respect. Although there is still a good deal of work doing in the way of road making and mending, bringing up huts from Balaklava, conveyance of rations, &c., time is found for military exercise, and, when the weather permits, one sees a very fair amount of drill and parade going on. There are also rifle practice, military promenades, and sham fights. The Light division is particularly active.

The sick and wounded sent away from the Crimea have lately averaged about 200 a-week, but just now a large shipment is taking place. The Great Tasmania sailing ship, the accommodation of which for invalids is of the very best description, is about to proceed to England, with, it is said, about 400 men, disabled from various causes, permanently or for a while. Most of the men who go by her are wounded cases. It is possible she will take more than 400; but up to this time the numbers are not exactly known. For the last three days the camp hospitals have been sending down invalids, some in carts, some on mules. It will be gratifying to the friends of those brave sufferers to know that nothing can exceed the care and kindness with which they are conveyed from camp to Scutari, Renkioi, or England, as their destination may be. I believe the great Tasmania goes straight to England. She will be towed down to the Bosphorus by a steamer.

I would gladly tell you something of the sanitary state of the French, but it is difficult to ascertain anything on that head. Our gallant allies are very reserved upon the subject, and one is reduced to conjectures founded on what one can see with one's own eyes. I greatly fear that they are neither so well off nor so healthy as our

army, which I believe to be as healthy at this moment as any agricultural population in the United Kingdom. Making allowance for the difference of race and aspect, and for the naturally sallow complexion and spare frame of the natives of some of the French provinces, I cannot say that Marshal Pelissier's soldiers have generally the appearance of being as well fed and cared for as our men. Certainly they have not that robust look of rude health which our fellows present. They may, however, be in good working condition. But I fear their hospitals are fuller than they ought to be, and I am assured by persons who are more in the way of seeing French funerals than I am, these are very numerous. There have been reports in our camp that the French were underfed—that they were actually on half rations—but the inquiries I have made induces me to discredit this. I have little doubt, that they get the full rations they are entitled to by the regulations of their service, but whether that be sufficient to support them well in this climate, under canvass, and when doing a good deal of hard work, is another question. As to the Sardinians they look a little thin, and pinched (the Crimean cold and wet must be trying to Italy's children), but as smart and soldierly as ever; their health is tolerably good, and their sick are well taken care of. Scurvy has appeared among them, but as yet not to any great extent. It is attributable to the want of a due proportion of vegetable diet, also to hard work and exposure.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen;

Since the close of the last Session of Parliament, the arms of the Allies have achieved a signal and important success. Sebastopol, the great stronghold of Russia in the Black Sea, has yielded to the persevering constancy and to the daring bravery of the allied forces.

The naval and military preparations for the ensuing year have necessarily occupied my serious attention; but while determined to omit no effort, which could give vigor to the operations of the war, I have deemed it my duty, not to decline any overtures which might reasonably afford a prospect of a safe and honorable peace.

Accordingly, when the Emperor of Austria lately offered to myself and to my august ally, the Emperor of the French, to employ his good offices with the Emperor of Russia, with a view to endeavor to bring about an amicable adjustment of the matters at issue between the contending powers, I consented, in concert, with my allies, to accept the offer thus made; and I have the satisfaction to inform you that certain conditions have been agreed upon which, I hope, may prove the foundation of a general treaty of peace.

Negotiations for such a treaty will shortly be opened at Paris.

In conducting these negotiations, I shall be careful not to lose sight of the objects for which the war was undertaken, and I shall deem it right in no degree to relax my naval and military preparations until a satisfactory treaty of peace shall have been concluded.

Although the war in which I am engaged was brought on by events in the south of Europe, my attention has not been withdrawn from the state of things in the north, and in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded with the King of Sweden and Norway a treaty containing defensive engagements applicable to his dominions, and tending to the preservation of the balance of power in that part of Europe.

I have also concluded a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with the republic of Chili. I have given directions that these treaties shall be laid before you.

The estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. You will find them framed in such a manner as to provide for the exigencies of war, if peace should unfortunately not be concluded.

It is gratifying to me to observe that, notwithstanding the pressure of the war, and the burdens and sacrifices which it has unavoidably imposed upon my people, the resources of my empire remain unimpaired.

I rely, with confidence, on the manly spirit and enlightened patriotism of my loyal subjects for a continuance of that support which they have so nobly afforded me, and they may be assured, that I shall not call upon them for exertions beyond what may be required by a due regard for the great interests, the honor, and the dignity of the empire.

There are many subjects connected with internal improvement, which I recommend to your attentive consideration.

The difference which exists in several important particulars between the commercial laws of Scotland and those of the other parts of the United Kingdom, has occasioned inconvenience to a larger portion of my subjects engaged in trade. Measures will be proposed to you for remedying this evil.

Measures will also be proposed to you for improving the laws relating to partnership, by simplifying those laws and thus rendering more easy the employment of capital in commerce.

The weather has been very variable since I last wrote. We have had frost, snow, thaw, rain, two fine sunny days, and a little wind. There was snow last night; to-day the ground was soft and heavy; to-night it freezes. Doyme's road stands the test of this changeable and trying weather very fairly indeed. The traffic on it is enormous, and it requires some care to get along it without accident. It is crowded with all sorts of men and animals; cattle, carts, strings of mules, a French wagon train, English transport, the convenient well-made vehicles of the Sardinians, clumsy Turks contending with yokes of buffaloes, French soldiers upon mules, which they alternately tenderly caress and furiously revile, British soldiers bearing big boards, canteenmen, and all kinds of nondescript with carts and beasts of burden, and English infantry officers on every conceivable size of pony, cutting in and out of the throng at imminent peril, as it seems, to themselves and their steeds—such is the composition of the concourse that, every day, and all day, flows along the Doyme highway. The order is, that every one should keep to his right hand, but this order is not always strictly obeyed, and a little confusion sometimes arises, particularly when two spring carts meet, with the additional complication of a few hundred soldiers coming, by carrying huts piecemeal—some of the pieces being so large that four men carry one of them, each taking a corner. Then there is apt to be some bother, and perhaps a little hard swearing, but the men are good-humoured enough, and a row or quarrel is seldom seen. Really, however, excepting Cheapside, and the Epsom-road on Derby day, before rail-ways were, I hardly know a ride requiring more circumspection, if you wish to avoid trampling on a fellow-creature, or getting your own knees crushed, than the road from the camp to Balaklava. And when, in despair, one quits the road, cuts across the country, he gets into awful holes, such stiff mud, abominably deep ground, that, out of consideration for his horse, he seldom repeats the experiment. As for splashing, that is a matter of course. A man turns out of his hut after breakfast, got up in the most unexceptionable style (for the Crimea)—his boots shiny, his spurs brilliant, his coat well brushed, the oilskin of his cap a very mirror to the sun. He has his horse brought quite close up to the door, that he may not carry into the stirrup a pound and a-half of that adhesive mud, which barely ceases at his threshold. He returns, after his ride to Balaklava, Kamiesch, Head-quarters, or elsewhere, with mud to his knees and splashes to his eyes. His boots are no longer boots, but pillars of clay, his servant groans at the sight of his coat, and he carries the weight of half a brick spread in detachments over his face, cap, and beard.

A deplorable accident occurred on Tuesday last, in front of the commissariat of the Fourth Division. Lieutenant Messenger, of the 46th Regiment, had charge of the divisional roads as Assistant-Engineer, and was superintending the blasting of some rock, when he imprudently approached a fuse which, had been lighted, but which he believed, from the time that had elapsed, to have gone out. He was shaking some powder over it, when the mine exploded, killed him upon the spot and badly wounded a corporal who was with him. The amiable disposition of the unfortunate young man had rendered him a favourite with his comrades, and his funeral, which took place yesterday on Cathcart's-hill, was attended by the General commanding the Fourth Division, by the two brigadiers, and by a very large number of officers.

Jan 19.—The Russians fired more than usual yesterday, but I have not heard that they did any damage. The weather continues fair and slightly frosty.

SWEDEN'S DISTRUST OF RUSSIA.

An article in a Stockholm journal has some strong observations on the crisis:—Few in Sweden believe in the good faith or sincerity of Russia—and who knows Russia better than Sweden? We sincerely hope that Napoleon III. may not meet with the same results from Austrian alliance as Napoleon I. Sweden hopes, that in any case she will ally herself still more closely with England, and she is persuaded that while France seems to rest satisfied with mere glory, England ought to wish for the continuance of the war. Hitherto it was thought, that it was England that drew France along with her; it may be seen before long, that France will be obliged to follow England. Sweden will not cease her war preparations until peace is made.

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The system under which merchant shipping is liable to pay local dues and passing tolls has been the subject of much complaint. Measures will be proposed to you for affording relief in regard to those matters.

Upon these, and all other matters upon which you may deliberate, I fervently pray, that the blessing of Divine Providence may favor your councils, and guide them to the promotion of the great object of my unvarying solicitude—the welfare and the happiness of my people.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, February 23, 1856.

The House of Assembly has been much occupied with the presentation of Petitions of various kinds. The despatches on the subject of the disallowance of the Rent Roll and Tenants' Compensation Acts have been presented to the House, and by it ordered to be printed in all newspapers; we shall have an opportunity of remarking upon them when we see them in print.

A pretty sharp discussion arose between the Hon. George Coles and Hon. Edward Palmer respecting the practice of the House. Mr. Coles wished to introduce a Bill and have it read a first time. The Speaker refused to entertain the motion, on the ground that the rule of the House, which requires a previous notice to be given, had not been complied with.

Mr. Coles asserted that the rule only bound private members of the House, and that when a Bill was introduced by the Government no such notice was necessary, adding that the Bill was presented to the House by order of His Excellency. Mr. Palmer repudiated the idea of any interference of one branch of the Legislature with the proceedings of the other, and contended that it was a breach of privilege on the part of the Lt. Governor to send such an order, his doing which he very much doubted, as he—the Lt. Governor—was too well acquainted with the forms and privileges of the House to have attempted such an invasion of them, and protested against such an unconstitutional proceeding.

Mr. Coles replied, but, seeing the majority of the House against him, did what he ought to have done at first,—moved that the Order of the House be suspended, and that he have leave to bring in the Bill without notice—this was agreed to, and the Bill was read a first time.—It was a Bill to protect Magistrates from Actions at Law on account of erroneous judgments given by them.

On Thursday evening the 12th inst., a Temperance meeting was held in the School House near the Church, in Princetown Royalty. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Kier, Chairman—Mr. Arbutle, Temperance Lecturer, being present unexpectedly, was called upon to address the meeting, which he did, by making some very important statements and suitable remarks. The following resolutions were then read from the Chair and carried unanimously, with one solitary exception to the second.

- 1. That much good has resulted from the efforts already made in the cause of Temperance.
2. That much still remains to be done, and therefore, all legitimate means should be used, still further to promote the cause.
3. That nothing short of a Prohibitory law will be effectual to the putting down intemperance, and therefore we pledge ourselves to use all legitimate means to obtain and sustain such a law.
4. That, in the mean time, all now present, who are willing to enter their names, pledge themselves to total abstinence, and do form a society with a view to promote the cause of temperance, to be called the Princetown Royalty Total Abstinence Society.
5. That a Committee of five be nominated, to circulate petitions to the Legislature, to obtain the names of such as may be willing to become members of the Society, and to draw up rules to be laid before a meeting to be hereafter convened, for the appointment of office-bearers.
Addresses were delivered, during the evening by the Rev. Daniel McQuay, R. S. Patterson, Isaac Murray, Henry Crawford, John McLeod, and Allan Fraser, Ministers, who had met in Presbytery on the former part of the day. The meeting was also addressed by Donald Gordon, student.
After intimation given that Mr. Arbutle would lecture on Thursday evening, in the same place, on "Mental Culture," and on Monday evening, on Temperance, in the Baltic School House, the meeting adjourned.—Continued.

To Lieut. Colonel the Hon. John Hamilton Gray.

Sir, Hearing that you are about to set out for Great Britain, we, the Trustees of St. James's Church, cannot allow you to depart without giving expression to the sentiments of high respect your generous conduct to that Church has inspired.

From your return to this your native place, to the present time, you have never ceased to take an active interest in all matters having a tendency to promote its prosperity, and the many and liberal contributions and donations to it made by your amiable lady, who has so much endeared herself to the Congregation, justly entitle you to the thanks we shall ever gratefully feel, and which we now beg to tender you.

Rest assured, Sir, wherever God in his good Providence may lead you, and in whatever capacity you may be called upon to act, that you carry with you our hearty prayers for your health and happiness, both temporal and spiritual.

Permit us also to say, both individually and collectively, that we shall at all times rejoice to hear of your welfare.

We bid you now, Sir, farewell.

H. D. MORPETH, ROBERT POTTS, E. L. LYDIARD, JAMES WATTS, jr., J. W. MORRISON, JAMES ANDERSON, THOS. STRATTON, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Feb. 14, 1856.

REPLY.

Spring Park, Feb. 15th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,

I feel most signally honored at receiving such a testimonial from your body.

That my humble endeavours to aid in the promotion of what so much tends to the moral advancement of those among whom my lot has been cast during the last three years, should meet with such an approval, is most pleasing, and afflicts me more than I can express.

Need I say, that both Mrs. Gray and myself, will ever entertain the sincerest interest in all that concerns the prosperity and welfare of the congregation of Saint James's Church. And with every sentiment of respect and esteem to yourselves individually I now bid you farewell.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours most faithfully, J. HAMILTON GRAY.

To Messrs. H. D. Morpeth and others. Trustees of St. James's Church, Charlottetown.

ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

To His Excellency Dominick Daly, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-chief, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency:

We, Her Majesty's faithful subjects, the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, respectfully thank your Excellency for the Speech with which you were pleased to open the present Session at a period so convenient for the ordinary transaction of public business.

It is a source of the highest gratification to know that the labours of the husbandman have, during the past year, been blessed with an abundant harvest—a blessing, we feel assured, which will give an impetus to industry and perseverance in agricultural pursuits.

We are rejoiced to learn, that the decrease in the revenue for the past year is unimportant; and that while there is nothing to apprehend from that fluctuation for the stability and soundness of the resources of the Colony, it is gratifying to know, that the revenue for the year has been more than sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure.

We shall give a careful attention to the Public Accounts, as soon as they are laid before us, and we will cheerfully make the necessary provision for the public service.

We fully concur with your Excellency in opinion, as to the necessity of revising and consolidating the laws for the collection of the revenue, with the view of checking illicit traffic, so injurious to the trade and commercial relations of the Island; and it will be our duty to give the best consideration to this important subject.

The interest we have endeavoured to manifest in the progress of the war is not only undiminished, but rather quickened by the recollection of the splendid achievements which crowned the arms of the allied Sovereigns during the past year. Though far removed from the scene of conflict, and happily exempt from the sacrifices it entails, we are nevertheless earnestly solicitous, that the crowning glory to the arms of our beloved Queen and Her august allies may be speedily found in the restoration of an honorable and permanent peace.

It is with unfeigned surprise and regret we have learned, that the Act of the last session to impose a rate or duty on the rent rolls of...

the proprietors of certain rented township lands in this Island," and also the "Act to secure compensation to Tenants," have been denied the royal confirmation. Confident that your Excellency is at all times desirous to promote the prosperity of this Island, we are satisfied, that the failure of those measures, so equitable in their privileges, and so essential to the well-being of the Colony—was not owing to the want of your Excellency's personal recommendation; but rather in the exercise of an influence long and seriously felt, always foreign and always baneful to the best interests of the Colony.

It affords us much satisfaction to learn, that the transactions under the operation of the Land purchase Bill have been such as to fully justify the high expectations formed of that measure, with regard to the conversion of Leaseholders—an advantage which we are fully sensible could be greatly augmented, if a due regard for other interests allowed a larger amount to be placed at the disposal of the Government under the Bill alluded to.

We are rejoiced, though not surprised to learn that the inhabitants of the Island so highly appreciate the moral and social advantages resulting from a general diffusion of education, as is evident from the unprecedented number of schools that have been called into active operation by the free education Bill. We believe that no part of Her Majesty's dominions, of the like area with Prince Edward Island, can exhibit such marked improvement in what tends so much to promote public happiness, tranquillity and prosperity as a constant and liberal extension of education.

We are fully sensible of the advantages which the agricultural portion of the community have derived from the operations of the Agricultural Society. Every other interest is involved in the prosperity of our agriculturists, and a Society which confers benefits upon that industrious class demands encouragement from every other. But such an agricultural industry may be encouraged through an Agricultural Society, its progress mainly depends upon an active and thriving commerce. To secure this, it is necessary there should be a free, uninterrupted and expeditious communication with other countries, and especially with the neighbouring Colonies. So important an auxiliary to trade requires a liberal appropriation of the public finances, and we trust, that during the present Session we shall be found to take no narrow and contracted view of a matter which so deeply concerns the prosperity of our country. In the progress of our deliberations on these and other objects affecting the public interests, we shall be happy at all times to avail ourselves of your Excellency's well known zeal and ability, and we doubt not that our united efforts may tend to promote the welfare of the people of Prince Edward Island.

POLICE COURT.

Feb. 20. Nancy Mitchell, generally known as NANCY THE SOFAW, charged with stealing two silver spoons from Mr. David A. Barry about Christmas last, not proved.

In course of the examination of this case it came out that Nancy had left two spoons about that time with Ellen Kilfoy at the east end of the city, and said Ellen Kilfoy on being brought into court, acknowledged to have taken two spoons from Nancy some time since for the purpose of finding out the owner of them, but as she did not give the proper notice either by advertising or having them cried, the court ordered her to find bail for her appearance at the next sitting of Her Majesty's Supreme Court if required to answer any charge that might there be preferred against her on account of said silver spoons.

James Ellis, on the information of Donald A. McPhee, selling liquor without licence, convicted, fined five pounds with costs, or be imprisoned one month.

21. Thomas Folland, for assault and battery on Jane Pearn, convicted, fined 10s with costs, or to be imprisoned five days. Committed.

22. Ann Cahill, for assault and battery on Maria Smith, convicted, fined 30s with 10s. 6d. costs or to be imprisoned one month. Committed.

Oletus Campbell, for assault and battery on Margaret McLeod, convicted fined 40s. with 2s. 3d. costs, or to be imprisoned six weeks. And for an assault and battery on Dugald McLeod, convicted, fined 10s. with 2s. 3d. costs, or to be imprisoned an additional fourteen days, to find sureties to keep the peace, and be of good behaviour for twelve months and stand committed till such fine and costs be paid and such surety given. Committed.

William Godfrey, drunk and disorderly convicted fined 5s. with costs, or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.—The Annual Collection in aid of the Funds of the Wesleyan Missionary Society will be taken up in the Wesleyan Chapel to-morrow, morning and evening. The Annual Meeting will be held on Tuesday evening next. The Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock.

Warrants from No. 784, of the date of the 19th of July, 1855, to No. 890, of the date of the 16th of August, 1855, (both inclusive), will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the interest due thereon.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to direct that the names of the following gentlemen be inserted in the Commission of the Peace for Prince County:—

DONALD RAMSAY, and JAMES KILBRIDE, of Lot 11, Esqrs.

THE CITY COUNCIL have made the following appointments in the Fire Department, viz:—

Henry Palmer, Esquire, to be chief Engineer, in the room of Daniel Hodgson, Esq., who declined to accept that office.

Mr. Mark Butcher to be Engineer, number five in the room of Henry Palmer, Esq., appointed chief Engineer.

Mr. William Pethick to be Engineer number three in the room of Hon. Charles Young, resigned.

The City Council have also made the following appointments, viz:—

Mr. John Boyver, to be the City Assayer of weights and measures.

Mr. Nicholas Harvie, to be one of the City Pound keepers.

ROBT. HUTCHINSON,

Mayor.

WILLIAM B. WELLNER, City Clerk.

Feb. 18, 1856.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at the Store of Mr. NICHOLAS BROWN, Kent Street, the whole of his STOCK IN TRADE.

Comprising in part—Blue, Black and Green CLOTHS, Blankets, Shawls, Horse Rugs, Room and Stair Carpetings, Cloth Caps, Hats, Ladies Cloaks and Cloaking, Ready made Clothing, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Silks, Satins, Circassians, Co-burges, De Laines, Gessamer, Boots and Shoes, White and Grey Cottons, Cotton Warp, Damasks, Striped and White Shirtings, Moleskins, Doestkins, white and coloured Drills, Vestings, a large quantity of Berlin Wools, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, a large quantity of Tailors' Trimmings, a quantity of superior Cutlery, consisting of Ivory Handled Knives and Forks, &c., chests Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Soap, Candles, and several other articles.

The whole of the above articles were Imported the last Autumn, and will bear inspection.

TERMS—All sums under £5 cash; from £5 to £15, three months; above £15, four months, on approved Notes of Hand.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

February 15, 1856.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

Household Furniture, Stock, Crop, Farming Implements, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at "DUNHATTAN", the residence of Captain McIntosh, about two miles from the City, on the Princetown Road, on THURSDAY, the 27th MARCH, the whole of his valuable

Household Furniture, Stock, Crop, Farming Utensils, &c., &c.

For Terms of Sale, &c., vide Catalogues, to be had on application to the Auctioneer.

ALSO, TO LET OR FOR SALE "DUNHATTAN," the Freehold Property of Captain McIntosh. The Farm consists of 26 acres of cleared land, in a good state of cultivation, well enclosed, and subdivided with posts and rails. The House is nearly new, well finished, and commodious, and will be let with 5 acres, 10 acres or the whole of the land, as may be required.

For further particulars, apply to Captain McIntosh, on the premises, or to the subscriber.

JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, Feb. 7.

City of Charlottetown.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE City Council having appointed me Chief Engineer in the above Department, I hereby give notice to all Engineers, to meet at the City Council Chamber, on MONDAY EVENING, the 26th February inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing the Board, appointing Officers, &c.; and I hereby call on the Captains and officers of the different Engine Companies, also the Captain and officers of the Hook and Ladder Company, to direct their earliest attention to their respective duties, in regard to their Companies and getting the Engines and Hooks and Ladders in order, ready for a general inspection of the whole on Queen's Square, opposite the City Council Chamber, at an early day, to be fixed for that purpose.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, HENRY PALMER, Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, 26th February, 1856.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES in KING STREET, now in the occupation of Mr. NICHOLAS O'BRIEN, possession given 1st day of May next. For further particulars apply to JOHN BRECKEN.

Feb. 20, 1856.

For remainder of new Advertisements see last page.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

PASSING AWAY.

'Tis heard in the murmuring streamlet, 'Tis heard in the torrents roar, 'Tis murmured low and sadly, By each wave upon the shore.

'Tis heard in every whisper, Of the gladsome summer breeze, And in every blast of winter, That shakes the leafless trees.

'Tis breathed when buds are bursting, Beneath springs first sweet gale, And oh! 'tis breathed so sadly, In autumn funeral wail.

The rose that blooms so brightly, That seems to mock decay, Even on its breast is written, Passing, passing away.

Passing away is written, On the rainbows glorious dyes, And on the sunset glories, That gild the western skies.

It is written, it is written, On earth, and sky, and sea, And yes, proud man 'tis written, 'Tis written too on thee, January 16th 1856.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Travelling on the Sabbath, in the Sandwich Islands, except in the direction of a church, is strictly forbidden by law.

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.—The Pilgrim's Progress has been translated into Chinese by the Rev. Mr. Burns, an English missionary in Amoy. It is embellished with illustrations well executed, with figures and faces of a Chinese type and character.

THE BURMEESE RUBY.—A correspondent of the Calcutta Citizen, speaking of the reception of the English Embassy by the Burmese King, says, "The only thing remarkable at this interview, was an inanimate object, and that was a ruby in the centre of the pagoda crown of his Majesty. It was as large, if not larger, than a hen's egg, and far more valuable than the great Kohinoor; it was beautifully cut, and almost as round as a marble. It was torn off the ear of the Karen Queen, by Alompra. It was a pendant, being suspended by a wire casing through her right ear. It is of the purest water, and more than two thousand years old, if the traditions concerning it are to be believed. It came originally from Assam, and belonged to the great Garrow King, Moungh Sa, who ruled the whole of China India."

A ROYAL COMPLIMENT.—Her Majesty has commanded the publication of the sermon preached by the Rev. Rr. Caird of Errol, in Craithie Church, in October last, during her majesty's sojourn at Balmoral. The sermon is entitled "The Religion of Common Life." It is no secret about Balmoral, (says the Glasgow Daily Mail,) that Prince Albert expressed his high satisfaction with Mr. Caird's pulpit discourse and appearance, by stating that he had not heard a preacher like him for seven years, and did not expect to enjoy a like pleasure for as long a period to come.

MORALS IN CALIFORNIA.—The criminal statistics of California show a horrible state of society. In nine months of the present year there were 489 murders, 6 executions by the sheriff, and 46 by the mob, a total of 541 violent deaths in three-fourths of a year, in a population of 300,000—a yearly average of over two in every thousand.

NOVEL SUIT.—The Supreme Court at Boston has been engaged, the past few days, in the trial of Patrick Holley vs. the Boston Gas Company. It is a suit for \$3000 damages for injury to the health of his children in consequence of the leaking of the gas pipes of defendant in the cellar of his house.

Dr. Bowering states that the entire population of the Chinese empire is 400,000,000.

A WEALTHY PROPRIETOR.—A large portion of the rich valley of Genessee, in New York State, is owned by James Wadsworth. He owns 8000 acres in one town, as many more in Genessee, about 6000 more in the adjoining town of Rush, 5000 or 6000 in the town of Caledonia, and a great many thousands in other towns and counties. His land possessions exceed 50,000 acres; it is nearly all good land—the best in the State, and constantly increasing in value.

CALIFORNIA WOOL.—If all the sheep taken to California during the past season; be intended for the production of wool, that article will soon become a staple export of the Golden State. In addition to the two cargoes of merino sheep, we have previously noticed as on their way thither from Australia, and a large number from Sonora, we notice in a late Los Angeles paper that upwards of fifty thousand sheep were driven across the plains of Texas to California, by the Colorado route. The southern section of the State offers admirable facilities for wool growers, and the increasing wealth of that region is having its effect in the introduction of varied industrial pursuits. The mines of the Southern counties are also more than usually productive this season; and continual discoveries of new diggings are being made there.

In Chicago, a few days since, while the judge of the Recorder's court, was trying a case of horse stealing, his own horse and buggy were stolen from the vicinity of the Court room.

The contract for supplying H. M. troops with flour for the ensuing year was taken, on Saturday last, by Messrs. Cunard & Co., at forty-two shillings and sixpence per barrel.

The Emperor Napoleon has again taken the idea of assuming actual command of an army, and the report goes that he has stated to General Bosquet that he should accompany him to Finland in the spring. Rumour goes further and says, that the government will be administered in the Emperor's absence by a commission, composed of Marshals Magran, Valiant General Canrobert, and Prince Napoleon.

The Earl of Erne has invested something like £105,000 in the construction of the Dunkirk and Ennekillen line of railway. Of this amount £75,000 was cash down.

ENGLAND PROSECUTING THE WAR ALONE.—The Paris Secede takes up the question thrown out by the enemies of the alliance, as to what England would do in the insultingly-supposed case of desertion by France.—It has been said lately that England would be greatly embarrassed if France was to retire from the struggle, and were, after having saved the Mediterranean from Russian conquest, to conclude a separate treaty. In the first instance, such conduct cannot even be supposed, for it would be against the history, the habits, and the genius of France. But it would be a grave error to believe that England, when isolated, would be impotent. Doubtless in losing our alliance, she would lose a support impossible to replace.—But what could Russia do against her? Matters have greatly changed since the commencement of the war. What England has effected in three years is incalculable; and what she would attempt, if reduced to her own resources, would be beyond imagination. The question of triumph has become for each Englishman the famous "to be, or not to be" of the poet. Were our alliances to be severed, one of those implacable duels of which England has so often furnished an example would commence. And in that duel with Russia, let it not for one moment be doubted the power of England would increase, her influence would augment for he alone would have saved liberty.

HOW DANIEL WEBSTER BECAME A MARRIED MAN.—While on subject of Mr Webster's history, I cannot forbear mentioning an incident relating to his courtship, which I do not remember to have seen recorded. He was then a young lawyer in Portsmouth, N.H. At one of his visits to Miss Grace Fletcher, he had probably with a view of combining utility and enjoyment, been holding skeins of silk thread for her, when suddenly he stopped, saying, "Grace, we have thus been engaged in untying knots; let us see if we can tie a knot, one which will not untie for life-time." He then took a piece of tape, and after beginning a knot of a peculiar kind, gave it to her to complete. This was the ceremony and ratification of their engagement. And now in a little box marked by him with the words "Precious Documents," containing the letters of his early courtship, this unique memorial is to be found.

THE OLD LOVE.

"I met her, she was sad and old; She stooped, and trod with tottering feet; The hair was gray that once was gold. The voice was harsh that once was sweet; Her hands were dwindled and her eyes, Robbed of the girlish light of joy, Were dim; I felt a sad surprise That I had loved her when a boy.

"But yet, a something in her air Restored me to the vanished time; My heart grew young, and seemed to wear The brightness of my youthful prime. I took her withered hand in mine Its touch recalled a dream of joy— I kissed it with a reverent sigh, For I had loved her when a boy!"

LORD BROUGHAM.—It is said this distinguished individual, lately, in a playful mood wrote the following epitaph on himself:—

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

STRAW PRINTING PAPER.—For the last three weeks we have been using for news and jobbing purposes a paper manufactured by Messrs. Buchanan and Killmer, at their Mill in Rock City, composed of about three parts straw and one part rags. Messrs. B. & K. have expended about \$15,000 in fitting up machinery, &c. for the purpose, and our readers can bear us witness of the success they have attained in their process of making printing paper from this new material. We have been fully informed of the process used in the manufacture, but understand it was discovered by some Frenchmen. The cost of the process is such that the paper cannot be afforded much, if any, cheaper than that made of rags at present cost; but, probably, as they continue the work, a reduction of cost may be made. At any rate, there need be no fears hereafter as to any scarcity of stock to make paper of.

In regard to the quality, &c., of the paper our readers can see somewhat for themselves, but we would say that it has a firm and even surface, almost like calendered paper, requires more wetting for work on the newspaper than ordinary paper from rags, and dries quicker upon exposure to the air. Since we have got a little used to it, we like it very well for use. Paper can be made entirely of straw, but it works better at present for printing to mix a proportion of rags with the straw. For many purposes the straw paper is better than that made of rags, and it only requires to be better known to go into use.

We learn from the manufacturers that they intend to go into the manufacture of writing paper from straw; that the cost of making writing is very little more than to make printing paper, and from what we have seen of the paper, we think it will be a superior article.—American Publishers' Circular.

Mr. Murray had given in an ultimatum. He left an agent at Teheran in spite of some resistance, and threatened to support him by an English fleet in the Gulf of Persia.

"Insults," says a modern philosopher, "are like counterfeit money; we can't hinder them being offered, but we are not compelled to take them."

BUTTER MAKING IN WINTER.—The butter most generally made in cold weather is white and bitter. These bad qualities are caused by pouring hot water into cream, or by heating it before the fire. Neither of these practices should be followed; but if the cream is too cold, it should be placed in a warm room, but not near the fire, or should be put in a vessel containing warm water, until it attains the proper warmth. It may also be set before the fire if the churning is continued during all the time it is heating, and taken away as soon as the cream is ceasing to foam, which may be told by the sound of the dash. The churning, then should be continued, until the butter begins to form, when it should be set out in the cold for some time—then finished. Made in this way, where the proper attention has been given to feeding the cows, and saving the cream, butter will always be yellow and sweet. Such, at least, is our own experience.—Indiana Journal.

INGENIOUS INVENTION.—A patent, the Philadelphia Ledger states, has been granted to Mr. Israel Ames of that city, for an ingenious, useful, and beautiful invention, whereby he is enabled to emboss veneers for any kind of ornamental wood work, to represent elaborate carvings on wood, and dispensing with that comparatively slow and expensive process. Veneers of plain or fancy woods prepared by a process described full, in the patent, and placed between dies moderately heated, are submitted to pressure. One of the faces of the wood receives the pattern in relief, and gives it the appearance of elaborate wood carving. The depressions caused by the dies on the opposite side of the veneer are filled up with a suitable plastic substance. This being dried, the embossed veneer is ready to be glued or otherwise attached to furniture. The veneer will neither split nor collapse, and the figures impressed upon it are so solidified by the pressure, that they may be rubbed and cleaned, without danger of the ornaments being injured. Work of the very finest quality, such as we see in the most perfect dies, and which no turning lathe or carving tools could ever effect in wood are easily produced by this new process. The cost of this embossing is so trifling, compared with carving, and the number of useful and ornamental articles to which it is applicable is so extensive, that it would be difficult to calculate the value of this invention and its advantage to the manufactures of ornamental wood work. It will admit of styles of embellishment never before attempted on parlour furniture, and greatly cheapen the work, so that articles finished in the highest ornamental style will be produced and furnished at less than present prices.

Gen. Vivian, fearing an attack on Kertch, has called for officers and artillery from Constantinople.

The Emperor and Empress attende Lady Cowley's soiree on the 13th inst. This will be the first time that their Majesties have visited any Ambassador or private individual since their marriage.

POPULATION OF ROME.—The General Vicariate of Rome has just published an official census of the population of Rome for the year 1855. In all, there are 177,461 inhabitants; among whom there are 36 bishops, 1230 secular priests, 2313 monks and other religious, 1916 nuns, and 687 seminarists. At Rome, therefore, there are, in all, five thousand and eighty-one priests, monks, nuns, or seminarists that is to say, one to every 85 inhabitants.

How TRAVELLERS should STAY: TRUST CUSTOMERS.—With civility, without servility.



F A I CITY 100 THE PA Sperm, do., 1 bbls. Copal V paint and varn der, Cudbear, Blue, Soda, F Chocolate, C

A general do., Perfumes

FALL

BEG to int general th don, Liverpo

British,

Comprising a season, which cost for prof found— Black, blue, Fur, Beaver, Dress Mater Checks, Gala Plaids, Seal Skin Co Beaver, White Cloth Mantle Velvets, Plus Veils, Collar Ties, and Ladies' Wint Winter Glove Counterpane Children's Fe Reversible V 5 Tons NAIL American Me An assortment Kege White Sets White a plates, SOLE LEA ing FLU Gorn Starch, CONFECTI Onions, Ladies' Rubb Gentlemen's King &

COOK

FOR SAL Superior Children, an taken.

Charlotte

JAM Offer Cook

Prices much

GO THE Subo I of invest that he has in this City of, on molen chio, early

Charlotte



FALL SUPPLIES BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE CITY DRUG STORE

No. 14, Queen Street. 100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd. Sperm, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., 1 bbl. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Mad-dor, Cudbear, Bluestone, Copperas, Alum, Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sage and Corn Starch.

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

FALL IMPORTATIONS. BEER & SON

BEG to intimate to their friends and the Public in general that they have lately received from London, Liverpool, Boston and Halifax— 400 Packages of British, West India and American Goods.

Comprising an excellent assortment, suitable for the season, which will be sold at a small advance from cost for prompt payment, among which will be found— Black, blue, brown and invisible Broad CLOTHS, Fur, Beaver, Meltons, Pilot and Whitney Cloths, Dress Materials comprising Pellissier and Alma Checks, Gala Plaids, Lustres, Coburgs and Orleans, Seal Skin Coats, Beaver, Whitney and Pilot OVERCOATS, Cloth Mantles and scarf Shawls, Velvets, Plushes, Ribbons and Trimmings, Veils, Collars, Habit shirts, &c., Tickings, striped Shirting, white and grey Cottons, Ladies' Winter boots, Furs, Fur Caps, Winter Gloves, Mufflers, Blankets, Counterpanes, Oil Cloths, Worsted shirts, Children's Felt Hats and Hoods, Reversible Waterproof Coats, Rubber Overcoats, 5 Tons NAILS, assorted, American Mortice Locks, with fancy knobs, An assortment of HARDWARE, Kegs White Lead, Whiting and Washing Soda, Sets White and Gold China, with coffees and extra plates, SOLE LEATHER, SOAP, CANDLES Burning FLUID, Corn Starch, Crackers, Pilot Bread, CONFECTIONARY, Dicky Herrings, APPLES, Onions, Ladies' Rubber Boots and Overshoes, Gentleman's Rubbers, Sleigh Bells, &c., &c. King Square House, Nov. 1, 1855.

COKE! COKE!! COKE!!!

FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very Superior COKE, at 6d per bushel, or 12s per Chaldron, and 18s per Chaldron, if 5 or upwards be taken. WM. MURPHY, Manager. Charlottetown, Dec. 12, 1855.

JAMES R. WATT, Offers for sale a good assortment of Cooking, Parlour, and other STOVES. Prices much lower than usual.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

THE Subscriber has to inform all who feel desirous of investing money in FREEHOLD ESTATE, that he has several well situated BUILDING LOTS in this City, and FARMS in the Country to dispose of, on moderate terms. To those who wish to purchase, early application is recommended. JAMES J. BEVAN. Charlottetown, Dec. 22, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has on hand, which he wishes to dispose of at a very low figure: 100 Barrels No. 1 Labrador HERRINGS, 100 Quintals CODFISH, 500 M. Pine and Cedar SHINGLES. JAMES PURDIE. February 6, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE FARM now in the occupation of Mr. R. W. EDWARD, is offered for Sale, containing 192 acres—130 acres being cleared from stumps and in a good state of cultivation, being well manured, and no part of it has been over cropped. There is an excellent spring of water close to the House; and the buildings being recently built, are in good condition and commodious. There is a fine grove of soft wood growing up near to the buildings, 112 acres freehold. New Wiltshire Settlement, Lot 31, Dec. 8, 1855.

J. S. DEALLEY, SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION AND SHIPPING AGENT, No 64 Beaver Street, New York.

Particular attention given to Freights and Vessels for the British Provinces and West Indies. Also, the sale of Coal, Fish, Lumber, and other Colonial Produce.

TO MILLERS.

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

Silent Sorrow. CERTAIN HELP.

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Exploratory Coloured, Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author for 42 Postage Stamps. THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c. By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Elly Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.

Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others. Dr. De Roos, from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation. THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE FIVE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spasmodic, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c. Their almost marvelous power in removing continuations, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scabby, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 22s. per bottle. The 25 Packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

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Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square Charlottetown.

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

Furs for Sale. TWO very superior BEAR SKINS, mounted complete, for Sale at HASZARD & OWEN'S BOOK-STORE.



Friend of the Prince Edward Islander. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood; it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared, that I would give all I possessed to have her cured; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her; at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous: by slow degrees, my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the beat of health, although seventy-five years old. I remain, Sir, Your obliged, THOMAS WESTON. (Signed)

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY. AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES. Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854 To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then, that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I am, Sir, Yours sincerely ANTHONY SMITH. ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!! Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I am happy to say, that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so. I remain, Sir, your humble servant, (Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:— Bad Legs, Cancers, Sore-throats, Bad Breasts, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Scrofula, Elephantiasis, Sore-heads, Blisters, Fistulas, Sore-nipples, Itches and Swellings, Gout, Soft Corns, Piles, Glandular swellings, Tumours, Coco-bay, Lambago, Ulcers, Chicago-foot, Piles, Wounds, Chlabinia, Rheumatism, Yaws, Chapped hands, Scalds.

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 3d, 3s 3d, and 5s each. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot. GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent.

AMERICAN EDITIONS

Dr. Cumming's Works JUST RECEIVED BY Haszard & Owen.

New Importations. BRUSHES in great variety. Spirit levels assorted sizes. do. with plumb and side light. Bench screws, (Birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to 4s 6d each. IRON, Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted, Superior Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 20s each. Mortise Latches, low priced. Rim Locks and Latch Locks, Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article, Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argillol door knobs, Electro-plated Drop Escutcheons, Screws, a large lot, Excelsior Screw Auger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch, Chisels, all sizes, Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices, Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Oct. 24, 1855.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by DOCTOR HOLLOWAY'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch St., one door below Sixth Philada.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed. These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are without safe, certain, and pleasant. Testimony from Maine.

CAPT. DANIEL ABBOTT, Brooklyn, Maine, July 16, 1843, says: "I was taken sick one year ago, last April, upon my passage from Havana to Charleston, S. C. At the latter place I took medicine and procured a physician, but for ten days could obtain no relief, no sleep or appetite. At last taking up a newspaper having your advertisement of 'Holloway's German Bitters' in it, I sent for some immediately. This was about 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock I took the first dose, and another at 6 o'clock. The effect was so rapid on me, that I had a good appetite for supper, and rested well that night, and the next day found me a well man. I have not been without your medicine since, having been sailing between Baltimore, Charleston and the West India Islands ever since. I have now given up going to sea, and reside in this place, where you should have an agency, as you could sell large quantities of it."

JOHN B. HALL & Co., Proseque Isle, Arundel Co., Maine, April 24, 1854, say: "We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use of only one bottle of the German Bitters, we think Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubt of the truth of his story." Messrs. J. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen—In answer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter, aged about 16 years, had been complaining of a pain in her side, for six or seven years, and about the first of January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides being troubled with pains between her shoulders and in her breast. From reading a number of cures performed by "Holloway's German Bitters" I was induced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and purchased one bottle. She had taken it but a few days when she began to improve, and now, after taking only one bottle, she is enjoying better health than she has for years. She feels no pain in her side or in any part of her body, and attributes her cure entirely to the German Bitters. WILLIAM CLARK, Palmer Brook, Arundel Co., Me.

You should bear in mind that these Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. For sale by respectable dealers and storekeepers generally. T. DESBRISAY & Co. General Agency And by Mr. LEBUEL OWEN, Georgetown, EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's, GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud, JACOB HOLMAN, do, WM. DODD, Redoubt, JAMES FIDELSON, New London.

Married,

On Thursday, the 7th inst., by the Rev. F. Metherell, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Robert Wilson, late Sergeant of 93rd Highlanders, to Mary Ann, fourth daughter of Mr. Ford, sen., of New Glasgow Road.

Died,

On 16 Feb. after a lingering disease, Mr. Duncan Nicholson, of Long Creek, West River, aged 61 years, much and deservedly esteemed by all who knew him. His end was peace.

As will be seen in another place, we acknowledged the receipt of the English Mail on Thursday night. At that time, a bag of London Papers was left behind; they were received, however, next morning, having been brought by the Couriers who had taken over Lt. Col. Gray, and who had made the passage over and back the same day.

To William Bagnall, Esq. Sheriff of Queen's County.

WE, the undersigned Inhabitants of the City of Charlottetown, do request that you be pleased to call, at your earliest convenience, a Public Meeting, to take into consideration the necessity of petitioning the Legislature to repeal the "Act of Incorporation" in the ensuing session.

- Peter Macgowan, J. P. Archibald White
John Morris, J. P. Leon Deirant
Chas. Dempsey, J. P. W. B. Dawson
John Treisman, J. P. William Bevan
John McGill, J. P. D. McPhee
Frank McKenna Robert Percival
James Keough Patrick Cadden
Richard Barry William Hodgson
John Scott James Conran
James Milner Joseph Taylor
James Walsh James Caffray
James McDonald William Fennell
Michael Colley John Salmood
Clement White Felix Babia
John Smallwood James Bain
James Smith George Allan
Thomas Taylor John Hawkins
Robert Taylor William White, junior
James Johnston James White
John L. Godkin George Manroe
R. F. Smith James McLeod
James McNeill James Maloney
James Hughes George Hix
Ewen McDonald N. LePage, (since dead)
James Scantlebury Octavins LePage
James Harper Andrew L. Walsh
James Davis Thomas Parsons
William Darby Richard Walsh
John McKinnon John R. Walsh
James McGill Job Bevan, junior
Dennis Reddin Michael Reilly
M. W. Skinner William Melkie
William Redmond Michael Delaney
William Lusher John Maloney
Hugh McKenna John Gornley
Thomas Brodyrick James Campbell
J. C. Travers John McQuarrie
James Reid Charles Scott
Richard B. Reid John Kavanagh
W. F. Reid George Kavanagh
John Egan G. H. Lockarty
John Quinn John Quinn
Thomas Beck Thomas Macgonnell
Vero Beck John Ingles
William Nichol George Chandler
William Johnston James J. Bevan
James Crockett George Foster
Archibald Mitchell John Jary, junior
David McKinnon Archibald Doirant
James Day John Campbell
Thomas McCabe Patrick Esch.
Edward B. Love

In compliance with the above Requisition, I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING, to be held in the Court House in this City, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

WILLIAM BAGNALL, Sheriff. City of Charlottetown, Feb. 20, 1856.

FOR SALE. THE HOUSE and GARDEN at present occupied and belonging to WILLIAM FORBES, Esq., R. N., either with or without Town Lot No. 28, fronting on Pitts Roy Street. Feb. 14, 1856.

Charlottetown Markets, Feb. 20.

Beef, (small) lb. 4d a 7d
D. by quarter, 4d a 6d
Pork, 4d a 5d
Do. (small), 6d a 7d
Mutton, 4d a 7d
Lamb, per lb. 3d a 5d
Butter (fresh), 16d a 18d
do. by tub 1s 3d a 1s 4d
Tallow, 1s a 1s 2d
Lard, 11d a 1s
Flour, 3d a 4d
Pearl Barley, 8d
Oatmeal, 2d a 2d

LLOYD'S Register of British and Foreign SHIPPING.

THE undersigned having been appointed Surveyor to this Society for Prince Edward Island, begs to announce his arrival, and he is now ready to survey vessels while building, and superintend repairs.

Copies of the rules for building and all information to be had on application at this office. CHARLES B. COCKER. Old Post Office, Peake's Buildings, Charlottetown.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, 14th February, 1856.

RESOLVED, That the following Standing Order of this House be inserted three times in each of the Newspapers published in Charlottetown, for the information of the public, viz:—

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.

Pine Timber, Shingles, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 100 tons of Mirimichi PINE TIMBER, from one to two feet square long lengths, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, 8 or 10 pieces suitable for bo-sprits, and 70,000 prime SHINGLES.

B. CHAPPEL. JOHN HARPER, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, (Queen-St. in Mr. Desbrisay's Buildings.)

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

THE Schooner St. Croix, 42 tons N. M., and 60 tons Old Measurement, built of Juniper and Oak, at St. Andrews, Canada. She is completely fitted with every requisite, even to compass and chart, and is only five years old.

NOTICE!

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Wardens of St. Eleanor's, Episcopal Church, until the first day of March next, for the purpose of enlarging the Building. Plans, specifications, and mode of payment may be ascertained by applying to Mr. JOHN HARPER, merchant. Approved security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

EDUCATION.

THE Trustees of the Kent District School are happy to announce to the inhabitants of Kent District, as well as to the citizens of Charlottetown generally, that they have engaged Mr. ALFRED A. MACKENZIE as a Teacher, and that the School will accordingly be opened on MONDAY morning next, 18th inst., in the lower part of the TEMPERANCE HALL.

W. HEARD, F. LONGWORTH, H. D. MORPETH, R. HYNDMAN, W. C. TROWAN, Trustees. N. B.—Mr. M. K. will also open an Evening Class for Young Men in the Hall on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

Great English Remedy!

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

Patronized by the Nobility and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extraordinary Medicine in the World. Medicine containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparilla, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health.

Testimony of Mr. Nathan Mathews, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J. Dr. G. W. Halsey:—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life.

GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.

Dr. Halsey—Dear Sir,—Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years; and having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicine, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Are diseases of the mind as well as of the body, usually brought on by troubles and affliction, and are most common to persons of delicate constitutions and sensitive minds. Low spirits, melancholy, frightful dreams, and fearful anticipations of evil from the slightest causes, generally accompany nervous disorder.

it is an excellent and good medicine, and will undoubtedly become the leading medicine, of the day. The Forest Wine is put up in large square bottles with Dr. Halsey's name blown in the glass, \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

NATURE OUTWITTED!!

Dr. Antrobus's Persian Hair Restorative, AND HAIR DYE

Under the immediate Patronage of the Princes of Persia and India. These articles are without doubt the most extraordinary in their powers ever submitted to the Public, and require but to be tried, to be appreciated, admired, and continued.

Certificate from one of the greatest Medical Men of the day.—Read it!!! Copy of a Letter from Dr. Magrath, M. R. C. S., dated Duke Street, Adelphi, London, the 17th January, 1854.

To Dr. ANTROBUS, Sir,—I feel great pleasure in attesting the virtues of your Persian Hair Restorative. Several parties who have been patients of mine having derived the most inconceivable benefit from using it; and in fact it is owing to this article alone, that many of them are not at the present moment completely bald; one party I may mention in particular, who had been laid up with typhus fever: (a most beautiful young lady.)

Many of opened these Pills, the masses, dicine is the delicate her paired, as afford relief.

(Signed) DENNIS MAGRATH. Letter from Henry Vinson, Court Hair Dresser and Wig Maker, of 124, Leadenhall Street, London.

To Dr. ANTROBUS, Sir,—Your Hair Restorative is one of the greatest blessings ever invented. Several of my customers are quite enraptured with it, and consider it beyond all praise.

(Signed) HENRY VINSON.

The Restorative is sold at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. per Bottle, Sterling. The Hair Dye 3s. 6d. and 7s. per case. The larger sizes are a great saving. Directions for use accompany each Bottle and Case.

CARD.

STEWART & MACLEAN, SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c.

It has been weighed by LOWAY'S relief of the OATE, and sexes and personally medicines, ened people saw for the THESE! These far rate on the skin, an ment in the fountain of forms. DYSPE Nearly bu It has been thing has b orders of the generally. organs, how means have GEN. Many of opened these Pills, the masses, dicine is the delicate her paired, as afford relief. FI No Femm celebrated: monthly co like a chan that can be complain; out it. Holloway's worl Ague Asthma Bilious Con Blotches on Bowel Con Cholera Constipation Bowel Consumptio Debility Sore Thro Secondary toms Ulcers Sold at th 244, Strand Maiden La Druggists a Civilized 1 2s. 6s. 9s. T larger size N. B.—I every died