

six pounds.  
course he  
no doubt  
on all the  
lucce sweet  
y northern  
in growing  
alone, even  
his seed.  
uthward of

nade from  
able. We  
enter upon  
not believe  
at a profit  
xperience,  
for crush-  
the neces-  
to stand in  
ation of the  
sllers. But  
ill obtain a  
his repre-  
not procure  
Indian-corn  
st land he  
fair supply  
himself by  
eat the stalk  
years hence  
patch, save  
and now he  
naking, if he  
ly informed  
ve can avoid  
to Sorghum,  
le addition to  
ell as Slave  
ribune.

e 16th have  
ed there, that  
000 stand of  
f the Spanish  
an Republic,  
e West End  
Spanish, as  
1 of Spain.—  
e invasion of  
ed orders to

shed English  
eat comest of  
of 90 degrees  
ment. He is  
original chart  
burg observer  
e lately been

Reformer of  
wing account  
ccurred at the  
ada:

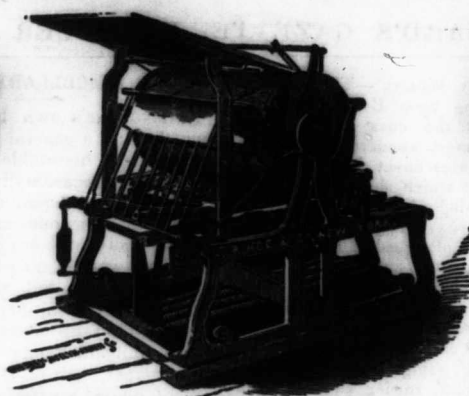
d to record a  
tance than we  
ten days ago,  
the Township  
ent out in the  
cows, and, not  
was made in  
o relate, their  
und, their flesh  
voured by the  
e to record the  
s only having  
informant also  
cality has been  
No trace of  
and fears are  
same lamenta-  
omen.  
efore known to  
tenous as they  
n of the coun-  
to be alone  
fer dark. Re-  
st every week  
through the  
ody has been  
chief done to a

ope, had thirty  
night by them.  
barn yard, and  
nights previous  
eg to the same

# HASZARD'S

## FARMER'S COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



# GAZETTE

## JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, November 15, 1856.

New Series. No. 394.

**HASZARD'S GAZETTE**  
Published by Geo. T. Haszard  
Queen Square,  
Is issued twice a week, at 15s. per year.  
AND CONTAINS,  
**THE LATEST NEWS, AT HOME & ABROAD**

### Dalziel's Cloth Mills.

VERY great improvements having been recently made in the WORKING POWERS, &c., of the above Mills, the Subscriber is now enabled to execute all orders in the shortest possible time and in superior style.

### CHARLOTTETOWN AGENCIES:

The Stores of N. RANKIN, Esq., HON. PATRICK WALKER, and Mr. JAMES REID,  
JOHN DALZIEL.  
Oct. 4th, 1856.—1st & E. 3w.

### Labourers Wanted!

ANY number of LABOURERS, including some MASONS, can get employment on the Railroad between the Bend and Shediac in New Brunswick. Wages, (by the day), liberal, with the chance of making well by job work. For particulars, enquire at this Office, or at the subscriber at the Works.  
JOHN BROOKFIELD, Contractor.  
Bend, Sept. 8, 1856.

### Victoria Cloth and Carding Mills.

THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to the public generally, for the very liberal support given to the above mills, for the last five years, and would intimate that he is now prepared to take in Cloth and Wool, and return the same with despatch. The above Mills having undergone a thorough repair, parties may depend on having justice done to anything they may please to forward.  
JOHN HENDERSON, Brackley Point Road.  
Agent, Messrs. Beer & Son, Charlottetown.  
August 12, 1856.

### Perseverance Hotel,

PLEASANTLY situated in front of King's Square, where every comfort will be afforded to the travelling community in general. The Subscriber begs to intimate, that strict attention and moderate charges will entitle him to a share of public patronage.  
J. W. FORD, Proprietor.  
Ch. Town, Sept. 8, 1856.

### SERVANT GIRL 'wanted.

Douglas Estate, Lot 19.

OFFERS will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of that portion of Lot 19, known as the "Douglas Estate" comprising about 1730 Acres of excellent land. The whole of this property is under lease for 999 years to various tenants at a reserved rent of one shilling Currency per acre. An indisputable title will be given.  
R. STEWART.  
Charlottetown, March 21st, 1856.

### FOR SALE!

THE HULL & SPARS of a BRIGANTINE now nearly finished, laying at Orwell, built for the Newfoundland market, of 82 tons new measurement, and 122 tons old; length about 79 feet, 20 ft. 6 in. beam, and 9 ft. 8 in. deep. Apply to the builder, ALEX. McRAE, or to—  
BENJAMIN DAVIES,  
Broker, Ch. Town.  
Sept. 2, 1856.—4i

### FAIRBANKS'

CELEBRATED  
**SCALES,**

OF ALL VARIETIES  
Warehouse, 34 Kilby Street,  
BOSTON.

### GREENLEAF & BROWN,

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

**Church of England Prayer Books**  
HASZARD & OWEN have received a large supply of the above and are prepared to sell them at the following low prices, viz.  
Ruby 32mo. Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s 6d.  
" Cape Morocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 3s. Morocco, 4s 6d.  
Minion 32mo. Roan, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 3s. Nonpareil 32mo. 3s.  
Pica 24mo. 5s 6d.  
8vo 9s.  
Calf. 12s 6d.

**JOHN HARPER,**  
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,  
(Queen-St, in Mr. Desbrisay's Buildings.)  
Solicits the patronage of the public, and will endeavor to merit the confidence of all who may favor him with business in the above line. Feb. 11, 1856.

**Carriage Bolts.**  
HASZARD & OWEN have received a large Stock of the above—of the following sizes:—  
LENGTH. DIAMETER.  
1 1/2 inches by 3/4 5-16 3-8  
1 3/4 " " 5-16 3-8  
2 " " 5-16 3-8  
2 1/2 " " 5-16 3-8  
3 " " 1-4 5-16 3-8  
3 1/2 " " 1-4 5-16 3-8 7-16 1/2  
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.

**COPAL VARNISH.**  
A FEW Tin-cans of superior COPAL VARNISH for sale by  
H. HASZARD.  
Charlottetown, July 2d, 1855.

**A CARD.**  
HAVILAND & BRECKEN,  
Barristers & Attornies at Law,  
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., &c.  
OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE BUILDINGS,  
WATER-STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN,  
P. E. ISLAND.  
T. HEATH HAVILAND,  
FREDERICK BRECKEN.

### STEAMER

Lady Le Marchant  
PHILIPS F. IRVING, COMMANDER.  
Under contract with the Provincial Government carrying Her Majesty's Mails.  
THIS superior British built STEAMER—coppered and copper fastened, 212 tons Register, 90 horse power, classed at Lloyd's for 13 years, having superior accommodations for Passengers—will run regularly, during the season, on the line between Charlottetown and Pictou, and between Charlottetown and Shediac:—  
Leaving Shediac, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, every Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, for Charlottetown; leaving Charlottetown for Pictou every Tuesday at 2 o'clock; returning from Pictou every Wednesday, leaving at 8 o'clock; will again leave Charlottetown for Pictou every Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock; will return from Pictou every Friday, leaving at 6 o'clock; and will go on to Shediac, leaving Charlottetown at 1 o'clock.  
For freight or passage, apply at Richibucto to the owner, L. P. W. DESBRISAY, Esq.—in Shediac to E. J. SMITH, Esq.—in Pictou to Messrs. J. & J. YORSTON.—or in Charlottetown to THEO. DESBRISAY.  
June 12, 1856.

**Harness and Coach Hardware.**  
EDWARD DANA,  
MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER  
29 Kilby Street. (near State), Boston.  
OFFERS for Cash at low prices, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Enamelled Cloth, Patent and Enamelled Leather; all of first quality. Superior malleable Iron on hand, and furnished to order and pattern. Full assortment American Harness, Hardware. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.

### CATALOGUE OF BOOKS,

FOR SALE, at GEORGE T. HASZARD'S Book store.  
Elements of Physical Geography, by Hugo Reid, 1s. 9d.  
First Books of Natural Philosophy, with questions on each page and a Dictionary of Terms, by J. L. Comstock, 1s. 9  
A Treatise on Botany, comprising the Structure and Functions of Plants, by R. D. Hoblyn, At M., 1s. 9d.  
British Plants, by R. D. Hoblyn, 1s. 9d.  
First Book of Heat, Light, Optics, and Electricity, by R. D. Hoblyn, 1s. 9d.  
A Catechism of Heat, by Hugo Reid, 1s 3d.  
A Catechism of Astronomy, by Hugo Reid, 1s. 3d.  
A Catechism of Natural Philosophy, by Geo. Lees, A. M., 2s. 6d.  
Mesmerism, and Phreno-mesmerism, 1s. 6d.  
A Catechism of English composition, by Robert Connell, 1s. 3d.  
A Catechism of Geography, by Hugh Murray, F. R. S. E. 1s. 3d.  
A Catechism of Music, explaining the first principles of the Science, by Pincock, 1s. 6d.  
A Catechism of Ornithology, being a concise but scientific account of the Natural History of Birds, by Pincock, 1s. 3d.  
A Catechism of Zoology, by Robert Hamilton, M. D., 1s. 3d.  
A Catechism of French Grammar, by Jas. Longmoor, 1s 3d  
An outline of Sacred Geography, by Alex. Reid, A. M., 1s. 3d.  
First Lessons in Arithmetic, by Robert Scott, 9d.  
Two Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, by Henry Youle Hind, 1s. 6d.  
Mental Calculation Text Book for the use of Pupils at School, 7d.  
A Catechism of Common things, by Rev. Geo. Pincock, 3 parts, 9d each.  
Pincock's Catechism of the History of England, from its earliest Period to the Reign of Queen Victoria, 10d.  
A Catechism of the natural History of man, by Jas. Nicol, 1s. 3d.  
Barrow's 500 questions on the New Testament, 1s.  
A Catechism of Christian Instruction, by Rev. R. Morehead, 1s. 3d.  
Groombridge's Atlas of the World, comprising eight highly finished and very superior Steel Plate maps with an Index of 2,100 Places, 1s 6d.  
The Sabbath School Teacher's Handbook, including an address, by Rev. John Angell James, 4d.  
The Young Wife's Book, 1s. 6d.  
The Honors of the Table, with Hints on Carving, 1s. 6d.  
Digestion made easy by an M. D. 1s. 6d.  
The Philosophy of manner, being rules for propriety of Personal Deportment in Society, 1s. 6d.  
Marriage Ceremonies now in use in all parts of the world, 2s. 6  
Table-wit and after-dinner Anecdote, 2s.  
Four ways of observing the Sabbath, by Mrs. H. B. Stowe, 3d.  
A Discourse occasioned by the death of the late Garrat Noel Beecher, of New York, by Rev. W. R. Williams, D. D., 3d.  
Some account of the Life and Death of the Rev. Ino. Kettlewell, M. A. 3d.  
The Prince Edward Island first Prize Essay on the due observance of the Sabbath, by Robert Gordon, of Cascumpec, 6d.

Remarks on the Book of Daniel in regard to the four Kingdoms, especially the fourth; the 2300 Days, the seventy weeks and the events predicted in the last three Chapters, by Irah Chase, D. D., 1s  
Lectures on Preaching and the several Branches of the Ministerial office, 9d  
Boston Revival, 1842 a Brief History of the Evangelical Churches of Boston, by Martin Moore, 9d  
The Culture and Discipline of the mind, by John Abercrombie, M. D., 1s 6d  
The Sacramental Meditations and Spiritual Experience of the Rev. Philip Doddridge, D. D. 1s 6d  
Infant Baptism weighed in the Balance and found wanting, being an examination and Refutation of the Rev. D. Brownlee on the modes and subjects of Baptism, 1s 6d  
The Mother at Home or the Principles of Maternal Duty, by Rev. J. C. Abbott, 1s 6d  
The Man of Two Worlds or the Story of Noah and the deluge, by Wm. A. Alcott, 1s 9d  
Letters on the Improvement of the Mind: addressed to a Lady, by Mr. Chapone, 1s 6d  
Familiar Letters on Chemistry  
Commentary on the four Gospels, 16s.  
Christ's Messengers, 6s  
Complete Angler, 4s  
Capt. Sword and Capt. Pen, by Hunt,  
Culture and discipline of the mind, 1s 8d  
Cooper's Son, or Prize and Virtue, Charlotte Elizabeth's Works, viz.—  
The Daisy,  
Church visible in all ages,  
Passing Thoughts,  
Falsehood and Truth,  
Conformity and Convent Bell,  
English Martyrology,  
Church, Voice of The  
Chronicles of Claverhook,  
Citizen of Prague,  
Czarina, The  
Castle Avon,  
Charles Glyn, or how to observe the Golden Rule,  
Clark's Scripture Promises,  
Cobbet, Light and Fire from his writings, 2s  
Chapone's Letters,  
Communicant's Manual,  
Companion,  
Confidential Disclosures,  
Child's Appeal, 2s. 3d.  
Complete Economy of Human Life,  
Conversations on common things,  
Divine Breathings,  
Daily Commentary, by 180 Clergymen of Scotland,  
Divine Government, Physical & Moral,  
Dick's Lectures on Theology,  
Dewey's Theology,  
D'Aubigny's History of the Reformation,  
Daily Duties,  
Doyle's Ready Reckoner,  
Philosophical Writers,  
Theological Essays,  
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols., 9s.  
Narrative Papers,  
Letters to Young Men,  
Biographical Essays,  
Miscellaneous,  
Essays on the Poets,  
Dewy's Manual of Family Devotions,  
Downing's Country Houses, 12s 6d  
Duncan on Slavery, 1s 6d  
Dyers' and color makers' Companion, 5s  
Discourses and Essays,  
Doctrine and Practice of Popery examined,  
Double Witness of the Church, 6s  
Dial of Love, 4s 6d 3d  
Dictionary of Chronology, 12s 6d  
Druggist's Hand Book,  
Dictionary Appendix, 6s 3d

English Composition, 1s 3d  
Eton Latin Grammar, 4s  
Encyclopaedia Metropolitana,  
Engineer's Guide, 1s 9d  
Elements of Moral Science, 5s 9d  
Eastern Manners, (illustrated,) 1s  
Exiles of Siberia, 1s 6d  
Extraordinary men, 4s  
Elisha the Tishbite, 4s 6d  
Exercises for the senses, 2s 9d  
Emblems and Poetry of Flowers,  
Early Engagements,  
Experience of Life,  
English Items,  
Elmer Castle,  
Evening's wit, the old Story Teller,  
Every day duties, 8s.  
Edwards on the Will,  
English Forest and Forest Trees,  
Evans's Sketches, of all Religions  
European Life and Manners,  
Eye and Hand,  
Essays on the Intellectual powers of Man,  
Emerson's Lectures and Orations,  
Enchanted Lake, 1s 6d  
Evening Amusements,  
Entertaining Naturalist,  
Edinburgh Cabinet Library,  
Italy and the Italian Islands,  
British America,  
Mesopotamia, Assyria,  
Iceland, Greenland,  
Lives of eminent Zoologists,  
" Sir Walter Raleigh,  
Nubia and Abyssinia,  
China,  
Discovery and Adventure in Africa,  
Scandinavia,  
Life of Henry the Eighth,  
Drake, Cavendish and Dampier,  
Travels of Marco Paolo,  
History of the Barbary States,  
Frank Harrison,  
Flowers, their Moral Language or Poetry,  
French Dictionary, Rowbotham's, 2s 3d  
Franklin's Life and Essays, 2s.  
Family Worship, 18s 9d  
Five hundred Sketches and Skeletons of, (sermons,)  
Family Altar,  
Fry on Job, 9s  
Fiddler's United States and Canada,  
Foster's Essays, 7s 6d  
Falconer's Shipwreck, 2s  
Fox's Book of Martyrs, 6s 9d  
French Revolution (Theirs,)  
Forest Ministry, 3s  
Flower Garden, 2s 6d  
Father's Recollections, 3s  
Franklin's Works, 2s 6d  
Fables, Original and Selected, 12s 6d  
Family Friend, 4s  
Festus, a Poem, 6s 3d  
Friedley's Practical Treatise on Business, 6s 3d  
Free Conversation, 1s 3d  
Fulton's Johnson's Dictionary, 3s  
Family pastime, 1s 9d  
French Revolution, (Chambers's,)  
Fireside Philosophy, 5s  
Fisher's Assembly Catechism, 4s 6d  
First day of the week, 1s 6d  
First Impressions of England, 7s 6d  
Foot prints of the Creator, 6s 3d  
Footsteps of our forefathers, 6s 3d  
Forget me not,  
Familiar Science, 5s  
Fanny, the little Milliner, 5s  
Family Tutor, 4s  
Farm Implements, (200 engravings,)  
Family Kitchen Gardener,  
Flood of Thessaly,  
Fowle on Religion, 4s 6d  
Ferguson's Homer's Iliad, 5s 6d  
Apples of Gold, 1s. 2d.  
American Women, 1s 6d  
Authenticity and inspiration of the Bible, 4s 6d  
Active Christian, 1s 6d  
Abbot's Experience, 2s 3d  
Astronomy, Elements of, 9d  
Assistance for the work in faith, 2s 4d  
Arthur's Family Pride, 2s 3d  
—sweethearts and Wives.



**DESOLATION OF PALESTINE.**

In Palestine you are nearly as much in the wilderness as when in Arabia, for as to inhabitants, they are precisely the things which do not exist, for all you can tell, except in the towns and villages you pass through. You ride on day after day, and you rise over each hill, and you sink into each valley, and except an occasional solitary traveller with his servant and his muleteer, or a Turkish official with his party, rarely does a moving object appear upon the landscape. No cattle are on the land, and no passengers are on the highways. How lonely it is; and this loneliness strikes you more than that of the Desert, for it seems unnatural because here there should be life, and there is none. Sometimes you may make out a distance on the hillside a single figure—a man upon a donkey. It is the only moving thing your eye can detect all round. And so you go on through this desolate land. From Jerusalem to Beyrout, you scarcely light upon one single scene of rural industry—not one single scene of life that can be compared with those on the Arab pastures from the top of Jabel el Sufar to the wells of el Milch. There, in places, the country was full of people and children, and flocks and herds—a rejoicing picture of pastoral existence in all its abounding wealth; while here, in the country of tilage, and towns, and villages, the whole land seemed to lie under a spell.—*Louth's Wanderer in Arabia.*

**AN UNSUSPECTING SCOTCH LADY IN LONDON.**—An elderly female from the north of Scotland, while on a visit to London, had her pocket picked by a youth, who being an inexperienced practitioner, let some of the money fall on the pavement. The old lady looked round, and seeing the boy groping for the cash in the gutter, goodnaturedly assisted him in searching for what she supposed to be his silver. The money having been picked up, and the boy having answered affirmatively to the inquiry, "Are you sure ye've gotten it a'?" the good old dame proceeded homewards in that pleasant state of mind which follows the performance of a good action. Great was her dismay and horror, however, on discovering, on her arrival, that her pocket had been relieved of all contents except sixpence and some "sweeties."—*Greenock Advertiser.*

**MORMONISM.**—At one of the meetings lately held at Copenhagen, a Jew hawker, after listening to them with great attention, cried, "I abjure Judaism, and I embrace the worship of the Latter Day Saints." He was at once accepted. He then got up and proposed the abolition of polygamy, which is authorized by the sect. An angry discussion ensued. The Jew was warmly supported by several women of the lower classes, and the Mormons were backed by the men. "If we abolish polygamy," cried a jovial butcher, "we shall never make any more proselytes, for that is the bait at which people bite." "If polygamy is abolished," shouted a shrivelled tailor, "I will abandon Mormonism at once. I only adopted it in order to be able to marry as often as I liked." These declarations were received with shouts of derision from the spectators in the galleries. At length the Mormons became exasperated, and, rushing on the Jew, they beat him savagely, and even trampled him under foot. This led to a regular fight between the polygamists and their adversaries, and the windows, lamps, and chairs were smashed to provide missiles. After a while a body of police came in, arrested the leaders in the row, and cleared the room.—*Galignani.*

**INTEMPERANCE IN KANSAS.**—A letter from a Home Missionary says: "In this new Territory, one of the greatest obstacles to the spread of the Gospel is the alarming prevalence of Intemperance." And this is doubtless one cause of the barbarianism and ferocity of the opponents of all freedom. They stimulate with rum and whiskey till they are capable of any crime the most outrageous. Rum and tyranny are twin sisters. He who fosters one will foster the other, and he opposes one, must oppose the other.

**A WONDERFUL WOMAN.**—There is now said to be living upon Bates Island, in Casco Bay, off the coast of Maine, a woman of the most wonderful hardihood. The island contains about five acres, the largest portion of which she has put under cultivation, raising handsome crops of potatoes and other vegetables yearly. The land never was ploughed, but has been thoroughly hoed over by her. The remaining portion she devotes to raising hay of a very superior quality, every crop of which she has mowed and cured with her own hand. The early part of the day she devotes to fishing, going through the breakers in a fragile skiff, rowing single-handed where many a strong man would quail and hesitate. The results of her day's fishing she exchanges for money and groceries with dealers who visit the island from Portland.

**A LARGE FEE.**—The *Nashville Banner* says, that Captain Albert Pike of Arkansas, recently gained a suit at law, for which he gets the comfortable fee of \$160,000. The case was an Indian claim to the value of \$320,000, which he has been prosecuting for several years, upon an agreement that if he gained the suit he would be entitled to one half, if not, nothing. The suit was lately decided by the United States Supreme Court at Washington in favour of his clients.

**TRAVEL TO CALIFORNIA.**—The Pacific Steamship Company, running in connection with the Panama Railroad, has been very prosperous this season. Its net earnings for the past year have been about \$800,000, which will afford a dividend of 20 per cent. and leave a surplus. It is reported that the spare steamships of this company will be put on the Tehuantepec route when that road is completed, which will be about the 1st of January. There will be a running of about 8000 miles by this route.

**NEW ZEALAND.**

The Prince of Wales, from Auckland, has arrived. She left on the 17th of July. The disturbance between the two native tribes in Tarnaki, New Plymouth, had subsided, and the colonists were under no personal apprehension but for fear that the weaker tribe might be driven into New Plymouth and a conflict ensue there. The Government had sent 250 men belonging to the 68th and 65 Regiments to the district, where permanent barracks are to be erected.

New Zealand appears to be in a flourishing condition. The grain crops are plentiful; flour, £18 to £25 per ton; fresh beef, 6d. per lb.; salt beef, £5 per tierce; flax, £30 per ton, not much in the market; gum, £12 per ton, average; spars, average £4 10s. per load on board; wool, 9d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. at Canterbury, average 1s. Freight 1½d. per lb. The great deficiency is the want of the poorer class of labourers, to whom 6s. per day is paid by Government. Ordinary wages, 10s. to 12s.; carpenters, 12s. to 14s.; artisans generally, 12s. to 14s. Those only who can labour are required. Large quantities of Peruvian guano are now imported into New Zealand.

The *New York Herald* says "that the Masonic fraternity of that State contemplate erecting in the city of New York an edifice which will exceed in magnificence and finish anything of the kind on this continent. It is to be five stories high, of white marble, one hundred feet front by one hundred and twenty-five deep. It will contain ample accommodations for all masonic purposes and the appointments and directions of the rooms will be on the most splendid and costly scale. The Masonic temple in Philadelphia, which is regarded as a miracle of beauty and magnificence, cost about \$300,000, but this edifice is expected to cost \$500,000. It will probably be located on Broadway.

A severe storm had been felt at Oswego on the 31st,—a schooner from Chicago, wheat laden, was ashore with her flag half mast, and the crew in the rigging;—near a foot of snow had fallen.

The *Prussian Correspondence* announces, that the commission appointed to establish the new line of frontier common to Russia and Moldavia has dissolved itself, without having accomplished that task.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**READING ONE'S OWN PAPER.**—We believe that as a general thing our subscribers are as honorable as can be found anywhere. Occasionally we meet with instances of a different character. Now and then a woebegone moneyless epistle, makes its advent to our office, from some subscriber who hasn't paid a cent for his paper for years, but which concludes with the laconic injunction—"Stop my paper." On such occasions we are tempted to soliloquize somewhat as follows: "My paper," eh? Why, man, you haven't owned a paper for years! You have taken a paper, and read a paper, but was it your paper? Your paper, forsooth! Why, the very ink that erases your name from the subscription list was paid for with other people's money! Stop! Why you might as well talk about stopping the revolution of your earth—or commanding your sun to stop the supply of your daylight? Go to—man! "Pay what thou owest," and the next timethou writest to an editor for a discontinuance be sure that thy request be accompanied with enough of money to render "stop my paper," other than a mere figure of speech. So much for the soliloquy. Now for the contrast. We have just opened a letter, from a subscriber whom we have never seen, but who is obviously an honest man. It is a model letter. Thanks to our kind friends we are receiving many such. He says; "I must apologize for not sending the money before. I have been a reader of the *Recorder* for many years. I have always paid in advance until the present year. I find that I do not feel right when I take your paper out of the office. I send you three dollars, which you will please place to my credit, I shall then have the pleasure of reading my own paper.

**MORE THAN A MATCH.**—A Scotch farmer, celebrated in his neighborhood for his immense strength and skill in the athletic exercise, very frequently had the pleasure of fighting people who came to try if they could settle him or not. Lord D—, a great pugilistic amateur, had come from London on purpose to fight the athletic Scott. The latter was working in an inclosure at a little distance from his house, when, the noble lord arrived. His lordship tied his horse to a tree, and addressed the farmer:—"Friend, I have heard a great deal of talk about you and I have come a long way to see which of us is the best wrestler." The scotchman, without answering, seized the nobleman by the middle of the body, pitched him over the hedge and then set about working. When his lordship had got himself fairly picked up—"Well," said the farmer, "have you any thing more to say to me?" "No," replied his lordship; "but perhaps you will be so good as to throw me my horse.

**Once Colored Always Colored.**—A negro woman was relating her experience to a gaping congregation of colour, and among other things she said she had been in heaven. One of the ladies of color asked her:

"Sister, did you see any black folks in heaven."

"Oh, get out! you 'spose I go in de kitchen when I was dar."

This reminds us of the anecdote of another colored man who was so convinced of the lowliness of his position and that labor was his natural lot, that he was even indifferent as to a future state, believing that 'dey'll make nigger work eben ef he go to the Hebben. A clergyman tried to argue him out of his opinion by representing that this could not be the case, inasmuch as there was absolutely no work for him to do in Heaven. His answer was,

"Oh you g'way Massa. I knows better.—If dares no work folks up dar, fur dey'll make some fur 'em and if dere's nuffin better to do dey'll make 'em shub de clouds along. You can't fool dis chile Massa."

**DEFICIENCIES OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.**—I do not wish to speak in the language of accusation or of complaint; yet it does seem strange that a man may leave either of the great universities, of a school and college training which together have extended over ten years, an accomplished classic, an able mathematician, yet be wholly unacquainted with external nature, ignorant of the principle upon which a common steam engine is constructed, ignorant even of the mechanism which he carries about with him in his own body, and utterly unversed in the first principles of that law of the land under which he lives. I am, I own it, one of those who say, "Give us a little more of this kind of knowledge in the first instance, and let the ornamental parts of teaching come later, if there is time and inclination for it." I look, in education, to the practical effect which it is likely to produce on life; and, although I know well that theory is one thing, practice another, yet I do believe (to take one instance of many), that if men knew a little more about the air they breathe and the water they drink, there would be a saving of many lives now destroyed or shortened by deficient sanitary arrangements. So again, if men understand better the functions of the brain, there would be fewer deaths from overwork, from mental excitement, even from intemperance. Generally speaking, I believe that for one person, who breaks a physical law with a full clear consciousness that he is breaking it, knowing what he is doing and foreseeing the consequences, there are hundreds who break these laws in sheer ignorance, and whom a little knowledge would render cautious.—*Lord Stanley at Oldham.*

**HOW TO DEADEN THE SOUND OF THE ANVIL.**—A blacksmith in this neighbourhood has for some time past, to the comfort of his nearest neighbours, successfully practised a very simple contrivance to diminish in a great degree the loud noise caused by the percussion of the hammer on the anvil. It is merely to suspend a piece of iron chain to the horn of the anvil, which carries off a great portion of the acute sound usually produced.—*Breckin Advertiser.*

**A NEW PISTOL.**—On the 8th inst., His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief received a deputation from the proprietors of a newly-invented American pistol, which bids fair to surpass, in utility and effectiveness, all previous inventions. The pistol will receive nine charges at once, which can be delivered successively in twelve seconds. Carbines on the same principle will contain twenty-five charges. Mr. Hazlewood, the agent of the manufacturers and patentees, assisted by Captain Bellairs, explained the principle of the weapon to his royal highness, who expressed himself much in favour of the invention, and recommended that it be sent for trial to Colonels Hay and Dickson, respectively commanding at Hythe and Enfield. We may explain briefly that the pistol consists of two barrels, one above the other. The lower tube contains the charges, which consists each of a conical bullet containing its own powder, hermetically enclosed by a copper capsule, filled with detonating ingredients. One pull of the trigger lifts a bullet into the upper tube, or barrel, and instantaneously discharges it. The piece rarely requires cleaning—can be discharged many hundreds of times without detriment—and if the spiral spring, which forces the bullets downwards, becomes injured, it can be replaced in a minute or two by an armourer. The original inventors of the pistol are Messrs. Smith and Wesson, of Hartford, Connecticut, and the patentee for England is Mr. W. R. Palmer, of Connecticut.—*Morning Post.*

When his leave saying in sheik a swarthy himself a being the route was was impo Captain his guide For the enough. and fran went, ge associate so far ad dangero wily sch he may j of paistr dingly, i Guardso him, the man, to Arab i ed to the draperies dragoma long, ou water, u Wind inexpl pipe fro Schell thousan will be t Wind his agre Drag "Better here to i Wind of the l astonish chap w! In tw the au perform built m sea to h famous man, h his mas time up Arab " stripes that ha the Ar morey. At th wild so Does h bold st his yat bit of embra he pron troop, i require and to quite li noy.— The letter i publici person states, of dost nanted those t them only o roman are lib and sh of mon pickin Kamie quanti did no such a at Bal ed by where In Sob A nal g has j capac and fi appar struct bread of re on mi The daily which much selve per c



GENERAL WINDHAM AND THE ARAB.

When a young Guardsman, he was spending his leave in a tour through Syria, and was journeying in the desert, under convoy of an Arab sheikh and some twenty or thirty retainers—swarthy, desperate-looking sons of the desert—himself and his servant, a stalwart "Coldstreamer" being the only two Europeans of the party. The route was dangerous and beset by brigands. It was impossible to travel except under escort, and Captain Windham had engaged the services of his guides and guardians at a fair remuneration. For the first few days they went on amicably enough. The captain, with his short black pipe, and frank handsome face, winning, as was his wont, golden opinions from all with whom he associated; but at the end of that time, and when so far advanced into the desert that it was equally dangerous to go forward, or to return, behold the wily sheikh betrays him of a scheme by which he may yet worm out another thousand or two of paistrons from his English friend. Accordingly, at their evening halt, he proceeds to the Guardsman's tent, and holds conversation with him, through the intervention of a rascally dragoon, to the following effect:—

Arab sheikh—"shawled to the eyes and bearded to the nose," enveloped, moreover, in dirty draperies, waving his pipe-stick courteously to dragoon—"Tell my brother that the way is long, our barley exhausted, our horses without water, we must return, or perish."

Windham—in shirt sleeves and much-worn inexpressibles, without removing the short black pipe from his mouth—"Tell him to be d—d."

Sheikh—"Unless the offendi will pay us two thousand more piastres 'bach-seeesh,' my men will be compelled to return."

Windham—"Ask him if he means to abide by his agreement or not?"

Dragoman—much alarmed, as is their wont—"Better give him the money: we shall be left here to die."

Windham—with a sign to Private W. Sykes of the Light Company, whom nothing has ever astonished—"Bill: will you catch hold of this chap whilst I leather him."

In twinkling the sheikh's gravity is upset, by the summary process of tripping up his heels, performed by the captain, a powerful square-built man, no whit inferior in all athletic exercises to his illustrious ancestor and namesake, the famous statesman. Bill, a brawny front-rank man, holds the chief down by the shoulders, and his master, with a good-humored smile the whole time upon his countenance, lays into the prostrate Arab "with a will," some twenty or thirty telling stripes from an honest English hunting-whip that has accompanied him through his travels—the Arab writhing, and abjectly entreating for mercy.

At the end of the performance, what does the wild son of the desert to avenge his disgrace? Does he call in his retainers and massacre the two bold strangers on the spot, or does he spring like a tiger on the strongarmed Englishman, and bury his yataghan in the throat of his enemy? Not a bit of it. He crawls to the captain's feet, he embraces his knees, he calls him "my father," he promises to do his bidding, "himself and his troop, and all that is his, in everything he shall require," and moreover he keeps his promise; and to use Windham's own words, "behaves quite like a gentleman" till the end of the journey.—*Fraser's Magazine*

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF SEBASTOPOL.—A letter from Constantinople of the 6th inst., and published in the *Danube* of Vienna, says:—"A person who has just arrived from Sebastopol states, that that place still presents the aspect of destruction, scarcely any houses being tenanted, and the only ones that are so, being those which the French had put in order for themselves. The forts on the northern side are only occupied by a garrison composed of the remnants of the crews of the fleet. The streets are literally covered with the splinters of shells and shot. In the Naval Faubourg detachments of men have been for weeks past engaged in picking up the shells which had not burst. Kamiesch and Balaklava contain an immense quantity of old warlike materiel which the allies did not take the trouble of carrying with them, such as tents, carriages, &c. The hut barracks at Balaklava are still standing, and are guarded by Russian soldiers. This is the only place where any windows are remaining unbroken. In Sebastopol there is not one pane whole."

A LARGE OVEN.—The *New York Journal of Commerce* says an enormous oven has just been completed in Brooklyn, of capacity sufficient to bake five hundred and forty barrels of flour every day. The apparatus is purely scientific in its construction. While exposed to the heat the bread is constantly in motion, on a series of revolving platforms, and finally emerges on miniature rail cars, ready for delivery. The plan is to furnish the bakers with their daily supplies at the wholesale prices, which, it is contended, can be done at a much less rate than they can supply themselves, and the public will get about forty per cent. more bread.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

"Lord Stanley has refuted by eight weighty reasons, the advocates for the Maine Law in England—a subject which creates very little interest there, because every one knows that its being carried there is simply impossible. The *Times* says, 'Imagine a law to make it a crime to sell a glass of ale!'"

Sir: Under the genial head, "News by the English Mail," your contemporary, THE EXAMINER publishes the above paragraph. As a kind of set off to this precious morceau, I have taken the liberty to include the London WATCHMAN of the 6th inst., which contains an editorial article on the same subject, and which, it appears to me presents the state of the case, as between Lord Stanley and Mr. Pope, and the questions of a Prohibitory Liquor Law generally in a far more candid and truthful point of view than is to be found in the extract above. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add, that the WATCHMAN has never hitherto—through a long-established, widely-circulated, and influential Journal—committed itself to the advocacy of the Maine Liquor Law, or any enactment bearing the slightest resemblance to that celebrated measure, this being, I believe the first editorial article on the subject, worthy of note which has appeared in its columns. On the contrary, it has, up to the appearance of this article, persisted in maintaining a degree of caution and reserve with reference to the Temperance question anything but edifying or agreeable to a large number of its best friends and supporters. Whilst, therefore, its utterances on the present occasion will neither be accepted nor rejected by any one on the score of its temperance proclivities and partialities, it will doubtless, be gratifying to many of the readers of the WATCHMAN to learn that its talented editor is at last (to use his own words) trying to feel his way to a position on which he can unite with the Teetotalers for some good work. That he and all others similarly circumstanced may soon attain that honorable position must, I think, be the sincere and anxious desire of the friends of humanity and social progress in every part of the world. The enclosed article will afford gratification, also, as indicating a very decided interest in the subject it so ably discusses, and as adumbrating an era—perhaps not very distant—when, even in Great Britain, the selling of a glass of ale will be deemed "a crime," and punished accordingly.

Yours,

A.

LORD STANLEY AND MR. SAMUEL POPE.

(From the London Watchman, Oct. 6.)

THE last week has been a great one for "the Alliance"—we do not refer to the alliance of the Western Powers, but to "The United Kingdom Alliance," and lest any one of our readers should still be in ignorance as to what particular association we mean, we beg to give him, or her, enlightenment by presenting the two following constitutional bases of the body in question:—

"The object of the Alliance shall be to call forth and direct an enlightened Public Opinion to procure the total and immediate Legislative Suppression of the Traffic in all Intoxicating Liquors as Beverages."

"The Alliance, basing its proceedings on broad and catholic grounds, shall at all times recognize its ultimate dependence for success on the blessing of Almighty God."

"Suppression of the traffic!" It is a startling idea, if this metropolis alone is taken as the scene of its realisation. Imagine London without a single gin-palace, and nine-tenths of its public-houses turned to purposes of business instead of alcoholic refreshment; the smaller of them converted into retail shops, the larger into warehouses and offices, and the most splendid into Literary Institutions, Lecture Rooms, or Club-houses for the mental refraction of clerks, apprentices and journeymen, relieved from their evening toils by the Early Closing Association. Imagine, also, the decrease of drunkenness, vice and poverty which, according to the ratio that has actually resulted in the New England States, would be 75 per cent.; that is, a decrease of three-fourths! Add, too, the difference it would make in the popular observance of the Lord's Day, to which the publicans are (many of them, we doubt not, unconsciously or unwillingly) enemies much more to be dreaded than the Anti-Sunday League. There would be some privation, some inconvenience, some interference with our social customs; but who will say, that so stupendous a reform would not be cheaply bought at the price of such sacrifice on times repeated? We, at any rate, dare not say so; though it may be prudent, as well as wiser, to own that we have not as yet been so engaged by the statistics and reasoning presented by the Alliance, as to hold ourselves bound to advocate the immediate application of its principles. Nor does the Alliance itself ask this. It only demands to be heard, to be allowed that amount of attention which its object merits, and which may enable it to influence public opinion, and then to carry this along with it, when the time has come to apply to Parliament. We have

little doubt that before that period arrives, the good common sense of the English character will have shaped the project into form and dimensions neither impracticable nor inefficient. Meanwhile, there is nothing to be feared from the Alliance, but much benefit to be hoped from its movement; and therefore it cannot be wrong for all persons to say as much in its favour, and to reserve prejudices and objections as far in the background, as they conveniently and conscientiously can. Such at least will be our own line on the present occasion.

We congratulate the Alliance on the recent tidings from the State of Maine. All who have watched with unbiased regard the social experiment going forward in the New England States must have regretted that, at the very point where it originated, it was for a time injuriously interfered with by the conspiracy of several factions. The people were coerced by a minority in Maine, but have recovered themselves, and are fully determined to restore their famous Law in its integrity. Those of us who may not be ready to vote for its application here, ought yet to be desirous that the experiment should be fairly tried yonder. "It won't do in Old England," say not a few; well let us patiently observe how it works in New England. It is pleasant, according to the poetic interpreter of *Excursus* himself,—

E terra magnum ulterius spectare laborem; and America is practically working out a problem in which no difference of opinion should hinder us from feeling that morality, religion, international peace and the regeneration of society are intensely interested. We are ashamed, though not surprised, that the temporary defeat of the advocates of the Prohibitory Law in Maine should have been glad news to many people in Britain. What good could their ill-success do us? We may learn something from the example of a country which redoubles itself from intemperance, but nothing except warning from one which returns to it. In the State of New York, this Law, after being passed by the Legislature, was virtually set aside by the Court of Appeals; and in the British Colony of New Brunswick, after being constitutionally carried there, and even sanctioned by the Crown, it was got rid of by what we fear were the unconstitutional measures of the Governor. Nevertheless it is popular on both sides of the Lakes, and of the St. Lawrence and St. John Rivers; it has been adopted by the enlightened citizens of Massachusetts, and prevails, we believe, in most of the States (with modifications, however, in some) northwards and westwards, including New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan, and Iowa; also southwards in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Delaware; in Indiana, New York, and Maine it will probably be restored; and in other States where it has been suspended or rejected, the license system is an incomparably more stringent one than that of this country. The Earl of Harrington states that there are "eleven millions of free Americans now under the Maine-law."

We have further to congratulate the Alliance on the publication of its Prize Essay, of which we may say, that the man who raises his hand to arrest and suppress the reformatory movement here, until he has read and found in his own mind a conscience-satisfying answer to that "Argument for the Legislative Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic," will be guilty of no little rashness, and will involve himself in no light responsibility. But that which has helped more than anything else of late to bring the whole subject before the public, is the long correspondence between Lord STANLEY and Mr. S. POPE. Only one or two of our contemporaries have given it in full, and of those who have abridged it, most have bestowed an undue proportion of space and emphasis on Lord STANLEY'S share in the controversy. The *Alliance Weekly News* of last Saturday contains both sides, with a quantity of other valuable matter, for a single penny, and the letters will no doubt be republished as a tract, at a still smaller price. We recommend our friends, since we have not ourselves four or five columns vacant for these documents, to procure and read them for themselves. Lord STANLEY has done himself great credit by his appreciation of the magnitude of the subject and by his candour in the discussion of it. Mr. POPE, the Secretary of the Alliance, has replied with much skill, with fullness of knowledge, and in a spirit which has none of that intolerance which in too many cases has been justly charged against Teetotalers. To ourselves the simple moral argument appeals with almost overwhelming force. Temperance we hold to be the permanent, universal, and highest rule; and total abstinence the individual, occasional, and inferior one. If the latter suit one, that is not an adequate reason why he should enjoin it upon another. If he proceeds to add, "Abstain for thy brother's sake," the answer must be, "Most willingly, if you will prove that my brother will be saved or lost by my example." Now there is nothing in the example of temperance which can incite to excess; and there is nothing in that of total abstinence which can appeal with the force of a moral law. But though such is the general principle, exceptional cases, and exceptional times too, may modify it. A parent who had a son given to inebriety would not choose to have the deacons

frequently on the table. A priest who saw the wonderful effects of Father MATHEW'S agitation would have acted an un-Christian part in discountenancing it by his opposite example. We might perhaps say that all the good men in the nation would become Teetotalers to-morrow if they could induce all the intemperate to follow their example.

But the weakness of the case lies in this, that you cannot employ the ethical signs "must" and "ought," simply because you are able to point to your own practice. It is not a valid argument to say to your neighbour, "You ought to do this thing, because I do it; and must not do that, because I do not." Comparatively few men feel, for any length of time, the force of such an employment of the imperative mood. They turn round at last and demand a moral law binding on themselves, instead of an arbitrary one exemplified in another. Let it not be thought from these remarks that we are disputing with our friends the Teetotalers. Far from it; we are trying to feel our way to a position on which we can unite with them for some good work. We concede to them that voluntary associations of persons pledged to entire abstinence are at all times defensible and honourable, and may at some periods become absolutely necessary for the social existence of a people; and that, in our own day, they have had a blessing attendant on them far beyond that promised to the house of the Rechabites. Let all, therefore, who can do good by joining them, make what will be found, on actual experiment, a very easy sacrifice, and do so at once. But how are we to advance from these concessions, keeping in view the truth of things, to the requirement of a legislative prohibition of the sale of strong drink?

It is not possible for all the friends of temperance to combine—we will not say for the adoption here of the Maine Law—but for the application of a better license system? We know that it will be said this has been tried often and failed always. Still we apprehend it must be tried here too, if only as a first step. People will ask, is there no *via media* between New England and Old England? No way to reconcile the labourer's glass of beer with national temperance? no possibility of allowing him to have his customary leverage at home, without at the same time exposing him to the allurements of the reeking ale-house? Two questions like these we imagine the popular mind will be content with no other reply than that of actual experiment under their own eyes. They will some day try it for themselves. We submit to the Alliance therefore whether it cannot set before the nation some nearer and more attainable object than total prohibition, at least in the first instance.

But suppose we were actually put under the Maine Law, would the balance at the year's end be one of profit or loss? Would "merry England" be less merry thenceforward? In the first place, this Law, or one equivalent to it, would gain an end which voluntary abstinence societies have failed fully to reach. It would remove temptation, and hinder perhaps half a hundred millions sterling from being every year squandered in an unproductive, and, for the most part, criminal and destructive expenditure; it would make ten thousand gin-haunted homes the abodes of the spirit of industry and peace, brighten the dawn of every Sabbath morning, prolong the life of numberless individuals, prevent the population at large from becoming deteriorated by a progeny afflicted with alcohol-tainted organisations, and finally, would save souls from death and hide a multitude of sins. The object seems to us worth almost any price. There would be at first a loss to the revenue, but that, Lord STANLEY owns, is a secondary consideration, and would be speedily made good by the increased value of the national industry, the addition to the public resources of the food consumed by the distilleries, and the outlay of a people enriched by temperance. The new movement, if we understand it aright, does not aim to compel the people or any class of men to become Teetotalers; if it did, we should not be prepared to advocate such an interference with personal liberty. Its aim is to remove temptation, to put down gin-palaces, and to make the public-houses which remain places of refreshment, and not for tipping; and its direction towards this end is to be parallel with the enlightened opinion and will of the people themselves. It is not to be attained by what is called "class legislation," but by a popular impulse. We may therefore foresee that the path will be a difficult and long one; but any progress, and even the attempt at progress, must have a beneficial influence—that is the conviction which has prompted us to write these paragraphs; and the success which has been won in half a score of the American States, leaves the advocates of this social reform not without a good hope of gaining some substantial and beneficent triumph even on our side of the Atlantic.

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 18 in diameter, supplying the cheapest and most efficient method of conveying water under ground.

WILLIAM HEARD,

Charlottetown, 22d April, 1856.



SUMMARY OF NEWS.

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS.—The step taken by the South Australians in opening up the navigation with the river Murray having seriously excited the apprehensions of the commercial interest and the inhabitants of Melbourne generally, will give increased energy to the efforts for making a railway from the metropolis to the gold fields in the northern districts. Soon after the discovery of gold, when the necessity arose for conveying large quantities of stores to various parts of the interior to feed the suddenly located population, the absence of all means of communication pressed heavily upon all concerned. In consequence thereof, certain railways were projected, the chief of which was that which was to commence at Melbourne, and running thence to Mount Alexander terminate on the banks of the river Murray. On the estimated cost of this work, viz., £1,000,000, the colonial government consented to guarantee five per cent interest for 21 years, give the company 50 acres of land at the west end of the town, and 11 acres at Williamstown for termini, and all the land belonging to the crown which the company might require. The legislature also authorised a gift of £5000 in aid of the preliminary surveys. With all these advantages, the company has only been able to raise £65,000, one third of which has been expended unproductively. Seeing this, the government has just completed the purchase of all the rights, privileges, and property of the company, giving in payment for the same five per cent debentures, redeemable at par at the expiration of 50 years. This newly-acquired and novel description of government property is vested in two officers of the government for and on behalf of the colony. These gentlemen have it in contemplation to push on the works with every possible despatch, and, as a preliminary, have ordered by the last two mails respectively about £60,000 worth of plant.—Australian and New Zealand Gazette.

THE LIQUEFACTION OF THE BLOOD OF ST. JANUARIUS.—The Neapolitan question has obtained another result, and has once more directed the eyes of the world to our venerable acquaintance, St. Januarius. Few continental countries can boast of an institution professing the antiquity as also the respectability of the blood which once warmed the frame of St. Januarius. Already seven hundred years has the blood of this martyred Bishop of Naples, who fell under Diocletian in the third century, remained in a solid state, and, strange to say, in the very same phial. No trickery is possible, for the phial, with its valuable contents, is entrusted to the responsibility of the Archbishop of Naples and of a special chapter. Once a year, when thousands of believers have assembled, and are prepared to stand and die by St. Januarius in the event of the annual miracle being performed, a majestic-looking priest presents himself before the awe-struck multitude, with the miraculous phial in his hand. There is no deception, for in the curiously-shaped vessel, which is not unlike a modern claret jug, hangs the solid blood. A few moments elapse; thousands of eyes are concentrated on the priest, with an intensity and a silence that convey actual fear. A red drop suddenly trembles on the surface of the solid substance, and, amidst a frenzied shout of triumph and joy from the spectator, it slowly trickles down the glass. Drop succeed drop, and in a short time the miracle is consummated—for the solid blood has become liquid. Now it happened that a courageous man (for an editor of the Constitutionnel who performed what I am about to relate must be possessed of supernatural courage whilst enjoying his vacation in Italy), was present at the last miracle worked by St. Januarius; and he was so much struck with the solemnity of the proceedings, with the fervour of the multitude, and the venerable beard of the officiating priest, that he instantly put pen to paper and described his sensations to the great marvel of the subscribers to the Constitutionnel. He concluded by denouncing the incredulity of the age which scoffed at the faculties attributed to the saint whose blood has become liquid in so very satisfactory a manner; and altogether he clearly

proved that however excellent a politician he might be, his powers as a chemist had scarcely received sufficient development. Such appears to be at least the opinion of the Siecle, which enters at length into the question; and submits to its contemporary the following recipe for operating the miracle of St. Januarius: "Take 10 grammes of tallow (candle) and dissolve it in 12 grammes of ether; mix six drops of vermilion, or other red matter, stir up the same, and place it in a phial with a long neck. Allow the mixture to become solid; when the blood is required to flow, squeeze the neck of the phial, in order to cause the substance to melt rapidly from the heat communicated by the hand, or, if preferable, place the phial in your pocket. Either way the trick is complete." I have given this recipe in full, for the remarkable simplicity of the ingredients cannot fail to recommend it to the most homely families; it may also lead to the introduction of a new element into parlour magic in the approaching festive season.—Correspondent of the Globe.

An ex-deputy of the Parliament of Turin, M. Prever, died lately at his country-house, near Moncaliez. He was a remarkably tall man, and the hearse used for Catholic burials being too short to contain his coffin, another, which was longer, was borrowed from the Protestant. But when the priests saw the heretical vehicle drawing nigh, they refused to allow it to enter the church, and declined to perform the funeral service over the body of the good Catholic which laid therein.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—By American papers, received by the Admiral last evening, we learn that the election for President of the United States for the next four years has resulted in favor of Mr. Buchanan, the representative of the Democratic party; the votes appearing to have been 174 for Buchanan, 114 for Fremont, and 8 for Fillmore. As far as we can gather from the papers, the various States appear to have voted as follows:—For Buchanan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, California, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas and Florida; for Fremont—New York, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio and Michigan; for Fillmore—Maryland only. There appears to be some uncertainty as to Illinois; but even without that State, a decisive majority is claimed for Buchanan. This is a result we scarcely expected, after all the exertions made, and all the expectations raised in favor of Fremont; a result which we cannot but deem pregnant with ominous evils for the Model Republic.

The direful curse of slavery, and of its fearful system and fruits, are thus fastened for the present upon the United States; and we cannot but apprehend fearful consequences will ere long, develop themselves, from the policy which the new President is pledged to pursue. Under such auspices, a gloomy future appears to us to impend over the career of that vast Union, which, if freed from the fearful extension of the slave system, might progress to unexampled greatness.—Ob. & Literary Gazette.

REPRESENTATION OF BRITAIN AT THE UNITED STATES.—Washington Oct. 29.—The last official despatches, received from England, make no mention of a new minister to this government, and an impression prevails here that none will be sent until the inauguration of the new President.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir, In this age of progress, when the inventive genius of mankind is to so great extent directed to the lessening of human labour, and the advancement of the various useful arts and sciences, it is a matter of importance that improvements in the art of imparting knowledge should be encouraged.—A good education is a boon under any circumstance, and when well directed, constitutes the man. In an illiterate community, a person may get along as well as his neighbour; but in this enlightened age, to be able to enter the keen competition of business, or hold a proper position in society, it is indispensably necessary that the mind be cultivated.

And when time is money, few can afford to devote long years of study to the acquisition of learning. Whatever has a tendency to shorten labour in this respect, to either teacher or scholar, therefore is worthy of our highest regard.

It is true, "There is no Royal road to Geometry," yet there is no necessity of pursuing a circuitous and difficult course, when an easier and better is at hand.

circumstance of every new idea or fact being presented and made intelligible in its own proper place, and its relationship to what succeeds it, clearly illustrated in such a manner, that every lesson when acquired may naturally point to what immediately follows. We have been led to make these remarks, from becoming acquainted with the method of teaching pursued so very successfully by Messrs. Carr and Hamilton, Teachers of Systematic Penmanship. Mr Hamilton has recently taught a class in this place. The clearness with which he points out the rules for the formation of the different letters, their several relationships to each other, and his peculiar manner of illustration, render it a matter of comparative ease to acquire his style, which at once combines the advantages of ease, elegance, and rapidity. To teachers desirous of acquiring a short and simple, but comprehensive mode of In the art of teaching, much depends on the cir-

teaching the useful art of penmanship a course from Messrs. C. and H. would be of great advantage. Though the art of Penmanship is merely mechanical, and hence can be acquired and even taught in a manner, apart from other acquirements; yet Mr. Hamilton is well informed in the general literature of the day.

By giving this a place in your columns, you will oblige one of Hamilton's SCHOLARS. Georgetown, Nov 12th, 1855. The following communication has been received by His Worship the Mayor, relative to the Address presented to His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly in September last, and is now directed to be published. By Order. W. B. WELLNER, City Clerk. Charlottetown, Nov. 12, 1856.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, P. E. Island, 8th November, 1856.

SIR.—The Lieutenant Governor having transmitted to the Secretary of State the Address which had been presented to him by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Charlottetown, on the subject of stationing a detachment of Troops in Prince Edward Island, I am directed by His Excellency to inform you that he has received a reply to the effect, that—"The Secretary of State is unable to perceive any sufficient grounds to warrant Her Majesty's Government in departing from the rule which has been laid down, of not stationing Troops in small detachments in particular Colonies for the purposes of Police, rather than of military defence—a practice which experience has proved to be injurious to the discipline of the Troops and at variance with the real interests of the Colonies."

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, M. B. DALY, Private Sec'y. His Worship the Mayor, &c. &c. &c.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, November 15, 1856.

We gave in our last Mr. Labouchere's answer to the prayer of the petition against the increase of the representation. The question is what will the Government do now—will there be an immediate dissolution and a reasonable time given for a choice of new representatives, or will the dispatch be waited for, or on its arrival a dissolution, and the shortest possible time allowed for the election? Most probably the latter. Whichever way however, it is all who are anxious for a fair and honest representation of the country should be up and doing. To us, individually, it is a matter of no moment who the parties are who may be intrusted with the reins of government, provided that the right men are in the right places, and that there is a chance that such may be the case, we are willing to hope. There is a great amount of growing intelligence about the rising generation, and if they be not taken by surprise or misled by false representations, they may send men into the House that will have nothing but the good of the public in view.

One thing is certain, that the present government cannot hold out by way of lure any great prospect of emolument. The places of profit have all been pretty well shared out, and we cannot, for ourselves, see any pretence for creating new ones. The small debt commissionerships are appropriated, the commission of the Peace in each county is so filled with the names of Justices that it will hardly bear any more; and we are not aware that any of the offices of gauger, road commissioner, deputy postmaster and others of the like sort which are said to be so very attractive to country gentlemen, are in want of occupants, so far, so good; one great source of corruption is stopped, and as it is not the fashion—for want of means probably—to offer pecuniary bribes, we may hope that there is some chance of a few independent members being returned at the next election. It is possible however, that the present holders of office, fearful of committing political suicide, will wait until the House dies a natural death.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS. We take a great interest in the growth, welfare and prosperity of our young city. It is with feelings of no small satisfaction that we

see side-walks accurately defined and nicely gravelled, and it is enhanced by beholding new and well proportioned buildings rising in every quarter. The store lately opened by M'Nutt & Brown, on Queen's Square, would do credit to any Atlantic town; and as there is no dwelling house attached, either to it or the adjoining one occupied by Mr. Jardine MacLean, as a grocery store, it has enabled the proprietors to give a greater extent of shop front, in fact the whole, upwards of Sixty feet is composed of plate glass which has a very imposing effect and adds considerably to the beauty of the whole building. It is intended we understand, to add balconies with iron railings to the upper windows. The finish of the inside of these buildings is equal to the outside appearance. In M'Nutt & Brown's especially, the fittings are of the most tasteful description. A cut glass gaselier occupies the centre and is pendant from the ceiling of the second story—which forms a gallery to the basement—and in the spacious windows, a row of gas lights issuing from porcelain tubes in imitation of candles, are calculated in the evenings to add to the splendor of the store as well as that of the street. We say nothing of the goods, that not being in our way, except that the eye is unavoidably attracted by a display of glittering plate in the shape of silver, tea and coffee pots, sugar basins, &c. which harmonise well with the rich silks, furs, pictures, &c. When will Queen Square be properly enclosed and tastefully planted as it ought to be with trees flowery shrubs, &c. &c. ?

Launched

On the 23d ult., from the shipyard of Mr. William Coffin, a superior built Brigantine of 219 tons, O. M., called ELIZABETH JANE. The ways of which she ran were 200 feet in length, and carried her into the water with great satisfaction to the owners and pleasure to a large assemblage of spectators.

Port of Charlottetown.

- ENTERED. Nov. 6th—William, Fient, Yarmouth; sundries. 8th—Chieftan, Pictou; do. Ingham, Ireland, do; do. Majestic, Welsh, Liverpool, goods. Wm. Nelson, Ogdén, Bay Verte; deals. Albert, McDo-nald, Boston; do. 11th—Bee, Oulton, Shemogone; deals. 12th—Amelia Adelaide, Le Blanc, Arichat; fish. Glide, Chappel, Bay Verte; deals. La Rooka, Davison, Sydney; coal. 13th—Happy Return, Babin, Miramichi; deals. Lady Smith, Bordin, Richibuctou; do.

CLEARED.

- Nov. 6th—Speculator, Rodd, Halifax; produce. Reindeer, Frith, Bermuda; produce. Commerce, Whitman, Boston; do. 7th—Eliza, Landry, Arichat; bal. Margaret Ann, Wilson, Miramichi; sundries. 8th—Margaret Jane, Egan, St. John's. 10th—Glide, White, do; produce. Isabel, Turnbull, Boston; do. Belle, Sprague, Halifax; do. Wm. Nelson, Ogdén, Bay Verte; bal. 11th—Bee, Oulton, do; do. 12th—Helena, Roberts, New York; produce. Barbara Ann, Webster, Boston; do. Ellen, Pentz, N. S.; do. Iris, Laird, Pictou; bal. Caroline, Anderson, Boston; produce.

Charlottetown Markets, Nov. 11.

Beef, (small) lb.	3d a 5d	Oatmeal,	1 1/2d a 2d
Do. by quarter,	2 1/2d a 4 1/2d	Geese each,	2s a 3s
Pork,	3 1/2d a 5 1/2d	Fowls,	8d a 1s 6d
Do (small),	6d a 8d	Turkeys each,	3s 6d a 6s
Ham,	7d a 8d	Duck,	1s 2d a 1s 4d
Mutton,	3 1/2d a 5d	Eggs dozen,	10d a 1s
Veal,	3d a 5d	Oats, bush,	2s a 2s 4d
Butter (fresh),	15d a 18d	Barley,	4s 6d a 6s
Do. by Tub,	1s a 1s 3d	Potatoes,	2s 6d a 2s 9d
Tallow,	10d a 1s	Turnips,	1s a 1s 3d
Lard,	1 1/2d a 1s	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Flour,	3 1/2d a 4 1/2d	Hay, ton,	50s a 60s
Pearl Barley,	2d a 2 1/2d	Straw, Cwt.,	1s 3d a 1s

WANTED. A GOOD Cook in a respectable family to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at this office. Nov. 15th, 1856.

NEW GOODS. A. STRONG respectfully invites attention to his NEW SUPPLY of Seasonable Goods which are now open for inspection at the old stand.

Dawson's Building Great George Street. Nov. 15, 1856.—I mo all the papers.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED AT Queen Street House (Macdonald's Brick Buildings.) A WELL selected STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. Cheap for Cash.

ALEXANDER M'KINNON. November 10, 1856.

LADIES' superior French KID GLOVES, for sale at "Queen Street House" by ALEX. M'KINNON. November 10.

GASFIT (Kest) HAVIN Gas I and in oth the first u son's Dr ago J. C merit a el Orders Tinwan Force P Novem

ROYA THE S Establish and the opened t house late new (Pa vid St; name; au to make continuu Charlot

FOR S RAM Nov. 14

Co TO be Hill Worthy, l on the St. the surpl

4 Cows 2 Heifers 2 Oxen 1 a very s articles. vorable. Nov. 1

Sal TO Bl the noon, on hundred c in accordi particular HAZARD Oct. 21

40

133

MR. li at 3 o'e Six in Strat the City onlars s signed. Also Nov

500 Oct.



**CARD.**

**JOHN CAIRNS,**  
GASFITTER PLUMBER, AND COPPER-SMITH.

(Kest.-t., two doors from the Hon. G. Coles')  
HAVING served for many years in the works of Gas Companies both in the City of Glasgow and in other large towns in Britain, and having been the first to introduce Gas into this City, in WATSON'S Drug Store, Reddin's Buildings, 11 years ago J. C. hopes by assiduity and punctuality to merit a share of public patronage in the above line. Orders executed with neatness and despatch. Tinware and Stove Piping always on hand. Force Pumps, &c. repaired.  
November 14, 1856.

**ROYAL OAK! ROYAL OAK!**

THE Subscriber grateful to the Public for the liberal patronage bestowed on him in his former Establishment, begs leave to acquaint his City friends and the travelling public generally that he has opened that commodious and pleasantly situated house lately occupied by Mr. LAWRENCE WARREN (Painter) and adjoining the residence of DAVID STEWART, Esq., an INN, under the same old name; and as nothing shall be wanting on his part to make his customers comfortable he hopes for a continuance of the support so generally given him.  
JAMES OFFER.  
Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1856. xlm

FOR SALE—Nine thorough-bred LEICESTER RAM LAMBS.  
J. MYRIE HOLL, Kenwith.  
Nov. 14, 1856.

**AUCTIONS,**

**Cows, Oxen and Heifers.**

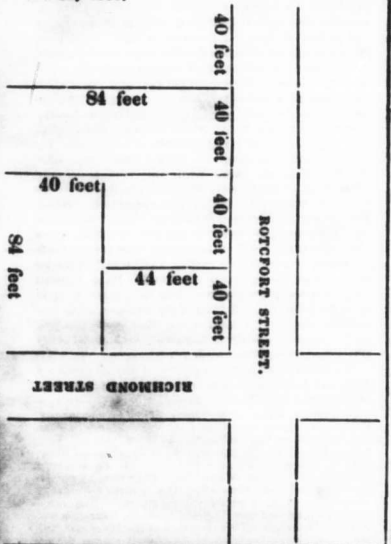
TO be sold, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at Hillsborough Hill, the residence of L. C. Worthy, Esquire, fifteen miles from Charlottetown, on the St. Peter's Road, commencing at 11 o'clock, the surplus—

**STOCK, on the Farm,**

—Comprising—  
4 Cows (in calf), 1 six-year old OX, (half fat), 2 Heifers rising 3 years old, 1 ditto rising 2 years, 2 Oxen rising 3 years, 1 three year old Bull, also a very strong Horse together with sundry other articles. Sale positive, unless the day is very unfavorable.  
H. W. LOBBAN, Auctioneer.  
Nov. 10, 1856.

**Sale of Freehold Property.**

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of NOVEMBER next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Premises, LOT No. 45, in the second hundred of Lots in this City, in BUILDING LOTS in accordance with the following plan. For further particulars, apply to the Honorable JOSEPH HENSLEY, or to the Oweer on the Premises.  
D. M'PHEE.  
Oct. 21, 1856.



**AUCTION.**

MR. B. DAVIES will offer for Sale by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock, p. m.,  
Six Eligible Sites for Business Stands, in Stratford, at the ferry, immediately opposite the City of Charlottetown. For plans and particulars apply to Mr. B. Davies, or to the undersigned.  
Also for Sale, two FARMS, one of about 70 acres, and the other of 100 acres.  
JOHN BALL, Sins.  
November, 8th, 1856.

**Chain Pump Fixtures!**

500 lbs. CHAIN, for Pumps, 4 doz. FIXTURES, —For Sale by—  
GEORGE T. HASZARD.  
Oct. 2, 1856.

**Extensive Sale at Auction.**

**WILLIAM DODD,**

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises in SUMMERSIDE VILLAGE, Bedouque, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of DECEMBER next, the whole of the Subscriber's

**REAL ESTATE.**

in this Island, consisting in some 50 VILLAGE LOTS in said Village, in which is included about 900 feet along the Shore of the Harbour of Bedouque, and which is laid out in WATERLOTS and the front secured with a Breast-work of considerable expense, and on which is the best location in the Village for a Wharf. On part of these Lots stands two DWELLING HOUSES, one STORE and WAREHOUSE, and one Carriage Factory, which will be sold with the Lots on which they stand.

Immediately adjoining the Village is a Farm of about 90 Acres 50 of which is in a good state of cultivation, and the balance well covered with a splendid growth of Beech and Maple. There are also a large BARN, a small FARM HOUSE, Out House, a well and a large Spring of Superior Water on the premises. This Farm being situated on the north side of Bedouque Bay, and gradually descending south to said Village, renders its location pleasant; and as it commands a full view of the Straits with New Brunswick, in the distance, makes it a very desirable site for residence, consequently it will be sold in 5 to 10 Acre Lots, or in the whole, as may best suit purchasers, a large portion of which, however, will be required to supply the growth of the Village, this property in point of beauty, for private residences and convenience for all sorts of Fishing, Shipping, &c., is second to none in the Island. Much might be said of the many business advantages &c., of Summerside, and of its proximity to Shediac, the terminus of the Railroad.

Also at the same time and place, will be sold 300 Acres of LAND on Lot 8; 100 Acres on Lot 3; 100 Acres on Lot 15; and also, the freehold of two FARMS, on Lot 25, under Leases and paying annually £9 14s. currency rent. The whole of this property will positively be sold, in Lots and portions to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms. Good Titles will be given to all the said Property. For further particulars, apply to Messrs BEER & SON, Charlottetown, or to P. BAKER, Esq., Bedouque, with whom plans of said Village property can be seen.

October 7, 1856. J. WEATHERBIE.

No. 8. Queen-street. No. 8.

**REMOVAL!**

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS EXTENSIVE STOCK OF BRITISH and Foreign GOODS,

Ex "J. W." Elizabeth, Isabella, and Albion,

TO the Store formerly occupied by Mr. GEORGE ROOM, a few doors higher up, which premises he has remodelled and refitted; and having now increased facilities for the accommodation of his Customers, he trusts to be favored with a continuance of their patronage.

He also begs to intimate, that he is daily expecting a further supply, to complete his

**Fall Importations,**

all of which will be disposed of at the lowest cash prices.

Observe, No. 8, Queen Street, J. W. MORRISON, Charlottetown, Nov. 11, 1856.

**Cod Liver Oil.**

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

**CAUTION.**

THAT great desideratum to the public—a Bank—having been happily organized,—the SUBSCRIBER will now turn his attention more particularly to the various branches of his profession, and can be consulted at his Chambers between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock daily.  
CHARLES YOUNG.  
Charlottetown.  
Nov. 5, 1856.—Is., Ex. & Adv. 4w]

**DR. A. JOHNSON'S American Anodyne Liniment.**

FOR the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Sides or Breast, Rheumatism, Cramp in the Stomach, Spitting of blood, and all Lung Complaints. Manufactured by I. S. JOHNSON, Bangor, Maine.

**DR. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT.**

An entirely vegetable preparation, prepared and intended for Internal and External application. The inventor of this article was in the constant practice of medicine for 20 years, and by a long course of experiments upon the various diseases for which this Liniment is recommended, he became perfectly satisfied of its efficacy, and offers it with full confidence to the afflicted, as the result of his long experience and best efforts.

This has long been a standard medicine, and enjoys the singular privilege of being known and patronized by a large portion of the medical Faculty, wherever it has been introduced. With the firm conviction that it is the best remedy of the present age for all diseases for which it is

recommended, the proprietor offers his Liniment to the Public, not doubting that it will sustain the high reputation it has already acquired. We do not affirm that this article is a cure for the ten thousand ills humanity is heir to; but let those who are afflicted with the following diseases, try it, and we can assure them, they will find relief.

Inflammation of the Bronchia or Bronchitis, Croup, Catarrh, Hard dry Cough, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness and common Cold, Pain and Soreness in the Lungs, Stomach and Sides, caused by lifting or otherwise, Asthma, Influenza, for Sore Throat and Weak Lungs, for Chronic Diarrhoea, caused by Rheumatism in the bowels, for Cramp in the Stomach, for Strangury, Gravel and Stone, Blind Piles, &c.

Externally it will have the most happy effects, in all cases where any other Liniment would be used, especially for Rheumatic Affections, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Sore Lips; it is a sovereign remedy for the bites of flies and other insects. There is nothing of equal efficacy to this for Horses and Oxen where they are carked, cut, bruised, strained or chafed by the harness, and it possesses more than double the power of any other Liniment.

Inflammation of the Bronchia or Bronchitis, for the cure of this disease it has been wonderfully successful. Those who had cases of long continuance have found permanent relief. S. D. Ward, Esq., (No. 10 Court Street, Boston) who had a case of three years' standing has kindly permitted us to refer to him in proof of the efficacy of this valuable medicine; also in the case of a Rose-Cold. This cold comes on when the flowers bloom in the spring, and continues till the leaves fall in Autumn—if this disease is not attended to in season, it ends in consumption. Take of the Liniment according to directions, and a cure will result.

Catarrh, and noise or confusion in the head may be cured by a faithful trial of this Liniment; drop one or two drops in each ear at night before going to bed, and take it internally according to directions.

In all Coughs, the Anodyne Liniment is a well known remedy, particularly for Whooping Cough, The first symptoms should be checked, and not the least difficulty will occur in the cure of this complaint. For children, half a teaspoon full of Liniment night and morning.

This Anodyne Liniment for sore throat and weak lungs, that complaint so common in all countries, especially in this climate, stands unrivalled, and in every case, a complete trial will be marked by the most complete success.

The Blind Piles. The Anodyne Liniment has in a great number of instances of this distressing disease, made permanent cures. In connection with taking the Liniment internally, external application should be made.

The sale of this invaluable medicine is rapidly increasing, and the Proprietor can say with confidence that he has been, the favored instrument of giving relief to thousands of the afflicted and suffering. He earnestly solicits all who may be afflicted, to give this Anodyne Liniment a fair trial, satisfied that if taken with a full determination to test its utility, they will find relief.

**JOHNSON'S CATHARTIC PILLS.**

Sugar Coated, in Glass Bottles. For the Cure of a great variety of Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, and Obstructions in the Organs of Digestion.

These Pills may be used in all forms of Diseases, with the most decided benefit, and without fear of injury. Being of Vegetable extract, they do not cramp or rack the delicate frame or weak constitution, but will be found particularly useful, by stimulating the weakened and distempered parts into healthy action.

The most delicate female, and children of the tenderest age, can take these Pills with perfect safety, and the most salutary results will follow. Being coated with pure White Sugar, prevents that general aversion which most persons have to ordinary Medicines, for nothing but the taste of sugar is apparent when administered.

Married Ladies, under all circumstances, will find these Pills a safe, and in small doses, a mild cathartic.

The best time to administer these Pills is on going to bed at night, though they can be taken at any time beneficially; at night, however, they have a more general and universal influence over the whole body; the mind, body and nervous system at that time being in a quiet state, gives the Pills an opportunity to operate with the fullest effect upon the whole system.

They are an excellent article to be taken In the Spring of the Year, To invigorate and give Tone to the System.

These Pills have a great advantage over other Sugar-coated Pills, in that they are put up in GLASS BOTTLES, well corked; consequently will keep for any length of time without injury, and are not affected by damp weather.

The Proprietor of these Pills has spared no expense in getting up an article that he trusts will meet the universal approbation of the public, and he does not doubt they will, when known, take a stand beside his well known and extensively appreciated AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT.

They are purely Vegetable in their composition, are peculiarly mild, give no pain, yet efficient in their operation, and require no change of diet or confinement while taking them. They require only a trial, and need no puffing to recommend them. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

For sale at the Apothecaries' Hall, and at the Drug Stores of W. R. Watson and M. W. Skinner, and sold at all the Stores throughout the Island. Persons wishing supplies of the above Medicines, can be furnished at Proprietor's prices at the Drug Store of

M. W. SKINNER, General Agent for P. E. Island.  
Nov. 5, 1856.

**Mechanics' Institute Soiree.**

AT a GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING of the Charlottetown MECHANICS' INSTITUTE held on Saturday evening the first inst., it was unanimously resolved,—That the approaching Session of the year 1857 be inaugurated by a SOIREE; to be held at the TEMPERANCE HALL, on TUESDAY the second day of DECEMBER next. And the Members of the Institute are solicited to use their best exertions to cause the celebration to be increasingly creditable to the Institution, as was proved by the Soiree of last year—And thus continue to enhance the prosperity of the Institute in the ennobling objects of promoting a love for literature, Arts, and Sciences.

The best Vocal and Instrumental Music will be procured, and the entertainment will be further enlivened by a short Lecture and several addresses on interesting topics.

Tickets may be had at the several Book Stores, and from either of the undermentioned Committee. Tickets of admission 1s. 6d. each

Tea to be on the Table at 6 o'clock p. m.

- MARK BUTCHER,
- CHARLES PALMER,
- WATSON DUCHEMIN,
- SILAS BARNARD,
- FREDERICK BRECKEN,
- JOHN W. MORRISON,
- WILLIAM C. TROWAN,
- BENJAMIN DAVIES,
- JOHN LAWSON,
- JOHN TANTON,
- BENJAMIN CHAPPELL,
- JAMES MORRIS,

Committee.

ARCHIBALD M'NIELL, Sec'y and Treasurer.  
Charlottetown, 6th Nov., 1856.

**COW STRAYED.**

A BLACK COW, about 12 years old, strayed from the Subscriber's premises, about four weeks ago—The finder will be rewarded by giving information to James McNally in this town.  
JOHN MONAGHAN, De Sable.  
Nov. 8, 1856. X 2 in.

**SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS.**

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the Twenty-ninth day of NOVEMBER, 1856, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, pursuant to License duly granted for that purpose, by his Honor the Surrogate and Judge of Probate of this Island, bearing date the 12th day of February, A. D. 1856. All the Right, Title and Interest of the late Honorable DONALD M'DONALD, Glenaladale, Township Number 36, deceased, in and to the following Lands and Real Estate:

Namely—All that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being on Division No. 2, on the Plan of the Estate of Castle Tioram, from actual Survey of William Curtis, Assistant Surveyor General, made July, 1825, and now filed in the Office of the keeper of Plans, bounded as follows, that is to say—Commencing at the South-East angle of Division No. 3, on the said Estate on the Northern edge or side of the Post or St. Peter's Road, thence, [according to the Magnetic North of the year 1764] North one degree and thirty minutes West, for the distance of Seventy-eight [78] chains; thence North Eighty-six [86] Degrees East, Forty-seven [47] chains and Eighty-eight links; thence South One degree thirty minutes East, Eighty-four [84] Chains to said Road; thence following the various courses of the said road Westwardly, to the place of commencement, containing Three hundred and sixty-two [362] acres of Land, a little more or less, and is part of Lot or Township Number Thirty-five [35] in Prince Edward Island.

Excepting out of the above Tract, the Land and Premises at the Eastern end thereof, under lease to or in possession of Mr. James M'Williams, being about Fifty acres of Land, a little more or less; the Tract to be sold pursuant to this Notice, comprising an area of 312 acres, a little more or less.

Also, all that Piece of Land being part of Lot or Township Number Thirty-six [36] in Prince Edward Island thus described, that is to say commencing at a Square Stake fixed on the North Shore of Hillsborough River in the East boundary of a Tract of Land now or late in the possession of the Heirs of the late Angus M'Kenzie; thence following the course of said East boundary North for the distance of One hundred [100] chains; thence by a right angle line running East for the distance of Twenty [20] chains or to the Western boundary of Alexander M'Donald's Farm or Possession near the Division line between Townships 36 and 37, thence South along the said last mentioned boundary to the shore of Hillsborough River and thence following the various courses of the said Shore Westwardly to the place of commencement containing by estimation 200 acres of Land a little more or less.

The above Lands will be sold in several Plots or Divisions. For further particulars, and conditions of Sale, apply to the Subscriber at Glenaladale, or at the office of the Honorable Joseph Hensley, in Charlottetown

JOHN ARCHIBALD M'DONALD, Administrator of the Estate of the said late Honorable Donald M'Donald.  
Charlottetown, 18th October, 1856.

**Schooner for Sale!**

A SCHOONER three years old, under repair, to be Sold. She is a good cargo vessel of thirty tons register. Apply to—  
WILLIAM HODGES, Cymbria Lodge, Rustico, Aug. 29, 1856.



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, of all climes, ages, sexes and constitutions.

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, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

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. Learned Colleges admit, that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—

- Ague Dropsy Inflammation
Anemia Dysentery Jaundice
Bilious Complaints Erysipelas Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin Female Irregularities
Bowel Complaints Indigestion Lumbago
Cholera Fevers of all kinds Piles
Constipation of the Bowels Fits Rheumatism
Head-ache Indigestion Scrofula, or King's Evil
Sore Throats Stone and Gravel Tumours
Secondary Symptoms Venereal Affections Worms all kinds
Ulcers Weakness, from whatever cause, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 89, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:— 2s. 6s. and 20s. Currency each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

South Side of Hillsborough Square, (Immediately opposite the Site of the New City Market House.)

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

PINE TIMBER, in Lots to suit purchasers. BENJAMIN CHAPPEL. April 12th, 1856.

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment— 800 sides Neat's Leather, 300 sides Harness Leather, 200 sides Light Sole Leather, 500 Calf-skins. WM. B. DAWSON.

October 20.



FALL SUPPLIES

BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT THE

CITY DRUG STORE

No. 14, Queen Street.

100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd. Sperm, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., bbla. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cadbeer, Bluestone, Copperas, Alum, Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sage and Corn Starch.

ALSO, IN STORE.

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

CLOTH!

THE Subscriber is making some improvements in his CLOTH MILLS, and any Cloth left at his Mills, or with any of the Agents, will be attended to, and returned as soon as possible, and he hopes by strict attention to be able to turn out the work to their satisfaction.

AGENTS.

- Charlottetown.—Messrs Haszard & Owen.
Georgetown.—Hon. Joseph Wightman.
Vernon River.—James L. Haydon, Esq.
Head of Orwell.—Robert Finlay, Esq.
Pinette Mills.—Alex. Dixon, Esq.
Mount Stewart Bridge.—Kemble Coffin, Esq.
St. Peter's.—Wm. Sterns, Esq.

JOHN DIXON.

Glenfias Mills, June 7, 1856.

Sky Light Glass For Sale.

HASZARD & OWEN have a good stock of the above (such as is used in the United States for sky Lights in the Roofs of Houses), each sheet, 6 x 15 inches, and 4 inch thick.

Pure Corn Starch.

PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich puddings, nice Blanc Mange Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and of choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by June 7 W. R. WATSON.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE above Company now issues all kinds of Property, both in Town and Country, at ONE-HALF THE PREMIUM usually charged by Foreign Companies. Persons insuring in this Company have their share in the profits, which amount to above One Thousand Pounds within the few years it has been in operation, and the interest now received on the Capital overpays the annual expense of working the Company. For all particulars, inquire at the Secretary's Office in Kent Street, Charlottetown; W. B. AITKEN, Esq., Georgetown; JOHN HASZARD, Esq., St. Eleanor's; JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Summerside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Baddeck; EDWIN PARKER, Esq., Traveller's Rest; JAMES BEARISTOE, Esq., Princetown; JEREMIAH SIMPSON, Esq., Cavendish; JAMES FIDGON, Esq., New London; RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., Tryon; GEORGE WIGGINTON, Esq., Crapaud; W. S. MAGGOWAN, Esq., Souris; HON. JAMES DINGWELL, Bay Fortune, or JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq., St. Peter's Bay. Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856.—Is!

Tar! Tar! Tar!

FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very fine Gas Tar, at 15s. per barrel of 35 gallons. WM. MURPHY, Manager. March 10, 1856.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq. Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies. Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. DOBBOIS, Esq., Charlottetown. H. J. CUNDALL, Agent for P. E. April 7th, 1854.

1st OCTOBER, 1856

NEW BOOKS received this day, at George T. Haszard's, Bookstore— M'Aulay's History, 4 vols. in one, 7s 6d, and in single volumes at 3s 6d. M'Kenzie's 5000 receipts, 6s 3d. Gordon Cummings Hunters' Life, 7s 6d. Jay's Autobiography, 1 vol. Dr. Kitto's Memoirs. The Castle Builders, 5s. The Martins of Cro Martin, by Lever, 3s 9d. J. Montgomery's Poetical works illustrated, 14s. Letter Writers, 1s 3d. Song Books, bound and pamphlets. Cookery Books, 1s 3d. Carpenter's Spelling Books, 9d. Comic almanacs for 1857. 17 000 Buff envelopes, 1s to 1s 10d per 100. English Editions of Webster's Dictionary, 5s 6d to 28s 6d. Am. abridged do. of Walker do., 2s. Drawing Room Table Book, 4to 20 Engravings, 17s 6d. Albums English and American, illustrated 6s 9d to 29s. Gift Books, richly bound, 7s 6d. Fishers Book of the World, 29s 6d. Confession of Faith. Ramsay's inquiry of Human Happiness. Childrens Books, a variety.

TO MILLERS.

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

Silent Sorrow.

CERTAIN HELP.

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, 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. THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delicate excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practiced by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment, &c. By WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily, from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted. Sold also by Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; and through all others. Dr. De Roos, from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.

PERMITS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c. which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation. THE CONCENTRATED GUTTE VIVE, or Vegetable Life Drops, are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spasmodic, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, &c. Their almost marvelous power in removing contumacious, Secondary symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scabby Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d.; 11s.; and 32s. per bottle. The £5 Packages, by which £1 12s. are saved; and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c. THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are the most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s 6d., 11s., & 32s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors who thereby obtain a large profit. To protect the PUBLIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," to be printed in white letters on the Stamp affixed to the above, to imitate which is felony. Sold by HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square Charlottetown

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, 20th Dec., 1856. Dr. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Pectoral. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M.D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTRICH, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Cherry Pectoral myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should never pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Group, Whooping Cough, Influenza. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1856. BROTHEN AYER: I will cheerfully certify your PECTORAL is the best remedy we possess for the cure of Whooping Cough, Group, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people. HIRSHAM CONKLIN, M.D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., of MOOREHEAD, Ia., writes, 2d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your PECTORAL by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedy, as the poor man's friend."

Wm. HANCOCK, Esq., of WASHINGTON, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856. Sir: Your CHERRY PECTORAL is performing marvelous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M.D., ALBANY, MICHIGAN CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your CHERRY PECTORAL for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable." We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption. Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the CHERRY PECTORAL affords relief and comfort.

ASTON HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856. DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your Cherry Pectoral has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily falling, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well. Yours with gratitude and regard, ORLANDO SHILBY, of BURLINGTON.

Consumption, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedently upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or diseased organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also the formidable and dangerous diseases that have bedeviled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being unobnoxious, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—Constipation, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a Full Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcers and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula, or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Nourish and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best and this is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Price 25 Cts. per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

SOLD BY T. DESBRIAY & Co. General Agent.

- And by EMUEL OWEN, Georgetown, EDWARD GOFF, Grand River, EDWARD NEEDHAM, St. Peter's Bay, J. J. FRASER, St. Eleanor's, GEORGE WIGGINTON, Crapaud, JAS. L. HOLMAN, St. Eleanor's, JAMES FIDGON, New London,



A CARD.

HAMMOND JOHNSON, M. D. (PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.) May be consulted at the Dispensary, or at his father's Residence. Ch. Town, P. E. I. July 17.

Shingles, Lumber, &c. PINE BOARDS, (a good article), Spruce Boards, Deals, Scantling, Studding, Janiper Posts, Laths, Birch Plank, SHINGLES, (Pine, Cedar and Fir). 100 pair WINDOW SASHES, (8x10 & 10x12) JAMES N. HARRIS. August 11, 1856.

Wanted to Purchase, OATS, OATMEAL, BUTTER, LARD, Macerol, Cod Oil, Codfish. JAMES N. HARRIS. August 11, 1856.

FASHIONABLE

Boot and Shoe Establishment. RICHARD FAUGHT, grateful for former patronage, begs to announce to his customers and the public generally, his return from the United States; and having had three years' experience in the most fashionable establishments there, and having acquired a thorough knowledge of the improvements of the day, requests (at his old stand, Queen Square), a continuance of past favors. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes with India Rubber soles; and India Rubber Boots and Shoes neatly repaired. October 6th, 1856.—S.

A Good Investment.

A MOST rare opportunity is here offered to the Public, particularly Capitalists and Speculators, either in the Island or neighboring Provinces. The Subscriber, now residing in the United States, hereby offers at private sale, either the whole or part of his REAL ESTATE in Prince Edward Island, consisting, in part, in some 60 VILLAGE LOTS in the Village of Summerside, Lot 17, in which is included about 900 feet along the Shore of the Harbor of Bedouque, and which is laid out in WATER LOTS, and the front secured with a breast-work of considerable expense, and on which is the best location in the Village for a Wharf. On part of these Lots stands Two DWELLING HOUSES, one STORE and WAREHOUSE, and one Carriage Factory. Immediately adjoining the Village is a FARM of about 90 Acres, 50 of which is under a good state of cultivation, and the balance well covered with a splendid growth of wood. There are also a large BARN, a small FARM HOUSE, Out Houses, a Well, and a large Spring of Superior Water on the premises. This Farm being situated on the north side of Bedouque Bay, and gradually descending south to said Village, rendering its location pleasant; and, as it commands a full view of the Straits, with New Brunswick in the distance, makes it a very desirable site for a residence; a large portion of which, however, will be required to supply the growth of the Village, and for Building Lots in the rear. This property is second to none in the Island, in point of beauty and for healthy locations. Much might be said of the many business advantages, &c., of Summerside, and of its proximity to Shediac, the terminus of the Rail Road; but it is presumed an intending purchaser will make himself well acquainted with all such information before closing such a purchase. Also is offered on Townships Nos. 15, 8 and 3, in Prince County some 550 Acres of LAND, and on Lot 25, two FARMS, subject to long Leases, paying annually £9 14s. currency. All this property will positively be sold, therefore, bargains may be expected. For Terms, and further particulars, apply to P. BAKER, Esq., Bedouque, or to Messrs. BEER & SON, Charlottetown, with whom plans of said Village Property can be seen, as also in the Registrar's Office. May 10, 1856. J. WEATHRBE.

MAILS.

Summer Arrangement. THE MAILS for the neighboring Provinces, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:— For New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, via Summerside and Shediac, every Monday and Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, and direct to Shediac, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," every Friday afternoon, at one o'clock. For Nova Scotia, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, and every Thursday morning, at ten o'clock. For Newfoundland, every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. For England and Bermuda, to include the correspondence for the West Indies, every alternate Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, viz:— Tuesday, the 3rd and 17th June, The 1st, 15th and 29th July, The 12th and 26th August, The 9th and 23rd September, The 7th and 21st October, The 4th and 18th November. Letters to be registered and Newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing. THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General. General Post Office, May 24th, 1856. N.B. The Steamer "Lady Le Marchant" will leave Shediac every Tuesday morning at six o'clock, and Pictou every Wednesday and Friday morning at eight o'clock, and will leave Charlottetown for Shediac every Friday at two o'clock.

CARD.

STEWART & MACLEAN, SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the Sale and Purchase of American & Provincial Produce, and Dealers in Provisions, Fish, Oil, &c. FERRY LANDING, Water-Street, St. JOHN, N. B. REFERENCE: Charlottetown, P. E. I., JAS. PURDIE, Esq., St. John, N. B., Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co. April 13, 1856.

Superior Cooking Stoves Scotch Castings.

JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, from Glasgow, a quantity of Cooking Stoves, Cannon and Close Stoves, (all sizes); Wilkie's Plough Mounting, Door Scrapers, Umbrella Stands, Sash Weights, Cart and Gig Boxes, Pot Metal, and a variety of other Castings. The superior quality and durability of these Castings are well known to the public. To be had at the Store of HENRY HASZARD, Ch. Town, Great George-St. October 23d, 1856.

Chambers's Publications.

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

WILLIAM CONROY, IMPORTER & DEALER IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOODS, OF THE BEST QUALITY, IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.

Scale of prices as cheap as any in the City. STORE IN RIDER'S BUILDING, NEAR THE TEMPERANCE HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN. Tea, Sugar, &c. Cutlery, Confectionery. Jewelry. Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, that beautifully situated FARM, on the Malpeque Road, distant about 5 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, the property of DR. DAY. It contains 155 acres, of which about 100 are in a good state of cultivation, the residue being covered with a mixed growth of hard and soft wood, including suitable Fencing material. Upon the premises is a comfortable 1 1/2 story DWELLING HOUSE, 45 feet by 35 feet, with a BARN 45 by 25 feet, and a Well of water at a short distance from the farm yard. The Property is enhanced by a permanent stream of water which flows through it; and altogether is adapted for Farming purposes. It is held under Lease for 999 years, of which 973 are unexpired, and is subject to the yearly rent of One Shilling per acre only. Possession can be given in April next, or earlier, if required. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of JOHN LONGWORTH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Charlottetown, who is fully authorized to treat for the sale. Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND UNDER RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Being strictures on the policy of the Provincial Legislature, since the year 1851. BY W. H. POPE, Esq., BARRISTER AT LAW. THIS Pamphlet contains the arguments furnished by the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Her Majesty's Attorney General to Sir Alexander Bannerman, in favor of the Elective Franchise Bill—a most extraordinary production, and one well calculated to illustrate the position of officials generally, and of the Attorney General in particular—under Responsible Government. p. 36. Price 9d. CHARLOTTETOWN.—HASZARD & OWEN, Queen Square. ST. ELEANOR'S.—JAMES J. FRAZER.

Charts, Charts,

BELLE ISLE to Boston, including Gulf and River St. Lawrence, with a large book of sailing directions, 24s. Canoe to Philadelphia, including Bay Fundy, with do., 25s. Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Newfoundland, 11s 6d. Nova Scotia and Bay Fundy, 12s 6d. Northumberland Straits, (2 parts) 3s 6d each. Atlantic General Chart. English Channel. A full Chart of the South of Ireland, St. George's Channel, the English Channel, and of the North Sea to Yarmouth and Amsterdam, 21s. South of Ireland to St. George's Channel, 12s 6d. St. George's and English Channel, with sailing directions, 25s. Parallel Rulers, Mathematical Instruments, for sale by— HASZARD & OWEN. June 20, 1856

The Art Union of Glasgow.

PATRON: His Royal Highness the Prince Albert. PRESIDENT: His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chateherault. THE object of the Art Union of Glasgow is, briefly, to aid in extending amongst the Community a knowledge of the FINE ARTS, by the purchase and dissemination amongst the Members of Meritorious Works.

A Subscription of ONE GUINEA constitutes Membership for One Year. The whole Subscriptions, after deducting the necessary expenses, are devoted to the purchase of PICTURES, DRAWINGS, SCULPTURES, ENGRAVINGS, and other WORKS OF ART. Each Member for the present year, for every Guinea subscribed, is entitled to the following privileges:— I.—To a Copy of each of the following beautiful Line Engravings on Steel;— THE FIRST BORN, after the Painting by W. COPE, Esq., R. A., Engraved by T. VERNON, Esq. THE VILLA FOUNTAIN, after the Painting by W. L. LEITCH, Esq. Engraved by W. FORRESTER, Esq.

II.—To one chance of obtaining, at the Annual General Meeting, in 1856, for every Guinea Subscribed, a PAINTING, STATUETTE, or GROUPE in Paris; Fac-simile in Chromo-Lithograph, copied from First-class Painting, executed expressly for the Society; or other Work of Art.

NOTE.—Subscribers for more than one Share have the following privileges:— TWO SHARES.—Two Chances for the Prizes, and of EACH of the Engravings for the year, Two Prints or a Proof on India paper. FIVE SHARES.—Five Chances for the Prizes, and of EACH of the Engravings for the year, Five Prints or a Proof before Letters. TEN SHARES.—Ten chances for the Prizes, and of EACH of the Engravings for the year, Ten Prints or an Artist Proof.

SUBSCRIBERS for this year can take a Print of a former year in place of this year's; but of former Engravings, there are no Proofs to be had. The following is the list of former Prints, issued by the Society:—viz. THE HERMIT—ITALIAN SHEPHERDS—PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD—HARVEST—MAY MORNING—WHITTINGTON—HAGAR AND ISHMAEL—HEATHER BELLES—THE KEEPER'S DAUGHTER—THE RETURN FROM DEER-STALKING—AND COMING OF AGE. There are a few Proofs before Letters of Deer-Stalking on hand. OF ARTISTS' PROOF, AND PROOFS BEFORE LETTERS, a very few will be printed, and these will be delivered strictly in the order, that Subscribers names are received, a few of each being retained for Subscribers, names abroad. The Engravings being on Steel and in Line, no inferior impressions will be issued.

The Committee most respectfully yet earnestly solicit those Gentlemen who are already Members of the Society to do what they can to increase the number of the Subscribers, and thus put the Society in a situation to advance still more than they have yet been able to do the cause of Art in the United Kingdom.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received at the OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 20, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW; by any of the MEMBERS of the COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT; and by the HONORARY SECRETARIES appointed throughout the Country.

ROBERT A. KIDSTON, Acting Secretary. MR. G. T. HASZARD, Honorary Secretary for CHARLOTTETOWN, ERINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE ART UNION OF GLASGOW have to state to the Members of the Society and to the friends and lovers of Art, that to obviate the complaints of the delivery of the Prints for the year to the members, they have this year determined to issue in place of one Large Print which would take above two years to print, Two Prints of a smaller size, but which can be printed in such time, as will enable each Subscriber to receive them during the currency of the year, each being of greater value than the amount of subscription. These Plates are specimens of the very highest class of Art both in their subjects and in their execution, and may indeed be designated Gems of Art; they have also by adopting two plates for the present year, been able to make such arrangements as enable will them in all future years, to continue the giving the Engravings on payment of subscription, and at the same time secure to the Members works of the highest class.

The delay in issuing the plate for last year, (COMING OF AGE,) was impossible to avoid, so long time being required to print the large quantity, that was wanted, and at the same time keep up the quality of the impressions, the latest of which they are happy to say, will be found to be most excellent in every respect; the Committee were determined that no inferior impressions should be issued, and in this they have been completely successful. For above a year, this plate has been printing night and day, and will still continue to be so, till every member has received his copy.

Having explained as to the delay that has taken place in delivering the prints of "COMING OF AGE" the Committee hope, that the Members will be satisfied with the explanation, and having two such fine Engravings this year, that they will continue their support to the Society, and that this year there will again be a large increase to the list of subscribers.

Having said so much regarding the Engravings they will only shortly draw attention to the Prizes to be distributed among the Members at the annual

meeting—every care will be taken to secure Paintings of high merit, and arrangements are making to have a large number of a first rate work of Art in Chromo-Lithography; they are encouraged to spare no labour in attaining this, by the great popularity of the Fac-simile of Mr. GILBERT's Painting of "SPANISH PEASANTS GOING TO MARKET" which was issued last year, and they have no doubt but they will be able to bring forward a work of Art in this department which will not fail to be as popular as the last, and as high in character as a work of Art. Arrangements are also making to have fine specimens in BRONZE, FARIAN, &c. As these arrangements are completed, the various Honorary Secretaries and Agents will be duly advised.

In conclusion, the Committee trust that as THE SOCIETY IS NOW HIGHEST ON THE LIST OF SUCH INSTITUTIONS IN THE WORLD, by the exertions of their friends they will still be enabled to keep this position, and the Committee are determined that no effort on their part will be wanting to insure this being attained.

ROBERT A. KIDSTON, Acting Secretary. Subscriptions will be received, and specimens can be seen at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Bookstore.

TO LET.

THREE or four Rooms in a respectable part of the city, suitable for a genteel family. Enquire at the office of this paper. Aug. 13, 1856.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE co-partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers under the name of HASZARD & OWEN, as Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the said firm are requested to be paid to either of the subscribers before the 15th October next.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, GEORGE W. OWEN. August 15th, 1856

THE BOOK-SELLING and STATIONARY business will be conducted as at present, by GEORGE T. HASZARD, for which he solicits a continuance of public patronage. The Printing business will be continued in the same building by Mr. Haszard until the first of January next, after which period it will be under the management of a person of long and tried experience.

New Importations.

BRUSHES in great variety, Spirit levels assorted sizes, do. with plumb and side light, Bench screws, (Birch and Walnut) 2s 6d to 4s 6d each.

IRON, Axes, Hatchets and Hammers assorted, Superior Mortice Locks, at prices from 1s 9d to 20s each. Mortise Latches, low priced. Rim Locks and Latch Locks, Store Door Locks with 2 keys, a good article, Glass, Porcelain, Mineral and Argillo door knobs, Electro Plated Drop Escutcheons, Screws, a large lot, Excelsior Screw Auger Bits, sizes from 3-16 to 1 inch. Chisels, all sizes, Screw Wrenches, Hand and Bench Vices, Oil Stones, Turkey and Hindostan, &c., lately received from the United States, and for sale by GEORGE T. HASZARD. Oct. 24, 1856.

Coke! Coke! Coke!

FOR SALE at the Gas Works, a quantity of very superior Coke, at 12s. 6d per chaldron. WM. MURPHY, Manager. March 10, 1856.

A good Assortment WILSON'S CELEBRATED Botanic Medicine

AND Thomsonian Preparations, with full directions for FAMILY USE. —ALSO— B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S Compound Sarsaparilla, Neuropathic Drops, Wild Cherry Balsam, Dysentery and Cholera Syrup and Wild Cherry Bitters.

For Sale by Haszard & Owen, Sole wholesale Agents for Prince Edward Island

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE. NOW contains an immense assortment of BRITISH AND FRENCH MANUFACTURES,

(the newest make and patterns) just arrived per Brig "INTENDED" direct from England, which is offered for sale at a small advance on cost. WM. HEARD. Charlottetown, July 3, 1856.

Vertical text on the left margin, possibly a page number or reference.



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IRON BY BESSEMER'S PROCESS.**—A sample of railway bars at the Dowlais Works may now be seen at Mr. Bessemer's office by those who are curious in the matter. The rail is what is called a foot rail, weighing 60lbs to the yard, and originally made 22 feet long, but now reduced by successive sample cutting to 17 feet in length. Each length of rail was formed from a single ingot 10 inches square, which was heated twice, and passed fourteen times through the rolls; both ingots experimented upon turning out thoroughly good rails. It must be evident that the labour thus expended was little more than half that usually employed in the production of a bar of the same form by the ordinary process, and we shall endeavour on a future occasion to give the exact difference in the cost of the two processes. So far as the quality of the bar goes, we think there remains nothing to be desired. We also have examined samples of tin plate, manufactured by Messrs. Phillip, Smith, and Co., at the Dafen Tin Plate Works, Llanelly, and their appearance indicated a quality quite equal to that made from charcoal iron. We understand that specimens were submitted to the meeting of tin plate manufacturers, held at Gloucester; on the first inst., and that a very large majority of those present agreed in bearing testimony to the excellent quality of the samples shown. We believe that Mr. Smith, the proprietor of the works above named stated that he had never before produced tin-plate so thin as the sample exhibited. The thinnest sheet iron now made is used in the manufacture of buttons, but some samples which were rolled at the Dafen Works have been shown to us, the substance being only equal to that of good writing paper. Thirty-two sheets of this material were rolled in one pile by successive doubling, but being red-hot at the time, some difficulty was experienced in separating the sheets one from the other. Notwithstanding this, some beautiful samples were obtained, equal in size to ordinary tin-plates, and some of them, viz. those which came in contact with the rolls—present a beautiful black polish on the surface. The plates, at present, are mere curiosities, but we have no doubt that some use will very shortly be found for them, now their manufacture is comparatively easy. Nothing but the best iron could possibly stand such a test as that to which it was submitted in the product on these plates. For ornamental work of various kinds, the material seems especially adapted; and we have no doubt but that the Russians, who have, at least since 1851, been familiar with the iron paper, can give us a hint as to various purposes to which it may be usefully applied.—*Engineer.*

**THE WAY TO PREPARE FOR AN IMPERIAL RECEPTION.**—Among the numerous devices to which the authorities at Milan have had recourse for the purpose of arranging a becoming reception for the Emperor of Austria, has been that of raising the wages of the labourers employed in the renovations of the royal palaces. These men are paid extravagantly, it is said, under a compact that they shall cry "God bless him!" when the Emperor appears, and they are placed under the special care of the police in order that they may not secede from their agreement. Another power which the government has invoked for its assistance is the church, and the Archbishop of Milan has sent a circular to his parish priests, calling on them to inculcate on the faithful, both from the pulpit and in the confessional, the duty of repairing to Milan *en masse* to give an enthusiastic welcome to their imperial majesties. The better to encourage the zeal of the clergy in this undertaking, Baron Burger has received discretionary powers from

Vienna to distribute rewards of various kinds among them, so that you perceive no stone is left unturned to obtain a show of popularity for the imperial visitors. The servants of God and the servants of Mammon have their passions equally appealed to, to induce them to join in what the clerical party in Piedmont has happily named an organised "claque," and it will certainly not be the fault of either Baron Back or Baron Burger if the Emperor is not oppressed by the bursts of enthusiasm with which he will be greeted. With the assistance of bribes and superstition, aided by that powerful engine, the police, it will be hard indeed if the government cannot get up a street demonstration in the city where Mazzini managed to compromise some thousands of persons in February, 1853; but if the nobility will only act in concert, with the same firmness that the artists have done, there will be no danger of his majesty being deluded by the theatrical management of his ministers into the idea that the present form of government is popular in the country; there will remain no misapprehension on the imperial mind as to the estimation in which the government is held by the people of Lombardy in general. Notwithstanding the cunning diplomacy of the civil governor he will not succeed in organising a court party for the reception of his master such as the Emperor would care to be received by; for how is it possible that the members of the aristocracy, who have so scrupulously avoided all contact with almost every man clad in Austrian authority, should now prostrate themselves before the chief of that power? After spurning that innocent agent of the Vienna government for so many years, it is impossible they should now lend themselves to welcome the head and source of the oppression under which their country languishes.—*Turin correspondent of the Times.*

**POLYGAMY IN BENGAL.**—A very remarkable address has been presented to Mr. J. P. Grant, member of council, by a large body of Hindoo gentlemen. In it they thank him for his exertions in behalf of the act permitting widows to remarry, and urge him to continue his efforts for the abolition of polygamy. Petitions by the dozen reach the legislative council on this subject. They are all of one tenor, praying for the abolition of polygamy by penal statute. A more remarkable movement, perhaps, never occurred among an Oriental people. It shows conclusively how little those most familiar with the people can understand the under-current of thought which is permeating all Hindoo society. As he measure I have so frequently mentioned will probably in a few weeks be introduced.—*Calcutta correspondent of the Times.*

**TRADE BRISK UP THE ST. JOHN.**—In an acquaintance of almost a quarter century with these central districts we never witnessed such extensive preparations for a winter's business as those now in progress. From six to seven steamers are day and night discharging their heavy supply freights from St. John at Fredericton; and should the water rise a little higher before the closing of the River the steamers will again take the place of the large fleet of Tow-boats for Woodstock and the Grand Falls. The freights up the Grand Lake, and to the intermediate stations, have also been large. What a pity that this stream of produce is not, as it should be, turned the other way, as it might be with proper management!

We believe there is not a country from which the great variety of our supplies is now imported which singly could compete with our own in producing the great necessities of life, with many of its comforts and luxuries; but every year that passes, our principal employment—it we may use the figure—is found cutting down the flowers, and smothering the industrious bees from which alone, in mutual dependence upon each other, the sweets of our position and resources can be realized. We want to plant men, settlements, communities, in the heart of the country, instead of cutting away its valuable forests; for although the general system may receive a temporary benefit from lumbering, as in desperate cases the human system obtains relief by bleeding neither the one nor the other can ever again find favor in connection with our domestic or physical economy.

There is however no doubt that a large business and a large revenue will be the result of the present lumber mania; and gladly would we hope that the money circulation thus initiated—to be again of course replaced by a periodical depression, may in the mean time leave a few of its benefits by the way.—*Reporter.*

**WOLVES IN BELGIUM.**—King Leopold has proceeded for a few days' shooting to his domains at Ardennes, attended by Viscount Conway, and a physician in waiting. The preserves are well stocked with pheasants, and the dingles celebrated as the resort of woodcocks. The King's favourite sport is wolf-shooting. Indeed, it is complained by the holders of neighbouring property, especially near the royal domains on the Prussian frontier, that the wolves find protection in his Majesty's covers, whence they sally forth, and commit ravages at some distance, and then return to their lairs. A formal complaint was addressed to the head-keepers of the King's woods, contiguous to the Eifel districts, on this subject, by the chief Prussian forester of that division.

**TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.**—A letter from Constantinople, dated the 9th inst., and published in the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, says:—"Yesterday, Mr. Gisborne, who is soliciting from the government the concession of a submarine telegraph from Suez to India, by the Red Sea, had a definitive discussion of his plans in presence of the council of the Tanzimat. It is said that the report made to the government by a committee which had before examined the project, is favourable to the undertaking; and it is said, that the council also approves of it with some slight modifications. The affair may be therefore considered as settled. This concession is intended to complete that granted last year to a brother of Mr. Gisborne for a submarine line from the Dardanelles to Alexandria, and a line by land from Alexandria to Suez."

**THE NEW LAW REFORM BILL.**—A London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* states, that in the best-informed circles it is believed, that Viscount Palmerston is availing himself of the leisure afforded by the recess, to mature and perfect a scheme of representative reform. The writer adds:—"The Premier may not go so far as Lord John Russell, who in his Reform Bill of 1852, proposed to reduce the borough franchise from a rating of £10 to £5, and to abolish the property qualification. But Lord Palmerston's government will, it is hoped, introduce early in the next session a Reform Bill which will satisfy the just expectations of the country, and be supported by the united and energetic action of the Liberal party. If the bill should be thrown out, Lord Palmerston can then appeal to the country, and the political life of the nation, which has somewhat languished of late through the war and other causes, will again be aroused by the appeals which will then be generally made to the friends of progress and the opponents of legislative improvement and reform."

The *Press*, of Saturday, says:—"The only banner which it seems practicable for the Conservative party to display at the present time is administrative efficiency combined with practical reform and social amelioration!"

We understand that several benevolent gentlemen of this town contemplate forming a society to support the efforts of the anti-slavery party in the United States, and to assist, when necessary, the escape of fugitive slaves.

At the forthcoming Lord Mayor's show, Mr. Mechi has arranged that Boydell's locomotive is to clatter through the streets, drawing after it reaping-machines and threshing-machines, for the astonishment and edification of admiring Londoners.

We understand, says the *United Service Gazette*, that the flagstaff of the Redan, with the wheel of the carriage of the gun on the right hand of the breach, with several shells, have been brought home by Captain Cumming, at the evacuation of Balaklava.

The clergy of St. George in-the-East, London, have adopted the plan of preaching from the steps of the parish church, and large congregations have been collected, consisting of persons who it is supposed would not enter the building itself. The people who thus assemble pay marked attention to the sermons.

The *Stamford Mercury* states, that a few days ago hundreds of persons assembled in and around Wellingborough churchyard, to witness the funeral of two brothers, named Benjamin Cooper, aged 65, and William Cooper, aged 67. They were married at the same time, died at the same time, and were buried at the same time.

**CANADA.**—Mr. Patton, Conservative, has been elected to the Legislative Council for the Division of Saugeen. His competitors were Beaty, Independent, and McMurrich, Clear Grit. Dr. Laterriere, Ministerialist, has been elected for Les Laurentides Division over M. Gagnon, Rouge. There is but one more Division yet to be heard from. Mr. G. H. Simard, Ministerialist, has been elected member of the Lower House, for the city of Quebec, without opposition.

Much interest is manifested by the Canadian press in the proceedings of the "Aborigines Protection Society" of England. This Society aims at rescuing the Indians of the Northern part of this continent from the Egyptian-like bondage in which they are held by the "Hudson's Bay Company," and bestowing upon them the blessing of civilization. They propose throwing open for settlement the extensive cultivable portions of the Hudson's Bay Territory and have resolved to petition the Canadian Parliament to co-operate with them in carrying out their projects. From the feeling which has been growing in Canada for some time past, towards the "Hudson's Bay Company" and their monopoly, there can be little doubt that this co-operation will be heartily given.

M. Alfred Xavier Rambeau, advocate and editor of the *La Patrie*, Montreal, died on the 30th ult.

Surveys and plans have been made for "two fortifications and two towers" at St. Lambert. One fortifications and one tower will be in the immediate vicinity of the Victoria Bridge; the other fortification and tower, just below the works of the St. Lawrence and Champlain railroad. These military works will form a defence to Montreal on the south. We recently mentioned that great additions and improvements were being made to the fortifications of Quebec. We now understand that at Niagara also and other important points along the frontier, the military works are being put into an efficient state. It is not probable, that there will be any falling off in the activity shown in this respect after the result of the last Presidential election becomes known in England.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**—By the arrival of the *Ospray*, on Thursday night, we have St. John's dates to the last inst. The news of the fire in that city as previously reported by telegraph, is fully confirmed. Upon the property destroyed, valued at from £10,000 to £12,000, there was over £7,000 insured.

The fishing season is now over, and has been attended with more than average success. Indeed the catch upon the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts is reputed greater than for twenty year past. The prices of fish and oils keep up and the prospects of the Colony for the winter are considered good. The potato disease was rapidly spreading.

A few days ago, upwards of 100 bakers of Madrid waited on the constitutional alcades to represent that they would be obliged to raise the price of bread. The civil governor, considered this act a coalition, caused seven of the more influential bakers to be arrested, and ordered for trial.

Prince Napoleon is about to publish a book illustrated with numerous engravings, giving an account of his recent tour in the north of Europe.

The *Aftonbladen*, of Stockholm, states that a large number of cannon are at the present time casting for Sardinia at the royal foundry of Akers.

Dr. Weiss, the celebrated professor of geology and mineralogy at the Berlin University, died last week at Egar, in Bohemia.