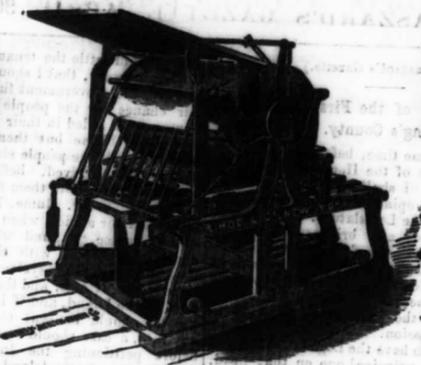


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, April 30, 1856.

New Series, No. 338.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE
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Just issued from the Press of Haszard & Owen, price 2s.
The Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland
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HASZARD & OWEN have JUST RECEIVED this day, per "Majestic," 1 case BOOKS, from Edinburgh, among which, are a new supply of **CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS,** viz.—Chambers' Information, English Literature,
Journal of Popular Literature, new series, Jan. to July, 1855.
Historical History of England, 1st volume.—A History of the People as well as of the Kingdom, illustrated with many hundred Wood Engravings, to be completed in 10 volumes.
Chambers' Pocket Miscellany. Tales for the Road and Rail. Mathematics. Algebra. Geometry. Arithmetic. Book-keeping and Natural Philosophy and Science, in all its branches, &c.
Also, from Messrs. Oliver & Boyd,
Eye Latin Grammar; Edward's Latin Delectus; Dymock's Cæsar; Reid's English Dictionary; Fulton's Johnson's do.; Hutton's Book-keeping; Bridges' Algebra & Key; Key to Leslie's Grammar; Mansfield's Questions; Mackintosh's England; Markham's France; Stewart's Modern Geography; Cumming's Signs of the Times, urgent questions; Protestant Discussion with D. French, Esq., &c.

COPAL VARNISH.
A FEW Tin-cans of superior COPAL VARNISH for sale by
H. HASZARD.
Charlottetown, July 24, 1855.

Carriage Bolts.

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large Stock of the above—of the following sizes:—
LENGTH. DIAMETER.
1 1/2 inches by 1/4 5-10 3-8
1 3/4 " " 1/4 5-10 3-8
2 " " 1/4 5-10 3-8
2 1/4 " " 1/4 5-10 3-8
3 " " 1/4 5-10 3-8
3 1/4 " " 1/4 5-10 3-8 7-16
4 " " 1/4 7-16 3-8
These Bolts have neatly turned heads and are offered for sale at from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they can be made for on the Island.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
CALENDAR
FOR
1856:

The Almanack of this year is embellished with a number of neat and appropriate WOOD ENGRAVINGS, and besides the usual information, contains, at request of several friends, the day's length for every day in the year.

ALLIANCE

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

Dwelling House and Land FOR SALE.

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

Jan. 25, 1856.

FAIRBANKS'

CELEBRATED
SCALES,
OF ALL VARIETIES
Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street,
BOSTON.

GREENLEAF & BROWN,
AGENTS.

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

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

Oct. 5.
THOMAS W. DODD.

Cigars! Cigars!!

40,000 SUPERIOR GERMAN CIGARS received by the Subscriber on Consignment, and for sale at his Auction Mart, corner of Queen and Water Streets.
The above Cigars are for unreserved sale, and will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.
BENJAMIN DAVIES.
Oct. 19.

VARIETIES.

SYMPATHY FOR BARNUM.—The New York Express says, that a New York millionaire, whose name it does not give, has invited Mr. and Mrs. Barnum to make themselves perfectly at home as long as they please at his palace on the Fifth Avenue. This sympathy was excited by the manly and honest course Mr. Barnum has pursued in his misfortunes. The manner of the offer is thus reported by the Express. Meeting Mr. Barnum in Nassau street last week, he grasped him warmly by the hand, and said:—

"Barnum, I heartily condole with you in your troubles. Still, I've a favor to ask."

"Of me?" replied B., in surprise.

"What can I do for a millionaire like yourself?"

"Why, you see, Barnum, I've a very large house and a very small family, up the Fifth Avenue. I've plenty of servants, horses, carriages and of ceteras. Now, the favor I want you to do for me, is to remove yourself and wife to my mansion, make of yourselves a portion of my family, and stay there this whole year, and next year, and—and—in fact, as long as you please—the longer the better."

The great showman was so thoroughly amazed that, for a moment, he was unable to speak.

"My dear sir," he replied, at last, "your generosity pains me beyond expression."

"Generosity! nonsense!" exclaimed the man of wealth; "its no generosity at all; its pure selfishness; for I tell you frankly that I shall feel more gratification than you possibly can, if you will accede to my proposition. You can do it without the slightest feeling of dependence. Make my home yours, and I repeat it with all sincerity, that I and not you will be the party especially accommodated. Say no more about it, but come at once. You have now arrived at a time of life when too much excitement may destroy your health. You need rest and quiet. I offer it to you; my house shall be 'Liberty Hall' to you and yours, and in it you shall do just as you please. I have talked it all over with my wife, and she unites with me in asking this favor at your hands."

Whether or not this generous offer was accepted, we are not informed, but we know the above to be a literal fact.

—Mrs. Partington says, a gentleman in Boston laughs so heartily, that she fears he'll burst his jocular vein.

—John Jones has no objection to the lick-her law when applied to Jane. Jane Jones contends stoutly for the liquor law as applicable to John. Jane's argument is simple and conclusive. When John don't liquor, he don't lick her; therefore, if John can't liquor, he won't lick her: the conclusion she wishes to reach.

Two Irish laborers being at the execution of some malefactors at the new drop as it is called, at Newgate, London, one said to the other—"Och, Pat now, but is there any difference between being hanged here and hanged in chains?" "Yis, honey," replied Pat, "a very great difference, one hangs here only about an hour, but the other hangs ALL THE DAYS OF HIS LIFE."

Lectures for the improvement of young men, are becoming increasingly popular in England. Some of the first names in literature are entering the lists of lecturers every year. George Smith, Esq., F. A. S. made his debut as a lecturer in London last week. A numerous assembly listened to the lecturer, whose subject was "Idolatry." Mr. Smith is one of the most learned men in Britain; his researches in Church History are profound and comprehensive, the results of which already appear in his published works. His largest work, "Sacred Annals," has been reprinted in America in three large volumes, and is in its own sphere an unrivalled production. Mr. Smith belongs to the Wesleyan Methodists, and as a most acceptable lay-preacher frequently takes the pulpit. He was originally a hard-working carpenter, earning by his labor only twelve shillings a week; now he is a man of wealth and learned leisure; having been the architect of his own fortune and learning. He was about 30 years ago brought under the influence of religion by a Methodist revival, and ever since, his progress in wealth, learning and piety has been most signal. But for religion, he would probably have been all his life among the toil-worn sons of labour. As he is still physically vigorous and a diligent student, we shall most assuredly have other valuable works from his powerful pen.

Another favourable sign of the times is, the interest which the ministers of religion are taking in the elevation of the sunken masses of the community. The Rev. Jas. H. Rigg, one of the most gifted among the younger class of Wesleyan Ministers, the other day, delivered a lecture in the Town Hall, Brentford, on the "Condition and Prospects of the Labouring Population of England." Some of the statistical facts worked out by Mr. Rigg were most appalling and saddening. He proved, that in certain districts of England's vice and ignorance prevailed at the present time in a much greater proportion than at any previous period, and that 33 per cent of the whole population of England could not write their names. Mr. Rigg stated, that this state of things could only be altered by looking at the evil, exposing and grappling with it, and that if the condition of the labouring classes is to be improved, it must be, by giving them a better and improved class of cottages to dwell in, a superior education, and a good moral training thoroughly imbued with the principles of Christianity.—*Eng. Correspondent Chris. Observer.*

—A brother of Santa Anna is in Louisville, Ky., and contemplates building a saw-mill on the Baregrass River; near that city.

—It is said that Mr. Thackeray, the novelist, realized the sum of \$1,650, over and above expenses, from the five lectures he recently delivered in New Orleans.

—There is a clothing establishment in Paris, which employs 66 sewing machines and 1,000 women and girls in sewing.

MISCELLANEOUS

OBJECT OF EMBALMING IN EGYPT IN ANCIENT TIMES.—A French chemist, M. Jules Fontenelle, in a discourse pronounced on occasion of the opening of an Egyptian mummy in the amphitheatre of the Sorbonne at Paris, has delivered an opinion respecting the cause of embalming in Egypt, that the Egyptians were led to it from physical necessity. During four months of every year, the inundations of the Nile cover almost entirely the whole surface of Egypt which is under cultivation. Under the reign of Sesostris, for an extent of territory for about 2250 square leagues, according to D'Anville, there would be a population of 6222 persons per square league, which would present 250,000 deaths per annum. These corpses must be gotten rid of either by burning or by interment. If by the latter, they must be buried around the inhabited spots, or in those which were inundated by the Nile, and then the decomposition of these bodies would have been a source of destruction; and for burning, there was an insufficiency of wood. But the soil of Egypt abounds in springs of natron (super-carbonate of soda); and as this substance is perfectly antiseptic, the inhabitants were naturally led to preserve with it the corpses of the dead. In support of the opinion, that sanitary views were the cause of embalming down to the third century before the Christian era, when the practice was abandoned, M. Fontenelle observes, that during the whole of that period, the plague was unknown in Egypt, where it is now endemic.

THE SECRET OF GREAT ACQUISITIONS.—The chief art of learning," says Locke, "is to attempt but little at a time. The widest excursions of the mind are made by short flights frequently repeated; the most lofty fabrics of science are formed by the continued accumulations of single propositions."

DELUGE IN THE PLANET SATURN.—In a recent work entitled "The New Theory of Creation and Deluge," among other startling predictions it is stated, that it is probable the rings which surround Saturn are composed of water, snow, or ice, which at some future time may descend and deluge the planet, as ours was deluged in the days of Noah. It now appears, that this event is likely to take place a little sooner than was anticipated, for Sir David Brewster says:—"Mr. Otto Struve and Mr. Bond have lately studied with the great Munich telescope at the Observatory of Pulkoway, the third ring of Saturn, which Mr. Lassell and Mr. Bone discovered to be fluid. These astronomers are of the opinion, that this fluid ring is not of very recent formation, and that it is not subject to rapid change; and they have come to the extraordinary conclusion, that the inner border of the ring has, since the time of Huygens, been gradually approaching the body of Saturn, and that we may expect, sooner or later, perhaps in some dozen of years, to see the ring united with the body of the planet."

EFFECTS OF FASHIONABLE BONNETS.—An eminent medical gentleman in London, writing to a friend in Bristol, says:—"I have to lament the great increase, amongst the female part of my practice, of the doloureux in the forehead, loss of sight, and great suffering in the ear, induced, I firmly believe, from the present absurd fashion of dressing the neck instead of the head. During the past month I have been in attendance upon two lovely girls, with the doloureux in the forehead, and several others with similar complaints. It is high time, that the fashionable bonnets of the present day should be done away with."

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

To the Members of the First District of King's County.

As it will be some time, before a full report of the proceedings of the House of Assembly can be published, I shall take the opportunity to give you my opinion of the matters we have had before the Legislature. The applications for roads and bridges, have been applied to suit the wants of the public generally; as far as our knowledge, and the means at our disposal would allow. The new roads, or roads to be opened as petitioned for, are to be surveyed, and the particulars reported to the House next session.

Your petition, to have the Legislative Council elected, was the principal one on that head, presented to the House. There were many petitions on that subject sent to Members; but the signatures were attached to printed forms, and it is a rule in parliament, that printed petitions cannot be received; and therefore it was a good excuse, that the wishes of the people (because they were not written) should not be attended to or complied with.

According to Responsible Government, whoever receive pay for their services, ought to be either elected by the people, or made responsible, that is removable by the peoples representatives. To take the public money to pay a body of men, who are no way responsible, is a great encroachment on the liberties of the public; and the people ought to persist on their being made elective.

But the public may well feel alarmed, when they find their petitions disregarded; and intrude making on their liberties. Not only without any petition from the people, but before the people could have any notice or warning of the measures intended, so as to have time to make their objections, a Bill is brought in, in the latter part of the session, hurried through both branches of the Legislature, and passed into an Act; to curtail the liberties of the people by making the districts smaller, to make room for six more Members, and to add a fifth to the cost of the House of Assembly, for the public to pay. It is frequently the case with some persons, when they are too well paid, to require more hands to do the work.

By the constitution, which was given by the King to the people of this Colony; every Elector in the county, had a vote for four Members to represent them; and it could seldom happen, that any elector, would be left without one or two Members to take care of his interest; and then every Member felt it his duty to attend to the interest of the whole County; but when the Counties are divided into small districts, and the Electors having only two votes, there are many of the Elector left unrepresented. Therefore to divide the Counties into districts, and then again to make those districts smaller, is to curtail and not to extend the liberties of the people. But the objects appear to be now the same as when the first division of the Counties were made; viz, to cut out districts for certain persons, where they expected to be returned, who would not have been returned for the County. The King gave us liberties, and those who were chosen to preserve them, set them up to fatten themselves. It is said that a Negro makes the most unfeeling and tyrannical driver, and by that rule the self-styled liberals intend to work the people, but keep all the liberty to themselves.

Your petition, to have the Landlords, Titles investigated, and your disapproval of the purchase of the Worrell Estate; was not allowed to go into Committee to be enquired into, and the reason assigned for that disrespect, was, that the people in other parts of the Island, had not petitioned, and consequently it is taken for granted, they are satisfied to remain as they are.

The people may see now; if they could not see before; that the promise held out by Members of the Government that they would purchase the Townships, and settle the Tenantry at a price, not exceeding 7s of per acre for their land, was a mere delusion, to prolong time, and weary out the people with delay; and the purchase of the Worrell Estate, without investigating the titles, was to confirm forfeited grants by that example. The tenantry on the Worrell Estate, have had to pay on an average 11s per acre, or £30 per 100 acres; and as it is said, that there are 300 Tenants settled by that purchase, at the cost of £24,000 to the Colony; they have been settled at a cost over and above the £30 or £70 which the Tenant had to pay. The reasons for this loss, appear to be, the Estate was purchased purposely, to pay salaries to officers. Then there is the interest on the debt made good for the Estate. The land has not the least value. The commissioners, surveyors, and wood-rangers salaries will eat up all the rest of the money, as fast as the people can pay for the land.

I had intended some years ago, to have tried the Landlords' Titles in the Supreme Court, as the only remedy for the settlement of that question. But the people were so fully persuaded then, that the self-styled liberal Govern-

ment, would settle the tenantry by purchase; it was necessary, that I should enter the trial, and give the Government full support, and a fair chance for the people to see, that the Government failed in their measures, without any one to blame but themselves, as it was necessary that the people should see, that they had been deceived, before anything else could be proposed to them for their relief.

I applied to Mr. Hume, M. P. when I was in London for advice, when Lord John Russell refused to see me, and when he had made himself acquainted with the Land question. He said, it was a system of fraud and the remedy was at Law, and that a case should be tried in the Island, and if it went against the people, should be sent to England. But at any rate, a case should be tried in the Island, before petitioning the Imperial Parliament. On my return to the Island, it was agreed at a Meeting at Sautter's that a case should be tried, and I thought it was understood, how it ought to be conducted, when a contribution was commenced, to defray any less or expense which might accrue, to which I gave £20, but I learned afterwards, that the money was spent in some dispute about land, in which the tenantry were in no way interested. But the only ground for such a trial, is the forfeiture of the Grants and the false representations of the Landlords that they had a right to sell and lease forfeited Land, which induced the people to believe and attain to them, and (the only plea which the tenant could plead against the Landlord) was never stated to the Court, and as this failure frightened the tenantry at that time, and some were ruined by their fear; it is necessary, that I should state the case more fully, that one neighbour may safely contribute to assist another to try the question at Law, and bear in mind there have been more battles lost by fear than ever were won by valor.

It is declared on the face of the Grants; that unless foreigners are settled, within four years from its date, the whole of the Township shall be forfeited, and the grant shall be void and of no effect. The grantees had no power in the grant now by Law, to sell or lease land, to a British subject; and as the grants were not for the settlement of grantees, but expressly for the settlement of other persons; when the government refuse to enforce the forfeiture, they corruptly allow impostors to practice a fraud on a British public.

For the Landlords to say, that they had indulgence to settle British subjects in lieu of the foreigners is false, because nothing less than an Act of Parliament, with the royal assent, could authorize such an indulgence, to allow one class of subjects who are defaulters to deprive other industrious men of their birthright. But the Royal assent could not be obtained to an Act of such iniquity.

Therefore these and all sayings of the Landlords, and their agents, to induce a belief that they had a just and lawful right to sell, and lease forfeited lands to British subjects, are equally false, and are uttered with a fraudulent intent, to acquire money by false pretences. But the purchase of the Worrell Estate, is a fraud of a far deeper dye. Because the men who perpetrated that fraud, were some elected, and all paid, to protect the public rights on behalf of the sovereign. But as neither government nor Landlords, have shown a disposition to do justice to settle the tenantry, the only remedy is to bring them to trial in the Supreme Court.

When the property of a tenant is distrained for rent, the tenant ought to replevy, and state his case to the Attorney General, viz. That the land is forfeited, and the grant void, or that there is no grant on record, (as the case may be) that the landlord assumed to be the lawful owner of the land, by false representations, and consequently had no right to give a lease or demand rent, and if the Attorney General refuse to defend the tenant on those grounds, the tenant must state his case to the Judge in open Court, or if the tenant cannot state his case, have it written and read in open Court, so that the Judge shall hear of the forfeiture of the land, and the fraud of the Landlord, and it will then remain with the Judge to direct the case. The same defence may be made against the demands of any writ, note, or Bond given for rent, or for the price of any part of the Township land, or any other dispute with the Landlord concerning the land.

The Supreme Court will not likely try the forfeiture, but suspend judgment, until the forfeiture is investigated in a Court of Sessions. But when the forfeiture is found, the Supreme Court will try the fraud, and award damages to the injured party, or punish the offender. The same course is open to the grantees on the Worrell Estate. That land is not vested in the Crown; and that purchase is a fraud on the public; such as the sale is a fraud on the individual tenantry.

My opinions are not depending on the advice from the late Mr. Hume; but are supported by the following authority. Judge Blackstone is speaking of the rights of persons, vol. I page 142, says, "That every subject has a remedy done to him, by any other subject, shall have his remedy at Law, solely without delay, and without any other delay."

depend on the arbitrary will of any Judge, nor yet upon the Royal authority. But is permanent fixed by Law—that no freeman, shall be deprived of the benefit and protection of the Law. It being enacted, that no commands or dispatches shall be sent, under the great seal, or the little seal, the signet of the privy seal to disturb the Law or delay common right, and though such commands or dispatches should come, the Judges shall not cease to do right. As it is made a part of their oath, by statute, it being declared by more than the statute, "That the protected power of suspending or dispensing with Law, by Royal authority is illegal without consent of Parliament."

And from the same authority, Vol. III. page 260. "If a grant from the Crown to one party is injurious to other parties, they will be allowed, on proper application, to use the name of the Sovereign to have the grant repealed." Now as parties can proceed against a grantee by due course of Law, to repeal a grant which is in full force, to remove an injury or an oppression, the people of this Colony have a far better right to proceed against impostor Landlords whose grant is void and of no effect, or Landlords who have no grant whatever.

Every deception, which avarice and dishonesty can invent, has been and will be practised, to lead the country people astray, to deprive them of their rights, and for which they must prepare. It is too late to try the Landlords' titles; but the Earl of Durham in the year 1839, said, it was not too late then, for every application of the people for a trial of title renewed their claims afresh; and Earl Grey admitted, that the Land question was not settled in the year 1851. But even if it were too late, which it is not, that should not be taken on hear-say, but decided by a court of Law. And if it should be so decided, that it was too late, that decision would be against the Government, who are bound to protect the people in their rights. For the Government could not refuse for so many years, to put the Law in force, and then say, it was too late to do justice, or blame the people for the neglect or failure of the Law.

It would have been far better, if the Land question had been settled by the Government. But when they will allow no other way, but to make fraudulent purchases—to compel the tenantry to pay for their own improvement—and ruin the Colony more and more in debt. The only remedy to obtain the desired settlement, is to bring the matter before the Supreme Court for trial.

I shall send a copy of this to each of the newspapers, that all electors who take a paper may know my opinions, on matters relating to their interests.

I remain, according to my ability their faithful servant, WILLIAM COOPER, City of Charlottetown, April 28, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir,—I am about to erect a small Dwelling House on a building lot lately purchased, and a few days ago while I was measuring and marking off the dimensions of my Cellar for the excavators, a friend came along and said I had measured in too much of the Street, and that I would have the Mayor and Corporation overhauling me if I dug out so far. Now, sir, I declare to you that I had only taken in eighteen inches of the Street, which I could not do without, as I required eighteen inches in my rear to make up room for my stable, and I had only measured off six feet square of the Street for my Cellar level, a by no means unreasonable size for the purpose, as I explained to my friend; he, however, insisted very officiously as I thought, that I had exceeded what is customary. Now, Mr. Editor, it is a great bore to have friends thus meddling with one's business. As for the Mayor and Corporation, God bless their Honors, I know they will not interfere with me at all, any more than they do with themselves, or any one else who has occasion for a piece of the public street to increase the size of their ground; it is only common pieces of land which they trouble themselves about; and as for my exceeding what is customary; why, is it not customary for every one when he builds, to take as much of the Street as suits the convenience without molestation or violation of any kind; and as for the talk people make about the danger of the collar benches, old or new, being allowed in the Street, why, is this danger of that kind the best thing that could ever happen to keep the horses and carts on the side platforms, or they would be dropping into our cellars like children and stragglers occasionally do now, nor is any how the horses would crush to powder the good old platforms, so many of which are so soft and easy to one's own. No, say I, long life to the present Mayor and Corporation, as long as they hold office we will not be denied as much of the Street as we want, when we find our ground too small for our purposes, nor will we ever be troubled with such meddling fellows. Yours truly, JAMES O'BRIEN, April 28, 1856.

Wed

This is also treating sea-lottetown, the and the street is not the case the roads are thing like in casual travel the vessels fr may be liter only thing t making in a iage. The d arrived for t her services, of the Mails. quence, and One thing o and that i service. So be engaged. powers oug There shou or out of them on the put upon th still better and there b cry out a money pr how far it not as pre in courts and let t the end of judgment, pay, or a served a own opini state an be to enable the every but Money be vessel on the usual passage; this and accuracy lity of in spec. V the real carrying mile b making. We shal yummer anxiety

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ALPHABETICAL

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, April 30, 1856.

This is altogether the most tedious and uninteresting season of the year. Although in Charlotteville, the ice and snow have disappeared, and the streets are dry and comfortable, such is not the case in the country, and consequently the roads are in their worst state, and every thing like intercourse, (except by Mail, and a canal traveller or so,) is suspended. Nor have the vessels from Europe arrived, so everything may be literally said to be at a standstill. The only thing to relieve this is the preparation making in all parts of the City for new buildings. The day before last, the Lady Le Marchant arrived for the purpose, we suppose, of offering her services to the Government for the carriage of the Mails. This is a matter of some consequence, and will, we hope, be so considered. One thing ought to be specially guarded against and that is, her being employed on no other service. So long as she continues—if she is to be engaged—in the Mail service, her whole powers ought to be devoted to it, and it alone. There should be no tugging vessels in from sea, or out of harbor, for the purpose of speeding them on their way. We could wish to see her put upon the track between this and Pictou, or still better, between this and Tatamagouche, and there kept. But, the expense, the expense, cry out a number, whose blind idolatry of money prevents their obtaining a just notion of how far it is prudent to spend a given quantity of money in the hope of receiving a great gain, not at present, but hereafter. Establish a daily intercourse, with the mail give it a fair trial, and let the experiment be fully made, and at the end of the season, something like a correct judgment may be formed, as to whether it will pay or not, or rather whether the benefits derived are equivalent to the expense. Our own opinion is, that it would in a short time enable such an increase of passengers as would go far to pay the expense of the vessel, and enable the Government to make a better bargain every succeeding year: let a sufficient sum of money be guaranteed to the proprietors of the vessel employed, and let a correct account of the number of passengers and the amount of postage money, be kept, and credit given for this amount, and in three years it would be ascertained, whether there was such a probability of increase as would justify its continuance. We have no doubt as to what would be the result. We feel confident that tenders for carrying the Mail would be at the lowest possible figure, the contractors feeling certain of making a fair profit by freight and passengers. We shall await the announcement of the Government contract and its terms, with no small anxiety.

The English Mail has not as yet arrived and we are totally at a loss how to account for the detention. It would seem that it is at Cape Tormentine, but the cause of the delay we are unable to ascertain. From this time the Mails will go and come by the way of Pictou. The H. Ingham carried one yesterday to that port.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Table with columns for Day, Barometer, Direction of Wind, Force of Wind, State of Sky, and Temperature. Data for the week of April 23-29, 1856.

Freehold Property in the Suburbs

BY A. H. YATES. TO BE SOLD by Auction on FRIDAY the 9th MAY next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, the remaining portion unsold of those Valuable Pasture Lots fronting on the BRIGHTON ROAD and near GOVERNMENT FARM, lately the property of the late Lieut. Col. Lane. This property being contiguous to, and delightfully situated so as to command in one view from almost any part of it, nearly the whole of the Public Buildings and City, strongly recommend it as one of the choicest situations, possessing both Town and Country advantages. It will be offered in lots of about an acre each, or less, to suit purchasers, according to a plan which will be submitted at the time of Sale and may be seen any time previous at the office of the Auctioneer. Terms at Sale. Charlottetown April 29th. Id. Ex.

AUCTION SALE OF Household Furniture and Farming Implements.

THE undersigned is instructed to offer at Auction on THURSDAY, 1st May next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, on the premises at Spring Park. The Household Furniture, Farming implements and Live Stock, together with Hay and Oats, &c., the Property of Lieut. Colonel Gray. Terms.—All sums under five pounds cash on delivery; sums over five pounds a credit of six months, on approved notes of hand. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, March 20.

Household Furniture.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on THURSDAY, 15th MAY next, at the residence of the Rev. Mr. SWEDGREN, upper Prince Street, all that Gentleman's Household Furniture, &c., &c. For further particulars, see Handbill. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, April 15, 1856. Id. Ex.

TO BRICKMAKERS!!!

TO LET, and immediate possession given, That very eligible and conveniently situated BRICK YARD, with the Apparatus necessary for Brick making, consisting of a Pugging and Moulding Machine, of recent American invention, which can be worked by a Horse Power; also, a Machine for making Faced Bricks, with Barrows, Boards, &c., &c. The clay is of very superior quality and free from stones, and there is abundance of water very convenient. There is a Dwelling House on the premises, and attached to the Brick Yard are 16 acres of Land Fenced, part of which is cleared and under cultivation. It is situated 3 miles from the City close to the Cloth Mill, and near the Queen's Arms, on the Western Road. There is a passage from the Yard to the Prinestown Road, a short distance from the Red Lion Inn, and a path also to the Royalty Road leading to Poplar Island Bridge. Water carriage is not more than 25 chains distant. As Wood and Boards are getting scarce and expensive, the principal Buildings hereafter will have to be erected with Brick or Stone. This place offers advantages to an industrious and enterprising person who understands the business, being so near the City, and the demand for Bricks being so much on the increase. For terms and particulars apply to the Owner, JAMES D. HASZARD, or at the Store of Messrs. Haszard & Owen. April 29, 1856.

Gas Company's Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the Charlotteville Gas Light Company will be held at the Company's Office, at the Gas Works, on TUESDAY the 6th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, a.m. WM. MURPHY, Manager. April 9, 1856.

FREEHOLD ESTATE

For Sale without reserve on the Premises. BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the 3rd day of May next, at noon, all that Lot of Land, situate at Summerside, between Crisbro's Hotel, and Peter M'Phail's Dwelling House, having a breadth of fifty feet on the Street, with a depth of one hundred and sixty feet on to the shore. On this Lot, there are two buildings erected, one of which is divided into two convenient Shops, and the other is at present occupied by Mrs. Connor, as a Dwelling House and Store. There is also a spacious Granary or Warehouse. The whole yielding an annual rent of £26 currency, and is one of the best stands for business in this thriving and progressive village. The terms of sale, will be ten per cent deposit, and the remainder on delivery of the Deed. A good title will be given. For further information, please apply to the Hon. Charles Young, Charlottetown. WILLIAM WARWICK, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, March 29, 1856. Ex.

NOTICE

MR. MICHAEL O'HARA, the City Marshal, has been appointed to collect all Rates, Dues and Taxes for the City of Charlottetown. W. B. WELLNER, City Clerk. 19th April, 1856.

AUCTIONS.

SALE OF Furniture, Dwelling House AND BUILDING LOTS.

MR. LOBBAN gives notice that he will sell by Auction at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY 12th MAY, at the residence of Wm. FORBES, Esq., R. N., the whole of that Gentleman's Property. The Furniture consists of a handsome Rose-wood Cottage Piano Forte, 63 octaves, Mahogany Ward-robe, Side Board, Cabinet, Book-case, Drawing-room and Dining-room Tables, Chiffoniers, Chairs, Sofa and Couch, Four Post and French Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Brussels, Kidderminster and Venetian Carpeting, Toilet Tables and Looking-glasses, A Dinner service 110 pieces, Handsome Tea service, Breakfast ditto, a quantity of Crochery and Kitchen utensils, set of Dish Covers. A few plated goods quite new with a variety of other articles. Carriage, Buggy, sets of Harness, Saddle and Bridle, also, an excellent Alderney Cow. TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under £6 cash; from £6 to £10 3 months credit; over £10 six months credit on approved Notes of Hand. At the same time, will be sold, the Dwelling House with Coach House and Garden, &c., either with or without the adjoining Lots as may be required. Terms liberal. April 26th, 1856.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AND PASTURE LOTS.

THE Subscriber has received instructions to sell by Auction (without reserve) at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 16th day of next month (MAY), Twenty Building Lots adjoining the City of Charlottetown, comprising part of Common Lot 22, known as Longworth's corner, according to a plan to be seen at his Sale Room; also, immediately after will be offered to public competition, four of the most valuable Pasture Lots in the Royalty of Charlottetown, being Lots 551, 552, 553 and 557, (in one block) and situated on the East side of the hill, about four miles from the City.—This property is unequalled in the Royalty for the commanding view, its possession of the Harbor, River, and surrounding Country; about 18 acres are cleared (but not broken up) and the remaining 30 acres are covered with a fine mixed growth of hard and soft wood. A good title guaranteed. Terms at sale. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer. April 26th, 1856. Id. Ex. Adv.

Valuable Building Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber will offer to Public Competition, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of MAY next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, stock, TOWN LOTS NOS. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 & 49, in the Fifth Hundred of Lots in Charlottetown; and part of COMMON LOT NO. 31.

being a portion of the 'EXETER' Estate. This property has been intersected by Streets opened through it; and the whole has been laid off into suitable and convenient Building Lots, in accordance with a Plan prepared for the purpose. As the 'EXETER' Estate which this Property will be offered, will be extremely favourable to the Purchaser, an opportunity will thus be afforded of acquiring Valuable Lots, not perhaps again to be had in Charlottetown. For Terms please apply at the office of Jostes LONGWORTH, Esq., Barrister, where a plan of the property can be seen. WILLIAM S. LONGWORTH, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, April 24, 1856.

SALE POSTPONED

Until the 3d of May next. TO BE SOLD by Auction, on SATURDAY, the 3d of MAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Town Hall, near the Market House, a superior ENTIRE HORSE 3 years old, Rich colour, stands 14 1/2 hands high, took the second prize for Colts at the Agricultural Exhibition last fall. He is half Blood and half Canadian, has superior action and is very docile in harness. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Farm at present in the occupation of Mr. Andrew Smith, at the Cross Roads, Belfast. For particulars apply at the office of T. HEATH HAYLAND, Esq. Barrister at Law. Charlottetown, April 25th, 1856.

Stallion Horse 'Prince Edward.'

WILL serve Mares for the season at his Stable, Cymrin Lodge, Rustico, except the following days, viz. 6th and 13th May; 20th and 27th June, 15th and 22nd July, when he will be travelling to Charlottetown, where it is intended he will be on Wednesday 7th and 21st of May; 4th and 18th June; and 1st and 15th July. And will travel back to his Stable on the Thursday following. Terms.—Twenty Shillings for the season. Mares can be accommodated with pasturage at Cymrin Lodge at 2s. 6d. per week, for the season. WILLIAM HODGES, Cymrin Lodge, Rustico, 28th April, 1856.

SALE OF FARM STOCK & IMPLEMENTS

By PUBLIC AUCTION, On Thursday the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

AT 'Hazlewood,' Prince Town Road at present occupied by Mr. DAVID BARRY the following STOCK:— 2 Working Horses 1 Splendid Colt 3 years old 1 Magdalen Island Mare and Filly 1 Filly, (by Mountaineer) 1 Island Cow 1 Ayrshire Cow 1 Superior Alderney and Durham Cow 2 Breed Heifers 3 Leicester Ewes 3 South down Do. and 4 Lambs 2 Half Leicester Ewes and 4 Lambs 6 Leicester Wethers 1 Superior Leicester Ram 1 Berkshire Sow (with young) 1 large Barrow Pig Lot Poultry comprising Dorkings Cochins China and Shanghai Lot of Geese and Ducks

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

2 Wood Ploughs 1 Moulding Plough 1 Cultivator 2 Pair Double Harrows 2 Rollers Lot Rakes, Manure Hay and Potato Forks 2 Trucks 3 Carts nearly new 1 Beer Cart 4 Sets Cart Harness 3 Wagon Harness 1 Light Wagon 1 Box Sleigh 4 Wood Sleds 40 Empty Molasses Pans 1 Force Pump and Copper Pipe Sundry articles of Household Furniture A quantity of seed Potatoes About 200 Bushels seed Oats A few Bushels Barley Lot Cooking and Franklin Stoves 9 Pansheons Molasses now at the Distillery.

Likewise at the same time the Leasehold Interest in 88 acres of Land (all cleared) on which are two Dwellings with the right of Parkness within 46 years, (either the whole or a part thereof) there is now 25 acres ready for Crops, the remainder is sown down to grass, the whole Land is in a good state of cultivation, having been well manured during the last four years by the present occupier.

A large quantity of manure now on the Farm. Terms, all sums under £5 Cash on delivery, over £5 six months Credit on approved notes of hand. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

A CARD

JOHN MURPHY, Painter, wishing to acknowledge his grateful thanks to the gentry of Charlottetown and vicinity, takes the present opportunity of doing so for the many favors he has received from a kind and indulgent public. He also begs leave to inform his many patrons that he is about leaving the Island for a short time, and that he has disposed of his business to Mr. EDWARD MARTIN, a young man who has served his apprenticeship in his employ, and whom he can recommend as an honest, sober, trustworthy person, and capable of giving that satisfaction which he flatters himself, he has ever done. April 21 (all papers &c.)

Bank of Prince Edward Island.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WITH a view to afford all classes an equal chance of participating in the privileges conferred on the Bank, the Act of Incorporation restricts the number of shares which any one individual can in the first instance subscribe for, to forty: The public are hereby notified that the share-list is open at the Secretary's office, where all who desire it may subscribe for shares under this limitation. The above restriction, however, terminating on Wednesday, the 29th day of May next, at that time is probably the only opportunity which will ever be afforded to small capitalists of purchasing shares at par. The first General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Court House, on Monday, the 12th day of May next, 11, a.m., for the purpose of framing bye-laws, and electing Directors, agreeably to the 2d section of the Act of Incorporation. JOHN KENNY, Chairman of Com. THEOPHILUS DESERRIAT, Sec'y. April 17, 1856.

DRAIN WATER PIPES.

FOR SALE at the QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE, a quantity of superior Salt-glazed Stone-ware, Pipes, Junctions, Bends, &c., from 3 inches to 16 in diameter, supplying the cheapest and most efficient method of conveying water under ground. WILLIAM HEARD, Charlottetown, 22d April, 1856.

THE First Horticultural Show, for Flowers, and Vegetables, will be held on, or about THURSDAY, the 10th of July next. Further particulars will be seen in future advertisements. By order, J. M. DALGLEISH, Sec'y. Committee Room, 21st April, 1856.

GAS SHARES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE 125 SHARES in the CHARLOTTETOWN GAS LIGHT COMPANY. Enquire at this Office. 21st April 1856.



[Articles under this heading are published solely on the responsibility of the Grand Division, of S. Temperance P. E. Island]

IS DRUNKENNESS A MORAL EVIL?

It is a very fashionable topic for all would-be-political and legislative orators, to dilate largely on the folly and absurdity of legislating to cure a moral evil. Moral remedies, they say, for moral evils. The nursery, the school-room, and the pulpit for vice, and the law for crime. But do they know what and whereof they affirm? How can they prove, that drinking is a moral evil? It belonged to Adam in Paradise, and belongs to every animal in creation. How can they prove that drunkenness is a moral evil? It may be entirely accidental, caused in one by what would never cause it in another. Drinking is a physical concern altogether, yet having moral results. The arm of the Legislature is called in altogether to ward off physical evils and thus prevent moral results. A man sets in my neighborhood snares and traps, which draw my son into debasing company and debasing practices. He then, first of all, inflicts a physical evil upon him, which has debasing moral results. I go to the legislature, not to ask them to compel my son to be moral and virtuous, but to protect him from a physical evil, which may end in his moral ruin. Have I a right to demand it? Shall I be charged with asking the Legislature to legislate on moral subjects? I trust not.—N. Y. Journal.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

The columns of the Prohibitionist bear ample testimony that the cause of Temperance is being advocated with fresh spirit in the state of Texas. For a country which was lately known as "The Paradise of Rogues," the following will be allowed to be pretty-toned Christian ethics, as applied to voting. The article is from the Christian Advocate, a paper published in that State.

"Can we hallow the name of our Father in heaven, by voting for men who favor the sale of rum, the use of which, as a beverage, tends to debase the mind of beings made in his own image, and to cause them to curse his sacred name?"

"Can we sincerely pray, 'Thy kingdom come,' and vote for men who favor the sale of that which as a beverage, builds up and populates the kingdom of the prince of evil, the great enemy of God and man?"

"Can we pray 'Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven,' if we vote for men in favor of this traffic?"

"Can we pray, in sincerity, 'give us this day our daily bread,' and vote for men in favour of a traffic, which can only be sustained by taking the fruits of the earth, intended by the bountiful Giver to feed His creatures, and convert them into a poison to debase His image?"

"Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us." Have we not greatly trespassed, in so long voting for men favoring the sale of rum?"

"Lead us not into temptation." If we go to the polls and vote for men who favor the traffic in rum, thus putting temptation in our path, can we without the blindest hypocrisy, pray to God to "Lead us not into temptation?"

"Deliver us from evil." Shall we, with this petition on our lips, go to the polls and vote for men who will sustain one of the most tremendous engines of evils ever made by the devil to break down the kingdom of God, and build up the kingdom of unrighteousness?"

"How can we possess the Lord's Prayer, every petition of which strikes at the root of rum dealing, and yet vote for men in favor of its continuance?"

"Christians, philanthropists—men of sense—all who love God, and desire the best interests of man, ponder well these principles, and see if you can, directly or indirectly, give your name or influence, in the remotest degree, to place men in power who will use it to sustain one of the greatest causes of temptation to sin in the whole world."

To the above appeal, which one would suppose no Christian heart could resist, we add the solemn sanction of the verse (Mat. 7/21)

"Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven."—N. Y. Prohibitionist.

The three Wonders of Women: First, at fifteen, they wonder whom they shall take. Second, at twenty-five, they wonder whom they shall get; and third, at thirty-five, they wonder who will take them!

—The sword worn by Napoleon Bonaparte at the battle of Marengo, in 1800, was purchased by the Emperor Nicholas in 1850, just half a century after that eventful and bloody battle, for the enormous sum of thirty-two thousand dollars.

—A young chemist of Cuba, named Penyrone has discovered the process of making wine from the juice of the orange and pine-apple, as delightful in flavor and equal in quality to champagne. He has already made a contract for a large exportation of this article to Europe.

—An Eastern editor says that a man in New York got himself into trouble by marrying two wives. A Western editor replies by assuring his contemporary that a good many men in that section have done the same thing by marrying one. A Northern editor retorts, that quite a number of his acquaintances found trouble enough by barely promising to marry, without going any further. A Southern editor says, that a friend of his was bothered enough, when simply found in company with another man's wife.

—To a fond mother, whose children were at the time making themselves disagreeable, a gentleman observed, "I have a decided preference for bad children." "How strange! And, pray, for what reason?" said she, "Because they are always sent out of the room!"

—The correspondent of a Pacific journal says, that doctors are of no account among the Mormons, Brigham Young having instituted a medical system of his own, of which olive oil and the herbs of the field form the whole materia medica. Thousands of miracles are said to be wrought through their efficacy. The same letter speaks enthusiastically of the atmosphere and sky of Utah.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—The Legislature of Georgia has passed an act to define the liabilities of the husband for the debts of the wife, and to define the liabilities of property received through the wife for the debts of the husband existing at the time of the marriage. It provides that "hereafter, when persons intermarry, the husband shall not be liable for the debts of the wife, and that the property received by the husband through the wife shall in no case be liable for the debts, defaults, or contracts of the husband existing at the time of the marriage." Several other States have looked into and secured woman's rights in this important particular.

MACHINERY IN THE HUMAN FRAME.—Very few, even mechanics, are aware how much machinery there is in their own bodies. Not only are there hinges and joints in the bones, but there are valves in the veins, a forcing pump in the heart, and other curiosities. One of the muscles of the eye forms a real pulley. The bones which support the body are made precisely in that form which has been calculated by mathematicians to be strongest for pillars and supporting columns—that of hollow cylinders.

ERRORS OF THE PRESS.—Reader, did you know, that every column of a newspaper contained from ten to twenty thousand distinct pieces of metal, the displacing of any one of which would cause a blunder or typographical error? With this curious fact before you, don't you wonder at the general accuracy of newspapers? Knowing this to be the fact, you will be more disposed, we hope, to excuse, than magnify, errors of the press.

MAILS. THE Mails for the neighbouring Provinces and the United States, will be made up and forwarded, on and after Tuesday, the 29th instant, (until further notice,) via Picton, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 11 o'clock; and Mails for England will be made up at the same hour on the 6th and 20th of May. THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General. General Post Office, April 24, 1856.

NEW GOODS. Fall 1855. PER Ships Isabel and Majestic, from Liverpool, and Sir Alexander from London, the Subscribers have received— 305 Packages British & Foreign Goods, and 10 Tons BAR IRON, carefully selected by one of the Firm, which, with their Stock on Hand, they can confidently recommend to their customers, and the public, as Goods of the best description, at very low prices, for prompt payment. Wholesale Purchasers will find it to their advantage to select from this STOCK, which consists of— 7 Cases, 3 bales Ready-made CLOTHING, 8 Trunks Boots and Shoes, 56 Chests, and 20 half do. prime Congou Tea, 25 cases Ladies' Dress Materials, 15 do Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Trimmings, Ribbons; Haberdashery, Hosiery, &c., &c. 5 cases Townsend's Hats and Caps, 1 do Brushes, 1 do Toys, 2 do Gloves, 4 bales Cloths, 1 bale Wadding, 2 do Shawls, 4 do Cotton Warp, 25 boxes Soap, 7 packages Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., 30 do IRONMONGERY, 2 cases Jewelry and Fancy Wares, 3 do Oil Floor Cloth, 2 do Furs & Fur Caps, 5 bales Carpeting and Woolens, 6 do Linen Diapers, &c., 3 do grey Calicoes, 3 do white Calicoes, 2 do striped Shirtings, Packages Rice, Ginger, Currants, Raisins, crushed Sugar, Mustard, Blue, Indigo, Starch, Washing and Baking Powders. Ten Tons assorted BAR IRON. Oct. 26th. D. & G. DAVIES.

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 Capstons and Bells. Composition Mill Gashes 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. Lescher's Starch, &c. 10 BOXES Lescher's best London Starch, 5 do. Glenfield Patent do, 1 cwt. Thumb Blue, ex Anne Reddin. W. R. WATSON.

PAPER HANGINGS! JUST RECEIVED— 3,300 PIECES FROM BOSTON. And for Sale by HASZARD & OWEN. Aug. 16, 1855.

To Theologians. HASZARD & OWEN have on hand Dr. Kitzo'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, (prime Essay); Dr. Dick's Theology; Dr. Thos. Dick's complete Works, besides a large STOCK of Miscellaneous THEOLOGICAL WORKS, too numerous to mention. What H. & O. have not in the above, they can supply at an early date.

To Christian Ministers, &c. HASZARD & 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, 1855. T. DESBRISAY & Co. HAVE just received, per late arrivals from London, Dublin, United States and Halifax, their Supplies for the Season, comprising, in the whole, an Extensive and Varied Assortment of DRUGS & CHEMICALS; PERFUMERY, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, and other Toilet requisites; Paints, Oils, Colours, and Dye Stuffs; Fruits, Spices, Confectionary, Medicated and other Lozenges; with all the Patent Medicines in vogue, and every other article usually kept at similar Establishments in Great Britain (See Apothecaries' Hall, Liverpool.) The whole of which they can with confidence recommend to the public, and, if quality be considered, at as low, if not lower, prices, than they can be procured in the Market. Charlottetown, May 13, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Sub- scribe having by power of Attorney bearing date the 24th January, 1856, been duly appointed by the Misses Stewart, to act as their Attorney—has to inform all Tenants on the Estate of the Misses Stewart, that unless all Rent and arrears of Rent, are paid immediately, legal measures will be at once resorted to, for recovery as the Law directs. Building Lots in Town, and farms in the Country to dispose of. JAMES J. BEVAN. Charlottetown, Feb. 29, 1856.



Friend of the Prince Edward Islander. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854. To Professor Holloway, Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood; it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared, that I would give all I possessed to have her cured; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her; at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous: by slow degrees, my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five years old. I remain, Sir, Your obliged, (Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY. AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES. Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854. To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then, that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I am, Sir, ever your most obliged, Yours sincerely, (Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!! Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:— Bad Legs, Cancers, Sore-throats, Bad Breasts, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Skin Diseases, Burns, Ulcers, Scalds, Scars, Scrofula, Elephantiasis, Sore-heads, Blisters, Fistulas, Sore-nipples, Bite of Mosquitoes, Gout, Soft Corns, Itch and Sand, Glandular swellings, Tumours, Fleshy, Lunatic, Ulcers, Chills, Piles, Wounds, Chills, Rheumatism, Yaws, Chapped hands, Scalds. Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at 1s 3d, 3s 3d, and 6s each. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot. GEORGE T. HASZARD Agent.

Established HASZARD & OWEN Published Is issued twice THE LATEST War TEACHER licensed and French language teacher in a respectable home (no respectable est Office, city of C April 4, 1856 FOR SALE on the Co Streets, and in WILLIAM B Subscriber, Charlottetown CC CHALL for Sale Charlottetown Seed BUSH superior March 26, BETWEEN town, a can have it by application Cross Roads, A Rare MR. A. the yo opened an E and is prepar ing branches Quarter of 1st, Read 2d, Grand 3d, Prac 4th, Trig One-half of ing. These st require to in the othe Mr. McK well-tried Evening C greater am in a given nited by Charlott Auctio (Quee Solicita the vor to met with busi RELIG By JUST Books