

# Haszard's



# Gazette,

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, July 4, 1855.

New Series No. 254.

### AUCTIONS.

**MR. B. DAVIES** is instructed by the Misses Stewart to offer at public Sale on **Thursday, 5th July next**, at 12 o'clock noon on the premises, **SEVEN VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS**, not to be equalled as business sites in Charlottetown, being part of their Real Estate, facing on Queen Square, immediately opposite the Market House.

The a-floors reserve the right of one bid on each of the Lots. A deposit of twenty per cent will be required from each purchaser, to be paid at the office of **William M. Howe, Esq.**, Attorney for the Misses Stewart, on satisfactory proof of the validity of the title. The balance may remain on Mortgage for 5 years, payable in annual instalments with interest. Any information as to the titles to the lots, can be had from **Mr. Howe** or **B. DAVIES, Auctioneer.**

June 30, 1855.

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

**THE Hon. CHARLES HENSLEY'S HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, COWS, Heifers, Wagons, Gig, Pony Carriage, Sleigh, Farming Implements, &c.,** will be sold by Auction, on **TUESDAY, the 19th July next**, at his residence, situated on the Malpeque Road, about 1 mile from Town, commencing at 11 o'clock. Further particulars see Handbills.

**TERMS.**—Cash to £10 Cash, from £10 to £20 three months, from £20 upwards, four months. Where credit is given approved Joint Notes will be required.  
May 14th, 1855.—**A. I. E.**

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

**THE Terms of Sale of Mr. DAVID WILSON'S LOTS**, sold last Winter, not being complied with, they will be again offered at **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on **THURSDAY, the 25th day of August next**, at 12 o'clock, on the Premises. These Lots are cut up into Building plots to suit intending purchasers, having fronts of fifty feet each on Pownall Street, and forty-two feet on Richmond Street, and are well worth the attention of Mercantile men.

Twenty per cent on day of Sale and the balance on delivery of Deed.

**Fruit, Fresh Fruit.**  
**JUST RECEIVED ex Friends from BOSTON.** Boxes ORANGES and LEMONS, Cases Prunes in bottles, bags assorted Nuts, drums Turkey Figs, figs, Zante Currants, boxes Muscatel Raisins, for sale by **W. R. WATSON.**

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

**REMOVAL.**  
**THE** Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Gentlemen of Charlottetown, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he has lately **MOVED** to the house recently occupied by **DR. POTTS**, in Queen-street, and is now ready to receive all kinds of orders in his line of business, which will be promptly attended to, and punctually executed in style which cannot be exceeded in Charlottetown.

**N. B.—WANTED,** three or four Journeymen, to whom the highest wages will be given, and who must be able to finish their work in first rate style.  
**JAMES McLEOD, Tailor.**  
June 15, 1855.

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

**God Liver Oil.**  
**WARRANTED Pure and Fresh,** sold by the Bottle, or in any quantity wished.  
**W. R. WATSON.**

### To be let,

**FOR** such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the Farm, known as **SIXEWOOD**, situate about seven miles from Charlottetown, at Dog River, Township No. 31, containing 130 acres of excellent LAND, 50 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation; upon which are erected a **STONE COTTAGE**, suitable for a genteel family, and commodious Out-houses. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to **J. HAMILTON LANE, Esq.**, Pictou, or in Charlottetown, to **W. M. FORGAN, Esq.** February 28th, 1855. **Heav lal**

**WANTED** to borrow, **THREE HUNDRED POUNDS** on property worth double the amount. Apply **Haszard & Owen's Book Store.** May 18. '55

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

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

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

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

**HASZARD & OWEN**  
**HAVE JUST RECEIVED** from New York and Boston, per Schr. Ann, and are now opening  
9 Cases Books and Stationery,  
13 Packages Hardware,  
1 Case Indian Rubber fancy goods,  
8 Bales Wrapping Paper, &c., &c., &c.  
Which they offer for sale at low rates for cash or prompt payment.  
June 18th, 1855.

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

**1855. LONDON HOUSE. New Spring Goods.**  
**PER "ISABEL,"** from England, the Subscriber begs to announce the arrival of a large and general Assortment of **SPRING and SUMMER GOODS**, comprising a varied assortment in the newest styles of Dress Goods, Shawls, Bonnets, Children's Hats, Ribbons, Neck-ties, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Mantles, Boots and Shoes, white and black satin and morocco Slippers, Broad Cloths, Dooskins, summer cloths, gambroons, drills, ready made Clothing, India rubber Coats, Tapestry, Brussels, kidder, stair and crumb Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, stair Diaper, worsted and union Damask, long cloths, cheap Prints, cotton warps, Ladies' Work Boxes, Writing Desks and Dressing Cases, together with a variety of other Goods.

**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, &c. GROCERIES:**  
**TEA,** Leaf, crushed and moist Sugars; Coffee, ground and unground washing and baking Powders, washing Soda, Soap, Starch, Blue, Spices, &c. &c. The whole having been carefully selected and purchased on the most favourable terms, will be sold at the lowest Cash price at the Store of  
**H. HASZARD.**  
Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel City of Charlottetown, May 18th.

### Horticultural Society.

**THE SUMMER EXHIBITION** of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers, will be held on **WEDNESDAY, the 25th of July next**, on the Lawn at Government House.

The following are the articles for which Prizes will be awarded:

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

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

Best of any other Vegetable not enumerated, to be recommended by the Judges.  
The Show will be open to the public at 2 p. m. Admittance, 9d.

Tickets to be had as usual, at the Book-stores of Messrs. Henry Stamper and Haszard & Owen.  
By order, **JOHN M. DALGLISH,** Secretary.

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

**FOUND,**  
IN the Streets of Charlottetown, on Wednesday last, a small Leather Bag, containing Twelve Shillings and 6d, in money, and other articles. The owner can have it by applying at Haszard & Owen's Book Store.  
June 27th, 1855.

**PICTOU FREE STONE, Acadian Quarry.**  
**THE** Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Pictou Free Stone from the above Quarry, and is prepared to receive orders for all sizes of block, building, and flag stone. Orders will be promptly executed and loaded on board vessels with a suitable crane at the end of the Quarry Rail Road.  
**JAMES N. HARRIS.**  
Charlottetown, June 30, 1855. Isl. 4w

### NEW GOODS. Spring 1855.

**THE** Subscribers are now receiving, per **LEANNE** and **SIR ALEXANDER**, from Liverpool, 69 Packages **DRY GOODS and IRONMONGERY**, which have been purchased, and will be sold at unusually low prices, and to which they solicit the attention of their customers and the public.

The assortment consists of  
4 Cases **HATS and CAPS,**  
5 Trunks **BOOTS and SHOES,**  
3 cases Ready Made Clothing,  
1 bale broad and summer **CLOTHS,**  
1 do Gambrone, Drills, &c.  
3 bales **CARPETS, Flannels, &c.**  
1 case Gloves and Ribbons, 1 case Shawls,  
1 do Straw and Silk Bonnets,  
1 do Silks and Bareges,  
3 do Haberdashery and Hosiery,  
2 bales Grey, white and printed Calicoes,  
2 do Cotton Warp,  
2 cases Fancy Dress Muslins, Alpaccas,  
Delaines and Orleans,  
3 do Linen Drapery,  
18 Packages Hardware and Ironmongery,  
18 bundles Cast, German and Spring Steel,  
8 Tons Bar IRON.  
**D. & G. DAVIES.**  
Charlottetown, May 11. w

**JUNIPER POSTS and RAILS, HARD and SOFT CORDWOOD.**  
Also,  
50,000 SHINGLES,  
For sale by **BENJAMIN CHAPPELL.**

**SLATE PENCILS,**  
**196 BOXES** received per Ann Reddin, and for sale by **HASZARD & OWEN.**

**School Books.**  
**A SUPPLY** of Lennie's Grammar, Gray's Arithmetical and Carpenter's Spelling, just received and for sale by **HASZARD & OWEN.**  
May 26th, 1855.

**NOTICE TO DEBTORS.**  
**THE** Subscriber intending to make an alteration in his present business, hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, either by Note of Hand, Book Account or otherwise, that unless the amount of their several accounts are paid at either of his Stores, Charlottetown or Bedeque, on or before the 15th JULY, inst., they will be sued for the same without further notice. All persons having accounts against him, will please furnish them immediately.  
**JOHN A. McDONALD.**  
June 22, 1855. 3i

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

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.**  
**The Old Established**  
**HOUSE, 1810.**  
**CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1855.**  
**T. DESBRISAY & Co.**  
**HAVE** just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an **Extensive and Varied Assortment of DRUGS & CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,** Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall Advertiser.) The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower prices, than they can be procured in the market.  
Charlottetown, May 21, 1855.



**CLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.**

**The Turks.**—The Musselmans are great fanatics. Their wooden houses are frequently destroyed by fire; but they build them again of wood, believing that it is impious to build dwellings for perishable man of so durable a material as stone. Of course, to be consistent, when a man dies, they should pull down his house; but this we believe is not done. To this spirit of fanaticism, which excludes all reforms and innovations, is to be attributed the decay of the Ottoman Empire. When the late Sultan Mahmoud replaced the turbans of his soldiers by caps, he wished also to introduce peaks to the caps as a protection from the sun. The Ulemah or Council of State, however, opposed the measure on the ground that no Musselman could perform his devotions without touching the ground with his forehead. As it was of course impossible to turn the cap round at prayer time, the peak had to be sacrificed.—Sultan Mahmoud was, we believe, not the only Prince who has been unlucky in the matter of caps. We have sometimes noticed misconceptions to exist respecting the Mahomedan Paradise. Mahomet has been said to have declared that women have no souls, and to have refused them admission into his heaven. The truth is, that the Koran in several places distinctly states the contrary. There is, however, an obscure passage in the 56th chapter which seems to hint, that no old woman will be admitted among the blessed. The story runs that this passage once got Mahomet into trouble. The reader has probably heard the anecdote, but it will bear repeating. Mahomet, strong of head and strong of arm, was the greatest of warrior-prophets. The deeds of John of Leyden or of Schamyrl pale before those of the founder of Islamism. He may have been an impostor, but as it is useful to observe how a great man gets out of a scrape, suppose we hear the story. One day a grey-headed lady attacked the prophet on the subject of the above-mentioned passage in the 56th chapter of the Koran. She said she was very sorry she was so old, but that she could not help; and she must say it was very hard that age, which deprived her of the pleasures of a wicked world below, should cause her to be shut out of Paradise. Mahomet replied he was very sorry, but what was written was written, and he could not make an exception in her particular case. Hereupon she showered upon him such a flood of tears, that the prophet, not wishing to get into hot water about such a trifle, considered what he had better do. Suddenly he hit upon an idea (he was one of the few men who do get ideas,) and he told her to dry her tears and be consoled; for though it was true that there were no old women in Paradise, she would be admitted, nevertheless, for she would be made young again first. This story reminds us of the gallant Frenchman, who, in reply to the question, why women were not admitted into the Chamber of Deputies, said that to be a member it was necessary to be forty years old, and it was impossible to suppose that any lady could reach that age.—*The Literary Mail Coach.*

**THE ISTHMUS OF PEREKOP.**

The Isthmus of Perekop, which unites the Crimea to the main land, is so often mentioned in the accounts of the operations of the allied troops in the East, that the following particulars respecting it will probably prove of interest:—The Isthmus of Perekop, called in the Tartar language, the 'Gate of Gold,' is situated between the Black Sea and the Patria Sea, and is ten versts long by six wide (25 versts make 20 miles). To the west extends the Gulf of Perekop, closed on the side of the continent by Cape Neigach, and on the side of the Crimea by a promontory of the same name as the Isthmus.—Perekop is the capital of the circle of that name which touches the circles of Alaschiki, Simpheropol, and Eupatoria. On the east the country is indented by a great number of bays; and several streams, one of which is the Salghir. The climate is generally insalubrious. The town and fortress of Perekop are situated on the Isthmus, between the Gulf of Sivach in the Sea of Azoff, and a line of ramparts running from east to west. A trench of twenty-four feet deep, provided with a drawbridge, and coated with cut stone at both sides, runs across the Isthmus opposite the town. The situation of the town is not a good one, and the houses are poor, in appearance, being covered with thatch, and the streets narrow. The great article of trade is salt, which caravans come to carry away in summer.—The inhabitants, about 3,000 in number at most, are composed of Russians, Tartars, Armenians, and Jews. The citadel had formerly a certain importance, but a few years ago, the walls were allowed to fall to ruin. Lately considerable repairs have been effected in the buildings, and other works have been erected. At three versts distance from Perekop is the village of Armen-skoj, inhabited by Jews, Greeks, and Armenians. It was in 1736 that the Russians appeared for the first time in the Crimea, under the command of General Munnich, who had with him 100,000 men. They found the Isthmus cut across by a trench 24 metres wide and 14 deep, and protected by a wall 20 metres

high. All these works were flanked by towers and defended by the fort of Orkapu. The entrenchments were, however, carried by the Russians, and two days after, the fortress surrendered. The next year there was another attempt at invasion on the part of the Russians, but without success, as the walls were then repaired, and the Khan commanded in person and beat off the assailants. In 1770 the Russians failed against the fortress, but the year after, 90,000 men succeeded in seizing on the Isthmus, which the Russians have since held possession of.

**SCIENCE AND ART.**—The Panama Railway is now complete from one side of the Isthmus to the other, a distance of forty-nine miles, rising at one part of the line to the height of 250 feet above the sea. Communication between the two oceans will now be more rapid than ever; and when the Pacific line of steamers is in operation from Panama to Sydney, we shall get news from Australia in about forty days. The cost of this work is L. 1,400,000. The railway from Alexandria to Cairo, 130 miles, will be opened through the entire route, as soon as the three bridges are finished; and then locomotives will go screaming and panting through the land of the Pharaohs. In India, too, the railway is open for 120 miles.—This, for Hindostan is good progress; but the Indian telegraph may be cited as an instance of praiseworthy enterprise—3000 miles having been erected in less than twelve months, at a cost of L.41 per mile. Think of the wires being stretched to within a few miles of the Khyber Pass! A line is also to be carried to Promé, Rangoon, and to the capital of Aracan; so that ere long the governor-general will receive daily or hourly reports of what is going on in the remotest parts of his wide dominion. And our communications with the west are likely to be expedited, for a submarine wire will soon come into play from Nova Scotia to St. John's Newfoundland; and after that, means are to be found for laying a wire from St. John's to Galway, and then messages from New York will be as frequent and familiar as they now are from France. There is something truly wonderful in the rapid extension of the electric telegraph.

About a year ago, a man named Cousin fell down on the track of the Great Western Railway in England, while in a state of intoxication, and was killed. The tavern-keeper from whom he had received his last glass, was lately indicted and found guilty. The fine in such a case is £25.

**A CONTENTED WIFE.**—It is a blessed thing for a poor man to have a contented, loving wife—one who will not wish to live in a style beyond her husband's income, just because her next door neighbor does—one who can be happy in the love of her husband, her home, and its smiles or its favor.

A brandy barrel marked upon the outside "New York brandy," was found buried in a St. Louis graveyard on the 3rd inst; and upon opening it was found to contain the body of a female about twenty-two years of age.

**BUYING MARBLES.**

The *Mobile Journal* should be credited with the following humorous and graphic life-sketch:

Pa (Reading a newspaper mutters)—No rise in the river—never going to rise again, I believe wife.

Little Daughter—I wish the rivers would rise. Pa—What have you got to do with the river's rising!

L. D.—A great deal, papa, for then the boats would run.

Pa—And what have you to do with the boats' running my child, hey!

L. D.—They would bring the cotton down.

Pa (looking over his spectacles.)—and what have you to do, pet, with cotton bales!

L. D.—Why, if the cotton was down, pa, you would be able to sell it, you know, dear papa (smilingly.)

Pa—and what then!

L. D.—You would have plenty of money.

Pa—Well!

L. D.—(laying her little hand on his shoulder, and looking up into his face)—Then you could pay ma that gold twenty-dollar piece you borrowed of her, you know, papa.

Pa—And what then, minx?

L. D.—Aunt Sarah would pay sister Jane the dollar she promised to give her on New Year's, but didn't, coz she didn't have no cotton—I mean no money, pa.

Pa—Well, what else! (Looks at her curiously, with a half smile.)

L. D.—Cousin Jane would pay brother John his fifty cents back, and he said when he got it he would pay me the half dime he owes me, and two dimes to buy marbles, and this is what I want the river to rise for, and the big boats to run! And I owe nurse the other dime, and I must pay my debts.

Pa looked at ma. 'There it is,' he said, 'we are all, big and little, like a row of bricks—touch the head one, and presto! away we all go, down to my little Carrie here. She has, as a child, as much interest in the rise as I have. We are all, old and young, waiting for money to buy marbles.'

**A NIGHT INCIDENT.**

We have put a dumb-waiter in our house. A dumb-waiter is a good thing to have in the country, on account of its convenience. If you have company, everything can be sent up from the kitchen without any trouble. To provide for contingencies, we had all our floors deafened. In consequence, you cannot hear anything that is going on in the story below; and, when you are in an upper room of the house, there might be a democratic ratification meeting in the cellar, and you would not know it. Therefore, if any one should break into the basement, it would not disturb us; but to please Mrs. Sparrowgrass, I put stout iron bars in all the lower windows. Besides, Mrs. Sparrowgrass bought a rattle when she was in Philadelphia; such a rattle as watchmen carry there. This is to alarm our neighbor, who, upon the signal, is to come to the rescue with his revolver. He is a rash man, prone to pull trigger first, and make inquiries afterwards.

One evening, Mrs. S. had retired, and I was busy writing, when it struck me, a glass of ice water would be palatable. So I took a candle and the pitcher, and went down to the pump. Our pump is in the kitchen. A country pump, in the kitchen is more convenient; but a well with buckets is certainly more picturesque. Unfortunately, our well water has not been sweet, since it was cleaned out. First I had to open a bolted door that lets you into the basement-hall, and then I went to the kitchen door, which proved to be locked. Then I remembered that our girl always carried the key up-stairs with her, and slept with it under her pillow. Then I retraced my steps; bolted the basement door, and went up to the dining-room. As is always the case, I found when I could not get any water, I was thirstier than I supposed I was. Then I thought I would wake our girl up. Then I concluded not to do it. Then I thought of the well, but I gave that up on account of its flavor. Then I opened the closet doors—there was no water there; and then I thought of the dumb-waiter! The novelty of the idea made me smile: I took out two of the moveable shelves, stood the pitcher on the bottom of the dumb-waiter, got in myself with the lamp; let myself down, until I supposed I was within a foot of the floor below, and then let go!

We came down so suddenly, that I was shot out of the apparatus as if it had been a catapult; it broke the pitcher, extinguished the lamp, and landed me in the middle of the kitchen at midnight, with no fire, and the air not much above the zero point. The truth is, I had miscalculated the distance of the descent—instead of falling one foot, I had fallen five. My first impulse was, to ascend by the way I came down, but I found that impracticable. Then I tried the kitchen-door, it was locked; I tried to force it open; it was made of two-inch stuff, and held its own. Then I hoisted a window, and there were the rigid iron bars. If I ever felt angry at anybody, it was at myself, for putting up those bars to please Mrs. Sparrowgrass. I put them up, not to keep people in, but to keep people out.

I laid my cheek against the ice-cold barriers; it was as black as ink overhead. Then I thought of Baron Trenck, and the prisoner of Chillon. Then I made a noise! I shouted until I was hoarse, and ruined our preserving-kettle with the poker. That brought our dogs out in full bark, and between us we made night hideous. Then I thought I heard a voice, and listened—it was Mrs. Sparrowgrass calling to me from the top of the staircase. I tried to make her hear me, but the dogs united with howl, and growl, and bark, so as to drown my voice, which is naturally plaintive and tender. Besides, there were two bolted doors and double deafened floors between us; how could she recognise my voice, even if she did hear it! Mrs. Sparrowgrass called once or twice, and then got frightened; the next thing I heard was a sound, as if the roof had fallen in, by which I understood that Mrs. Sparrowgrass was springing the rattle! That called out our neighbor, already wide awake; he came to the rescue with a bull-terrier, a Newfoundland pup, a lantern, and a revolver. The moment he saw me at the window, he shot at me, but fortunately missed me. I threw myself under the kitchen table and ventured to expostulate with him, but he would not listen to reason. In the excitement, I had forgotten his name, and that made matters worse. It was not until he had roused up everybody around, broken in the basement-door, gotten into the kitchen with his savage dogs and shooting iron, and seized me by the collar that he recognised me—and then he wanted me to explain it! But what kind of an explanation could I make to him? I told him he would have to wait until my mind was composed, and then I would let him understand the whole matter fully. But he never would have had the particulars from me, for I do not approve of neighbors that shoot at you, break in your door, and treat you, in your own house, as if you were a jail-bird. He knows all about it, however—somebody has told him: *somebody* tells everybody everything in our village.—

Sir Colin Campbell stops the grog of all his men who do not occasionally write home to their parents.

**GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.**

**STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—On Monday morning the Ben. Beveridge, a small high-pressure steamer, plying occasionally between Fredericton and Woodstock, exploded her boiler when about half a mile from the former place. Two men were killed and several severely injured. Captain Dougan was among the latter. One of the firemen is missing, and the engineer, who was seen shortly after the accident has not since been heard of. Some were scalded, and one or two persons were thrown some distance from the scene of disaster. Fortunately the number of passengers on board at the time was small: had it been otherwise, the results would have been melancholy. The cause of the accident was, that the water was allowed to get too low in the boiler, which burst as soon as the working of the engine injected fresh water into it. The boat was scattered into fragments. She was owned by Messrs. Cotinell and Chase, and we are informed that her boiler was equal to that of any boat on the river. Her ordinary rate of speed was 12 miles per hour.—We are glad to learn that the Government will immediately make a strict investigation into the cause of the accident. We are informed that the parties connected with the boat refused, when called upon early in the season, to comply with the requirements of the Law; the penalties in such cases are heavy and will probably be enforced.

Nothing further has come to hand respecting the fate of the engineer. It is generally supposed that he is not among the living.—The time he was last seen was a minute or two previous to the casualty. We hope that steamboat owners and commanders will derive a salutary lesson from this event. Too much caution cannot be exercised where so many lives are at stake.—*News.*

**THE FISHERY COMMISSION.**

(From the *New Brunswick.*)

We announced some time since that our respected townsman, M. H. Perley, Esq., had been selected as the British Fishery Commissioner under the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. We are now happy to announce, that Mr. Perley has received his commission under the Royal Sign Manual, and we have been kindly permitted to make the following extract from the Despatch of Lord Clarendon, which accompanied it:—

"Foreign Office, May 29, 1855.

"Sir.—I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have recommended you to the Queen for the appointment of Commissioner on the part of Great Britain, under the first and second articles of the Treaty concluded between Great Britain and the United States on the 5th of June, 1854.

"They have been induced to make choice of you for that appointment, by the intelligence and local knowledge which you displayed in your communications with Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, while the Treaty was under negotiation; and they feel confident, that in entrusting to you the duties to be performed under those articles of the Treaty, they place them in good hands.

"I transmit to you your Commission under the Royal Sign Manual, together with a copy of the Treaty. You will perceive from the latter, that your duties will be to proceed, in conjunction with the Commissioner of the United States, to examine the coasts of the North American Provinces, and of the United States, embraced within the provisions of the first and second articles, and to designate the places reserved by those articles from the common right of fishing therein.

(Signed) "CLARENDON.

"M. H. PERLEY, Esq."

We understand that Mr. Perley is instructed to attend to any directions he may receive from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and to report his proceedings direct to the Foreign Office, without reference to the Colonial authorities, and apart from any Colonial control whatever.

It cannot fail to be gratifying to the natives of this Province, that one of themselves has so distinguished himself by skill and ability in a great international negotiation, as to have been selected by Her Majesty's Ministers for an important national office. The flattering and gracious manner in which Mr. Perley's appointment has been conferred, should give high satisfaction; it affords convincing proof that New Brunswickers who qualify themselves for the public service, and display activity and intelligence in forwarding the interests of the Crown, may hereafter lay claim to Imperial appointments, even of the highest grade. A precedent has been established by Mr. Perley, who has been raised to a position of honor and emolument far beyond any Provincial appointment, and has thus opened the way for the ambition of the rising youth of New-Brunswick. They may now believe, that there are places within their reach for which it will be well worth their while to struggle.

We learn that Mr. Perley leaves very shortly for Washington, to confer with Mr. Crampton, and meet the United States' Commissioner, with

the view of settling the course of procedure in conducting the business of this important Commission. We can only say, that we concur in the views of Lord Clarendon, and believe that the business is placed "in good hands."

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, July 4, 1855.

We await the arrival of the English Mail in the hope, that more decided success on the part of the Allies will the sooner lead to a permanent and honorable peace—in fact to be permanent, it must be honorable—and we trust that before this goes to press, some part of our columns will be occupied with giving an account of the deeds of valour done by our brave countrymen, and their no less gallant companions in arms. In the mean time, we observe that preparations for a contest of a more peaceful character are making nearer home. In alluding to the forthcoming civic elections, it is not our intention to make any remarks upon the relative merits of whoever may be the respective candidates for the office of Mayor or those of Councillors. This is the first election, and we have nothing to form a judgment upon, except the past conduct of the parties in either public or private life, and by this criterion, we presume, the voters will be in a great degree governed. All that we would wish to impress upon the minds of both Electors and Candidates, is the propriety of conducting the contest, if there is to be one, in a generous and liberal manner. On the part of those seeking office, it is a praiseworthy ambition to be desirous of serving the city, and devoting their time and abilities for the benefit of their fellow citizens, and in appealing to the latter to give them the power of being useful, they should remember, that as in a race, all cannot win the prize, so some must be content to lose, and we trust that they will go to the hustings with the determination to abide quietly and good humouredly the decision of the constituencies, remembering always, that defeat is not disgrace, and that the unsuccessful may adopt Jacob Faithful's consolation "better luck, next time." On the side of the Electors, we sincerely hope and trust, that keenly and ardently as they may enter into the matter, they will always recollect, that however tenacious they may be of their own rights and privileges, the exercise of them should be accompanied with a due regard to those of others who may differ with them in opinion, and that all will be on the alert to suppress any attempt, if any should be made, to mar the harmony of the day. It is the first time the citizens will have been called upon to exercise their right of franchise in appointing their annual rulers, and we will not suffer ourselves to doubt, but that they will avail themselves of the opportunity of showing how worthy they are of the privilege by using it with discretion.

The Supreme Court is still sitting; the following cases have been tried: John Cavanagh vs. E. L. Lydiard, Assumpsit; verdict for Plaintiff, £54 3s. John H. Gates vs. Andrew Doyle, action on the case; Jury dismissed for want of agreement. Queen vs. James M'Donald, Burglary; acquitted of Burglary but guilty of Larceny. Queen vs. William Godfrey, Larceny; guilty. Queen vs. John McDonald, Larceny; acquitted. Neal McKay vs. George Ross, Plaintiff non-suited. Queen vs. James Lannan, Larceny; acquitted. Nicholas Vass vs. James Kelly, Ejectment; verdict for Plaintiff. Queen vs. Almira Stowe, Larceny; guilty. Queen vs. Eliza Stowe, Larceny; guilty. Queen vs. Allan Martin, Deceit; not guilty. Queen vs. Charles Edwards, Breaking and entering Store, with intent to steal; not guilty. Doe ex dem Hayden vs. Pye, Ejectment; verdict for Lessor of Plaintiff.

A Meeting of the Electors of Ward No. 1, and several other gentlemen from the other Wards, took place in Williams's large room, Water Street, on Monday evening last, to nominate candidates for the offices at the ensuing Election. The following gentlemen were named candidates: For Mayor.—T. Heath Haviland, Hon. Geo. Birnie, Robert Hutchinson, Theophilus DesBrisay.

The Meeting of the Inhabitants of King's and Queen's Counties held 18 miles from Town, took place yesterday and was very numerously attended. The resolutions proposed were unanimously carried. Committees were appointed, &c. The only Member of the Government present was Hon. Mr. Mooney, and he left long before the meeting was closed. We shall publish the resolutions in our next.

The News.—By the Lady Le Marchant from Shediac, we have a week's later news from Europe, via Telegraph from New York.

Postscript:

3 o'clock, p. m. The Steamer Lady Le Marchant has just arrived from Pictou. The Telegraphic news in this day's issue is confirmed. The Mail from England had not arrived at Halifax when the Steamer left Pictou.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

Electric Telegraph Agency, Charlottetown, July 2d, 1855.

Mr. Editor:

Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you, and the public generally, that I have been quite successful in taking up and re-laying the Submarine Cable, in a position clear of the rocks, which had much injured that portion of it lying on them, by the action of the ice. Although the distance across the Gulf, where it now lays, is two miles longer, yet, by having it laid in a direct or straight line, we found that we had over half a mile of cable to spare, which clearly showed how immethodically it was laid in the first instance. We have had a great portion of the injured part taken out, and the remainder well spliced and secured, and it now works admirably. This affords me much more satisfaction, on account of the great doubt existing in the minds of many, (and I believe among some of the Company), as to whether we could splice it, and preserve perfect insulation. Mr. Gisborne, who is so celebrated in these matters, told me he would not undertake to raise the Cable and re-lay it, for less than \$1,000, and offered to bet me \$100 to \$1, that if we took it up and re-laid it, it would not work! I have done it for less than half the sum, and although spliced in several places, it works as perfect as ever. Much credit is due Mr. Quinlan, the operator in this undertaking, he always felt satisfied it could be done. Although it may be usual, it is the first instance of splicing Submarine Cable we have heard of. I am now putting the line in working order from Cape Portmentine to Cape Amherst, and in the course of six or eight days feel confident, we will be prepared to send messages to any part of the States, Canada, &c. The Company are getting on rapidly with the line through Newfoundland, and hope to have it complete early this autumn. I am Sir, Your obedient servant, HENRY PALMER, Agent &c

ALLIANCE DIVISION.

At a regular meeting of this Division, in the Hall, at the West River, the question of a Prohibitory Law was discussed, and the following Resolutions were passed unanimously.

- 1. That we regard the opposition offered to the introduction of a prohibitory Liquor Law, by our Representatives, Wm. Cooper and John McIntosh, Esqrs., with the most unqualified reprehension. 2. That we look upon their treatment of our Petition, which was signed by a majority of their constituents, as casting contempt upon the inhabitants of the district, and destroying all confidence in their professions of zeal for the public good. 3. That, whereas, if they had acted according to the expressed wishes of their constituents, the prohibitory Law would have been passed by the House, and much suffering and crime would have been prevented which will now exist, therefore, we shall hold them responsible for it all, and we believe that they will have to give an account to the Judge of all the earth. 4. That while we highly approve of some of their efforts for the relief of the country, we look upon the lowering of the duty upon home manufactured Spirits, as deserving of our most unqualified condemnation, as damaging the interests of the many for the benefit of a few, and as an insult to the Electors who signed the Petition for a prohibitory Liquor Law. 5. That we regard every man who shall oppose a prohibitory Liquor Law, as an enemy to the interests and prosperity of the country; and we solemnly pledge ourselves to give such no support.

On behalf of the Alliance Division, WILLIAM STEWART, R. S. West River, East Point, May 2d, 1854.

Commissariat Nova Scotia, Halifax, 26th June, 1855. The Deputy Commissary General informs the Chelsea Pensioners and others referred to, that that these Pensions, for the period due, will be in course of payment on Thursday the 5th, until Monday the 9th July, and the Claimants concerned, particularly the Chelsea Pensioners, are requested to attend at the usual place of payment, in the Military Barracks, at Charlottetown.

Married.

On the 10th of June, by the Rev. John Knox, Mr. John Dewar of Lot 48, to Jessie, the 4th daughter of Deacon Peter Stewart, of East Point.

Birth, On Friday the 23d June, Mrs. Archibald Ramsay, Lot 14, of a Daughter.

Passengers, In the Lady LeMarchant from Shediac to Charlottetown July, 3rd.—Mr. Milner, Mrs. Milner and child, Miss Cranes, Mr. G. Hibbard, Mr. Blakburne, Mr. Middleton, Mr. James Hickman, Mr. H. Bryenton, Mr. John Mullin, Mrs. Mullin, Mrs. Hubbard, Miss Wilber, Miss Margaret Lizer, Mrs. Grant.

WANTED, A MARRIED MAN as a Farming Servant on a Farm a few miles from Charlottetown, he must be well acquainted with all branches of his business, and give good references of character and ability, he will be allowed a Cottage and a piece of Land Apply at Haszard & Owen's Book Store.

Electors of Ward No. 2. A MEETING of the Electors of Ward No 2, will take place at the Temperance Hall, on Friday next at 7 1/2 o'clock.

To T. Heath Haviland Esq, &c, &c, &c.

WE the undersigned Electors of the several Wards in the City of Charlottetown, beg leave to request that you will allow yourself to be put in nomination for the office of Mayor at the ensuing Civic Election, assuring you that we will use our best endeavours to secure your return, Henry Douglas, George Lockery, James Evans, W. B. Dawson, Wm. Smith, James Moore, William E. Clark, John Rider, George Beer, Charles Cross, Henry Smith, Frederick Harris, Alexander McKenzie, William Douglas, Thomas Mann, Thomas Dawson, Robert Percival, Richard Cole, John Thompson, John Henderson, Jas. J. Rice, George Davies, Sam. Westcott, James B. Pollard, W. S. Fletcher, Benj. A. Chappell, James B. Cooper, Hugh M'Kenna, Wellington Nelson, James H. Conroy, Joseph Crabb, Henry C. Trowan, Alfred LaPage.

To the Electors for the Office of Mayor for the City of Charlottetown.

HAVING this day received an Address unanimously signed from the Electors of the several Wards of the City of Charlottetown, requesting me to allow myself to be put in nomination for the office of Mayor at the ensuing civic election, and assuring me that they will use their best endeavours to secure my return, I have determined without hesitation, to comply with the request contained in the said address, although the same has reached me in the midst of my professional avocations in the Supreme Court, and I regret that the shortness of time allowed me for an answer, prevents my giving a more lengthy reply. Of my qualifications for the duties of the office, you are all cognizant. The Electors will not expect me to make a personal canvass for their suffrages, as I feel convinced they will coincide with me in opinion, that all offices of a judicial character should be conferred upon the candidates unsolicited. Should I be so highly honoured as to be returned as the first Mayor of my native City, you may rest assured that no exertions shall be wanting on my part to discharge the important functions of the office without fear or affection. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, T. HEATH HAVILAND. Charlottetown Common, 3d July, 1855.

Bricks! WELL BURNT BRICKS can be procured on the subscriber's premises, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and also on Queen's and Pownall Street Wharfs, during the week, by the Tugger-load, (from 8 to 4 P. M.), after the 10th July next. J. P. BEETE, July 2.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London. CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan. T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr. Agent for Prince Edward Island. Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown. September 5, 1855. 1d

LOST, ON the West River Road between N'Pine's Corner and the North River Bridge, a Band Box, containing a White Satin Bonnet, &c. If the finder leaves those things at the Book Store of Haszard & Owen, he will be rewarded for his trouble.

Building Lots for Sale and Lease.

FIVE BUILDING LOTS only will be sold at the Ferry opposite Charlottetown, Lot 48; the remaining lots will be let on renewable leases, also two desirable farms from 60 to 90 acres—within a mile of the aforesaid property. For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN BALL, or the proprietor, J. P. BEETE. May 17. 2mw

TO BE LET.

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

Hardware and Outlery.

HASZARD & OWEN have JUST OPENED, and now offer for Sale, an extensive Stock of HARDWARE, among which are the following: LOCKS.—Bim, and Mortise of various descriptions, for Parters, Front doors, Shops, Warehouses, Cupboards, Closets, Ship's Cabins, Wardrobes. LATCHES.—Patent Stop, Gate, and night. Carriages and Tire bolts, Patent Awl Halls with 20 Instruments. HAMMERS.—Claw, Riveting, Carpet and Shoe. AXES & HATCHETS.—For cutting hard and soft wood, Shingling, Road. AUGER BITS.—From three sixteenths to inch. Socket Chisels. Metal and Wood head gimblets. Hickory Mallets, with screwed handles. Walnut Bench Screws. Chisel handles. Various Goggles of various kinds. Trying Squares and Levels. Spring Callipers and Dividers. Levels, Plumb and levels, and level Glasses. Knives and Forks, Carvers. Putty Knives. Wrenches of various kinds. Curry Combs, Rein Snaps. Trunk rivets. Disser Bolts. Cow Bells. Spring Balances, weighing from 1/4 to 24 lbs. Very cheap. Bed Keys. Well Wheels. Grindstone fixtures. Molasses Gates. Iron squares. Handled Auger Bits. Hand and Bench Vices. Plyers, flat and round nose. Wood and Iron Braces, Geared Wheel do. Turkey and other Oilstones and Slips. Thick Glass for Skylights. Ladies' Garden Hoes. Turnip Hoes. Assortment of Hay and Manure Forks. Iron pumps. Door Scrapers. Cast Iron Sinks. Strainers for Sinks. Coffee Mills. Fog horns, useful for calling on a Farm. Mouse traps. Cheap and useful Lanterns, with various other articles too numerous to mention.

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848. THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent. to the assured. The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information. One of Phillips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office. W. HEARD, President HENRY PALMER, Sec'y and Treasurer. Secretary's Office, Kent Street, August 5th, 1853.

Lescher's Starch, &c.

10 BOXES Lescher's best London Starch, 5 do. Glenfield Patent do, 1 cwt. Thread Blue, &c. Jane Redden. W. B. WATSON.