

# HASZARD'S FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

## GAZETTE JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, August 2, 1856. New Series, No. 364.

Dr. City of Charlottetown in account with the City Treasurer, Cr.  
from the 6th October, 1855, to the 7th July, 1856, both inclusive.

ELECTIONS.		£38 10 4
1855 To amount paid Sheriff, £38 10 4		
CITY HALL.		
Lumber and Labour,	£49 12 2	
Plastering and Painting,	37 16 7	
Smith work at Lock-up Rooms and Stores,	3 11 7½	
Labour at Gas-fittings,	2 10 0	
Furniture including Stoves and fittings,	46 0 11	
Fuel,	16 1 7	155 12 10½
FLOUR MARKET.		
Amount paid for fitting up,	14 3 7	
Clerk's Salary and Account,	12 3 6	26 7 1
PRINTING and STATIONERY.		
H. Stamper's Account,	7 18 10½	
Hazard and Owen,	6 5 3½	
Hon. E. Whelan,	4 11 0	18 15 2
STREETS and SQUARES.		
Stone and Truckage,	6 11 7	
Copy of Surveyor's Book,	2 5 0	
Labour,	67 15 7	76 12 2
PUMPS and WELLS.		
Contractor—half-year's Salary,	18 13 7	
Allowance for extra work,	2 0 0	20 13 7
MEAT MARKET.		
Scalps outside Building,	7 4 11	
Clerk's Salary and account for half year,	18 5 6	25 10 5
FIRE DEPARTMENT.		
Painting Casks and Engineers' Staves,	6 9 0	
Rent of Engine House,	4 0 0	
Repairing Lanterns, Lamps and Ropes,	3 10 6	
Hanging Fire Bell,	15 0 0	30 19 6
CITY OFFICERS.		
Recorder's Salary, balance of half year,	32 10 0	
City Clerk, do. do.	50 0 0	82 10 0
POLICE STATION.		
Lanterns and Shackles,	2 7 11½	
Clothing and numbers for Policemen,	31 8 6½	
City Marshal and Policemen, Salary to 1st July inst.,	320 7 4	354 3 10
1856 July 7th Balance in hands of Treasurer,	409 15 7	£1329 10 6½

FINES, PENALTIES and COSTS.		87 15 0
1855 By Fines and Penalties from Colonial Treasurer, £2 15 0		
Fines and Costs—from City Clerk,	85 0 0	87 15 0
LICENCES.		
Amount from Colonial Treasurer for Spirituous Liquors,	129 10 0	
Interest on Treasury Warrant,	0 2 4	
Amount from 10 City Auctioneers,	100 0 0	
3 Criers,	3 0 0	
1 Exhibition,	10 0	
27 Truckmen,	27 0 0	
9 Taverns,	45 0 0	
3 Stores,	19 10 0	
Fees thereon,	7 0 0	323 12 4
WHARFAGE.		
Balance from Colonial Treasury to 30 Sept. 1855,	16 18 9	
PUMPS and WELLS.		
Balance from late Assessors,	58 4 5½	
Refunded by Contractor,	1 5 0	59 9 5½
MEAT MARKET.		
Rent of Stalls from Colonial Treasurer,	22 14 0	
Rent of Stalls from Clerk,	22 5 0	44 19 0
FIRE DEPARTMENT.		
Balance from late Wardens,	61 16 0	
ROADS THROUGH COMMON.		
Treasury Warrant from Road Correspondent bearing interest from the 5th June last,	100 0 0	
ASSESSMENT.		
Amount realized from Real Estate,	636 0 0	£1329 10 6½

Charlottetown, July 28, 1856.

Balance brought down, £496 15 7  
HENRY J. CALBECK, City Treasurer.

WM. CUNDALL, JOHN RIGG, DONALD M'ISAAC, C. C. AUDITORS.

The Manchester Examiner of July 12, says—

It is stated that Milford Haven has been selected as the port of departure for America of a line of steamers of immense tonnage and great power. Mr Enoch Train, of Boston, has been surveying the ground for the purpose of running four steamers of 4,000 tons each. Another gentleman, Mr. J. Croskey, of Southampton, has also been inspecting the port for the purpose of ascertaining its capabilities for the departure thence of steamers of immense power and stowage. The latter gentleman is the owner of large steamers plying between Southampton and America, but these are not to be removed, as a perfectly new line is to be created. The owner of the Milford estates has given every facility for the use of the land.

The London Post of July 8, says—

On Saturday morning the American ship Asayrian left Liverpool for New York. Whilst near the Black Rock the chief mate quarrelled with a sailor, named Henry Caase. He struck him violently on the face, and knocked him overboard. Not the slightest attempt was made to save the man from drowning, and he remained struggling in the water for some time. Fortunately, a boat, which was near picked him up. He had to be left at the Northern Hospital, as he had suffered so much from the attack and the immersion. Not many months ago this ship was the scene of a tragedy whilst in the Mersey.

News by the English Mail.

The Queen, to show her appreciation of the Premier, has been graciously pleased, as the phrase is, to confer on him the blue riband—the insignia of the order of the Garter. The importance of this trifle is enhanced from the circumstance that it has not been worn by a commoner during the last forty years. It appears that in 1816, it was bestowed upon one of the most worthless ministers that ever ruled England, the late Lord Castlereagh, and the honour even in his case was exceptional, as the garter, during the long reign of George the Third, had been almost exclusively reserved for persons who stood much higher in the peerage than Irish vicounts—the titles alike of Palmerston and Castlereagh. But the event has a political significance. When the present Premier was at the foreign-office, five or six years back, the sympathy towards him on the part of the Crown was not quite so intense. At that time he was held to be so "fast" that neither the head of the Government, Lord John Russell, nor the Queen herself could moderate his pace. To keep him in check, her Majesty determined to read all his despatches to foreign courts before they were forwarded, so as to prevent the nation from being brought to the verge of war through his personal caprice. Those who recollect the withdrawal of Lord Palmerston from Lord John Russell's cabinet on this very ground, and his speedy upsetting of the rickety vehicle which he had left, will see in the bestowal of the blue riband how affairs have since changed.

An appalling calamity has just occurred near Cardiff, in South Wales—an explosion in a mine, by which more than a hundred lives have been sacrificed. Accidents of this description have been less frequent of late than previously, which we were disposed to attribute to the action of the Government, who appointed a number of inspectors, with good salaries, to visit from time to time all the mines in the country. We perceive that the official inspector of collieries, Mr. Evans, was on the spot, and the coroner's inquest will no doubt bring out the facts of the case. We have rarely read a more painful record than the narrative of this dreadful calamity presents. Even the appearance of the dead bodies in which life had been destroyed by the fire, not the choke-damp, was horrid in the extreme.

The Parliamentary Session is rapidly drawing to a close, and every thing which stands in the way of that event is made to yield. As we anticipated, the Matrimonial Causes and Divorce Bill has been withdrawn, and various other measures which ought to have been the features of the Session. When the wind-up comes, it will be seen how little has been consumed about—nothing even Mr. Lowe's Partnership Bill,—the only feature of it, we mean, commercial people cared a rush,—that of enabling a man to advance money to a concern on the security of a portion of the profits without being regarded in the light of a partner, has been rejected on very strange grounds—the personal unpopularity of Mr. Lowe. It was thought by many in the House that this misadventure served Mr. Lowe, whose vanity is said to be excessive. This was not, of course, the avowed, but it is whispered to have been the real motive, and a strange one it is to influence grave members of the senate. The disfavour in which Mr. Lowe is held was turned to a practical purpose by the opponents of the Bill, including all the great capitalists in Parliament.

A Showers.—A gentleman who came up to town about 4 o'clock said to his wife: "My dear, it was not only raining cats and dogs—but hailing omnibuses at the same time."





A ROMANTIC STORY SPOILED.

We last week copied into our columns, from the *Detroit Advertiser*, a romantic story in relation to the steamer Atlantic, and the wonderful sights seen by a diver—such as a beautiful female dressed for a banquet—and mother and children lying on the decks, as life-like as if they were yesterday engulfed. The following statement from the pen of Mr. Wells, one of the owners, presents quite another aspect upon the case:

"The Atlantic did not sink immediately after the collision, but her stern remained above water some six hours, till the passengers on the upper deck were saved by the propeller, and even some furniture was removed from between decks, by a schooner, some hours afterward. The idea that objects were seen with much minuteness in her cabin, is simply absurd. M. Malefort had invented a lamp, to be used by Green, the diver, below the surface, but he was never able to put it in operation. It should be remembered, that at the depth of ninety feet, it is only 'blackness of darkness,' and the only way the diver was able to accomplish any thing was through the sense of feeling.

"Having a diagram of the steamer, and the safe being in the state room adjoining the wheel-house, it was easily found. 'In the cabin every thing is described as remaining untouched by decay, and to all appearance as if arranged by some careful and tasteful hand.' No diver ever entered the cabin. The peril of going down perpendicularly to the deck, where the safe stood was enough, without any attempt to enter the cabin, where, if the slightest entanglement of the air tube had occurred, it would have resulted in instant death, shows the absurdity of the statement. But aside from the darkness at a depth of over one hundred and sixty feet, the divers uniformly stated, that every thing was covered to the depth of some inches with mud or sand. Such an accumulation of soil, over and inside this steamer, was one of the serious obstacles to raising her, which was attempted in vain. Had the bodies been as represented, they would have floated to the surface; and if they could have been seen, which was utterly impossible, they would have been found coated by the mass of deposit which had accumulated in every part of the steamer. If the diver communicated as facts the statement published by the *Detroit Advertiser*, it is a gross and wanton imposition."

Many erroneous errors prevail respecting the use and properties of the warm bath. To many persons the idea of submersion in warm water, on a summer's day, would be preposterous; but if it be rationally considered, it will be found, that the warm bath may be taken with equal or perhaps greater benefit in the summer, than in the winter. During hot weather, the secretions in the skin are much increased in quantity, and consequently a greater necessity exists that it should be kept perfectly free from obstructions. Another prevailing error respecting the warm bath is, that it tends to relax and enervate the body; for experience has sufficiently proved the fallacy of the opinion, and many physicians have prescribed its use to patients labouring under debility from disease, none of whom experienced such effects, but have all felt invigorated and many restored to health and strength. Many persons are deterred from using the warm bath, especially in winter, from the fear of catching cold; but the fear is groundless, for it has been found, that the warm bath, by increasing the circulation on the surface of the body, renders it more capable of withstanding the effects of cold than it otherwise would have been.—*Popular Errors Explained.*

One morning a party came into the public rooms at Buxton, somewhat later than usual, and wanted some tongue. They were told, that Lord Byron had eaten it all. "I am very angry with his lordship," said a lady, loud enough for him to hear the observation. "I am very sorry for it, madam," returned Lord Byron, "but before I ate the tongue, I was assured, that you did not want it."

An amateur naturalist offers a reward to the man who will furnish him with a live specimen of the brick-bat.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(From *Wilmor's European Times*.)

The taste for military show continues. There have been two of these exhibitions during the present week, at which the sovereign presided—one at Woolwich, on Monday, of the Horse and Foot Artillery, recently returned from the Crimea, the other at Aldershot, on Wednesday, to which both Houses of Parliament were invited, and where the people's law-makers had literally a *field day*. The Monday's affair, although small, was picturesque and striking. There was 92 guns on the ground, 2450 horses, and 3500 men, and the manoeuvring was unexceptionable. Still better, the weather was fine, and the beauty of the day added to the expressiveness of the scene. Lord Palmerston, who is instinctively facetious, caused a good deal of amusement in the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening, by announcing the measures which would be taken at Aldershot for the accommodation of the Lords temporal and spiritual, and the representatives of the people—for their conveyance to and from the ground, and also with regard to those "creature comforts" to which even the rulers of a great nation are not indifferent on State occasions. All the soldiers on the ground, numbering 15,000, had been in the Crimean war, and gave evidence of the fact by their faded costume, their sunburnt appearance, and a certain aged look about even the youngest men which showed how the wear and tear of actual conflict had told upon their constitutions. Happily for the brilliant staff which surrounded the Queen and her faithful Lords, and Commons on the ground, many of whom are sad victims to gout,—a visitor whose return is often induced by wet clothing,—the elements were propitious, although at times the overcharged clouds threatened to burst, regardless of the illustrious persons beneath them. The metropolitan reporters can make anything interesting save these reviews, but the monotony of soldiers moving to and fro at the word of command is beyond their power.

Lord Hardings, the Commander-in-Chief, when he went down to Aldershot last week to attend the previous review there, was struck by paralysis, and now lies in a very precarious state. His Lordship is old, and this attack was a pretty distinct intimation that his days of sojourn on this planet are drawing to a close. He has, therefore, resigned, and the Queen's cousin, the Duke of Cambridge, has been appointed to succeed him. Lord Hardinge has always maintained the character of a worthy man, and at the head of the Horse Guards he has never lost sight of his own interest, and carefully looked after the interest of all connected with him. As we have no great soldier—as the curse of mediocrity attaches to all our men of war—perhaps the appointment of the Duke of Cambridge to the head of the army is as unexceptionable as possible under the circumstances. He is popular with the soldiery in the mass, which is greatly in his favour, although his career in the Crimea was not such as to induce a belief that he will occupy a very distinguished niche in the temple of fame.

The notorious or celebrated John Frost,—whichever adjective harmonises best with the feelings of our readers,—has promptly availed himself of the amnesty granted to political offenders at the close of the war, and has rejoined his family in this country, after an absence of nearly twenty years. Mr. Frost is now an old man—upwards of seventy, but he arrived here the other day from New York in excellent health, and was in the House of Commons this week during the debate on Italy. It appears, from his statement, that Williams and Jones, who, it will be remembered, were sent out of the country with him, are hardly likely to return to it, as both have established themselves in Van Dieman's Land, the first as a miner, the other as an hotel keeper, and are doing so well, that a political pardon is insufficient to draw them home. Another exile of higher position and finer capacity than the Welsh chartists, Mr. Smith O'Brien, has also returned and is, we believe, at present residing on his own estates in Ireland—a sadder and a wiser man.]

THE MONEY MARKET.

The present condition of the Money market is (according to the weekly circular of Mr. William Aven, 13, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, London) decidedly satisfactory. Money, in fact, is not only cheap, but in such abundant supply as would induce a further decline in its value, if an immediate termination could be put to the demand for gold from the bank of France. We do not, however, anticipate that they can endure very long, as at each successive fall in the French Rentes, English purchasers go in for investment, and thus sustain the market, while the drain upon the metallic reserve of the Bank of France has partially, if not entirely, ceased. In the general Discount market, here the nominal rate is 4 per cent.; but all the best class of bills are regularly done at 3½ per cent., or ½ per cent. below the Bank minimum. The Bank, therefore, is doing no discount business, and as it will in a few days begin to receive the repayment of its advances during the shutting of the books, the directors will, if the market remains in its present state, be compelled to turn their attention to the policy of reducing the rates to at least 4 per cent. in order to find employment for a portion of this reserve.

MEXICO.

New CONSTITUTION OF MEXICO.—The *Herald* gives the following synopsis of the New Constitution for Mexico, recently submitted to the Congress of that Republic:—The President is to hold his office for four years.—The Legislative Assembly to consist of one House.—No law is to be passed, prohibiting or hindering the exercise of any religious worship, though the Catholic religion is to be protected, when that protection does not prejudice the interests of the people, nor the National sovereign rights.—No titles of nobility, prerogatives, or hereditary honours.—No person to be molested, nor his house searched; nor any property or papers seized except by competent judicial authority.—The right to possess, and carry arms for defence, is guaranteed.—No soldier to be quartered in time of peace on any private person, without his consent.—The military to be at all times subject to the civil law.—No violation of correspondence in the Post Offices.—Slaves escaping into the Republic are to be free.—No treaty to be ever made for the delivery of slaves so escaping.—The press to be free.—No letters of security nor passports are to be required.—Education to be free.—The right of petition to be inviolable.—There are to be no National monopolies of any kind.—There are to be trials by jury.—No imprisonment for debt.—Condemnation to service in the chain gang is prohibited.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The St. John's *Patriot* of the 7th inst., reports "the fishery brik all along the shore." G. T. Brooking Esq., of St. John's, had arrived in that town, bringing with him a proposition to the Executive Government of the Island relative to the establishment of a line of Steamers direct between some port in Great Britain and St. John's. The Lieut. Governor having visited the Labrador coast, which is now attached to the Government of Newfoundland, had returned to the capital of the Island. His Excellency's absence seems to have created a question, as to who should exercise the functions of Administrator, it appearing that unless the Governor be away beyond the limits of his Government, there is no provision in the Royal Instructions for an Administration.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, August 2, 1856.

It is astonishing to find how good effects sometimes spring from causes not intended to produce them. Thus from the contest between Messrs. Bourke and Welsh concerning the ferry has resulted one of the most beneficial moves both as respects the inhabitants on the hillsborough and those of the city that we have ever recorded. We allude to the circumstance of the steamer "Inc" being employed by her spirited owner in going up the East River as far as Mount Stewart Bridge every Tuesday and Friday evening, and returning Wednesday and Saturday mornings laden with produce of various kinds destined for market accompanied by the owners and returning with the latter and their purchases the same evening and depositing them in their respective places of abode. We heard that last Wednesday, there were several cart loads of potatoes brought down in this way and sold almost immediately for three and three shillings and sixpence the bushel.

This is putting this noble highway to its proper use, and we sincerely trust, that Mr. Bourke will be a private gainer by the transaction; that he will ultimately be so, we have not the slightest doubt. This is one of those events consequent in the increase of knowledge and spread of civilization that ought and will be a powerful incentive to our city authorities to provide a good market-wharf and market house.

The Civic election for Mayor and five Common Councilmen, takes place on Tuesday next. It is neither our place nor our intention to say anything respecting the comparative merits of those who have been, or may be candidates for either offices.

That the Incorporation of Charlottetown has already been, and promises to be productive in future of much benefit to the inhabitants as well as respects the security of property, as the increase of comfort, there can be, we think, be but one opinion. It is therefore of great consequence, that the men entrusted with the government of the city, should be men of prudence and discernment, as much of the present and future prosperity of the place depends on them.

Charlottetown is rapidly increasing as well in population as in wealth, and we do not doubt but that in a little while it will be made a very attractive residence for persons with a moderate competence.

Yesterday the Mayor and City Council waited by appointment, on His Excellency the Lieut. Governor at the Colonial Building and being admitted into the Lieut. Governor's apartment, the Recorder read the following address:—

To His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same &c. &c. &c.

We the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Charlottetown, respectfully tender to your Excellency our sincere congratulations on the honour recently conferred upon your Excellency in your elevation by Her Majesty to the dignity of Knighthood.

We are gratified in finding that the long period of active and beneficial service spent by your Excellency in various important official situations in different colonies of Her Majesty has been duly appreciated by our Gracious Sovereign of which this distinguished mark of Her approbation is an honorable proof.

That your Excellency may long live to enjoy this well merited accession of honor, is our united wish.

(Signed) ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor. Charlottetown, August 1st, 1856.

To which His Excellency made the following REPLY.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Common Council. I thank you cordially for your kind congratulations and good wishes on occasion of the honour recently conferred upon me by the Queen.

In the discharge of my public duties I have ever been stimulated by the conviction, that there was no more certain course by which I could merit the approbation of our most Gracious Sovereign than by zealously and impartially directing my best energies to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people. I assure you, I shall continue to take a deep interest in the progress of your city and in the welfare of all classes of its inhabitants.

(Signed) D. DALY, Lieut. Governor. Gvt. House 1st August, 1856.

To Correspondents.

As many communications relating to the May-orality, have been received since 5 o'clock last evening, as would fill a page of our paper, we decline publishing any of them, for in the first place it would keep our paper back far beyond the time of publication, to the annoyance of our country subscribers, and in the second place it would tend to revive party spirit and animosity. As we have communications on both sides, neither party would be benefited by their publication.

The Rev. DAVID ROY, of New Glasgow, N. S. will preach in the Temperance Hall, in this City, on Sabbath next, the 3d August, at 11 A. M. and at half-past 6 o'clock, P. M.

Wm. SANDERSON, Esq., of Georgetown, has been appointed Collector of Assessment on Land and Real Estate in Georgetown and Common, under the provisions of the Act for the encouragement of Education, &c.

Passengers.

In the Lady Lemarchant on the 1st instant—Mrs. Narrows, 2 Misses Cudell; Rev. D. Roy, Messrs. Donald Grant, H. K. Adams, Robert Bald, Geo. M'Kenzie, S. J. M. Honer, L. R. Russell, James, Trencher, Woodsworth, A. M'Millan and 5 in the steerage.

My 4, 14, in the My 13, 9, my 4, 1 My 16, 16 to the My 6, 3, "aid C My 10, 1. My 14, 10 Asia. My 13, 5, in the My 1, 2, and. My 11, 1 a celebr My 18, 10, great batt Scout i My 8, 2, Islan My 13, 1 My 13, 2 My 15, 1 My w and the St. Pe TH Of all The won No be Doe The e In w It dri But l Bat l Till t What Statu And His l Are o We c To r He r To p Whi so Stay Refle The Oh, The Be Know Kingd On t Rev. J Falls, ter of At in the wife o hour, Gaspere bereav wife; and de ing n fast fr exempt of an signat gay at ing re but ac it," a of the On the Char T Au At Act dy, brow not lons visit for a shal on t A A



LET US REASON TOGETHER



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly course at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm.

- Ague Dropsy Inflammation
Asthma Dysentery Jaundice
Bilious Complaints Erysipelas Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin Female Irregularities
Bowel Complaints Fists Lambago

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World.

South Side of Hillsborough Square,

(Immediately opposite the Site of the New Market House.)

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a quantity of the Juniper POSTS and RAILS, LONGERS, PICKETS, LATHS, LADDERS of different lengths, 200 Cord of FIREWOOD.

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment—800 sides Neat's Leather, 200 sides Harness Leather, 200 sides light Sole Leather, 200 Calfcutkins.



FALL SUPPLIES

CITY DRUG STORE

No. 14, Queen Street.

TO MILLERS.

Camel Hair Bolting Cloth. HAZARD & OWEN have much pleasure in announcing to their customers that they have received this day, a new supply of the above, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7, which they offer for sale at 10 per cent below former prices.

Silent Sorrow.

CERTAIN HELP. Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory Coloured Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author, for 42 Postage Stamps.

TOWNEND'S PARIS HATS.

THE Subscribers have on hand, the largest Stock of SILK and PARIS HATS in the City of the newest styles, imported last Autumn to meet the Spring demand.

Pure Corn Starch.

DIALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich Puddings, nice Blanc Manges, Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE above Company now insures all kinds of Property, both in Town and Country, at ONE-HALF THE PREMIUM usually charged by Foreign Companies.

FOR SALE at the Gas Works.

one Gas Tar, at 15s. per barrel of 26 gallons. WM. MURPHY, Manager.

F. A. COSGROVE & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND WATCH MATERIALS.

Notice to the Trade. WE offer inducements to purchase of us before going to the United States. 1st: being connected with one of the largest Fancy Goods Houses in Boston, we are prepared to furnish American manufactured Goods at the lowest possible rates.

STALLION HORSE "PRINCE EDWARD."

WILL serve Mares for the season at his Stable, Cymbrin Lodge, Rustico, except the following days, viz. 8th and 20th May; 3d and 17th June, 1st and 15th July, when he will be travelling to Charlottetown, where it is intended he will be on Wednesday 7th and 21st of May; 4th and 15th June; and 1st and 15th July.

WILLIAM H. 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, ornamental Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstans and Bells, Composition Mill Bushes and Threshing Machine Brasses, &c. &c.

PAPER HANGINGS!

3,500 PIECES FROM BOSTON. AND FOR SALE BY HAZARD & OWEN, Aug. 16, 1856.

To Theologians.

HAZARD & OWEN have on hand Dr. Kitto's Cyclopaedia and general works; Dr. Chalmers', Dr. Jay's Works; Ryle's, Bonar's and Hooker's Works, mostly complete; Pearson on the Creed, do. on Infidelity, (price Easy); Dr. Dick's Theology; Dr. Tho. Dick's complete Works, besides a large STOCK of Miscellaneous Theological Works, too numerous to mention.

To Christian Ministers, &c.

HAZARD & OWEN, keep constantly on hand, a variety of Theological Works; and are prepared to sell them at their publishers' prices.

APOTHECARIES HALL.

The Old Established HOUSE, 1810. CHARLOTTETOWN, MAY, 1856. 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 Liqueurs; with all the Patent Medicines in repute, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall Advertiser.)

News

The most week comes past it has country wor that some tr explosion. shape of a there has b continuous hours,—bet the National line. Accor patches from day, the fig are numere been disarm to the provin joined by torious; and from Barcel insurrection, from Paris' of having re dismissed by noll had co of a coup de against tru graphic acco able to the sion of the Christians partero, a dictment he by the Fr Marquis de moned to ti received th armed soldi nation, con within twe abouts is ur at Saragos that her cot to quell the declared to

The Em than the E her lord a heir but w occurred, o morning, o the inhabi artillery. same day Sunday, th best featu amnestias cal offend conciliated to be form with the place in t martial lav sons have it would a that he is duties as a people with has yet e head of the ing King which the law and li preserve t

The Dre travellers o pital Ship, the station wick. The dering it w it will spee a larger an

AMICAN MERCHANTS —During Jackson, Hartlepoc of Russia of an adv A boat er the ship o stadt, and er. The his gallan their rank before the with the g

News by the English Mail.

(From Wilmer's European Times.)

The most striking foreign news of the week comes from Spain. For some time past it has been evident that affairs in that country were approaching a crisis; and that some trifling event would result in an explosion. The explosion has come in the shape of a coup d'etat at Madrid, where there has been some desperate fighting—continuous fighting, it is said for thirty hours,—between the people, supported by the National Guard, and the troops of the line. According to the telegraphic despatches from the Spanish capital on Thursday, the fighting is over, and the deaths are numerous, the National Guard has been disbanded. But the blaze has extended to the provinces. At Saragossa the people joined by the garrison, have been victorious; and, according to the intelligence from Barcelona, Catalonia is in a state of insurrection. The accounts which come from Paris declare that Espartero, instead of having resigned, had been ignominiously dismissed by the Queen, and that O'Donnell had consented to become the minister of a coup d'etat. We are also cautioned against trusting too implicitly to the telegraphic accounts, which are unduly favorable to the reigning dynasty. One version of the origin of the affair is,—that Christians had been intriguing against Espartero, and that a formidable bill of indictment had been presented against him by the French Minister in Madrid, the Marquis de Turget. Espartero was summoned to the Royal presence, the Queen received him haughtily, surrounded by armed soldiers, and after hearing his explanation, commanded him to leave Madrid within twenty-four hours. His whereabouts is unknown, but he is believed to be at Saragossa or Logrono. It is said that the Queen had sent for Narvaez,—a proof that her confidence in O'Donnell's capacity to quell the storm was failing. All Spain is declared to be under martial law.

The Empress of Austria, less fortunate than the Empress of France, has presented her lord and master, not with a son and heir but with a daughter. The event occurred on the 12th inst., at five in the morning, and was speedily announced to the inhabitants of Vienna by a salvo of artillery. A Te Deum was chanted the same day at eleven o'clock. Next day, Sunday, the child was christened. The best feature of the event is, that numerous amnesties are announced, and many political offenders pardoned. Hungary is to be conciliated, and a "Restitution Court" is to be formed, for the purpose of dealing with the confiscations which have taken place in that country during the state of martial law. In Transylvania many persons have been released, and from all that it would appear that Francis Joseph, now that he is a father, begins to appreciate his duties as a sovereign, and is treating his people with more parental affection than he has yet exhibited. It is even said that the head of the Austrian empire has been lecturing King Bomba of Naples on the offences which that personage has committed against law and liberty,—so anxious is Austria to preserve the tranquillity of Italy.

The Dreadnought, which is so familiar to travellers on the Thames, as the Seamen's Hospital Ship, is destined shortly to disappear from the station it has so long occupied near Greenwich. The dilapidated state of the vessel, rendering it no longer proper for its present use, it will speedily be replaced by the Caledonia, a larger and finer ship.

AMICABLE RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.—MERCHANT SHIP SALUTED BY A MAN-OF-WAR.—During the recent voyage of the Ward Jackson, screw steamer, of West Hartlepool, to the great maritime capital of Russia, her captain became the hero of an adventure not unworthy of record. A boat carrying two officers put off from the ship of a Russian admiral at Cronstadt, and boarded the merchant steamer. The captain (Weatherley) showed his gallant visitors the respect due to their rank, invited them to his cabin, and before they left him entertained them with the good English fare with which

all the vessels of the West Hartlepool line are excellently supplied. Nor were the Russian officers to be outdone in courtesy by the hearty British tar, as the sequel discovered. Captain Weatherley and his officers were honoured by being invited to return the visit of their newly acquired naval friends, and did so. Several of the Russian officers spoke English fluently; mutual congratulations on the advent of peace, and mutual good wishes on the prospects of the hopeful future, were exchanged; and the entente cordiale was most heartily and joyously cemented. The parting incident in this very pleasing intercourse in the Baltic remains to be told. In the course of conversation, one of the Russian officers, who had inspected the Ward Jackson, expressed his surprise at the number of guns and large quantity of powder she had on board, and asked for an explanation of the circumstances. Captain Weatherley, having no plot to conceal, gave the only answer of which the question admitted,—"The powder: oh, to salute our friends, to be sure." "Then," responded the Russian officer, recollecting that they had not been saluted, "are not the Russians friends, to be sure?" "Ay, friends, indeed," replied the captain; "but (added he seriously) you know it would be quite an insult for a merchantman to fire a salute before an admiral's ship." And so it would. The Russian officer knew that in naval etiquette such a perpetration is unheard of. But he was not to be overdone in civility. Instead of a confirmation of his view of the case, Captain Weatherley received a gentle hint that a salute would be considered the reverse of uncomplimentary. This was the evening before he had to return; and next morning, in putting out of the mole (his crew being, like his ship, in excellent trim), he boldly fired an admiral's salute, and raised the Russian colours to the fore. This was immediately followed by the hoisting of the British ensign by the Russian admiral, and, with still louder ordnance, the full and handsome reciprocation of the auspicious compliments.

COMMERCIAL.

The advices from Melbourne per the Earl of Sefton, extending to the 26th of April, are, upon the whole, of a satisfactory character, the caution exhibited by merchants in this country holding back shipments in order to prevent an over-abundant stock of goods in the Australian markets having exercised a good effect upon trade in Melbourne. Importers were firm, and would not dispose of their goods except at remunerative rates. Speculation had almost entirely ceased, and a firm healthy tone of business is reported. The arrivals from the United Kingdom had been few, and nearly all the goods to hand had been of a suitable class. Gold had declined 3d per ounce, being quoted at 77s to 77s 3d per ounce. Colonial produce of all kinds was in good demand, at firm prices. The commercial accounts from Sydney are also very satisfactory. During the preceding month the markets had steadily improved, and advanced prices were obtainable for almost all articles. The export trade was likewise active, and the transactions in Wool, Tallow, and Hides had been very extensive. Wool especially had realized high quotations, owing principally to purchases for France direct.

The arrivals of Specie have been considerable. They include £399,000 from the United States, £668,000 from Australia, and about £360,000 from the West Indies; making a total of nearly a million and a-half sterling. About £430,000 is presumed to have gone to France, and £12,000 have been sent to Cadix. The rest of the export is not known, but it cannot have been considerable. The Silver to be sent to India and China by the next packet will be moderate in amount compared with that sent by the previous steamer. It will scarcely exceed £350,000. £200,000 is now overdue from Australia, and £500,000 at least will be brought by the vessels leaving Melbourne in the month of May.

KEEP WATCH ON THE TONGUE.

People are often subjected to extreme mortification by indulging in disparaging remarks of strangers, and learning subsequently that the persons themselves, or some of their intimate friends, were within hearing of their remarks. Such unpleasant occurrences rarely have so pleasant a termination as the following singular rencontre between Dr. Dwight and Mr. Dennie.

As Dr. Dwight was travelling through New Jersey, he chanced to stop at a stage hotel, in one of its populous towns, for the night. At a late hour of the same night, arrived also at the inn, Mr. Dennie, who had the misfortune to learn from the landlord that his beds were all paired with lodgers except one, occupied by the celebrated Dr. Dwight.

"Show me to his apartment," exclaimed Dennie, "alho' I am a stranger to the Rev. Doctor, perhaps I can bargain with him for my lodgings." The landlord accordingly waited on Mr. Dennie, to the Doctor's room, and there left him to introduce himself. The Doctor, alho, in his night gown, cap and slippers, and just ready to assign himself to the refreshing arms of Somnus, requested the strange intruder to be seated. The Doctor was struck with the literary physiognomy of his companion, unbent his austere brow, and commenced a literary conversation. The names of Washington, Franklin, Rittenhouse, a host of literary and distinguished characters, for some time gave zeal and interest to their conversation until Dwight chanced to mention the name of Dennie.

"Dennie, the editor of the Portfolio, (says the Doctor in a rhapsody,) is the Addison of the United States—the father of American Belles Lettres. But sir," continued he, "is it not astonishing, that a man of such genius, fancy, and feeling, should abandon himself to the inebriating bowl, and to bacchanalian revels?"

"Sir," said Dennie, "you are mistaken I have been intimately acquainted with Dennie for several years, and I never knew or saw him intoxicated."

"Sir," says the Doctor, "you err: I have my information from a particular friend; I am confident that I am right, and that you are wrong."

Dennie now ingeniously changed the conversation to the clergy, remarking that Doctors Abercromble and Mason were amongst our most distinguished divines; nevertheless, he considered Dr. Dwight, President of the Yale College the most learned theologian—the first logician—and the greatest poet that America has ever produced. "But, sir," continued Dennie "there are traits in his character, undeserving so great and wise a man, of the most detestable description—he is the greatest bigot and dogmatist of the age!"

"Sir," said the Doctor, "you are grossly mistaken, I am intimately acquainted with Dr. Dwight, and know to the contrary."

"Sir," says Dennie, "you are mistaken. I have it from an intimate acquaintance of his, who, I am confident would not tell me an untruth."

"No more slander," says the Doctor, "I am Dr. Dwight, of whom you speak!"

"And I, too," exclaimed Dennie, "am Mr. Dennie, of whom you spoke!" The astonishment of Dr. Dwight may be better conceived than told. Suffice it to say, they mutually shook hands, and were extremely happy in each other's acquaintance.

In the Malay language the same word signifies women and flowers. So far so good. But Hunks the old bachelor says, "it is a delicate way of intimating that each is remarkable for it (s) talk." Deserves a broomstick!

How to get a good wife—take a good girl and go to the parson.

ATTN CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents must furnish us with their names, not necessary for publication but as a guarantee of their good faith, as we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of such contributors.

EDWARD WHELAN AND EXAMINER EXAMINED.

To the Editor of HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Sir:—The Editor of the Examiner has been at his dirty work again; the last quota of abuse he has treated me with, I treat with contempt, as his mind appears to have been running back to the time, when he called Governor Hantly the Gambian Tiger, and very soon after became his most fulsome flatterer. It is amusing to hear him complain of being abused, he above all others having abused every one in any way connected with the meeting held at the 18 Mile House, beginning with the signers of the Requisition and ending with a ten-fold share to the Chairman; he who has tried hard and done his best, to destroy one of the best privileges of the people viz. the holding of public political meetings, by his endeavoring to turn the meeting and every one that had any share in it into ridicule, by falsely abusing them and saying the meeting was a kitchen gathering &c. &c., while in point of fact, the meeting was held in the open air, and the Committee met in Mrs. Egan's Parlor and there agreed to the Resolutions that were presented to and passed by the meeting outside.—It looks as if he would have served the meeting if he could, as one was served at Manchester (England) some forty years ago, by sending a troop of cavalry to kill and disperse them with sabres;—However that the Examiner has proved itself recreant to its name, is evident to every one, who knows the meaning of the term; in fact the people now see that Examiner is not a proper name for Whelan's paper, but that either Abuser, Corrupter, Oppressor or Preventor, would suit it better, but the shortest way to divest it of its counterfeit name, would be to strike the first three letters from Examiner, which would leave "miner," a very proper name for it, as the Editor digs nearly treble the amount of gold out of the Treasury Chest, than any other officer of the Government does, and the name "miner" in its military signification will also be a very proper "name" for him and his paper, viz., sapping and mining the rights and privileges of the people when they come in competition with his digging in the Treasury mine; but the people say they have now found him out, to be so full of dissimulation, so false, that there is no possibility of their trusting him any longer; and all his talk now goes for nothing, for they see him and his actions as clearly, as if they were looking in the Treasury Looking glass, the premier has set before him; among those actions are the giving no support to their petitions to examine the titles to Land, which they had a good right to expect from the Editor of a paper called the "Examiner," if he had any regard to maintain the name from becoming counterfeit as it has; and the paying the Council with the Public money, before they are elected, and the mean vacillating, truckling expediency that makes every thing give way to the procuring of a majority, by right or wrong; such as the increase of Representatives for party purposes; and not for the benefit of the people, for if it is for their benefit, why prevent them having it for two years to come? and the disregarding the petitions sent by the people to make the Legislative Council elective, and at the same time introducing and supporting the passing of a Law to increase the number of members without having received a single petition from the people to do so; and the paying of the Council with the people's money without having received from the people so much as one petition in favour of doing it; a pretty Examiner indeed; instead of examining for the people, tickling their ears with his false talk, while he puts his hands into and picks their pockets. It has been often asked why Whelan said nothing about Mr. Thornton taking the Speakership; when he was in such a fury about my accepting it, (after he and his private confederates had offered it, without letting me know, to Mr. McAulay.) Some say that it must be on account of his being a Land Agent, and from having been a member of Sir Donald Campbell's Government, and opposed to Responsible Government; whatever there may be in that, I don't know, but when I accepted the Speakership, he (Whelan) was afraid, he would not be allowed to dig any longer in the Treasury mine; and when Mr. Thornton accepted it, he was again digging in the mine and was not afraid of being turned out;—he has also mentioned the Land Purchase Act and the Worell Estate, I can tell him, that when the Purchase Act was under consideration, and it was said, there was the Worell Estate to begin with, I had not the smallest suspicion, that the then Treasurer or any other member of the Government, would receive as a forestaller or in any other way or manner a largess, gift, present or gratuity, to raise the price upon the tenants, the public will judge whether I have nailed the counterfeit shilling to the counter or not.

Yours, &c. &c. JOHN JARDIN. Morell, July 24th, 1866.

