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### LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

(Concluded.)

Towards the close of the year 1845, his father the Comte de St. Leu, now arrived at the verge of life begged permission to bid his son farewell ere he absolutely entered upon the Valley of the Shadow of Death. The Prince, apprised of this, joined his father in appealing to the clemency of the French Government; and, in a letter to the Minister of the Interior, pledged his honour, if he were allowed to go to Florence, where the Comte de St. Leu resided, to return and place himself at the disposal of the Government, whenever he should be desired to do so. The Ministry declared itself incompetent to entertain this request, on the ground that its consideration, in the prerogative of mercy, belonged to the King alone. Louis Napoleon then addressed himself to Louis Philippe in a letter modest and dignified, and in no sense unworthy of a Prince. The endeavour was made to induce him to add to his request a final renunciation of his pretensions. He refused; the negotiations therefore fell dead. To seize what could not be given, to endeavour to win by fair stratagem what he could not effect by honourable treaty was, of course, the natural alternative; and thus it was won, on the 25th of May, 1846, three months after the decision of the Government was communicated to the Prince by M. Barrot.

The Prince, disguised as a carpenter, with a plank on his shoulder, contrived to escape from the fortress, and reached Belgium in safety.

Assured that the Prince had passed the walls, Dr. Conneau endeavoured to conceal his departure, with the view to protract his chance of escape. To gain at least twenty-four hours was the doctor's object, and by a succession of little manoeuvres, Dr. Conneau hoped to preserve the secret of the Prince's absence to the next day. Dr. Conneau, whose schemes involved his own arrest, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, Tuin to six months. The commandant was also arrested, but upon trial acquitted.

London again received an imperial refugee. Residence in England, however, was, at best, but a secondary object; and the more important one was defeated. The Austrian ambassador at London, Count Dietrichstein, refused to sign his passport to the Italian States; and the Comte de St. Leu died in July of the same year, uncheered by the presence of his son. The ingenuity which found means to escape from a garrisoned prison to liberty, and the boldness which carried those means into effect, failed either to discover or to pursue a path through a free country to the blessings of a father's death-bed.

We turn to another chapter in this momentous life. Tuesday, the 23d of February, 1848, having been appointed by members of the Opposition for the celebration of a grand Reform banquet in Paris; on the preceding evening a proclamation was issued by the Prefect of Police forbidding it. The Reformers succumbed. Notices were issued postponing the banquet, and a revolution was celebrated instead. Barricades were thrown up, the National Guard, fraternising with the people, decided the event, as a question of force, and in three days the king had fled and France was a republic. A provisional Government was established on the 23d, and the new order of government formally declared in the Place de la Bastille on the 27th of February.

To the Bonaparte family these events were, of course, of the utmost importance. Their proscription was now virtually abrogated, and several members of the family returned immediately to Paris to do homage to the republic. Of these Louis Napoleon was not the last nor the least loyal. On the 28th, he addressed a very patriotic letter to the provisional Government, announcing his return from exile, "to range myself under the flag of the republic you have just proclaimed. Without any ambition but that of serving my country, I come to announce my arrival to the members of the provisional Government, and to assure them of my devotion to the cause they represent, and of my personal sympathy."

But upon these protestations the Government looked with suspicion. Fearful that his presence in Paris would disturb the elections, by representations more or less urgent, they persuaded the Prince to quit France—at least, until the constitution had been voted and the law establish-

ed. Nor was this all; justifiably or not, their precautions did not end here. It was proposed in the Assembly, a few weeks after the elections, to exclude Louis Napoleon alone, of all the family of the Emperor, from the rights of citizenship. Thus pointedly singled out, the Prince lost no time in addressing a protest to the members of the National Assembly.

The Deputies refused to listen to this communication, though letters from two Princes of the Orleans family, their more recent enemy, had previously enjoyed the indulgence of the Chamber.

An under-current of opinion now flowed manifest, and soon floated the nephew of the Emperor into a position beyond the reach of the Assembly. Bonapartism had long been the cherished creed of large masses of the people. Unsolicited, and though in more than one instance he declined to be nominated at the previous elections, Louis Napoleon was chosen by very large majorities to represent the several departments of the Seine (Paris), the Yonne, and Charente Inferieure.

On Monday, the 13th of June, as early as 19 o'clock, crowds collected in all the approaches to the National Assembly, expecting that Louis Napoleon would that evening take his seat. The *generale* and the *rappel* were beaten, troops of the line and the National Guard were called out, and all the symptoms of disorder, as it is in Paris, threatened to break forth. The Government, warned by the throngs which for several evenings past had braved upon the Boulevards, were not unprepared for an event of this kind. A decree against *atroupemens* had been passed, by virtue of which, on the Saturday evening previous, several hundred people were swept off to the Prefecture in a *razzia* made upon the crowds there assembled. Paris and the surrounding villages were occupied by troops, cavalry, and infantry; while the fort and castle of Vincennes were crowded with artillery, ammunition, and soldiers of the line. Those devices, however, were insufficient to deter the people from mobbing the very walls of the Senate; and although it was repeatedly proclaimed by the friends of the Prince that he was not in Paris, they showed no disposition to disperse, but, broken into groups, vehemently debated the admission of the new Deputy into the Assembly.

At length the Government determined to oppose strong measures against the mob. A large force, comprised of troops of the line, the National Guards, and the Garde Mobile, with several pieces of artillery, were already stationed round the Chamber; and, about 5 o'clock, regiments of cavalry and infantry crossed the bridge opposite the Palace of the Assembly, formed a junction with the National Guards already on the Place de la Revolution, and in five minutes swept off the huge assemblage that occupied it at the point of the bayonet. Having cleared the Place, a troop of dragoons advanced upon the Rue Royal towards the Boulevards, driving the people before them, while a large body of the Gardes Mobiles, bearing the *pas de charge*, moved rapidly along the rues de Rivoli, Castiglione and la Paix, to the same point. A few shots were fired, but the people offered no resistance, shouting, however, as they ran, "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive Louis Napoleon!" with great determination and vigour.

Meanwhile the Chamber held its usual sitting. But towards evening, news was brought, that the soldiers were charging the people in all directions, the effect of which was to suspend the sitting for a time. It was virtually re-opened by M. de Lamartine, who, rushing into the tribune, cried, "Blood has been shed, shots have been fired here at hand, and the cry is raised, 'Vive l'Empereur Napoleon.'" A law should at once be passed to put a stop to this! The proposition was met by acclamation; and M. de Lamartine then read a decree, which had been providently prepared beforehand by the Cabinet, confirming the exclusion of Louis Napoleon.

Though great acclamation ensued upon the reading of the decree, it does not appear to have been regularly voted before the members returned to business more personal in a measure of confidence against the Ministry.

The events of the following day, however, showed the importance of decision of some sort. In the morning, a similar display of military force was found necessary to meet the populace again congregated about the National Assembly. Sixteen guns were planted round the walls; and the

cavalry several times charged upon the people, and, for then once, dispersed them. Some attempts to erect barricades failed; but so decided were the chances of general tumult, that, upon the meeting of the Chamber, one of the Questioners proposed, that the project of law relative to Louis Napoleon should have immediate precedence. And now Louis Napoleon Bonaparte first exhibited that tact, that talent for biding his time, which seemed to be his greatest need in the "day of small things." The electors of three important departments having unsolicitedly chosen him, the people having risen to support his right to accept office, and the Assembly compelled, by popular will, to concede the right—Louis Napoleon thus placed the Government in helpless opposition to the electors, and the large portion of the people who sided with them.

Now arose the tumults which ended by transferring the chief power to General Cavaignac; but these events were disappointing in their first course to Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. Neither they nor the sudden ascendancy of Cavaignac were found to affect the progress of his fortunes. The electors of Corsica had now almost unanimously chosen him, and on the 8th of July, he addressed another letter to the new President of the Assembly (the third of the same character within a month), declaring that he was prepared again to sacrifice himself to the safety of the Republic. The new elections were now approaching, and one could not say, what might be evolved in their course which might render his acceptance of Corsica premature. They were fixed by the National Assembly to take place on the 17th of September.

Exhausted by the murderous conflict of June, there was hope no longer that the people could be excited to renew their clamour in favour of the Emperor's nephew; and he became as "anxious to take his seat with the representatives," if only soberly elected, as he was resolute before in declining the honour. The result was certainly most triumphant to him. He was returned for Paris (department of the Seine) by 110,752 votes; for the Yonne, by 42,686 votes; and for the Moselle, the Charente Inferieure and Corsica by large majorities.

Consequently, at the opening of the sitting of the 25th October, the Prince appeared in the Assembly, amidst much agitation, and took his seat on the benches of the left. The reporters of the various departments for which he had been chosen then mounted the tribune, and Louis Napoleon was proclaimed Representative.

The 10th of December was fixed for the Presidential election; and Louis Napoleon immediately after issued an elaborate address to the people.

The elections took place in due course on the 10th of December; and if any doubt existed hitherto, and considerable doubt did exist, as to the popularity of Bonapartist views, the results of that election were sufficient to dispel them for ever. It is vain, and serves no good purpose, since it does not serve the truth, to speak of hired emissaries and propagandists. No machinery of that kind ever yet perverted, or ever can pervert an unwilling people into voting a ruler into power by a majority so immense as declared in favour of Louis Napoleon. By the free-will of the people, he was undoubtedly elected. He received nearly six millions of votes.

The year 1851 was inaugurated by the deepening infatuation of political parties, and, more ominous yet, the dismissal of General Changarnier from the command of the army of Paris. It would be a matter of history, rather than biography to recal the struggle for the revision of the Constitution.

Proclamations, posted on every wall by dawn of morning on the 2d of December, evinced that affairs had changed. Troops filled the city before its inhabitants were well awake; Generals Changarnier, Cavaignac, Lamoriciere, Leflo, and Bedeau, with Colonel Charras, M. M. Thiers, Lagrange, and other less influential persons, but numerous enough to be counted by the score, were arrested; and the proclamations were posted, the troops were disposed, and every arrest was made, in less than two dark hours of a winter morning. The people became broad awake, declared the *coup d'etat* to be very clever, and returned to their business—for that evening, at least, many of the troops, too, were returned to their barracks.

The day did not pass over, however, without protest. A large body of the members of the Assembly hurried to take their seats upon the first rumour of the *coup d'etat*, but found the doors guarded by Chasseurs de Vincennes. The members demanded admission, the soldiers refused it at the points of their bayonets. The representatives then retired to the *mairie* of the tenth arrondissement, where they decreed Louis Napoleon to be deprived of all authority, enjoined the citizens to withhold their obedience, and called upon the High Court of Judicature to proceed against the President and his accomplices. This decree was signed by nearly 250 representatives. But the attempt proved futile; for scarcely were the signatures all summed when a body of troops appeared at the door, and the representatives were called upon to disperse. They refused to do so, but allowed themselves all to be taken to prison; and in a few days were conveyed, some to the fortress of Mont Valerien, some to Mazas, and the remainder to Vincennes. Thus ended the *Assemblée Nationale*; and, unhappily, we are denied the consolation of adding that it departed public life at all lamented.

Various unimportant collisions had taken place in the course of this day (the 3rd); but it was the richest in the promise of mischief, which was amply redeemed on the morrow. It is needless to describe the details of the carnage of this day—the sickening repetition of a sickening tale. Barricades were erected at an early hour in every available or advantageous position throughout Paris; and against these and those who defended them (many of them, as usual, boys), full 30,000 men were employed for hours, with all the exasperation of street warfare. No mercy was shown by the soldiery, for the soldiery were assassinated at every opportunity.

All this occurred on the 4th, and on the 4th the contest virtually ended.

With the expatriation of at least 4,000 men, the labours of Louis Napoleon were now finished; and with the termination of this contest terminated all opposition to his will; from that day to this his will has been the will of France. On the 3rd of December, a decree was issued, convoking the people in their various electoral districts to accept or reject the following "plebiscite":—"The French people wills the maintenance of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte's authority, and delegates to him the powers necessary to frame a Constitution on the basis of his proclamation of the 2d of December." The franchise was extended to all freemen of 21 years of age. The ballot took place on the 20th and 21st of December, and the result, as officially announced, stood thus:—Affirmative votes, 7,432,319; negative, 640,737. The suffrages of the army were separately computed, and were, of course decidedly affirmative; not so of the votes of Algeria, which were unfavourable to the President's pretensions. By this plebiscite Louis Napoleon was elected President for ten years.

The personal history of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is now summed up in a few words. Restored to more than his original authority, it soon became apparent to all the world that it was only a means to the further aim—an aim kept constantly in sight from the beginning—the restoration of the Empire. For a long time, Louis Napoleon played coyly about the subject. Apart from motives of internal policy, the Empire was a delicate subject to introduce into his foreign relations; it long remained doubtful whether he could have been acknowledged under such an assumption by the other Continental Powers. But by patience, and prudence, and good fortune, all obstacles to his ambition were removed in the course of a single year; and, ratified by 8,000,000 of voters, the Empire was proclaimed, and exists.

The Marriage of the Emperor, the latest event in his life of any importance, must not be omitted from this chronicle.

On the 23d of January, 1853, the Emperor announced to the Senate his intention of taking to himself the Countess Teba, a Spanish lady, of noble, but not of Royal descent.

The civil ceremony was performed at the Tuileries on the evening of Saturday, the 29th of January, and ratified by the Church on the following day with great pomp.



**GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.**

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOCELYN—LADY GAINSBOROUGH—THE QUEEN.  
(From the Morning Advertiser.)

We subjoin a part of a letter which has just been addressed by Lord Roden to the Rev. D. A. Doudney, of Bonmahon, Ireland, relative to Lieutenant-Colonel Jocelyn, the noble lord's son now with the army in the Crimea, and which appears in a religious periodical which Mr. Doudney conducts. Lord Roden says:—"I cannot help again writing to you to thank you for your prayers, and those whom you have interested in behalf of my dear son, now Lieutenant-Colonel Jocelyn, in the Crimea. He has come out of the two bloody battles of Alma and Inkermann, in both of which he was in the hottest of the fire, with his regiment, the Scots Fusilier Guards. Many were killed about him. His company marched into the battle of Inkermann fifty-four in number, and came out twenty-six; yet he came out with them untouched. Since then he has been undergoing, in common with many others, the greatest hardships, never having taken off his clothes since the 16th of September, often sleeping in them, when drenched with rain, in the open air; never having slept in a house for nearly nine months, and still without any baggage, when he wrote on the 28th of Dec.; and yet he says:—"I do not know what it is to feel ill, although sickness is all around me. I put down my safety and preservation entirely to those blessed prayers which have been offered up on my behalf by you and your dear friends, who have been led to pray for me." And he says in another letter: "I hope you will not worry yourself on my account, for I am in God's keeping, and I often say to myself, that in reality, I am just as safe here as if I were in St. James's-street, for not a hair of my head can be touched without His will, and, although I have many hardships and sufferings, He can and does support me."

In connexion with this young and gallant officer, we are enabled to mention an incident which reflects the highest credit on the Queen, and which will, we are sure, afford the greatest gratification to all her subjects. It is well known that Lady Gainsborough, the sister of Lieutenant-Colonel Jocelyn, is one of her Majesty's greatest favourites at Court, and is more in her society, perhaps, than any other of England's noble daughters. When the despatches giving the details of the battle of Inkermann and the list of killed and wounded arrived at the War Office, a telegraphic despatch was forwarded to her Majesty at Windsor announcing the fact, and adding that they would be immediately sent to her. Lady Gainsborough was with her Majesty at the time, and, as might be expected, was in a state of intense anxiety to learn what had been the fate of her brother, at one time hoping the best, and at others, knowing how enormous our losses were, fearing the worst. Her Majesty, with a judgment and feeling, to which it would be impossible to do justice, soon after withdrew from the apartment in which she and Lady Gainsborough had been, and, calling the servant whose duty it was to deliver the despatches from the War Office into her hands, desired him not to bring them into the usual room, if Lady Gainsborough were present, but to put them into an adjoining apartment, and unobserved intimate to her Majesty that they had arrived. Lady Gainsborough was with her Majesty, when the despatches were received, and they were put into another room in accordance with the Queen's wishes. Her Majesty hurried away to the room in which the despatches were left, snatched them up, opened them, and eagerly ran her eye over the list of killed and wounded officers in Lieutenant-Colonel Jocelyn's regiment. Finding that he had escaped,—not being even wounded,—her Majesty rushed into the apartment where Lady Gainsborough was, and, forgetting for the moment the Queen in the woman, and setting the rules of court etiquette at naught, threw her arms around Lady Gainsborough's neck, and exclaimed, with an emphasis which cannot be described—"He's safe! he's safe!"

The force of such an incident would only be weakened by anything in the shape of comment. It would not be easy to imagine a circumstance more calculated to endear her Majesty to her subjects.

SEVASTOPOL ON FIRE AGAIN.—A Sergeant of Marine writes to his friends in Inverness:—"On the night of the 1st, the French set fire to the town of Sevastopol, and it was fully two hours before they could put it out. A few nights ago, some of our soldiers performed a most daring act. A party of nine men went into Sevastopol, and brought out two feather-beds, and actually the frames of the windows at which they entered. This was done while they were relieving the pickets. My heart burns for the time, when you and I shall meet again. This place is most awful to be witnessed by any man. Our poor fellows are dying off as fast as it is possible; in fact, about two a day is the number that my small party buries. I wish it were either peace or war to the knife. I am now

entitled to a medal for the Crimea, and a clasp for Inkermann; so if there be any prize-money for either, I shall have a claim to a share—if I am spared till then—Sometimes in the morning when I get up, I find a sheet of ice on that part of the blanket where I have been breathing. Fancy a man who has been running about the camp all day coming home to his tent wet and tired; he has no fire in the tent; and nothing but the wet ground to lie down upon. The boots he takes off at night are so hard in the morning that, if all the Russians in the world were coming down upon him, he could not get them on his feet again. I have had no clean shirt to put on for a fortnight; my ship is still in dock at Constantinople, and there is no getting anything from her."

The following is an extract of a private letter, addressed to his family in Paris, by an officer of Voltigeurs before Sevastopol:—

"The brigade to which I belong occupies the left of the line, towards the sea, and I have only a few steps to advance to behold the town and forts of Sevastopol. We are encamped on the slopes of a ravine, which hides us from the view of the enemy. The distance is such that the shells and bullets have several times ploughed our camp. Our service consists of guarding the trenches and working at them. The guard returns every three days. The battalion leaves at 7 o'clock in the morning, passes round the ravine, and enters the trenches after two hours' march, and without any marked route. They defile one by one in the passages of communication, and we are generally given 400 meters to guard. We pass in the 24 hours under every sort of weather and without shelter, having nothing whatever to amuse us except the parabolas described by the shells, the infernal din of mortars, varied by the whistling of cannon balls and bullets. The first day our men lay down on their faces as each shell passed. Now three-fourths of them look on tranquilly, observing to their comrades, 'See how it smokes its pipe.' On the other hand, the batteries fire but little up to the present, and do not reply to the guns of the enemy, which are so violent that many of the ravines are full of their balls. We often see a white flag hoisted to the top of a pole, and hear the trumpet-sound in the Russian ambulances. This of course means 'flag of truce.' At once the fire ceases, and a vast number of heads are seen to pop up from under the earth to the open air. The Russians hold up to the French bottles and glasses, as if they invited them to drink each others' health. The French reply by flourishing their tin cans; and then they pledge each others' health. The bearer of the flag of truce advances on horseback, stops at about 100 paces from our trenches, while the nearest French officer goes forward to receive the despatches. I yesterday witnessed a meeting of this kind. The *parlementaire* courteously took his glove from his right-hand, and shook that of a captain of Chasseurs who had come out to meet him. So you see all the Russians are not the Cossacks they have been taken for. The *parlementaire* retires, the white flag is pulled down, and the murderous din recommences as before.

"During the night sharpshooters are thrown out in front of the trenches. They are generally selected from among the Voltigeurs, and as I have the honor to form part of the *corps de l'ite*, I have had many times the pleasure of passing 12 hours of the night in a hole, having to struggle against cold, sleep, and projectiles. The labour of the trenches is nearly as painful as the guards, with this difference, that you pass 12 instead of 24 hours at it. At the entrance to the camp our men, instead of reposing themselves, are obliged to go 2½ leagues in search of a faggot of wood to cook their soup. In spite of all these fatigues I am very well in health, and enjoy amply all the comforts which the solicitude of the Emperor provides us with. Owing to him our table is furnished abundantly, nay, sumptuously. What think you of Bordeaux wine, salmon, herrings, cigars, sugar, coffee, together with the *haricots de rigneur*, and potatoes at 1/4 the kilo?"

BRAVO! SIX NATIONS.—We are much pleased to learn from our friend, G. H. M. Johnston, Esq., of Onondaga, that the Six Nation Indians on the Grand River, deeply sympathising with the sufferers by the war against Russia, have liberally and unanimously contributed the sum of £100 sterling towards the "Patriotic Fund." A check for the same was handed to the Indian Commissioner, David Thorburn, Esq., on Friday 2nd February, in General Council. We are glad to see this truly noble and philanthropic spirit of liberality exhibited by our Indian brothers, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of our brave British soldiers. We trust that this noble and generous donation of the Indians will induce our town-folks, and neighbours to come forth in the same liberal and handsome manner.—*Brant Courier.*

**HASZARD'S GAZETTE.**

Saturday, March 17th, 1855.

**MR. MAUSLAND'S LECTURE.**

On Thursday so'night to a numerous audience collected in the Temperance Hall, did this gentleman give a most interesting lecture on Distillation. There was a small Still in operation, placed beside the Lecturer, who had previously separated a bushel of Barley into a certain number of portions, for the purpose of shewing practically, how much good food was expended, in order to enable a man to drink a gallon of Ale, and by the same means, experimentally convincing the most obtuse, that the waste of the means of sustenance bore no proportion to the gratification afforded by the excitement produced whether in the shape of Ale or Alcohol. It was proved to mathematical certainty, that if the millions of bushels of grain annually consumed the in parent Isles in the manufacture of Ale and Whiskey, were converted into money, and judiciously employed in the furtherance of education, the erection of Crystal Palaces, Botanic Gardens and places of public resort for the purpose of pleasure and recreation, immense national advantages would result therefrom, and the people be more contented, besides being infinitely better off. We are not able to follow the lecturer through the various processes by which he showed, that in order to convert a bushel of barley into Ale, upwards of five-sixths (we think) were expended in the payment of the malster, brewer and the duties to the revenue, leaving one-sixth only to the consumer, and that even this paltry remnant did not contain as much nutriment as a penny roll; nothing could be more convincing. We were glad to hear the moderate tone which the lecturer took. He deprecated the idea of abusing brewers, distillers and importers, as long, says he, as the Queen in the Mother Country and her representative here, with the members of the Bench, the Bar and the Pulpit indulge—moderately of course—and as long as it is no disgrace for them to drink wine and ale, so it cannot be any in those who either manufacture or import the article for their use. There were several present who disagreed with the lecturer, we think without reason. If all people high and low, rich and poor, could agree to make a moderate use of wine, ale, or spirits, there would be no need for Temperance, or Total abstinence societies. But we know that they cannot, and the only question is, have the majority a right to say, since we cannot use these articles without abusing them, and as this abuse is the source of national and individual distress, we will prohibit their manufacture and importation altogether? Should the experiment which is now in the course of trial in the United States and other places succeed, should it have the effect of raising the people among whom it is adopted, to that height of national prosperity and refinement, which it is justly expected it will do—if really and truly carried out—there is no doubt, but that gradually the whole civilized world will adopt it. And such lectures as that we are now treating of will go a great way to effect a change in the opinions of the rising generations. We have thrown off a great many of the vices and follies of our forefathers; we no longer hang people for stealing to the amount of thirtypence; whipping posts, stocks and pillories which they considered essential to maintenance of good order and the preservation of the peace, we look upon as relics of barbarism. Already the drinking customs of our Saxon ancestors are getting into contempt and another generation may probably look upon us as greatly wanting in the knowledge, which constitutes the true happiness of our race, though they may acknowledge that we had a glimpse of it, and children now unborn may perhaps lift their eyes in wonder, that their fathers sat longer at the dinner table than was necessary to take the food necessary for the sustentation of life.

**PATRIOTIC FUND CONCERT.**

We were in common with all who attended last evening, the Concert at the Temperance Hall in aid of the Patriotic fund, highly delighted with the entertainment; the excellent manner in which it was conducted, reflecting the utmost credit upon all concerned. The Hall never looked so well, that we can remember. The upper end was most appropriately decorated with the national colors of England, France and Turkey, forming a species of trophy. The arms of the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and a splendid figure of the Gallic Eagle graced either corner of the canopy. Two large British ensigns upon which the words "Siliustria" "Alma" "Balaklava" and "Inkermann" stood conspicuously displayed, covered the walls on either side, appropriate mottoes were festooned above and around the emblems of war, among which we observed,

"AS WE HONOUR THE VALIANT DEAD,  
WE SUPPORT THEIR BEREAVED ONES."

The whole when viewed under the powerful influence of the gas exhibited on this occasion in new and elegant shapes—stars and roses—presented a pleasing picture, and gave decided proof of the

taste and judgment possessed by those under whose auspices, the whole had been arranged. We never pretend to give an opinion upon the performances of musicians, being unacquainted with the divine art, though, judging from the execution of a medley composed of several of those familiar household tunes with which all are acquainted, and which formed a part of the entertainment that was long and loudly applauded, we should say that it was excellent and highly creditable to the amateurs of whom the band was composed. The singing was allowed by all to be very superior, and the solos given by Mrs. Warren, the wife of Mr. Warren the Artist, called forth repeated and unanimous bursts of applause. There were addresses to have been given during the course of the evening, but the gentlemen who were to have delivered them were unavoidably absent upon professional and other business. A short impromptu but appropriate address was made by Heath Haviland, Esq., M. P. P., which was well received. The Hon. George Coles, M. P. P. at the conclusion of the Concert, rose for the purpose of moving a vote of thanks to the ladies and other amateurs, and took occasion to say, that although the sum of £2000 which he had the honor of proposing in the House of Assembly, had met with the opposition of some of the members, as being more than the colony could well afford, yet he was now convinced from the appearance of the Hall, on this evening, that the Country would sustain him, and he felt assured that when the private contributions, and the sum raised this evening, were added to the Provincial grant, it would amount to a sum of which Prince Edward Island the smallest of Her Majesty's North American Colonies, her population and resources being taken into consideration, might well be proud. The Hon. gentleman made several other and appropriate remarks, complimented the amateur choir and Mrs. Warren, who being a Swede came forward the more readily because she had severely felt the aggressions of the despot of the North, upon her native land. He then proposed that the thanks of the meeting be given by acclamation to the Ladies and Gentlemen by whose exertions and under whose management the present entertainment had been so well got up, and so creditably sustained. The approbation of the meeting was ascertained by the gentlemen present rising unanimously and giving three loud and hearty cheers, John Pidwell, Esq., responded to the compliment in behalf of the Ladies. The National Anthem was then sung, the audience all standing, and thus terminated one of the best conducted, and altogether most satisfactory public entertainments, that we ever remember to have been present at in Charlottetown.

**COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.**

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday.

Mr. Mooney presented a Petition of Inhabitants of Lots 35 and 36 praying the House to establish a Court of Escheat.—laid on the table.

Mr. Perry presented a Petition of P. Power Esq., setting forth the amount of duties performed by him as Post-master at Summerside, and praying an increase of salary.—referred to supply.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the public wharf at Georgetown, and other wharfs, and reported progress.

Friday, March 16.

Mr. Mooney presented a Petition of Daniel Scott, for payment of Four Pounds, for putting a railing on Poplar Island Bridge.

Mr. the Treasurer, moved that the Petition be rejected, which was carried.

The House went into Supply.  
Mr. Montgomery reported a Bill, to prevent the running at large of swine, in Princetown Royalty, which was read a first time.

A Colonial Mail arrived yesterday morning, but it brings no later news from England. The *Pacific* had not arrived in New York up to Saturday last, our latest dates from New Brunswick.

The Couriers bring word that the Mail Boat, with three passengers, left Cape Tormentine on Saturday last, and have not since been heard of. One of the Couriers that crossed from this side on Wednesday, sent a man to search the coast North, while he proceeded South, to see if intelligence could be had of them.

Mr. McRea, who has two sons on board the missing boat, has informed us that they left at six o'clock in the morning, the weather then looking fair, but the ice was very much broken up, which would impede their progress, and make the work heavy. Mr. McRea thinks that if they got clear of the ice before it came on to blow, there can be no hope for them, as the boat would swamp immediately, but that if they were still in the ice, they might be driven down to the coast about Pugwash. He thinks that the signal lights that were made on Thursday, gave no indications of their safety, being answers to lights from this side. Should any light have been made last night, it would indicate good news. It has been ascertained that Mr. Wier, of Georgetown, was one of the passengers, the others were two students.

Mr. Editor:  
A small pamphlet time since, which highly. It is a book language composed I well known here a Scotland. I should in this book from w' circumstances; but time when I am myself more useful t to master the Gael useful to me. It h words contained in being most finished, myself naturally a r I am able in a very essential benefit to meants they contain, which they furnish ever came across a the present little vol so many of them ha shelves of the Boo not more usually to throughout the Isl eye; if there are in could not read the appreciate the see the same read to th as far as I am able also in accordance also deep and learn are expressed app displaying great a language. One by my fancy and att designates "Laic thanksgiving. I h hymn, that I have what it contains, English, and have verse out of it, but I am convinced no what I have so o ourselves to think able to speak or language has its o will not admit o style of any other to write good at its own idiom, I in English by wr then turning the proceed both to t which I feel desir is scarcely any insipid (to an En person, (and a sional men of t been the Gaelic, most, who when to think in Gaeli to communicate of the idiom e savouring of the verse of the m own idiom as justice, you mus try to speak and language. The the Gaelic, the good and expres adapted for tw It is more partic the preaching c cannot censure been accustomed the preference v of the sanctuary We must not manner in wh persons. A la sound and gra it is left in the one be satisfi English, the pr common peopl in England? I measure at lea we are now thought to be am far from e euphonious t could not be least as Greek ceive to be, i defective in words were ad a first-rate las sive as far as enlarged, the write or to e completed? several other expressions, n languages w converting int But I have hand for whi will pardon n the pamphlet possession, a the title of w two or three rest has take me space I w not too tedio faintly and in Of the 3 v only 4 line the Book p the remaind the two follo Oh! m' 'S a ch



Mr. Editor ;

A small pamphlet was put into my hands a short time since, which I have learned to prize very highly. It is a book of Divine Songs in the Gaelic language composed by the Rev. Donald McDonald, well known here as a Minister of the Church of Scotland. I should value the sentiments contained in this book from what I know of them under any circumstances; but more particularly at the present time when I am endeavouring (in order to make myself more useful to my countrymen in this Island) to master the Gaelic language, it becomes doubly useful to me. It has a large fund of the very best words contained in the language, and the poetry being most finished, the rhyme complete; and having myself naturally a retentive memory for good verse, I am able in a very short time to learn by heart considerable portions of it, which in this way become of essential benefit to me; both for the excellent sentiments they contain, and also the choice words with which they furnish my mind. Indeed I scarcely ever came across a pamphlet, that I value more than the present little volume. I wonder very much, that so many of them have been allowed to be idle on the shelves of the Bookseller's store; and that they are not more usually to be found in the hands of those throughout the Island who could read them, and even if there are many who speak the language that could not read them, yet they could understand and appreciate the sentiments they contain, by having the same read to them by others. These sentiments as far as I am able to judge, are most sublime, and also in accordance with Scripture truth. They are also deep and learned, and the words by which they are expressed appear to be most apt and choice, displaying great natural talent for poetry in that language. One hymn more particularly has struck my fancy and attention, the one which the author designates "Laoidh 'Tuingealachd," or a song of thanksgiving. I feel so much pleased with this hymn, that I have been trying to catch the sense of what it contains, and turn it into blank verse in English, and have even tried to make some Latin verse out of it, but both these I find difficult enough. I am convinced now more than ever of the truth of what I have so often heard, that we must not allow ourselves to think in one language, if we hope to be able to speak or write well in another. Every language has its own peculiar idiom or style, which will not admit of being blended with the idiom or style of any other language. If I wish for instance to write good and pure Latin in accordance with its own idiom, I must not allow myself first to think in English by writing my sentiments in English and then turning them into Latin, but I must at once proceed both to think and write in that language, in which I feel desirous to convey my thoughts. There is scarcely any thing perhaps that sounds more insipid (to an English ear) than the English style of a person, (and there are many learned and professional men of this class) whose native tongue has been the Gaelic, and in whose mind it is still uppermost, who when he writes or speaks allows himself to think in Gaelic, and consequently what he wishes to communicate to others in English savours largely of the idiom of that language. But if English savouring of the Gaelic is insipid, I believe the reverse of the matter is almost worse. Gaelic has its own idiom as well as English, and in order to do it justice, you must cast the English style out of sight and try to speak and write, according to the idiom of that language. The fact is, that the more I understand the Gaelic, the more I am convinced of its being a good and expressive language. It is certainly well adapted for two things, poetry and public speaking. It is more particularly well adapted for prayer, and the preaching of the Gospel, and in this case we cannot censure those, who from their youth have been accustomed to hear and speak it, for giving it the preference when listening to the public services of the sanctuary.

We must not judge of the merit, of Gaelic from the manner in which we hear it spoken by illiterate persons. A language gradually degenerates both in sound and grammatical correctness, in proportion as it is left in the hands of the uneducated. Would any one be satisfied to receive as a specimen of good English, the provincial dialect that he hears from the common people who come from different counties in England? The same remark holds good, in a great measure at least, in reference to the language of which we are now speaking. By many, the Gaelic is thought to be an exceedingly harsh language. But I am far from thinking so. I believe it to be rather euphonious than otherwise, and I do not see why it could not be spoken as softly and as elegantly at least as Greek or Hebrew. Its greatest fault, I conceive to be, its being a defective language, that is defective in words. If a considerable number of words were added to it, I conceive it might be made a first-rate language. At present it is very expressive as far as it goes, but its stock of words being enlarged, there could be a greater choice for one to write or to express himself. Could not this be accomplished? The English has been replenished from several other languages, and I think there are many expressions, more particularly in some of the Eastern languages which there could be no great difficulty in converting into Gaelic.

But I have now long wandered from the subject in hand for which digression, (Mr. Editor) I hope you will pardon me. I was saying how much I valued the pamphlet of Divine Sonnets, of which I am in possession, and more particularly one of the songs, the title of which I have already given, and there are two or three verses of this piece which above all the rest has taken my fancy, and which if you will allow me space I will insert here, and afterwards (if I be not too tedious) endeavour to give in English very faintly and imperfectly the sense of what they contain. Of the 3 verses that we have mentioned, we insert only 4 lines, for the rest we refer our readers to the Book published by Mr. McDonald. They are the remainder of the verse from which we quote and the two following verses.

Oh! m' anam rise nach daig a  
'S a chruil chail air air mberreadh

'S buail na teadan gu laidir  
Le sealadh aida an Spioraid

I have endeavoured to give as much of the sense of these 3 verses as I could in the following English rhyme; it contains however, very little of the original meaning, and of course it savours of the Gaelic, being translated from it.

Awake, my soul, from slumbers spell,  
Let thy best powers be raised,  
Tune thy harp's strings and late to song  
For thy Creator's praise.

The Holy Spirit shall inspire  
Thy hands to touch the chords;  
And bell with all its demon-train  
Shall tremble at thy word.

Sing of the mercy and the grace  
That rescued thee from hell,  
Sing of the Saviour's dying love,  
It is befitting well.

Sing of the Spirits' quickening power  
That roused thee from thy sleep;  
Sing of the glorious Trinity,  
Its varied gifts bespeak.

Because thou sav'dst my soul from death  
To help and set me free,  
I'll speak of thee while life shall last  
Of thy blest Majesty.

When sun and moon and twinkling stars  
Have sped their latest flight,  
My lyre shall then be tuned afresh  
To worship in thy might.

But though my harp's melodious notes  
Were set to sweetest lays,  
I could not chant one single ode  
Worthy my maker's praise.

The Holy Cherubs that frequent  
The threshold of his Throne,  
Hide their bright face beneath their wings,  
Their sullied mien to own.

I have added the 5th and 6th verses, they are not in the original lines that I have quoted.

Since reading the book of hymns of which I have been speaking, I have endeavoured to compose a little sonnet myself in the Gaelic language. It is an effusion of a little religious experience. It is nothing very great to be sure, but it may be just as profitable to those who can understand and read it, as some other subjects that we find occupying the public prints. It may perhaps leave less space for angry discussion upon Politics, and in that case, it will accomplish one good end. I believe the rhyme in this little piece, if nothing else, is pretty good—as to the sense I would not, in all cases vouch for its correctness. I would be happy, if some good Gaelic scholar either in town or country would criticize it, and point out mistakes that may be found, so that if I should attempt any thing more of the kind, an improvement perhaps might be made.

Mr. Editor, if ever I become a poet, I must attribute it entirely to reading Mr. McDonald's pamphlet, and the influence these sacred poems have had upon my mind. I never before felt much of either the inclination or ability to write poetry, for I can assure you that if all the scraps of rhyme I ever attempted were put together they would scarcely amount to as many verses as I have at present submitted for your paper. The rhyme of the following hymn is the same as that of Mr. McDonald's, that I have mentioned in this communication.

Two or three expressions I have quoted, which I have been careful to acknowledge, and the whole is perhaps more or less in imitation of what I have read in his book, but of course, the result manifests only the crude imagination of the stripling compared with the ripe effusions of the experienced veteran.

LAOIDH BHEAG SPIOIADAIL.

Oh! m' anam nach daig a  
O mhichuram s'o sheachran  
Chum do gothiuthean soiraidh  
Chur an guimh le mor theatas  
Oir tha d'aine ro phrieseal  
S tha s'air a dhol seachad  
S tha sgail a bhuil ort air iadhadh  
Mur a grain air air a sheaghadh

Tha gras gu soar air a toarigeasadh  
Ann an teiraman an t'oisgeal  
A chum do cridhe a nionnach  
'S do thoit gu soibheanas s'gu misneach  
A chum do naimhdean a cheannach  
Tha s'ir choimhstri ri d'epirod  
A thoirt air ais ionnigh chriod ort  
'S t'athnachadh ge foirfeuchd

Is tha curieadh ro shalmehear  
A chum an curim so a mhealladh  
A thigheann gu ihsagal  
'Aig a bhord so a nasgaidh,  
Tha an Spiorad san teachdaire  
Sparradh ort a bhi chionn  
S tha a bhean-huadh-phosa  
Taraise usgo beo chum do shiarsadh

Taraise dhuit aran nach tereig  
Taraise dhuit bainne is fona  
Taraise gach ni, ni do bheannach  
Le soibheanas mishe is egiama  
Taraise dhuit glicen god stiaradh  
Le mor iul ann an t' shlighe  
A bheir u dhachaidh gu Pharras  
Ma leanas gras ri do chridhe

Oh! nis ma ta imich  
'S fa g do einelich an saoghal so  
'S dean an reighuinn is fearra  
'S thoir do guth do dhearsnoraith  
Cha s'rrith airthe cho diomhann  
Air do rinn no do shobhair  
Ach is curidh a ghilid ud  
Air gach founart gu fhaotainn

Co na cluasan a chuala  
Mu nithe luachmhor cho maisneach  
Sa rianan an Slannighear na throcar  
Is righ na gleir a char seachad  
Do gach nearch a thug speis dha  
'S thug gail do chuid reachdan  
Bheir e dhachuidh le beaigh iad  
'S Cha bhi truaighe ac na gorraan

Cha bhi ocra na tari or  
Cha bhi spraig or no amhgur  
Cha bhi mulad na bron ac  
'S char bhi deoir air an gruaidhibh  
Cha bhi feum ann air grian ann  
No gealach sgimhach na oidheache  
Oir Dia fein bithidh na ghrian dhoibh  
Sa sholas sioviudh fa n comhdach

Oh! m' anam nis eirich  
S cur an glusdo chuid innail  
'S buail na teadan' gu founhor  
'Fo sheoladh' caoinnail an 'Spiorad'  
A dheanamh cuil do da Shlanuighar  
A rian do shabhladh bho fhrion  
Sa thug an gath as a blas dhuit  
Sa rian do shlanuch le criedeamh

A thug dhuit dochas na beaite  
A thug dhuit adharc na shainte  
Thug dhuit aobhneas is solas  
Nach urrain bron thoirt air falb ut  
Th'earrig tanam o na blas  
Th'earrig a gabhadh do chossibh  
'S nith do shuillean bho dheoribh  
'S le wor ghloir rian do chrioslach

W. STEWART.  
Lot 49, March 6th 1855.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount, Total. Includes Robert Stewart, George Sinclair, Allan McNeill, etc.

Received from Mr Francis L. McNutt, Treasurer of Princetown Local Committee the above sum of Seven Pounds Seventeen Shillings and six pence, with the further sum of Eleven Pounds Twelve shillings and three pence subscribed at the Public Meeting (Subscribers, names previously published). In aid of Patriotic Fund in all Nineteen Pounds Nine Shillings and nine pence.

THEOPHILUS DESBRIAY, Treasurer, Patriotic Fund.

The Treasurer of the Patriotic Fund, begs to acknowledge the receipt of Ten Shillings from Duncan McLean Esq., New London, in aid of the Patriotic Fund. Charlottetown 8th March, 1855.

PUBLIC MEETING

A large Meeting of the Shareholders and Consumers of Gas in Charlottetown, was held (according to previous announcement) in the Temperance Hall, on Monday evening last. Neil Rankin, Esq., was called to the Chair, and William Heard, Esq. having been requested to act as Secretary the Chairman opened the proceedings by stating that the object of the Meeting was to take into consideration the large increase in the price of Gas, and to decide on such steps as may be deemed necessary for the general good. After considerable discussion the following Resolution was moved by Robert Hutchinson, Esq., seconded by Joseph Macdonald, Esq.:

That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the Gas Company, in engaging to supply Gas at 20s. per 1000 feet, thereby inducing consumers to provide themselves with expensive fittings, and during the first year advancing their price 25s. per 1000 feet, without assigning any reason for so doing, have, in the opinion of this Meeting, been guilty of a breach of faith; and that a Committee of Consumers be appointed to wait on the Directors, to remonstrate against the said advance, and report the result to an adjourned Meeting to take place in this Hall, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 8 p.m. Which passed unanimously.

The following gentlemen were then named as the Committee—Robt. Hutchinson, T. Desbriay, J. Rigg, J. McDonald, G. Beer, Junr., Esqrs.; Hon. G. Coles, Messrs. W. Heard, N. Rankin, J. Pardee, J. C. McDonald and P. D. Wall. On motion R. Hutchinson, Esq. took the Chair, and the thanks of the Meeting were presented to Neil Rankin, Esq., for his able conduct in the Chair.

Expenditure of the Bazaar Fund to the 7th March 1855.

Table with 3 columns: Recipient, Amount, Total. Includes Margaret Smith, Mrs. Evans, 50lbs of Oatmeal, etc.

The New Perth Temperance Society.

This Society held a Public Meeting at New Perth, on the evening of Monday last, the Rev. John Knox occupied the chair. After praise and prayer, the Chairman made some appropriate remarks on the principles of the Society, and called upon Elder Stephenson to address the assembly. This venerable servant of God, who is now in his 76th year, delivered a most interesting address, in which he detailed the results of the observation and experience of a long life, and urged the adoption of temperance principles by all classes of society. Mr. Charles F. Harris, in a lengthy, argumentative and powerful address, delivered with a great deal of earnestness and energy, enforced the claims of the Temperance Reformation, and called upon all to use their influence to enlighten the public mind, until the voice of the people shall command the Legislature to pass a law that shall outlaw the vicious traffic and banish the baneful beverage from the land. Mr. John Kennedy followed in an able and interesting speech, in which he replied to various objections urged against the Society. The Messrs. Robertson, of Georgetown, and Mr. McNeill, of New Perth, warmly pleaded the Cause of Temperance Reform. After discussion and enquiries had been invited by the Chairman, it was unanimously resolved to form a Division of the Sons of Temperance, and thirteen persons signed a requisition to the Grand Division, soliciting a Charter for a New Division.—Com

William E Clark, Esq., has been re-elected for the second District of Prince County, the Roll as far as could be ascertained stood at the close.

Clark 382, Walsh 262.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Mr. McAusland will deliver a Lecture on the subject of the Steam Engine in connection with Trade and commerce, on Thursday next, the 20th instant, in the Temperance Hall, when steam will be got up and a small Engine constructed by a Mechanic of this Town, will be put into operation.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that unless they make immediate payment, their Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. C. CROSS. March 15.

TEACHER WANTED. A TEACHER for the Cavandish District School, to whom a liberal allowance will be given, over and above the Government grant. For the Trustees, JOHN M. ROBERTSON. March 17, 1855. Sign x

BIBLE SOCIETY. THE Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Bible Society, will be held at the Temperance Hall, on the evening of Monday the 19th inst., at 7 o'clock. A collection will be taken up during the Meeting. WILLIAM CUNDALL, Secretary. March 15th, 1855.



Married.

At Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., by the Rev. W. Snodgrass, Mr. Wm. McLeod, White Sands, to Miss Isabella McDonald, Wood Island Road.

At Portland, N. B., on Thursday, the 1st inst., by the Rev. C. Lee, Mr. John Hazlewood, formerly of P. E. Island, to Miss Eliza Gibson, of Portland.

At Charlottetown, on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., at the residence of the Bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. McMurray, Mr. Samuel Haslam, of Springfield, to Harriet Penelope, fourth daughter of Mr. James Moore.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Wm. Adams, to Miss Margaret Henderson, both of Charlottetown.

At Tryon, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Wesley C. Beale, Mr. Albert Kelly, of Lot 48, to Miss Jane Goldsmith, of Tryon.

Died.

At Tryon, on Saturday, the 10th inst., Mr. Richard Appleton Lea, eldest son of Mr. John Lea, aged 27 years.

Of consumption, at Peace Field, Lot 14, on the 9th inst., Archibald Carr, Esq., in the 37th year of his age, he bore his affliction for the last eighteen months with Christian resignation, his end was peace.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, Charlottetown, March 8, 1855.

By a Warrant issued by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the 23d of January last, several alterations and improvements in the regulations of the Colonial Book Post between the United Kingdom and this Island have been made, with a view of affording greater facilities and removing the causes of error which had taken place under the former arrangements, and which alterations are as follows:—

1st. A book packet may contain any number of separate books, almanacs, maps or prints, and any quantity of paper, vellum or parchments, (to the exclusion of letters, whether sealed or open, and of the books, maps, papers, &c., may be either printed, written or plain, or any mixture of the three.)

2d. The name and address of the sender or anything else, not in the nature of a letter, may also be written or printed upon the envelope or cover of the packet, in addition to the name and address of the person to whom it may be forwarded.

3d. All legitimate binding, mounting or covering of the same, or any portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached, as also rollers in the case of prints, markers, whether of paper or otherwise, in the case of books, and in short whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter.

4th. The rate of postage on book packets must be prepaid as follows:—Each packet not exceeding 4lb. 6d. sterling; exceeding 4lb. and under 1lb. 1s. sterling; exceeding 1lb. and under 2lbs. 2s. sterling; and so on; allowing 1s. sterling, for each additional pound.

5th. Every packet must be either without a cover or in a cover open at the ends or sides, and no packet must exceed two feet in length, breadth or depth.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.

Treasurer's Office, March 15th, 1855.

WARRANTS from No. 1419, of the date of the 21st December, 1854, to No. 1208, of the date of the 4th January, 1855, (both inclusive), will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the interest due thereon.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

New York, August 25, 1852.

This is to certify, that I am well acquainted with a man fifty years of age, for many years a resident of this city, who has been at times extremely ill, but could not tell from what cause, unless it was worms. He told his attending physician his suspicion, but the physician at once ridiculed the idea, and refused to attend him any longer. His son then mentioned Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, and asked him, if he would take it; his reply was—I must take something to get relief, or die.

They at once procured a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, and he took one half at a dose. The result was, he passed upwards of three quarts of worms, cut up in every form. He got well immediately, and is now enjoying most excellent health; and, like the good Samaritan of old, is endeavoring to relieve his unfortunate neighbors. He makes it his business to hunt up and select all cases similar to his own, that may be given over by the regular physician and induce them to try Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. So far he has induced more than twenty persons to take the Vermifuge, and in every case with most happy result. He is well satisfied that Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge is far superior to any other remedy, and if more generally known, would not fail to save many valuable lives. For further particulars inquire of 1244 Cannon street, New York City.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

Wm. R. WATSON, agent for P. E. Island.

Holloway's Pills, a certain Remedy for Indigestion and Liver Complaint.—Maria Armstrong, of Three Rivers, Canada, suffered more than most people from indigestion, accompanied by liver complaint; several very clever medical men told her she was in a consumption, and her friends despaired of her ever recovering, as she had tried every thing they thought likely to benefit her, without success. At last, she tried Holloway's Pills, which assimilated with the blood, removed the obnoxious matter, and thoroughly cleansed and renovated the system. The result is, that she was perfectly cured and now enjoys best of health. These Pills are also a certain cure for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Charlottetown Markets, March 14-

Table listing market prices for various goods including Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Lard, Flour, and various types of Oats and Straw.

LONDON TRADER.

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

NAVY LIST FOR JANUARY, received by Mail, and for Sale at HASZARD & OWEN'S Book Store.

House to Let.

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

THREE STRAY SHEEP have been on the Subscriber's premises, on Lot 53, Cardigan River, King's County, for the last four months, the owner is requested to call for them, prove property, and pay expenses. JOHN CAMPBELL, Cardigan River, Feb. 27, 1855.

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

Farm for Sale.

THE LEASEHOLD INTEREST of 106 acres of LAND, on the Cross Road from Brackley Point Road to Winsloe Road, 6 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, between 59 and 69 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; a Frame House, newly new, 36 x 27 feet, with 13 foot wall, and out building 76 feet long, with a Well at the door, and a good Spring on the back of the Farm, and an abundance of river-mud, the remainder is covered with Firwood, Longers and Building Timber. Inquire of the Subscriber on the premises. R. WILLIAM HORNE, Lot 33, Dec. 15, 1854.

JOHN T. THOMAS

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

WANTED, by the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Bible Society, a COLPORTEUR. Application to be made in writing, stating terms, &c., and accompanied with certificate of character from a Minister of the Gospel residing near the applicant. W. CUNDALL, Secretary. Jan. 2, 1855.

WILLIAM C. HOBBS, Brass Founder and Machinist. Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street, Charlottetown.

KEEPS constantly Manufacturing all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings, such as, Ships Rudder Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornaments Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and Bells. Composition Mill Bushes and Threshing Machine Brasses, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of the best material.

P.S. The highest price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Composition.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers will SELL at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House, in ST. ELEANOR'S, on WEDNESDAY, the Fourth day of April next, at One o'clock, p. m., the Property of the late ALEXANDER RAE, that is to say— 300 Acres of LAND on Township No. 3, and 269 do. on Township No. 8, with thirty or forty acres of the same under Marsh. A description of said property can be seen on the sale. Twenty per cent deposit will be required of the purchasers.

DAVID STEWART, JAMES M'CALLUM, GARROT DEMPSEY, ALEX. MATHEWS, Executors and Administrators. Feb. 22, 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 imaginations of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'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 skilful 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, 1853, 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 'Hoofland'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."

JOSEPH B. HALL & Co., Presque Isle, Aronstook 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. Jos. 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 'Hoofland'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, Salmon Brook, Aronstook 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. LEMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, " EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, " EDWARD NEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, " J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanors, " GEORGE WIGGINGTON, Crapaud, " JAS. L. HOLMAN, do, " WM. DODD, Bedouque, " JAMES PIDGON, New London.

Just Try WEE JAMIE DUNCAN'S New Establishment of

Tin, Copper, Iron, and Plumber Work. Next door to the residence of the Hon. Geo. Cole

From his late experience in the Old Country, and by strict attention to the execution of orders, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. P.S.—Jobbing punctually attended to.

Cooking Stoves suitable for Coal. ON HAND and for Sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE, in Pownal Street, a few of the above STOVES, Welcome Return pattern, patented in 1854. February 16, 1855.

SOFT WOOD. WANTED a quantity of Soft Wood, to be delivered near the Three Mile Run. Enquire at HASZARD & OWEN'S BOOK STORE. Jan. 19th 1855.

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

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 Philips' Fire Amalgamators 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.

S. L. TILLEY, Wholesale and Retail Druggist

15, KING STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B. DEALER IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Spices, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnish, &c., Confections in great variety. 6ms

Administration Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Mr. Roderick Mathewson, Farmer, of Rustico, deceased, are hereby notified to furnish the same, duly attested, within twelve months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM MATHEWSON, Administrators. JAMES MATHEWSON, } Administrators.

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, 1853. 1st

NEW FIRM.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, would respectfully intimate that he has taken into partnership Mr. George W. Owen. The Printing, Bookbinding and Stationery business heretofore carried on by him, will from the 1st of January next, be conducted under the Firm of

Haszard and Owen.

Mr. Haszard will attend more particularly to the Printing department, and Mr. Owen to the Bookstore. By this means and with increased Capital, they hope especially to merit the patronage of the Public.

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

MONEY TO LEND

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

Teacher Wanted.

FOR the CAMPBELLTON SCHOOL, Lots 5 and 7, there will be £14 10s. given in addition to the Government allowance. Application to be made to the subscriber, by order of the Trustees. EUGENE M'CARTHY, Chairman. Lot 7, February 9th, 1855. Six.

TO LET, or the Interest in the Lease to be sold of the premises at present occupied by the Subscriber on Queen's Square, facing the Market-house—the shop is at present let for about 9 months from this date—this stand for the business of an Inn or Mercantile dealing, cannot be surpassed, nor would the Subscriber dispose of it, but that he is desirous of settling himself and family on a farm. ALEXANDER BRYSON. March 3d, 1855.

Chambers's Publications.

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

MONEY FOUND.

ON Saturday last the 3d March, some Paper Money, in the Shop of Mr. Stewart next door to Mr. Bryson's Eating House, Queen Square. Whoever has lost the same may obtain it by proving property and paying expenses. 2ia



To the Editor Dear Sir: "As the best me matters connected v kind, you will oblige advocates the cause principles, by giving and judicious rema minister of the chur

The Presbyterian affectionate letter of Assembly of the Fre them with two hund a testimony of their took occasion to set good that had been and in British Ame ment, and the ma spiritual, that had by satisfactory stati done and that all t the spread of the p intoxicating drink; entreated their assa gave occasion to important concessi part of the Genera Scotland.

Among these do able, and in many Dr. M'Farlane be is my present obje After enlarging w domestic misery, intoxicating dram good that I tectotalism, the r and excuses the r assistance to the availed to steph memorable word

"As a Church, step, except on i may frankly adu that much good societies; and, i proceedings, she then God speed. only such, as T Now it is ama men as compose Church of Scotl dupes of such a contains.

I have said (though an arch hope I may be; settled convict without giving; But it is the could take the i that can be utt with the Lord, a fallacy.

For let us as men in the which they ar at all to the 'that the Chu assistance to express and p God for this j lence.' This is nothing new again from co in the Bible f will join you.' again and ag such men as Free Church objection, or most amazing nature, and t In cases, wh concerned, a can with cer of a fallacy! One woul remind these modes of ch can claim th sense in whi They cann command of Building S even for the same in wh persone Co assistance, i